

22 June 2026

[REDACTED]
Fast-track – Environmental Protection Agency

By Email: [REDACTED]



Dear [REDACTED]

**RE: FTAA-2603-1185 HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT SUBSTANTIVE APPLICATION
LODGED UNDER FAST-TRACK APPROVALS ACT 2024 – UPDATES TO APPLICATION
FOLLOWING FURTHER CONSULTATION FEEDBACK**

1. The following provides an overview of consultation undertaken by Winstone Aggregates (Winstone) (a division of Fletcher Concrete and infrastructure Limited) following the lodgement of the Substantive Application for the Hunua Quarry Development.
2. The purpose of this letter is to describe the consultation that has been undertaken and identify where changes have been made to the proposal in response to that consultation or where issues are considered outstanding. The consultation is considered a continuation of consultation and notification requirements pursuant to s29 and clause 6(1)(e), Schedule 5; clause 2(n) and 2(o), Schedule 7; and clause 2(1)(i), Schedule 8. A summary of the consultation undertaken prior to lodgement is provided in the Consultation Summary Report Appendix A6.4 of the Substantive Application.

Local Authorities

3. As set out in Appendix A6.4 of the Substantive Application, pursuant to s11(1) of the FTAA, the relevant local authority is Auckland Council, with Auckland Transport and Watercare considered potentially affected parties given they are the council-controlled agencies responsible for transport and water networks.
4. Since lodging the application on 31 March 2026, consultation has progressed with Auckland Council and Auckland Transport. No responses or requests for further information have been received from Watercare. The following provides an overview of the ongoing consultation with local authorities following the lodgement of the Substantive Application.

Auckland Council

5. Meetings have been held with Auckland Council to discuss the Hunua Quarry Substantive Application (including a re-occurring weekly meeting¹ with Council's lead planner, and meetings with Council experts as required²). The purpose of the consultation post-lodgement was to identify any issues with the proposal or further information requests (RFI's) and discuss feedback on the proposed conditions from Council.
6. Attached is the Request for Further Information Tracker ('RFI Tracker') which provides an overview of requests from Council's experts, responses from the applicant and any following responses from Council and the applicant (**Appendix 1**).
7. The following provides a summary of key RFI's and where feedback on consent conditions was received from the following experts.

Planning:

- Clarification on any proposed lighting and request for a consent condition and lighting management plan.
- Condition 69 and clarification on any temporary dams
- Feedback on consent conditions

Development Engineering:

- Clarification on the stream realignment / overland flow path
- Question regarding ponding on neighbouring properties

Traffic Engineering

- Query relating to internal haul roads.
- Feedback on consent conditions

Stormwater

- Clarification on impervious area
- Questions relating to flooding and the AEP flood plain with regards to culverts and the stream realignment
- Feedback on consent conditions

Ecology:

- Methodology behind terrestrial ecology offsets / surveys
- Freshwater streams methodology for assessments and offset calculations
- Wetland values methodology, assessment and monitoring
- Stream realignment effects, monitoring and performance

Groundwater:

- Effects on bores – data clarification, methodology assessment and monitoring
- Feedback on consent conditions

¹ Weekly meetings with Auckland Council 26 May 2026, 9 June 2026

² Meeting of ecology experts 15 May 2026 and 22 May 2026; Meeting of economic experts 20 May 2026; Meeting of groundwater experts 22 May 2026

Regional Earthworks

- Engineering plan and document referencing
- Feedback on consent conditions

Economics

- General differences in opinion relating to methodology

Subdivision

- Clarification on boundary adjustment versus new allotment
- Feedback on consent conditions

Landscape

- Query relating to maintenance timeframes in consent conditions
- Feedback on consent conditions

8. Expert conferencing was held between Winstone and Auckland Council experts for a range of disciplines including economists, groundwater, ecology and traffic. Discussions focused on clarifying RFI's and feedback on consent conditions where provided.
9. Winstone have responded to all RFI's. Where necessary, meetings were held with Council's expert to clarify key issues and / or technical memos were provided in response to Council's RFI's. Copies of these memos are provided in **Appendix 2**. As indicated in the RFI Tracker (Appendix 1), in the majority of instances no further response was received from Council or responses were directed at providing feedback on consent conditions.
10. Council's Noise and Vibration and Contaminated Land experts provided feedback on consent conditions but did not seek any further information on the proposal. No response on the proposal or conditions was received from Council's experts regarding Heritage / Archaeology, Geotechnical Engineering or Air Quality matters.
11. In addition to the RFI process, a meeting was held 5 June 2026 at Hunua Park Ranges with the applicant, the applicant's ecologists and herpetologist and Auckland Council's Principal Ranger Miranda Bennett. The purpose of the meeting was to further discuss potential lizard relocation sites. A number of sites were suggested by Auckland Council and the proposed Lizard Management Plan (Appendix B12.8.4 of the Substantive Application) has been updated in response to the recommendations at that meeting.

Auckland Transport

12. Consultation with Auckland Transport has been facilitated through the Auckland Council RFI process. RFIs and responses are recorded in the RFI Tracker (Appendix 1). The key RFI's raised by Auckland Transport are summarised as follows:

- Access upgrade drawings updates and consideration of road widening land requirements
 - Truck tracking drawings updates
 - Crash incidents
13. An initial transport and planning memo was issued on 19 May 2026 responding to the matters raised. A meeting was held with Auckland Transport and the applicant's transport expert and planners to discuss the matters further on 4 June 2026. A memo from Commute in response to the RFI's was issued 16 June 2026 (**Appendix 2**). Revised drawings were provided as requested. An email from Council was received 16 June 2026 confirming all RFI's were resolved with the exception of the matter relating to the two truck crash incidents.
14. Changes to the proposed consent conditions have been agreed to between Auckland Transport and Winstone. These are identified in the track changed conditions set provided in **Appendix 3**. A record of recommendations and responses on consent conditions is provided in the Conditions Record in **Appendix 4**.

Central Government Agencies (including Administering Agencies)

15. As set out in Appendix A6.4 of the Substantive Application, pursuant to s11(1) the administering agencies relevant to this application are Heritage New Zealand and the Department of Conservation. This section provides an overview of consultation undertaken with these agencies following lodgement of the Substantive Application.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

16. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) are the administering agency for the Archaeological Authority Approval (Part D) being sought as part of the Substantive Application.
17. Although no issues were identified by HNZPT prior to lodgement, Winstone engaged with HNZPT post-lodgement as a conservative measure. On 16 June 2026, HNZPT provided feedback on the proposed consent conditions. These are identified in the Conditions Record (**Appendix 4**) and the updated consent conditions (**Appendix 3**). In summary, all changes have been agreed and adopted by Winstone.
18. No issues were raised by HNZPT regarding the proposed quarry development or assessments provided in the Substantive Application.

Department of Conservation

19. The Department of Conservation (DOC) are the administering agency for the Wildlife Approval (Part C) and the Complex Freshwater Fisheries Approval (Part E) aspects of the Substantive Application.
20. Winstone engaged DOC to ascertain whether any issues had arisen post-lodgement of the Substantive Application and to seek clarification on activities included in the Complex Freshwater Fisheries application.
21. Winstone also sought clarification from DOC on whether approval for the use of earth bunds or metal plates for the purposes of fish salvage would require separate approval under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1981, or whether it would be assessed as part of the authorisations for the proposed fish salvage activity, provided for under s26ZM of the Conservation Act 1987.
22. In an email response on 5 June 2026, DOC clarified that separate approval under the Complex Freshwater Fisheries Activity Authorisation was not required. Additionally, DOC raised a number of issues / queries relating to wetland values; the salvaging of shortjaw kokopu; and effects of pit dewatering on the downstream catchment. A meeting occurred on 16 June 2026 to discuss these matters. These queries and applicant responses are outlined in the Department of Conservation RFI Tracker in **Appendix 1**.

Tangata Whenua

23. The Cultural Values Assessment prepared by Te Ākitai Waiohū (see Appendix 3 of Appendix A6.7 Iwi Engagement Report of the Substantive Application) recommended further assessment of the landscape character and visual effects of the proposal from Pukekōiwiwiri pa in Red Hill.
24. Accordingly an additional assessment, including a graphic supplement, was undertaken by Boffa Miskell Limited and sent to Te Ākitai Waiohū for their consideration. A response has not yet been received. A copy of the Landscape Memo and Graphic Supplement are provided in **Appendix 5**.

Adjoining properties

25. Following on-going consultation post-lodgement, written approval has been obtained by the owners and occupiers at 610 Ponga Road. Additionally, updates were made to the written approval forms for a number of properties to improve clarity and consistency between approval forms. These are included in **Appendix 6**.

Outcome of Consultation

26. The Substantive Application material has been updated where the proposal or technical assessments have changed in response to Council RFI's. Additional changes have been made to the Substantive Application that are not in response to

RFI's but either in response to further consultation or to address errors / omissions that have been identified post-lodgement.

27. The following documents have been updated and will supersede those lodged on 30 March 2026:

- [Appendix A6.4 Consultation Summary Report](#)
- [Part B Assessment of Environmental Effects](#)
- [Appendix B12.3b Subdivision Plans](#)
- [Appendix B12.3c Written Approvals](#)
- [Appendix B12.4.4 Economic Impact Assessment](#)
- [Appendix B12.4.7 Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report](#)
- [Appendix B12.7 Conditions](#)
- [Appendix B12.8.4 Lizard Management Plan](#)
- [Appendix B12.8.12 Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan](#)
- [Appendix B12.10 Compliance Table.](#)

28. An overview of changes to the application is provided in **Appendix 7**. A track changed version of the proposed consent conditions is provided in **Appendix 3**. The Conditions Record (**Appendix 4**) sets out where changes have been recommended and adopted or not adopted. It is noted that the majority of changes have been agreed between parties and adopted.

Yours faithfully

BOFFA MISKELL LTD



Nick Pollard
Planner | Partner

Attachments: Appendix 1: Request for Further Information Tracker
Appendix 2: Applicant memorandums in response to RFI's
Appendix 3: Updated Consent Conditions (Track Changed)
Appendix 4: Conditions Tracker
Appendix 5: Landscape Memo regarding Pukekōiwiriki pa in Red Hill
Appendix 6: Written Approvals
Appendix 7: Summary of Substantive Application Updates

Appendix 1: Request for Further Information

PRELIMINARY COUNCIL RFI'S

	Request for Further Information	Applicant Response	Council Response	Applicant Response
PLANNING Emma Chandler	The AEE notes at B3.6.6 “internal lighting will be the same as currently installed within the site – mainly within the car parks and processing area. Lighting may also be required within the pit if a mobile processing plant is used after sunset and before sunrise.” Please confirm: - Is new lighting required for the proposed new haul road? - That all lighting that may be installed will be compliant with the requirements of Chapter E24 of the AUP: OP, and provide the necessary lighting of accessways, parking areas etc pursuant to Chapter E27. <i>Note: this would benefit from the provision of a draft lighting plan, or offering a condition of consent for provision of a lighting plan to confirm compliance.</i>	<u>05/05/26 via email</u> At this stage there are no specific lighting proposals that could be assessed, however depending on operations, lighting is likely to be necessary. To address the concern you have raised we think a condition could be offered that would require compliance with the AUP's permitted standards. We have prepared a draft of this condition for your review and comment, please find that attached.	Happy with the condition approach. It may be prudent to include a requirement for a finalised lighting plan to be submitted to Council for certification, to assist with monitoring processes? 13/05/26 Monitoring have suggested a lighting plan would be beneficial for monitoring purposes. Suggest therefore this condition be added into the Mgmt and Monitoring Plan conditions, something like as follows: Lighting Plan 1. The objective of the Lighting Plan (LP) is to demonstrate all proposed internal lighting including for all haul roads and demonstrate compliance with the relevant provisions of the AUP: OP and Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. 2. The LP must demonstrate: (a) Lighting must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. (b) The added illuminance from the use of any artificial lighting must not exceed either: (i) 100 lux above the background level between 10pm – 7am and 10 lux above the background level between 7am – 10pm, when measured at the boundary of any adjacent site containing a lawfully established dwelling. The illuminance limit will apply horizontally and vertically at any point on the boundary and at any height; or (ii) the following vertical illuminance limits when measured or calculated at the windows of habitable rooms of a lawfully established dwelling: – 10 lux between 10pm – 7am; and – 2 lux between 7am – 10pm. (c) Outdoor artificial lighting operating on any site between sunset and sunrise must not exceed a threshold increment of 15 per cent (based	The proposed consent condition incorporates the permitted activity standards. A lighting plan is considered unnecessary as it duplicates both the consent condition and the permitted activity standards. As explained on 26 May 2026 Winstone's loaders will not use the haul road after dark nor will there be illumination of activities in the Symonds Hill pit. Given the dynamic nature of quarry operations a lighting plan would have limited value and instead greater certainty can be achieved by ensuring that where lighting is necessary it will be designed and implemented to comply with the condition offered, being the permitted standard for lighting in this zone/environment.

			on adaption luminance of 2cd/m2) on any public road, calculated within each traffic lane in the direction of travel. (d) Exterior lighting on any property adjacent to land on which there is a dwelling must be selected, located, aimed, adjusted and/or screened to ensure that glare resulting from the lighting does not exceed the following limits: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Intentionally illuminated area</th></tr><tr><th>Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)</th><th>Cont</th></tr><tr><td>Large</td><td>>75m</td></tr><tr><td>Medium</td><td>≥25m</td></tr><tr><td>Small</td><td><25m</td></tr></table> Note 1 The controlling dimension is the maximum dimension from any light source to the furthest point of the intentionally illuminated area in the direction of maximum intensity. (e) The average surface luminance measured in candelas per square metre (cd/m2) for an intentionally artificially lit building façade shall not exceed 10 cd/m2. (f) The limits may be determined by calculation or measurement in accordance with CIE 150:2003 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations – International Commission on Illumination ISBN 3 901 906 19 3.	Intentionally illuminated area		Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	Cont	Large	>75m	Medium	≥25m	Small	<25m	
Intentionally illuminated area														
Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	Cont													
Large	>75m													
Medium	≥25m													
Small	<25m													
It would be appreciated if you could please provide a word version of the offered conditions of consent, to assist in due course with Council’s feedback on conditions for the EPA.	28/04/26 via email Word version provided	Resolved												
Condition 69 identifies that a 35-year term is sought for a “water permit to temporarily dam water associated with the diversion of the Mangapu Stream.” No Dam consents have been identified in the submitted AEE, and temporary dams are a permitted activity pursuant to E7.4.1 (A32). Please confirm if a water permit is sought for a dam consent, and if so confirm the associated reasons for consent, and provide a suitable assessment of effects. Please note that this application has not yet been sent to a dam specialist, and if consent is required this will need to be allocated accordingly. Further RFIs may arise.	We can confirm that the proposed diversion will not involve any temporary dams. The placement of materials (including sandbags, geotextile fabric and rocks) to stage the diversion of flow will not impound water and will not extend across the width of the stream. Therefore, it is not considered a dam or a weir as defined under Chapter J of the AUP. However, we note that the consent conditions do not provide for a water permit for the diversion of the Mangapū Stream which is necessary.	Condition accepted. No further response received.												

		Accordingly, we seek to amend condition 69(c) as follows: (c) Water permit to temporarily dam water associated with for the diversion of the tributary of the Mangapū Stream		
DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING <i>Maria Baring</i>	Please advise whether there is a plan showing a redirection of the overland flow path highlighted in green. Stage 3 of the development appears to impede overland flow from the upstream catchment [163 Middleton Road property]	<u>09/06/2026 via email</u> The green highlighted OLFP is the Mangapu Tributary which is identified as a permanent stream. This section of the stream is proposed to be diverted as part of the realignment works and is already included as a reason for consent. We note that the rules associated with OLFP's do not apply to permanent streams, as per the definitions in the AUP(OP) and as modified by PC120.	Maria has come back questioning potential effects of water ponding on neighbouring properties from the proposed stream realignment, and asking if a condition around this [making sure the works were designed and managed to avoid this] would be acceptable. Even though it is a watercourse not an OLFP, this would be a relevant consideration in terms of effects.	<u>PDP memo updated 18/06/2026</u> As set out in Appendix B12.4.6a of the Substantive Application, initial modelling for the 1% AEP (100-year) flood shows that there is overland flow and out of channel flooding with the current configuration (existing Mangapū Tributary), and when compared with the proposed alignment there is a minute increase in flooded areas. PDP would expect the new alignment to perform the same as the existing arrangement or slightly better in smaller flood event. In terms of effects, these are negligible and PDP would not consider it needs a condition. Furthermore, we note that the proposed new condition 65 requires flood modelling at detailed design stage and that any adverse flood effects must not result in adverse flooding effects greater than those indicated by initial flood model levels.
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING <i>Ripul Sachdeva</i>	Please provide supporting plans that demonstrate the width of the internal haul road, including any widening at bends, accommodates the simultaneous ingress and egress of the largest design vehicle (e.g.: truck and trailer units). This should include details of the haul widths and how bends will be designed and treated to ensure the safe movement of trucks and trailers is not compromised.	<u>19/05/26 via email and memo</u> The haul roads are closed to public access and do not, in-and-of themselves, generate any traffic effect on the surrounding transport network. Accordingly, we consider these haul roads to be outside the relevant matters for an assessment. We do not that Commute (refer correspondence dated 19 May 2026) has provided updated drawings in relation to the site access upgrade in Appendix A to ensure the safe movement of trucks and trailers, along with general site traffic.	Email 16/06/2026 confirming generally in agreement with consent conditions	
AUCKLAND TRANSPORT <i>Nagaraj Prabhakara</i>	Draft Condition 77 details that a road stopping at Middleton Road is proposed: 77. The unformed portion of Middleton Road within the Site must be stopped pursuant to s342 of the Local Government Act 1974 or Public Works Act 1981 prior to the commencement of Stage 7 of the Project. Please provide an updated scheme plan showing the extent of the proposed road stopping works.	<u>22/04/26 via email and follow up memo/email 19/05/26</u> The AEE submitted with the substantive application (refer 'Hunua Quarry FTAA_Part B_AEE and Resource Consent_A_20260330.pdf') notes that the stopping of Middleton Road is not something that approval is being sought for as part of this application under the FTAA (see paragraph 342 page 80), and a future application will	Email 16/06/2026 confirming AT generally in agreement with consent conditions	

		be made under the LGA to the stop the road. We have included plans [attached] prepared by a surveyor that show the extent of unformed part of Middleton Road and this will be impacted during stages 7 and 8. This is included in the document entitled 'Hunua Quarry FTAA Appendix B12.2a Location Survey Plans_20260330.pdf'.		
	According to Appendix D: Access Upgrade Drawings prepared by Commute, there are several minor issues with the drawings. These include road sign locations not being shown, insufficient detail regarding the new shoulder formation width, and some line types not aligning with the applicable figure for a rural right-turn bay in the NZTA Traffic Control Devices Manual. It would be beneficial for updated plans to be provided indicating all road signs and their locations, a minimum 1.0 m wide sealed shoulder adjacent to the traffic lane where any road widening is proposed, and additional space behind this shoulder to accommodate a roadside drain. If this can be resolved at this stage then it may negate the need for an additional condition requiring this at a later date. Of particular note, it is recommended that at a minimum consideration be given to the road widening land requirements, which is not considered to have been adequately accounted for in the lodged documents. Additional land is necessary to accommodate the 1m road shoulder and roadside table drains. This would be best addressed now rather than via conditions as this could have potential geotechnical and earthworks implications.	19/05/26 via email / memo Note: revised memo sent 16/06/26 The memo dated 16 June 2026, prepared by Commute contains reviewed drawings are provided which show the required features. As set out the Commute memos, any road widening is well within existing road reserve or within Quarry land. A condition requiring detailed design and Engineering Plan Approval by Auckland Council for any upgrade in road reserve is very common in Auckland (and expected).		
	Page 19 of the Traffic Assessment Report (TAR) prepared by Commute and dated 26 March 2026 states that the existing stone wall adjacent to the vehicle access will be removed so as not to interfere with driver sight distances. Please provide updated plans reflecting Commute's recommendation to remove the existing stone wall. Again, if this can be resolved at this stage then it may negate the need for an additional condition around this.	Revised plans provided in the Commute memo dated 16 June 2026.		
	Road widening to the north-west of the vehicle access will require excavation into the existing batter slope. This will require a geotechnical specialist assessment to determine feasibility and any associated implications. We have passed this query on to Council's geotechnical specialist to advise on following their review of the submitted geotechnical report, however if the applicant has any comments in this regard in the meantime that would be useful.		Resolved, Council's Geotech engineer has raised no concerns with this aspect of the works.	
	Truck tracking has been provided for all movements except for right-turn movements exiting the site access. While AT generally accepts the traffic engineer's assessment and acknowledges that few trucks are expected to turn out in this direction, it would be helpful for the applicant to provide a drawing demonstrating that this truck-tracking movement functions appropriately and does not overlap with a truck of the same size turning left into the site.	Revised plans provided in the Commute memo dated 16 June 2026.		

	Page 8 of the Traffic Assessment Report (TAR) contains the applicant's assessment of two crashes. AT does not agree with the conclusions of the TAR. It is unusual, within a five-year period, to have two serious-injury crashes of the same type occurring at the same location, particularly where the specific circumstances of the crashes are so similar. Auckland Transport have highlighted concern with the two serious collisions on the same curve on Hunua Road, in this regard although we do not consider two crashes over a five year period a trend, additional rumble strips along the centreline of the corner could be included discourage drivers from crossing the centreline causing head on collisions². Given the severity of the injuries sustained by the vehicle occupants, AT considers it inappropriate to adopt a "wait-and-see" approach to determine whether additional crashes of a similar type occur before concluding that a trend exists and that safety improvements are required. Two very similar crashes of the same type at the same location represent the beginning of an identifiable pattern. While the proposed audio-tactile profiled (ATP) markings ("rumble strips") would provide a degree of mitigation, AT considers that these works alone are not sufficient in the circumstances. AT therefore continues to recommend that benching of the cut slope on the inside of the curve be investigated as a potential mitigation measure, in order to improve sight distances between drivers travelling around the curve in opposite directions, in addition to the proposed ATP treatment. Please consider this further. A meeting may be valuable to discuss this aspect. Please let us know if you would like to arrange this, along with your teams' availability.	Addressed in the Commute memo dated 16 June 2026. In summary, further analysis over the last 10 years found no additional crashes involving trucks has occurred and therefore the two incidents do not denote an "emerging trend". The crashes were not caused by the trucks, but by passenger vehicles approaching the corner, ignoring guidance and crossing the centre line. Commute note it is expected that maintenance and upgrades are undertaken by Auckland Transport to ensure that this existing freight and arterial network is adequate for its use by large trucks and trailers. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of Auckland Transport to address the issue rather than the applicant. Benching the slopes to improve sightlines will not address the actual cause of the crashes. Commute note that additional rumble strips along the centreline of the corner could be included discourage drivers from crossing the centreline causing head on collisions. In our opinion, while these are not specifically needed from an effects perspective relating to the increase in truck movements, we understand the applicant is prepared to offer them as a show of good faith.		
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING <i>John Newsome</i>	None			
STORMWATER <i>Hillary Johnston</i>	The application does not clearly state the total proposed impervious area to be established as part of the quarry expansion nor clarify whether this is limited to the haul roads or includes other features such as internal roads, vehicle parking, or processing areas. This information is needed to confirm the appropriateness of consent activity status identified under Chapter E8 of the AUP(OP). Please clarify.	The entire quarry is considered impervious, including haul roads and the quarry pit. Accordingly, E8.4.1(A10) is the appropriate activity status as the area exceeds 5,000m² and given the rural location of the Site, it is not practical to connect to the stormwater network. Stormwater runoff from the existing carpark, access road and processing area is managed via existing sediment retention ponds to the north of the Site. Given there is no change in area or operation in this existing area, the existing measures are considered appropriate. Stormwater runoff from the construction and operation of the	Additional consent conditions received 4th June regarding: - a general Water Quality and Management Plan for on-going routine stream quality monitoring during operations (as opposed to monitoring trigger in response to a rainfall event); - Augmentation water quality monitoring condition to outline response requirements in the event monitoring performance criteria are not met.	The applicant has agreed to adopting these consent conditions and the Consent Conditions Tracker will be updated accordingly.

		Symonds Hill Pit expansion area will be managed via the proposed ESC measures.		
	Part B - Assessment of environmental effects outlines (P.747) <i>The eastern culvert crosses a permanent stream which is mapped as being within the 1% AEP flood plain and identified as being a High and Very High Flood Hazard. The culvert has been designed to convey a 2% AEP (1 in 50-year ARI) flood event. Accordingly, for floods larger than the 2% event, the culvert will restrict the flow of flood waters, causing elevated water levels by up to 0.3m at the culvert.</i> It is understood that events greater than the 2% AEP will be attenuated behind the culvert. Please provide comment and assessment of blockage scenarios. Please provide a cross section of the stream and culvert indicating the level of the 1% AEP floodplain and any associated freeboard.	18/06/2026 memo See attached memo from PDP regarding blockage scenario's and plot data from culvert modelling.		
	The Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Report outlines in Section 5.0 that - <i>flood levels are expected to increase up to 50 mm in forested areas (FCILland), up to 15 mm in rural residential areas, and with no effect on existing buildings. The effects on flood levels are less than minor.</i> It is understood that the modelling has been undertaken based on a preliminary design for the realigned channel and that detailed design is still under development. Please consider the appropriateness of a condition that would require the model to be rerun incorporating the finalised Chanel design, to verify the effects of the downstream environment once the Channel has been constructed.	18/06/2026 memo PDP consider a condition appropriate Condition tracker to be updated to include: <i>“ Prior to finalising the detailed design of the diversion channel, hydrodynamic modelling shall be undertaken using the most up to date design to verify the downstream flooding effects. The modelled final design must not result in adverse flooding effects greater than those indicated by the initial flood model levels stated in the Technical Report”.</i>		
ECOLOGY Andrew Rossaak	Values Assessment Terrestrial ecology 1. Provide the locations of the existing offsets from past quarry consents, the indicated outcome of these offsets to be achieved under the past consents and what ecological values have been assigned to these sites in this assessment. Clear maps would assist. 2. The existing 39.9 ha of revegetation established under the 2009 consent has not been covenanted as required. The application proposes to “relocate” the required covenant areas to other parts of the landholding within the quarry zone. The ecological equivalence information of this relocation is missing, including evidence that the relocated areas provide equivalent or superior biodiversity values to those originally intended (to ensure the effects management of the original consent is upheld). Has additional offset to address loss of time reaching the intended outcome been included (i.e. starting from 0 again) ? 3. RECCE plot survey data has not been provided for the receiving offset sites (Focus Areas 2 and 3 – Meremere Quarry and Hunua Ranges). Without equivalent baseline data for receiving sites, it is not possible to independently verify the Biodiversity Offset Accounting Model (BOAM) calculations or confirm that only attributes present at both impact and offset sites have been entered into the model, as required by BOAM methodology.	29/05/26 via email Partial response excluding responses to Questions 1; 2e; and 9a. 18/06/26 via email Finalised memo including responses to outstanding questions.	<u>Feedback received 19 / 06 / 2026</u> No further questions posed. A number of points of disagreement with applicant's response identified, particularly relating to methodology applied to offset calculations and value setting.	

	4. The BOAM benchmark is to be derived from reference sites. It is understood the benchmark was taken from existing plots (and 95th %ile) of regenerating forest. The BOAM model guide indicates benchmark states are to reflect a pristine condition. In this case the potential of the sites, not current value.			
	Freshwater streams 1. Stream classification of the Mangapū Tributary (mainstem and headwaters) and Tributaries 3 and 4 (haul road culvert streams) does not appear to have been conducted in accordance with the Auckland Council Stream Classification Practice Note (https://www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz/content/dam/adm/adm-website/aup-hub/unitary-plan-practice-and-guidance-notes/RC_3.3.17_Stream_Classification.pdf). Survey season is critical for accurate classification – assessments conducted outside of the optimal window (July and October) when ecological functioning can be most accurately assessed) may produce incorrect classifications that affect the applicable status, offset ratios, and effects assessment. Evidence of compliance with the Practice Note, including dates and conditions of classification surveys, must be provided. 2. Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) data for Mangapū Tributary headwaters relied upon in the assessment is approximately five years old (collected for a prior, non-progressed proposal). No evidence has been provided to demonstrate that conditions have remained unchanged in terms of pressures, ecological responses, or catchment trajectory over this period. The age of this data is inconsistent with best practice for current assessments. Current SEV data must be provided or additional evidence provided that the 2020 data remains valid. 3. Downstream Mangapū Stream SEV and MCI/QMCI monitoring ceased in 2020. No explanation has been provided for why monitoring stopped, what the implications are for the current baseline, or whether there is current data available. A current baseline supported by recent survey data (post-2020) is required to inform the effects assessment and the acceptability of proposed discharge conditions. 4. Stage 7 of the quarry development involves removal of headwater streams of the Mangapū Tributary. These have been excluded from the assessment on the basis that Stage 7 falls outside the 35-year consent period for regional earthworks and stream works (section 8.5.1 of EclA a). However, the overall stream loss total stated in the assessment must include the total loss including that of stage 7. If Stage 7 stream impacts are not being assessed at this time, and the associated stream extents withdrawn from the current consent application then so should all proposed works associated quarry expansion in stage 7 also be withdrawn. 5. The application material does not include the Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) calculator in excel format. Details of the SEV (and Environmental Compensation Ratio (ECR)) calculations are required for all impact and offset streams.			
	Wetlands 1. The assessment of potential values (for impact wetlands) is required under the NPS-FM (National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (amended October 2024 (NPS:FM)) and must be considered in any offset calculations. 2. The wetland delineation rationale for features where parataniwha (<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>) is dominant has not been adequately substantiated. The assessment states that parataniwha is not a hydrophilic species; however, NZPCN describes this species as			

	occurring in damp, shaded streamsides in lowland to montane forest, conditions consistent with wetland or riparian habitat. As this species is not in the 2021 species list, the method directs the assessment to the hydrology and soils detail. A more rigorous delineation is required for each delineated feature and should include hydric soil assessment results and hydrology. 3. The assessment of wetland values does not provide a complete assessment of existing and potential values as required by NPS-FM, including hydrological functioning (including the role of the wetland features in attenuating sediment and nutrients to receiving catchments. Full characterisation of these values is necessary to evaluate whether no net loss of values and extent has been achieved. 4. There is no evidence presented in terms of wetland delineation transects, field data for plots or locations of assessments. This is required to provide confidence of the wetland extent assessment. 5. Provide the location of the wetlands considered in the statement: ... <i>the likely drainage of a further 0.22 ha of wetland extent (0.09 ha of forest seepage, 0.14 ha of exotic grass-dominated swamp) within 100m of the Site as a result of partial removal.</i> Stream Realignment 1. A fluvial geomorphic assessment is required to further assess the erosion risks and effects of the steep gradient on the maintenance of fish passage and maintenance or improvement of potential equitable to the impact stream. 2. The proposed realignment channel gradient (~7.5%) is steeper than the existing Mangapū Tributary (~5%). The assessment acknowledges this will increase flow velocities and sediment transport. However, the implications for channel morphological stability, bed and bank erosion, and substrate composition have not been adequately quantified. The assessment notes the channel is partly carved through rock, which severely limits the ability to naturalise the substrate or create the pool-riffle sequences, gravel bars, and undercut banks required to meet ecological performance targets. The sustainability of the substrate is questioned given that it is expected to erode. There is therefore a low level of certainty that the realigned channel will achieve the intended ecological outcomes without intervention, and it could function as a drainage channel rather than a naturalised stream. 3. Given that the riparian areas, particularly on the quarry side will be on rock, additional evidence is required to demonstrate that stable riparian plantings, as described, will be able to be achieved and will persist. 4. The proposed ecological performance target for the realigned channel (MCI Band C, NOF Table 14) is materially lower than the existing ecological values of the stream being diverted (MCI/QMCI of 115/6.81 at Site 3, rated “excellent” and Band A). The assessment does not justify why a Band C target is acceptable when the existing stream would be expected to achieve Band A. Justification is required for this downgrading of ecological performance expectations with reference to comparable stream realignment case studies in New Zealand and also in relation to the residual adverse effects of the realignment. 5. The assessment states that flow augmentation will remedy the loss of baseflows to affected streams (including Waipokapu Stream), yet does not provide detail on how augmentation will be managed across multiple affected sub-catchments simultaneously, or what residual effect remains if augmentation targets are not met (no low flow modelling has been undertaken). A quantified assessment of			
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	flow compensation requirements, including the number and location of discharge points, is needed. The application does not explain the basis for, or provide evidence for, concluding there is no residual effect from dewatering on stream ecology.			
	General 1. It is understood that not all areas of impact were able to be assessed or accessed and proxy values were applied. Detail is required on how this will be managed, particularly if rare species are found or additional wetland extent identified once works have commenced.			
	Offsets			
	Terrestrial 1. Request confirmation from Auckland Council parks for the proposed Hunua Ranges offsets, including their management in perpetuity is required for offsets located in the regional park.. 2. The BOAM attributes used in the offset calculations do not meet the requirements or guidance of the BOAM user guide. The five BOAM attributes selected for terrestrial offsetting (stem density, basal area, canopy cover, canopy height, humus/litter depth) are structural measures more consistent with plantation assessment than biodiversity assessment. BOAM guidance does not restrict attribute selection to these measures – it expressly anticipates selection of attributes covering vegetation tiers/types, habitat types (bird, invertebrate, fish habitat), related groups of indigenous species, and functional roles. Justification is required for why these five attributes are considered sufficient to capture the full range of biodiversity values being lost, including fauna habitat and ecosystem function attributes. Attributes relating to ecosystem connectivity (edge effects, patch size, fragmentation) were acknowledged as excluded from the model despite being recommended considerations in the BOAM used guide. 3. It is understood that the Meremere Quarry offset site falls within a Quarry Zone under the Waikato District Plan. Land within a Quarry Zone may be subject to future mining activity, which would compromise the permanence and security of ecological offset outcomes (offsets are to be in perpetuity), as experienced with this application. What in perpetuity assurances are provided for this offset?			
	Freshwater 1. Please provide all ECR calculations. It’s not clear how the Meremere Stream has been included as no SEV or ECR calculation for this site have been provided. 2. Farm ponds at receiving sites have been identified as contributing habitat credit in the ECR offset calculations. The basis for treating modified farm ponds as aquatic habitat under the SEV/ECR framework must be demonstrated. Clarification of how pond habitat has been accounted for in the SEV/ECR calculations is required and whether this is consistent with the methodology and SEV use guidance. 3. The Mangatawhiri River improvement works described as part of the freshwater compensation package are noted to have already been agreed independently of this consent. The additionality of these works – that is, that they would not have occurred without this offset commitment – must be clearly demonstrated to satisfy NPS-FM Appendix 6 and NPS-IB Appendix 3 offsetting principles (and also all comparable compensation principles). 4. Confirmation and evidence is required that no double-counting has occurred between the freshwater ECR offset and terrestrial BOAM			

	offset where riparian planting areas could contribute to both calculations. 5. The proposal would result in a permanent loss of stream extent that is within the Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay. How has the natural stream management area objectives and policies been considered within the effects management requirements (particularly avoidance).			
	Wetland 1. The five wetland BOAM attributes selected (indigenous wetland plant dominance, hydrological connection, connectivity/buffering, hydraulic function, and habitat value) do not include water quality functions, nutrient cycling, or fauna – all directly relevant to the forest seepage wetland types being impacted. The five-year timeframe assumed to achieve wetland restoration targets is considered optimistic for forest seepage wetland given the inherent hydrological and soil development processes involved. Justification for the timeframe must be provided with reference to comparable New Zealand restoration case studies. The Wetland BOAM calculations (Appendix 14) must be provided in native Excel format to enable independent review of inputs, formula logic, and outputs. 2. Please detail how the wetland benchmarks used in the BOAM have been derived and provide related supporting evidence.			
	General 1. The application lacks the substantive detail required to support the conclusions that the offsets provide for no net loss and that the compensation provides net gain. This is for wetlands, terrestrial and freshwater matters. 2. It is unclear how compensation and offset at Meremere, in the Waikato, will be monitored by Auckland Council and covenanted.			
	Management Plans			
	General 1. The management plans are very generic and will need to be extensively revised and certified by council before implementation. 2. Ecology management monitoring should utilise the same assessment tools (eg RECCE plots) along with targets derived from the BOAM to measure performance and provide an adaptive management interventions should time sensitive targets not be met. 3. The lizard management provides for relocation site monitoring, and should relocation fail, it offers a fine. It is unclear if this is intended to be a DOC fine. Preference would be for habitat conservation to protect species, not fines.			
	Why is this information essential? 1. The details of the proposed effects management and quantum is essential to the understanding if the outcomes specified in the NPS:FM, NPS:IB and AUP are achieved through the full sequential application of the effects management hierarchy. 2. The application involves a significant extent of habitat and biodiversity loss associated with freshwater features (streams and wetlands) as well as terrestrial vegetation. The assessment of the loss of values, both existing and potential is required: a. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (amended October 2024 (NPS:FM) defines loss of value in relation to rivers, and specifies the following existing or potential values: i. ecosystem health			

	ii. indigenous biodiversity iii. hydrological functioning iv. Māori freshwater values v. amenity values The assessments do not provide a complete assessment for the above for the current and potential values. In addition, the receiving sites for the offset are required to be assessed so that the uplift, being the offset or compensation, can clearly be demonstrated. b. The Auckland Unitary Plan E3.8.1 requires assessments of the effects on ecological, hydrological, recreational, cultural and natural character values (existing <i>and potential</i>) [emphasis added] of the lake, river or stream or wetland, and its catchment. 3. The diversion stream as proposed has unsubstantiated opinion on aspects such as erosion and sediment transport. The proposed grade is increased and additional assessment is required to provide confidence that a sustainable stream of similar potential is able to be created. 4. The SEV calculators are required to be reviewed to confirm that the SEV scores have been calculated and interpreted correctly. The concern being that the proposed enhancements may be overstating, or double counting, the benefits and therefore not reporting the correct level of effect. 5. The AUP E15.8.2 (3) provides particular assessment criteria for vegetation alteration or removal within a significant ecological area within a Special Purpose Quarry Zone, and effects management thereof, including <i>whether the scale or location of the activity will significantly affect water quality or quantity and the habitat value of waterways or wetlands.</i>			
AIR QUALITY <i>Louis Boamponsem</i>	None			
NOISE & VIBRATION <i>Duffy Visser</i>	Comments on conditions received including amendments to condition for Blasting Noise and Vibration and insertion of advice notes.	Applicant has reviewed and accepted recommended changes as set out in the Consent Condition tracker. In particular, condition 92 (was condition 85) deleted and new condition 93 inserted regarding noise and vibration. Advice notes accepted.		
CONTAMINATED LAND <i>Marie Meredith</i>	Comments on consent conditions received. Recommends inserting new conditions requiring a Remedial Action Plan.	PDP state that the a condition requiring a RAP is not required as it contradicts the PDP recommendation that if necessary, further consents will be obtained if required future contamination/works are not already provided for by the controlled activity consent. The consent condition tracker proposes an advice note that a Remedial Action Plan will be required if the DSI required prior to Stages 7 and 8 identifies contaminated materials or		

		soils requiring remediation and that the RAP will be required at least 6 months prior to remediation works commencing.		
HERITAGE/ARCHAEOLOGY Joe Mills	None			
GROUNDWATER Nick Hazard	1 I have reviewed the application documents for geology/ecology/hydrogeology for the site and also the hydrogeology report for the Stevensons Aggregates Sutton Block Expansion recent application as there is much overlapping information and Stevensons monitoring bores are referred to in the Winstone application. I have also looked at the prior Winstones consent application to cross check. 2 Bore 5/1U is not presented in Table 3 but is referred to in Appendix B hydrographs. 3 Bore 5/2U is presented in both shallow and deep tables 3 and 4???. Please clarify the numbering. 4 The hydrographs in Appendix B should be plotted against the Hunua Pit sump water level to provide context. 5 I do not agree with the statement in 3.5.1 that bore HUN5/2U shows no response to the Hunua Pit dewatering when Appendix B hydrograph clearly shows a response in line with HUN5/2L. 6 Section 3.7 of the report refers to Stevensons bores SG11L and SG12L however these are not plotted on Figure 7 and nor is the Glasgow bore. I note that Stevensons bores SG3L and SG 7 are shown on Figure 7. The hydrographs for these bores, in particular the Glasgow bore is not presented in Appendix B. I raise this because I believe all three bores are affected by the Drury Pit excavation indicating that there is a delayed response across the Hunua Fault. I do accept the Hunua fault is a low permeability barrier however over the long term I consider there is and will be further drawdown effects occurring across the Fault. 7 I do not agree with the statement 3.8.1 (1)b or 3.8.2 (1) where it is stated 'monitoring data shows no relationship between water level changes in the Drury Quarry sump and drawdown in the Hunua Block'. In my view there are several bores now being affected by the Drury Q drawdown. There has been a delayed response initially concealed by water level recovery from the cessation of mining at Hunua Pit. I do agree there is a low permeability zone. 8 While I haven't been through consent conditions in detail they should have a condition regarding the maximum extraction depth along the lines of "Groundwater levels within the Symonds Hill Pit sump shall not be drawn down below a reduced level of 50 metres below mean sea level (i.e. RL - 50m)". 9 A more robust protection for the monitoring bores is required than outlined in condition 165. Most of the bores will become inoperable as they are of insufficient depths. There is a need to avoid loss of record when water levels drawdown to the screen. This means replacement bores need to be drilled before levels drop below the bottom of hole. Due to a significant replacement requirement, planning is required to schedule these replacements in. The GMCP has to more clearly	18 May 2026 via email / letter prepared by PDP Meeting held 22 May 2026 Responses to consent conditions have been updated in the corresponding Conditions Tracker. In particular: A new consent condition is proposed (after condition 163): <u>Groundwater levels within the Symonds Hill Pit sump shall not be drawn down below a reduced level of 50 metres below mean sea level (i.e. RL - 50m).</u> Condition 165(c) is amended: <u>the water level being or dropping below to within 5 metres of the bottom of the bore</u>	Marked up conditions received 28 May 26. The majority of recommended changes have been adopted with some minor amendments as shown in the Consent Condition Tracker. Following further correspondence between the applicant and Council's experts, Mr Hazard raised these additional queries: 1. Schedule B has incorrect coordinates for a site referred to as '5894655'?? I am assuming this station is meant to be for a replacement of Upstream 2 Bridge when it is lost to the expanded pit but no coordinates provided?? - Also Schedule A has missing drawdown and trigger levels. 2. Clarification / commentary sought as to why Condition 51 of WAT60152106-A is not included in conditions. 3. I have discussed stream monitoring with PDP since the Zoom meeting last Friday. The key issue is the 'Downstream Site' on Waipokopu Stm lies above regional groundwater levels and should be replaced by the RL40 site. Parviz is reviewing the requirements for stream gauging on Waipokopu Stm in particular the need to install RL40 gauging Station now. PDP to advise. 4. The bores listed in Table 8 PDP have trigger levels established. For bores HUN5/2L, 830, HUN12/3L, HUN12/5L, 21368, 5421 and 21474 (Glasgow), and many of the private bores listed in Table 11, the trigger levels provided do not match the contour plan presented as Figure 20. Notably bores 21368, 5421, 27864, 29005 and LUC80317641 are indicated to have drawdowns of 115m plus in Table 11 when the contour plan indicates drawdowns should be between 0.0m and 25m. Please explain or revise the contour plan or Tables 8 and 11.	Email response 19 / 06/ 2026 addresses each point.

	provide for replacement of monitoring bores in a timely manner <u>prior to</u> monitoring bores going dry. 10 Water quality results are indicated to be in Appendix C however none are presented. 11 S 4.1 There is no hydrograph for the Glasgow bore in Appendix B to compare against sump water levels. 12 Should Table 11 (minus bore already in Schedule A) be conditioned or attached as an Appendices to indicate for future reference bores existing at the time of the application that are potentially affected. This may preclude issues at a later date with subsequent bores drilled. 13 Based on a technical paper by Ferdowsian (2001) PDP use AMRR (Accumulative Annual Residual Rainfall) to suggest decline evident in these two bores is due to a decline in rainfall. I am not accepting of the use of this methodology for the deep greywacke bores when shallow bores in the vicinity of these deep bores do not show the same variation. The Glasgow bore has 29m of silts and clays overlying Waitemata sandstone/siltstone. The greywacke contact is at a depth of 68.5m and the bore cased to 71.5m. The Ferdowsian (2001) study was completed in the wheat belt of Western Australia with groundwater levels only 3m to 5m below surface. From my previous review work in the area shallow monitoring bores do not show this response. The methodology should be applied to the nearby shallow bore ID HUN05/2U to compare the results to HUN05/2L and the Glasgow bore. I would have thought the deep greywacke water age would be at least 30 years so not sure how you relate the current rainfall to much older groundwater. While I accept the low permeability of the Hunua Fault I consider there are drawdown effects occurring across the Fault. The effects have been delayed. See comments in (5) above. A conservative approach should be taken and effects assessed on this basis. 14 Consideration should be given to drawdown in the Glasgow bore and not rule it out categorically as in section 4.4.3. Although I note the Glasgow bore is included in Schedule A monitoring in the conditions with significant drawdown provided for. Hence the wording does not match the conservative but possible view presented in Schedule A. 15 The comment (pg40) that all bores responded to the Hunua Pit recovery is largely accepted however due to the higher permeability north of Drury Quarry there is a masking effect of the Drury Quarry drawdown which is clearly evident in Figure 7. I don't accept there has been no drawdown due to Drury Quarry in SG 3 and to the north and east. I agree the drawdown is largely confined by faults/low permeability barriers and the implications of this may not be significant but we are dealing with a 70 year plus mine life. A conservative approach should be taken and effects assessed on that basis. 16 Section 4.2.2. I don't accept Hun4/12 has not been affected by Hunua Pit dewatering given the hydrograph presented in Appendix B. Advise that a plot of the hydrograph against Hunua pit groundwater level is provided. Note the level change in bore HUN4/12 is approximately 30m with levels recovering at the same time as the Hunua Pit. A conservative approach needs to be taken here and effects assessed on that basis. 17 Section 4.2.1 refers to bores 4370 and 20479 however no hydrographs have been provided for these. Plots against Hunua Quarry drawdown should be provided in Appendix B.			
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	18 Section 4.2.3. Comment is made that only 5% of the Hunua Fault will be removed and therefore effects expect to be localised. I don't agree with this statement as it is not conservative (<i>cf the breach that caused a significant inflow and widespread groundwater level drawdowns at Hunua Pit RL20m – it doesn't take much to have a significant effect and I consider there are already Drury Quarry dewatering effects present.</i>). However in saying that I largely agree with PDP in terms of interference effects outlined. 19 With respect to Mangapu Stream the analysis appears to focus on the stream alignment and Tributary 2. There is no mention of Tributary 3 and 4 in the report which will be lost under the proposed excavation. Where have these losses been taken into account?? – they are not covered in Table 13 and 14. The confluence of these tributaries are above RL60m and do not have baseflow from regional groundwater. 20 A discussion is sought with PDP on the interpretation of Tables 15-19.			
REGIONAL EARTHWORKS Steve Bryant	Some of the Engineering Drawings contained within the same Report have no author, as detailed below (highlighted ESC Plans) - Part B. Hunua Quarry Development Substantive Application Part B – Assessment of Environmental Effects and Application for Resource Consent. Prepared for Winstone Aggregates. 30 March 2026. Revision Final. Prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited. (AEE) - Part B. Appendix B12.4.7. Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report. Hunua Quarry – Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approvals Act 2025. Prepared for Winstone Aggregates. Date April 2026. Revision 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited. (Infrastructure Report) - ESCP, Stream Diversion Works. Drawing No: ESCP-HQ-01, Rev: A. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - ESCP, Stream Diversion Works. Drawing No: ESCP-HQ-02, Rev: A. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-03, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) SB note, I am assuming that these are drawn by MPD, however this is not shown on the drawings below - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-04, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan – Western Haul Road. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-05, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-06, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-07, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-08, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-09, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) - Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-10, Rev: 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans)	The author of the plans is Megan Dredge from MPD. Updated plans attached.	- The engineering content in the updated 260615 Reg EW Response_ESC Report (file name), appears to be identical to the original. I also note that the original dates and Revision No has been retained. I believe that for the sake of ensuring the correct Documents are being referenced, that this Report should have been changed to Rev 2 and or display the new date? - The Engineering Drawings (ESCPs) have been altered to reflect the author being Megan Dredge, however whilst the Drawings have been subtly altered to reflect the authors name, the Revision Nos are the same as the originals, (other than the original drawings with no author, they have been changed from Rev 1 to Rev A to match the other drawings). There is one defining change with the addition of a date (16.03.26) to all drawings. However I believe that for the sake of ensuring the correct Plans are being referenced, that these Plans should have been changed to Rev 2. - I note that the ESCP Report, in 13.2 Monitoring and Triggers, has the following triggers. For ESC device performance, the following management thresholds shall be applied: - pH between 6.5 – 8.5 as measured at the outlet; 80% reduction in turbidity between inflow and outflow of discharging SRPs & DEBs; OR 100mm of clarity as measured at the outlet. Those standards appear to be in conflict with Cond 107 which appears to be a measurable discharge standard. The issue that arises here is that <i>Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP-HQ-07, Rev. 1. Prepared by MPD</i>	Response from MPD via email 19 / 06 / 2026 Plans and reports with updated revision references reissued The consent condition number referred to in the original comment have been updated to Condition 117. This reads "If analysis of instream samples taken under Condition 116 indicates that discharges from the Site have increased the TSS (or NTU equivalent) as measured from point (a) to point (b), by 20% or more, operations must be modified and/or water quality control measures implemented." Condition 117 establishes an instream compliance threshold and applies only to the upstream and downstream monitoring locations within the Mangapū Stream. The device performance triggers in Section 13.2 of the report (and in Condition 118) relate solely to the operation of SRPs and DEBs sampled under Condition 116(c). These thresholds do not apply to silt fences or super silt fences. On this basis, I don't believe there is conflict between the ESCP monitoring framework and the consent conditions. I also appreciate the lower treatment efficiency of a silt fence or super silt fence, so the methodology has tried to reflect that by only using this type of control where absolutely necessary.

	Can you please clarify the author of these plans for completeness of our memo & in due course conditions etc. It would be beneficial if the plans could also be updated to detail the author.		<i>Environmental Limited (Plans)</i> describes the use of Super Silt Fences on a steep batter that cannot be diverted to a DEB/SRP. A Super Silt Fence is at best 50% efficient if it is constructed as per GD05. If Condition 107 applies to ESC devices, Silt Fences or Super Silt Fences may not meet that standard.	
ECONOMICS <i>Rodney Yeoman</i>	No RFIs identified, however some differences in opinion have been identified and may benefit from a further discussion. Please see attached the Economics Memo for your consideration, and let us know if you would like to arrange a meeting to discuss any elements/conclusions within the memo.	Meeting 20 May Attached is an overview of issues discussed and agreed points from the expert meeting. Also attached is an updated Economics Assessment report in response to those agreed points requiring changes to the assessment.		
SUBDIVISION Hazim Ali	The manner in which the subdivision is proposed it shows that a separate lot is being created (Lot 2 with an area of 3.56 Ha) rather than the boundary line shifting to include that area of land with Lot 2 DP 115598 so that there are two large lots with the new boundary in between. If the intention is to create a separate lot, then the new Lot 2 will need a legal and physical access to it. If it will be a shift in boundary without creating a lot for the added land, then the new large lot over Lot 2 DP 115598 with the added land will require amended easements over the access. If the intention will still be for a separate lot, then an amalgamation condition will be required to hold the new Lot 2 together with Lot 2 DP 115598 und s220(1)(b)(ii & iii) of the RMA 1991, unless it can be demonstrated to be suitable as a standalone lot (access, servicing, policy etc). Please provide clarity on what is proposed, and any additional supporting information to address this as required.	The proposal is for a boundary adjustment subdivision. No new lots are proposed to be created. For clarity and certainty, we propose the following consent condition (see the Consent Condition Tracker): <i>Pursuant to section 220(1)(b)(i) of the RMA, Lot 2 must be transferred to the owners of Lot 2 DP 125598 (NA99C/513) and one record of title must be issued to include both parcels.</i> The 224(c) is considered unnecessary as there are no assets to vert, and no consent notices, bonds or completion certificates required.		
LANDSCAPE <i>SIMON COCKER</i>	Should the following conditions also require compliance with conditions 53 and 60? • 48 • 49 • 52 • 53 • 60 • 61 • 111 - 120	The following provides a summary / high-level overview of cross-referencing between relevant conditions: • The EcMP already has a condition requiring it includes methods to ensure integration with the Landscape and Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP) and Stream Realignment Management Plan (SRMP). • The SRMP includes a condition requiring riparian planting is consistent with the LRSMP objectives and requiring compliance with the monitoring conditions of the Rehabilitation of Mangapu		

		Stream Tributary Realignment (RMSTR). • The LRSMP includes a condition requiring compliance with the monitoring conditions of the RMSTR. • The RMSTR monitoring conditions require planting is in accordance with the SRMP • The Rehabilitation of Quarry Faces and Slopes and OBDA (RQSO) includes a requirement that it must expand on the rehabilitation plans within the LRSMP. Overall, we consider that requiring broad compliance with the EcMP / SRMP for all those management plans is unnecessary. This is because the proposed conditions already cross-reference where compliance is required broadly and where specific works / plans require integration with other managements and where works are required to be consistent or in accordance with higher-order management plans. The proposed cross-referencing approach provides an appropriate level of flexibility to ensure outcomes are achieved while accounting for varying landscapes and environments across the Site.		
	Regarding Conditions 49 and 53, 114, 117 - I question whether 5 years maintenance is sufficient from a project of this scale and risk.	Following a review of the proposed conditions, we consider that the consent conditions do not impose or prescribe a fixed five-year maintenance period across all planting. Rather, five years is generally expressed as a minimum requirement. • The Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (Condition 53(i)), the requirement is to describe how maintenance will be undertaken for five years following planting, including replacement of failed plants. This is a <u>minimum</u> maintenance commitment for landscape rehabilitation areas. Condition 53(l) includes, “<i>a process for review of the LRSMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.</i>”	Amendments suggested to ensure it is clear that 5 years is a minimum. Have added ‘or until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long-term health and sustainability is ensured without the requirement for intensive management’ or similar. To be agreed with AC.	

		• The Stream Realignment Management Plan, Condition 63 (k), similarly includes, “a process for review of the SRMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.” • The Annual Monitoring Report, Condition 66 (i) notes that, at a minimum, the report must include “recommendations on alterations to any management plans or monitoring required.” • For specific works (e.g. stream realignment and quarry rehabilitation under Conditions 111 - 117), planting must be maintained for a minimum of five years, with any additional works required to ensure successful establishment and ongoing sustained vegetation growth. The planting of the Stream Realignment is proposed as a two-stage approach consisting of riparian planting (Condition 111) and canopy species (Condition 112). In summary, the conditions provide for an adaptive management approach whereby all reporting and management plans are required to include mechanisms for ongoing review and updating to respond to changing conditions. Across the conditions, maintenance is not limited to a fixed five-year period. Rather, a minimum five-year duration is consistently required for landscape, stream, and quarry rehabilitation planting. In addition, further maintenance is required where necessary to ensure the successful establishment and long-term viability of all planting areas.		
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PRELIMINARY DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION_ RFI's

Point of Request	Request for Further Information	Applicant Response	DOC Response
ECOLOGY Amber McEwen	No surveying of aquatic values in the wetlands. 0.44 ha of natural inland wetlands will be lost, and no surveying of the aquatic values of these wetlands is presented. Wetlands can provide important habitat for several native fish and aquatic invertebrate species (including Threatened and At Risk species). I consider that surveying (or justification for why surveying was not considered) is warranted, and depending on outcomes, aquatic values should be included in salvage management planning. In particular, further investigation (optimally using a combination of eDNA sampling and spotlighting) of Mangapū tributaries 3 and 4 which will lose fish passage as a result of the haul road culverts (particularly tributary 4 which looks like it is downstream of the eDNA sampling sites) is important. I realise that these tributaries will be lost if future planned developments go ahead, but the status of this species means that – if they are present in any of these tributaries then I consider that fish passage provision (and reconsideration of future plans) is warranted.	Meeting 15 June 2026 <i>These are small wetland alongside the Mangapu tributary that will be removed as part of the diversion. WA's ecologist pointed out that some of these are not easily accessible. We have categorised them as all similar (Parataniwha wetlands) and we have given them a value but we did not make specific values assessment. WA's ecologist suggested that prior to loss we will, as much as possible, undertake a values assessment perhaps of a subset to confirm and make sure our proposed offset will meet suitable values. We think this is a reasonable approach. We believe this is largely an operational matter at the time of wetland loss and does not materially affect any of our assessment or proposed outcomes.</i>	No further responses received.
	Shortjaw kōkopu I think that more work is needed to increase confidence that shortjaw kōkopu and their habitats will not be affected (and that targeted effects management measures are described if needed). This species is not currently considered in the application. This report (completed for Auckland Council) notes that shortjaw kōkopu (also a climbing species) were captured in a Hays Stream tributary in 2015 – same catchment, nearby, similar looking habitat and downstream challenges. Shortjaw kōkopu are classified as Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable, and identifying and protecting remaining suitable habitat for this species is a high priority.	WA's ecologist and DOC agree that at the time of salvage a survey for shortjaw is reasonable – especially in Tribs 3 and 4 but also in Mangapu Tributary. Using eDNA as well as some night spotting. We believe this is reasonable although note that to date there are no records of shortjaw in the Mangapu. It is largely an operational matter at the time of fish salvage and does not materially affect any of our assessment or proposed outcomes.	
	Effects of pit dewatering on downstream catchment The proposed dewatering at Symonds Hill Pit will significantly reduce base flows and – based on the information available in the AEE – will probably have significant permanent effects on what seems like a very large area with significant and potentially significant values. The applicant proposes remedy for this by flow augmentation to MALF. I need more information from the applicant to understand the predicted effects of dewatering, and the expected outcomes (including assessment of certainty regarding outcomes) of augmentation. From the material I have been provided, it seems that large amounts of the downstream catchment will permanently experience more low flow periods as a result of the dewatering (even with augmentation).	Applicant is still considering a response.	

Appendix 2: Applicant Memorandums in response to RFIs



memorandum



TO	Cam Russell	FROM	Parviz Namjou
	Winstone Aggregates	DATE	18 May 2026
RE	Response to Groundwater Queries - Fast Track Application - BUN60464053		

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The following groundwater responses have been prepared in response to comments provided by the Council reviewer (HC Hazard Consulting 2026) on the Fast Track application (BUN60464053). For ease of reference, the numbered headings below (Responses 2 to 20) correspond to the comment numbers in the reviewer's original memorandum (Enquiries 2 to 20).

Response 2 - Bore HUN 05/1U

The Hunua Road West upper piezometer (HUN05/1U) has shown some degree of response to quarry dewatering, approximately a third of that of the lower piezometer (HUN05/1L) which is screened within the regional system at approximately RL5m. HUN05/1U is screened within the basal, conglomeratic Waitemata Group, which generally exhibits elevated permeability compared to the main unit. Hydraulic connection to the greywacke likely occurs in the vicinity of this bore where the thin (approximately 6m thick at HUN05/1) Te Kuiti Group has been partially breached.

The response trend in the upper piezometer indicates after initial drawdowns, it is now becoming now isolated (perched) from quarry dewatering as the pit sump is lowered. Therefore, consistent with the previous consent, this bore has not been classified as a shallow groundwater bore in Table 3.

Response 3 - Bore HUN5/2U and HUN5/2L

Both HUN5/2U and HUN5/2L are drilled in the greywacke and have shown relatively small responses to dewatering. Consistent with the previous consent, they are classified as regional groundwater bores. However, because HUN5/2U is only 40m deep and groundwater in this bore may become perched in the future, it is also included as a shallow groundwater monitoring bore in Table 4.

Response 4 - Hydrographs Against Hunua Pit Sump

The hydrographs in Appendix B are presented with an appropriate vertical scale to clearly show bore responses. Plotting sumps water levels on the same scale would flatten the bore response curves, making them difficult to interpret. Therefore, sump water levels are presented separately in Figure 7 of the AEE Groundwater Technical Report (PDP 2026), which shows the Symonds Hill Pit, Drury Quarry, and Hunua Pit sump water levels together with representative hydrographs for key monitoring bores.

Response 5 - Typo in Section 3.5.1

In Section 3.5.1, 'HUN5/2U' is a typo and should read 'HUN5/1U', which is currently a perched bore.

Response 6 - SG11L, SG12L, and Glasgow Bore

1) SG11L and SG12L:

As requested, hydrographs for SG11L, SG12L, Glasgow, HUN12/4, and the Symonds Pit, Hunua Pit, and Drury Quarry sumps are shown in Figure 1 of this memorandum.

Both hydrographs for SG11L and SG12L show a similar trend except for a six-month period immediately following drilling. Following the drilling, a sharp rise in groundwater levels is detected which does not correlate with any of three sumps water levels. As shown in Figure 1, the initial elevated data in SG11L is clearly out of sync with the remainder of the data for both bores, suggesting the early SG11L data may have not been stabilised following the drilling and may be inaccurate. From the end of 2023, the data from SG11L is in sync with SG12L, confirming the initial data may not be representative. The corrected hydrograph for SG11L is shown in Figure 1.

If the fluctuations in these bores were caused by Drury Quarry dewatering, the hydrographs should not have been risen after Drury Quarry Sump was stabilised from 2025. However, since 2025, when the Drury Quarry pit stabilised at RL-45m, both SG11L and SG12L show an upward trend and no relationship with Drury Quarry dewatering. The observed fluctuations are therefore consistent with long-term seasonal trends rather than dewatering.

Despite this, we are not ruling out that local leakage across the Hunua Fault could take place in the future (as the hydraulic gradient across the fault increases). For this reason, comprehensive monitoring conditions are proposed (together with the ongoing monitoring programme for the Drury Quarry) to clearly define any leakage and associated drawdown effects across the fault as the Symonds Hill Pit deepens.

2) Glasgow Bore and HUN12/4:

HUN12/4 is located outside the existing zone of influence, approximately 4.2 km north of the Symonds Hill Pit. Its hydrograph shows a similar trend to the Glasgow Bore (Figure 2), and both follow the residual rainfall trend. Figure 1 also presents hydrographs for Glasgow and HUN12/4 alongside all three sump levels. The data (Figure 1) shows no correlation between these bores and any dewatering operation at the Hunua, Symonds Hill, or Drury Quarry sumps. This is further supported by the AMRR methodology discussed in Response 13.

3) Conservative Assessment:

Despite this evidence, bores on the margin of the existing and predicted zone of influence (e.g. Glasgow, HUN12/4, 4370 and 20479) have been conservatively assessed to be within the zone of influence, with drawdowns calculated based on the flat slope of the distance-drawdown plot (Table 8, PDP 2026).

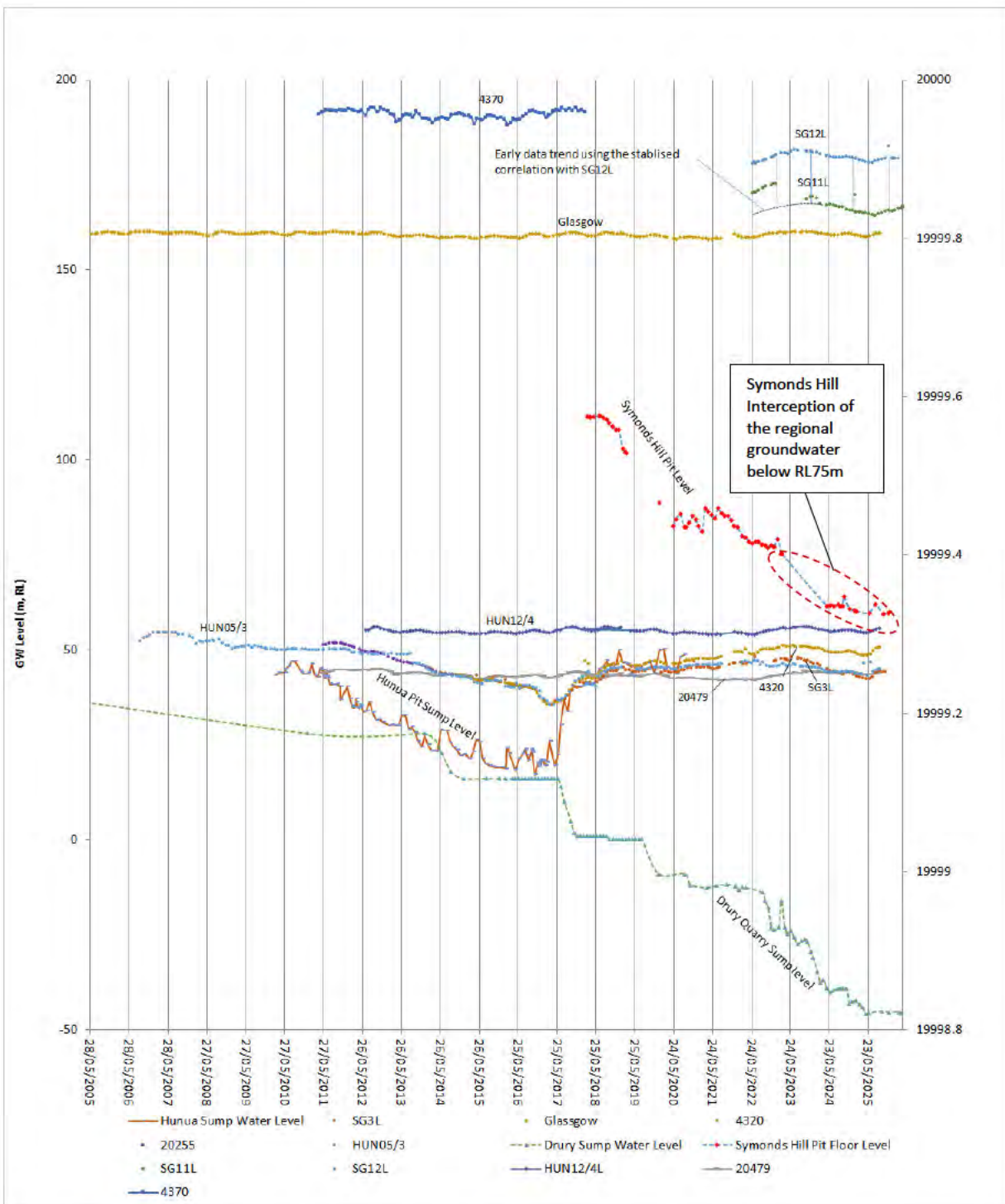


Figure 1: Bores Hydrographs and Sumps Water Levels

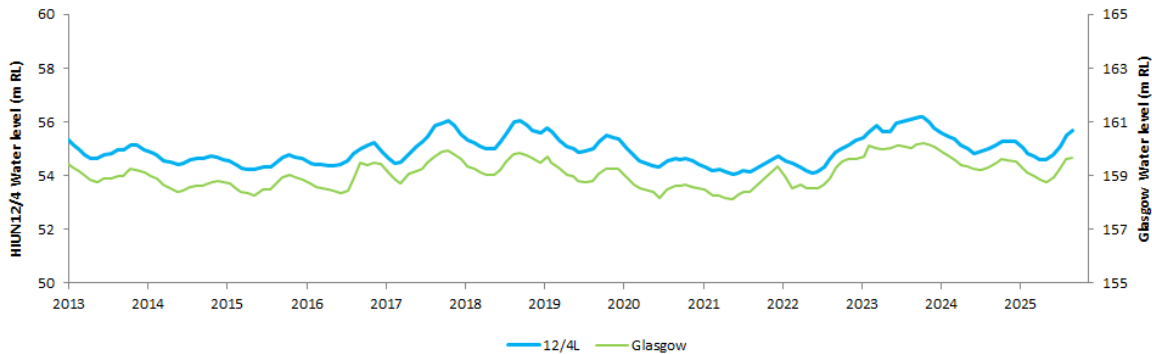


Figure 2: Correlation between Glasgow and HUN12/4

Response 7 - Drury Quarry Effects on Hunua Block

The groundwater level data does not indicate that the Drury Quarry has affected the Hunua Greywacke Block. Reviewing the hydrographs presented in Figure 7 of the Technical Report (PDP 2026) and Figure 1 of this memorandum, the apparent drawdowns in some bores within the Hunua Greywacke Block (e.g., 4320, HUN05/3, and SG3L) are caused by interception of groundwater levels by the Symonds Hill Pit. The Symonds Hill Pit intercepted the pre-quarry groundwater level (RL75m) from 2023 - precisely when minor drawdowns began to be observed in these deep bores.

Groundwater dewatering at the Symonds Hill Pit has remained relatively stable since June 2025 at RL60m, (except for a slight rise in mid-2025) which is reflected in the observation bores. The current dewatering rate is approximately 424 m³/d. Additionally, approximately 856 m³/d has been taken from bore HUN14/8 (next to Coal Mine Road) since 2023 (under the take consent). Without this interception and take, the gradual groundwater recovery in the Hunua Greywacke Block would have continued rather than the minor induced drawdowns caused by Symonds Hill Pit dewatering and take.

The above significant attenuation of drawdown effects across the low permeability boundary between the Drury and Hunua Greywacke blocks is consistent with previous consents and technical reviews. Despite the above, we have no disagreement with the reviewer on potential local leakage through fracture zones across the Hunua Fault. Leakage has occurred south of the Drury Greywacke Block along a fracture zone with potential hydraulic connection to bore SG6. However, no other monitoring bores north of bore SG6 (e.g., BH109 and BH103) have shown any such drawdown effects. Should any future leakage occur east of the fault, it will be detected through the proposed monitoring programme. A comprehensive monitoring programme and review process is proposed to track future interference effects as the Symonds Hill Pit deepens while Drury Quarry remains at RL-45m (Drury Quarry has reached its maximum consented sump water level at RL-45m since 2025).

Response 8 - Maximum Extraction Depth Condition

We agree with the reviewer. A condition should be included stating: "Groundwater levels within the Symonds Hill Pit sump shall not be drawn down below a reduced level of 50 metres below mean sea level (i.e. RL -50m) as part of this application.

Response 9 - Monitoring Bore Replacement

We agree with the reviewer. The Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan (GMCP) will provide details on the replacement of monitoring bores. Specifically, when groundwater level drops to within 5

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metres of the bottom of a monitoring bore, the bore shall be replaced unless the applicant can justify to the Council that the bore is no longer required for monitoring or that no further drawdown is expected.

Response 10 - Water Quality Results Appendix

The laboratory results for critical parameters are presented in Table 7 of the Technical Report. The laboratory sheet for the December 2025 sampling was inadvertently omitted during formatting and is attached as Appendix A to this technical memorandum.

Response 11 - Glasgow Bore Hydrograph

The hydrograph for the Glasgow Bore is presented in Figure 11 of the Technical Report (PDP 2026). As requested, Figure 1 of this memorandum presents hydrographs for the Glasgow Bore and HUN12/4 (located outside the zone of influence to the north for comparison) together with the Symonds Hill, Hunua Pit, and Drury Quarry sump water levels. Both hydrographs show a similar response to seasonal effects with no visible drawdown in response to dewatering (See also Response 13).

Notwithstanding this evidence, close to the zone of influence boundary have been conservatively assumed to be affected by dewatering at the Symonds Hill Pit for the purposes of effects assessment (see also Response 14).

Response 12 - Table 11 (Farm Wells)

A conservative methodology has been used to estimate drawdowns in farm wells within the zone of influence. We have no objection to Table 11 being included as an advice note or appendix to the consent conditions, without any requirement for monitoring (except for those bores listed in Schedule A). It is noted that, aside from bores in Schedule A, no baseline groundwater level data are available for farm wells to assess actual future drawdowns. Any drawdown effects on farm wells - if an adverse effect on yield is reported - will be assessed as required by consent conditions based on monitoring data from the nearest proposed monitoring bore.

Response 13 - AMRR / Ferdowsian Method

1) Validity of the Ferdowsian/AMRR Method for Deep Bores

The Ferdowsian method is a physical-conceptual tool for separating rainfall noise from groundwater trends, not a restrictive empirical rule tied to depth. The statistical relationship examines whether recharge reaches the monitored zone. In the Glasgow Bore and HUN12/4, the significant correlation between groundwater levels and AMRR (Figure 11) demonstrates that rainfall recharge does influence this deep system, validating the method.

2) Seasonal Oscillations as Evidence of Recharge

While the bulk water in the Glasgow Bore may be old, the potentiometric surface responds relatively quickly to changes in recharge stress. The Glasgow hydrograph (Figure 3) clearly shows seasonal oscillations - consistent annual peaks in October/November, occurring 1-4 months after the winter recharge period (June-September). This regular seasonal pattern demonstrates that recharge reaches this depth and influences the potentiometric surface. If the bore were completely isolated from recharge, the hydrograph would be flat or show only long-term trends unrelated to seasonal rainfall.

3) Comparison with Shallow Bore HUN05/2U

Figure 4 presents hydrographs for the Glasgow Bore and HUN05/2U on the same axis with the same scale, together with the AMRR curve on the second axis. Different responses between HUN05/2U and Glasgow are expected because HUN05/2U is shallower and responds quickly to rainfall with a more pronounced annual recharge cycle. In HUN05/2U - which is classified as a regional groundwater bore due to its response to dewatering - the long-term variations in recharge magnitude are suppressed by dewatering effects and are less pronounced compared with the Glasgow Bore. The absence of identical variation confirms geological differences between the bores, not failure of the method.

4) In Summary

The AMRR method is valid for the Glasgow Bore because the data demonstrates a demonstrable correlation with rainfall. The lack of drawdown is not a "delay" but a function of fault block isolation (or very low permeability barrier). Since groundwater response tracks long-term rainfall trends rather than pit dewatering history, the AMRR analysis provides valid evidence that the bore is likely to be outside the zone of influence.

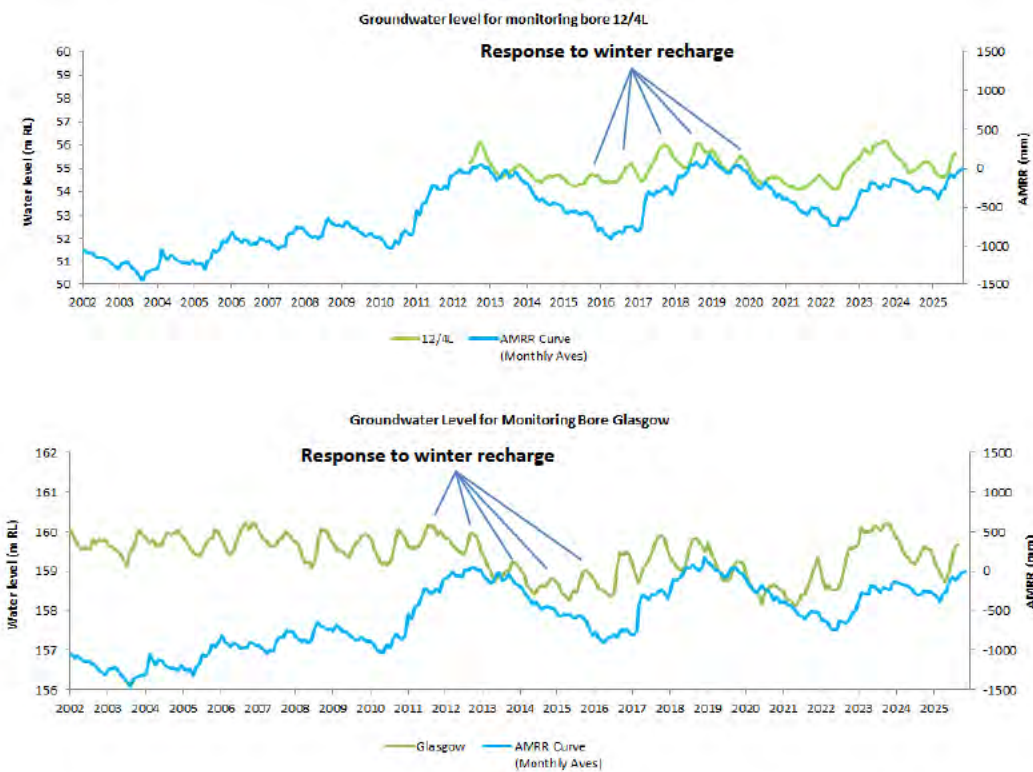


Figure 3: Response to Recharge in HUN12/4 and Glasgow Bore

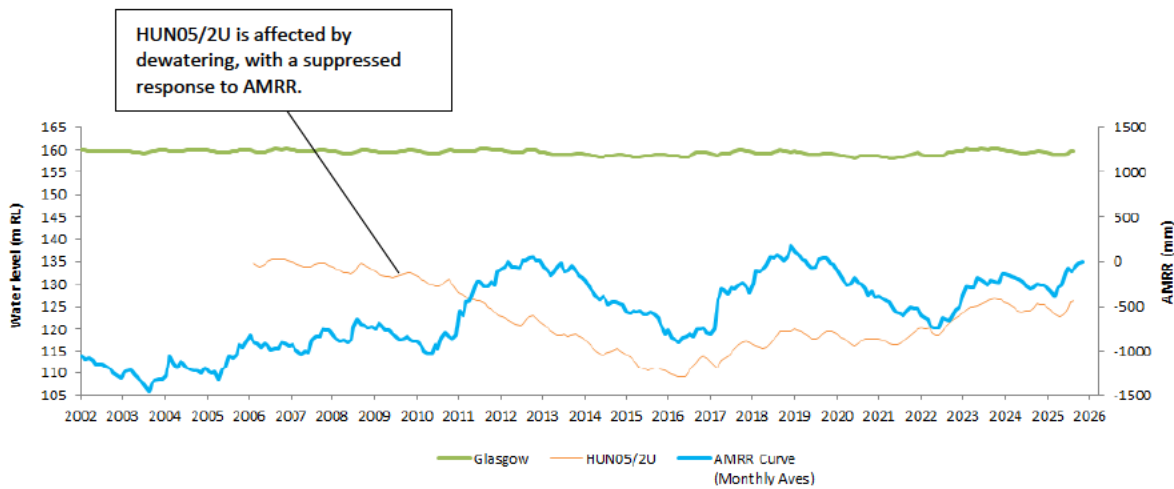


Figure 4: Response to Dewatering in HUN05/2U Compared with Glasgow Bore

Response 14 - Drawdown in Glasgow Bore

We accept that extremely minor, localized effects at the Glasgow Bore especially in future cannot be entirely ruled out given the complexity of the fault system in the greywacke. However, based on the AMRR analysis and the bore's location relative to the Hunua Block boundary, any such effects would be at the limits of detectability - well below natural seasonal fluctuations and unlikely to be noticed by the landowner or affect bore performance. In this context, the effects are considered less than minor.

Notwithstanding this, and to address the reviewer's concern for a conservative approach, it should be noted drawdown effects have also been calculated for the Glasgow Bore (and also HUN12/4, 4370 and 20449) using the same methodology based on the slope of the distance-drawdown plot and the maximum drawdown at the sump. The predicted drawdowns are shown in Table 8 of the Technical Report (PDP 2026) and range from 23m (pit at RL-45m) to 128m (pit at RL-60m). Therefore, the reviewer's concern has already been addressed in the technical report.

Response 15 - Drury Quarry Drawdown Effects

Please refer to Response 7 above, which addresses the reviewer's concerns regarding Drury Quarry drawdown effects on the Hunua Greywacke Block.

Response 16 - Bore HUN04/12 (Typo for HUN12/4)

Section 4.2.2 contains a typo: "HUN04/12" should read "HUN12/4". Please refer to Response 7 above, which addresses the lack of drawdown response in HUN12/4.

Response 17 - Bores 4370 and 20479 Hydrographs

The hydrograph for bore 4370 is presented in Appendix A of the Technical Report (PDP 2026). Monitoring at bore 4370 was discontinued in 2018 due to access issues. The hydrograph for bore 20479 is presented in Figure 1 of this memorandum together with the water levels in the sumps. Despite lack of any measurable drawdowns both bores are conservatively assumed to be within the zone of influence (as for Glasgow and HUN12/4) (see Responds 14).

Response 18 - 5% of Hunua Fault Removed

It needs to be clarified that we have conservatively assumed full interference effects between the Sutton Block Quarry and the Symonds Hill Pit, regardless of the percentage of the Hunua Fault removed. Table 8 and Figure 16 of the Technical Report (PDP 2026) present these worst-case drawdown predictions. We have stated that under this scenario, "the dewatering at the Sutton Block Quarry may control groundwater levels within the Hunua Greywacke Block".

Regarding the "5%" statement: this was not presented as a conclusion to downplay effects. Rather, it was provided as context to explain why the full interference effects we have conservatively modelled are less likely to be realised in practice. The significant storage release event at the Hunua Pit in 2017 has not been observed in other greywacke pits and is considered a relatively rare feature of the greywacke, not a common occurrence.

In summary, we have acknowledged the reviewer's concern regarding potential fracture influences and have assessed drawdown effects of the Sutton Block across the whole Hunua Greywacke Block. This is a demonstrably conservative approach.

Response 19 - Tributaries 3 and 4

The existing and future pit footprint encompasses the catchment areas of several tributaries. Removal of Tributary 3 and part of Tributary 4 (downstream of the quarry) is incorporated into the existing loss of catchment areas. Flow from these catchments is and will be diverted to the pit.

The total loss from all affected tributaries, including Tributaries 3 and 4, is estimated at 300 m³/d (Section 4.5 of the Technical Report, PDP 2026). Most of this water is likely to be pumped back to the mainstream, resulting in minimal net loss to the stream system. However, any potential effects of removing these tributaries on Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) will be detected through the proposed stream flow monitoring. If monitoring identifies a reduction exceeding the 5% natural variability threshold, augmentation will be implemented to maintain MALF in the mainstream.

Response 20 – Theoretical Tables on Stream Low Flow Loss

The headings for Tables 15 to 18 (PDP 2026) have been expanded for clarity using Table 17 as an example (see below).

Table 19 (PDP 2026) compares baseflow losses between the existing consent and the proposed application. Minor differences in drawdowns, a slight increase in total inflow, and the application of a scaling factor result in some apparent differences in predicted losses. However, the results are broadly comparable with the existing consent.

It is important to note that while these theoretical losses are considered to be conservative, inherent uncertainties exist due to subsurface fracturing and variations in hydraulic connectivity between streams and the host greywacke rock. Consequently, any actual flow loss should be confirmed through the proposed stream flow monitoring programme, with an improved set of augmentation conditions to maintain stream MALF.

Table 17: Potential Effects of Baseflow (Symonds Hill Sump at RL15m)

		The total regional groundwater throughflow within the Hunua Greywacke Block is estimated at 4,520 m³/d. Direct measurement of throughflow from individual catchments is not available. Therefore, contributions from individual catchments have been allocated pro-rata based on their respective areas as a proportion of the total contributing catchment area within the zone of influence. For example, the total contributing catchment area is 31.5 km². Waipokopu catchment with an area of 19 km² represents 59% of this total and is consequently attributed 59% of the total throughflow, or 2,669 m³/d.	For Taitaia and papakura sub-catchment which is not cross the Drury Fault, groundwater inflow is estimated based on the recharge (4.4% of rainfall) over the catchment area	The following steps have been undertaken to estimate the loss of regional groundwater contribution (baseflow) from each catchment resulting from quarry dewatering: 1. Maximum drawdown magnitudes within each catchment are estimated based on the predicted drawdown contours for the relevant dewatering level. 2. It is assumed that catchments experiencing greater drawdown contribute proportionally more to the total groundwater inflow to the quarry sump (i.e., baseflow loss). 3. For each catchment, the drawdown is expressed as a percentage relative to the maximum drawdown observed across all catchments. 4. A single scaling factor is applied to these normalised drawdown percentages such that the total losses equals the total predicted groundwater inflow to the sump for that dewatering level. 5. The baseflow loss attributed to each catchment is then calculated by multiplying its scaled percentage (from Step 4) by the estimated pre-quarry regional groundwater throughflow for that catchment. 6. The summation of the calculated losses across all catchments is equal to the total predicted groundwater inflow to the sump, ensuring internal consistency.				The below calculations estimate the theoretical percentage reduction in baseflow for each catchment relative to pre-quarry conditions. However, these theoretical losses require field confirmation. Therefore, actual baseflow loss shall be determined by monitoring specific discharge and comparing measured flows against the established Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) for each catchment.				
Catchments	Groundwater catchment area contributing to throughflow across Drury Fault (km ²)	Estimated regional GW throughflow to stream across Drury Fault, m ³ /d	Groundwater catchment area contributing to Wairoa & Papakura Streams (km ²)	Estimated regional GW throughflow to Papakura Stream and Wairoa River, m ³ /d	Estimated maximum predicted drawdowns (m)	Approx. predicted drawdown as % of maximum	Estimated inflow to the sump and HUN14/8, m ³ /d	Estimated catchment areas for shallow groundwater contribution to streams, km ²	Estimated average MALF (L/s/km ²)	Estimated shallow groundwater contribution, m ³ /d	Estimated total baseflow, m ³ /d	Predicted reduction in baseflow, %
Taitaia												
Pre-Quarry Condition	0	0	8	1244				8	2.4	1659	2903	0
Dewatering RL-5m					30	40	500	8	2.4	1659	2403	-17
Waipokopu												
Pre-Quarry Condition	19	2669	0	0				19	2.4	3825	6494	0
Dewatering RL-50m					60	90	2407	19	2.4	3825	4086	-37
Mangapu												
Pre-Quarry Condition	7	1004	0	0				7	3.0	1806	2811	0
Dewatering RL-50m					60	90	906	7	3.0	1806	1905	-32
Waihoihoi												
Pre-Quarry Condition	5	717	0	0				5	2.1	886	1603	0
Dewatering RL-50m					53	79	563	5	2.1	886	1040	-35
Hingaia Sub-Catchment												
Pre-Quarry Condition	1	129	0	0				1	2.1	159	289	0
Dewatering RL-50m					52	77	99	1	2.1	159	189	-34
Papakura Sub-Catchment												
Pre-Quarry Condition	0	0	1	187				1	2.4	249	435	0
Dewatering RL-5m					20	24	44	1	2.4	249	392	-10
Total		4520					4520					

Summary

The applicant and reviewer agree that the Hunua Fault acts as a low-permeability barrier and that local leakage across the fault and east of the Hunua Greywacke Block cannot be ruled out in the future as the hydraulic gradient increases. For this reason, the marginal bores around the existing and predicted Hunua zone of influence are assumed to be affected by dewatering in the technical report (PDP 2026), and worst-case drawdowns are predicted for these bores (such as the Glasgow bore). Ultimately, we all agree that all bores within the Hunua Greywacke Block may be affected by partial removal of the Hunua Fault and when the dewatering level at the Sutton Block drops below the Symonds Hill Pit. The disagreement relates to whether current data demonstrates existing drawdown effects east of the fault.

To progress the application, we propose the following:

If monitoring data during Symonds Hill Pit deepening demonstrates clear drawdown effects east of the fault, the zone of influence (Hunua Greywacke Block) shall be reviewed and updated locally as part of the consent conditions. This is the same approach we have currently undertaken for effects to the west of the Drury Fault and east of the Hunua Fault.

This conservative approach ensures any future effects will be detected and managed without requiring resolution of the current data interpretation.

References

HC Hazard Consulting (2026) Initial Comments on The Fast track Application - Winstone Aggregates - BUN60464053, 7 May 2026.

PDP (2026) Hunua Quarry Development: Groundwater Effects Assessment Prepared for Winstone Aggregates Limited a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited, March 2026.

Limitation

This memorandum has been prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) on the basis of information provided by Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited. PDP has not independently verified the provided information and has relied upon it being accurate and sufficient for use by PDP in preparing the memorandum. PDP accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions in, or the currency or sufficiency of, the provided information.

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Prepared by

Parviz Namjou

Technical Director – Groundwater Resources

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Appendix A – Hill Laboratory Sheet (Summarised in Table 7, PDP 2026)

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Certificate of Analysis

Page 1 of 4

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	Lab No:	4045751	SPV2
Contact:	Kylie Beck	Date Received:	01-Dec-2025	
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	Date Reported:	11-Dec-2025	
	PO Box 9528	Quote No:	81087	
	Newmarket	Order No:	H035680016	
	Auckland 1149	Client Reference:		
		Submitted By:	Kylie Beck	

Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:		Upstream 1 01-Dec-2025 9:40 am	Upstream 2 (trig) 01-Dec-2025 10:20 am	Upstream 3 (Symonds) 01-Dec-2025 10:35 am	Downstream 01-Dec-2025 11:40 am
Lab Number:		4045751.1	4045751.2	4045751.3	4045751.4
Individual Tests					
True Hazen Colour	Hazen units	47	52	51	59
Turbidity	NTU	23	19.3	14.3	32
pH	pH Units	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.3
Total Alkalinity	g/m ³ as CaCO ₃	13.0	13.2	23	18.8
Bicarbonate	g/m ³ at 25°C	15.8	16.1	28	23
Total Hardness	g/m ³ as CaCO ₃	15.7	16.9	24	21
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	9.7	10.1	11.4	10.7
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m ³	62	95	107	102
Dissolved Aluminium	g/m ³	0.37	0.36	0.44	0.39
Total Aluminium	g/m ³	0.40	0.57	0.65	0.59
Total Antimony	g/m ³	< 0.00021	< 0.00021	< 0.00021	< 0.00021
Total Barium	g/m ³	0.028	0.028	0.026	0.026
Dissolved Boron	g/m ³	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Total Boron	g/m ³	< 0.053	< 0.053	< 0.053	< 0.053
Dissolved Calcium	g/m ³	2.9	3.3	5.4	4.4
Total Calcium	g/m ³	3.1	3.4	5.5	4.7
Dissolved Copper	g/m ³	0.0009	0.0010	0.0009	0.0010
Dissolved Iron	g/m ³	0.52	0.46	0.47	0.50
Total Iron	g/m ³	1.01	1.16	0.91	0.99
Dissolved Lead	g/m ³	0.00016	0.00017	0.00017	0.00018
Dissolved Magnesium	g/m ³	2.1 #2	2.1 #2	2.6 #2	2.3 #2
Total Magnesium	g/m ³	1.93 #2	2.0 #2	2.5 #2	2.3 #2
Dissolved Manganese	g/m ³	0.0058	0.0034	0.0045	0.0034
Total Manganese	g/m ³	0.027	0.0181	0.0147	0.0146
Total Mercury	g/m ³	< 0.00011	< 0.00011	< 0.00011	< 0.00011
Dissolved Molybdenum	g/m ³	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002
Total Molybdenum	g/m ³	< 0.00021	< 0.00021	< 0.00021	< 0.00021
Dissolved Potassium	g/m ³	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Total Potassium	g/m ³	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Total Dissolved Silica	g/m ³ as SiO ₂	23	26	29	27
Dissolved Sodium	g/m ³	12.8 #2	12.3 #2	13.2 #2	13.0 #2
Total Sodium	g/m ³	12.3 #2	12.0 #2	12.8 #2	12.3 #2
Dissolved Zinc	g/m ³	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Chloride	g/m ³	16.7	16.6	16.2	16.6
Total Ammoniacal-N	g/m ³	< 0.010	0.011	< 0.010	< 0.010
Silicon	g/m ³	11.0	12.1	13.4	12.5
Nitrite-N	g/m ³	0.004	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.007



This Laboratory is accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), which represents New Zealand in the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Through the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA) this accreditation is internationally recognised. The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of accreditation, with the exception of tests marked * or any comments and interpretations, which are not accredited.

Sample Type: Aqueous					
Sample Name:		Upstream 1 01-Dec-2025 9:40 am	Upstream 2 (trig) 01-Dec-2025 10:20 am	Upstream 3 (Symonds) 01-Dec-2025 10:35 am	Downstream 01-Dec-2025 11:40 am
Lab Number:		4045751.1	4045751.2	4045751.3	4045751.4
Individual Tests					
Nitrate-N	g/m ³	0.39	0.39	0.27	0.28
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	g/m ³	0.39	0.39	0.27	0.28
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	g/m ³	0.28	0.32	0.26	0.24
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus	g/m ³	0.005	0.005	0.010	< 0.004
Reactive Silica	g/m ³ as SiO ₂	17.0	3.0	6.1	16.9
Sulphate	g/m ³	4.9	5.7	4.6	5.2
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (cBOD ₅)	g O ₂ /m ³	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Total Coliforms and E.coli					
Escherichia coli	MPN / 100mL	> 2,420 #1	> 2,420 #1	> 2,420 #1	> 2,420 #1
Total Coliforms	MPN / 100mL	> 2,420 #1	> 2,420 #1	> 2,420 #1	> 2,420 #1
Heavy metals, totals, trace As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Ni,Pb,Zn					
Total Arsenic	g/m ³	< 0.0011	< 0.0011	< 0.0011	< 0.0011
Total Cadmium	g/m ³	0.000181	< 0.000053	< 0.000053	< 0.000053
Total Chromium	g/m ³	0.00068	0.00062	0.00090	0.00089
Total Copper	g/m ³	0.00144	0.00143	0.00140	0.00167
Total Lead	g/m ³	0.00048	0.00063	0.00055	0.00060
Total Nickel	g/m ³	0.00081	0.00078	0.00067	0.00072
Total Zinc	g/m ³	0.0025	0.0028	0.0021	0.0023

Analyst's Comments

Due to a registration error, we were unable to commence the Biochemical oxygen demand(BOD₅) analyses on the day that they arrived at the laboratory. The analyses were performed as soon as possible using appropriately stored samples.

#1 Please interpret this result with caution as the sample was > 10 °C on receipt at the lab. The sample temperature is recommended by the laboratory's reference methods to be less than 10 °C on receipt at the laboratory (but not frozen). However, it is acknowledged that samples that are transported quickly to the laboratory after sampling, may not have been cooled to this temperature.

#2 It has been noted that the result for the dissolved fraction was greater than that for the total fraction, but within analytical variation of the methods.

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Filtration, Unpreserved	Sample filtration through 0.45µm membrane filter.	-	1-4
Total Digestion	Nitric acid digestion. APHA 3030 E (modified) : Online Edition.	-	1-4
Total Digestion with HCl	Nitric/hydrochloric acid digestion. APHA 3030 E (modified) : Online Edition.	-	1-4
True Hazen Colour	Filtered sample. Spectrophotometry. APHA 2120 C (modified) : Online Edition.	10 Hazen units	1-4
Turbidity	Analysis by Turbidity meter. APHA 2130 B (modified) : Online Edition.	0.05 NTU	1-4
pH	pH meter. APHA 4500-H ⁺ B (modified) : Online Edition. Note: It is not possible to achieve the APHA Maximum Storage Recommendation for this test (15 min) when samples are analysed upon receipt at the laboratory, and not in the field. Samples and Standards are analysed at an equivalent laboratory temperature (typically 18 to 22 °C). Temperature compensation is used.	0.1 pH Units	1-4
Total Alkalinity	Titration to pH 4.5 (M-alkalinity), autotitrator. APHA 2320 B (modified for Alkalinity <20) : Online Edition.	1.0 g/m ³ as CaCO ₃	1-4
Bicarbonate	Calculation: from alkalinity and pH, valid where TDS is not >500 mg/L and alkalinity is almost entirely due to hydroxides, carbonates or bicarbonates. APHA 4500-CO ₂ D : Online Edition.	1.0 g/m ³ at 25°C	1-4

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Total Hardness	Calculation from Dissolved Calcium and Dissolved Magnesium. APHA 2340 B : Online Edition.	1.0 g/m ³ as CaCO ₃	1-4
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Conductivity meter, 25°C. APHA 2510 B : Online Edition.	0.1 mS/m	1-4
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Filtration through GF/C (1.2 µm), gravimetric. APHA 2540 C (modified; drying temperature of 103 - 105°C used rather than 180 ± 2°C) : Online Edition.	10 g/m ³	1-4
Filtration for dissolved metals analysis	Sample filtration through 0.45µm membrane filter and preservation with nitric acid. APHA 3030 B : Online Edition.	-	1-4
Dissolved Aluminium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.003 g/m ³	1-4
Total Aluminium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0032 g/m ³	1-4
Total Antimony	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.00021 g/m ³	1-4
Total Barium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0053 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Boron	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.05 g/m ³	1-4
Total Boron	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.053 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Calcium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.05 g/m ³	1-4
Total Calcium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.053 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Copper	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0005 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Iron	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.02 g/m ³	1-4
Total Iron	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.021 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Lead	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.00010 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Magnesium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.02 g/m ³	1-4
Total Magnesium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.021 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Manganese	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0005 g/m ³	1-4
Total Manganese	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.00053 g/m ³	1-4
Total Mercury	Acid digestion, ICP-MS, screen level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.00011 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Molybdenum	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0002 g/m ³	1-4
Total Molybdenum	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.00021 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Potassium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.05 g/m ³	1-4
Total Potassium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.053 g/m ³	1-4
Total Dissolved Silica	Calculation: Silicon x 2.14.	0.03 g/m ³ as SiO ₂	1-4
Dissolved Sodium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.02 g/m ³	1-4
Total Sodium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.021 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Zinc	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0010 g/m ³	1-4
Chloride	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) : Online Edition.	0.5 g/m ³	1-4
Total Ammoniacal-N	Phenol/hypochlorite colourimetry. Flow injection analyser. (NH ₄ -N = NH ₄ ⁺ -N + NH ₃ -N). APHA 4500-NH ₃ H (modified) : Online Edition.	0.010 g/m ³	1-4
Silicon	Analysed as received (filtration, if required), ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.010 g/m ³	1-4
Nitrite-N	Automated Azo dye colorimetry, Flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ I (modified) : Online Edition.	0.002 g/m ³	1-4
Nitrate-N	Calculation: (Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N) - Nitrite-N. In-House.	0.0010 g/m ³	1-4

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	Total oxidised nitrogen. Automated cadmium reduction, flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO ₃ -I (modified) : Online Edition.	0.002 g/m ³	1-4
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Total Kjeldahl digestion, automated phenol/hypochlorite colorimetry. APHA 4500-N _{org} D (modified): Online Edition.	0.10 g/m ³	1-4
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus	Filtered sample. Molybdenum blue colourimetry. Flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-P G (modified) : Online Edition.	0.004 g/m ³	1-4
Reactive Silica	Filtered sample. Heteropoly blue colorimetry. Flow Injection Analyser. APHA 4500-SiO ₂ F (modified) : Online Edition.	0.10 g/m ³ as SiO ₂	1-4
Sulphate	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) : Online Edition.	0.5 g/m ³	1-4
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (cBOD ₅)	Incubation 5 days, DO meter, nitrification inhibitor added, seeded. APHA 5210 B (modified) : Online Edition.	2 g O ₂ /m ³	1-4
Heavy metals, totals, trace As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Ni,Pb,Zn	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.000053 - 0.0011 g/m ³	1-4
Total Coliforms and E.coli			
Escherichia coli	MPN count using Colilert (Incubated at 35°C for 24 hours) and 97 wells. APHA 9223 B : Online Edition.	1 MPN / 100mL	1-4
Total Coliforms	MPN count using Colilert (Incubated at 35°C for 24 hours) and 97 wells. APHA 9223 B : Online Edition.	1 MPN / 100mL	1-4

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 02-Dec-2025 and 11-Dec-2025. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

This certificate of analysis must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the signatory.



Graham Corban MSc Tech (Hons)
Client Services Manager - Environmental

19 May 2026

Phil Heffernan
Winstone Aggregates

Email: phil.heffernan@winstoneaggregates.co.nz

Dear Phil



FTAA-2603-1185, BUN60464053, Hunua Quarry Fast Track

We understand that Auckland Council (Council) have raised preliminary queries in relation to transportation matters associated with the substantive application for the Hunua Quarry Development. The following addresses two of the requests for further information raised by Council being those of Mr Sachdeva (Council's Traffic Engineer) and Nagaraj Prabhakara (Auckland Transport) regarding planning matters associated with traffic engineering. In addition, in undertaking our review, we have identified an additional reason for consent relating to trip generation. The AEE and compliance table attached to the AEE will be updated in due course to include this information.

Requests for Further Information:

1. *Draft Condition 77 details that a road stopping at Middleton Road is proposed. Please provide an updated scheme plan showing the extent of the proposed road stopping works.*

This was responded to via email sent 22 April 2026. In summary, the road stopping does not form part of the Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approvals Act and a future application will be made under the Local Government Act.

2. *Please provide supporting plans that demonstrate the width of the internal haul road, including any widening at bends, accommodates the simultaneous ingress and egress of the largest design vehicle (e.g.: truck and trailer units). This should include details of the haul widths and how bends will be designed and treated to ensure the safe movement of trucks and trailers is not compromised.*

The haul roads are closed to public access and do not, in-and-of themselves, generate any traffic effect on the surrounding transport network. Accordingly, we consider these haul roads to be outside the relevant matters for an assessment. We do not that Commute (refer correspondence dated 19 May 2026) has provided updated drawings in relation to the site access upgrade in Appendix A to ensure the safe movement of trucks and trailers, along with general site traffic.

Additional reasons for consent:

In responding to these requests, two additional reasons for consent have been identified for the Hunua Quarry Fast-Track Application, being:

E27.4.1(A2) Parking, loading, access and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment which is an accessory activity but which does not comply with the standards for parking, loading, access and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment is a **restricted discretionary** activity.

The crossing width is proposed to be 17m at the road boundary, which exceeds the maximum 9m width permitted when accommodating large heavy vehicles pursuant to E27.6.4.2(2)

Rule C1.9(2) non-compliance with **E27.6.1(1)** Trip Generation standards is a **restricted discretionary** activity.

The proposal will generate a maximum of 161 truck movements at AM peak hour, exceeding the 100v/hr (any hour) traffic generation threshold. The proposed mineral extraction activity is a restricted discretionary activity under H19.8.1(A60) and there is no requirement to assess transport or trip generation effects.

The Assessment of Environmental Effects *Hunua Quarry Development Substantive Application Part B – Assessment of Environmental Effects and Application for Resource Consent*, prepared by Boffa Miskell, dated 30 March 2026 and the Transportation Assessment, prepared by Commute, dated 26 March 2026 both already include assessments addressing the effects on the surrounding transport network, including effects on the function and safe / efficient operation of the transport network, mitigation measures and trip characteristics of the Site. Accordingly, no additional assessment is required to address the additional reasons for consent.

Yours sincerely

BOFFA MISKELL LTD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nick Pollard', with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Nick Pollard
Planner / Partner

Mr P Heffernan
Winstone Aggregates

16 June 2026

Copy via email: phil.heffernan@winstoneaggregates.co.nz

Dear Phil,

FTAA HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT – SPECIALIST TRAFFIC COMMENTS RESPONSE

Further to your recent instructions, we have reviewed specialist comments received from Auckland Transport / Auckland Council and have responded to the transport matters raised.

1.1 ACCESS UPGRADE DRAWINGS

Request:

According to Appendix D: Access Upgrade Drawings prepared by Commute, there are several minor issues with the drawings. These include road sign locations not being shown, insufficient detail regarding the new shoulder formation width, and some line types not aligning with the applicable figure for a rural right-turn bay in the NZTA Traffic Control Devices Manual.

It would be beneficial for updated plans to be provided indicating all road signs and their locations, a minimum 1.0 m wide sealed shoulder adjacent to the traffic lane where any road widening is proposed, and additional space behind this shoulder to accommodate a roadside drain. If this can be resolved at this stage then it may negate the need for an additional condition requiring this at a later date.

Of particular note, it is recommended that at a minimum consideration be given to the road widening land requirements, which is not considered to have been adequately accounted for in the lodged documents. Additional land is necessary to accommodate the 1m road shoulder and roadside table drains. This would be best addressed now rather than via conditions as this could have potential geotechnical and earthworks implications.

Commute response:

Revised drawings showing the above can be seen in **Appendix A**. In particular:

- Road sign locations shown in detail
- 1.0m Shoulder width shown

Any road widening is well within existing road reserve or within Quarry land. A condition requiring detailed design and Engineering Plan Approval by Auckland Council for any upgrade in road reserve is very common in Auckland (and expected).

1.2 STONE WALL

Request:

Page 19 of the Traffic Assessment Report (TAR) prepared by Commute and dated 26 March 2026 states that the existing stone wall adjacent to the vehicle access will be removed so as not to interfere with driver sight distances.

Please provide updated plans reflecting Commute's recommendation to remove the existing stone wall.

Again, if this can be resolved at this stage then it may negate the need for an additional condition around this.

Commute response:

The attached plans in **Appendix A** show this stone wall to be removed. Again, these plans are Resource Consent plans and not Engineering Approval plans.

1.3 ROAD WIDENING

Request:

Road widening to the north-west of the vehicle access will require excavation into the existing batter slope. This will require a geotechnical specialist assessment to determine feasibility and any associated implications.

We have passed this query on to Council's geotechnical specialist to advise on following their review of the submitted geotechnical report, however if the applicant has any comments in this regard in the meantime that would be useful.

Commute response:

Noted.

1.4 TRUCK TRACKING

Request:

Truck tracking has been provided for all movements except for right-turn movements exiting the site access. While AT generally accepts the traffic engineer's assessment and acknowledges that few trucks are expected to turn out in this direction, it would be helpful for the applicant to provide a drawing demonstrating that this truck-tracking movement functions appropriately and does not overlap with a truck of the same size turning left into the site.

Commute response:

It is noted that it is not anticipated for trucks to be turning right out from the access and vehicle tracking of the more critical and used manoeuvres including, left and right entry movements and left exit movements.

Nevertheless, revised vehicle tracking including a right turning truck has been conducted which is considered to be acceptable and included in **Appendix A**.

1.5 HUNUA ROAD CRASH ASSESSMENT

Request:

Page 8 of the Traffic Assessment Report (TAR) contains the applicant's assessment of two crashes. AT does not agree with the conclusions of the TAR. It is unusual, within a five-year period, to have two serious-injury crashes of the same type occurring at the same location, particularly where the specific circumstances of the crashes are so similar.

Auckland Transport have highlighted concern with the two serious collisions on the same curve on Hunua Road, in this regard although we do not consider two crashes over a five year period a trend, additional rumble strips along the centreline of the corner could be included discourage drivers from crossing the centreline causing head on collisions².

Given the severity of the injuries sustained by the vehicle occupants, AT considers it inappropriate to adopt a “wait-and-see” approach to determine whether additional crashes of a similar type occur before concluding that a trend exists and that safety improvements are required. Two very similar crashes of the same type at the same location represent the beginning of an identifiable pattern.

While the proposed audio-tactile profiled (ATP) markings (“rumble strips”) would provide a degree of mitigation, AT considers that these works alone are not sufficient in the circumstances. AT therefore continues to recommend that benching of the cut slope on the inside of the curve be investigated as a potential mitigation measure, in order to improve sight distances between drivers travelling around the curve in opposite directions, in addition to the proposed ATP treatment.

Please consider this further.

A meeting may be valuable to discuss this aspect. Please let us know if you would like to arrange this, along with your teams’ availability.

Commute response:

A revised CAS search has been conducted assessing crashes over the last 10 years.

No additional crashes involving trucks have occurred at the specified location during the 10 year period (2016-2026). This highlights that there is not an “*emerging trend*” of serious truck related crashes at that corner.

The two crashes that have occurred have been reviewed in more detail. If Auckland Transport wish to also review these in detail they are:

- NZTA Crash ID: 2023273856
- NZTA Crash ID: 2025326299

Significantly, it is noted that the two serious crashes were not caused by truck but rather the passenger vehicle approaching the corner, ignoring guidance signage and crossing the centre line and colliding with an oncoming vehicle (which just happened to be a truck). We consider this to be an existing problem that is not the responsibility of the applicant. Again, as mentioned previously, Hunua Road, (to the west of the site entrance) is part of the Auckland Strategic Freight Network. The classification for Hunua Road is 1B which is defined as follows:

“Roads of the highest strategic value to freight movement being Arterials where efficient freight movements must be actively supported to maintain Levels of Service, where competing modes and land uses require active management.”

It is expected that maintenance and upgrades are undertaken by Auckland Transport to ensure that the existing freight and arterial network is adequate for its intended use which is large trucks and trailers.

As noted in the Traffic Assessment, we consider Audio-tactile (ATP) markings could be included as they specially address the cause of the crashes being a car crossing the centreline on a corner. The ATP markings provide an audible / rumble warning to drivers of the car if they cross the centreline.

Benching the slope on the inside of the curve to improve sight lines as suggested by Auckland Transport:

- Will not address the actual cause of the crashes;
- Is not the responsibility of the applicant as the trucks generated by the quarry have not caused the crashes; and
- Is likely to involve extensive works on the inside of the corner including works within the private property on the inside corner (See Figures 1 and 2 below)

Figure 1: Google street view of corner (2026)



Figure 2: Auckland GIS view of corner



We have also investigated other potentially mitigation measures and note:

- There is already extensive / appropriate signage installed on the corner approaches; and
- The road drops away on the outside of the curve meaning any works on the outside of the bend would be extensive.

Overall, although we do not consider two crashes over a five year period a trend, additional rumble strips along the centreline of the corner could be included discourage drivers from crossing the centreline causing head on collisions. In our opinion, while these are not specifically needed from an effects perspective relating to the increase in truck movements, we understand the applicant is prepared to offer them as a show of good faith.

Yours sincerely

Commute Transportation Consultants

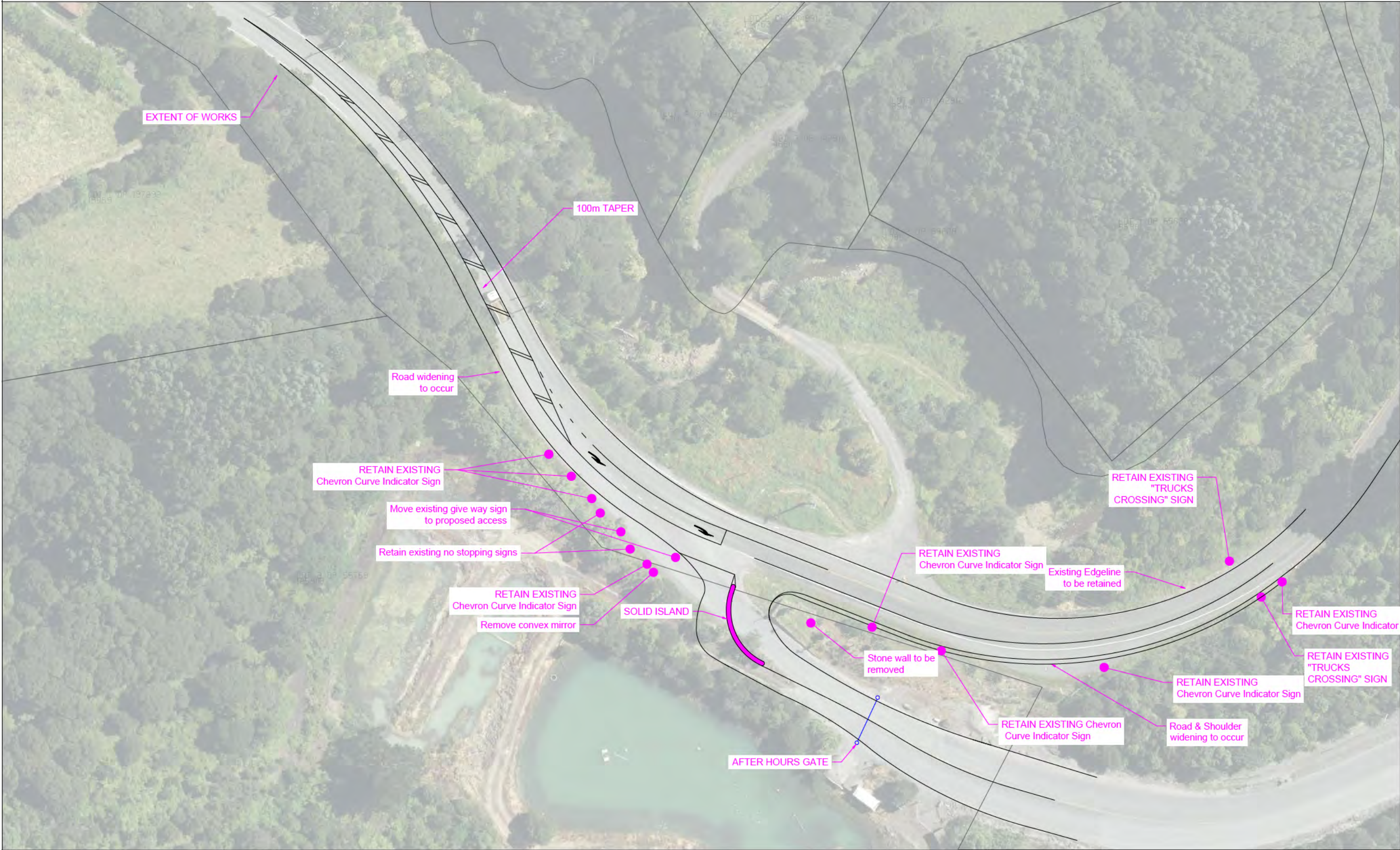


Leo Hills

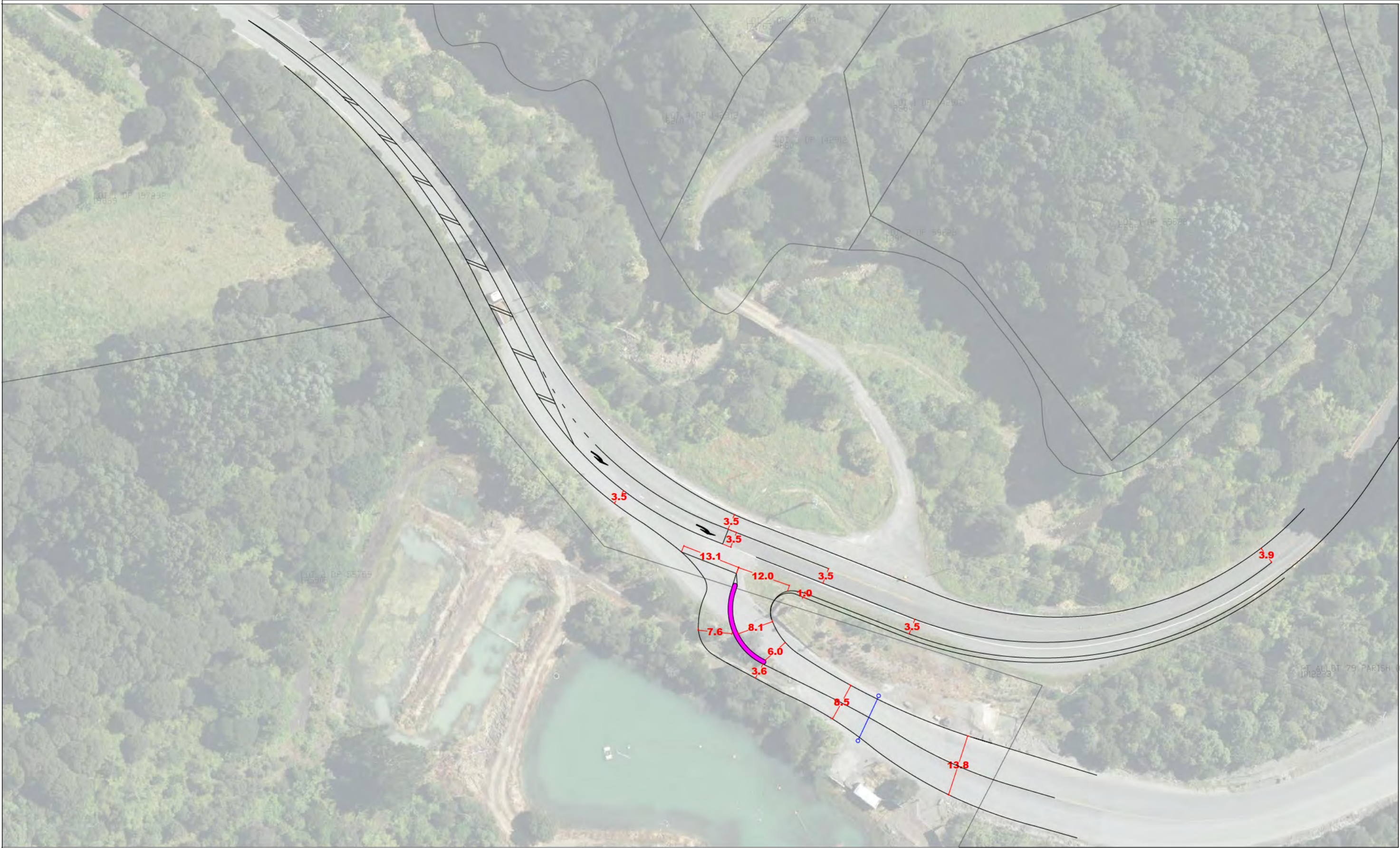
Director

leo@commute.kiwi

APPENDIX A – ACCESS DESIGN & VEHICLE TRACKING



Revision notes:			Drawn by:		Project:		Date:				Figure: 1
Rev:	Date:	Notes:	HA J003408		489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland Hunua Quarry Development		19 May 2026				
			Client:		Drawing Title: Access Upgrade		Scale @ A3: 1:800				
							Revision: A				



Revision notes:		
Rev:	Date:	Notes:

Drawn by:
HA J003408
Client:

Project:
489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland Hunua Quarry Development
Drawing Title:
Access Upgrade Dimensions

Date:
19 May 2026
Scale @ A3:
1:800
Revision:
A



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Revision notes:		
Rev:	Date:	Notes:

Drawn by:
HA J003408
Client:

Project:
489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland Hunua Quarry Development
Drawing Title:
Access Upgrade Truck and Trailer tracking

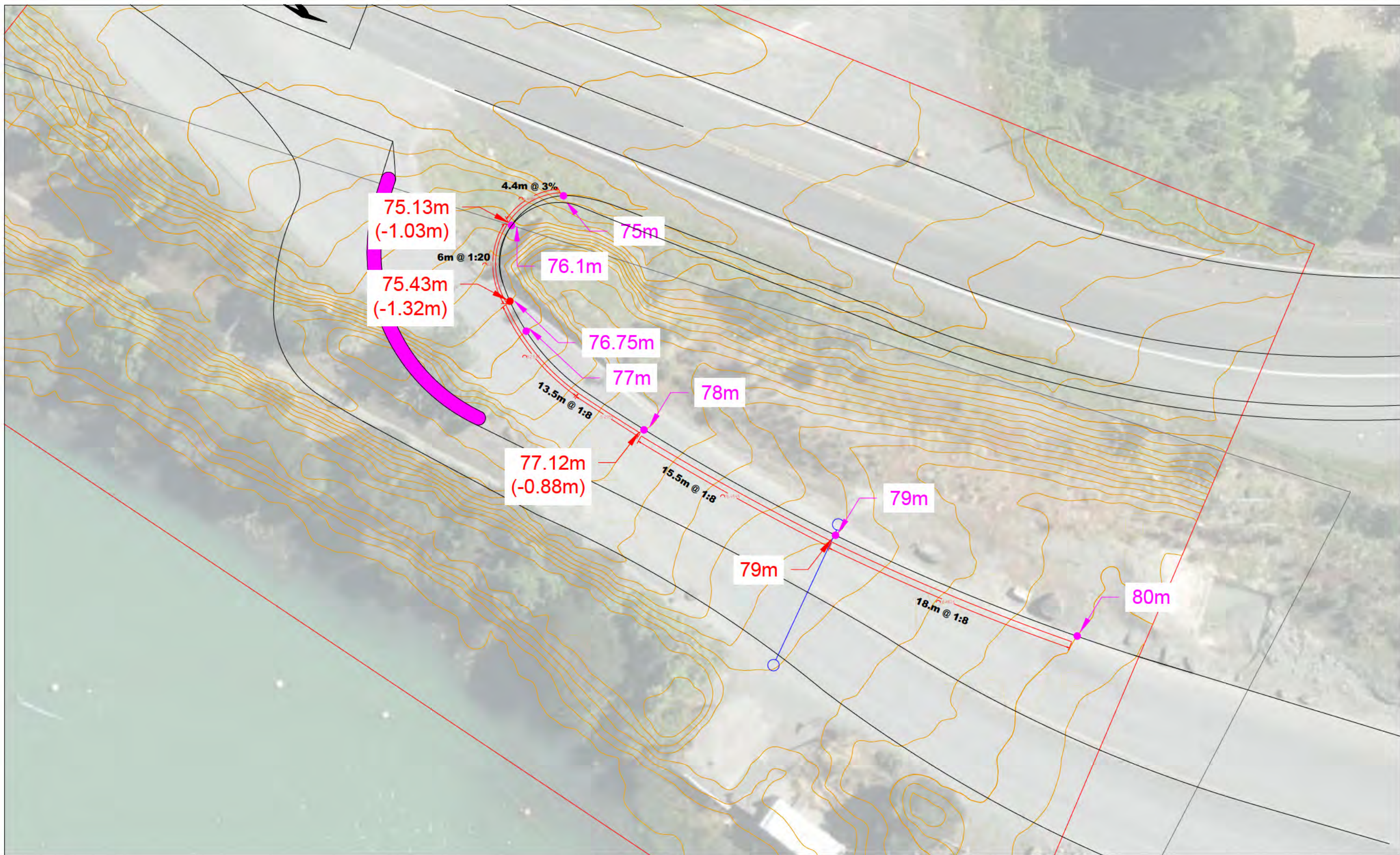
Date:
19 May 2026
Scale @ A3:
1:800
Revision:
A



TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS



Revision notes:			Drawn by:		Project:		Date:				Figure: 5
Rev:	Date:	Notes:	HA J003408		489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland Hunua Quarry Development		19 May 2026				
			Client:		Drawing Title: Access Upgrade Sight Distance Assessment		Scale @ A3: 1:800				
							Revision: A				



Revision notes:			Drawn by:	Project:	Date:		Figure: 6
Rev:	Date:	Notes:	HA J003408	489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland Hunua Quarry Development	19 May 2026		
			Client:	Drawing Title:	Scale @ A3: 1:250		
				Access Upgrade Level Analysis	Revision: A		



Revision notes:		
Rev:	Date:	Notes:

Drawn by:
LH J003408
Client:

Project:
489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland Hunua Quarry Development
Drawing Title:
Rumble strip

Date:
19 June 2026
Scale @ A3:
1:500
Revision:
A



TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS

Figure:
1



Memorandum

Auckland

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+647 571 5511

+644 385 9315

+643 548 8551

+643 366 8891

+643 441 1670

+643 470 0460

Attention: Warwick Pascoe, Emma Chandler, Andrew Rossaak
Company: Auckland Council
Date: 12 June 2026
From: Ian Boothroyd, Sarah Flynn and Lucy Deverall
Message Ref: Hunua Quarry - Response to Auckland Council Ecology queries
Project No: BUN60464053 / FTAA-2603-1185

VALUES ASSESSMENTS

1. Terrestrial vegetation

- a. *Provide the locations of the existing offsets from past quarry consents, the indicated outcome of these offsets to be achieved under the past consents and what ecological values have been assigned to these sites in this assessment. Clear maps would assist.*
- b. *The existing 39.9 ha of revegetation established under the 2009 consent has not been covenanted as required. The application proposes to "relocate" the required covenant areas to other parts of the landholding within the quarry zone. The ecological equivalence information of this relocation is missing, including evidence that the relocated areas provide equivalent or superior biodiversity values to those originally intended (to ensure the effects management of the original consent is upheld). Has additional offset to address loss of time reaching the intended outcome been included (i.e. starting from 0 again)?*

Response:

A detailed response to requests 1a. and 1b. is provided in Appendix 1 of this memorandum. The overall conclusion is that the information set out in the Addendum demonstrates that the specified mitigation objectives of the 2009 consent requirements are met and therefore the effects management of the original consent is upheld, and no additional offset areas are required.

- c. *RECCE plot survey data has not been provided for the receiving offset sites (Focus Areas 2 and 3 – Meremere Quarry and Hunua Ranges). Without equivalent baseline data for receiving sites, it is not possible to independently verify the Biodiversity Offset Accounting Model (BOAM) calculations or confirm that only attributes present at both impact and offset sites have been entered into the model, as required by BOAM methodology.*

Response:

Receiving sites are largely in pasture. Plots are not necessary to assess baseline biodiversity state.

The proposed biodiversity enhancements are addressed using a combination of offsetting and compensation. Compensatory actions are not evaluated using the BOAM.

- d. *The BOAM benchmark is to be derived from reference sites. It is understood the benchmark was taken from existing plots (and 95th %ile) of regenerating forest. The BOAM model guide indicates benchmark states are to reflect a pristine condition. In this case the potential of the sites, not current value.*

Response:

The guidance specifies that measurements of ecological condition or quality require “reference to a benchmark state that reflects a 'natural' or 'pristine' or other desirable condition”. The mature secondary forest remnants within and immediately adjacent to the Project Footprint are a relevant reference community as these are representative of what would have been the dominant forest type in the area prior to early C20th forest clearance.

2. Freshwater streams

- a. *Stream classification of the Mangapū Tributary (mainstem and headwaters) and Tributaries 3 and 4 (haul road culvert streams) does not appear to have been conducted in accordance with the Auckland Council Stream Classification Practice Note (https://www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz/content/dam/adm/adm-website/aup-hub/unitary-plan-practice-and-guidance-notes/RC_3.3.17_Stream_Classification.pdf). Survey season is critical for accurate classification – assessments conducted outside of the optimal window (July and October) when ecological functioning can be most accurately assessed) may produce incorrect classifications that affect the applicable status, offset ratios, and effects assessment. Evidence of compliance with the Practice Note, including dates and conditions of classification surveys, must be provided.*

Response:

Assessments were made during the following dates:

Mangapū tributary	November/December 2025
Mangapū tributary headwaters	October 2021
Tributary 3	April 2019

Our assessments followed the stream classification method as outlined in the AUP (replicated in Appendix 12 of the Ecological Assessment Report). Our assessment largely followed the Auckland Council Stream Classification Practice Note (as referenced above by Council). We note that the Practice Note actually states that ‘River and stream classification assessments are best undertaken between July and October 2 when ecological functioning can be most accurately assessed. Assessment in the wet season may increase the uncertainty or difficulty of determining whether the watercourse is permanent or intermittent.’ And goes on to state ‘If initial assessments cannot be undertaken during the wet season it is possible to classify rivers and streams outside of these months. However, if conclusions cannot be formed with confidence, the watercourse should be considered intermittent until a follow up assessment can be completed in the wet season or an alternative method of classifying the watercourse can be agreed with council.’

We consider that as we have visited the watercourses on a number of occasions our assessments were not only undertaken in adherence to the Practice note; they were made with confidence and experience, and our assessments are considered robust and enduring.

- b. *Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) data for Mangapū Tributary headwaters relied upon in the assessment is approximately five years old (collected for a prior, non-progressed proposal). No evidence has been provided to demonstrate that conditions have remained unchanged in terms of pressures, ecological responses, or catchment trajectory over this period. The age of this data is inconsistent with best practice for current assessments. Current SEV data must be provided or additional evidence provided that the 2020 data remains valid.*

Response:

We do not agree that the age of the data is inconsistent with current practice. There are no written rules or practice guidelines on the age of useable data for ecological data. A general rule of thumb previously verbally agreed with Auckland Council (RIMU) staff is that data greater than ten years old (unless it forms part of a long-term monitoring sequence) is likely to be questionable; data five years or less is generally acceptable; and data 5-10 years of age is acceptable unless there has been substantial changes to the feature (or in the case of streams – landuse and/or instream infrastructure). Whilst we accept that each situation needs to be considered on its own merits, in practice we have largely adhered to this agreed position in all cases.

For the SEV data for the Mangapū Tributary headwaters, the data is four years old and from an environment that has seen no changes to the landuse, catchment size or instream infrastructure and the watercourses remain intact and in the same form as at the time of the SEV surveys. We acknowledge the influence of

climatic events during that period may have altered stream morphology although we are not convinced of the extent of change over and above the long-term nature of climatic events, and we expect the underlying hydrological drivers to remain similar.

- c. *Downstream Mangapū Stream SEV and MCI/QMCI monitoring ceased in 2020. No explanation has been provided for why monitoring stopped, what the implications are for the current baseline, or whether there is current data available. A current baseline supported by recent survey data (post-2020) is required to inform the effects assessment and the acceptability of proposed discharge conditions.*

Response:

The monitoring was consent related and any termination would have been due to the consent requirements. See response to Q2b. above regarding age of the data, meaning that the assessment is acceptably current. Recent water quality and eDNA assessments of the downstream (of Mangapū tributary) is included in sections 7.3.1.4 and 7.4.4 of the ecological assessment respectively. In the absence of any changes to the catchment upstream and in the immediate vicinity of the Mangapū Stream we consider that the data and the assessment is acceptable for informing an assessment of ecological effects and effects management.

- d. *Stage 7 of the quarry development involves removal of headwater streams of the Mangapū Tributary. These have been excluded from the assessment on the basis that Stage 7 falls outside the 35-year consent period for regional earthworks and stream works (section 8.5.1 of EclA a). However, the overall stream loss total stated in the assessment must include the total loss including that of stage 7. If Stage 7 stream impacts are not being assessed at this time, and the associated stream extents withdrawn from the current consent application then so should all proposed works associated quarry expansion in stage 7 also be withdrawn.*

Response:

The loss of headwater streams of the Mangapū Tributary has not been included in the offset calculations for overall stream loss in this application. The offset calculations presented as part of this application take into account:

- Offset for the loss of terrestrial vegetation up to stage 8
- Offset for stream loss (including riparian vegetation) for stages 1-6.

Terrestrial vegetation removal and other works (including earthworks and overburden disposal) are associated with land use consents which are available in perpetuity. Comparatively, stream loss is associated with water takes and use permits which have a maximum 35-year duration. Hence, it is appropriate that the Stage 7 stream loss is not assessed at this time.

- e. *The application material does not include the Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) calculator in excel format. Details of the SEV (and Environmental Compensation Ratio (ECR)) calculations are required for all impact and offset streams.*

Response:

The SEV calculator data and the ECR calculations are provided as a separate document along with this memorandum.

3. Wetlands

- a. *The assessment of potential values (for impact wetlands) is required under the NPS-FM (National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (amended October 2024 (NPS:FM))) and must be considered in any offset calculations.*

Response:

The 'potential' value of impacted wetlands is generally equivalent to their existing value. Wetlands within the forested gullies are small but relatively unmodified, while the two features outside the forested area are on the edge of the existing pit, with minimal opportunities for catchment connectivity or improvement in wetland function.

- b. *The wetland delineation rationale for features where parataniwha (*Elatostema rugosum*) is dominant has not been adequately substantiated. The assessment states that parataniwha is not a hydrophilic*

species; however, NZPCN describes this species as occurring in damp, shaded streamsides in lowland to montane forest, conditions consistent with wetland or riparian habitat. As this species is not in the 2021 species list, the method directs the assessment to the hydrology and soils detail. A more rigorous delineation is required for each delineated feature and should include hydric soil assessment results and hydrology.

Response:

The wetland delineation protocol includes the use of “off-site methods” including aerial photographs and topographic contours to identify wetland presence and sketch approximate boundaries, with field validation if necessary. Use of wetland ecological expertise to interpret the available data is also recognised as a relevant component of wetland delineation.

Accordingly, our assessment identified parataniwha-dominated features as wetlands based on hydrology, topography (along with hydric soil assessments in some features), in addition to the presence of parataniwha (refer Section 3.3 in [Hunua Quarry FTAA Appendix B12.4.5a](#)). As with all wetland delineations the boundaries of parataniwha-dominated features was determined by ecologists with appropriate expertise and experience assessing the available data.

We are unclear why further delineation assessment would be required given that the features are duly recognised and delineated as wetlands.

- c. The assessment of wetland values does not provide a complete assessment of existing and potential values as required by NPS-FM, including hydrological functioning (including the role of the wetland features in attenuating sediment and nutrients to receiving catchments. Full characterisation of these values is necessary to evaluate whether no net loss of values and extent has been achieved.*

Response:

See response to 3 (a) above

The NPS-FM does not specify a requirement or provide a method for a complete assessment of existing and potential wetland values, and there is no standard method for assessing wetland hydrological functioning (including the role of the wetland features in attenuating sediment and nutrients to receiving catchments”.

- d. There is no evidence presented in terms of wetland delineation transects, field data for plots or locations of assessments. This is required to provide confidence of the wetland extent assessment.*

Response:

- a. Wetland features were identified within the site footprint using the approach specified in the NPS-FM wetland delineation protocols, ie “putative wetlands” were identified through a combination of topographic maps, aerial imagery and site inspection in the course of comprehensive vegetation surveys (map supplied in ecological assessment report). The delineation protocols do not require transects, and plots are only used where visual assessments are not sufficient. The location of plots undertaken in wetlands along with the delineation data is provided in Appendix 2.
- b. Provide the location of the wetlands considered in the statement: ... the likely drainage of a further 0.22 ha of wetland extent (0.09 ha of forest seepage, 0.14 ha of exotic grass-dominated swamp) within 100m of the Site as a result of partial removal.*

Response:

Features are mapped in the ecological assessment report. This refers to features that fall only partially within the footprint.

4. Stream Realignment

- a. A fluvial geomorphic assessment is required to further assess the erosion risks and effects of the steep gradient on the maintenance of fish passage and maintenance or improvement of potential equitable to the impact stream.*

Response:

PDP respond that a fluvial geomorphic assessment would not add any benefit to the application, as it is known that due to the stream gradient, flows will be faster and there will be natural erosion of the bed and banks.

This will be managed on typical day-to-day flows through the inclusion of features within the channel to dissipate energy. Erosion potential is increased as flows increase and is a naturally occurring process.

Sections 3.4.3, 3.5 and 4.1.2 of the Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design & Effects Technical Report covers erosion protection, fish passage/barriers, and the in-stream structural features, respectively. See response to Q4b below.

- b. The proposed realignment channel gradient (~7.5%) is steeper than the existing Mangapū Tributary (~5%). The assessment acknowledges this will increase flow velocities and sediment transport. However, the implications for channel morphological stability, bed and bank erosion, and substrate composition have not been adequately quantified. The assessment notes the channel is partly carved through rock, which severely limits the ability to naturalise the substrate or create the pool-riffle sequences, gravel bars, and undercut banks required to meet ecological performance targets. The sustainability of the substrate is questioned given that it is expected to erode. There is therefore a low level of certainty that the realigned channel will achieve the intended ecological outcomes without intervention, and it could function as a drainage channel rather than a naturalised stream.*

Response:

It is not clear whether the Council agent has viewed the Stream Diversion Management Plan ([Appendix 12.8.7 Stream Realignment Management Plan](#)) and the Rehabilitation Plan ([Appendix B12.8.9 Landscape Effects Assessment Appendix 6 Final Hunua Quarry Landscape Rehabilitation Plans](#)). We emphasise that the current Mangapū Stream is itself deeply cut in rock (indeed why the quarry is advancing south), and the diversion stream will be constructed in similar rock. Notwithstanding the increased gradient, the question of stability lies in the nature of the rock. We accept that the creation of an ecologically functioning diversion will be challenging but we consider that sufficient detail and monitoring is included in the Stream Diversion Management Plan to enable the objective.

Whilst it is recognised that the gradient of the realignment channel will increase, it is not a consistent gradient along the channel length. The realigned channel will not be in the form of a 'chute'. Rather, as set out in the Stream Realignment Management Plan, the channel will exist as a series of more horizontal and shallow gradient lengths, with cascades and waterfalls forming the more emphatic and steep gradient changes. This is designed to provide for the ecosystem character of the realigned Mangapū Tributary.

We also emphasise that there is a partial and staged livening of the realignment channel meaning that there is opportunity to 'test' and embed the habitat features and to adapt accordingly. We are confident that sufficient redundancy and monitoring has been incorporated into the realignment plan to accommodate uncertainties.

Performance measures are included in the Stream Realignment Management Plan. Similarly, monitoring of the channel in order to measure and monitor losses and gains of substrate material and channel dimensions will be undertaken.

- c. Given that the riparian areas, particularly on the quarry side will be on rock, additional evidence is required to demonstrate that stable riparian plantings, as described, will be able to be achieved and will persist.*

Response:

See stream rehabilitation plan ([Appendix 12.8.7 Stream Realignment Management Plan](#)).

- d. The proposed ecological performance target for the realigned channel (MCI Band C, NOF Table 14) is materially lower than the existing ecological values of the stream being diverted (MCI/QMCI of 115/6.81 at Site 3, rated "excellent" and Band A). The assessment does not justify why a Band C target is acceptable when the existing stream would be expected to achieve Band A. Justification is required for this downgrading of ecological performance expectations with reference to comparable*

stream realignment case studies in New Zealand and also in relation to the residual adverse effects of the realignment.

Response:

The target outcome is based on the range of MCI values recorded from the upper catchment being from 105 (s. 7.3.2.2 of the ecological assessment report) to 125 (s.7.4.5) and therefore encompasses Band C of the NPS-FM NOF (Table 14).

- e. The assessment states that flow augmentation will remedy the loss of baseflows to affected streams (including Waipokapu Stream), yet does not provide detail on how augmentation will be managed across multiple affected sub-catchments simultaneously, or what residual effect remains if augmentation targets are not met (no low flow modelling has been undertaken). A quantified assessment of flow compensation requirements, including the number and location of discharge points, is needed. The application does not explain the basis for, or provide evidence for, concluding there is no residual effect from dewatering on stream ecology.*

Response:

- Clarification of the Proposed Augmentation Methodology

The application does not rely on low flow modelling to prescribe a fixed augmentation volume. Rather, it proposes a real-time, trigger-based adaptive management framework using the following principles:

Flow will be maintained at site-specific Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) expressed as Specific Discharge (L/s/km²). This is a conservative, field-based threshold derived from long-term low flow statistics, not a modelled approximation.

The number and location of discharge points are provided in the AEE, with augmentation delivered upstream of each affected gauging station (Mangapū, Waipokopu, and the diverted tributary).

Fixed augmentation volumes are not specified because the framework is reactive (based on real-time monitoring) rather than predictive. The required volume is the difference between the measured specific discharge and the target MALF, calculated from monitoring data at the time augmentation is triggered.

The above method is quantifiable, enforceable, and based on real-time monitoring (not predictive modelling). Multiple stations are managed simultaneously because each has its own monitoring point and trigger, and augmentation is delivered independently to the relevant stream reach. There is no technical conflict in managing them concurrently.

- 2. On the Question of "Residual Effect"

From a hydrological perspective:

- If augmentation maintains the MALF, then the flow regime is, by definition, restored to the baseline condition and this is the objective of the augmentation.
- If the flow targets are not met, the consent conditions require continued augmentation until they are met. The consent does not allow prolonged non-compliance.

From an ecological perspective:

- If augmentation maintains the MALF, then the flow regime is, by definition, restored to the baseline condition and no residual ecological effects remain.
- If the flow targets are not met, the consent conditions require continued augmentation until they are met. The consent does not allow prolonged non-compliance. If flow (or other) targets are not met it is a compliance matter at the time.

5. General

- a. It is understood that not all areas of impact were able to be assessed or accessed and proxy values were applied. Detail is required on how this will be managed, particularly if rare species are found or additional wetland extent identified once works have commenced.*

Response:

Depending on the scale of the proposal and the site, for any assessment of ecological effects not all areas and/or features may be visited or assessed. Where required and relevant, well informed and experienced estimates were provided to enable the effects assessment. Accordingly, for the most part, we do not expect a material deviation from our conclusions in our assessment of effects. Nevertheless, we have provided for more specific assessments through the implementation of management plans. The management plans as prepared are largely over-arching plans with the intent of submitting site or feature specific plans at the necessary stage of activity. We expect that specific plans will inform the actions should any rare species are found or additional wetland extent identified and will be a compliance matter at the time.

OFFSETS

6. Terrestrial

- b. Request confirmation from Auckland Council parks for the proposed Hunua Ranges offsets, including their management in perpetuity is required for offsets located in the regional park.*

Response:

Confirmation letter is included in the application ([Appendix B12.11, Written Approval for the Use of Hunua Regional Park for Offset Planting](#)).

- c. The BOAM attributes used in the offset calculations do not meet the requirements or guidance of the BOAM user guide. The five BOAM attributes selected for terrestrial offsetting (stem density, basal area, canopy cover, canopy height, humus/litter depth) are structural measures more consistent with plantation assessment than biodiversity assessment. BOAM guidance does not restrict attribute selection to these measures – it expressly anticipates selection of attributes covering vegetation tiers/types, habitat types (bird, invertebrate, fish habitat), related groups of indigenous species, and functional roles. Justification is required for why these five attributes are considered sufficient to capture the full range of biodiversity values being lost, including fauna habitat and ecosystem function attributes. Attributes relating to ecosystem connectivity (edge effects, patch size, fragmentation) were acknowledged as excluded from the model despite being recommended considerations in the BOAM used guide.*

Response:

The BOAM user manual notes that “The Accounting Model is **a non-prescriptive, flexible ‘empty shell’**.... The structure of the Accounting Model allows for use of either **indirect measures (proxies or surrogates based on structural features or functional indicators correlated with the state of biodiversity)** or direct measures (counts or measures of individuals).” The “currency” used is left to the discretion of the user.

The manual instructs that “parameters and values are empirically informed wherever possible and the use of unverifiable parameters or values is avoided”.

The BOAM (and offset calculators generally) have built in assumptions and constraints that make it unsuitable for estimating losses and gains in some biodiversity attributes. In particular, BOAM uses a disaggregated area x condition currency. The inherent assumption of this currency is that biodiversity values are cumulative with area (ie the biodiversity value of a large offset area of lower value is equivalent to a small impact area of higher value), and that this relationship is linear. While this is a reasonable assumption for some attributes, for others it is unreliable or untrue, and/ or data limitations mean that the values required to calculate losses and gains for species of interest are would be highly speculative and unverifiable.

Accordingly, our analysis uses BOAM specifically to assess the adequacy of the restoration area as a like-for-like exchange for the loss of forest and scrub extent within the footprint, using relevant proxies for forest development that reflect successional stage. Other management actions (pest control) are not included in the BOAM and are assessed as compensatory measures.

- d. *It is understood that the Meremere Quarry offset site falls within a Quarry Zone under the Waikato District Plan. Land within a Quarry Zone may be subject to future mining activity, which would compromise the permanence and security of ecological offset outcomes (offsets are to be in perpetuity), as experienced with this application. What in perpetuity assurances are provided for this offset?*

Response:

To be managed through legal covenant & monitoring/ reporting conditions.

7. Freshwater

- a. *Please provide all ECR calculations. It's not clear how the Meremere Stream has been included as no SEV or ECR calculation for this site have been provided.*

Response:

The SEV for Meremere was a conservative estimated based on similar pastoral watercourses in the South Auckland and Waikato experience. ECR calculations are attached.

- b. *Farm ponds at receiving sites have been identified as contributing habitat credit in the ECR offset calculations. The basis for treating modified farm ponds as aquatic habitat under the SEV/ECR framework must be demonstrated. Clarification of how pond habitat has been accounted for in the SEV/ECR calculations is required and whether this is consistent with the methodology and SEV use guidance.*

Response:

The removal of the farm ponds and reinstatement as stream channels is included in the SEV/ECR calculations. For the current value we used the same SEV survey data taken from further upstream above the pond and applied it to the length of the pond. We consider this an acceptable and sensible means of assessing what the feature would be like as a stream prior to rehabilitation. The SEV was applied in the conventional manner in the calculation of the ECR.

- c. *The Mangatawhiri River improvement works described as part of the freshwater compensation package are noted to have already been agreed independently of this consent. The additionality of these works – that is, that they would not have occurred without this offset commitment – must be clearly demonstrated to satisfy NPS-FM Appendix 6 and NPS-IB Appendix 3 offsetting principles (and also all comparable compensation principles).*

Response:

The agreement with Auckland Council Parks providing for the improvement works along the Mangatawhiri River forms part of the substantive FTAA application (at [Appendix B12.11, Written Approval for the Use of Hunua Regional Park for Offset Planting](#)). The river improvements are not part of a current consent or funded as part of a river improvement programme and accordingly it meets the Additionality test as part of the NPS-FM compensation principles.

- d. *Confirmation and evidence is required that no double-counting has occurred between the freshwater ECR offset and terrestrial BOAM offset where riparian planting areas could contribute to both calculations.*

Response:

No double counting was undertaken in the calculation of the offsets, and the Focus Areas maps (see [Figures 37 and 39, Appendix B12.4.5b](#) and [Figures 5 and 6 of Ecological Management Plan Appendix B12.8.10](#)) clearly demonstrate the separation of these areas as independent components of the offsets. Copies of these maps are provided in **Appendix 3** of this letter.

- e. *The proposal would result in a permanent loss of stream extent that is within the Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay. How has the natural stream management area objectives and policies been considered within the effects management requirements (particularly avoidance).*

Response:

[Appendix B12.9 of the Substantive Application](#) includes an assessment of relevant objectives and policies. With regards to the objectives and policies of Chapter D4 Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay, these are addressed in rows 123 – 126 of Appendix B12.9. In summary, the primary activities (including mineral extraction, stream diversion, culverts and a temporary bridge) are key aspects to support the quarry development and cannot be avoided. Accordingly, they have been designed to minimise impacts to the extent practicable including through key design elements of the stream diversion (summarised in paragraphs 526 and 527 of the [Part B Assessment of Environmental Effects](#) (AEE)), aquatic fauna salvage and relocation and monitoring (paragraph 530 of the AEE) and the application of best practice construction methodologies and erosion and sediment control measures.

Additionally, a comprehensive package of offset and compensation measures is proposed (paragraphs 543 – 545 of the AEE) and overall, it is concluded that freshwater ecology values will be maintained. Critically, it is noted that the proposed activities and structures within the Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay are part of the mineral extraction activity, which are provided for under recent changes to the NPS-IB and NPS-FM, which have not yet been incorporated into the AUP.

8. Wetland

- a. *The five wetland BOAM attributes selected (indigenous wetland plant dominance, hydrological connection, connectivity/buffering, hydraulic function, and habitat value) do not include water quality functions, nutrient cycling, or fauna – all directly relevant to the forest seepage wetland types being impacted. The five-year timeframe assumed to achieve wetland restoration targets is considered optimistic for forest seepage wetland given the inherent hydrological and soil development processes involved. Justification for the timeframe must be provided with reference to comparable New Zealand restoration case studies. The Wetland BOAM calculations (Appendix 14) must be provided in native Excel format to enable independent review of inputs, formula logic, and outputs.*

Please detail how the wetland benchmarks used in the BOAM have been derived and provide related supporting evidence.

Response:

As noted for (6) above, BOAM allows relevant proxies to be used as surrogates for complex, hard to measure attributes. For example, water quality and wetland fauna attributes for wetlands are challenging to include in the BOAM because there is no established standard for “high” or “low” water quality or wetland fauna biodiversity (e.g., a healthy wetland invertebrate fauna would be assessed as indicative of poor water quality using aquatic habitat metrics).

The assessment of wetland values and attributes used in the BOAM are adapted from Wetland Condition Index attributes and scoring in Clarkson (2004) (refer Section 3.3.1 in the [Ecological Assessment Appendix B12.4.5a](#)). The Clarkson WCI is a set of wetland monitoring attributes and a matrix for assigning standardised condition scores for each attribute. The attributes chosen for inclusion in the BOAM are relevant components of ‘value’ (ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functioning) as defined in the NPS-FM.

9. General

- a. *The application lacks the substantive detail required to support the conclusions that the offsets provide for no net loss and that the compensation provides net gain. This is for wetlands, terrestrial and freshwater matters.*

Response:

We disagree that the application lacks detail to support the conclusions. The application has applied the effects management hierarchy that has included appropriate calculations using established frameworks (BOAM and ECR), as well as any assumptions that have been applied, and includes compensation measures as appropriate for the effects management.

- b. *It is unclear how compensation and offset at Meremere, in the Waikato, will be monitored by Auckland Council and covenanted.*

Response:

Proposed consent condition 129 stipulates covenants be imposed on the Records of Title of sites identified in Table 2 of Appendix B12.7 ([Appendix B12.7 Conditions](#)). The proposed monitoring consent conditions will require all reporting to be provided to Auckland Council. Should a compliance matter arise associated with the monitoring process or outcomes, the compliance process is associated with the consent conditions which are administered by Auckland Council.

10. Management plans

- a. The management plans are very generic and will need to be extensively revised and certified by council before implementation.*

Response:

The management plans as prepared are largely over-arching plans with the intent of submitting site or feature specific plans at the necessary stage of activity.

- b. Ecology management monitoring should utilise the same assessment tools (eg RECCE plots) along with targets derived from the BOAM to measure performance and provide an adaptive management interventions should time sensitive targets not be met.*

Response:

We agree and intend that the same assessment tools (e.g., RECCE plots, SEV) will be implemented to measure performance and provide for adaptive management interventions should targets not be met.

- c. The lizard management provides for relocation site monitoring, and should relocation fail, it offers a fine. It is unclear if this is intended to be a DOC fine. Preference would be for habitat conservation to protect species, not fines.*

Response:

Agreed and the matter of any form of fine will be removed from the lizard management plan.



Appendix 1: Hunua Quarry - Response to Auckland Council RFI (Q1a & b)



Memorandum

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Attention:	Warwick Pascoe, Emma Chandler, Andrew Rossaak
Company:	Auckland Council
Date:	12/06/2026
From:	Sarah Flynn
Message Ref:	ADDENDUM Hunua Quarry - Response to Auckland Council RFI (Q1a & b)
Project No:	BUN60464053 / FTAA-2603-1185

This memorandum is prepared as an addendum to Boffa Miskell's main response to Auckland Council's request for information and deals specifically with **questions 1a & 1b (Terrestrial Vegetation)**.

- e. *Provide the locations of the existing offsets from past quarry consents, the indicated outcome of these offsets to be achieved under the past consents and what ecological values have been assigned to these sites in this assessment. Clear maps would assist.*
- f. *The existing 39.9 ha of revegetation established under the 2009 consent has not been covenanted as required. The application proposes to "relocate" the required covenant areas to other parts of the landholding within the quarry zone. The ecological equivalence information of this relocation is missing, including evidence that the relocated areas provide equivalent or superior biodiversity values to those originally intended (to ensure the effects management of the original consent is upheld). Has additional offset to address loss of time reaching the intended outcome been included (i.e. starting from 0 again)?*

The two questions are related and require a review of previous assessments to answer comprehensively.

Symonds Hill Pit consent (approved in 2009) RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION

The Symonds Hill Pit consent (approved in 2009) pre-dated current offsetting principles and methods, and did not include explicit offset calculations or areas.

Bioresearches Ltd prepared an ecological assessment report (dated 2007) to support the consent application. Vegetation types and extents identified in the Bioresearches report (based on surveys undertaken in 1999-2001) are listed in Table 1 and mapped in Figure 1. (Figure 2 shows aerial imagery from the survey period for comparison.

The 2007 AEE identified that consent was required to remove 18.9 ha of vegetation (Figure 3), including:

- 6.1 ha of vegetation in a SSWI (now SEA), and
- 12.8 ha of vegetation >6m tall.

Vegetation identified as "Gorse, emergent kanuka, native shrub, grazed pasture" did not require consent to remove because it was <6m tall, but was nevertheless identified as containing "moderate value" native vegetation because early successional native trees and shrubs were interspersed among the gorse.

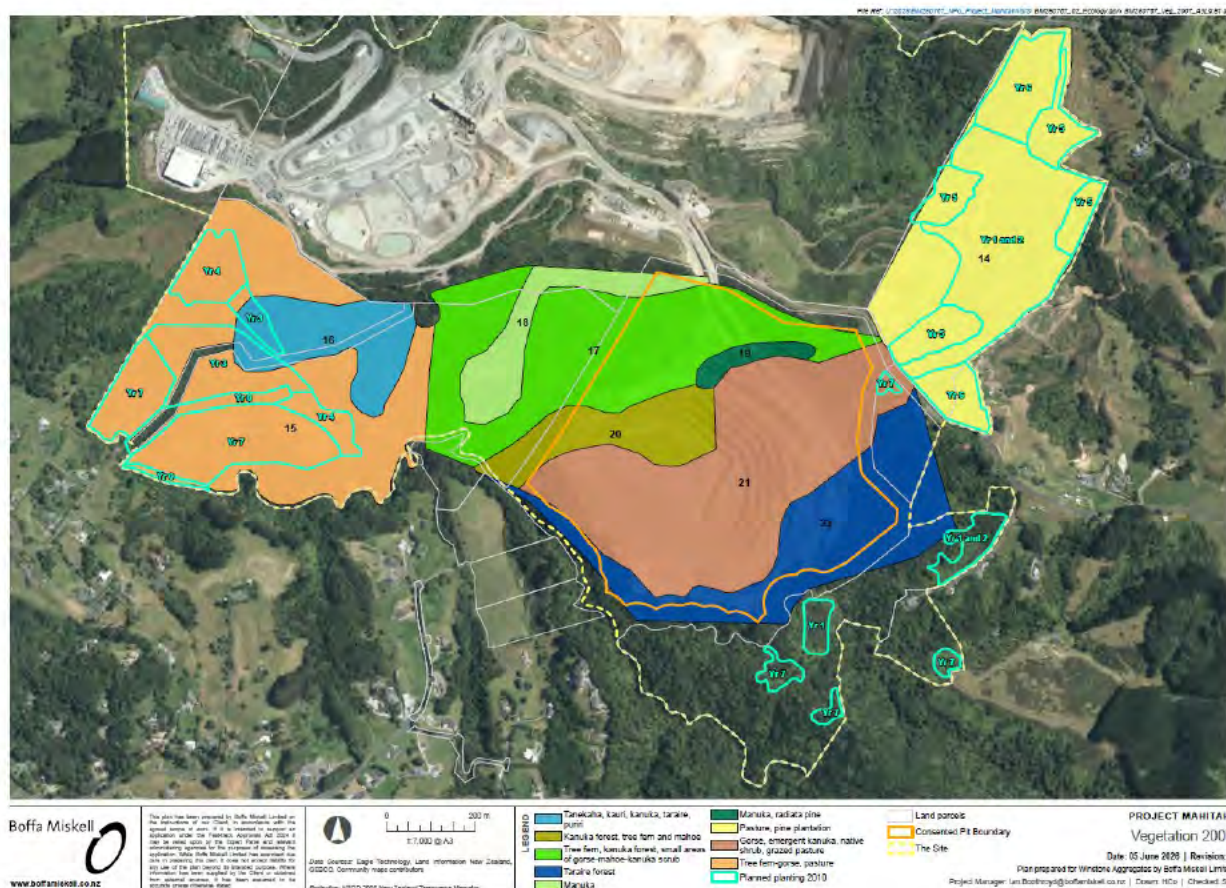


Figure 1: Reproduction of Bioresearches (2007) vegetation map, consented pit boundary and proposed mitigation planting areas.

Table 1: Vegetation types identified in Bioresearches (2007) report¹

Bioresearches (2007) description	Area (ha) ¹
Manuka	1
Manuka, radiata pine	1.2
Mamaku, kanuka forest, small areas of gorse-mahoe-kanuka scrub	6.5
Kanuka forest, mamaku, tree fern and mahoe.	4.3
Gorse, emergent kanuka, native shrub, grazed pasture	24
Taraire forest	6.1

¹NB areas have been calculated in GIS based on vegetation map boundaries where figures were not cited in the report.



Figure 2: Screenshot from Auckland Council Geomaps aerial imagery C. 2000-2005 (above) and 2010-2011 (below) with outline of current pit (approximate).

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The approved Vegetation Management Plan ('VMP', Tonkin & Taylor 2010) cited the 2007 AEE report in summarising that 34.5 ha of 'moderate' to 'moderate-high' value indigenous forest was to be removed (from a total pit area of 42.4 ha), and that this total "excluded non-native and grasslands". However, this statement is not consistent with the information provided in the 2007 AEE.

Section 2.4.1 of the VMP identifies 28 ha of vegetation within the Symonds Hill Pit footprint as regenerating indigenous forest (predominantly kanuka), up to 11.5 ha of taraire and broadleaf-podocarp forest, and c. 7.9 ha of gorse, pampas and woolly nightshade-dominated shrubland. The VMP does not provide a vegetation map and the reasons for the substantial difference in estimates of indigenous vegetation extent compared to the Bioresarches (2007) but in part this probably reflects development of the bush cover subsequent to the 1999-2001 mapping (see aerial imagery in Figure 2), as well as a decision to count transitional (mixed native and exotic) vegetation types as indigenous. However, the figures cited should be treated with caution as they sum to more than the total pit area.

CONSENT CONDITIONS

Conditions of that consent required a total of **39.9 ha** to be replanted (Figures 1 & 3), comprising:

- The Friedman Block (15.6 ha)
- Enrichment planting in bush gaps eastward of Symonds Hill Pit (4.2 ha)
- The Hay Paddock (19.9 ha)¹

The 2007 AEE specified that 19 ha of native revegetation planting was to be established in order to mitigate the loss of an equivalent area of vegetation that required consent to remove, including c. 15 ha of planting in the "Friedman Block" (refer box marked 'A' in Figure 3) and 4.2 ha of enrichment planting to fill gaps in regenerating bush to the east of Symonds Hill Pit (refer box marked 'B' in Figure 3).

The 2007 AEE specified revegetation planting in the "Hay Paddock" to create an ecological linkage between forest north of the Site and forest to the east and south Symonds Hill Pit (Box marked 'C' in Figure 3).

The 2010 VMP (Section 3.3) identifies that 39.9 ha of revegetation will:

- Provide forest replacement for the 18.9 ha of forest removed which requires resource consent (i.e. that being taller than 6 m in height);
- Provide food and habitat resources for wildlife, including kereru, to replace the approximately 8 ha of taraire-tawa forest removed; and
- Provide habitat for the translocation of salvaged Auckland green gecko.

While revegetation was required to be completed in stages as the vegetation was removed, most areas of planting were established by 2015 (much of it well prior), while clearance of mature forest areas was undertaken in stages after 2015.

REPLACEMENT AREAS FOR SYMONDS HILL PIT AMENDED EFFECTS MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT FTAA SUBSTANTIVE APPLICATION

The proposed pit expansion will result in the additional clearance of the following revegetation plantings established as mitigation for the original pit development (Figure 4):

- 4.2 ha of enrichment planting in bush gaps eastward of Symonds Hill Pit

¹ Note the numbers specified are from VMP and equate to 39.7 ha with the overall condition requiring 39.9 ha of replanting

- 12.6 ha of Hay Paddock revegetation planting (7.3 ha is retained).
- 0.4 ha of unplanted area in the Friedman Block (15.2 ha of planted area is retained)

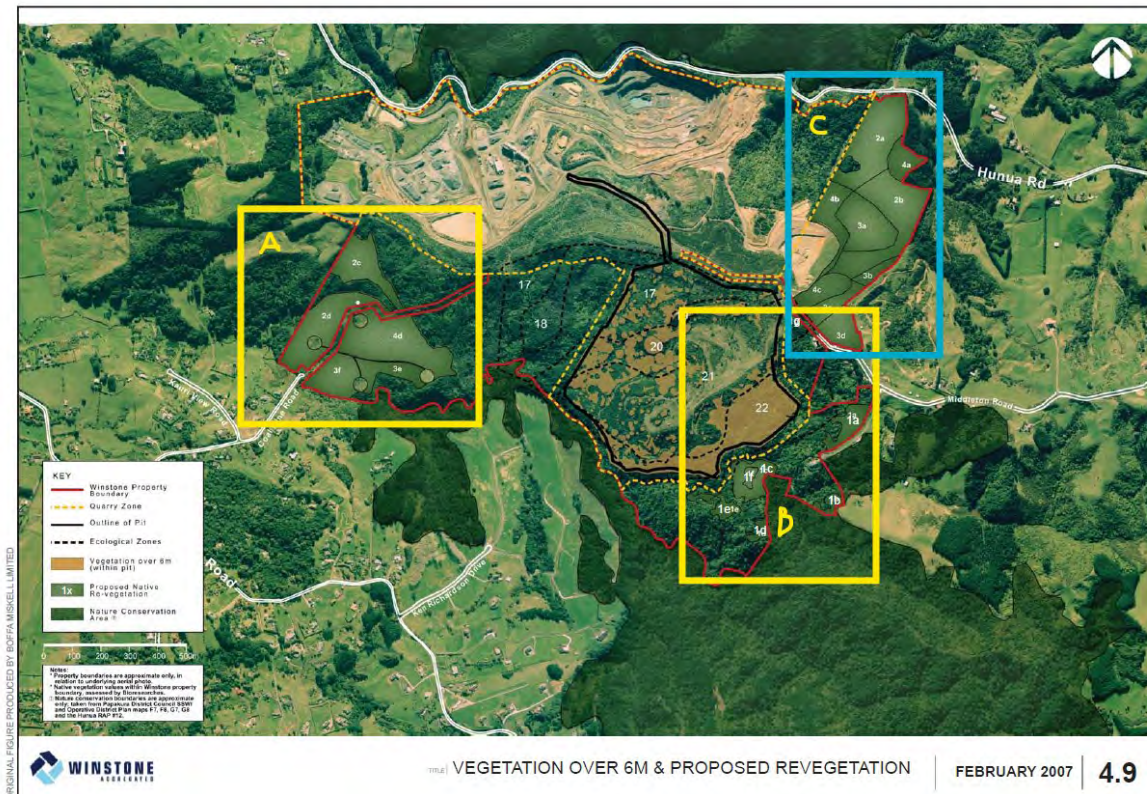


Figure 3: Areas identified for revegetation in 2007 AEE. 'A' indicates the Friedman Block and 'B' areas of enrichment planting specified to mitigate loss of vegetation >6m. 'C' is the 'Hay Paddock', to be planted for general ecological benefit.

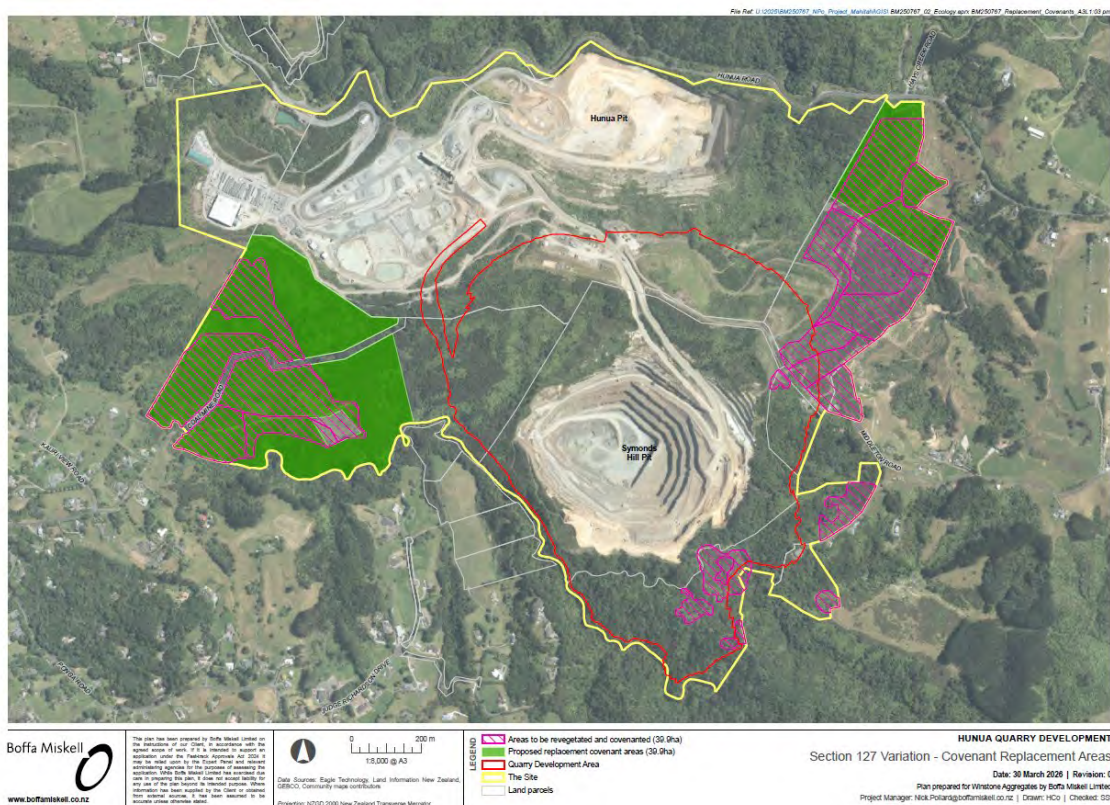


Figure 4: Proposed exchange of protected areas.

In total, 22.5 ha of the original revegetation area is retained. In keeping with the intent of the original consent, this planting provides forest replacement for the 18.9 ha of forest which required resource consent to remove.

17.4 ha of revegetation planting is to be removed as a result of the quarry pit expansion. This vegetation is grouped with all other early successional forest types (VS) for the purposes of calculating an offset, and is treated as having values equivalent to mid-successional secondary kanuka forest (i.e., high stem density, moderate biomass, 12 m canopy height).

To replace the 17.4 ha of revegetation planting that is removed, a covenant will be placed over naturally established, semi-mature and regenerating kanuka forest and treefern-broadleaved scrub surrounding and adjacent to the Friedman Block plantings (aerial imagery indicates that this area was in gorse and low scrub in the 1940s). The area contains a variety of early successional plant species and high habitat values for native geckos (though no lizards were found during surveys). Protection (and long term management) of this area of vegetation nearly doubles the size of the protected bush area in this location and ensures connectivity with surrounding watercourses and forest areas is maintained. This approach achieves the intent of the original consent with respect to restoration of ecological linkages and fauna habitat enhancement.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

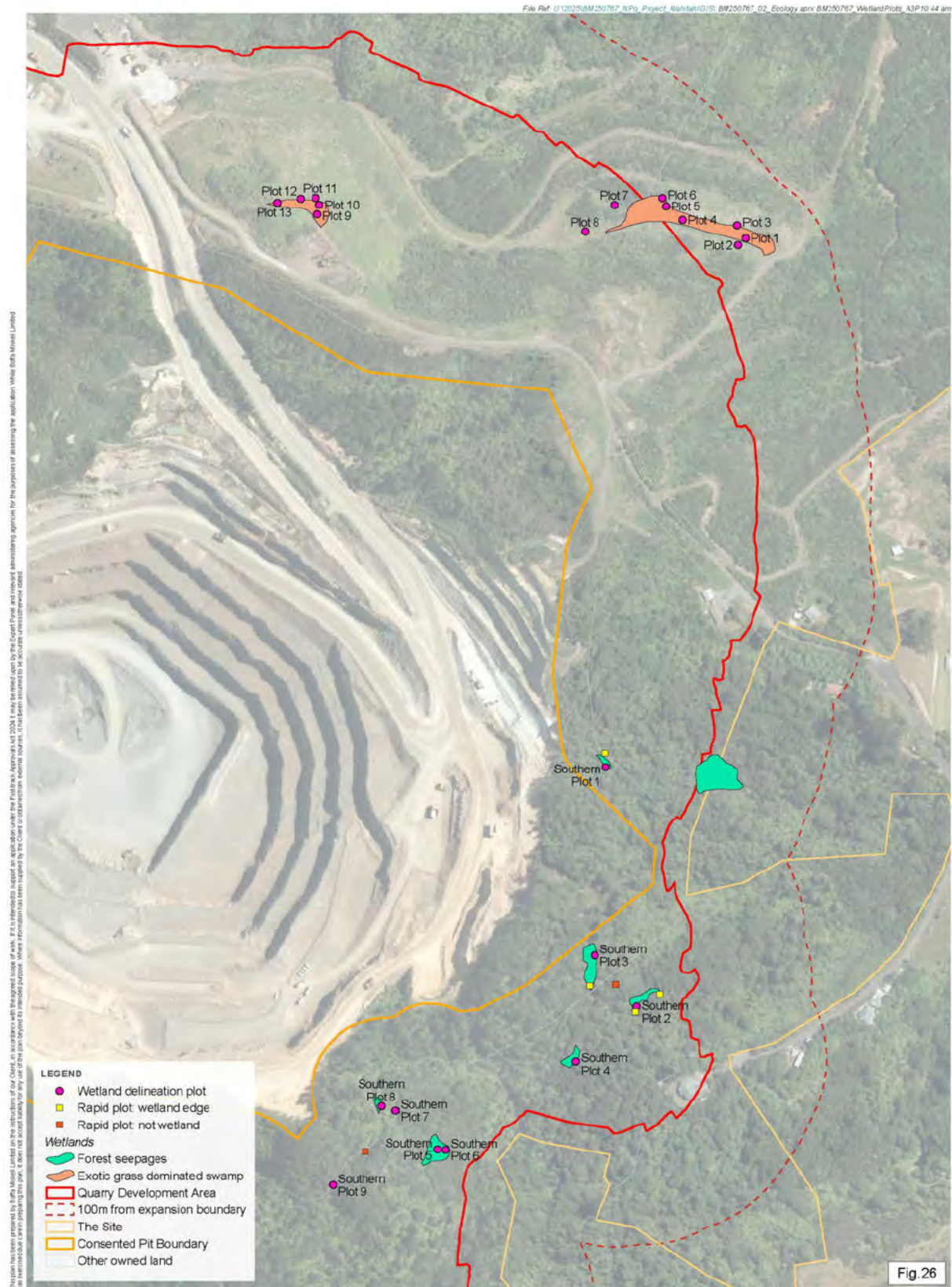
The above response addresses the following matters in answer to Auckland Council's question 1 a& b:

- Location maps of the existing "offsets" (mitigation measures) required as a condition of the past quarry consent are provided, with an accompanying summary of values that were impacted and the mitigation objectives that were specified in the AEE and VMP.
- The age of the mitigation planting and its valuation for the purposes of offsetting is specified.
- An explanation of the proposed partial exchange of covenant areas is provided, with an explanation of ecological equivalence of the area proposed for relocation 17.4 ha of covenanted area required as part of the change of condition application; the only amendment sought is to adjust the location of some of the areas that are included for covenanting, there is no change in the amount of land to be covenanted (as outlined above)

In conclusion, the information set out above demonstrates that the combination of 22.5 ha of 10-15 year old revegetation planting and covenanting of 17.4 ha of adjacent naturally established, mid-successional secondary forest achieves specified mitigation objectives and therefore the effects management of the original consent is upheld, and no additional offset areas are required.



Appendix 2: Wetland plot locations and data



Wetland Classification

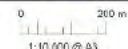
Project ID: BM202797
 Project Name: Hanks quarry
 Survey Name: 3/11/2025
 Date of Survey: LM 8 AD
 Field Survey By: LM 8 AF
 Data Entered By: Mikes

User Input										
PLOT NUMBER	6 letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50:20 rule) Y/N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Positive species	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC
1	100000	10	Y	Littorina saxatilis	Tide Pools		FAC	Y	Yes	3
2	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan	Not Threatened	OBL	Y	Yes	1
3	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	2
4	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	3
5	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	4
6	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	5
7	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	6
8	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	7
9	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	8
10	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	9
User Input										
PLOT NUMBER	6 letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50:20 rule) Y/N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Positive species	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC
1	100000	10	Y	Littorina saxatilis	Tide Pools		FAC	Y	Yes	3
2	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan	Not Threatened	OBL	Y	Yes	1
3	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	2
4	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	3
5	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	4
6	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	5
7	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	6
8	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	7
9	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	8
10	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	9
User Input										
PLOT NUMBER	6 letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50:20 rule) Y/N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Positive species	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC
1	100000	10	Y	Littorina saxatilis	Tide Pools		FAC	Y	Yes	3
2	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan	Not Threatened	OBL	Y	Yes	1
3	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	2
4	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	3
5	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	4
6	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	5
7	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	6
8	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	7
9	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	8
10	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	9
User Input										
PLOT NUMBER	6 letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50:20 rule) Y/N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Positive species	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC
1	100000	10	Y	Littorina saxatilis	Tide Pools		FAC	Y	Yes	3
2	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan	Not Threatened	OBL	Y	Yes	1
3	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	2
4	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	3
5	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	4
6	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	5
7	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	6
8	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	7
9	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	8
10	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	9
User Input										
PLOT NUMBER	6 letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50:20 rule) Y/N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Positive species	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC	Dominant Species is OBL, FAC-W, FAC
1	100000	10	Y	Littorina saxatilis	Tide Pools		FAC	Y	Yes	3
2	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan	Not Threatened	OBL	Y	Yes	1
3	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	2
4	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	3
5	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	4
6	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	5
7	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	6
8	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	7
9	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	8
10	100000	10	Y	Corallina officinalis	Red Sea Fan		FAC	Y	Yes	9

6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Blanco	50	Y	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		FAC		Yes		3	150.0
Lotus	20	Y	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y			3	30.0
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y			3	30.0
Trapp	10		<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover		FACU	Y			4	40.0
User Input											
Plot Number	7										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Arbore	50	Y	<i>Arthrocnemum ocrostrum</i>	Sweet Vernal		FACU	Y			4	200.0
Blanco	20	Y	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		FAC		Yes		3	60.0
Lotus	15		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y			3	45.0
Trapp	5		<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover		FACU	Y			4	20.0
Junifl	5		<i>Junca effusa</i>	Leafless Rush		FACW				2	10.0
User Input											
Plot Number	8										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Arbore	10		<i>Arthrocnemum ocrostrum</i>	Sweet Vernal		FACU	Y			4	20.0
Trapp	30	Y	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Not Threatened	FACW	Y			4	120.0
Arbore	30	Y	<i>Arthrocnemum ocrostrum</i>	Sweet Vernal		FACU	Y			4	120.0
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y			3	30.0
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FACU	Y			4	40.0
Trapp	5		<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		FACU	Y			4	20.0
Trapp	5		<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		FAC				3	15.0
User Input											
Plot Number	9										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Glyme	40	Y	<i>Glyceria maritima</i>	Floating Sweetgrass		OBL		Yes	Yes	1	40.0
Lotus	40	Y	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y		Yes	3	120.0
Lotus	5		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FACW			Yes	2	10.0
Junifl	10		<i>Junca effusa</i>	Leafless Rush		FACW				2	20.0
User Input											
Plot Number	10										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Paspal	40	Y	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Meadow Grass		FACW		Yes	Yes	2	80.0
Lotus	20	Y	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y		Yes	3	60.0
Lotus	20	Y	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FACU	Y		Yes	4	120.0
User Input											
Plot Number	11										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Lotus	40	Y	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC			Yes	3	120.0
Paspal	20	Y	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		FACU	Y		Yes	4	80.0
User Input											
Plot Number	12										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FACW				2	20.0
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y			3	30.0
Arbore	50	Y	<i>Arthrocnemum ocrostrum</i>	Sweet Vernal		FACU	Y			4	200.0
Paspal	10		<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		FACU	Y			4	40.0
User Input											
Plot Number	13										
6-letter code	% Cover	Dominant (50/20 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Pressure species	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Dominant Species is OBL / FACW / FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
Glyme	30	Y	<i>Glyceria maritima</i>	Floating Sweetgrass		OBL		Yes	Yes	1	30.0
Lotus	7		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus	Not Threatened	FACW				2	14.0
Junifl	5		<i>Junca effusa</i>	Leafless Rush		FACW				2	10.0
Lotus	20	Y	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FAC	Y		Yes	3	60.0
Arbore	10		<i>Arthrocnemum ocrostrum</i>	Sweet Vernal		FACU	Y			4	40.0
Paspal	10		<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		FACW				2	20.0
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FACU	Y			4	40.0
Lotus	10		<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Lotus		FACU	Y			4	40.0
User Input											
Plot Number	Plot 1 Southern										

5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	91	Y	<i>Elabobora rugosum</i>	Parasitewia	Not Threatened						
2	Freban	3		<i>Cypripedium autumnalis</i>			FACU					
3	Janila	4		<i>Senecioium laetifolium</i>							4	16.0
4	Incasp			<i>Rhynchospora spicata</i>	Wiku	Not Threatened	FACU					
Plot Number		Plot 2 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	91	Y	<i>Elabobora rugosum</i>	Parasitewia	Not Threatened						
2	Freban	2		<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	Isase	Not Threatened	FACU				4	8.0
3	Incasp	3		<i>Schafferia digitata</i>	Poll / Seven Finger	Not Threatened	FACU				4	8.0
4	Oricu	2		<i>Dichroa repens</i>	Rough Tree Fern	Not Threatened	FACU					
5	Copra	3		<i>Cypripedium autumnalis</i>			FACU					
6	Oricu			<i>Senecioium laetifolium</i>								
Plot Number		Plot 3 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	91	Y	<i>Elabobora rugosum</i>	Parasitewia	Not Threatened						
2	Cande	3		<i>Cyperus dioica</i>		Not Threatened	FAC				3	8.0
3	Freban	3		<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	Isase	Not Threatened	FACU				4	12.0
4	Incasp	3		<i>Schafferia digitata</i>	Poll / Seven Finger	Not Threatened	FACU				4	12.0
5	Incasp	3		<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Man And Chicken Fern	Not Threatened	UPL				5	10.0
6	Incasp			<i>Rhynchospora spicata</i>	Wiku	Not Threatened	FACU				4	6.0
Plot Number		Plot 4 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	91	Y	<i>Elabobora rugosum</i>	Parasitewia	Not Threatened						
2	Cande	2		<i>Cyperus dioica</i>		Not Threatened	FAC			Yes	3	6.0
3	Freban	2		<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	Isase	Not Threatened	FAC				4	8.0
4	Incasp	3		<i>Schafferia digitata</i>	Poll / Seven Finger	Not Threatened	FACU				4	12.0
5	Incasp	3		<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Man And Chicken Fern	Not Threatened	UPL				5	10.0
6	Incasp			<i>Rhynchospora spicata</i>	Wiku	Not Threatened	FACU				4	6.0
Plot Number		Plot 5 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	100	Y	<i>Lactospermum scaberrimum</i>		Not Threatened	FAC			Yes		
Plot Number		Plot 6 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Freban	91	Y	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Cheeping Buttercup		FAC			Yes	3	240.0
Plot Number		Plot 7 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Freban	91	Y	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Cheeping Buttercup		FAC			Yes	3	240.0
2	Copra	5		<i>Epilobium cuneatum</i>	Pongkie		UPL				6	28.0
3	Janila	11		<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Wetland Pig		FAC	Y			7	45.0
Plot Number		Plot 8 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	91	Y	<i>Senecioium laetifolium</i>	Sen		FAC			Yes	5	240.0
2	Oricu	11		<i>Cyperus penicillatus</i>			FACW				2	12.0
3	Copra	5		<i>Cyperus penicillatus</i>								
4	Janila	2		<i>Cyperus penicillatus</i>								
5	Incasp	2		<i>Cyperus penicillatus</i>								
Plot Number		Plot 9 Southern										
5-letter code		% Cover	Dominant (50/50 rule) Y / N	Species Name	Common Name	Threat Status	Wetland Status	Partner species	Dominant Species is OB, FACW	Dominant Species is OB, FACW, FAC	Score (Prevalence)	Points (Prevalence)
1	Elang	91	Y	<i>Elabobora rugosum</i>	Parasitewia	Not Threatened						
2	Freban	21		<i>Rhynchospora spicata</i>	Wiku	Not Threatened	FACU				4	80.0
3	Incasp	5		<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Man and Chicken Fern	Not Threatened	UPL				5	28.0
4	Freban	11		<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	Isase	Not Threatened	FACU				5	40.0

Appendix 3: Focus Area Maps

[illegible]

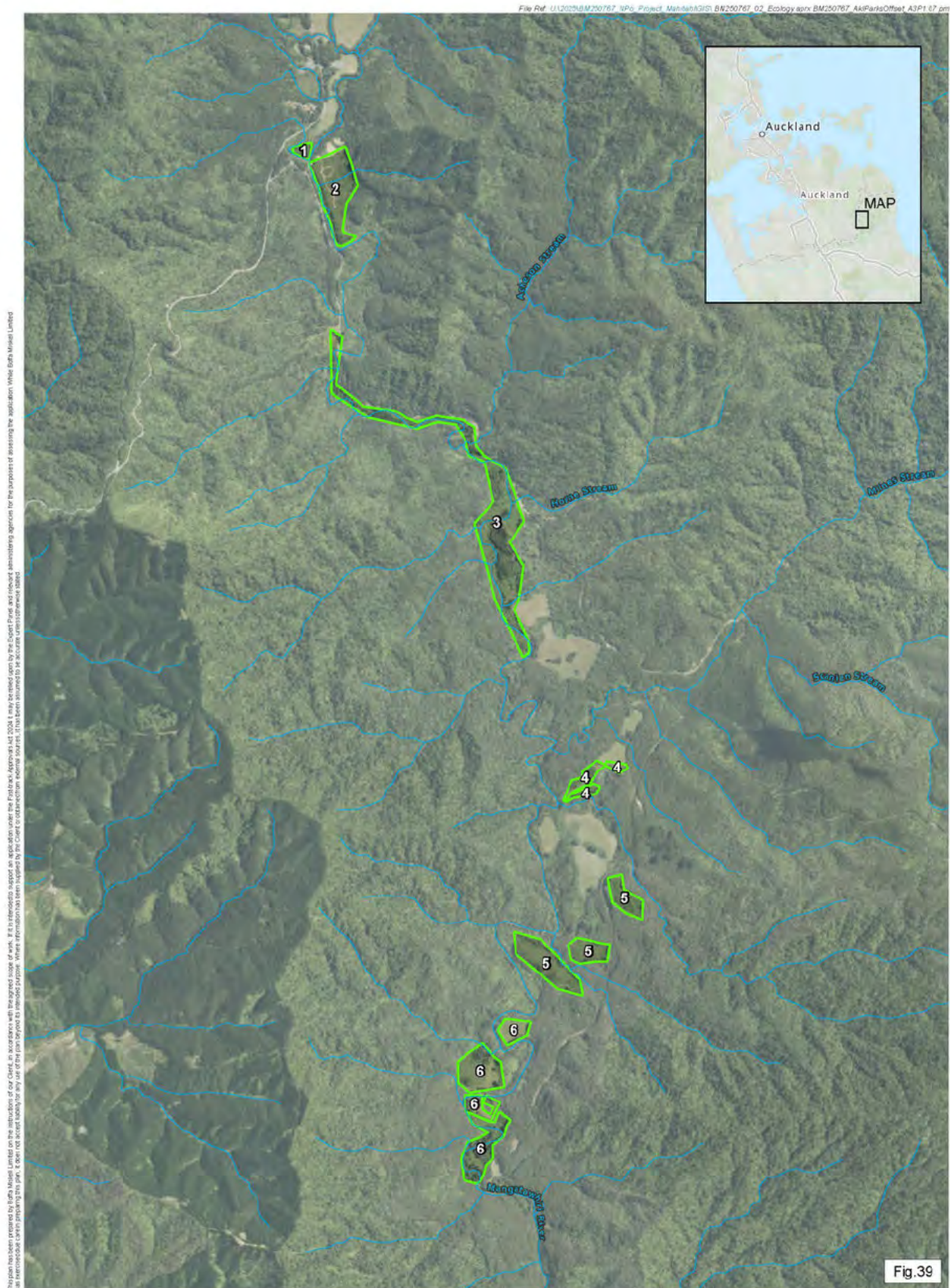
Lead Source: Auckland Council – Environmental Strategy and Policy – Natural Heritage (2015), Lynette Atcholls
Auckland Council Healthy Water, Geospatial, Earth Technology Unit
Prepared: NPGD 2006 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

OBDA Planting Areas
Stream planting (10m buffer)
Significant Ecological Areas
Existing Scrub/Shrub
Existing Indigenous Forest

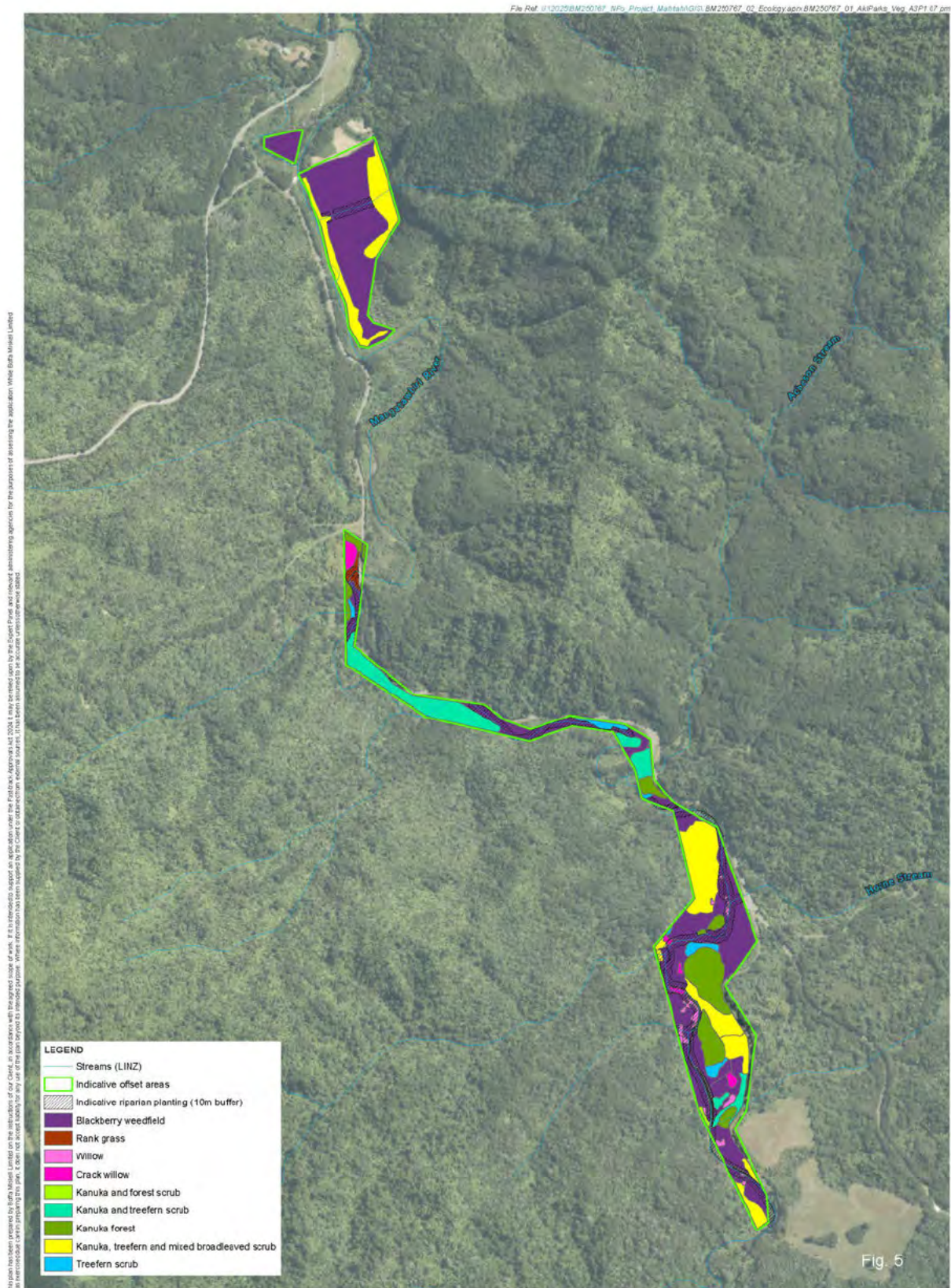
Date: 27 March 2026 | Revision: 0

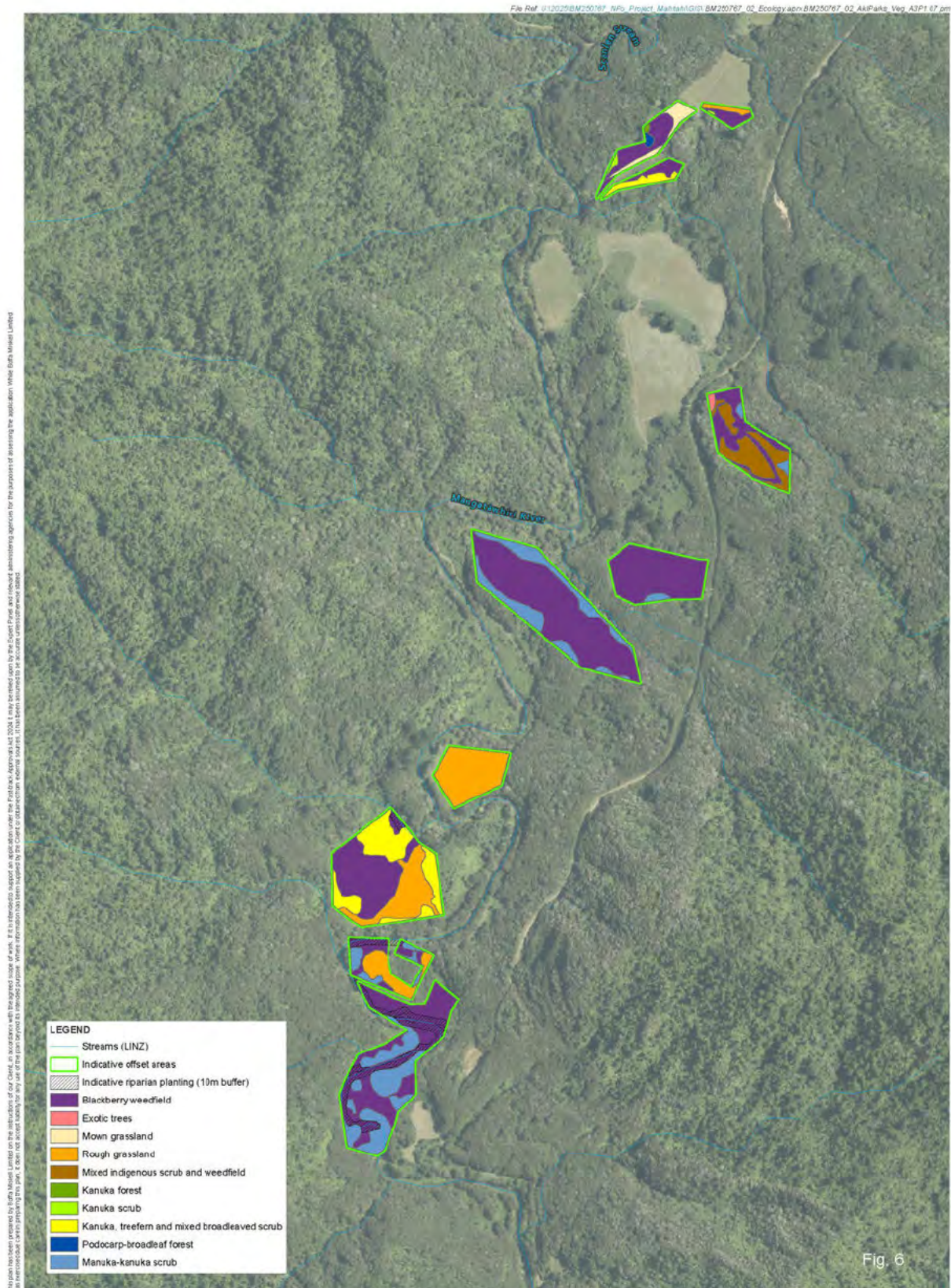
Plan prepared for Winstone Aggregates by Boffa Miskell Limited
Project Manager: Ian.Boothroyd@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: HCo | Checked: lBo





This plan has been prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited on the instructions of our Client, in accordance with the agreed scope of work. It is intended to support an application under the Resource Management Act 1991. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.







memorandum



TO Lucy Deverall FROM Verity Kirstein
Boffa Miskell DATE 18 June 2026
RE Hunua Quarry – Auckland Council RfI

This memo details the responses to questions posed by Auckland Council, received 18 May and 16 June 2026.

Request source	Topic	Query
Stormwater specialist	Eastern Culvert	Part B - Assessment of environmental effects outlines (P.747) <i>The eastern culvert crosses a permanent stream which is mapped as being within the 1% AEP flood plain and identified as being a High and Very High Flood Hazard. The culvert has been designed to convey a 2% AEP (1 in 50-year ARI) flood event. Accordingly, for floods larger than the 2% event, the culvert will restrict the flow of flood waters, causing elevated water levels by up to 0.3m at the culvert.</i> It is understood that events greater than the 2% AEP will be attenuated behind the culvert. Please provide comment and assessment of blockage scenarios. Please provide a cross section of the stream and culvert indicating the level of the 1% AEP floodplain and any associated freeboard.
	Downstream Flood Impacts	The Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Report outlines in Section 5.0 that - <i>flood levels are expected to increase up to 50 mm in forested areas (FCILand), up to 15 mm in rural residential areas, and with no effect on existing buildings. The effects on flood levels are less than minor.</i> It is understood that the modelling has been undertaken based on a preliminary design for the realigned channel and that detailed design is still under development. Please consider the appropriateness of a condition that would require the model to be rerun incorporating the finalised Channel design, to verify the effects of the downstream environment once the Channel has been constructed.

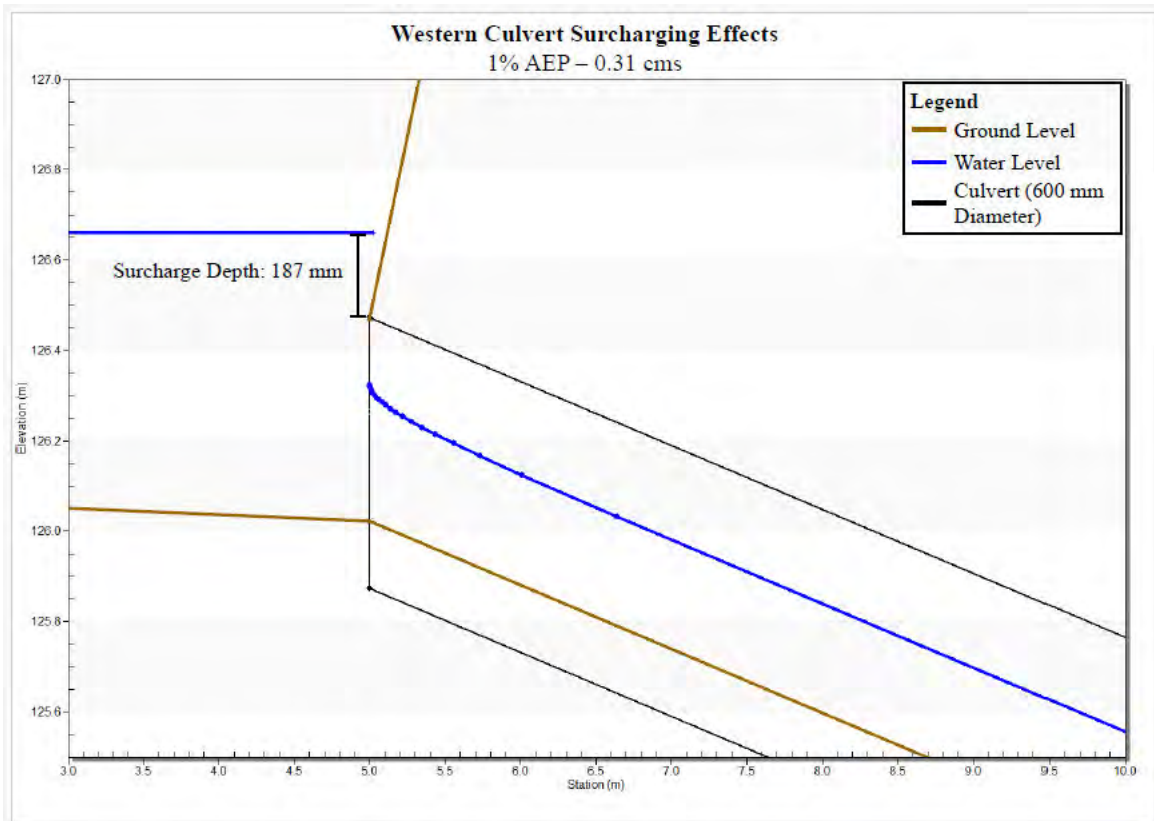
	Overland Flow	What are the potential effects of water ponding on neighbouring properties from the proposed stream realignment?
--	----------------------	--

Eastern Culvert

Please refer to the West Haul Road Culvert – Design & Flood Risk Assessment, page 7. This section discusses the backing up effect at the culvert if there is a blockage.

Blockage potential is likely and will be addressed through inspection and maintenance of quarry infrastructure, i.e. culverts checked for blockages prior to heavy rainfall and after. Necessary action will be taken to remove blockages when safe to do so.

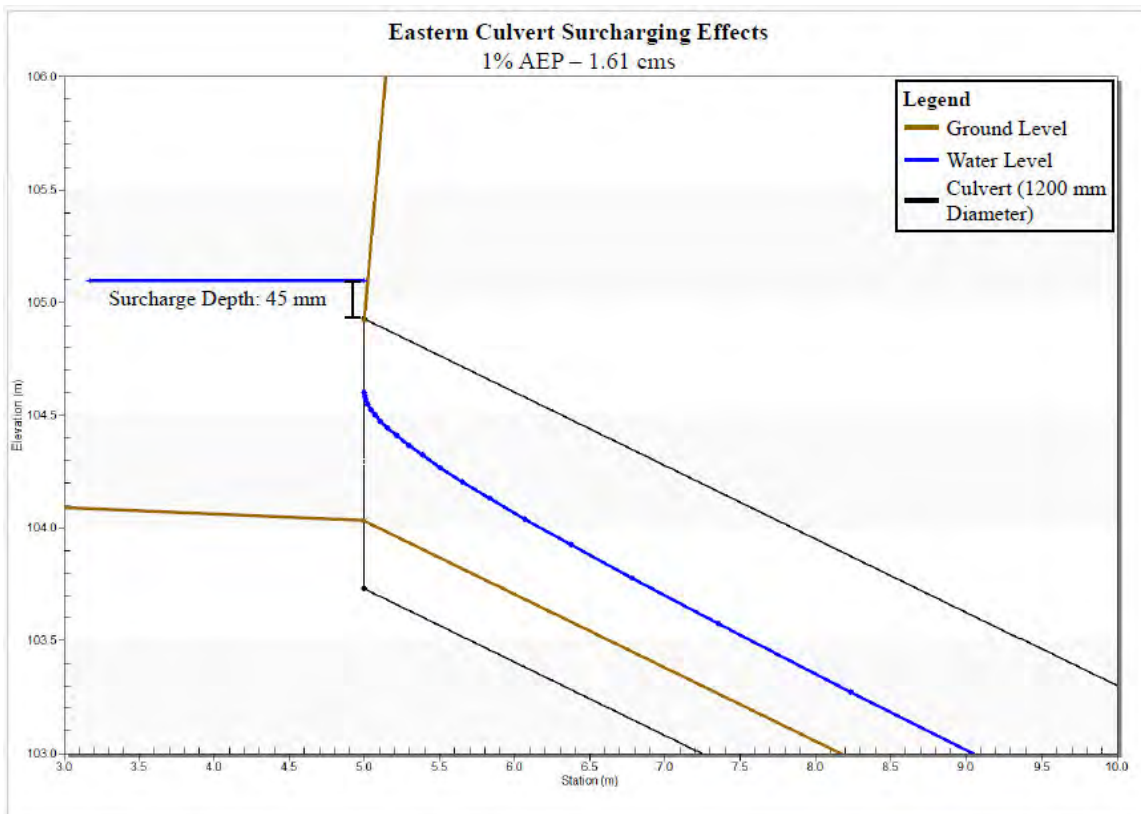
Below are indicative plans derived from culvert sizing software that show the 1% AEP flood level at each culvert, the depth of surcharge at the upstream end of the culverts, the 25% embedment and water level through the pipe.



Based on LiDAR of the site, the top of the channel bank is approximately 0.46 m higher than the 1% AEP flood level, indicating that there is some capacity if the culvert were blocked and flow backed up. The calculated maximum surcharge depth is 0.187 m which is less than the 0.3 m stated in the technical report.

The gradient of the culvert is representative of the natural channel but note that the x and y axes are not 1:1, which is exaggerating the steepness in the image above.

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Based on LiDAR of the site, the top of the gully bank for the Eastern Culvert is approximately 10 m higher than the 1% AEP flood level, indicating there is excess capacity should the flow back up due to a blockage.

As above, note that the maximum surcharge depth is less than stated in the technical report; and that the gradient is exaggerated in the image.

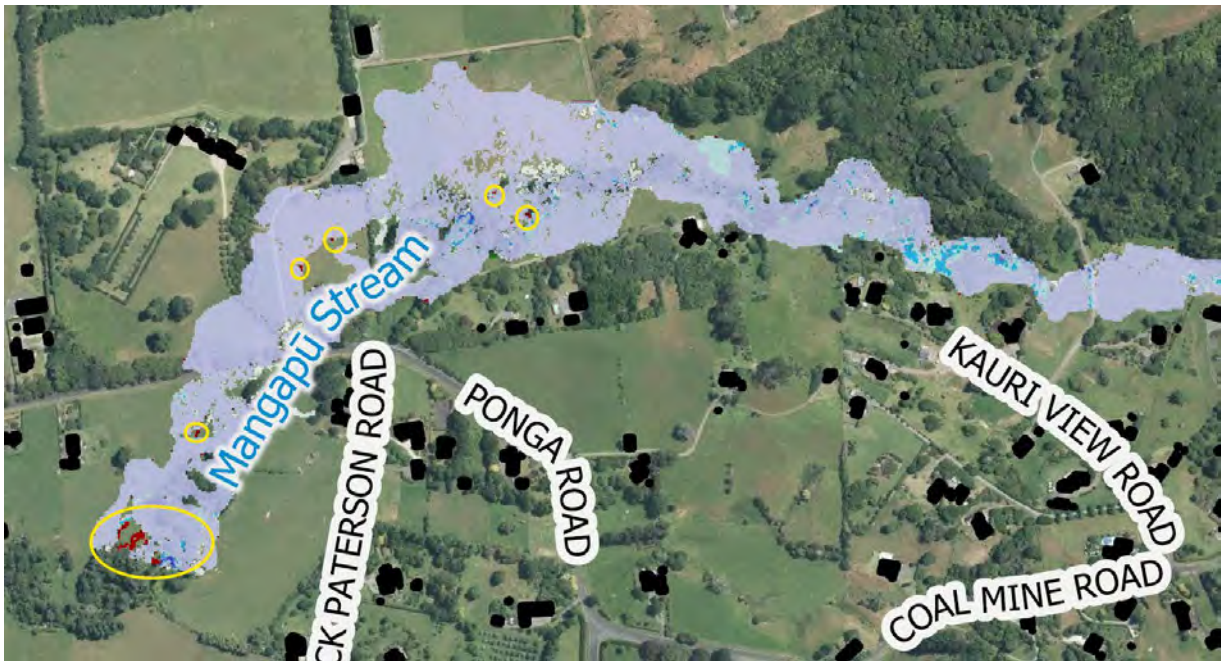
Downstream Flood Impacts

We recommend the following condition in relation further modelling at the detailed design stage:

“Prior to finalising the detailed design of the diversion channel, hydrodynamic modelling shall be undertaken using the most up to date design to verify the downstream flooding effects. The modelled final design must not result in adverse flooding effects greater than those indicated by the initial flood model levels stated in the Technical Report”.

Overland Flow

Our initial modelling for the 1% AEP (100-year) flood shows that there is overland flow and out of channel flooding with the current configuration (existing Mangapū Tributary), and when compared with the proposed alignment there is a negligible increase in flooded areas, see yellow circles on map below.



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We would expect the new alignment to perform the same as the existing arrangement or slightly better in smaller flood event. In terms of effects, these are negligible and I would not consider it needs a condition.

© 2026 Pattle Delamore Partners Limited

Prepared by

Verity Kirstein

Service Leader – River Engineering

Appendix 3: Updated Consent Conditions (Track Changed)



Boffa Miskell



Part
B

Appendix B12.7

Draft Conditions

Resource Consent Conditions – Hunua Quarry: Symonds Hill Pit Development

Hunua Quarry Development [FTA368] Draft Applicant Condition Set

Condition changes sought by NZHPT and agreed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY AUTHORITY DETAILS

Authority Number:

Determination Date:

Expiry Date: 10 years

Authority Holder: Winstone Aggregates

Archaeological Sites: Potential subsurface archaeological sites

Location: Part Allotment 70 Parish of Hunua, Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua, Lot 1 DP 60065, Lot 1 DP 105061, Lot 2 DP 115598 and Lot 1 DP 120541

Section 45 Approved Person: Ellen Cameron

Landowner Consent: Landowner consent has been provided to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to satisfy clause 6(1) of Schedule 8 Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.

DETERMINATION

The FTAA Expert Consenting Panel grants an archaeological authority pursuant to section 81 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 and section 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in respect of the archaeological sites described above, within the areas specified in the location above, to Winstone Aggregates for earthworks required to expand the existing quarry to increase annual quarry production and to enable the extraction of aggregate for a further 80 years (archaeological works), subject to the following conditions:

PART H –CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

~~Note: the archaeological authority conditions in Part H covers works within the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown on the Site Plan for Archeological Authority attached to the Archaeological Management Plan).~~

Draft Conditions of Authority

~~Prior to the start of works within the archaeological monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the date when the work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts.~~

1. Start Work Notification

The Authority Holder must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the date when archaeological works will begin at least two working days before archaeological works start.

~~Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days before the start of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.~~

2. Archaeological Management Plan

All works must be undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan prepared by Ellen Cameron titled “Archaeological Management Plan: Hunua Quarry, Auckland Prepared for Winstone Aggregates dated March 2026 (AMP).

The Authority Holder may update the AMP by submitting the amended AMP in writing to HNZPT for its written approval.

3. Site briefing

The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the Project are briefed on Site by the section 45 approved person (who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf) prior to any works commencing. The briefing must include the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites ~~during works~~, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors’ responsibilities with regard to ~~notification of the~~ discovery of archaeological evidence (including stopping works and parties to notify).

During Works

~~The authority must be exercised in accordance with an Archaeological Management Plan attached to the substantive Fast Track Approvals Act application. Any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.~~

Tikanga

4. Archaeological work must be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Māori protocols agreed between the Authority Holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (relevant iwi).

In addition:

- a. The Authority Holder shall enable access for relevant iwi to any archaeological site encountered in order to undertake tikanga subject to any health and safety requirements.
- b. If any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are encountered, relevant iwi shall be informed to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.
- c. If any archaeological site is encountered and works modifying or destroying the archaeological site are undertaken, relevant iwi shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed under Condition 11 and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the section 45 Approved Person if required.

5. **Kōiwi Discovery**

If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all works must cease within 10 metres of the discovery. HNZPT, New Zealand Police, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be advised immediately. Any steps following must be undertaken in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2014) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.

~~Works that may affect archaeological sites in the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown in the “Site Plan for Archaeological Authority” attached to the Archaeological Management Plan must be monitored by the s45 approved person. The approved person may appoint a person to carry out monitoring on their behalf and in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan referred to in Condition 4.~~

6. **Monitoring**

Any earthworks within the archaeological monitoring areas identified in the AMP must be monitored by the section 45 Approved Person who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf.

7. **Investigation**

Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this Authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current accepted archaeological practice ~~and in accordance with the New Zealand Archaeological Association Code of Ethics.~~

~~In addition to any tikanga agreed between the authority holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, the following must apply:~~

- ~~(a) Access for mana whenua must be enabled in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.~~
- ~~(b) If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the New Zealand Police, and mana whenua must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2010) and no further work in the area may~~

~~take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.~~

- ~~(c) Mana whenua must be informed if any possible taonga are identified to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.~~
- ~~(d) Mana whenua must be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and give an opportunity to discuss them with the s45 approved person if required.~~

8. Annual Reporting

Annually from the date of archaeological works commencing until the report required under Condition 11 is submitted to HNZPT, the Authority Holder must submit to HNZPT, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, a written report containing a summary of the progress of any archaeological works and any archaeological findings.

After Works

~~The authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area, within 2 working days of completion.~~

~~Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days after the finish of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.~~

~~That annually from the date of issue of this authority, the authority holder must submit to the Heritage New Zealand regional Archaeologist and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, a written report containing the summary of the progress.~~

9. Work Completion Notification

The Authority Holder shall advise HNZPT and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the completion of archaeological works within five working days of completion.

10. Completion of Archaeological Siteworks

Within 20 working days of the completion of on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, the Authority Holder shall ensure that:~~the works within the archaeological monitoring area associated with this authority, NZAA Site Records must be updated in ArchSite based on current archaeological practice.~~

- (a) an interim report completed to the satisfaction NZHPT, following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to NZHPT for inclusion in the NZHPT Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
- (b) Site Record Forms are updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

~~Within 20 working days of the completion of the works within the archaeological~~

~~monitoring area associated with this authority, the authority holder must ensure that an interim report completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.~~

11. Archaeological Records

Within 12 months of the completion of ~~the works within the on-site~~ archaeological work monitoring area, the Authority Holder must ensure that a final report, completed ~~to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and~~ following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is submitted emailed to ~~Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga~~ NZHPT for inclusion in ~~the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga~~ NZHPT's Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

~~*Advice note: Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to: the NZAA Central Filekeeper, Auckland Museum, AC Heritage Unit, and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.*~~

PART I – WILDLIFE PERMIT CONDITIONS

Authorised Activity

1. All works relating to lizard fauna, including capture, handling, marking and relocation must occur in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan submitted with the application.
2. The wildlife approval is for the capture, handling, and release of elegant gecko (*Naultinus elegans*), copper skink (*Oligosoma aeneum*), ornate skink (*O. ornatum*), forest gecko (*Mokopirirakau granulatus*) and Pacific gecko (*Dactylocnemis pacificus*), provided that best efforts are taken to avoid incidental deaths in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan.
3. The incidental killing of native lizards listed in Condition 2 above, is authorised, provided that best efforts are taken to avoid incidental deaths in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan.
4. This wildlife approval is valid for 10 years from the date of approval.

Lizard Capture and Handling

5. Lizards must only be handled by those people named in the Lizard Management Plan, or by others under the direct supervision of a SQEP.
6. Lizard capture, handling and relocation must only be undertaken between 1 October and 30 April when lizards are most active.
7. Capture and handling of lizards must involve only techniques that minimise the risk of infection or injury to the animal and must follow those described in the Herpetofauna inventory and monitoring toolbox <http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/biodiversity-inventory-and-monitoring/herpetofauna/>.
8. The DOC Operations Manager for Auckland must be contacted immediately [insert contact details] for further advice if lizard species other than those listed in Condition 2 above are located within the clearance area or within the release site.

Death of wildlife associated with salvage activities

9. If any lizards should die during the approved activities of catch, transfer or liberation, the Approval Holder must:
 - (a) inform the Auckland DOC Operations Manager [insert contact details] within 48 hours, chill the body if it can be delivered within 72 hours, or freeze the body if delivery will take longer than 72 hours; and
 - (b) send the body to Massey University Wildlife Post Mortem Service for necropsy OR as otherwise advised by the Auckland DOC Operations Manager, along with details of the animal's history; and
 - (c) pay for any costs incurred in investigation of the death of any lizard; and

- (d) if required by the DOC Operations Manager, cease the Authorised Activity for a period determined by the DOC Operations Manager.

Euthanasia

- 10. If any lizards are found injured as part of the Authorised Activity, the Approval Holder must contact the Project Ecologist to get advice on management of the lizard. Injured lizard(s) may be euthanised on recommendation of the Project Herpetologist or a veterinarian.

Reporting

- 11. A report summarising the salvage and relocation results must be prepared and submitted to DOC [Auckland Office, insert contact details] and permissionshamilton@doc.govt.nz within 30 working days from the completion date of the salvage. Specifically, this report will include:
 - (a) details and Results of lizard salvage and relocation work. Should native lizards be found, then the following will also be included in the report:
 - i. photos of lizard salvage methods utilised;
 - ii. photos of lizards captured (including photos of the salvage and relocation areas);
 - iii. a map showing the location of lizard upon capture and upon release;
 - iv. the species and number of any lizards detected, captured, and released, and
 - v. the results of all surveys and monitoring.
 - (b) descriptions of how lizard management activities outlined in the LMP were followed, including conditions detailed in the WAA permit and associated resource consent conditions;
 - (c) an Amphibian and Reptile Distribution Scheme (ARDS) card detailing information relating to captured lizards (also to be provided to herpetofauna@doc.govt.nz); and,
 - (d) a brief summary regarding the outcomes of the LMP, including any improvements/changes that should be implemented in future.

Costs

- 12. The Approval Holder must pay the Department of Conservation's standard charge-out rates for any staff time and mileage required to monitor compliance with this Approval and to investigate any alleged breaches of the terms and conditions of it.

Employees, Contractors, or Agents

13. Winstone Aggregates is responsible for the acts and omissions of its employees, contractors and agents.
14. Winstone Aggregates is liable under this Approval for any breach of its terms by employees, contractors, or agents, as if the breach were committed by Winstone Aggregates.
15. Where obligations bind more than one person, these obligations bind those persons jointly and separately.

DRAFT

PART J – COMPLEX FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTIVITY APPROVAL CONDITIONS

Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation plan

1. The objective of the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) by way of relocating native aquatic fauna prior to any works being undertaken within watercourses at the Site.

The AFSRP must include:

- (a) a description of the aquatic fauna values to be addressed by the AFSRP;
 - (b) plans identifying the locations where salvage of fish and kōura will be undertaken;
 - (c) procedures for pre-stream works site visits prior to any works commencing within any streams, with each site visit addressing at a minimum:
 - vi. the extent of works proposed;
 - vii. the timing and methods proposed for stream works;
 - viii. the methods proposed for fish salvage;
 - ix. monitoring methods;
 - x. locations for relocation sites;
 - xi. information necessary to inform the Relocation Event Salvage Plan;
 - (d) a description of the process for developing and content of Relocation Event Salvage Plans;
 - (e) a description of methods to be used for fish salvage activities;
 - (f) timeframes for the implementation of the AFSRP;
 - (g) procedures to ensure compliance with all other permits and approvals required for fish salvage activities;
 - (h) a description of how salvage and relocation actions will be monitored and reported, including timeframes, and measures of success;
 - (i) a process for review of the AFSRP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.
2. Any fish capture and relocation must occur prior to and during the dewatering of any watercourses.
 3. All pumps used to dewater the stream(s) must have a 3mm mesh screen to prevent fish from entering the pump.

Detailed design

4. During detailed design of the Project, the Dispensation Holder shall, to the extent practicable, follow food practice design standards as outlined in the NZ Fish Passage Guidelines Version 2.0 2024 in relation to the Dispensation. The Dispensation Holder shall set clear fish passage objectives and performance standards, incorporating appropriate design standards to provide passage for the target fish species that will be implemented in the final design of the Project.

Monitoring and reporting

5. A SQEP shall inspect all culverts and the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary to monitor fish passage success. Inspections shall be carried out one year, two years and four years following completion of construction. The Dispensation Holder shall provide inspection results to DOC annually by 30 June.
6. If, after the inspections at year one and year two the SQEP concludes that fish passage is unlikely to be provided by the four-year inspection without intervention, the SQEP shall recommend a range of methods and interventions to support the provision of fish passage. The Dispensation Holder shall implement the recommended methods and interventions, to the extent practicable.
7. Following completion of the year four inspection of the structures required under Condition 5, the SQEP shall assess whether the structures have adequately provided for fish passage. If the SQEP concludes fish passage has not been adequately provided for, the SQEP shall recommend a range of methods and interventions to support the provision of fish passage. The Dispensation Holder shall implement the recommended methods and interventions, to the extent practicable.

Advice Note: data collected as part of the inspections required to be undertaken by the Dispensation Holder should include, but may not be limited to, the data required by the Fish Passage Assessment Tool (NIWA 2025), so that data can be uploaded to the Fish Passage Assessment Tool database.

Resource Consent Conditions – Hunua Quarry: Symonds Hill Pit Development

Hunua Quarry Development [FTA368] Draft Applicant Condition Set

Condition changes sought by AC and agreed as per post-lodgment discussions.

Condition changes sought by AC and yet to be agreed.

Condition changes sought by AC and not agreed.

Condition changes sought by WA and agreed.

Condition changes sought by WA and yet to be agreed.

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PART A – ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AG	Auckland Council
AEE	Assessment of Effects on the Environment
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AFSRP	Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ARI	Average Recurrence Interval
AS2187.2:2006	Australian Standard AS2187.2:2006 Explosives – Storage and Use, Part 2: Use of Explosives
AUP	Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part
AUP RPS	Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part Regional Policy Statement
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BCM	Biodiversity Compensation Model
BOAM	Biodiversity Offset and Accounting Model
CLG	Community Liaison Group
CTMP	Chemical Treatment Management Plan
CSMP	Contaminated Site Management Plan
CVA	Cultural Values Assessment
DEB	Decanting Earth Bund
DIN 4150-3: 1999	German Industrial Standard DIN 4150-3: 1999 Structural vibration – Part 3 Effects of vibration on structures
DOC	Department of Conservation
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
EcMP	Ecological Management Plan
ED	Ecological District
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EIA	Economic Impact Assessment

Abbreviation	Definition
EPT fauna	Ephemeroptera (mayfly), Plecoptera (stonefly) and Trichoptera (caddisfly)
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Controls
ESCAR	Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FCIL	Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited
FTAA	Fast-track Approvals Act 2024
FTAAA	Fast-track Approvals Amendment Act 2025
GD05	Auckland Council Guideline Document 2016/005 (GD05): Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region
GMCP	Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan
HAIL	Hazardous Activities and Industries List
ITA	Integrated Transport Assessment
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LRSMP	Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan
LMP	Lizard Management Plan
LOQ	Life of Quarry
MALF	Minimum Annual Low Flow.
MCI	Macroinvertebrate Community Index.
m ³ /d	Metres cubed per day
MIC	Maximum Instantaneous Charge
NEMS	National Environmental Monitoring Standards – Water Quality Part 1: Sampling, Measuring, Processing and Archiving of Discrete Groundwater Quality Data, March 2019
NES	National Environmental Standard
NES-AQ	National Environmental Standard for Air Quality 2021
NES-CS	National Environmental Standards for Contaminated Land 2011
NES-F	National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020
NPS-FM	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (as amended in October 2024)
NPS-HPL	National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022
NPS-IB	National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023

Abbreviation	Definition
NOF	National Objectives Framework
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZS 6801: 2008	NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound
NZS 6802: 2008	NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental noise.
OBDA	Overburden Disposal Areas
ONL	Outstanding Natural Landscape
ONMP	Operational Noise Management Plan
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RCS	Respirable Crystalline Silica
QEL	Quarry Effects Line (refer AUP H28 Special Purpose – Quarry Zone Figure H28.6.2.1.1 for extent)
QMCI	Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index
QMP	Quarry Management Plan
REFSRP	Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SEV	Stream Ecological Valuation
SESCP	Specific Erosion Sediment Control Plan
SPQZ	Special Purpose - Quarry Zone
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Practitioner
SRMP	Stream Realignment Management Plan
SRP	Sediment Retention Pond
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
TMPD	Truck Movements per Day
TP152	Technical Publication 152, Assessing Discharges of Contaminants into Air. Auckland Regional Council, 2002
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
Ug/m ³	Micrograms per cubic meter
US EPA	United States Environment Protection Agency

Abbreviation	Definition
WCM	Waikato Coal Measures
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Glossary

Key project terms	
Construction works	Construction works include: - enabling works/activities such as vegetation clearance, haul road construction, culvert and bridge construction and stream realignment, and - rehabilitation activities such as backfilling the quarry pit with overburden, deconstructing noise bunds, geotechnical works to alter quarry slopes, planting backfilled areas and pest management ; and - all ancillary construction activities as described in the Application, including discharges to water and air.
Earthworks	Earthworks includes disturbance of soil, earth, or substrate land surfaces as part of Construction works and/or Mineral extraction activities, and includes: - blading; - boring (greater than 250mm diameter); - contouring; - cutting; - drilling (greater than 250mm diameter); - excavation; - filling; - ripping; - moving; - placing; - removing; - replacing; - trenching; and - thrusting (greater than 250mm diameter).
Ecological District	An ecological district is a local part of New Zealand where the geology, topography, climate, plants and animals interrelate to produce a characteristic landscape and range of ecosystems.
Hunua Quarry (the Site) ¹	Is the land identified as “the site” in drawing “Site Location Wider Context” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited, at Appendix B2.2b Location Plans, Figure 1.
Hunua Pit Overburden Disposal Area and Managed Fill	The areas of overburden disposal and managed fill placement associated with the rehabilitation of the Hunua Pit, located within the site. Predominantly accepts overburden material from the

¹ The Site at which the activity is to occur in accordance with Schedule 5, Clause 5(1)(b) of the FTAA.

Key project terms	
	Symonds Hill Pit that is supplemented with managed fill from pre-approved sites. Concrete recycling and processing of lower grade materials also occurs in this area.
Mineral extraction activities	Mineral extraction activities means activities carried out in a quarry, and includes: • stripping and deposition of overburden material; • blasting; • extracting rock; • processing rock by crushing, screening, washing, or blending; • transport, storage, sale, and recycling of processed aggregate products; • cleanfilling; • take and diversion of water and groundwater; • treating stormwater and wastewater; • offices, workshops, and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry; and • all ancillary mineral extraction activities as described in the Application, including discharges to water and air.
Offset and Compensation Sites	Is the land identified as “potential offset sites” on plan “Offset/Compensation Site Locations” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.4.5 Ecological Assessment, Figure 36.
Project	Means construction works (including enabling works/activities, and rehabilitation activities), and mineral extraction activities as separately defined.
Project footprint	The areas where works are anticipated associated with the project.
Project listing	The project description as listed in the FTAA, Schedule 2: <i>“Expand the existing quarry to increase annual quarry production to approximately 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate, and to enable the extraction of aggregate for a further 80 years”</i>
Quarry Development Area	The areas, located within the site, where Project works such as stream diversion and mineral extraction and all other necessary activities to enable the further development of the Hunua Quarry Symonds Hill Pit.
Stockyard and Processing Area	The areas of the existing operation, located within the site, which support the broader quarry operation and includes Firth Concrete Block Plant and Winstone Aggregates Lab. This area will serve the proposed increased mineral extraction activity.
Winstone Aggregates or Winstone	Winstone Aggregates (a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited) and is the authorised person for the purposes of the Schedule 2 listing.
Site description	
Coal Mine Bore	Is the feature identified as “Coal Mine Bore / Augmentation Bore” in drawing “Existing Quarry Operations” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 3.

Key project terms	
FCIL landholdings	The wider landholdings owned by Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited which encompasses an area of approximately 260 ha. The landholdings include the site and its quarry activities, a clean fill, OBDA and areas of native vegetation.
Hay Paddock	Closed overburden disposal area authorised under ENVA077/05. Is the land identified as “Hay Paddock” in drawing “Existing Quarry Operations” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 3.
Waipokapū Stream / Hays Stream (“Waipokapū Stream”)	The stream located to the north of the site and separated by Hunua Road.
Hunua Pit	Is the land identified as “Hunua Overburden Disposal and Managed Fill” in drawing “Existing Quarry Operations” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 3.
RL 110 Pond	Is the feature identified as “RL110 Pond” in drawing “Existing Quarry Operations” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 3.
RL150 Pond	Is the feature identified as “RL150 Pond” in drawing “Existing Quarry Operations” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 3.
Symonds Hill Pit	Is the feature identified as “Approved Pit Extent (refer RC8730 and COC2889)” in drawing “Approved Pit Extent vs Proposed Pit LOQ Extent” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 7.
Mangapū Stream / Symonds Stream (“Mangapū Stream”)	The stream located to the south of the site and includes tributaries within the site area. Is the feature identified as “Mangapū Stream” in drawing “Catchment and Hydrology” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 9.
Mangapū Tributary	The tributary to the Mangapū Stream that is to be relocated to enable quarrying activities to be undertaken to the southwest of the Symonds Hill Pit. Is the feature identified as “Mangapū Stream Tributary” in drawing “Catchment and Hydrology” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited at Appendix B12.2b Location Plans, Figure 9.
General terms	
Application	Means the application and assessment of environmental effects lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority on 31 March 2026 and the applicant’s responses to requests for further information.
Lamella	Quarry process water sediment removal device.
Life of Quarry	Approximate area of the project over an approximate 80-year period.
Overburden	Topsoil and other subsurface material removed to access aggregate.

Key project terms	
Sediment Control	Capturing sediment that has been eroded and entrained in overland flow before it enters the receiving environment.
Significant Ecological Area	Terrestrial area identified as significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna located either on land or in freshwater environments (UNITARY PLAN D.9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay).
the Council	Auckland Council
Watercourse	A natural or artificial channel through which water flows.
Zone of Influence	The areas/resources that may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by the proposed Project and associated activities, particularly adjoining or connected terrestrial, freshwater and wetland habitats and associated native species.

PART B - CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL CONSENTS

1. Except as provided for in the conditions below, the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with:
 - (a) the information submitted with the Application;
 - (b) the applicant's responses to section 67 FTAA requests for further information dated [insert date]; and
 - (c) responses to section 51 reports and comments received in relation to the Project dated [insert date];

as referenced by [the Council AG](#) under consent reference number [\[insert reference\]](#) [BUN60464053](#) and comprised of the following information (being documents, plans, drawings, reports, and management plans):

Information and reference	Author	Rev	Dated
Hunua Quarry Development Assessment of Environmental Effects, and all associated Appendices B12.1 – B12.9	Boffa Miskell	Final	30/3/2026
Acoustics and Vibration Assessment	Styles Group	3	23/3/2026
Air Quality Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP)	4	27/3/2026
Archaeological Assessment	Clough & Associates	3	February 2026
Contaminated Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP)	3	13/3/2026
Cultural Values and Consultation Summary Report	Wikaira Consulting	2	22/3/2026
Ecological Assessment	Boffa Miskell	Final	28/3/2026
Economic Assessment	Market Economics	Final	27/3/2026
Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report	MPD Environmental	1	27/3/2026
Geotechnical Assessment	Tonkin + Taylor	5	27/3/2026
Groundwater Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP)	Final	March 2026
Hunua Quarry Expansion Resource Report	Winstone	1	26/3/2026

Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP)	C	18/3/2026
Landscape Assessment	Boffa Miskell	Final	23/3/2026
Stream Crossing Report	Winstone	1	26/3/2026
Transportation Assessment	Commute Transportation	Final	26/3/2026
West Haul Road Culvert Design and Flood Risk Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP)	Final	30/03/2026
Quarry Management Plan (QMP)	Winstone	1	March 2026
Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP)	Styles Group	1	23/2/2026
Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP)	Winstone	1	March 2026
Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)	Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP)	2	27/3/2026
Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Management Plan (GMCP)	Winstone	1	March 2026
Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP)	Boffa Miskell	Final	17/3/2026
Ecological Management Plan (EcMP)	Boffa Miskell	Final	28/3/2026
Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP)	Boffa Miskell	Final	24/3/2026
Lizard Management plan (LMP)	Boffa Miskell	Final	24/3/2026
Pest Management Plan (PMP)	Boffa Miskell	Final	24/3/2026
Stream Realignment Management Plan (SRMP)	Boffa Miskell	Final	24/3/2026

Inconsistency between information

2. Where there is inconsistency between:
 - (a) The information (being documents, plans, drawings, reports, and management plans) listed in Condition 1 above and the requirements of the conditions, the conditions must prevail;
 - (b) The information lodged with the Application and any further information provided post lodgement, the most recent information must prevail; and

- (c) The draft management plans lodged with the Application and the Management or Monitoring Plans certified under the conditions, the requirements of the certified Management or certified Monitoring Plans must prevail.

Inconsistency between conditions

3. These consents are subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents and Specific Conditions that apply to particular activities. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of the Specific consents, the conditions of these consents prevail.

Information to be available

4. A copy of these consents and any certified Management or certified Monitoring Plans must be kept onsite at all times that the works authorised by these consents are being undertaken and must be produced without unreasonable delay upon request from an officer of the Council-AG.

Access to Site

5. Access to the relevant parts of the Site must be maintained and be available at all reasonable times to enable officers of the Council-AG to carry out inspections, surveys, investigations, tests, measurements or take samples whilst adhering to the Consent Holder's health and safety policy and safety management plans.

Lapse

6. These consents lapse five years after the date of ~~commencement of consent~~ they are granted unless:
- (a) The consents are given effect to; or
- (b) An application under section 125 of the RMA is made to the Council-AG to extend the period after which the consents lapse, and the Council grants an extension.

Monitoring charges and payment of Auckland Council costs

7. The Consent Holder must pay the Council-AG an initial consent compliance monitoring charge of ~~[insert amount]~~ \$3000 inclusive of GST. The Consent Holder must then pay all subsequent charges relating to the recovery of cost for the administration, monitoring and supervision of these consents fixed by the Council under section 36 of the RMA.

This includes meeting all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Auckland Council in the preparation, execution, completion, registration and monitoring of all the covenants (including at Meremere Quarry) required by Condition 146.

Community Liaison Group

8. No later than 20 working days prior to the commencement of Construction, the Consent Holder must establish a Community Liaison Group (CLG) for the Project. The purpose of

the CLG is to provide a regular forum through which the Consent Holder can provide information to, and receive feedback from, affected and interested parties on matters relating to the Project, including:

- (a) the programme and progress of Construction, Mineral Extraction Activities, rehabilitation, and other quarry activities authorised by these consents;
 - (b) the results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with these consents;
 - (c) complaints received by the Consent Holder that relate to the Project, and the actions taken in response to those complaints; and proposed amendments to management or monitoring plans relevant to off-site effects, including the Quarry Management Plan and any amendments to it.
9. The Consent Holder must invite participation in the CLG from:
- (a) up to four representatives of owners and occupiers of properties within 500 metres of the Site boundary;
 - (b) up to two nominated representatives of occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of, the bores identified in **Schedule A** to these consents;
 - (c) one representative of AC; and
 - (d) up to two representatives of the Consent Holder.
10. The CLG may appoint a chair from among its members. If a majority of the members other than the Consent Holder request an independent chair, the Consent Holder must, following consultation with [the Council-AC](#), appoint and fund an independent chair.
11. The Consent Holder must:
- (a) convene meetings of the CLG at least every four months for the first two years following commencement of Construction, and at least every six months thereafter, or at such other frequency as may be agreed by the chair and the members of the CLG;
 - (b) provide an agenda and relevant material to CLG members at least five [\(5\)](#) working days before each meeting;
 - (c) keep minutes of each meeting, including matters raised, responses given, and actions agreed, and circulate those minutes to CLG members within 10 working days after each meeting;
 - (d) where requested in writing by the chair following a meeting, provide a written response within 10 working days to any matter reasonably raised by the CLG, including any action proposed or the reasons why no further action is proposed; and
 - (e) meet the reasonable costs of venue hire, administration, and any independent chair.

[Advice Note:](#) For the avoidance of doubt, the CLG is an advisory and consultative forum only and does not have any approval, certification or decision-making function under these

consents.

12. If fewer than three representatives other than the Consent Holder agree to participate in the CLG, the Consent Holder is not required to continue convening regular meetings, but must use reasonable endeavours to identify replacement representatives and must reconvene the CLG if requested by the Council-AC or by at least three eligible representatives.

Kaitiaki Forum

13. The Consent Holder ~~shall~~ must invite hapū with mana whenua to facilitate and operate an Kaitiaki Forum with respect to the Project.
14. The purpose of the Kaitiaki Forum is to:
 - (a) facilitate feedback to the Consent Holder on detailed design plans;
 - (b) facilitate feedback to the Consent Holder on the maintenance requirements associated with completed infrastructure authorised by this consent;
 - (c) facilitate feedback to the Consent Holder to inform the preparation of any of the Monitoring or Management plans required by the conditions of this consent;
 - (d) facilitate ongoing cultural and environmental engagement on any other matters relating to the Project;
 - (e) work collaboratively and constructively with the Consent Holder in relation to the Project;
 - (f) enable Kaitiaki Forum members to inform individual Hapū organisations, entities and/or constituents in relation to the Project; and
 - (g) facilitate the appropriate tikanga and kawa (customary practices and protocols) being applied throughout the design, construction, and operation of the Project.
15. The Consent Holder ~~shall~~ must hold at least one meeting with the Kaitiaki Forum prior to the submission of any of the final plans or Management and Monitoring Plans required by the conditions of this consent. The Consent Holder ~~shall~~ must ensure that copies of the draft plans and management plans are made available at the meeting and ~~shall~~ must consider any feedback provided by the Kaitiaki Forum prior to submitting the plans and management plans to the Council-AC for certification.
16. The Consent Holder ~~shall~~ must use its best endeavours to ensure that meetings with the Kaitiaki Forum are held at a time agreed by mana whenua during the lifetime of the Project. The Consent Holder and the Kaitiaki Forum ~~shall~~ must agree the frequency of meetings.
17. The Consent Holder ~~shall~~ must take minutes at each meeting and ~~shall~~ must provide those minutes to the Kaitiaki Forum members within one week of each meeting being held (or other period as agreed between the Consent Holder and the Kaitiaki Forum). The meeting minutes ~~shall~~ must include action points referring to actions and resolutions

for decisions arising from the meeting(s). Once the meeting notes are confirmed, the resolutions contained in those meeting notes ~~shall~~ must be considered to be confirmed.

18. The Consent Holder ~~shall~~ must:

- (a) remunerate the members of the Kaitiaki Forum for their involvement with the activities set out in this consent at an hourly rate agreed between the parties.
- (b) provide sufficient administrative resources to facilitate their involvement in the activities set out in this consent.

Complaints Register

19. At all times, a record of any complaints received by the Consent Holder about the Project must be maintained as a written Complaints Register. The Complaints Register must include:

- (a) The location, date, time and nature of the complaint;
 - (b) The name, email, phone number and address of the complainant (unless the complainant wishes to remain anonymous);
 - (c) The weather conditions at the time of the complaint, as far as practicable, including wind direction and strength and cloud cover where relevant to dust, noise, or air quality complaints;
 - (d) Measures including any remedial action taken to respond to the complaint (including a record of the response provided to the complainant) or confirmation of no action if deemed appropriate;
 - (e) The outcome of the investigation of the complaint; and
 - (f) Any other activity in the area, unrelated to the Project that may have contributed to the complaint, such as Construction works, fires or unusually dusty conditions generally.
20. A copy of the Complaints Register required by Condition 19 must be made available to ~~the Council-AG~~ upon request, and within five (5) working days after the request has been made.
21. A summary of complaints received, investigations undertaken, and actions taken in response must be:
- (a) provided to the Community Liaison Group at each CLG meeting; and
 - (b) included in the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 67.

Management and Monitoring Plans

Certification process

22. Any Management or Monitoring Plan developed in accordance with the conditions of these consents may be submitted in parts or in stages to address specific aspects of the Project works or specific activities authorised by these consents.

23. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must:
- (a) be prepared and implemented in accordance with the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s);
 - (b) be prepared by a SQEP;
 - (c) include sufficient detail relating to the management of effects associated with the relevant activities or stage of work to which it relates;
 - ~~(d) be in general accordance with the information set out in Conditions 1 and 2. Where there is any discrepancy between the information referenced in Condition 1 and the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s), the requirements of the condition(s) will prevail.~~
 - (e) summarise any comments received from mana whenua and any other identified stakeholder as required by the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition, along with a summary of where comments have been incorporated, and where not incorporated, the reasons why.
 - (f) ~~Any Management or Monitoring Plan must~~ be submitted to the Council-AC for certification in accordance with **Table 1** below.
24. Should AC decline to certify the Management or Monitoring Plan, the Consent Holder may then resubmit a revised Plan for certification.
25. If the Council-AC's response to a lodged Management or Monitoring Plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, the Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the plan with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding issues.

Advice note: *The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a management or monitoring plan.*

Table 1: Management and Monitoring Plan certification timeframes

Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to AC for certification
Quarry Management Plan (QMP)	32-33	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works, and every 5 years thereafter.
Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP)	34 – 35	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works
Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP)	36 – 37	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works for Stages 7 and 8

Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP)	38 – 39	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works and by 30 April each year thereafter
Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP)	40 – 41	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works
Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)	42 – 43	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works
Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan	44-45	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works
Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Management Plan (GMCP)	46 – 50	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works
Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)	51 – 52	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works, and every 5 years thereafter.
Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP)	53 – 54	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works
Ecology Management Plan (EcMP)	55 – 56	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works
Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP)	57 – 58	20 working days prior to Construction of Mangapū Tributary realignment
Lizard Management plan (LMP)	59 – 60	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works
Pest Management Plan (PMP)	61 – 62	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works
Stream Realignment Management Plan (SRMP)	63 – 65	20 working days prior to Construction of Mangapū Tributary realignment
Plans and specifications of the final design of the upgraded Site access from Hunua Road	74	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction of upgraded access.
Detailed landscape design and planting plan for progressive rehabilitation of quarry faces and slopes and OBDA area in that stage.	125-127	20 working days prior to commencement of Stages 6, 7, and 8.

26. Where any condition(s) require the Consent Holder to submit a Management or Monitoring Plan to [the Council-AG](#) for "certification", (including full or partial certification in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26, and amended plans in accordance with Condition 30), it must mean the process set out in the following paragraphs (a) to (c) and the terms "certify" and "certified" have the equivalent meanings:

- (a) The Consent Holder submits the Management or Monitoring Plan to the Council, and the Council assesses the documentation submitted;
 - (b) The certification process must be confined to confirming that the Management or Monitoring Plan gives effect to its objective, complies with the information requirements, and will achieve any performance standards specified in these condition(s); and
 - (c) The Management or Monitoring Plan is otherwise in accordance with Conditions 1 and 23.
27. The Consent Holder must not commence any works or activities associated with a specific Project part or stage until the corresponding Management or Monitoring Plan for that part or stage, as specified in **Table 1** and the relevant conditions, has been certified by AC (or provided to the Council for information, where required).
28. The Consent Holder must comply with any certified Management or Monitoring Plan.

Management and monitoring plan amendments and revisions

29. The Consent Holder may make amendments to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan that may change how an adverse effect is managed, at any time before the relevant works are undertaken, ~~subject to the further certification of AC prior to the change taking effect.~~
- ~~If an amendment to any certified Management or Monitoring Plan is required, t~~The Consent Holder must re-certify the Management or Monitoring Plan in accordance with the process in Conditions 22 - 26.
30. Without limiting Condition 29 above, the amendment to the certified Management or Monitoring Plan must be consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the Plan and any limits or requirements set within these consent conditions.
31. In the event of an amendment to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan under Condition 30, the Consent Holder must submit, in writing, the amendment to ~~the Council-~~ AC for certification that the amendment meets the objectives and performance requirements of the Plan, at least 20 working days before the commencement of the relevant works.

~~Should the Council AC decline to certify the amendment or request the incorporation of changes to the amendment, the Consent Holder may then resubmit a revised amendment to the Plan.~~

~~If the Council AC's response to the resubmitted Management or Monitoring Plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, the Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the Plan, with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding matters.~~

Advice note: *The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a resubmitted management plan.*

Quarry Management Plan

32. The objective of the Quarry Management Plan (QMP) is to provide an overview of the measures and procedures to be implemented to manage the environmental effects of the Project to ensure compliance with the conditions of these consents. The QMP must be reviewed every five years, and re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26.
33. The QMP must include:
- (a) a description of activities undertaken at the Site;
 - (b) the sequencing of proposed quarry development including progressive rehabilitation on areas that have been retired from quarrying;
 - (c) noise and vibration mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP) required by Condition 34;
 - (d) dust management mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) required by Condition 42;
 - (e) landscape rehabilitation measures consistent with the Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP) required by Condition 53;
 - (f) traffic management measures;
 - (g) hazardous substances management measures;
 - (h) environmental monitoring and reporting procedures;
 - (i) Mana whenua and community communication and liaison procedures; and
 - (j) a complaints receipt and response procedure that implements Condition 19.

Operational Noise Management Plan

34. The objective of the Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented to minimise the operational noise and vibration effects and construction noise and vibration effects of the Project and ensure compliance with the noise and vibration limits and requirements in Conditions 81 - 88.
35. The ONMP must include:
- (a) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the ONMP;
 - (b) a description of activities and noise sources at the Site;
 - (c) the relevant noise and vibration limits;
 - (d) the neighbouring receivers;
 - (e) noise and vibration mitigation measures and operational restrictions required to ensure that the relevant noise and vibration limits are complied with;
 - (f) procedures for undertaking noise and vibration monitoring;
 - (g) procedures for communicating with the neighbours and managing any noise

- complaints;
- (h) corrective action measures; and
- (i) a process for review of the ONMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment or any material changes to the quarry vehicle fleet and machinery.

Advice Note:

An ONMP has been provided as part of the application package. This achieves the purposes of Conditions 36 and 37 above and does not need to be re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22-25, if this is the version to be implemented in accordance with condition 26. Should an amended version be developed, this will need to proceed through the certification process.

Contaminated Site Management Plan

- 36. The objective of the Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented for the handling and reuse of contaminated soils within Stages 7 and 8 of the Project to minimise effects on human health and the environment and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 97 – 101.
- 37. The CSMP must include:
 - (a) the lateral and vertical extent, and nature of contamination as determined by the Detailed Site Investigation required by Condition 97;
 - (b) the remediation objectives, if remediation is required;
 - (c) remediation and site management mitigation measures and procedures; and
 - (d) disposal locations and requirements for any material or soil removed from the Site.

Remediation Action Plan

The objective of the Remediation Action Plan (RAP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented for the remediation, handling and reuse of contaminated soils within Stages 7 and 8 of the Project to minimize effects on human health and the environment, and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 87-91, in the event the DSI(s) required by conditions 85-87 determines remediation is required.

The RAP must include:-

- (a) the lateral and vertical extent, and nature of contamination as determined by the Detailed Site Investigation required by Condition 87;
- (b) the remediation objectives;
- (c) remediation and site management
- (d) mitigation measures and procedures; and
- (e) disposal locations and requirements for any material or soil removed from the Site.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

- 38. The objective of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented in accordance with GD05 to minimise the discharge of debris, soil, silt, sediment or sediment-laden water beyond the Site or into watercourses

and receiving waters, and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 110 - 114. The ESCP must be updated annually by 30 April each year, and re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22 - 26.

39. The ESCP must include:

- (a) the expected area of quarry operations and areas to be worked over the next 12 months;
- (b) plans for Earthworks, including overburden stripping and disposal, over the next 12 months with specific reference to any works proposed for the period between the 30th April and 1st of October;
- (c) areas of vegetation removed, and areas stabilised and/or rehabilitated over the previous 12 months;
- (d) details of product stockpiling activities;
- (e) maintenance activities for erosion and sediment controls undertaken in the previous 12 months, and maintenance activities proposed over the next 12 months.
- (f) any problems in respect of water management on the Site during the previous 12 months, and proposals for addressing such problems;
- (g) detailed plans showing the location of sediment controls, on-site catchment boundaries, and sources of runoff;
- (h) drawings and specifications of designated sediment controls, including design calculations confirming that the erosion and sediment control measures have been sized appropriately in accordance with GD05; and
- (i) results of the previous 12 months of water quality monitoring required under Conditions 115– 119, including summarised rainfall data and an assessment of the sampling results.
- (j) procedures for water quality monitoring consistent with those in Conditions 105 - 108, including monitoring locations, limits, and reporting requirements.

Chemical Treatment Management Plan

40. The objective of the Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP) is to detail the procedures for the treatment of SRP's and any other impoundment devices during Earthworks at the Site to enhance sediment retention efficiency in accordance with GD05, and ensure compliance with the requirements in Condition 113.

41. The CTMP must include:

- (a) roles and responsibilities for operation and maintenance of the chemical treatment system;
- (b) design details of the chemical treatment system based on a rainfall activated methodology for the site's SRP's, and any other impoundment devices;
- (c) water dosing treatment procedures, including optimum dosage;

- (d) monitoring, maintenance and contingency procedures;
- (e) a spill contingency plan; and
- (f) results of initial chemical treatment trial.

Air Quality Management Plan

42. The objective of the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to minimise the risk of noxious, offensive or objectionable dust or odour emissions occurring beyond the boundary of the Site and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 141 – 164.
43. The AQMP must include:
 - (a) a description of all fugitive and point sources for discharges of contaminants into air, including a map showing the location of each source;
 - (b) the type and location of the meteorological site installed on the Site required by Condition 162;
 - (c) the number, type and locations of dust monitoring sites installed on the Site required by Condition 158;
 - (d) measures to minimise discharges of contaminants into air from the Site, including details of the inspection, maintenance, monitoring and contingency procedures in place for all emissions control equipment at the Site;
 - (e) dust mitigation and monitoring measures including but not limited to:
 - (i) the use of water carts and irrigation systems to dampen dusty surfaces and all other dust mitigation measures required by Conditions 145 – 157;
 - (ii) stopping all work on areas of the Site that are sources of excessive dust, other than dust control activities;
 - (iii) implementation of two alert levels of dust generation that trigger firstly additional dust mitigation measures and secondly cessation of certain dust generating activities on the Site until dust concentrations no longer constitute a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the Site. Determination of a significant adverse dust effect beyond the boundary of the Site is to be carried out using the guidance included in the Ministry for the Environment's *Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust* and in consultation between the Consent Holder and AC;
 - (iv) contingency measures to investigate the causes of any exceedances of the dust alert levels and to minimise dust discharges in the event that the investigation identifies on-site dust as the cause of an exceedance.
 - (f) procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the meteorological site;
 - (g) procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the ambient dust monitors.

Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan

44. The objective of the Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (WQMMP) is to outline the water quality monitoring requirements for the stream receiving environments to assess potential effects on water quality and enable appropriate management responses.
45. The WQMMP must include:
- (a) A drawing showing the monitoring locations upstream and downstream of discharge points;
 - (b) Details of the methodology for undertaking water quality monitoring;
 - (c) The frequency of water quality monitoring;
 - (d) The monitoring parameters to be tested, which must include turbidity (NTU), pH, and total suspended solids (mg/L); and
 - (e) Details of the response actions to be implemented where downstream monitoring results indicate significant or sustained deviations in turbidity, pH, or TSS relative to upstream results that can be attributed to discharges from the site.

Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan

46. The objective of the Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan (GMCP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented to monitor groundwater and connected surface water, and to ~~to~~ mitigate the drawdown effects on other groundwater users and baseflows in the Mangapū and Waipokapū Streams to ensure compliance with Conditions 169 – 215.
47. The GMCP must include:
- (a) the purpose, objectives, and scope of the GMCP;
 - (b) A monitoring and reporting schedule to incorporate all monitoring required by this consent.
 - (c) the monitoring locations and elevations, including abstraction points, groundwater monitoring bores, stream gauging sites, and any substitute monitoring locations approved by AC;
 - (d) the definition of seasonal variation for groundwater levels and/or pressures and the methodology for establishing seasonal variation at each monitoring location required by this consent;]
 - (e) the monitoring requirements, methods, frequency, and parameters for:
 - (i) groundwater abstraction volumes;
 - (ii) groundwater levels in the monitoring bores and quarry pit;
 - (iii) groundwater inflow measurements to the quarry sump;
 - (iv) groundwater quality;
 - (v) stream flow monitoring; and

- (vi) any augmentation flow monitoring;
 - (f) procedures for collection, recording, management, and submission of monitoring data to AG the Council;
 - (g) Details of the step-wise groundwater level drawdown process in accordance with conditions 173 to 174.
 - (h) Establish protocol for commencement of replacement monitoring bores that have screens above the envelope of effects defined in condition 176-181.
 - (i) the trigger levels, thresholds, or criteria for identifying actual or potential non-compliance with the conditions of this consent, including any adverse trends in groundwater levels, groundwater quality, stream flows, or mean annual low flow correlations;
 - (j) the contingency measures to be implemented where monitoring identifies that:
 - (i) groundwater abstraction limits may be exceeded;
 - (ii) monitoring bores become inoperable, inaccessible, or unsuitable;
 - (iii) stream flows or specific discharge fall below the required levels; or
 - (iv) augmentation flows are required, or require adjustment, to achieve compliance with this consent;
 - (k) the procedures and timeframes for implementing contingency measures, including investigation, reporting, remedial action, and notification to AC;
 - (l) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the GMCP; and
 - (m) procedures for review and updating of the GMCP to respond to updated monitoring results, changes in site conditions, or any changes required by AC acting in accordance with these conditions.
48. The Council may review the GMCP at not less than 12 month intervals and require such reasonable modifications as are considered by the Council to be reasonably necessary. The Plan may form part of an overall management plan for the site.
49. The Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan (GMCP) as required in Condition 45 must be complied with at all times.
50. At least one (1) copy of this consent and reference documentation must be retained and be available for use on-site at all times.

Trigger Action Response Plan

- 51. The objective of the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) is to detail the measures and procedures to manage geotechnical risks to achieve the geotechnical limits in Condition 103. The TARP must be reviewed every 5-years and re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22 - 26.
- 52. The TARP must include:
 - (a) guidance to operational staff on what may constitute unexpected ground conditions, what to do if unexpected ground conditions are encountered, levels of escalation

- required for different observations, and management reporting requirements;
- (b) review of quarry geotechnical conditions against observed geology, slope performance, and groundwater conditions:
 - (i) following material lateral advance of quarry faces, benches or batters that exposes new geological conditions;
 - (ii) prior to, and during, excavation works undertaken:
 - within 50 m of the Site boundary;
 - associated with the Mangapū Tributary realignment works (Stage 2); and
 - within 50 m of the final cut below stream channels invert, where the final cut is below.
 - (c) response options where there is significant deviation from expected conditions, including:
 - (i) further investigations;
 - (ii) design review and risk assessment to ensure activities do not exacerbate geotechnical risk in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix in Appendix H of the Geotechnical Report.
 - (iii) changes to operational methodology and/or design;
 - (iv) more frequent assessment and additional monitoring;
 - (d) the following response pathways in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix in Appendix H of the Geotechnical Report:
 - (i) where an increase of geotechnical risk over and above R2 is identified, design review must be undertaken to reduce the risk hazard to R1 beyond the Site boundary (not owned by FCIL), or R1 or R2 beyond the Site boundary (where land is owned by FCIL), and where practicable reduce the risk hazard to R1 or R2 within the Site boundary;
 - (ii) where it is not practicable to reduce geotechnical risks to R1 or R2 within the Site boundary, mitigation measures and a contingency plan must be adopted to ensure geotechnical risks do not exceed R3;
 - (iii) [the Council-AC](#) may review the condition of consent in accordance with Condition 105, where mitigation measures and contingency planning cannot reduce geotechnical risk within the Site boundary to R3 or less, or cannot reduce geotechnical risk beyond the Site boundary to R2 or less for FCIL owned land, or R1 for land not owned by FCIL.
 - (e) a process for review of the TARP to adapt to any changes in the geotechnical conditions encountered and associated geotechnical risks.

Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan

53. The objective of the Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP) is to detail the process for the progressive rehabilitation of the Site to mitigate the landscape, natural character, and visual effects of the Project, and to ensure compliance with Conditions 125 - 133.
54. The LRSMP must include:
- (a) landscape mitigation objective and design principles;
 - (b) a description of the landscape context and values of the Site to be addressed by the LRSMP;
 - (c) a description of the factors influencing landscape rehabilitation of the Site;
 - (d) landscape rehabilitation strategy including rehabilitation plans showing the phased rehabilitation of the Site as each stage of mineral extraction is completed;
 - (e) a description of the rehabilitation process, including landform modification, drainage, soil preparation, revegetation, natural regeneration, and weed management;
 - (f) the approach to implementing planting, including responsibilities, timing, plant species and source.
 - (g) framework for developing and implementing Detailed Landscape Design and Planting Plans for progressive rehabilitation of the quarry faces and slopes and OBDA areas;
 - (h) timeframes for the implementation of Detailed Landscape Design and Planting Plans;
 - (i) a description of how maintenance of planting areas for a minimum of 5-years after planting, including replacement of plants that do not survive, will be undertaken.
 - (j) a description of how landscape management actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success;
 - (k) provision for reporting on the performance of the landscape rehabilitation works undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 67; and
 - (l) a process for review of the LRSMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.

Lighting Plan

~~The objective of the Lighting Plan (LP) is to demonstrate all proposed internal lighting including for all haul roads and demonstrate compliance with the relevant provisions of the AUP: OP and Standard AS 4282 1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.~~

~~The LP must demonstrate:—~~

- ~~(a) Lighting must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282 1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.~~
- ~~(b) The added illuminance from the use of any artificial lighting must not exceed either:~~
 - ~~(i) 100 lux above the background level between 10pm – 7am and 10 lux above the~~

~~background level between 7am — 10pm, when measured at the boundary of any adjacent site containing a lawfully established dwelling. The illuminance limit will apply horizontally and vertically at any point on the boundary and at any height; or~~

~~(ii) the following vertical illuminance limits when measured or calculated at the windows of habitable rooms of a lawfully established dwelling:~~

~~—— 10 lux between 10pm — 7am; and~~

~~—— 2 lux between 7am — 10pm.~~

~~(e) Outdoor artificial lighting operating on any site between sunset and sunrise must not exceed a threshold increment of 15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 2cd/m²) on any public road, calculated within each traffic lane in the direction of travel.~~

~~(d) Exterior lighting on any property adjacent to land on which there is a dwelling must be selected, located, aimed, adjusted and/or screened to ensure that glare resulting from the lighting does not exceed the following limits:~~

Intentionally illuminated area		Luminous intensity limits 7am — 10pm	Luminous intensity limits 10pm — 7am
Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)		
Large	>75m	10,000 cd	1,000 cd
Medium	≥25m ≤75m	10,000 cd	
Small	<25m	7,500 cd	

~~Note 1 The controlling dimension is the maximum dimension from any light source to the furthest point of the intentionally illuminated area in the direction of maximum intensity.~~

~~(e) The average surface luminance measured in candelas per square metre (cd/m²) for an intentionally artificially lit building façade shall not exceed 10 cd/m².~~

~~(f) The limits may be determined by calculation or measurement in accordance with CIE 150:2003 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations — International Commission on Illumination ISBN 3 901 906 19 3.~~

Ecological Management Plan

55. The objective of the Ecological Management Plan (EcMP) is to detail the process for developing ecological offset and compensation sites, and undertaking revegetation and enhancement planting for the Project to achieve no net loss of indigenous biodiversity, and ensure compliance with Conditions 134 – 138.

56. The EcMP must include:

(a) description of the terrestrial and freshwater ecology and biodiversity values to be addressed by the EcMP;

- (b) plans identifying the locations of all offset and compensation areas;
- (c) description of the approach to developing all offset and compensation areas, including staging of planting;
- (d) best practice actions to:
 - (i) minimise the loss of ecological values prior to and during vegetation removal;
 - (ii) minimise the loss of ecological values prior to watercourse and wetland works; and
 - (iii) manage adverse edge effects on adjoining existing vegetation;
- (e) a description of the indicative source, species mix, size, spacing, density, and layout, of plants and planting methods to be used at each offset and compensation area;
- (f) framework for developing and implementing Site Specific Planting Plans on a staged basis at each offset and compensation area and the process for preparing and approving these plans prior to works commencing;
- (g) description of how all planting will be protected from stock;
- (h) timeframes for the implementation of Site Specific Planting Plans;
- (i) description of how maintenance of planting areas, including replacement of plants that do not survive, will be undertaken and which as a minimum requires maintenance to continue:
 - (i) for at least five (5) years, or until 80% canopy closure is achieved ~~(whichever occurs first)~~; and
 - (ii) until a plant survival rate of at least 90% of the original planting density has been achieved;
- (j) description of how ecological management actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success;
- (k) procedures for reporting on the performance of planting through the Annual Report required by Condition 67;
- (l) methods to ensure integration with the following associated management plans:
 - (i) Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan;
 - (ii) Stream Realignment Management Plan;
 - (iii) Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan;
 - (iv) Lizard Management Plan; and
 - (v) Pest Management Plan; and
- (m) a process for review of the EcMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving

environment.

Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan

57. The objective of the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) by way of relocating native aquatic fauna prior to any works being undertaken within watercourses at the Site, and ensure compliance with Condition 134.
58. The AFSRP must include:
 - (a) a description of the aquatic fauna values to be addressed by the AFSRP;
 - (b) plans identifying the locations where salvage of fish and kōura will be undertaken;
 - (c) procedures for pre-stream works site visits prior to any works commencing within any streams, with each site visit addressing at a minimum:
 - (i) the extent of works proposed;
 - (ii) the timing and methods proposed for stream works;
 - (iii) the methods proposed for fish salvage;
 - (iv) monitoring methods;
 - (v) locations for relocation sites;
 - (vi) information necessary to inform the Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plans (REFSRP);
 - (d) a description of the process for developing and content of the REFSRP;
 - (e) a description of methods to be used for fish salvage activities;
 - (f) timeframes for the implementation of the AFSRP;
 - (g) procedures to ensure compliance with all other permits and approvals required for fish salvage activities;
 - (h) description of how salvage and relocation actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success; and
 - (i) procedures for reporting on the salvage and relocation undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 67;
 - (j) a process for review of the AFSRP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.

Lizard Management Plan

59. The objective of the Lizard Management Plan (LMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native lizards within the Project footprint in a way that:

- (a) captures and relocates indigenous lizards prior to and during vegetation removal; and
 - (b) provides habitat enhancement and pest control to provide ongoing protection of indigenous lizards; and
 - (c) ensures compliance with Condition 135.
60. The LMP must include:
- (a) a description of the lizard values to be addressed by the LMP;
 - (b) plans identifying the locations where lizard capture will be undertaken;
 - (c) best practice methods and procedures to capture native lizards from vegetation in the project area and their relocation to safe and suitable habitats;
 - (d) best practice methods to enhance habitats, including in advance of any lizard relocation;
 - (e) details of proposed release site(s) for native lizards, including plans;
 - (f) credentials and contact information for the project herpetologist;
 - (g) timeframes for the implementation of the LMP;
 - (h) a description of how lizard capture and relocation actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success;
 - (i) a description of methods of monitoring of effectiveness of pest control and/or any potential adverse effects on lizards associated with pest control;
 - (j) procedures for reporting on the lizard capture and relocation undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 67;
 - (k) a process for review of the LMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.

Advice note: Any capture and relocation of indigenous lizards must be undertaken in accordance with the Wildlife Permit approved under the Wildlife Act 1953.

Pest Management Plan

61. The purpose of the Pest Management Plan (PMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to control pest animal's and pest plant's to protect new plantings and existing mature bush areas within Site and the offset and compensation sites.
62. The PMP must include:
- (a) a description of the approach to pest management across the Site and all relevant offset and compensation sites;
 - (b) plans identifying the locations of all pest management actions;
 - (c) a description of target pest species to be managed including specific pest control targets and thresholds by species;

- (d) performance standards to be applied to pest management actions;
- (e) a description of the process for developing and implementing specific Pest Management Operational Plans;
- (f) timeframes for the implementation of the PMP;
- (g) best practice pest management actions to be adopted;
- (h) a description of how pest management actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success;
- (i) procedures for reporting on the pest management actions undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 67;
- (j) A process for review of the PMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.

Stream Realignment Management Plan

63. The objective of the Stream Realignment Management Plan (SRMP) is to detail the process for the design, Construction, and long-term establishment of the Mangapū Tributary realignment in a way that:
 - (a) as far as practicable, replicate the channel form and function of the restored reach upstream, and the natural stream downstream; and
 - (b) incorporates riparian planting along the full extent of the realigned stream corridor, and revegetation on the quarried benches above using native species to enhance natural character and ecological function consistent with the certified Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan required by Condition 52;
 - (c) supports a healthy, resilient, and culturally aligned freshwater ecosystem; and.
 - (d) Ensures compliance with Conditions 106 – 108 and 121 - 124.
64. The SRMP must include the following:
 - (a) stream realignment design objectives and principles;
 - (b) a refined hydrological assessment, incorporating continuous flow gauging on the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary to inform the detailed design of the stream realignment;
 - (c) detailed design drawings based on A035680017-WR-101 – 104, A035680017-WR-201 – 202, A035680017-WR-301 included in the consent application, illustrating layout, profiles, cross sections, and location of all features;
 - (d) detailed methodology and timing for constructing the stream realignment;
 - (e) methods for diverting upstream flows during the stream works, including how sufficient flow will be maintained at all times below the site of the works to maintain in-stream biota;

- (f) a description of erosion and sediment controls consistent with the certified ESCP required by Condition 38;
 - (g) a description of methods to manage the discharge of contaminants to water during construction (e.g. hydrocarbons, construction materials);
 - (h) planting plan showing riparian planting and revegetation of quarried benches above, including:
 - (i) description of the source, species mix, size, spacing, density, and layout, of plants and planting methods to be used;
 - (ii) timeframes for implementation;
 - (iii) description of how maintenance of planting areas, including replacement of plants that do not survive, will be undertaken.
 - (i) description of stream monitoring, including timeframes and measures of success;
 - (j) provision for reporting on the performance of the stream works undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; and
 - (k) a process for review of the SRMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.
65. Prior to finalising detailed design of the diversion channel, hydrodynamic modelling must be undertaken using the most up to date design to verify downstream flooding effects. Modelling outputs will need to demonstrate the following flood levels will not be exceeded:
- a) 50mm in forested areas; and/or
 - b) Up to 15mm in rural residential area; and/or
 - c) No flooding effects on existing buildings.

Reporting Requirements

Quarterly Reporting Requirements

66. The Consent Holder must ensure that the records collected under Conditions 165 and 191 for the preceding quarter are submitted to the Manager no later than 20 working days after the 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November each year.

Annual Monitoring Report

67. The Consent Holder must provide an Annual Monitoring Report to the Council-AC's Team Leader Environmental Monitoring (monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) for the period 1 July – 30 June each year, and must submit this Report by 30 September or on an alternative date as agreed with the Council.
68. The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report is to provide an overview and analysis of the monitoring and reporting work undertaken, and any environmental issues that have arisen during the Project.
69. As a minimum the Annual Monitoring Report must include:

- (a) all monitoring data required in accordance with the conditions of these consents;
- (b) records of inspection and maintenance required in accordance with the conditions of these consents;
- (c) analysis of surface and groundwater use, level and flow, and water quality chemistry required in accordance with the conditions of these consents;
- (d) details of any response taken to achieve the geotechnical limits in Condition 103 in accordance with the TARP required by Condition 51 over the preceding 12 months.
- (e) recommendations on the forecast timing for stream augmentation, or amendments to augmentation rates, in accordance with Conditions 193 - 198.
- (f) records of complaints received and the responses to those complaints;
- (g) any non-compliance with the conditions of these consents, and reasons for that non-compliance;
- (h) measures taken to address compliance issues;
- (i) recommendations on alterations to any management plans or monitoring required.

Review

70. The conditions of these consents may be reviewed by the Council-AC pursuant to Section 128 of the RMA, by the giving of notice pursuant to Section 129 of the Act, in October each year in order to:
- (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of these consents at the time the application for the consents was considered; or
 - (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.
 - (c) If necessary to vary the quantities, monitoring and reporting requirements, and mitigation and contingency measures in order to take account of information, including the results of previous monitoring and changed environmental knowledge.

Schedule A—Bore Owners for the Purposes of Condition 8(b)

Bore	Map Reference NZTM
HUN12/1U	1777118 / 5892865
HUN12/1L	1777122 / 5892866
HUN12/2U	1778103 / 5891943
HUN12/2L	1778104 / 5891939
HUN12/3U	1776392 / 5895751
HUN12/3L	1776395 / 5895750
HUN12/4U	1777313 / 5897789
HUN12/4L	1777311 / 5897785
HUN12/5U	1775995 / 5894949
HUN12/5L	1775991 / 5894948
HUN12/6U	1776022 / 5891368
HUN12/6L	1776025 / 5891369
HUN12/7U	1780450 / 5893900
HUN12/7L	1780450 / 5893900
HUN12/8U	1775555 / 894902
HUN12/8L	1775559 / 5894905
HUN05/2L	1778799 / 5894587
830	1776103 / 5893220
20479	1776578 / 5896896
21474 (Glasgow)	1779246 / 5894408
HUN26/1L	1777654 / 5893543

PART C – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS – CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND MINERAL EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES LUC~~XXXXX~~60464054, LUS60464055, DIS60464131 AND DIS~~XXXXXXXX~~60464059.

The conditions in Part C relate to the land use consents (s9 ~~and s13~~ RMA), streamworks consents (s13 RMA) and discharge to water permits (s15 RMA) for Construction works and Mineral Extraction Activities described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE

General

~~These consents are also subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of these consents, the conditions of these specific consents prevail.~~

Duration

71. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA the following consents expire 35 years from the date ~~of their commencement~~ they are granted unless they have been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date:
- (a) LUC60464054 - Land use consent to undertake land disturbance for the purpose of mineral extraction activities (regional consent).
 - (b) LUS60464055 - Streamworks consent to carry out stream diversions and reclamation and construct bridges and culverts to facilitate mineral extraction activities.
 - ~~(c) Water permit to take groundwater and divert surface water within 100m of natural inland wetlands that will result in complete drainage of those wetlands for the purposes of mineral extraction activities (NES-F).~~
 - ~~(d) Water permit to temporarily dam water associated with the diversion of the tributary of the Mangapū Stream.~~
 - (e) (c) DIS60464131 - Discharge permit to discharge stormwater into the Mangapū Stream for the purposes of mineral extraction activities.
 - (f) DIS60464059 – Discharge permit to discharge water into the Mangapū Stream for the purposes of mineral extraction activities.

Advice note: *The duration of all ~~other~~ district land use consents is unlimited.*

Pre-start meeting

72. A minimum of 15 working days prior to the commencement of each of the Stages 1 – 8 of the Project, the consent holder must offer AC the opportunity to hold a meeting on the Site to discuss the erosion and sediment control measures and the Earthworks methodologies, and ensure all relevant parties are aware of, and familiar with, the necessary conditions of this consent. The following information must be made available at the pre-start meeting (if one is held):

- (a) Timeframes for key stages of the works authorised under this consent;
- (b) Name and contact details for key contractors and supervising engineers;
- (c) Resource consent conditions;
- (d) The ESCP and,
- (e) The procedures and methodologies for completing the monitoring and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls as outlined in Condition 104.

Access Upgrade from Hunua Road

73. The Consent Holder must upgrade the Site access on Hunua Road in general accordance with the drawings in Appendix D of the Transport Assessment. The upgrade works must be approved certified by Auckland Council prior to commencement of the proposed Quarry activities and must include the following:
- (a) provision of a full right-turn bay on Hunua Road for vehicles turning right into the Site;
 - (b) Upgrade to the existing road corridor pavement on both sides of the vehicle access, including a 100 m taper on the western side of the vehicle crossing, and undertake road shoulder widening on the eastern side of the vehicle crossing, in accordance with the plan titled "Access Upgrade Dimensions", Rev. A, dated 19 March 2026, prepared by Commute.
 - (c) Road widening works should include minimum 1m road shoulder.
 - (d) Detailed stormwater design details must be provided to ensure that stormwater collection from the road carriageway area is appropriately collected and discharged.
 - (e) Road markings and signage for the road widening works/right turning bay/flush median.
 - (f) Relocating any existing power poles clear from the proposed road widening works.
 - (g) Provide tracking curves demonstrating safe truck movements on both directions (turning left in & turning right out from site) demonstrating no overlapping occurs for the largest size of the trucks.
 - (h) Removal of the existing stonewall near the existing gate to achieve sight lines.
 - (i) At the location shown the map below, rumble strips are implemented along the centreline at this corner on Hunua Road:



~~(j) Provide benching of the cut slope on the inside of the curve on Hunua Road (at the location where two serious injury crashes occurred, CAS Crash IDs 2025326299 and 2023273856) as a potential mitigation measure to improve sight distances between drivers travelling in opposite directions around the curve. This must be undertaken in addition to the provision of rumble strips along the centreline of the corner on Hunua Road (on the western side of the subject site access).~~

- (b) Formation of the access generally perpendicular (90°) to Hunua Road;
- (e) Provision of at least 40 m stacking length in the right-turn bay (two trucks);
- (f) Provision of a central solid splitter island at the Site entry to ensure trucks do not cut across the entry; Installation of appropriate signage on the proposed splitter island.
- (m) Sealing of the first 50 m of the internal vehicle access from Hunua Road;
- (n) Installation of an after-hours gate at least 50 m inside the entrance so at least two truck-and-trailer units can queue on-site clear of Hunua Road; and
- (o) Retention and maintenance of the existing “Trucks Crossing” warning signage, and

Advice Notes:

Acceptable forms of evidence include Engineering Approval Completion Certificates.

The final detailed design of the Hunua Road carriageway upgrade works and vehicle access intersection must be agreed with Auckland Transport as part of the Engineering Approval process. This includes:

- i. Structures within the Road reserve:
 - a. Any retaining structures must be constructed under engineering supervision.

- b. The consent holder must ensure that all necessary design/approvals for
- c. retaining walls are obtained prior to commencement of any construction
works.
- d. Detailed retaining wall design is to must be designed for 100 years
design life to support the road widening works.
- e. Detailed retaining wall design is to be provided in the Engineering
Approval. The proposed retaining wall must have an asset design life of
a minimum of 100 years.
- f. A geotechnical investigation is to be provided as a design base for
the retaining.
- g. A safety fence/guard rail must be located on the full length of
the retaining walls if required.
- h. Retaining walls supporting the road should be designed to the NZTA
Bridge Manual and NZBC requirements with 100-year design life.
Seismic loads need to be considered.

- ii. The proposed road markings (e.g. flush median, give-way or stop markings,
etc) requires Traffic Operations Manager approval from Auckland Transport.
 - a. Permanent traffic and parking controls are subject to a Traffic
Operations Manager approval from Auckland Transport. Changes to
traffic/parking controls on the road reserve that are not covered by any
bylaws will require Auckland Transport Traffic Operation Manager
approval. The Traffic Operations report, prepared by a qualified traffic
engineer, will need to be approved so that the changes to the road
reserve can be legally implemented and enforced. It is the
responsibility of the consent holder to prepare and submit a permanent
Traffic and Parking Changes report to Auckland Transport Traffic
Operations Manager for review and approval. No changes to the traffic
and parking controls will be allowed before the Traffic Operations report
is approved by the Auckland Transport Traffic Operations Manager. All
costs must be borne by the consent holder.
 - b. Application details can be found from the following Auckland Transport
website link:[https://at.govt.nz/about-us/working-with-at/traffic-and-](https://at.govt.nz/about-us/working-with-at/traffic-and-parking-controls)
[parking-controls](https://at.govt.nz/about-us/working-with-at/traffic-and-parking-controls)
 - c. A copy of the approved Traffic Operations Report from the Traffic
Operations Manager must be submitted to the Council prior to the
commencement of the activity provided for by this consent approval.

iii. Safe System Audit report: Hunua Road carriageway Upgrade Works

- a. Prior to the commencement of the proposed quarry activity, the consent
holder must engage an independent and suitably qualified Safety
Engineer to undertake and complete an independent Preliminary
Design Road Safety Audit of Hunua Road carriageway upgrade works
near the site entrance and benching on the inside of the curve on

Hunua Road.

- b. The Preliminary Design Safe System Audit must be completed in accordance with the New Zealand Transport Agency Procedure Manual ("Safe System Audit (SSA) Procedures for transport projects") by an independent and appropriately qualified safety audit team. The completed Safe System Audit Report must be provided to Auckland Council for certification and must address the proposed roading widening works at Hunua Road near the vehicle entrance.
- c. The consent holder must adopt and address any recommendations made in the certified Safe System Audit (SSA) which is agreed with the Auckland Council (in consultation with Auckland Transport). The consent holder must also undertake remedial measures where the findings of the SSA identify any serious or significant traffic-related concerns, that in the opinion of the Council, in consultation with Auckland Transport, constitute an unreasonable disruption to the transport network and/or exacerbate traffic safety risk. Any remedial measures must be agreed by the Council, in consultation with Auckland Transport, and must be incorporated into the finalised design.
- d. If any agreed mitigation measure(s) require a separate resource consent or third-party approval, it must be the sole responsibility of the consent holder to obtain such consents and/or approvals prior to any construction works and implementation of such measure(s).
- e. Construction works within the road reserve must not occur prior to the complete implementation of agreed recommendations, adopted changes and approval(s) (where required) agreed in the SSA.
- f. The consent holder must provide to Auckland Council for engineering application approval, the detailed design which implements the recommendations of the Preliminary Safe System Audit.
- g. All work in the road reserve must be carried out in accordance with the general requirements of The National Code of Practice for Utility Operators' Access to Transport Corridors <http://nzuag.org.nz/nationalcode/ApprovedNationalCodeFeb13.pdf> and Auckland Transports Code of Practice [https://at.govt.nz/about-us/auckland-transportcode- of-practice/](https://at.govt.nz/about-us/auckland-transportcode-of-practice/)
- h. Prior to carrying out any work in the road corridor, the consent holder must submit to Auckland Transport a Corridor Access Request (CAR) and temporary traffic management plan (TMP), the latter prepared by an NZ Transport Agency qualified person and work must not commence until such time as the consent holder has approval in the form of a Works Access Permit (WAP). The application may be made through <http://www.beforeudig.co.nz/> and 15 working days should be allowed for approval.

- iv. Design of public road upgrade works must include (but is not limited to), road pavement, road marking, road stormwater drainage, retaining walls ,

geotechnical reports etc. where required.

v. Plans approved under Resource Consent do not constitute an Engineering Approval and should not be used for the purposes of constructing public works in the absence of that approval.

74. The Consent Holder must submit final plans and specifications of the final design of the updated Site access (including a 3D design of the access that demonstrates compliance with the level and gradients in the AUP access standard) in Condition 71 to the Council-AG for certification in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26, 20 working days prior to the commencement of Construction of the access upgrade.

Advice notes:

A separate engineering plan approval and vehicle crossing approval must be obtained from the Council for the detailed design of the vehicle access upgrade, prior to construction of the upgrades commencing.

Relocation of Power Lines

75. The high voltage power line owned and operated by Counties Energy must be relocated prior to Construction of the Western Haul road.
76. The Middleton Road 22 kVA power line owned and operated by Counties Energy must be relocated prior to commencement of Stage 7.

Advice note: *Relocation of power lines must occur in consultation with Counties Energy. Counties Energy has advised that it requires applications for relocation to be submitted to it at least 12 months prior to when relocations are anticipated, to allot time for detailed design etc.*

Avoid Damaging Assets

77. Unless specifically provided for by this consent approval, there must be no damage to public roads, footpaths, berms, kerbs, drains, reserves or other public asset as a result of the earthworks and construction activity. In the event that such damage does occur, the Council will be notified within 24 hours of its discovery. The costs of rectifying such damage and restoring the asset to its original condition must be met by the consent holder.

Public Roads

78. The Project must be managed to avoid deposition or tracking of soil, mud, sediment, or other material from the Site onto Hunua Road. The Consent Holder must implement the following measures to meet this requirement:
- (a) At least the first 50m of the Site access road must be inspected daily and sediment and debris vacuumed as required;
 - (b) The edges of the Site access road must be inspected and maintained, particularly

where potholes emerge. Before they are filled, potholes must be coned off to avoid further damage and likelihood of tracking material onto Hunua Road;

- (c) Heavy vehicles must be inspected (which may be by camera) at the weighbridge with the purpose of identifying and minimising the risk of materials being deposited on nearby roads;
 - (d) Loaded heavy vehicles arriving at the Site must have their load covered;
 - (e) Heavy vehicles with aggregate or other quarry material leaving the Site must either have their load covered or have the load dampened with water spray before leaving the Site; and
 - (f) vehicles that have soil, mud, or sediment on their tyres must use the wheel wash facility prior to leaving the Site.
79. Any material deposited onto Hunua Road must be removed immediately or as soon as practically possible. Roads must not be washed down with water without appropriate erosion and sediment control measures in place to prevent contamination of any stormwater drainage system, watercourses or receiving waters.
80. The unformed portion of Middleton Road within the Site must be stopped pursuant to s342 of the Local Government Act 1974 or Public Works Act 1981 prior to the commencement of Stage 7 of the Project. Confirmation that this has been completed must be provided to the Council at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of Stage 7 of the Project.

Advice Note:

~~The proposal relies on future road stopping. To enable the development as proposed, the relevant portion of road would need to be formally stopped through a separate statutory process. Road stopping is undertaken pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974 (or Public Works Act where applicable) and is not a matter that can be granted or conditioned through resource consent. Accordingly, the consent holder will need to obtain all necessary approvals to stop relevant portion of legal road (Middleton Road) prior to implementing the aspects of the development that rely on it. No works or occupation of the road reserve beyond what is permitted under the Resource Management Act and relevant bylaws should occur until such time as the road stopping process is complete.~~

The Consent Holder will need to obtain all necessary approvals to stop relevant portion of legal road (Middleton Road) prior to implementing the aspects of the development that rely on it. No works or occupation of the road reserve beyond what is permitted under the Resource Management Act and relevant bylaws must occur until such time as the road stopping process is complete.

Road stopping cannot be granted or conditioned through resource consent. Approval will need to be sought pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974 (or Public Works Act) to stop the relevant portion of road.

Construction Noise

81. Construction works must only take place on site between the hours of 7.30am to 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday. This condition does not prevent quiet Construction work from taking place outside standard construction hours providing the noise emissions are inaudible at the notional boundary of any occupied dwelling.
82. Noise from Construction works must not exceed the following limits when measured 1m from the façade of any building that contains an activity sensitive to noise that is occupied during the works, except that:
 - (a) the noise limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland);
 - (b) for Construction works involving a total duration that is less than 15 calendar days, the noise limits must be increased by 5dB in all cases; and
 - (c) for Construction works involving a total duration that is more than 20 weeks the noise limits must be decreased by 5dB in all cases:

Time of week	Time Period	Maximum noise level (dBA)	
		L _{eq}	L _{max}
Weekdays	6:30am – 7:30am	60	75
	7:30am – 6:00pm	75	90
	6:00pm - 8:00pm	70	85
	8:00pm - 6:30am	45	75
Saturdays	6:30am – 7:30am	45	75
	7:30am – 6:00pm	75	90
	6:00pm - 8:00pm	45	75
	8:00pm - 6:30am	45	75
Sundays and public holidays	6:30am – 7:30am	45	75
	7:30am – 6:00pm	55	85
	6:00pm - 8:00pm	45	75
	8:00pm - 6:30am	45	75

Advice note: Activities sensitive to noise are defined as: any dwelling, visitor accommodation, boarding house, marae, papakāinga, integrated residential development, retirement village, supported residential care, care centres, lecture theatres in tertiary education facilities, classrooms in education facilities and healthcare facilities with an overnight stay facility.

83. Noise from Construction works must not exceed the following levels when measured 1m from the façade of any other building that is occupied during the works, except that:

- (a) the noise limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland);
- (b) for Construction works involving a total duration that is less than 15 calendar days, the noise limits may be increased by 5dB in all cases; and
- (c) for Construction works involving a total duration that is more than 20 weeks the noise limits may be decreased by 5dB in all cases:

Time Period	Maximum noise levels L_{eq} (dBA)
7:30am – 6:00pm	75
6:00pm – 7:30am	80

Advice Note: Construction work includes (without limitation) temporary activities associated with vegetation clearance, stream realignment, rehabilitation work, and the construction of sediment retention ponds, haul roads, drainage networks, culverts, and earth bunds.

Construction Vibration

- 84. Construction works must be controlled to ensure any resulting vibration does not exceed:
 - (a) the limits set out in DIN 4150-3: 1999 when measured in accordance with that Standard on any structure not on the same site; and
 - (b) the following limits in buildings in any axis when measured in the corner of the floor of the storey of interest for multi-storey buildings, or within 500mm of ground level at the foundation of a single storey building:

Receiver	Period	Peak Particle Velocity Limit (mm/s)
Occupied activity sensitive to noise	Night time 10pm to 7am	0.3 mm/s
	Daytime 7am to 10pm	2 mm/s
Other occupied buildings	At all times	2 mm/s

except that the vibration limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland).

- 85. Construction works generating vibration for three days or less between the hours of 7.00am to 6.00pm may exceed the limits in Condition 81, but must comply with a limit

of 5mm/s peak particle velocity in any axis when measured in the corner of the floor of the storey of interest for multi-storey buildings, or within 500mm of ground level at the foundation of a single storey building, where:

- (a) all occupied buildings within 50m of the extent of the works generating vibration are advised in writing no less than three days prior to the vibration-generating works commencing; and
- (b) the written advice must include details of the location of the works, the duration of the works, a phone number for complaints and the name of the site manager;

except that the vibration limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland).

Operational Noise

86. All Mineral Extraction Activities except blasting must comply with the following limits when measured and assessed in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 and NZS 6802:2008. The noise limits apply at the notional boundary of any site outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone except at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland).

Times	Noise levels
7.00am – 6.00pm Monday to Friday	55dB L _{Aeq}
7.00am – 4.00pm Saturday	55dB L _{Aeq}
All other times:	45dB L _{Aeq} / 75dB L _{AFmax}

Advice note: The Site may operate 24 hours a day/7 days a week, subject to complying with the above noise levels.

87. Tonal reversing alarms (beepers) must not be used on quarry-based machinery. Alternatives without tonal characteristics such as broadband reversing alarms (squawkers) are permitted.

Blasting Noise and Vibration

~~All blasting on the Site must comply with the following limits, except that overpressure limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland);~~

- ~~(a) Overpressure generated by explosives must comply with a limit of 128 dB LZpeak when measured at the notional boundary of any dwelling outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone. Overpressure must be measured in accordance with the guidance of Appendix J Ground Vibration and Airblast Overpressure of AS 2187.2:2006.~~
 - ~~(b) Vibration generated by blasting activities must comply with the limits set out in DIN 4150-3 2016 when measured and assessed in accordance with the Standard.~~
 - ~~(c) All blasting is restricted to the following except where it is necessary for safety reasons:

 - ~~(i) Blasting must only take place between 9:00am and 5:00pm on Monday to Saturday.~~
 - ~~(ii) The number of blasts over any calendar fortnight must not exceed an average of two per day.~~~~
 - ~~(d) A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity.~~
88. All blasting on the Site must comply with the following limits, except that overpressure limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland):
- (a) Overpressure generated by using explosives within the *Special Purpose – Quarry Zone* must comply with a limit of 128 dB LZpeak when measured at the notional boundary of any dwelling outside the zone.

Overpressure generated by using explosives within the *Rural — Mixed Rural Zone* must comply with a limit of 120 dB LZpeak when measured at the boundary of any other site.

Overpressure must be measured in accordance with the guidance of Appendix Ground Vibration and Airblast Overpressure of AS 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2:Use of explosives.
 - (b) Vibration generated by blasting activities must comply with the limits set out in DIN 4150-3 2016 when measured and assessed in accordance with the Standard.
 - (c) All blasting is restricted to the following except where it is necessary for safety reasons:
 - (i) Blasting must only take place between 9:00am and 5:00pm on Monday to Saturday.
 - (ii) The number of blasts over any calendar fortnight must not exceed an average of two per day.
 - (d) A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity.

Lighting

89. Lighting must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.

90. Any calculation for the purposes of conditions 91 – 94 must be based on a maintenance factor of 1.0 (i.e. no depreciation).
91. The added illuminance from the use of any artificial lighting must not exceed either:
- 100 lux above the background level between 10pm – 7am and 10 lux above the background level between 7am – 10pm, when measured at the boundary of any adjacent site containing a lawfully established dwelling. The illuminance limit will apply horizontally and vertically at any point on the boundary and at any height; or
 - the following vertical illuminance limits when measured or calculated at the windows of habitable rooms of a lawfully established dwelling: 10 lux between 10pm – 7am and 2 lux between 7am – 10pm.
92. Outdoor artificial lighting operating on any site between sunset and sunrise must not exceed a threshold increment of 15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 2cd/m²) on any public road, calculated within each traffic lane in the direction of travel.
93. Exterior lighting on any property adjacent to land on which there is a dwelling must be selected, located, aimed, adjusted and/or screened to ensure that glare resulting from the lighting does not exceed the following limits:

<u>Intentionally illuminated area</u>		<u>Luminous intensity limits 7am – 10pm</u>	<u>Luminous intensity limits 10pm – 7am</u>
<u>Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)</u>	<u>Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)</u>	-	
<u>Large</u>	<u>>75m</u>	<u>10,000 cd</u>	<u>1,000 cd</u>
<u>Medium</u>	<u>≥25m ≤75m</u>	<u>10,000 cd</u>	
<u>Small</u>	<u>≤25m</u>	<u>7,500 cd</u>	

Note 1 The controlling dimension is the maximum dimension from any light source to the furthest point of the intentionally illuminated area in the direction of maximum intensity.

94. The average surface luminance measured in candelas per square metre (cd/m²) for an intentionally artificially lit building façade must not exceed 10 cd/m².
95. The limits may be determined by calculation or measurement in accordance with CIE 150:2003 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations – International Commission on Illumination ISBN 3 901 906 19 3.

Archaeological Accidental Discovery Protocol

96. Any Earthworks undertaken during Stages 4 – 8 of the Project that results in the discovery of any archaeological material, including any artefact, kōiwi (human remains), or taonga, must be managed either:
- in compliance with the accidental discovery protocols set out in E11 Land Disturbance – Regional, Accidental Discovery Rule E11.6.1 and E12 Land Disturbance – District Accidental, Discovery Rule E12.6.1 of the AUP; or
 - in accordance with an Archaeological Authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga covering these stages.

Advice note: *Earthworks undertaken during Stages 1 – 3 are to be managed in*

accordance with the Archaeological Authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

Contaminated Land

97. The Consent Holder must engage a SQEP to complete a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) for Stages 7 and 8 of the Project at least six months prior to the commencement of Stages 7 and 8.
98. The DSI required under Condition 97 must:
 - (a) be undertaken in accordance with the NES-CS;
 - (b) delineate the lateral and vertical extents of the identified HAIL sites within Stages 7 and 8; and
 - (c) determine if remediation is required.
99. If contaminated materials or soils are discovered as part of the DSI required by Condition 100, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit a Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) in accordance with Condition 36 for certification in accordance with Conditions 22 - 26.

Advice Note: *If contaminated materials or soils are discovered as part of the DSI which require the preparation of remediation, a Remediation Action Plan (RAP), it must be prepared at least 6 months prior to the start of remediation work in Stages 7 and 8.*

If a RAP is not required, within three months of the completion of earthworks in Stages 7 and 8, a Works Completion Report must be submitted to the Council for review and certification. The Works Completion Report must contain sufficient detail to address the following matters:

- (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including the location and dimensions of the excavations carried out and the volume of soil excavated;*
- (b) Conditions of the final site contamination profile, including details and results of any validation testing undertaken (with a map of sampling locations and tabulated sampling results) and interpretation of the results in the context of the NES:CS and the AUP(OP) for the proposed lot;*
- (c) Records/evidence of the appropriate disposal for any material removed from the site;*
- (d) Records of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and response actions, if applicable;*
- (e) Any on-going monitoring and/or management measures required to minimise risks to human health or the environment as a result of the final site contamination profile.*

- (f) Reports of any complaints, health and safety incidents related to contamination, and/or contingency events during the remedial works; and
- (g) A statement certifying that all works have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the consent, otherwise providing details of relevant breaches, if applicable.

- 100. The excavation and re-use of materials or soils identified by the DSI required by Condition 97 must be undertaken in accordance with the certified CSMP and supervised and validated by a SQEP. Within three months of the completion of the works, the Consent Holder must submit a Site Validation Works Completion Report confirming compliance with the certified CSMP to the Council-AC.
- 101. Any material removed from the Site must be disposed of at a facility authorised to receive such material, and the Consent Holder must provide the Council-AC, with written confirmation of such disposal within 10 working days.

Geotechnical

- 102. All land modification works associated with the Project must be designed, directed, and supervised by a SQEP.
- 103. Construction and Mineral Extraction Activities must be conducted in a manner which ensures the geotechnical risks do not exceed the following limits in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix in Appendix H of the Geotechnical Report:
 - (a) R1 for land and land use beyond the Site boundary not in FCIL ownership;
 - (b) R1 or R2 for land owned by FCIL beyond the Site boundary;
 - (c) R3 within the Site boundary where achieving R1 or R2 is not practicable;
- 104. Upon permanent closure of the Hunua Quarry, the Consent Holder must ensure that access to the Site remains restricted.
- 105. The conditions of this consent may be reviewed by the Council-AC pursuant to Section 128 of the RMA, by the giving of notice pursuant to Section 129 of the Act to address geotechnical risks where mitigation measures and contingency planning cannot reduce geotechnical risks to the levels set in Condition 93.

Stream Works

- 106. The Consent Holder must ensure that realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP required by Condition 63.
- 107. The Consent Holder must ensure that, during the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary, direct discharge of sediment laden water to the stream during Construction is minimised. Any sediment laden discharge pumped or otherwise diverted from the works area must be discharged only after treatment in a sediment control device provided in

accordance with the certified ESCP and CTMP required under Conditions 38 and 40.

108. The Consent Holder must ensure that all pumps used to dewater the existing section of the Mangapū Tributary being realigned have a 3mm mesh screen to prevent fish from entering the pump.

Seasonal Restriction on Earthworks

109. Earthworks on the Site, other than rock extraction, must not be undertaken between 1 May and 30 September in any year, unless a 'Request for winter works' has been made to and approved by AC. All requests granted by the Council must be renewed annually prior to the approval expiring, and ~~no~~ Earthworks must not occur until written approval has been received from the Council.

Advice note: *All winter works will be re-assessed monthly or as required by the Council to ensure that adverse effects are not occurring in the receiving environment. Approval may be revoked by Council upon written notice to the consent holder.*

Erosion and Sediment Controls

110. The Consent Holder must design, construct and maintain all erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with GD05.
111. The Consent Holder must ensure that all erosion and sediment control measures required by the certified ESCP required by Condition 38 are constructed and operational before Earthworks commence.
112. Within ten working days following completion of each specific erosion and sediment control device as detailed in the certified ESCP (i.e. SRP's, DEB's, and clean and dirty water diversion bunds), a SQEP must provide written certification to AC that the erosion and sediment control measures have been constructed and completed in accordance with the certified ESCP and GD05.

Advice note: *Suitable documentation for certification of erosion and sediment control devices, can be obtained in Appendix C of GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control construction quality checklists.*

113. All SRPs and any other impoundment device utilised on the Site, must be chemically treated in accordance with the certified CTMP required by Condition 44 for the duration of the Earthworks.
114. The operational effectiveness and efficiency of all erosion and sediment control measures required by the certified ESCP, must be maintained throughout the duration of Earthworks until areas of disturbed or bare earth are permanently stabilised against erosion in accordance with Condition 120. Maintenance must be undertaken in accordance with the certified ESCP and GD05 and a record of any maintenance work must be kept and be supplied to AC on request.

Water Quality Monitoring

115. The Consent Holder must undertake the following monitoring during Earthworks following rainfall trigger event of 25mm in a 24 hour period and 15mm in a 1 hour period:
- (a) Visual inspections of all SRPs and DEB's;
 - (b) Visual inspection of all receiving watercourses;
 - (c) Manual inlet and outlet sampling from SRPs as detailed in Condition 106(c).
116. The Consent Holder must carry out sampling consisting of the collection of 1 litre grab samples of water for the analyses of total suspended solids, turbidity and pH following a rainfall trigger event under Condition 115. Samples must be collected as soon as practicable after the 25mm or more rainfall event having occurred, at the following locations:
- (a) 10m upstream of the most upstream quarry discharge point, into the Mangapū Stream, including clean water diversions (or as agreed with [the Council AG](#)).
 - (b) 30m downstream of the most downstream quarry discharge point, into the Mangapū Stream, including clean water diversions (or as agreed with [the Council AG](#)).
 - (c) All SRPs and DEBs at the inlet (prior to chemical treatment) and outlet points.
- All water samples must be analysed for total suspended solids (TSS) and nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), within one week of collection.
- Advice Note:** *Once a statistically reliable relationship between TSS and NTU has been established, measurements of NTU only may be approved by AC, at the request of the Consent Holder.*
117. If analysis of instream samples taken under Condition 116 (a) and (b) indicates that discharges from the Site have increased the TSS (or NTU equivalent) as measured from point (a) to point (b), by 20% or more, operations must be modified and/or water quality control measures implemented.
118. If analysis of SRP or DEB samples taken under Condition 116(c) indicates that discharges from any device have exceeded the following parameters, the cause of the exceedance must be determined and remedied.
- (a) pH between 6.5 – 8.5 as measured at the outlet; and
 - (b) 80% reduction in turbidity between inflow and outflow of discharging SRPs & DEBs, or 100mm of clarity as measured at the outlet.
119. Details of any modifications to operations and/or erosion and sediment control measures made under Condition 118, must be reported to [the Council AG](#) at quarterly intervals, and as part of the Annual Report required by Condition 71.

Stabilisation of Earthworks

120. The Consent Holder must ensure that all disturbed and bare earth areas are:

- (a) revegetated or stabilised as soon as practicable upon completion or abandonment of Earthworks; and
- (b) revegetation or stabilisation is completed in general accordance with the measures set out in the certified ESCP and GD05.

This condition does not apply to areas being actively worked, areas subject to rock extraction, and cut rock faces.

Advice note: Stabilisation means when disturbed or bare earth areas are covered by a permanent erosion proof ground cover and includes aggregate, rock, polymer or vegetative cover which has obtained a density of more than 80 % of a normal pasture sward.

Rehabilitation of Mangapū Stream Tributary Realignment

121. Riparian planting along the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary must be:

- (a) implemented in accordance with the certified SRMP required by Condition 63;
- (b) implemented immediately following completion of Construction of the realigned stream channel, except where Construction is completed outside the planting season in which case it should occur in the next planting season; and
- (c) completed no later than Stage 2.

122. Canopy species along the realignment of the Mangapū Stream Tributary corridor must be:

- (a) planted in accordance with the certified SRMP required by Condition 63; and
- (b) planted in the next planting season following the establishment of the riparian planting required by Condition 124 to ensure appropriate shelter and survival conditions.

123. Revegetation of quarried benches associated with the realignment of the Mangapū Stream Tributary must be:

- (a) planted in accordance with the certified SRMP required by Condition 63;
- (b) phased to follow Construction; and
- (c) undertaken as soon as practicable within the next available planting season.

124. All planting required by Conditions 121 – 123 must be maintained for at least five (5) years after planting is completed or until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long-term health and sustainability is ensured

without the requirement for intensive management. Maintenance must include replacement of dead, dying, or diseased plants until canopy closure is achieved; and any additional works required to ensure successful establishment and ongoing sustained vegetation growth.

Rehabilitation of Quarry Faces and Slopes and OBDA Areas

125. Prior to the commencement of each of Stages 6, 7, and 8, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit to the [Council-AG](#) for certification in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26 a Detailed Landscape Design and Planting Plan for progressive rehabilitation of the quarry faces and slopes and OBDA within that stage (when those areas are retired from quarrying). The Plan must expand on the rehabilitation plans within the certified Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan and must include:
- (a) site-specific planting specifications based on actual ground conditions.
 - (b) a detailed planting schedule identifying species, densities, sizes, and spacing.
 - (c) confirmation that all plant material will be ecosourced from the Hunua Ecological District.
 - (d) methods for site preparation, planting, and maintenance.
 - (e) staging of planting in relation to completion of Mineral Extraction Activities.
126. Progressive rehabilitation of the quarry faces and slopes and OBDA within each stage must:
- (a) occur with each phase of quarry development (when those areas are retired from quarrying), or earlier where feasible; and
 - (b) be completed prior to completion of the following stage;
127. All planting required by Conditions 125-126 must be maintained for a minimum of [five](#) (5) years after planting is completed, or until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long-term health and sustainability is ensured without the requirement for intensive management. Maintenance must include replacement of dead, dying, or diseased plants; and any additional works required to ensure successful establishment.

Off-Site Visual Mitigation Planting

128. Within six [\(6\)](#) months of consent being granted, the Consent Holder must:
- (a) consult with the owners of the properties identified as experiencing moderate–high adverse visual effects within Viewing Groups S1, S2, W1, and W2 identified in the Landscape Effects Assessment; and
 - (b) offer, at its cost, to appoint a SQEP to work collaboratively with each landowner to develop a Visual Mitigation Planting Plan to mitigate visual effects on the dwelling and its curtilage.

129. The objective of each Visual Mitigation Planting Plan is to reduce the identified adverse visual effects on the dwelling and curtilage as far as practicable. Appropriate mitigation measures may include planting of native or exotic plant species at a maximum width of 5m to foreshorten and/or filter views towards the quarry.

130. The SQEP must visit each participating property to:

- (a) confirm the nature and extent of adverse visual effects on the dwelling and curtilage; and
- (b) identify and recommend appropriate mitigation planting within the property boundary; and
- (c) develop, with the landowner, a site-specific planting layout that responds to views, topography, existing vegetation, and landowner preferences.

131. The Consent Holder must implement all agreed mitigation planting at its cost. Planting must be implemented in the next available planting season and within twelve months of the landowner accepting the mitigation proposal.

Advice note: Maintenance of mitigation planting is the responsibility of the landowner, unless an alternative arrangement is mutually agreed in writing between the Consent Holder and the landowner.

132. The Consent Holder is considered to have complied with Conditions 128 – 131 if:

- (a) the SQEP is not granted access to the property to undertake the required assessment; or
- (b) the landowner agrees to the proposed mitigation, and the planting is implemented within the required timeframe; or
- (c) the landowner declines the offer of mitigation or refuses to engage in consultation; or
- (d) an alternative agreement regarding visual mitigation is reached between the Consent Holder and the landowner.

133. The Consent Holder must provide AC with a written record of:

- (a) the mitigation planting offered;
- (b) whether it was accepted or declined; and
- (c) confirmation of implementation (where applicable) within three months following completion of the agreed planting at each participating property.

Ecological Survey, Salvage and Relocation

134. Prior to any vegetation clearance or Earthworks within any watercourse, native fish and koura must be salvaged and relocated in accordance with the procedures set out in the certified Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan, required by Condition 57.
135. Prior to any vegetation clearance, lizards must be captured and relocated in accordance with the procedures set out in the certified Lizard Management Plan required by Condition 59.
136. Prior to any vegetation clearance being undertaken during the breeding season for native bush birds (August to March inclusive):
- (a) all vegetation must be surveyed by a SQEP for nesting birds; and
 - (b) if an active native bird nest is identified during the visual inspection, all vegetation removal within 20 m of that nest must cease until it can be confirmed that the nest has either failed or the chicks have fledged. No felling must be undertaken of any tree with an active native bird nest.
137. Prior to any vegetation clearance being undertaken **must:**
- (a) all vegetation must be visually assessed by a Bat Specialist to identify any potential bat roosting areas; and
 - (b) if trees are identified as potential bat roost features (i.e., cavities, deadwood, loose bark and epiphytes), then acoustic surveys must be undertaken to confirm the presence/absence of bats; and
 - (c) if any bat roosts are identified all vegetation removal within 20 m of that roost tree must cease until it can be confirmed that the roost is no longer occupied. No felling must be undertaken of any tree with an active bat roost.

Ecological Offsetting and Compensation

138. The ecological offsetting and compensation set out in **Table 2** below must be provided for by the Ecological Management Plan required by Condition 54 and implemented as part of the Project.

Table 2 - Offset and compensation measures proposed for identified residual effects.

Focus Area	Terrestrial Vegetation and Habitat Loss					Stream loss	Wetland loss	
	Site/s	Revegetation planting (offset)	Enhancement of existing bush (compensation)	Formal legal protection ² (compensation)	Weed & pest management (compensation)	Riparian restoration (offset)	Wetland reinstatement (offset)	Wetland enhancement (offset & compensation)
1. Hunua Quarry and surrounding landscape	Hunua Quarry pit	25.8 ha		25.8 ha	25.8 ha weed and pest control for consent term.			
	Judge Richardson Drive	3.7 ha	1.3 ha	5 ha (including wetland)	5 ha weed and pest control for consent term.		0.13 ha wetland reinstatement 0.02 ha wetland enhancement	
	Hunua Road properties (484, 397 and 411 Hunua Road)	15 ha	7.5 ha	23.7 ha (including wetland and stream enhancement)	23.7 ha weed and pest control for consent term (including 1.8 ha of woody exotic weed infestations replaced with native planting)	1 ha planting along 600 m stream length	0.2 ha wetland reinstatement 0.01 ha wetland enhancement	
2. Meremere Quarry	Meremere Quarry site	21.12 ha	7.53 ha	29.4 ha (including wetland and stream enhancement)	29.4 ha weed and pest control for consent term.	0.6 ha planting along 400 m stream length		0.15 ha
3. Hunua Ranges	Hunua Ranges / Auckland Parks land	> 20 ha available for revegetation		Already protected as part of Regional Park	Extensive weed infestations over >15 ha to be removed for revegetation.		2 ha wetland reinstatement and enhancement through removal of blackberry infestation and wetland revegetation on low-lying alluvial terraces	
	Mangatawhiri River					Planting along 2,580 m of stream length		
TOTAL		85.62 ha	16.33 ha	83.9 ha	> 100 ha weed and/ or pest control	3,580 m (stream length)	2.51 ha	

² Formal legal protection will be provided through covenants to be placed on all areas subject to replanting / offset sites.

139. The Consent Holder must ensure covenants are imposed on the Records of Title of sites that provide for the ongoing protection of the areas identified in the “Formal Legal Protection” column of **Table 2**.

PART D – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT (s15 RMA) DISXXXX60464130

The conditions in Part D relate to the discharge to air permits (s15 RMA) for Construction works and Mineral Extraction Activities described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE.

General

~~This consent is also subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent prevail.~~

Duration

140. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA this discharge permit expires 35 years from the date ~~of their commencement~~ it is granted unless it has been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date.

Air Quality Limits

141. The Consent Holder must at all times, operate, maintain, supervise, monitor and control all processes on the Site so that emissions authorised by this consent are maintained at the minimum practicable level.
142. The Consent Holder must ensure that beyond the boundary of the Site there is no odour, dust or fumes caused by discharges from the Site which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer, is noxious, offensive or objectionable.
143. The Consent Holder must ensure that no discharge from any activity on the Site gives rise to visible emissions to an extent which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer, are noxious, offensive or objectionable.
144. The Consent Holder must ensure that beyond the boundary of the Site there is no hazardous air pollutant, caused by discharges from the Site, which is present at a concentration that is likely to be detrimental to human health or the environment.

Air Quality Management Measures

145. The Consent Holder must ensure adequate water suppression is available at all times to ensure that dust emissions are minimised from any area where vegetation clearance, or Earthworks has occurred, or is occurring.
146. The Consent Holder must ensure techniques are used for Earthworks, blasting and drilling which minimise dust emissions. Dust emissions from all transfer operations must be kept to a practicable minimum.
147. In the event complaints are received by either the Consent Holder or the Council-AG that relate to dust from blasting, the Consent Holder must within seventy-two hours of the complaint, or receipt of details of the complaint from the Council-AG, provide all available information about the blasts to which the complaints relate to the Council-AG. The information provided must include but not be limited to the location of the blast, weather

conditions, air quality monitoring data and blast logs.

148. In the event that, in the opinion of [the Council-AG](#), the information provided in accordance with Condition 147 indicates that complaints received may have been a consequence of blasting activities on the Site, at the request of [the Council-AG](#), the Consent Holder must inform [the Council-AG](#) seventy-two hours prior to the next such blasting event, and such subsequent blasting events as are considered necessary by [the Council-AG](#), to allow the blast(s) to be observed and blast discharges evaluated against the requirements of Conditions 143 – 144, and 159.
149. In the event dust from blasting results in non-compliance with Condition 143 and/or 144 on two or more occasions within a twelve month period, the Consent Holder must engage a suitably qualified individual to investigate further dust suppression measures including any proposed timeframe for their implementation (where appropriate). The results of the investigation must be submitted in the form of a report provided to [the Council-AG](#) within six months of the second non-compliance.

Advice note: *This condition must not be initiated without prior consultation with the Consent Holder and notification in writing by [the Council-AG](#).*

150. The Consent Holder must ensure:
- (a) all dust suppression equipment associated with the processing plant is maintained in good working condition;
 - (b) no part of the processing plant is operated without dust suppression equipment being fully operational and functioning correctly; and
 - (c) the processing plant buildings are maintained in order to ensure that potential fugitive emissions are minimised.
151. The Consent Holder must ensure all air displaced from silos associated with the blending plant are vented to atmosphere via filter system(s) prior to discharge to atmosphere. The filter systems must comply with the relevant design, operating and monitoring criteria/requirements of that version of TP152 that is current three months prior to installation of that system, or better.
152. The Consent Holder must construct and position all stockpiles to minimise the potential for dust emissions. Methods to suppress stockpile emissions must be set out in the Air Quality Management Plan required by Condition 42.
153. The Consent Holder must maintain all internal quarry roads in a manner which minimises the potential for dust emissions. Methods to suppress emissions from quarry roads must be set out in the Air Quality Management Plan required by Condition 42 and must include, but not be limited to, procedures relating to road maintenance, water suppression and vehicle speeds.
154. The Consent Holder must provide a wheel washing facility at the exit of the weighbridge to be used by all vehicles that have soil, mud, or sediment on the tyres to ensure no tracking onto public roads.
155. The Consent Holder must clean any sealed roads within the Site on a regular basis to ensure that dust is kept to a practicable minimum.

156. The Consent Holder must, without contravening the requirements of any other consent, maintain ponds or other water supplies at such capacity that application of water as a dust control measure is not limited.
157. The Consent Holder must ensure that no material must be disposed of by open burning on the Site.

Air Quality Monitoring

158. The Consent Holder must carry out Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) monitoring at the following locations:

- (a) At the site of the existing monitor near the Site access road.
- (b) In the general vicinity of Middleton Road.
- (c) On the south westerly boundary.

The monitoring equipment must be of US EPA Federal Equivalent Method (FEM), or considered near FEM for PM₁₀ and operated with a TSP inlet and have a sample flow rate of at least five (5) litres per minute.

The monitoring equipment must be connected to a telemetry system capable of recording and presenting data in 1 hour average intervals in real time and be capable of sending alerts to site staff via text and/or email.

159. Without prejudice to limiting the generality of Conditions 132 – 133, if the monitoring shows that the TSP in ambient air at or beyond the boundary of the Site, as measured in accordance with Condition 158, exceeds 80 µg/m³ as a 24 hour average at the sites listed in Condition 158(b) and or (c) and 100 µg/m³ as a 24 hour average at the site listed in Condition 158(b), the Consent Holder must initiate an investigation as to the probable cause(s) of the exceedance.
160. If an investigation initiated by Condition 159 establishes the probable cause of the elevated levels of TSP is an activity undertaken on the Site, the Consent Holder must take action to reduce those discharges to the satisfaction of AC.
161. The Consent Holder must report any results of TSP in ambient air tests showing exceedances of the levels given in Condition 159 by facsimile to the Council-AC as soon as practicable. A summary of all monitoring results for the previous 12 months, including references to wind and rainfall data, and any remedial action taken must be submitted as part of the Annual Monitoring Report required under Condition 67.
162. The Consent Holder must maintain and operate a weather station that is appropriately located to the Council-AC's satisfaction. The Consent Holder must continuously record and be able to make available wind speed, wind direction and rainfall data.

Respirable Crystalline Silica Monitoring

163. The Consent Holder must engage a suitable qualified air quality professional to undertake an ambient Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) Monitoring programme in the locations identified in the Air Quality Assessment. As a minimum, the monitoring programme must:

- (a) Monitor baseline RCS concentrations for at least three months prior to Construction of Stage 1 of the Project commencing;
- (b) Monitor for 12 continuous months following Construction of Stage 1 of the Project commencing; and
- (c) Be designed to assess compliance of 3 µg/m³ annual average RCS concentration at any nearby dwelling.

The findings of the monitoring must be included in a report submitted to AC within 20 working days of the completion of the monitoring.

164. In the event that the annual average limit of 3 µg/m³ is met at a monitoring location, then ambient RCS monitoring in that location will cease. If the annual average limit is exceeded at a monitoring location, then monthly monitoring will continue at that location until such time that the annual average limit is met.

Air Quality Reporting

165. The Consent Holder must ensure that all records, monitoring and test results that are required by the conditions of this consent are made available on request, during operating hours, to an officer of AC and must be kept for a minimum period of twenty-four months from the date of each entry.
166. The Consent Holder must record the following in a log:
- (a) Any dust control equipment malfunction and any remedial action taken.
 - (b) Any visible emission of dust and the source.
 - (c) The weather conditions, including wind strength and direction and rainfall.
 - (d) Any use of a watercart, the frequency of use and the volume of water used.
 - (e) The volume of water used for dust suppression other than watercart usage.
 - (f) The date and signature of the person entering the information.

A summary of the information recorded in (a) to (f) must be submitted to [the Council-AC](#) no later than 20 working days after 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November each year and as part of the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 67.

PART E – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - GROUNDWATER PERMITS (s14 RMA) WAT~~XXXX~~60464058 and WAT60464047

The conditions in Part E relate to the water permits (s14 RMA) for Construction works and Mineral Extraction Activities described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE

General

~~This consent is also subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of these consents prevail.~~

Duration

167. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA ~~this~~ water permits WAT60464047 and WAT60464048 expires 35 years from the date ~~of their commencement they are granted~~ unless ~~it they has~~ have been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date.
168. Water permits WAT60152106-A, WAT60412731 and WAT602740802-A must be surrendered upon the commencement of this consent.

Groundwater Limits

169. Groundwater may only ~~must~~ be taken from:
- (a) the Symonds Pit Sump (known as the Symonds Pit groundwater access point) located approximately 500 metres south of Middleton Road (NZTM 1778000mE 5893600mN); and
 - (b) the Mangapū Stream Bore (Reference HUN 14/8, AC Bore ID29379) located adjacent to Mangapū Stream, at Hunua Quarry, Papakura (NZTM 1776740mE 5893650mN).
170. The total daily abstraction of groundwater from the Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (HUN14/8), including groundwater inflow to the sump must not exceed 5,820 m³/day averaged over any seven (7) consecutive days. The water take and use from these sources must not exceed 2,610m³/d when averaged over any seven (7) consecutive days.
171. The total annual abstraction of groundwater from the Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (HUN14/8), including groundwater inflow to the sump must not exceed 2,124,300 m³ averaged over the twelve month period commencing 1 June and ending 31 May of any year. The water take and use from these sources must not exceed 952,650 m³ when averaged over the same twelve month period.
172. Groundwater levels within the Symonds Hill Pit sump must not be drawn down below a reduced level of 50 metres below mean sea level (i.e. RL - 50m).

Technical review at intermediate drawdown steps

173. Reduction in groundwater levels must be carried out in steps. The groundwater level in the Symonds Hill Pit site at the first step must be not lower than RL25 metres, the second step not lower than RL-5 metres and the third step not lower than RL-30 metres

174. A Technical Review must be undertaken no less than 3 months prior to commencing each of the two successive steps of dewatering identified in Condition 174. The Review must include an analysis of monitoring data, a comparison of actual groundwater level values to predicted values, and an assessment of any implications these results may have for on-going management of any actual or potential adverse effects as a consequence of dewatering. The Technical Review must provide a more detailed analysis and interpretation of monitoring data than the Annual Monitoring Report required in accordance with Condition 67. The Consent Holder must forward the Technical Review to the Council within one (1) month of the completion of the Review.

Advice Note: If the Technical Review shows that the effects of the activity are greater than predicted in the application and that monitoring and mitigation provisions of this consent are not adequate for the scale of effects, then Council may review the consent conditions in accordance with the provisions of Condition 70.

Monitoring Bore Construction & Maintenance

175. The Consent Holder must, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Council-AC, maintain the monitoring bores specified in **Schedule A** to this consent.
176. The GMCP must provide a monitoring bore replacement schedule for those bores that are currently screened above the predicted drawdown or the 'Envelope of effects'. The schedule must provide an associated trigger for the commencement of drilling replacement bores to ensure there is no disruption to groundwater level monitoring.
177. The monitoring bores specified in **Schedule A** must be maintained. In the event of:
- (a) any of the monitoring bores being destroyed;
 - (b) becoming inoperable;
 - (c) the water level ~~being or~~ dropping ~~below~~ to within 5 metres of the bottom of the bore; or
 - (d) the bore landowner not allowing access;

the bore must be substituted with another constructed, or otherwise identified as suitable, with the written approval of AC. For an existing private bore, the substitute bore may be an existing Winstone series monitoring bore. Access to the bore locations must be maintained for sampling, monitoring and compliance purposes

178. The Consent Holder must ensure that provision is made at the top of the wellhead of the bores specified in **Schedule B A** so that:
- (a) a probe can be lowered vertically into the bore between the riser tubes and casing to measure the static water level in the bore. The probe hole must be maintained to the specific dimensions and in working order at all times; and
 - (b) a sample of water can be taken from the bore for water quality analysis

Advice note: Clause (a) of this condition can be achieved by having an access hole of at least 2 centimetres in diameter ~~at in~~ the top plate of the bore and by having an access tube of at least 2 centimetres internal diameter extending from the top of the bore to the

submersible pump. In order to keep out foreign matter, the hole should be fitted with an easily removed plug.

179. The elevations of the top of casings and the NZ Transverse Mercator map reference of each bore in Schedule A and any replacement bore must be measured and recorded to an accuracy of ~~0.01~~ 0.03 metres and 2 metres respectively. These measurements must be undertaken within three months of the completion of construction of any new or replacement bore. The coordinates, elevation, water quality analysis, water level, construction details and stratigraphic log must be forwarded to Council and included in an updated GMCP.
180. In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with condition 184 is greater than seasonal variation + 10 metres in Glasgow monitoring bore ID 21474 (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of condition 177) then monitoring bores HUN12/7U and HUN12/7L must be constructed as described in Schedule A (screen interval and geological formation), subject to obtaining any necessary consents and landowner approvals. In the event that landowner approvals for bores is not forthcoming, the Consent Holder must liaise with the Council. Any alternative location for a proposed monitoring bore without landowner approval must proceed only if agreed in writing with the Council.
181. Monthly monitoring of bores ID 1218 and 20013 must recommence in the event that groundwater drawdown is detected in bore HUN12/4U or HUN12/4L, and monthly monitoring of bores ID 421 and 21817 must recommence in the event that groundwater drawdown is detected in bore HUN12/8U or HUN12/8L. Monitoring in these private bores is subject to access being available otherwise requirements under condition 177 apply.

Water Monitoring Conditions

182. The Consent Holder must:

- (a) maintain on the outlet of the pump for Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (re HUN 14/8, AC Bore ID29379) a meter which measures the total quantity of water being taken;
- (b) maintain on the outlet of the pump/pipeline for Mangapū Stream and Waipokopu Stream flow augmentation a meter which measures the total quantity of water being discharged for augmentation purposes.
- (c) read the meter at 15-minute intervals and electronically provide to the Council-AC daily records of the measurements by the end of the next day (unless otherwise agreed by the Council), from the date of commencement of this consent in accordance with the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020; and
- (d) ensure the water meters s-is are capable of measuring to an accuracy of at least plus or minus 5% and it is to display to at least 1 cubic metres. The meter must be installed to the manufacturer's specifications and to the satisfaction of the Council-AC and must be

maintained to the specific requirements and in working conditions at all times.

- (e) The augmentation flow water meters must be connected to a data logger with at least six months data storage. The continuous data must include augmentation flow water volume and/or water meter readings. The logged data, for the specified sites above in this condition must be submitted to the Council quarterly in accordance with Condition 67.
 - (f) The installation and maintenance of data loggers and associated electronic devices must be performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and to New Zealand Quality Standard ISO 4064 and to the satisfaction of the Council. The augmentation flow water meter and data logger and associated devices must be operative with uninterrupted power source or backup power source or backup data storage at all times.
183. The Consent Holder must submit a certificate of confirmation to the Council, within one month of meter installation and subsequently at intervals of not greater than five years thereafter, that the meters installed in accordance with Condition 182 above have been verified as accurate in situ, by a person who is suitably qualified.

Advice Note: The meters, their verification and evidence of the accuracy, must be in accordance with the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020.

Monitoring

184. The Consent Holder must:

- (a) measure and record water levels in the bores listed in **Schedule A** (or use best endeavours with respect to the private bores 830, 20013, 20479, and 21474 (Glasgow bore)) at monthly intervals from the date of commencement of this consent;
 - (b) measure and record the water level from the top of the casing to the nearest 0.01 of a metre (i.e. the nearest centimetre). The bores operated by the Consent Holder should ~~must~~ not have been pumped for at least 24 hours prior to the water level measurement being taken; and
 - (c) keep records of each date and corresponding water level for each bore.
185. The Consent Holder must measure the rate at which groundwater is diverted into the Symonds Pit Sump at annual intervals. The flow rate must be measured by monitoring and recording the water level in the quarry pit sump over a period of no less than five consecutive days. The measurements must be made during dry weather conditions with appropriate measures taken to quantify the sources of inflow into the Symonds Pit Sump in particular groundwater inflows.

186. Rainfall must be measured on working days and record kept of each date and corresponding rainfall measurement. These records for the preceding quarter must be submitted to the Council in accordance with Condition 67.

~~When the Symonds Pit Sump intercepts the regional groundwater table, the Consent Holder must:~~

~~(a) collect, have analysed and record the results of a water sample from the sump at annual intervals when the rate of groundwater inflow is measured as per Condition 169 above; and~~

~~(b) collect and analyse the sample in accordance with APHA "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (latest Edition) or the equivalent as approved in writing by the Council, and against the following parameters:~~

~~i. — pH~~

~~ii. — Conductivity at 250C (m/Sm)~~

~~iii. — Potassium (K)~~

~~iv. — Chloride (Cl)~~

~~v. — Silica (SiO₂)~~

~~vi. — Sulphate (SO₄)~~

~~vii. — Total Alkalinity (CaCO₃)~~

~~viii. — Total Hardness (CaCO₃)~~

~~ix. — Sodium (Na)~~

~~x. — Boron (B)~~

~~xi. — and any other parameters required to obtain an ion balance for the sample of between 95 and 105%.~~

187. The Consent Holder must include the records required under Conditions 184 – 185 above in the Quarterly and Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 67. The records must include details of the measurement procedure employed, records of rainfall prior to and during the measurement, and the time and corresponding water level measurements within the Symonds Pit Sump.

188. That the Consent Holder must measure and record flows at each of the gauging sites on Mangapū Stream in **Schedule B**, or an alternative location approved in writing by the Council-AC having considered accessibility and the sustainability of each location for stream flow measurement. The flow must be measured during dry weather conditions twice per year within the period commencing 1 January and ending 30 April. All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the National Environmental Monitoring Standards - Water Level v4.0.1 October 2025 (or subsequent versions thereafter ~~All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the Hydrologists Field Manual, Fenwick, J, DSIR 1991 or any subsequent replacement~~, or as agreed in writing with the Council-AC.

189. That the Consent Holder must measure and record flows at each of the three gauging sites on Waipokapū Stream in **Schedule C**. The monitoring must be carried out twice per

year. The flow must be measured during dry weather conditions within the period commencing 1 January and ending 30 April of each year. All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the National Environmental Monitoring Standards - Water Level v4.0.1 October 2025 (or subsequent versions thereafter) ~~All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the Hydrologists Field Manual, Fenwick, J, DSIR 1991 or any subsequent replacement~~, or as agreed in writing with AC.

190. The Consent Holder must:

- (a) collect, have analysed and record the results of a water sample from the production bore HUN14/8 and the Symonds Hill Sump at annual intervals; and
- (b) collect and analyse the sample in accordance with APHA "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (latest Edition) or the equivalent as approved in writing by the Council, and against the following parameters:
 - i. pH
 - ii. Conductivity at 25°C (m/S_m)
 - iii. Potassium (K)
 - iv. Chloride (Cl)
 - v. Silica (SiO₂)
 - vi. Sulphate (SO₄)
 - vii. Total Alkalinity (CaCO₃)
 - viii. Total Hardness (CaCO₃)
 - ix. Sodium (Na)
 - x. Boron (B)
 - xi. and any other parameters required to obtain an ion balance for the sample of between 95 and 105%.

191. That the Consent Holder must include records required under Condition 189 above in the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 67. The records must include details of the method, dates and times of the gauging procedure employed, all measurements taken and flow calculations.

192. That the Consent Holder must ensure that the records collected under Conditions 184 – 191 (inclusive) for the preceding quarter must be submitted to AC by no later than 10 working days after 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November each year, and as part the Annual Report required by Condition 67.

Contingency Conditions

193. Any adverse effects caused by the diversion and taking of groundwater at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore authorised by this consent on the Taitaia Stream, Slippery Creek, Hays Stream, Symonds Stream and Waihoihoi Stream (including effects on baseflows, stream habitat quality and space, water temperature and dissolved oxygen concentration) must be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Flows in Mangapu (Symonds) and Waipokopu (Hays) Streams must be augmented as required by conditions of this consent.
194. A correlation must be prepared for the purpose of quantifying the specific discharge for the mean annual low flow (MALF) of all the gauging stations (including the diversion stream (Diversion-1 after Stage 2). The flow correlation must relate to the natural stream flow data collected in accordance with the requirements of the conditions of this consent, for the period since data commenced and ending 30 April each year, with concurrent flows at the the Council-AC Mangawheau Stream flow site at Aldridge Road, Hunua (site number 08529) and any other relevant site as required in writing by the Council-AC. The correlation graphs, values for r^2 , y intercept, slope, regression expression and MALF for all stations must be completed, interpreted and submitted to AC as part of the Annual Report required by Condition 67.
195. In the event that more than 5% drop in the recognised MALF of the gauging stations on Mangapū Stream, Waipokapū Stream and the diverted stream, the Consent Holder must augment flows upstream of the following stations:
- a) Waipokapū Stream (Downstream Site),
 - b) Mangapū Stream (RL 55 Site),
 - c) Mangapū Stream (Upstream-2 Site),
 - d) Mangapū Stream (Diversion-1 Site),
- and the diverted Stream (Upstream-2/Diversion-1 Site) ~~The augmentation must be done~~ at a constant rate by at least the maximum difference between the MALF and the average specific discharge flow for each station in a way to compensate for any loss of flow. The required augmentation rates for each station must-should be presented in the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 67.
196. Where the specific discharge measured at the Upstream site (i.e. Mangapū Stream Upstream-2 or Waipokapū Stream Upstream falls more than 5% below its established MALF, the reduction must be attributed to drought conditions. In such circumstances, the augmentation requirement for any downstream site must be adjusted proportionally to reflect the natural reduction in flow. The adjusted augmentation flow to be maintained at any downstream site must be the downstream site's MALF reduced by the same percentage by which the upstream site's current flow falls below its MALF.

Advice Note: For example, if the upstream reference site flow is recorded at 70% of its

MALF (a 30% reduction due to drought), the Consent Holder must only be required to augment the downstream site to 70% of MALF.

197. If insufficient data has been collected to meet the requirements of Conditions 193 – 196, then the commencement date of the augmentation flows can be changed following receipt of written confirmation from the Council-AC.
198. The Consent holder may, following receipt of written confirmation from AC, change the augmentation rate if the monitoring, as required by this consent or any additional flow gauging identifies that augmentation flows are excessive or insufficient.

Augmentation Water Quality Monitoring

199. The Consent Holder must measure and record water temperature and dissolved oxygen concentration at the following specified sites:
- (a) In the augmentation flow discharge to Symonds-Mangapu Stream and Hays-Waipokopu Stream; and
 - (b) In the receiving Symonds-Mangapu Stream and Hays-Waipokopu Stream, immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge points.

200. The monitoring required by Condition 199 must be undertaken:

- (a) At two-weekly intervals; and
- (b) Whenever an augmentation flow discharge has been occurring for at least one hour.

Measurements ~~shall~~ must be completed within the period commencing 1 November and ending 31 May each year, at approximately the same time on each day of recording.

Water temperature must be measured to an accuracy of ± 0.5 degrees Celsius.

Dissolved oxygen concentration ~~shall~~ must be measured to an accuracy of ± 0.2 milligrams per litre.

201. All monitoring activities under Conditions 199 - 200, including bore purging, sample bottle selection and filling, sample transport and handling, laboratory measurements, data processing, and quality assurance, must be undertaken in accordance with NEMS or an equivalent standard approved in writing by AC.
202. Following commencement of augmentation, the receiving environment must meet the following criteria:
- (a) The water temperature of Symonds Stream and Hays Stream below the augmentation flow discharge point ~~shall~~ must be equal to or less than the water temperature above the discharge point; and
 - (b) The dissolved oxygen concentration below the discharge point ~~shall~~ must be equal to or greater than 6 milligrams per litre.
203. The obligation to measure dissolved oxygen concentration in accordance with Condition 199 may be dispensed with at the Council AC's discretion, provided the Council receives technical information demonstrating that the dissolved oxygen concentration below the

discharge point has consistently been equal to or greater than six 6 milligrams per litre over the previous two years. This information ~~shall~~ must include measurements on at least three days when the published maximum Auckland air temperature is equal to or greater than 25°C.

204. Monitoring at two-weekly intervals must recommence upon written instruction from AC in the event of a material change in the augmentation flow source or pumping system.

If monitoring required by Condition 182 identifies an increase in the parameters listed in Condition 185 caused by the exercise of this consent, the consent holder must prepare and submit to the Council a mitigation plan outlining mitigation measures to be implemented to address such effects.

205. That the Consent Holder must, in the event of the abandoning of work on-site, first take adequate steps to ensure that flows in Mangapū Stream meet the requirements of this consent at all times.

Mitigation of sudden loss of water supply, bore interference or Stream flow depletion

206. The Council (or nominated Council staff acting on the Council's behalf) may notify the Consent Holder (or their appointed representative) by way of phone (in person, voicemail or text message) or in writing (by email, fax or post) of a new or repeat claim of sudden loss of water supply, bore interference or stream flow depletion.

- (a) The loss may be from a bore or spring at any site within the area defined by the outer perimeter of the Inferred Drawdown Zones, plus 600 metres to the west of the 30-70 metre zones. The loss may be from a stream at any site within the area defined by the outer perimeter of the Inferred Drawdown Zones; plus Hays, Symonds and Waihoihoi Streams westward to their confluence with Slippery Creek. The Inferred Drawdown Zones are as shown on Figure 20 of the report "Hunua Quarry Development: Groundwater Effects Assessment" Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd, 30 March 2026.
- (b) the Consent Holder (or their appointed representative) must, within twelve (12) hours of the notification of claim, contact the claimant and investigate the claim of sudden loss of water supply and must offer an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan to the claimant unless in the written opinion of the Council received within twenty four (24) hours of the claim, it is unreasonable to do so on the available evidence;
- (c) the Consent Holder must, within twenty four (24) hours of the notification of a claim, report in writing to the Council, the results of the investigation, the steps that have been and are to be taken in response, and whether these steps have been agreed with the claimant;
- (d) the Emergency Water Supply Action Plan must be ready to be implemented within two (2) working days of the report to the Council, unless agreed otherwise by the Council by way of phone or in writing on the basis of the Consent Holders investigations;
- (e) the requirement for an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan and any consequent action may be cancelled in the event that the Council is satisfied that the loss of water

is not caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Hunua Quarry.

Mitigation of effects on bores identified in the application

207. In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with Conditions of this consent is greater than seasonal variation + 5 metres in any of the Ponga Road monitoring bores HUN12/1L, HUN12/2L and ID 830 listed in Schedule A (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of this consent) then the Consent Holder must investigate the cause and, if caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan with the occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of affected deep greywacke aquifer bores with Auckland Council bore ID numbers 830, 4313, 20141 and 20255.
208. In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with Conditions of this consent is greater than seasonal variation + 5 metres in any of the Papakura- Clevedon Road monitoring bores HUN12/4L, ID 1216, and ID 20013 listed in Schedule A (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of Condition 2019) then the Consent Holder must investigate the cause and, if caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan with the occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of affected deep greywacke aquifer bores with Auckland Council bore ID numbers 5421, 20479 and 21368.
209. In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with Conditions of this consent is greater than seasonal variation + 5 metres in any of the Basal Waitemata monitoring bores WA3U and WA5U listed in Schedule A (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of Condition 2019) then the Consent Holder must investigate the cause and, if caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan with the occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of affected Basal Waitemata aquifer bores with Auckland Council bore ID numbers 4251, 4271, 5005, 4999, 4320, 20496 and 20497
210. To determine whether groundwater drawdown in a monitoring bore has been caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, and/or whether a private bore is affected, the Consent Holder must provide relevant information to the Council, including a review of bore static water level records (including any measured by the Consent Holder), seasonal variation in water levels, bore operating water level (during normal pumping) and the specific capacity record of the bore.

Mitigation of claim of bore interference or spring/stream flow depletion

211. If required in writing by the Council, the Consent Holder must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan in agreement with the Council and any bore owner or user, or stream user or spring user if in the Council's opinion based on the investigation and reporting required and completed in accordance with conditions of this consent, the bore stream or spring has, or is likely to have, been affected by drawdown of groundwater at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore.

Water supply mitigation plan

212. Subject to any landowner accepting an offer made in accordance with the requirement of conditions of this consent, a Water Supply Mitigation Plan must be developed and submitted to the Council and owner or user within 14 days of the Council's written requirement, for review by the Council and owner, and written approval of the owner or user, and any approved Plan implemented within 14 days of the owner or user's written approval. The Council will advise the Consent Holder in writing if any aspects of the Water Supply Mitigation Plan are considered to be inconsistent with achieving compliance with the conditions of this consent. Offers of mitigation may include but not be limited to:
- (a) Lowering a pump;
 - (b) Replacing a pump;
 - (c) Deepening a bore;
 - (d) Providing a new bore; and
 - (e) Providing an alternative equivalent water supply.
213. Any development and implementation of an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan or a Water Supply Mitigation Plan in response to a claim of sudden loss of water supply, groundwater drawdown, a claim of bore interference, or a claim of stream or spring flow depletion in accordance with the requirements of Conditions 206 to 212 inclusive must not prevent the Consent Holder being required in writing by the Council, to offer to develop and implement a new subsequent Water Supply Mitigation Plan for the same bore owner or user, or stream or spring user should similar conditions or circumstances arise in the future.

Hays Creek dam and reservoir

214. If Watercare Services Limited (WSL) notifies the Consent Holder and the Council that either WSL's or the Consent Holder's monitoring indicates that the drawdown authorised by this consent is having a potential adverse effect on the dam structure, the yield from the reservoir, or the stream flows, the Consent Holder must, within one month, commission an independent expert mutually agreed with WSL to review the relevant monitoring data, and, if the expert considers it necessary, procure further data, to enable a report to be prepared by the expert forthwith. The report is to state whether or not the potential adverse effects at WSL's facilities or the variations in WSL or the Consent Holder's monitoring information are

a result of the dewatering authorised by this consent. If the report states that the dewatering is:

- (i) not causing the adverse effect or not causing the variation in monitoring information, no further action will be required of the Consent Holder; or
- (ii) likely to be causing the adverse effect or causing the variation in monitoring information, the Consent Holder must, in consultation with the Council and WSL, identify options for avoiding, remedying or mitigating the potential adverse effects, and implement the method that represents the best practicable option for doing so.

Ground settlement Contingency condition

215. In the event that groundwater drawdown is such that monitoring bore HUN12/8U on Hunua Road equals or exceeds the trigger value in Schedule A then:

- (a) The Consent Holder must cease any further drawdown at the Symonds Hill Pit and within seven (7) days must notify the Council in writing and by telephone of the exceedance of trigger levels. Drawdown must not recommence without the Council's written approval;
- (b) The Consent Holder must in consultation with the Council, engage an expert or experts at the Consent Holder's cost to implement a review of and report on the groundwater drawdown data and the conceptual groundwater model;
- (c) If the review and report at (b) determines that a recommencement of drawdown at the quarry is likely to draw down groundwater in materials west of the Drury Fault, then the potential effects of drawdown induced ground settlement west of the fault must also be assessed by an appropriate expert, acceptable to the Council, at the Consent Holder's cost; and
- (d) Should the Consent Holder wish to recommence drawdown and seeks the Council's approval under (a) following the review and report at (c), the Council, on a reasonable interpretation of the reviews findings, may require the Consent Holder to first design and implement a monitoring and contingency plan to the Council's satisfaction, that will protect any potentially affected buildings and structures from adverse differential settlement.

Schedule A – Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels							
Bore	Map Reference NZTM	Collar Elevation RL(m)	Screen Interval RL(m)	Depth GW (m, RL) Sept 2025	Formation	Screen Length (m)	Drawdown Trigger Values (m, RL)
HUN12/1U	1777118 / 5892865	149.76	135.8 – 129.8	141.42	Greywacke	6	130.21
HUN12/1L	1777122 / 5892866	149.80	<u>17.8-5.8</u>	<u>45.72</u>	Greywacke	12	-66
HUN12/2U	1778103 / 5891943	258.79	226.7-220.7	243.45	Greywacke	6	224.96
HUN12/2L	1778104 / 5891939	259.008	99.5 – 87.5	179.77	Greywacke	12	55.1
HUN12/3U	1776392 / 5895751	100.43	51.2-45.2	58.52	Waitemata	6	43.02
HUN12/3L	1776395 / 5895750	100.53	-30.5- -36.5	28.99	Greywacke	6	-95.2
HUN12/4U	1777313/ 5897789	73.71	44.7-38.7	42.96	Waitemata	6	38.21
HUN12/4L	1777311/ 5897785	73.34	11.5 – 0.5	55.68	Greywacke	12	20
HUN12/5U	1775995 / 5894949	45.63	27.6 – 20.6	28.64	Waitemata	6	18.51
HUN12/5L	1775991 / 5894948	45.72	-46.8 – - 2.8	30.54	Greywacke	6	-96
HUN12/6U	1776022 / 5891368	55.67	34.7 – 31.7	35.94	Greywacke	6	28.43
HUN12/6L	1776025 / 5891369	55.86	12.9 – 0.9	34.12	Volcanics	12	27.14

HUN12/7U	1780450 / 5893900	181	30m below ground level		Greywacke	NA x + SV	TBC
HUN12/7L	1780450 / 5893900	181	TBC		Greywacke	NA x + SV	TBC
HUN12/8U	1775555 / 5894902	27.39	22.4 – 19.4	24.56	Scoria / Alluvium	3	21.37
HUN12/8L	1775559 / 5894905	27.44	6.4 - 0.4	22.26	Basalt / Scoria	+6	19.83
HUN05/2L	1778799 / 5894587	142.16	7.16 – 1.16	124.42	Greywacke	+6	6.2
830	1776103 / 5893220	62.12	-3 – -3.4	48.37	Greywacke	31	-66
<u>20013</u>	<u>1776109/ 5898810</u>	<u>39.83</u>	<u>-26.2 - -147.9</u>	<u>25.62</u>	<u>Greywacke</u>	<u>121.7</u>	
<u>1218</u>	<u>1775614 5898253</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>-7.8 - -51.0</u>	<u>27.0</u>			
<u>421</u>	<u>1775479 5892910</u>	<u>31.59</u>	<u>-4.4 - -28.4</u>	<u>13.85</u>	<u>Volcanic</u>		
<u>21817</u>	<u>1775198 5892910</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>-10.5 - -32.0</u>	<u>13.71</u>	<u>Volcanic</u>		
20479	1776578 / 5896896	127.11	44.3 – 9.7	43.92	Greywacke	34.6	9
21474 (Glasgow)	1779246 / 5894408	194.72	123.2 – 93.3	159.7	Greywacke	29.9	153.19
HUN25/1L	1777654/ 5893543	108.6	1.6 – -4.4	57.1	Greywacke	6	-58
<u>HUN25/1U</u>							

Advice Notes:

- (a) Bore coordinates are based on the survey results following the drilling of the bores set out in the Hunua Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan 2015 (GMCP).
- (b) Collar Elevation is also known as 'Bore Head Elevations'.
- (c) Drawdown Trigger Values are obtained from the Groundwater and Surface Water Effects Assessment.
- (d) Bores HUN12/7U and HUN12/7L to be drilled when the groundwater level drawdown in the Glasgow monitoring bore (21474) is greater than seasonal variation plus 10 metres (RL 148.19m).
- (e) TBC – means to be confirmed with Auckland Council after drilling in accordance with Conditions 15, and which takes account of physical and practicable access for construction and monitoring
- (h) SV – means seasonal variation defined by determining the 99% probability (2.58 times the standard deviation of the data) for the first 12 months of data collection. Data from a second 12 months of monitoring will be used to recalculate the natural groundwater range if the 95% confidence limits of the second 12 month monitoring data set overlap with the 95% confidence limits of the first 12 month monitoring data set.

Schedule B: Mangapū Stream Low Flow Gauging Sites

5894655	5894655	5894655
Upstream1 (Fork)	1777824	5893193
Upstream 2 (Bridge)	1778320	5893320

Diversion-1	1778094	5892968
Downstream	1777471	5893630
RL 55	1777174	5893528
Coal Mine Road	1776765	5893585
Kauri View Road	1776385	5893770
Ponga Road Culvert	1775495	5893690
61 Ponga Road (upstream)	1775090	5893410
61 Ponga Road (downstream)	1774550	5893030

Schedule C: Waipokopu Stream Low Flow Gauging Sites		
Gauging Site	Easting	Northing
Upstream Site	1778510	5894630
Downstream Site	1777902	5894655
RL40	1776264.88	5895491.45
Bridge Site	1775733	5894655 589491
RL 40 ¹	TBM	TBM
Advice note: (a) <i>RL 40 is the replacement for Downstream site in future, if required). should regional groundwater levels drop below RL65m at Downstream site. In order to provide for the augmentation initiation methodology, the consent holder must select at least one more additional gauging site above RL35m and below RL45m, within the Waipokopu Stream, to ensure at least two stream flow measurements are taken where there is expected to be an existing regional groundwater contribution to baseflow. The selection of the gauging site location(s) must include consultation with council. The location of the RL 40 to be advised as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The location of the RL 40 to be advised as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</i>		

PART F – SUBDIVISION CONSENT CONDITIONS – SUB60464056

The conditions in Part F relate to the subdivision consent for a boundary adjustment between Lot 6 DP152736 and Lot 2 DP115598 described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE.

Consent Lapse – Subdivision

216. This subdivision consent lapses five (5) years after the date of commencement of consent unless:
- (a) A survey plan is submitted to the Council-AC for approval under section 223 of the RMA before the consent lapses, and that plan is deposited within three years of the approval date in accordance with section 224 of the RMA; or
 - (b) An application under section 125 of the RMA is made to the Council-AC to extend the period after which the consent lapses and the AC grants an extension.

Section 223 Requirements

217. The Consent Holder must submit to the Council-AC for approval under section 223 of the RMA, a survey plan of the approved subdivision. The survey plan must show all easements and any amalgamation conditions, and be in accordance with the approved subdivision plan, and include the following:
- (a) The right(s)-of-way and services easements over parts of Lot 2, must be included in a memorandum of easements endorsed on the survey plan and must be created, granted or reserved as necessary. The Consent Holder must meet the costs for the preparation, review, and registration of the easement instruments on the relevant records of title.

Advice Note

No conditions are recommended under Section 224 for this boundary adjustment subdivision.

Amalgamation Condition

218. Pursuant to section 220(1)(b)(i) of the RMA, Lot 2 must be transferred to the owners of Lot 2 DP 125598 (NA99C/513) and one record of title must be issued to include both parcels.

Section 224 Requirements

~~The application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA must be accompanied by certification from a suitably qualified and experienced surveyor or engineering professional that all the conditions of subdivision consent Reference SUB have been complied with, and identify all those conditions that have not been complied with and are subject to the following:~~

- ~~(a) a consent notice to be issued in relation to any conditions of this consent to which section 221 applies.~~

- ~~(b) a bond, as required by conditions of this consent, to be entered into by the subdividing owner in compliance with the relevant conditions of this subdivision consent.~~
- ~~(c) a completion certificate has been issued in relation to any conditions to which section 222 applies.~~

PART G – CHANGES TO CONDITIONS OF RESOURCE CONSENT 8730

(Council ref. LUC60105191-A)

Note: deletions to existing conditions are shown ~~crossed-out~~, and additions are shown underlined.

General Accordance:

1. That the vegetation removal and associated revegetation activities shall be undertaken in general accordance with the information provided in the land use consent application dated 26 April 2007 (including plans and further information ~~provided~~ and the plan "Section 127 Variation – Covenant Replacement Areas" prepared by Boffa Miskell, dated 30 March 2026) and information presented at the Council resource consent hearing, except as amended by the conditions of this consent. This shall also include any other plan referred to in the conditions of this consent.

Lapsing of Consent:

2. Pursuant to Section 125(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 this land use consent shall lapse 30 years from the date resource consent is granted, unless the consent is given effect to prior to that date, or an application to extend the period after which the consent lapses is granted by the Papakura District Council.

Vegetation Removal:

3. The area of vegetation removed from the land shall at no time exceed the area of vegetation that is required to be planted by the conditions of this consent. On request or at the completion of each calendar year, the consent holder shall provide information to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) detailing the extent of vegetation that has been removed and subsequent revegetation that has taken place.
4. In planning and carrying out any removal of revegetation, the consent holder shall take all reasonable steps to avoid such removal during the nesting season (September - February) in areas known or likely to contain nesting sites for kereru (native pigeon), including, where appropriate, steps to deter nesting in the areas intended to be cleared during the next season. The consent holder shall advise the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) of such steps intended to be taken prior to 31 August each year.
5. ~~Deleted That no vegetation shall be removed from the area identified as Vegetation Area 22 within the application documents, until it has been confirmed in writing by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) that Council is satisfied that conditions 11 and 12 below have been complied with.~~
6. ~~Deleted That no vegetation shall be removed within 30 metres of the legal boundary of Lot 1 DP 60065, or within 40 metres of this boundary where it coincides with a natural watercourse, as measured in plan view ("vegetation protection buffer areas"). For information purposes, the indicative boundary of Lot 1 DP 60065 and the general location of the vegetation protection buffer areas are shown on Plan AD5120-200 Revision B (09/10/09).~~

Revegetation Plantings:

7. The consent holder shall provide mitigation for the progressive loss of all vegetation that will be removed. The mitigation shall be through the provision of 39.9 hectares of indigenous forest and habitat comprising new and replacement planting or the enhancement of existing indigenous vegetated areas on the land shown on and the

plan "Section 127 Variation – Covenant Replacement Areas" prepared by Boffa Miskell, dated 30 March 2026 described as:

- ~~Pt Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua Lot 4 DP 105061~~
- ~~Lot 1 DP 120541~~
- ~~Lot 2 DP 115598~~
- ~~Lot 5 DP 152736~~
- ~~Lot 1 DP 109558~~

8. ~~Deleted All areas of revegetation shall be established prior to the commencement of vegetation removal activities in stage 5.~~
9. ~~Deleted That revegetation / enrichment planting of Area 1a (as shown on Figure 4.1 of the application documents) shall be undertaken to ensure that views of the wider landscape from Lot 4 DP 152736 are retained.~~
10. ~~Deleted That the consent holder shall undertake revegetation to provide replacement riparian margin habitat in the area identified on Plan WA RP1 as soon as practicable following the grant of resource consent.~~
11. ~~Deleted That the consent holder shall ensure that prior to the commencement of stage 4, revegetation has been undertaken to ensure that replacement habitat of at least 8 hectares has been established to sustain indigenous bird species (including NZ pigeon) displaced through the removal of Vegetation Area 22.~~
12. ~~Deleted Prior to the commencement of Stage 4, the consent holder shall provide a report from a suitably qualified person which confirms that the requirements of condition 11 above have been satisfied. No work shall commence on Stage 4 until confirmation has been received in writing from the manager resource consents (Papakura District Council) that condition 11 has been complied with to the satisfaction of the Council.~~
13. That revegetation plantings shall be undertaken to achieve the following outcomes:
 - (i) To be representative of the ecology of the surrounding indigenous vegetation and habitat in the area.
 - (ii) To be self supporting and sustainably viable in the long term without requirement for intensive management.
 - (iii) To create ecological links to other adjoining areas of indigenous vegetation.
 - (iv) To restore riparian vegetation to degraded stream margins within Pt Allotments 38 Parish of Hunua.
 - (v) To reduce potential threats to existing remnant vegetation and proposed revegetation areas from introduced weeds and animal pests.
14. That the consent holder shall undertake weed and animal pest control within the parcels of land described in conditions 7 ~~and the land subject to condition 6 above~~, including but not limited to existing remnant vegetation and proposed vegetation areas.
15. That conservation covenants pursuant to Section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 shall be put in place and registered over existing remnant areas of indigenous vegetation on the land that are not subject to vegetation removal activities, with the exception of land located within the quarry zone described as:
 - Pt Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua; and

- Lot 1 DP 60065 (~~excluding all of that land subject to condition 6 above~~).

Advice Note: In the event that application for subdivision consent under the Lots for Conservation Purposes, is made in the future for the Friedman Block (Pt Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua), the covenanting of indigenous vegetation as part of this application for resource consent, shall not negate the ability to subdivide under Rule 7.1.5.2.1 of the Operative Papakura District Plan, provided that it is demonstrated at the time of subdivision that the performance standards and assessment criteria of this rule are complied with.

16. That following the completion of replanting activities of the identified revegetation conservation covenants pursuant to Section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 shall be put in place and registered over these areas.

Advice Note: it is intended that the conservation covenants required by conditions 15 and 16 will be covered by one covenant document registered on the relevant certificates of title. As revegetation and remnant areas are covenanted it is considered that the relevant covenant areas will be added to a survey plan and the covenant documents amended to include any new covenant areas.

17. The consent holder shall be responsible for meeting all costs and expenses incurred by the Papakura District Council in the preparation, execution, completion, registration and monitoring of the covenants.

18. The conservation covenants required by conditions 15 and 16 shall include the following conditions:

(a) To not do, or allow to be done any of the following acts:

- (i) fell, remove, destroy or damage any indigenous vegetation without the prior written approval of the Manager - Resource Consents, Papakura District Council. The Manager - Resource Consents Council shall only give approval if the actions are necessary for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the covenant and / or for complying with the conditions of this consent and / or the conditions of Auckland Regional Council Permit 32151, Permit 34132, Permit 34129 and / or Permit 34131.
- (ii) introduce any substance injurious to any indigenous vegetation, or do anything that may prejudice the health of any indigenous vegetation
- (iii) carry out earthworks, remove soil rock or stone, or damage or destroy the natural environment or landscape amenity in any way
- (iv) store, dump, pile or place or allow to accumulate any rubbish or waste material of any kind
- (v) allow decaying vegetation, tree branches or substances of any kind to be deposited on or remain (except that naturally occurring from the indigenous vegetation)
- (vi) erect, place or construct any building, fence or other structure of any kind (other than stock proof fences around the perimeter of the land)
- (vii) take any action or do anything to cause deterioration of any natural flow or supply of any water course or recourse
- (viii) light any fires or allow any fires to spread.

- (b) To take reasonable steps to:
 - (i) prevent the introduction or spread of all exotic tree species, and noxious plants and weeds
 - (ii) promptly repair any damage to the indigenous vegetation caused by human intervention by replanting and reseedling using indigenous species
 - (iii) prevent erosion as far as practicable
 - (iv) exclude the general public
 - (c) To take all reasonable steps to eradicate nuisance, noxious and invasive species of flora.
 - (d) To take all reasonable steps to keep the conservation areas free from plant pests.
 - (e) As far as practicable to keep the conservation areas free from any cats, rats, possums, stoats, goats and other vermin and animal pests.
 - (f) To erect and maintain fences in good stock proof condition either along property or conservation area boundaries, or other alignments as necessary to exclude stock from any conservation areas.
 - (g) At the request of Council do all things reasonably necessary to give proper effect to the intent of the Council to protect the indigenous vegetation and the conservation area.
19. The penalty for breach of the conservation covenants required by conditions 15 and 16, as identified in any notice issued by Council shall be \$2,000.00 in respect of each and every breach or failure.
20. Prior to the removal of any vegetation authorised by this consent, the consent holder shall submit a vegetation clearance and vegetation management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person for approval by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). At a minimum this plan is to address:
- (i) achievement of conditions 7 - 16 above
 - (ii) the methodology (including identification of ecological indicators) to be used to confirm that condition 12 has been complied with
 - (iii) the programming of removal of vegetation
 - (iv) the nature and programming of revegetation to be undertaken (including timing, species, plant size and spacing, siting of species, extent and location of planting area)
 - (v) the nature of weed and/or animal pest control to be implemented (timing, extent, location, methods, monitoring)
 - (vi) consultation undertaken in the development of the management plan, particularly in relation to removal and revegetation in the vicinity of Middleton Road and adjacent to any riparian areas
 - (vii) the extent to which the outcomes of consultation have been incorporated into the management plan

- (viii) procedures to be put in place to maintain plantings and replace any failed plantings
- (ix) reporting of revegetation progress to residents' group on an annual basis
- (x) procedures for implementing, monitoring, review and amendment of the management plan.

Advice Note: The manager's approval will not be unreasonable withheld provided that all necessary / required information is provided and Council is afforded reasonable time able to undertake any further consultation or peer reviews as may be deemed necessary. It is expected that information may change over time and that the indicative schedule of vegetation clearance and management presented to the Council will need to be amended from time to time.

- 21. The consent holder shall ensure that all revegetation works are undertaken in general accordance with the vegetation management plan.
- 22. That monitoring of revegetated areas is to be undertaken and reported annually for the first five years to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long term health and sustainability is ensured without requirement for intensive management.

On the completion of the first five years of reporting, the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) may amend the required reporting period to be every two years if this is deemed at that time to be appropriate.

- 23. To ensure compliance with condition 22, the consent holder shall prepare and submit a monitoring programme for approval by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). At a minimum the monitoring programme shall address the following:
 - Establishment of performance / ecological indicators to monitor the ongoing management, development and long term health / sustainability of revegetated areas; and
 - Establishment of procedures to be followed in the event that the monitoring programme indicates revegetation is not being successful.

Lizard Relocation:

- 24. Prior to the commencement of vegetation removal activities the consent holder shall provide a plan to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) showing the location of protected native lizard habitat areas on the subject property.
- 25. That prior to the commencement of vegetation removal activities the consent holder shall submit a Lizard Relocation Plan prepared by a qualified and experienced herpetologist, in consultation with the Hunua Community Liaison Group and the Hunua Environmental Protection Society Incorporated, to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) for approval. This plan shall set out the procedures to be implemented in relocating native lizards and as a minimum shall set out:
 - The procedures to be followed to capture native lizards including the required weather conditions.
 - The methods and timing of vegetation clearance required to facilitate the capture of native lizards.

- The timeframe allowed for the capture of native lizards.
- The management techniques for captive lizards.
- The location(s) where captured lizards will be released.
- Any habitat preparation, including plant and pest control, that is needed to help ensure that the released lizards will survive in their new location(s).
- The post-release monitoring provisions to enable assessment and review of the relocation procedures, including the annual reporting of the number of Auckland Green Gecko captured, and relocated within identified relocation areas.
- A methodology for monitoring and reporting the relative abundance and population trends of Auckland Green Gecko at relocation release sites.
- The outcomes of any consultation undertaken including the names of parties consulted, their views on the Lizard Relocation Plan (including any specific areas of disagreement) and any changes made in response to consultation.

Advice Note: The manager's approval to the Lizard Relocation Plan will not be unreasonably withheld provided that all necessary/required information is provided and that Council is afforded reasonable time to undertake such further consultation or peer review which it may deem necessary.

26. No vegetation removal works in the areas identified on the plan required by condition 24 shall commence, until the consent holder is advised in writing by the Manager - Resource Consents (Papakura District Council) that Council is satisfied that the proposed locations for the release of captured native lizards are suitable for sustaining the protected species.

Advice Note" In ensuring compliance with this condition Council will liaise with Auckland Regional Council and Department of Conservation or their appropriately qualified delegates to confirm the suitability of habitat areas for the release of Auckland Green Gecko.

27. Prior to the capture and relocation of any protected native lizards the consent holder shall provide copies of any permissions obtained under the Wildlife Act 1953 to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). No capture of native lizards shall be permitted to commence until any such permission have been received by Council. The consent holder shall at the same time advise the established Community Liaison Group (CLG) (which consists of owners and occupiers of all premises within 500 metres of the site boundary, relevant community organisations such as the Hunua Environmental Protection Society Incorporated (HEPSI), Papakura District Council, and the ARC) of the granting of such permissions.

Weed and Pest Management Plan:

28. That the consent holder shall, prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance activities, submit a weed a pest management plan to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) for approval. This plan should include at a minimum:
- Details of the scale and type of pest control proposed.
 - Measures by which native forest birds and reptiles are to be protected from pests
 - Control programme for mustelids, feral cats, feral goats, deer and rodents (particularly during breeding seasons)

- Measures for the achievement of 3% possum Residual Trap-Catch (RTC) levels on an annual basis, and measures for the achievement of an average rate tracking tunnel index of 5% as measured over the period of rat control for that year
- Detailed integration with the pest control requirements in the vegetation management plan and the lizard relocation management plan

Noise Management:

29. That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities at or within 30 metres from any dwelling outside the Hunua Quarry Aggregate Resource Protection Area shall not exceed 55dBA (L10).
30. That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities at or within 30 metres from any dwelling established prior to 1 January 2001 outside the Quarry Effects Line shall not exceed 55dBA (L10).
31. That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities at or within 30 metres from any dwelling established after 1 January 2001 and located between the Hunua Quarry Aggregate Resource Protection Area and the Quarry Effects Line shall be managed in accordance with the protocol established between Papakura District Council and Winstone Aggregates as contained in registered encumbrance documents.
32. That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities and received at the quarry effects line identified on the planning maps shall not exceed 65dBA (L10).
33. That vegetation removal activities shall not be permitted on Sundays or public holidays.
34. That the hours of operation for vegetation removal activities Monday to Friday shall be 7am - 6pm.
35. That the hours of operation for vegetation removal activities on Saturdays shall be 7:30am - 4pm.
36. That noise emission levels shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of the NZS 6801:1991 Measurement of Sound and NZS 6802:1991 Assessment of Environmental Sound. Should Council adopt standards that supersede these standards they will be used in place of the standards above.
37. That prior to vegetation removal activities commencing the consent holder shall verify through on-site monitoring at source that the vegetation clearance equipment to be used have noise emissions which are able to comply with District Plan requirements. A verification report shall be provided to the Manager - Resource Consents (Papakura District Council). This equipment monitoring shall be required prior to the initial vegetation removal activities and then again only if the vegetation clearance equipment changes from that which was originally monitored. The consent holder shall provide the Manager - Resource Consents a vegetation clearance work programme which can be shared with the CLG.

Dust Management:

38. That the consent holder shall ensure that following vegetation removal activities and prior to quarrying activities commencing that all adequate measures are taken to control the emission of dust beyond the boundaries of the subject property. A dust management plan shall be submitted to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). This plan at a minimum shall address:
 - The procedures to be put in place to control the emission of dust nuisance from

earthworks associated with vegetation removal activities.

- The measure to be implemented in the event that objectionable levels of dust from vegetation removal activities are emitted beyond the boundaries of the subject property.

Advice Note: The plan required by condition 40 may be the Air Quality Management Plan required by Auckland Regional Council Air Discharge Permit 34130 provided that it includes the procedures and measures set out in the bullet points above.

Discovery of Archaeological Items:

39. That if subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during vegetation removal activities, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find and the historic places trust and the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) should be notified.
40. That in the event of any human remains being uncovered during vegetation removal activities, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find and the Historic Places trust, NZ Police, tangata whenua, and the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) should be notified.
41. In the event that any archaeological evidence or human remains are discovered, no works in the immediate vicinity of the find shall commence until the necessary statutory approvals under the Historic Places Act 1993 have been obtained and provided to Council or if not governed by that Act written confirmation is provided by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) that works may recommence.

Monitoring:

42. The consent holder shall pay to the Council a consent compliance monitoring charge of \$262 (including GST) plus any further monitoring charge or charges to recover the actual and reasonable costs that have been incurred to ensure compliance with the conditions of this consent.
43. The consent holder will be advised of any further monitoring charge or charges as they fall due. Such further charges are to be paid within one month of the date of invoice.
44. The consent holder is requested to notify Council, in writing, of their intention to begin vegetation clearance, a minimum of 14 days prior to commencement. Such notification shall be sent to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council).

Review of Conditions:

45. Pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Papakura District Council may review the conditions of this consent, by giving notice pursuant to Section 129 of the Act, two years after the date of the consent and not more frequently than two yearly intervals thereafter. The purpose of the review shall be:
 - (a) To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of consent, where it is appropriate to deal with such effects at a later stage.
 - (b) To deal with any other adverse environmental effect, which may arise from the exercise of the consent that was not readily apparent at the time resource consent was granted.
 - (c) To determine the effectiveness of the revegetation requirements of this consent, and assess any further requirements that may be necessary as a consequence of monitoring undertaken.

PART H – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY CONDITIONS

Note: the archaeological authority conditions in Part H covers works within the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown on the Site Plan for Archeological Authority attached to the Archaeological Management Plan).

Draft Conditions of Authority

- ~~1. Prior to the start of works within the archaeological monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the date when the work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts.~~

Start Work Notification

2. The Authority Holder must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the date when archaeological works will begin at least two working days before archaeological works start.
- ~~3. Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days before the start of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.~~

Site briefing

4. The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the Project are briefed on Site by the s45 approved person (who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf) prior to any works commencing. The briefing must include the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence (including stopping works and parties to notify).

During Works

5. The authority must be exercised in accordance with an Archaeological Management Plan attached to the substantive Fast-Track Approvals Act application. Any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

Tikanga

Archaeological work must be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Māori protocols agreed between the Authority Holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (relevant iwi).

In addition:

- a. The Authority Holder shall enable access for relevant iwi to any archaeological site encountered in order to undertake tikanga subject to any health and safety requirements.
- b. If any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are encountered, relevant iwi shall be informed to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the

Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.

- c. If any archaeological site is encountered and works modifying or destroying the archaeological site are undertaken, relevant iwi shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed under Condition 11 and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the section 45 Approved Person if required.

Kōiwi Discovery

If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all works must cease within 10 metres of the discovery. HNZPT, New Zealand Police, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be advised immediately. Any steps following must be undertaken in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2014) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.

- ~~6. Works that may affect archaeological sites in the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown in the “Site Plan for Archaeological Authority” attached to the Archaeological Management Plan must be monitored by the s45 approved person. The approved person may appoint a person to carry out monitoring on their behalf and in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan referred to in Condition 4.~~

Monitoring

Any earthworks within the archaeological monitoring areas identified in the AMP must be monitored by the section 45 Approved Person who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf.

7. Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this Authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current archaeological practice ~~and in accordance with the New Zealand Archaeological Association Code of Ethics.~~
- ~~8. In addition to any tikanga agreed between the authority holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, the following must apply:~~
- ~~(a) Access for mana whenua must be enabled in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.~~
- ~~(b) If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the New Zealand Police, and mana whenua must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2010) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.~~

- ~~(c) Mana whenua must be informed if any possible taonga are identified to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.~~
- ~~(d) Mana whenua must be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and give an opportunity to discuss them with the s45 approved person if required.~~

Annual Reporting

Annually from the date of archaeological works commencing until the report required under Condition 11 is submitted to HNZPT Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, the Authority Holder must submit to HNZPT a written report containing a summary of the progress of any archaeological works and any archaeological findings.

After Works

- ~~9. The authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area, within 2 working days of completion.~~
- ~~10. Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days after the finish of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.~~

Work Completion Notification

The Authority Holder shall advise HNZPT and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the completion of archaeological works within five working days of completion.

- ~~11. That annually from the date of issue of this authority, the authority holder must submit to the Heritage New Zealand regional Archaeologist and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, a written report containing the summary of the progress.~~

Completion of Archaeological Siteworks

- ~~12. Within 20 working days of the completion of on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, the Authority Holder shall ensure that:~~
~~the works within the archaeological monitoring area associated with this authority, NZAA Site Records must be updated in ArchSite based on current archaeological practice.~~
 - (a) an interim report completed to the satisfaction NZHPT, following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to NZHPT for inclusion in the NZHPT Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - (b) Site Record Forms are updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.
- ~~13. Within 20 working days of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area associated with this authority, the authority holder must ensure that an interim report completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and~~

following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

Archaeological Records

14. Within 12 months of the completion of ~~the works within the on-site~~ archaeological work monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that a final report, completed ~~to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and~~ following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is submitted emailed to ~~Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga NZHPT~~ for inclusion in ~~the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga NZHPT's~~ Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

Advice note: *Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to; the NZAA Central Filekeeper, Auckland Museum, AC Heritage Unit, and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.*

PART I – WILDLIFE PERMIT CONDITIONS

Authorised Activity

1. All works relating to lizard fauna, including capture, handling, marking and relocation must occur in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan submitted with the application.
2. The wildlife approval is for the capture, handling, and release of elegant gecko (*Naultinus elegans*), copper skink (*Oligosoma aeneum*), ornate skink (*O. ornatum*), forest gecko (*Mokopirirakau granulatus*) and Pacific gecko (*Dactylocnemis pacificus*), provided that best efforts are taken to avoid incidental deaths in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan.
3. The incidental killing of native lizards listed in Condition 2 above, is authorised, provided that best efforts are taken to avoid incidental deaths in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan.
4. This wildlife approval is valid for 10 years from the date of approval.

Lizard Capture and Handling

5. Lizards must only be handled by those people named in the Lizard Management Plan, or by others under the direct supervision of a SQEP.
6. Lizard capture, handling and relocation must only be undertaken between 1 October and 30 April when lizards are most active.
7. Capture and handling of lizards must involve only techniques that minimise the risk of infection or injury to the animal and must follow those described in the Herpetofauna inventory and monitoring toolbox <http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/biodiversity-inventory-and-monitoring/herpetofauna/>.
8. The DOC Operations Manager for Auckland must be contacted immediately [insert contact details] for further advice if lizard species other than those listed in Condition 2 above are located within the clearance area or within the release site.

Death of wildlife associated with salvage activities

9. If any lizards should die during the approved activities of catch, transfer or liberation, the Approval Holder must:
 - (a) inform the Auckland DOC Operations Manager [insert contact details] within 48 hours, chill the body if it can be delivered within 72 hours, or freeze the body if delivery will take longer than 72 hours; and
 - (b) send the body to Massey University Wildlife Post Mortem Service for necropsy OR as otherwise advised by the Auckland DOC Operations Manager, along with details of the animal's history; and
 - (c) pay for any costs incurred in investigation of the death of any lizard; and

- (d) if required by the DOC Operations Manager, cease the Authorised Activity for a period determined by the DOC Operations Manager.

Euthanasia

- 10. If any lizards are found injured as part of the Authorised Activity, the Approval Holder must contact the Project Ecologist to get advice on management of the lizard. Injured lizard(s) may be euthanised on recommendation of the Project Herpetologist or a veterinarian.

Reporting

- 11. A report summarising the salvage and relocation results must be prepared and submitted to DOC [Auckland Office, insert contact details] and permissionshamilton@doc.govt.nz within 30 working days from the completion date of the salvage. Specifically, this report will include:
 - (a) details and Results of lizard salvage and relocation work. Should native lizards be found, then the following will also be included in the report:
 - i. photos of lizard salvage methods utilised;
 - ii. photos of lizards captured (including photos of the salvage and relocation areas);
 - iii. a map showing the location of lizard upon capture and upon release;
 - iv. the species and number of any lizards detected, captured, and released, and
 - v. the results of all surveys and monitoring.
 - (b) descriptions of how lizard management activities outlined in the LMP were followed, including conditions detailed in the WAA permit and associated resource consent conditions;
 - (c) an Amphibian and Reptile Distribution Scheme (ARDS) card detailing information relating to captured lizards (also to be provided to herpetofauna@doc.govt.nz); and,
 - (d) a brief summary regarding the outcomes of the LMP, including any improvements/changes that should be implemented in future.

Costs

- 12. The Approval Holder must pay the Department of Conservation's standard charge-out rates for any staff time and mileage required to monitor compliance with this Approval and to investigate any alleged breaches of the terms and conditions of it.

Employees, Contractors, or Agents

13. Winstone Aggregates is responsible for the acts and omissions of its employees, contractors and agents.
14. Winstone Aggregates is liable under this Approval for any breach of its terms by employees, contractors, or agents, as if the breach were committed by Winstone Aggregates.
15. Where obligations bind more than one person, these obligations bind those persons jointly and separately.

DRAFT

PART J – COMPLEX FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTIVITY APPROVAL CONDITIONS

Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation plan

1. The objective of the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) by way of relocating native aquatic fauna prior to any works being undertaken within watercourses at the Site.

The AFSRP must include:

- (a) a description of the aquatic fauna values to be addressed by the AFSRP;
 - (b) plans identifying the locations where salvage of fish and kōura will be undertaken;
 - (c) procedures for pre-stream works site visits prior to any works commencing within any streams, with each site visit addressing at a minimum:
 - vi. the extent of works proposed;
 - vii. the timing and methods proposed for stream works;
 - viii. the methods proposed for fish salvage;
 - ix. monitoring methods;
 - x. locations for relocation sites;
 - xi. information necessary to inform the Relocation Event Salvage Plan;
 - (d) a description of the process for developing and content of Relocation Event Salvage Plans;
 - (e) a description of methods to be used for fish salvage activities;
 - (f) timeframes for the implementation of the AFSRP;
 - (g) procedures to ensure compliance with all other permits and approvals required for fish salvage activities;
 - (h) a description of how salvage and relocation actions will be monitored and reported, including timeframes, and measures of success;
 - (i) a process for review of the AFSRP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.
2. Any fish capture and relocation must occur prior to and during the dewatering of any watercourses.
 3. All pumps used to dewater the stream(s) must have a 3mm mesh screen to prevent fish from entering the pump.

Detailed design

4. During detailed design of the Project, the Dispensation Holder shall, to the extent practicable, follow food practice design standards as outlined in the NZ Fish Passage Guidelines Version 2.0 2024 in relation to the Dispensation. The Dispensation Holder shall set clear fish passage objectives and performance standards, incorporating appropriate design standards to provide passage for the target fish species that will be implemented in the final design of the Project.

Monitoring and reporting

5. A SQEP shall inspect all culverts and the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary to monitor fish passage success. Inspections shall be carried out one year, two years and four years following completion of construction. The Dispensation Holder shall provide inspection results to DOC annually by 30 June.
6. If, after the inspections at year one and year two the SQEP concludes that fish passage is unlikely to be provided by the four-year inspection without intervention, the SQEP shall recommend a range of methods and interventions to support the provision of fish passage. The Dispensation Holder shall implement the recommended methods and interventions, to the extent practicable.
7. Following completion of the year four inspection of the structures required under Condition 5, the SQEP shall assess whether the structures have adequately provided for fish passage. If the SQEP concludes fish passage has not been adequately provided for, the SQEP shall recommend a range of methods and interventions to support the provision of fish passage. The Dispensation Holder shall implement the recommended methods and interventions, to the extent practicable.

Advice Note: data collected as part of the inspections required to be undertaken by the Dispensation Holder should include, but may not be limited to, the data required by the Fish Passage Assessment Tool (NIWA 2025), so that data can be uploaded to the Fish Passage Assessment Tool database.

Appendix 4: Conditions Tracker

HUNUA QUARRY – CONSOLIDATED CONDITIONS TABLE

RESPONSE TO HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA

DATE: 17th June 2026

Column 1: Winstone's proposed condition		Column 2: NHZPT – Changes sought	Column 3 – Winstone's Response
<i>Note: Green cells indicate the condition wording is agreed between WA and NZHPT: no changes sought.</i> <i>Note: Orange cells indicate the condition wording has been changed by NZHPT (red text) but changes agreed by WA.</i> <i>Note: Red/pink cells indicate the condition wording has been changed by NZHPT (red text) but changes not agreed between WA and NZHPT and explains why.</i>			Comments in black text. Suggested tracked changes shown in text in column 1 in blue text with new text <u>underlined</u> and removed text struck through. New conditions are shown in new blue <u>underlined text</u> in a new row in the column.
PART H – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY CONDITIONS			
Note: the archaeological authority conditions in Part H covers works within the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown on the Site Plan for Archeological Authority attached to the Archaeological Management Plan).			
Draft Conditions of Authority			
1	Prior to the start of works within the archaeological monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the date when the work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts. <u>Start Work Notification</u> <u>The Authority Holder must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the date when archaeological works will begin at least two working days before archaeological works start.</u>	The changes reflect how the authority will be presented, if granted, through NZHPT's portal.	WA agrees to the changes.
2	Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days before the start of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.		
	<u>Archaeological Management Plan</u> <u>All works must be undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan prepared by Ellen Cameron titled “Archaeological Management Plan: Hunua Quarry, Auckland Prepared for Winstone Aggregates dated March 2026 (AMP).</u> <u>The Authority Holder may update the AMP by submitting the amended AMP in writing to HNZPT for its written approval.</u>		
3	<u>Site briefing</u> The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the Project are briefed on Site by the <u>section</u> 45 approved person (who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf) prior to any works commencing. The briefing must include the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and		

	contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovering of archaeological evidence (including stopping works and parties to notify).		
During Works			
4	The authority must be exercised in accordance with an Archaeological Management Plan attached to the substantive Fast Track Approvals Act application. Any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.	The changes reflect how the authority will be presented, if granted, through NZHPT's portal.	WA agrees to the changes.
	<u>Tikanga</u> Archaeological work must be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Māori protocols agreed between the Authority Holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (relevant iwi). <u>In addition:</u> a. The Authority Holder shall enable access for relevant iwi to any archaeological site encountered in order to undertake tikanga subject to any health and safety requirements. b. If any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are encountered, relevant iwi shall be informed to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met. c. If any archaeological site is encountered and works modifying or destroying the archaeological site are undertaken, relevant iwi shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed under Condition 11 and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the section 45 Approved Person if required.		
	<u>Kōiwi Discovery</u> If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all works must cease within 10 metres of the discovery. HNZPT, New Zealand Police, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be advised immediately. Any steps following must be undertaken in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2014) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.		
5	Works that may affect archaeological sites in the "Areas where archaeological monitoring is required" shown in the "Site Plan for Archaeological Authority" attached to the Archaeological Management Plan must be monitored by the s45 approved person. The approved person may appoint a person to carry out monitoring on their behalf and in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan referred to in Condition 4. <u>Monitoring</u> <u>Any earthworks within the archaeological monitoring areas identified in the AMP must be monitored by the section 45 Approved Person who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf.</u>		
6	Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this Authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current archaeological practice and in accordance with the New Zealand Archaeological Association Code of Ethics.		
7	In addition to any tikanga agreed between the authority holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, the following must apply:		

	(a) Access for mana whenua must be enabled in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety. (b) If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the New Zealand Police, and mana whenua must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2010) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties. (c) Mana whenua must be informed if any possible taonga are identified to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met. (d) Mana whenua must be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and give an opportunity to discuss them with the s45 approved person if required. Investigation Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this Authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current <u>accepted</u> archaeological practice and in accordance with the New Zealand Archaeological Association Code of Ethics.		
	Annual Reporting <u>Annually from the date of archaeological works commencing until the report required under Condition 11 is submitted to HNZPT the Authority Holder must submit to HNZPT, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, a written report containing a summary of the progress of any archaeological works and any archaeological findings.</u>		
After Works			
8	The authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area, within 2 working days of completion.	The changes reflect how the authority will be presented, if granted, through NZHPT's portal.	WA agrees to the changes.
9	Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days after the finish of the works within the archaeological monitoring area. Work Completion Notification <u>The Authority Holder shall advise HNZPT and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the completion of archaeological works within five working days of completion.</u>		
10	That annually from the date of issue of this authority, the authority holder must submit to the Heritage New Zealand regional Archaeologist and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, a written report containing the summary of the progress.		
11	Completion of Archaeological Siteworks Within 20 working days of the completion of <u>on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, the Authority Holder shall ensure that:</u> (a) <u>an interim report completed to the satisfaction NZHPT, following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to NZHPT for inclusion in the NZHPT Archaeological Reports Digital Library.</u>		

	(b) <u>Site Record Forms are updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.</u>		
12	Within 20 working days of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area associated with this authority, the authority holder must ensure that an interim report completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.		
13	<u>Archaeological Records</u> Within 12 months of the completion of the works within the on-site archaeological work monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that a final report, completed to the satisfaction of following the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is submitted emailed to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga NZPHT for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga NZHPTs Archaeological Reports Digital Library. Advice note: Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to; the NZAA Central Filekeeper, Auckland Museum, AC Heritage Unit, and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai-Waikohua and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.		

HUNUA QUARRY – CONSOLIDATED CONDITIONS TABLE

RESPONSE TO AUCKLAND COUNCIL

DATE: 18th June 2026

Column 1: Winstone's proposed condition		Column 2: Auckland Council – Changes sought	Column 3 – Winstone's Response
Note: Green cells indicate the condition wording is agreed between WA and AC: no changes sought. Note: Orange cells indicate the condition wording has been changed by AC (red text) but changes agreed by WA. Note: Red/pink cells indicate the condition wording has been changed by AC (red text) but changes not agreed between WA and AC and explains why.			Comments in black text. Suggested tracked changes shown in text in column 1 in <u>blue text</u> with new text <u>underlined</u> and removed text struck through. New conditions are shown in new blue <u>underlined text</u> in a new row in the column.
1	Except as provided for in the conditions below, the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with: (a) the information submitted with the Application; (b) the applicant's responses to section 67 FTAA requests for further information dated [insert date]; and (c) responses to section 51 reports and comments received in relation to the Project dated [insert date]; as referenced by AC under consent reference number [insert reference] and comprised of the following information (being documents, plans, drawings, reports, and management plans): ...	No change sought.	N/A
Inconsistency between information			
2	Where there is inconsistency between: (a) The information (being documents, plans, drawings, reports, and management plans) listed in Condition 1 above and the requirements of the conditions, the conditions must prevail; (b) The information lodged with the Application and any further information provided post lodgement, the most recent information must prevail; and (c) The draft management plans lodged with the Application and the Management or Monitoring Plans certified under the conditions, the requirements of the certified Management or certified Monitoring Plans must prevail.	No change sought.	N/A
Inconsistency between conditions			
	These consents are subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents and Specific Conditions that apply to particular activities. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of the Specific consents, the conditions of these consents prevail.	Request to address any differences or conflicts between the General and Specific Conditions.	WA agrees to the change, although notes that care has been taken to endeavor that such conflicts do not arise.
Information to be available			
3	A copy of these consents and any certified Management or certified Monitoring Plans must be kept onsite at all times that the works authorised by these consents are being undertaken and must be produced without unreasonable delay upon request from an officer of AC <u>the Council</u>.	Request not to use AC abbreviation throughout the conditions to ensure certainty and enforceability. Replace with the Council.	WA agrees to update the conditions accordingly.
Access to Site			

4	Access to the relevant parts of the Site must be maintained and be available at all reasonable times to enable officers of AC to carry out inspections, surveys, investigations, tests, measurements or take samples whilst adhering to the Consent Holder's health and safety policy and safety management plans.	No change sought.	N/A.
Lapse			
5	These consents lapse five years after the date of commencement of consent <u>they are granted</u> unless: (a) The consents are given effect to; or (b) An application under section 125 of the RMA is made to AC to extend the period after which the consents lapse, and the Council grants an extension.	Amend the wording to standard AC wording.	WA agrees to the change.
Monitoring charges and payment of Auckland Council costs			
6	The Consent Holder must pay AC an initial consent compliance monitoring charge of insert amount <u>\$3000</u> inclusive of GST. The Consent Holder must then pay all subsequent charges relating to the recovery of cost for the administration, monitoring and supervision of these consents fixed by the Council under section 36 of the RMA. <u>This includes meeting all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Auckland Council in the preparation, execution, completion, registration and monitoring of all the covenants (including at Meremere Quarry) required by Condition 129.</u>	Amend to include \$3000 as per Kings Quarry.	WA agrees to the \$3,000 initial consent compliance monitoring charge. WA also seeks to include wording to address the monitoring of covenants including at Meremere Quarry. This is to partly address concerns raised by Auckland Council's ecology expert regarding monitoring sites outside the Auckland region.
Community Liaison Group			
7	No later than 20 working days prior to the commencement of Construction, the Consent Holder must establish a Community Liaison Group (CLG) for the Project. The purpose of the CLG is to provide a regular forum through which the Consent Holder can provide information to, and receive feedback from, affected and interested parties on matters relating to the Project, including: (a) the programme and progress of Construction, Mineral Extraction Activities, rehabilitation, and other quarry activities authorised by these consents; (b) the results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with these consents; (c) complaints received by the Consent Holder that relate to the Project, and the actions taken in response to those complaints; and (d) proposed amendments to management or monitoring plans relevant to off-site effects, including the Quarry Management Plan and any amendments to it.	No change sought.	N/A
8	The Consent Holder must invite participation in the CLG from: (a) up to four representatives of owners and occupiers of properties within 500 metres of the Site boundary; (b) up to two nominated representatives of occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of, the bores identified in Schedule A to these consents; (c) one representative of AC; and (d) up to two representatives of the Consent Holder.	No change sought.	N/A
9	The CLG may appoint a chair from among its members. If a majority of the members other than the Consent Holder request an independent chair, the Consent Holder must, following consultation with AC, appoint and fund an independent chair.	No change sought.	N/A
10	The Consent Holder must:	No change sought.	N/A

	(a) convene meetings of the CLG at least every four months for the first two years following commencement of Construction, and at least every six months thereafter, or at such other frequency as may be agreed by the chair and the members of the CLG; (b) provide an agenda and relevant material to CLG members at least five working days before each meeting; (c) keep minutes of each meeting, including matters raised, responses given, and actions agreed, and circulate those minutes to CLG members within 10 working days after each meeting; (d) where requested in writing by the chair following a meeting, provide a written response within 10 working days to any matter reasonably raised by the CLG, including any action proposed or the reasons why no further action is proposed; and (e) meet the reasonable costs of venue hire, administration, and any independent chair.		
44	Advice Note: For the avoidance of doubt, the CLG is an advisory and consultative forum only and does not have any approval, certification or decision-making function under these consents.	This should be an advice note.	WA agrees as Condition 11 is not worded as an enforceable condition.
12	If fewer than three representatives other than the Consent Holder agree to participate in the CLG, the Consent Holder is not required to continue convening regular meetings, but must use reasonable endeavours to identify replacement representatives and must reconvene the CLG if requested by AC or by at least three eligible representatives.	No change sought.	N/A
Kaitiaki Forum			
13	The Consent Holder shall invite hapū with mana whenua to facilitate and operate an Kaitiaki Forum with respect to the Project.	No change sought.	N/A
14	The purpose of the Kaitiaki Forum is to: (a) facilitate feedback to the Consent Holder on detailed design plans; (b) facilitate feedback to the Consent Holder on the maintenance requirements associated with completed infrastructure authorised by this consent; (c) facilitate feedback to the Consent Holder to inform the preparation of any of the Monitoring or Management plans required by the conditions of this consent; (d) facilitate ongoing cultural and environmental engagement on any other matters relating to the Project; (e) work collaboratively and constructively with the Consent Holder in relation to the Project; (f) enable Kaitiaki Forum members to inform individual Hapū organisations, entities and/or constituents in relation to the Project; (g) facilitate the appropriate tikanga and kawa (customary practices and protocols) being applied throughout the design, construction, and operation of the Project.	No change sought.	N/A
15	The Consent Holder must-shall hold at least one meeting with the Kaitiaki Forum prior to the submission of any of the final plans or Management and Monitoring Plans required by the conditions of this consent. The Consent Holder must-shall ensure that copies of the draft plans and management plans are made available at the meeting and must-shall consider any feedback provided by the Kaitiaki Forum prior to submitting the plans and management plans to AC for certification.	Amend 'shall' to 'must' – no reasoning provided.	WA agrees as the changes provide certainty and align with wording of other conditions.

16	The Consent Holder must shall use its best endeavours to ensure that meetings with the Kaitiaki Forum are held at a time agreed by mana whenua during the lifetime of the Project. The Consent Holder and the Kaitiaki Forum must shall agree the frequency of meetings.	As above.	As above.
17	The Consent Holder must shall take minutes at each meeting and must shall provide those minutes to the Kaitiaki Forum members within one week of each meeting being held (or other period as agreed between the Consent Holder and the Kaitiaki Forum). The meeting minutes must shall include action points referring to actions and resolutions for decisions arising from the meeting(s). Once the meeting notes are confirmed, the resolutions contained in those meeting notes must shall be considered to be confirmed.	As above.	As above.
18	The Consent Holder must shall : (a) remunerate the members of the Kaitiaki Forum for their involvement with the activities set out in this consent at an hourly rate agreed between the parties. (b) provide sufficient administrative resources to facilitate their involvement in the activities set out in this consent.	As above.	As above.

Complaints Register

19	At all times, a record of any complaints received by the Consent Holder about the Project must be maintained as a written Complaints Register. The Complaints Register must include: (a) The location, date, time and nature of the complaint; (b) The name, email, phone number and address of the complainant (unless the complainant wishes to remain anonymous); (c) The weather conditions at the time of the complaint, as far as practicable, including wind direction and strength and cloud cover where relevant to dust, noise, or air quality complaints; (d) Measures including any remedial action taken to respond to the complaint (including a record of the response provided to the complainant) or confirmation of no action if deemed appropriate; (e) The outcome of the investigation of the complaint; and (f) Any other activity in the area, unrelated to the Project that may have contributed to the complaint, such as Construction works, fires or unusually dusty conditions generally.	No change sought.	N/A
20	A copy of the Complaints Register required by Condition 19 must be made available to AC upon request, and within five working days after the request has been made.	No change sought.	N/A
21	A summary of complaints received, investigations undertaken, and actions taken in response must be: (a) provided to the Community Liaison Group at each CLG meeting; and (b) included in the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 64.	No change sought.	N/A

Management and Monitoring Plans

Certification process

22	Any Management or Monitoring Plan developed in accordance with the conditions of these consents may be submitted in parts or in stages to address specific aspects of the Project works or specific activities authorised by these consents.	No change sought.	N/A
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23	Any Management or Monitoring Plan must: (a) be prepared and implemented in accordance with the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s); (b) be prepared by a SQEP; (c) include sufficient detail relating to the management of effects associated with the relevant activities or stage of work to which it relates; (d) be in general accordance with the information set out in Conditions <u>1 and 2</u>. Where there is any discrepancy between the information referenced in Condition 1 and the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s), the requirements of the condition(s) will prevail. (e) summarise any comments received from mana whenua and any other identified stakeholder as required by the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition, along with a summary of where comments have been incorporated, and where not incorporated, the reasons why.	Include reference to relevant conditions. Also wording in (d) already covered by Condition 2.	WA agrees as wording is duplicate of Condition 2.															
24	(f) Any Management or Monitoring Plan must be submitted to AC for certification in accordance with Table 1 below.	Make this clause (f) under Condition 23.	WA agrees this is appropriate.															
25	Should AC decline to certify the Management or Monitoring Plan, the Consent Holder may then resubmit a revised Plan for certification.	No change sought.	N/A															
26	If AC's response to a lodged Management or Monitoring Plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, the Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the plan with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding issues. Advice note: <i>The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a management or monitoring plan.</i> <u>Table 1: Management and Monitoring Plan certification timeframes</u> <table><tr><th>Management or Monitoring Plan</th><th>Condition reference</th><th>Submission timeframe to AC for certification</th></tr><tr><td>Quarry Management Plan (QMP)</td><td>36 – 37</td><td>20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works, and every 5 years hereafter.</td></tr><tr><td>Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP)</td><td>38 – 39</td><td>20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works</td></tr><tr><td>Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP)</td><td>40 – 41</td><td>20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works for Stages 7 and 8</td></tr><tr><td>Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP)</td><td>42 – 43</td><td>20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works and by 30 April each year thereafter</td></tr></table>	Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to AC for certification	Quarry Management Plan (QMP)	36 – 37	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works, and every 5 years hereafter.	Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP)	38 – 39	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works	Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP)	40 – 41	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works for Stages 7 and 8	Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP)	42 – 43	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works and by 30 April each year thereafter	No change sought.	N/A
Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to AC for certification																
Quarry Management Plan (QMP)	36 – 37	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works, and every 5 years hereafter.																
Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP)	38 – 39	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works																
Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP)	40 – 41	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works for Stages 7 and 8																
Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP)	42 – 43	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works and by 30 April each year thereafter																

	Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP)	44 – 45	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works		
	Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)	46 – 47	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works		
	Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Management Plan (GMCP)	48 – 49	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction works		
	Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)	50 – 51	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works, and every 5 years thereafter.		
	Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP)	52 – 53	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works		
	Ecology Management Plan EcMP)	54 – 55	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works		
	Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP)	56 – 57	20 working days prior to Construction of Mangapū Tributary realignment		
	Lizard Management Plan (LMP)	58 – 59	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works		
	Pest Management Plan (PMP)	60 – 61	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction works		
	Stream Realignment Management Plan (SRMP)	62 – 63	20 working days prior to Construction of Mangapū Tributary realignment		
	Plans and specifications of the final design of the upgraded Site access from Hunua Road	71 – 72	20 working days prior to commencement of Construction of upgraded access.		
	Detailed landscape design and planting plan for progressive rehabilitation of quarry faces and slopes and OBDA area in that stage.	115 – 117	20 working days prior to commencement of Stages 6, 7, and 8.		
27	Where any condition(s) require the Consent Holder to submit a Management or Monitoring Plan to AC for "certification", (including full or partial certification in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26, and amended plans in accordance with			No change sought.	N/A

	Condition 30), it must mean the process set out in the following paragraphs (a) to (c) and the terms "certify" and "certified" have the equivalent meanings: (a) The Consent Holder submits the Management or Monitoring Plan to the Council, and the Council assesses the documentation submitted; (b) The certification process must be confined to confirming that the Management or Monitoring Plan gives effect to its objective, complies with the information requirements, and will achieve any performance standards specified in these condition(s); and (c) The Management or Monitoring Plan is otherwise in accordance with Conditions 1 and 23.		
28	The Consent Holder must not commence any works or activities associated with a specific Project part or stage until the corresponding Management or Monitoring Plan for that part or stage, as specified in Table 1 and the relevant conditions, has been certified by AC (or provided to the Council for information, where required).	No change sought.	N/A
29	The Consent Holder must comply with any certified Management or Monitoring Plan.	No change sought.	N/A
Management and monitoring plan amendments and revisions			
30	The Consent Holder may make amendments to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan that may change how an adverse effect is managed, at any time before the relevant works are undertaken, subject to the further certification of AC prior to the change taking effect.	Suggest combining Conditions 30 and 31.	These conditions do relate to the same issue, and WA agrees that it makes sense to combine them.
31	If an amendment to any certified Management or Monitoring Plan is required, the Consent Holder must re-certify the Management or Monitoring Plan in accordance with the process in Conditions 22 - 26.		
32	Without limiting Condition 31 above, the amendment to the certified Management or Monitoring Plan must be consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the Plan and any limits or requirements set within these consent conditions.	No change sought.	N/A
33	In the event of an amendment to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan under Condition 30, the Consent Holder must submit, in writing, the amendment to AC for certification that the amendment meets the objectives and performance requirements of the Plan, at least 20 working days before the commencement of the relevant works.	No change sought.	N/A
34	Should AC decline to certify the amendment or request the incorporation of changes to the amendment, the Consent Holder may then resubmit a revised amendment to the Plan.	Same as conditions 25 & 26 above. However, as these should be clauses of condition 23, that would mean conditions 34 & 35 apply to all Management / Monitoring Plans. Does this mean 25 & 26 can be deleted? Emma suggests deletion here is appropriate on that basis.	WA agrees that these conditions are a repeat of earlier conditions and can be deleted.
35	If AC's response to the resubmitted Management or Monitoring Plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, the Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the Plan, with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding matters. <i>Advice note: The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a resubmitted management plan.</i>		
Quarry Management Plan			
36	The objective of the Quarry Management Plan (QMP) is to provide an overview of the measures and procedures to be implemented to manage the environmental effects of the Project to ensure compliance with the conditions	No change sought.	N/A

	of these consents. The QMP must be reviewed every five years, and re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26.		
37	The QMP must include: (a) a description of activities undertaken at the Site; (b) the sequencing of proposed quarry development including progressive rehabilitation on areas that have been retired from quarrying; (c) noise and vibration mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP) required by Condition 38; (d) dust management mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) required by Condition 46; (e) landscape rehabilitation measures consistent with the Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP) required by Condition 52; (f) traffic management measures; (g) hazardous substances management measures; (h) environmental monitoring and reporting procedures; (i) Mana whenua and community communication and liaison procedures; and (j) a complaints receipt and response procedure that implements Condition 19.	No change sought.	N/A
Operational Noise Management Plan			
38	The objective of the Operational Noise Management Plan (ONMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented to minimise the operational noise and vibration effects and construction noise and vibration effects of the Project and ensure compliance with the noise and vibration limits and requirements in Conditions 78 - 85.	No change sought.	N/A
39	The ONMP must include: (a) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the ONMP; (b) a description of activities and noise sources at the Site; (c) the relevant noise and vibration limits; (d) the neighbouring receivers; (e) noise and vibration mitigation measures and operational restrictions required to ensure that the relevant noise and vibration limits are complied with; (f) procedures for undertaking noise and vibration monitoring; (g) procedures for communicating with the neighbours and managing any noise complaints; (h) corrective action measures; and (i) a process for review of the ONMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment or any material changes to the quarry vehicle fleet and machinery. <u>Advice Note:</u> <u>An ONMP has been provided as part of the application package. This achieves the purposes of Conditions 32 and 33 above and does not need to be re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22-25, if this is the version to be</u>	Council's acoustic specialist has recommended deletion of conditions 32 and 33 on the basis that the submitted ONMP is appropriate and meets the relevant requirements. Suggest for completeness however these conditions remain, to 1) clearly state this is a management plan that needs to be complied with and 2) cover off the event of an amended version needing to be certified. Advice note suggested to be added for clarity.	WA agrees.

	<u>implemented in accordance with condition 26. Should an amended version be developed, this will need to proceed through the certification process.</u>		
Contaminated Site Management Plan			
40	The objective of the Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented for the handling and reuse of contaminated soils within Stages 7 and 8 of the Project to minimise effects on human health and the environment and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 87 – 91.	No change sought.	N/A
41	The CSMP must include: (a) the lateral and vertical extent, and nature of contamination as determined by the Detailed Site Investigation required by Condition 87; (b) the remediation objectives, if remediation is required; (c) remediation and site management mitigation measures and procedures; and (d) disposal locations and requirements for any material or soil removed from the Site.	No change sought.	N/A
	<u>Remediation Action Plan</u>		
	<u>The objective of the Remediation Action Plan (RAP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented for the remediation, handling and reuse of contaminated soils within Stages 7 and 8 of the Project to minimize effects on human health and the environment, and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 87-91, in the event the DSI(s) required by conditions 85-87 determines remediation is required.</u>	Given there are some areas identified in the DSI that may require remediation, this is recommended to be added to ensure an RAP is prepared and certified if future DSIs (as required by later conditions) identifies this as a requirement.	Stefan Yap at PDP has stated that the RAP condition is not required as it contradicts the PDP recommendation that if necessary, further consents will be obtained if required future contamination/works are not already provided for by the controlled activity consent. Advice Note proposed after Condition 105. AC has agreed to this approach.
	<u>The RAP must include: (a) the lateral and vertical extent, and nature of contamination as determined by the Detailed Site Investigation required by Condition 87; (b) the remediation objectives; (c) remediation and site management (d) mitigation measures and procedures; and (e) disposal locations and requirements for any material or soil removed from the Site.</u>		
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan			
42	The objective of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented in accordance with GD05 to minimise the discharge of debris, soil, silt, sediment or sediment-laden water beyond the Site or into watercourses and receiving waters, and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 99 - 109. The ESCP must be updated annually by 30 April each year, and re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22 - 26.	No change sought.	N/A
43	The ESCP must include: (a) the expected area of quarry operations and areas to be worked over the next 12 months; (b) plans for Earthworks, including overburden stripping and disposal, over the next 12 months with specific reference to any works proposed for the period between the 30th April and 1st of October; (c) areas of vegetation removed, and areas stabilised and/or rehabilitated over the previous 12 months;	No change sought.	N/A

	(d) details of product stockpiling activities; (e) maintenance activities for erosion and sediment controls undertaken in the previous 12 months, and maintenance activities proposed over the next 12 months. (f) any problems in respect of water management on the Site during the previous 12 months, and proposals for addressing such problems; (g) detailed plans showing the location of sediment controls, on-site catchment boundaries, and sources of runoff; (h) drawings and specifications of designated sediment controls, including design calculations confirming that the erosion and sediment control measures have been sized appropriately in accordance with GD05; and (i) results of the previous 12 months of water quality monitoring required under Conditions 105 – 108, including summarised rainfall data and an assessment of the sampling results. (j) procedures for water quality monitoring consistent with those in Conditions 105 - 108, including monitoring locations, limits, and reporting requirements.		
Chemical Treatment Management Plan			
44	The objective of the Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP) is to detail the procedures for the treatment of SRP's and any other impoundment devices during Earthworks at the Site to enhance sediment retention efficiency in accordance with GD05, and ensure compliance with the requirements in Condition 103.	No change sought.	N/A
45	The CTMP must include: (a) roles and responsibilities for operation and maintenance of the chemical treatment system; (b) design details of the chemical treatment system based on a rainfall activated methodology for the site's SRP's, and any other impoundment devices; (c) water dosing treatment procedures, including optimum dosage; (d) monitoring, maintenance and contingency procedures; (e) a spill contingency plan; and (f) results of initial chemical treatment trial.	No change sought.	N/A
Air Quality Management Plan			
46	The objective of the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to minimise the risk of noxious, offensive or objectionable dust or odour emissions occurring beyond the boundary of the Site and ensure compliance with the requirements in Conditions 132 – 157.	No change sought.	N/A
47	The AQMP must include: (a) a description of all fugitive and point sources for discharges of contaminants into air, including a map showing the location of each source; (b) the type and location of the meteorological site installed on the Site required by Condition 153; (c) the number, type and locations of dust monitoring sites installed on the Site required by Condition 149;	No change sought.	N/A

	(d) measures to minimise discharges of contaminants into air from the Site, including details of the inspection, maintenance, monitoring and contingency procedures in place for all emissions control equipment at the Site; (e) dust mitigation and monitoring measures including but not limited to: (i) the use of water carts and irrigation systems to dampen dusty surfaces and all other dust mitigation measures required by Conditions 136 – 148; (ii) stopping all work on areas of the Site that are sources of excessive dust, other than dust control activities; (iii) implementation of two alert levels of dust generation that trigger firstly additional dust mitigation measures and secondly cessation of certain dust generating activities on the Site until dust concentrations no longer constitute a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the Site. Determination of a significant adverse dust effect beyond the boundary of the Site is to be carried out using the guidance included in the Ministry for the Environment's <i>Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust</i> and in consultation between the Consent Holder and AC; (iv) contingency measures to investigate the causes of any exceedances of the dust alert levels and to minimise dust discharges in the event that the investigation identifies on-site dust as the cause of an exceedance. (f) procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the meteorological site; (g) procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the ambient dust monitors.		
Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan			
	<u>The objective of the Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (WQMMP) is to outline the water quality monitoring requirements for the stream receiving environments to assess potential effects on water quality and enable appropriate management responses.</u>	Requested by AC Stormwater Engineer to address ongoing or routine stream quality monitoring during operations. Ongoing monitoring requirements are primarily focussed on groundwater abstraction effects, stream flow, and augmentation performance.	WA agrees to the additional condition.
	<u>The WQMMP must include:</u> <u>(a) A drawing showing the monitoring locations upstream and downstream of discharge points;</u> <u>(b) Details of the methodology for undertaking water quality monitoring;</u> <u>(c) The frequency of water quality monitoring;</u> <u>(d) The monitoring parameters to be tested, which must include turbidity (NTU), pH, and total suspended solids (mg/L); and</u> <u>(e) Details of the response actions to be implemented where downstream monitoring results indicate significant or sustained deviations in turbidity, pH, or TSS relative to upstream results that can be attributed to discharges from the site.</u>		
Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan			
48	The objective of the Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan (GMCP) is to detail the measures and procedures to be implemented to monitor groundwater and connected surface water, and to to mitigate the drawdown effects on other groundwater users and baseflows in the Mangapū and Waipokapū Streams to ensure compliance with Conditions 161 – 188.	No change sought.	N/A
49	The GMCP must include: (a) the purpose, objectives, and scope of the GMCP;	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	WA agrees with the changes sought.

(b) <u>A monitoring and reporting schedule to incorporate all monitoring required by this consent.</u> (c) the monitoring locations <u>and elevations</u>, including abstraction points, groundwater monitoring bores, stream gauging sites, and any substitute monitoring locations approved by AC; (d) <u>the definition of seasonal variation for groundwater levels and/or pressures and the methodology for establishing seasonal variation at each monitoring location required by this consent;</u> (c) the monitoring requirements, methods, frequency, and parameters for: (i) groundwater abstraction volumes; (ii) groundwater levels <u>in the monitoring bores and quarry pit;</u> (iii) groundwater inflow <u>measurements</u> to the quarry sump; (iv) groundwater quality; (v) stream flow monitoring; and (vi) any augmentation flow monitoring; (e) procedures for collection, recording, management, and submission of monitoring data to AC; (f) <u>Details of the step-wise groundwater level drawdown process in accordance with conditions 171 and 172.</u> (g) <u>Establish protocol for commencement of replacement monitoring bores that have screens above the envelope of effects defined in condition 169.</u> (e) the trigger levels, thresholds, or criteria for identifying actual or potential non-compliance with the conditions of this consent, including any adverse trends in groundwater levels, groundwater quality, stream flows, or mean annual low flow correlations; (f) the contingency measures to be implemented where monitoring identifies that: (i) groundwater abstraction limits may be exceeded; (ii) monitoring bores become inoperable, inaccessible, or unsuitable; (iii) stream flows or specific discharge fall below the required levels; or (iv) augmentation flows are required, or require adjustment, to achieve compliance with this consent; (g) the procedures and timeframes for implementing contingency measures, including investigation, reporting, remedial action, and notification to AC; (h) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the GMCP; and (i) procedures for review and updating of the GMCP to respond to updated monitoring results, changes in site conditions, or any changes required by AC acting in accordance with these conditions.		
<u>The Council will advise the Consent Holder in writing if any aspects of the GMCP are considered to be inconsistent with achieving compliance with the conditions of this consent. All subsequent changes to the GMCP shall be submitted to the Council for review prior to becoming operational. The Council may review the GMCP at not less than 12 month intervals and require such reasonable modifications as are considered by the Council to be reasonably</u>	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	WA agrees to the additional conditions as they reflect the conditions of consent on the recently renewed groundwater consent.

	<u>necessary. The Plan may form part of an overall management plan for the site.</u>		
	<u>The Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan (GMCP) as required in Condition 45 shall be complied with at all times.</u>	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	
	<u>At least one (1) copy of this consent and reference documentation shall be retained and be available for use on-site at all times.</u>	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	
Trigger Action Response Plan			
50	The objective of the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) is to detail the measures and procedures to manage geotechnical risks to achieve the geotechnical limits in Condition 94. The TARP must be reviewed every 5-years and re-certified in accordance with Conditions 22 - 26.	No change sought.	N/A
51	The TARP must include: (a) guidance to operational staff on what may constitute unexpected ground conditions, what to do if unexpected ground conditions are encountered, levels of escalation required for different observations, and management reporting requirements; (b) review of quarry geotechnical conditions against observed geology, slope performance, and groundwater conditions: (i) following material lateral advance of quarry faces, benches or batters that exposes new geological conditions; (ii) prior to, and during, excavation works undertaken: • within 50 m of the Site boundary; • associated with the Mangapū Tributary realignment works (Stage 2); and • within 50 m of the final cut below stream channels invert, where the final cut is below. (c) response options where there is significant deviation from expected conditions, including: (i) further investigations; (ii) design review and risk assessment to ensure activities do not exacerbate geotechnical risk in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix in Appendix H of the Geotechnical Report. (iii) changes to operational methodology and/or design; (iv) more frequent assessment and additional monitoring; (d) the following response pathways in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix in Appendix H of the Geotechnical Report: (i) where an increase of geotechnical risk over and above R2 is identified, design review must be undertaken to reduce the risk hazard to R1 beyond the Site boundary (not owned by FCIL), or R1 or R2 beyond the Site boundary (where land is owned by FCIL), and where practicable reduce the risk hazard to R1 or R2 within the Site boundary; (ii) where it is not practicable to reduce geotechnical risks to R1 or R2 within the Site boundary, mitigation measures and a contingency plan must be adopted to ensure geotechnical risks do not exceed R3; (iii) AC may review the condition of consent in accordance with Condition 95, where mitigation measures and contingency planning cannot	No change sought.	N/A

	reduce geotechnical risk within the Site boundary to R3 or less, or cannot reduce geotechnical risk beyond the Site boundary to R2 or less for FCIL owned land, or R1 for land not owned by FCIL. (e) a process for review of the TARP to adapt to any changes in the geotechnical conditions encountered and associated geotechnical risks.		
Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan			
52	The objective of the Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan (LRSMP) is to detail the process for the progressive rehabilitation of the Site to mitigate the landscape, natural character, and visual effects of the Project, and to ensure compliance with Conditions 111 - 123.	Simon Cocker (Council's Landscape Planner) has questioned whether compliance is also required with Conditions 53 (EcMP) and 60 (SRMP).	WA does not consider this to be necessary or appropriate as the EcMP and SRMP have a broader context than landscape. There would need to be cross-referencing to specific conditions. The intent is that the management plans work together to address the same matters but from different perspectives.
53	The LRSMP must include: (a) landscape mitigation objective and design principles; (b) a description of the landscape context and values of the Site to be addressed by the LRSMP; (c) a description of the factors influencing landscape rehabilitation of the Site; (d) landscape rehabilitation strategy including rehabilitation plans showing the phased rehabilitation of the Site as each stage of mineral extraction is completed; (e) a description of the rehabilitation process, including landform modification, drainage, soil preparation, revegetation, natural regeneration, and weed management; (f) the approach to implementing planting, including responsibilities, timing, plant species and source. (g) framework for developing and implementing Detailed Landscape Design and Planting Plans for progressive rehabilitation of the quarry faces and slopes and OBDA areas; (h) timeframes for the implementation of Detailed Landscape Design and Planting Plans; (i) a description of how maintenance of planting areas for 5-years after planting, including replacement of plants that do not survive, will be undertaken. (j) a description of how landscape management actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success; (k) provision for reporting on the performance of the landscape rehabilitation works undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; and (l) a process for review of the LRSMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.	Simon Cocker (Council's Landscape Planner) has raised concerns in his comments that the conditions of consent relating to mitigation and rehabilitation appear to limit maintenance to a period of 5 years. Given the scale of the proposal, the risks and that the mitigation success depends heavily on the success of the long-term establishment of indigenous vegetation, he is concerned that a maintenance period of 5 years is insufficient. Success will require a relatively high input over prolonged period and will require close ongoing monitoring.	Taking guidance from WA's landscape planning experts, it is understood that the reference to 5 years is a minimum maintenance commitment for landscape rehabilitation areas. In summary, all reporting and management plans are required to include mechanisms for ongoing review and updating to respond to changing conditions. Across the conditions, maintenance is not limited to a fixed five-year period. Rather, a minimum five-year duration is consistently required for landscape, stream, and quarry rehabilitation planting. In addition, further maintenance is required where necessary to ensure the successful establishment and long-term viability of all planting areas. WA considers this to be a sensible adaptive management mechanism that allows assessment of need on an area by area basis rather than a prescriptive time-based approach. No changes required to the condition.
Lighting Plan			
	The objective of the Lighting Plan (LP) (prepared by suitably qualified lighting engineer) is to demonstrate all proposed internal lighting including for all haul roads and demonstrate compliance with the relevant provisions of the AUP: OP and Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.	In response to prelim RFI from Council the applicant has confirmed they are offering additional conditions to address internal lighting. The included version here is slightly different to that offered - we are recommending this be included as part of the monitoring plans section, so that a lighting plan is prepared and submitted to Council for certification to 1) ensure compliance is achieved and 2) enable more efficient and effective monitoring of any lighting issues.	Applicant proposes a lighting condition in Consent: PART C – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS – CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND MINERAL EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES LUCXXXXX60464054, LUS60464055, DIS60464131 AND DISXXXXXXXX60464059.
	1. The LP must be prepared by suitably qualified lighting engineer and demonstrate:		The requirement for a Lighting Plan has been deleted.

	(a) Lighting must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282 1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. (b) The added illuminance from the use of any artificial lighting must not exceed either: (i) 100 lux above the background level between 10pm – 7am and 10 lux above the background level between 7am – 10pm, when measured at the boundary of any adjacent site containing a lawfully established dwelling. The illuminance limit will apply horizontally and vertically at any point on the boundary and at any height; or (ii) the following vertical illuminance limits when measured or calculated at the windows of habitable rooms of a lawfully established dwelling: — 10 lux between 10pm – 7am; and — 2 lux between 7am – 10pm. (c) Outdoor artificial lighting operating on any site between sunset and sunrise must not exceed a threshold increment of 15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 2cd/m2) on any public road, calculated within each traffic lane in the direction of travel. (d) Exterior lighting on any property adjacent to land on which there is a dwelling must be selected, located, aimed, adjusted and/or screened to ensure that glare resulting from the lighting does not exceed the following limits: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Intentionally illuminated area</th><th>Luminous intensity limits 7am – 10pm</th><th>Luminous intensity limits 10pm – 7am</th></tr><tr><th>Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)</th><th>Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)</th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Large</td><td>>75m</td><td>10,000 cd</td><td rowspan="3">1,000 cd</td></tr><tr><td>Medium</td><td>≥25m ≤75m</td><td>10,000 cd</td></tr><tr><td>Small</td><td><25m</td><td>7,500 cd</td></tr></table> ———— Note 1 The controlling dimension is the maximum dimension from any light source to the furthest point of the intentionally illuminated area in the direction of maximum intensity. (e) The average surface luminance measured in candelas per square metre (cd/m²) for an intentionally artificially lit building façade shall not exceed 10 cd/m². (f) The limits may be determined by calculation or measurement in accordance with CIE 150:2003 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations — International Commission on Illumination ISBN 3 901 906 19 3.	Intentionally illuminated area		Luminous intensity limits 7am – 10pm	Luminous intensity limits 10pm – 7am	Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)			Large	>75m	10,000 cd	1,000 cd	Medium	≥25m ≤75m	10,000 cd	Small	<25m	7,500 cd		
Intentionally illuminated area		Luminous intensity limits 7am – 10pm	Luminous intensity limits 10pm – 7am																		
Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)																				
Large	>75m	10,000 cd	1,000 cd																		
Medium	≥25m ≤75m	10,000 cd																			
Small	<25m	7,500 cd																			
Ecological Management Plan																					
54	The objective of the Ecological Management Plan (EcMP) is to detail the process for developing ecological offset and compensation sites, and undertaking revegetation and enhancement planting for the Project to achieve no net loss of indigenous biodiversity, and ensure compliance with Conditions 128 – 129.	No change sought.	N/A																		
55	The EcMP must include: (a) description of the terrestrial and freshwater ecology and biodiversity values to be addressed by the EcMP; (b) plans identifying the locations of all offset and compensation areas;	Simon Cocker (Council’s Landscape Planner) has raised concerns in his comments that the conditions of consent relating to mitigation and rehabilitation appear to limit maintenance to a period of 5 years. Given the scale of the proposal, the risks and that the mitigation success depends heavily on the success of the	Taking guidance from WA’s landscape planning experts, it is understood that the reference to 5 years is a minimum maintenance commitment for landscape rehabilitation areas. In summary, all reporting and management plans are required to include mechanisms for ongoing review and updating to respond to changing conditions. Across the conditions, maintenance is not																		

	(c) description of the approach to developing all offset and compensation areas, including staging of planting; (d) best practice actions to: (i) minimise the loss of ecological values prior to and during vegetation removal; (ii) minimise the loss of ecological values prior to watercourse and wetland works; and (iii) manage adverse edge effects on adjoining existing vegetation; (e) a description of the indicative source, species mix, size, spacing, density, and layout, of plants and planting methods to be used at each offset and compensation area; (f) framework for developing and implementing Site Specific Planting Plans on a staged basis at each offset and compensation area and the process for preparing and approving these plans prior to works commencing; (g) description of how all planting will be protected from stock; (h) timeframes for the implementation of Site Specific Planting Plans; (i) description of how maintenance of planting areas, including replacement of plants that do not survive, will be undertaken and which as a minimum requires maintenance to continue: (i) for at least 5 years, or until 80% canopy closure is achieved (whichever occurs first); and (ii) until a plant survival rate of at least 90% of the original planting density has been achieved; (j) description of how ecological management actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success; (k) procedures for reporting on the performance of planting through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; (l) methods to ensure integration with the following associated management plans: (i) Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan; (ii) Stream Realignment Management Plan; (iii) Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan; (iv) Lizard Management Plan; and (v) Pest Management Plan; and (m) a process for review of the EcMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.	long-term establishment of indigenous vegetation, he is concerned that a maintenance period of 5 years is insufficient. Success will require a relatively high input over prolonged period and will require close ongoing monitoring.	limited to a fixed five-year period. Rather, a minimum five-year duration is consistently required for landscape, stream, and quarry rehabilitation planting. In addition, further maintenance is required where necessary to ensure the successful establishment and long-term viability of all planting areas. WA considers this to be a sensible adaptive management mechanism that allows area by area assessment to determine what is needed in areas that need it rather than a prescriptive time-based approach. No changes required to the condition.
Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan			
56	The objective of the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) by way of relocating native aquatic fauna prior to any works being undertaken within watercourses at the Site, and ensure compliance with Condition 124.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
57	The AFSRP must include: (a) a description of the aquatic fauna values to be addressed by the AFSRP;	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A

	(b) plans identifying the locations where salvage of fish and kōura will be undertaken; (c) procedures for pre-stream works site visits prior to any works commencing within any streams, with each site visit addressing at a minimum: (i) the extent of works proposed; (ii) the timing and methods proposed for stream works; (iii) the methods proposed for fish salvage; (iv) monitoring methods; (v) locations for relocation sites; (vi) information necessary to inform the Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plans (REFSRP); (d) a description of the process for developing and content of the REFSRP; (e) a description of methods to be used for fish salvage activities; (f) timeframes for the implementation of the AFSRP; (g) procedures to ensure compliance with all other permits and approvals required for fish salvage activities; (h) description of how salvage and relocation actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success; and (i) procedures for reporting on the salvage and relocation undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; (j) a process for review of the AFSRP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.		
Lizard Management Plan			
58	The objective of the Lizard Management Plan (LMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native lizards within the Project footprint in a way that: (a) captures and relocates indigenous lizards prior to and during vegetation removal; and (b) provides habitat enhancement and pest control to provide ongoing protection of indigenous lizards; and (c) ensures compliance with Condition 125.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
59	The LMP must include: (a) a description of the lizard values to be addressed by the LMP; (b) plans identifying the locations where lizard capture will be undertaken; (c) best practice methods and procedures to capture native lizards from vegetation in the project area and their relocation to safe and suitable habitats; (d) best practice methods to enhance habitats, including in advance of any lizard relocation; (e) details of proposed release site(s) for native lizards, including plans; (f) credentials and contact information for the project herpetologist; (g) timeframes for the implementation of the LMP; (h) a description of how lizard capture and relocation actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success;	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A

	(i) a description of methods of monitoring of effectiveness of pest control and/or any potential adverse effects on lizards associated with pest control; (j) procedures for reporting on the lizard capture and relocation undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; (k) a process for review of the LMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment. Advice note: Any capture and relocation of indigenous lizards must be undertaken in accordance with the Wildlife Permit approved under the Wildlife Act 1953.		
Pest Management Plan			
60	The purpose of the Pest Management Plan (PMP) is to detail the measures and procedures to control pest animal's and pest plant's to protect new plantings and existing mature bush areas within Site and the offset and compensation sites.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
61	The PMP must include: (a) a description of the approach to pest management across the Site and all relevant offset and compensation sites; (b) plans identifying the locations of all pest management actions; (c) a description of target pest species to be managed including specific pest control targets and thresholds by species; (d) performance standards to be applied to pest management actions; (e) a description of the process for developing and implementing specific Pest Management Operational Plans; (f) timeframes for the implementation of the PMP; (g) best practice pest management actions to be adopted; (h) a description of how pest management actions will be monitored, including timeframes, and measures of success; (i) procedures for reporting on the pest management actions undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; (j) A process for review of the PMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
Stream Realignment Management Plan			
62	The objective of the Stream Realignment Management Plan (SRMP) is to detail the process for the design, Construction, and long-term establishment of the Mangapū Tributary realignment in a way that: (a) as far as practicable, replicate the channel form and function of the restored reach upstream, and the natural stream downstream; and (b) incorporates riparian planting along the full extent of the realigned stream corridor, and revegetation on the quarried benches above using native species to enhance natural character and ecological function consistent with the certified Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan required by Condition 52; (c) supports a healthy, resilient, and culturally aligned freshwater ecosystem; and. (d) Ensures compliance with Conditions 96 – 98 and 111 - 114.	No change sought.	N/A

63	The SRMP must include the following: (a) stream realignment design objectives and principles; (b) a refined hydrological assessment, incorporating continuous flow gauging on the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary to inform the detailed design of the stream realignment; (c) detailed design drawings based on A035680017-WR-101 – 104, A035680017-WR-201 – 202, A035680017-WR-301 included in the consent application, illustrating layout, profiles, cross sections, and location of all features; (d) detailed methodology and timing for constructing the stream realignment; (e) methods for diverting upstream flows during the stream works, including how sufficient flow will be maintained at all times below the site of the works to maintain in-stream biota; (f) a description of erosion and sediment controls consistent with the certified ESCP required by Condition 42 (g) a description of methods to manage the discharge of contaminants to water during construction (e.g. hydrocarbons, construction materials); (h) planting plan showing riparian planting and revegetation of quarried benches above, including: (i) description of the source, species mix, size, spacing, density, and layout, of plants and planting methods to be used; (ii) timeframes for implementation; (iii) description of how maintenance of planting areas, including replacement of plants that do not survive, will be undertaken. (i) description of stream monitoring, including timeframes and measures of success; (j) provision for reporting on the performance of the stream works undertaken through the Annual Report required by Condition 64; and (k) a process for review of the SRMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.	No change sought.	N/A
	<u>Prior to finalising detailed design of the diversion channel, hydrodynamic modelling must be undertaken using the most up to date design to verify downstream flooding effects. Modelling outputs will need to demonstrate the following flood levels will not be exceeded:</u> <u>a) 50mm in forested areas; and/or</u> <u>b) Up to 15mm in rural residential area; and/or</u> <u>c) No flooding effects on existing buildings.</u>	The Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Report outlines in Section 5.0 that - <i>flood levels are expected to increase up to 50 mm in forested areas (FCILland), up to 15 mm in rural residential areas, and with no effect on existing buildings. The effects on flood levels are less than minor.</i> It is understood that the modelling has been undertaken based on a preliminary design for the realigned channel and that detailed design is still under development. Please consider the appropriateness of a condition that would require the model to be rerun incorporating the finalised Chanel design, to verify the effects of the downstream environment once the Channel has been constructed.	WA proposes the additional text shown to address Auckland Council's concerns.
Reporting Requirements			

Quarterly Reporting Requirements									
	<u>The Consent Holder shall ensure that the records collected under Conditions 165 and 212 for the preceding quarter are submitted to the Manager no later than 20 working days after the 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November each year.</u>	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	WA agrees with the additional condition.						
Annual Monitoring Report									
64	The Consent Holder must provide an Annual Monitoring Report to AC's Team Leader Environmental Monitoring (monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) for the period 1 July – 30 June each year, and must submit this Report by 30 September or on an alternative date as agreed with the Council.	No change sought.	N/A						
65	The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report is to provide an overview <u>and analysis</u> of the monitoring and reporting work undertaken, and any environmental issues that have arisen during the Project.	Change sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	WA agrees with the change.						
66	As a minimum the Annual Monitoring Report must include: (a) all monitoring data required in accordance with the conditions of these consents; (b) records of inspection and maintenance required in accordance with the conditions of these consents; (c) analysis of <u>surface and groundwater water use</u> , level and flow, and water quality chemistry required in accordance with the conditions of these consents; (d) details of any response taken to achieve the geotechnical limits in Condition 93 in accordance with the TARP required by Condition 50 over the preceding 12 months. (e) recommendations on the forecast timing for stream augmentation, or amendments to augmentation rates, in accordance with Conditions 177 - 181. (f) records of complaints received and the responses to those complaints; (g) any non-compliance with the conditions of these consents, and reasons for that non-compliance; (h) measures taken to address compliance issues; (i) recommendations on alterations to any management plans or monitoring required.	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	WA agrees with the changes.						
Review									
67	The conditions of these consents may be reviewed by AC pursuant to Section 128 of the RMA, by the giving of notice pursuant to Section 129 of the Act, in October each year in order to: (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of these consents at the time the application for the consents was considered; or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions. <u>(c) If necessary to vary the quantities, monitoring and reporting requirements, and mitigation and contingency measures in order to take account of information, including the results of previous monitoring and changed environmental knowledge.</u>	Changes sought reflect the conditions of the recently approved Groundwater renewal consent.	WA agrees with the changes.						
	XSchedule A – Bore Owners for the Purposes of Condition 8(b) <table><tr><th>Bore</th><th>Map Reference NZTM</th></tr><tr><td>HUN12/1U</td><td>1777118/5892865</td></tr><tr><td>HUN12/1L</td><td>1777122/5892866</td></tr></table>	Bore	Map Reference NZTM	HUN12/1U	1777118/5892865	HUN12/1L	1777122/5892866	This table is incorrect. Should be private bores and owners.	Schedule A contains the list of Monitoring Bores, therefore this table can be deleted.
Bore	Map Reference NZTM								
HUN12/1U	1777118/5892865								
HUN12/1L	1777122/5892866								

	HUN12/2U 1778103/5891943 HUN12/2L 1778104/5891939 HUN12/3U 1776392/5895751 HUN12/3L 1776395/5895750 HUN12/4U 1777313/5897789 HUN12/4L 1777311/5897785 HUN12/5U 1775095/5894949 HUN12/5L 1775991/5894948 HUN12/6U 1776022/5891368 HUN12/6L 1776025/5891369 HUN12/7U 1780450/5893900 HUN12/7L 1780450/5893900 HUN12/8U 1775555/894902 HUN12/8L 1775559/5894906 HUN05/2L 1778799/5894587 830 1776103/5893220 20479 1776578/5896896 21474 1779246/5894408 (Glasgow) HUN25/1L 1777654/5893543			
PART C – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS – CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND MINERAL EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES LUC LUS60464055, DIS60464131, AND DISXXXXXXX60464059				
The conditions in Part C relate to the land use consents (s9 and s13 RMA) and discharge to water permits (s15 RMA) for Construction works and Mineral Extraction Activities described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE				
68	These consents are also subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of these consents, the conditions of these consents prevail.	Question around whether this is necessary or perhaps better suited in the general conditions, so it isn't repeated throughout?	WA agrees that this could be a general condition rather than be repeated in each consent.	
69	Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA the following consents expire 35 years from the date of their commencement they are granted unless they have been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date: (a) LUC60464054 - Land use consent to undertake land disturbance for the purpose of mineral extraction activities (regional consent). (b) LUS60464055 - Streamworks consent to carry out stream diversions and reclamation and construct bridges and culverts to facilitate mineral extraction activities (b) Water permit to take groundwater and divert surface water within 100m of natural inland wetlands that will result in complete drainage of those wetlands for the purposes of mineral extraction activities (NES-F). (c) Water permit to temporarily dam water associated with the diversion of the tributary of the Mangapū Stream. (d c) DIS60464131 - Discharge permit to discharge stormwater into the Mangapū Stream for the purposes of mineral extraction activities. (d) DIS60464059 – Discharge permit to discharge water into the Mangapū Stream for the purposes of mineral extraction activities. Advice note: The duration of all other district land use consents is unlimited.	Ecologist/SW specialist to confirm if 35 years is appropriate for this consent (streamworks) - seems like it will be limited to construction works so may need a more restricted duration? (b) and (c) You have a separate section for Water permits which covers duration so don't believe this is required here.	Unsure if AC specialists have commented further on this but WA seeks 35 years given on-going monitoring requirements. Agree re: b) and c)	
Pre-start meeting				

70	A minimum of 15 working days prior to the commencement of each of the Stages 1 – 8 of the Project, the consent holder must offer AC the opportunity to hold a meeting on the Site to discuss the erosion and sediment control measures and the Earthworks methodologies, and ensure all relevant parties are aware of, and familiar with, the necessary conditions of this consent. The following information must be made available at the pre-start meeting (if one is held): (a) Timeframes for key stages of the works authorised under this consent; (b) Name and contact details for key contractors and supervising engineers; (c) Resource consent conditions; (d) The ESCP and, (e) The procedures and methodologies for completing the monitoring and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls as outlined in Condition 104.	Should this not be in the general conditions as it will apply to all consents not just these 4? Also assume edits will be needed to accommodate pre-start requirements for other consent/specialist areas. Specialists to advise.	
Access Upgrade from Hunua Road			
71	The Consent Holder must upgrade the Site access on Hunua Road in general accordance with the drawings in Appendix D of the Transport Assessment. The upgrade works must be approved certified by Auckland Council prior to commencement of the proposed Quarry activities and must include the following: (a) Provision of a full right-turn bay on Hunua Road for vehicles turning right into the Site; (b) Upgrade to the existing road corridor pavement on both sides of the vehicle access, including a 100 m taper on the western side of the vehicle crossing, and undertake road shoulder widening on the eastern side of the vehicle crossing, in accordance with the plan titled "Access Upgrade Dimensions", Rev. A, dated 19 March 2026, prepared by Commute (c) Road widening works should include minimum 1m road shoulder. (d) Detailed stormwater design details must be provided to ensure that stormwater collection from the road carriageway area is appropriately collected and discharged. (e) Road markings and signage for the road widening works/right turning bay/flush median. (f) Relocating any existing power poles clear from the proposed road widening works. (g) Provide tracking curves demonstrating safe truck movements on both directions (turning left in & turning right out from site) demonstrating no overlapping occurs for the largest size of the trucks. (h) Removal of the existing stonewall near the existing gate to achieve sight lines. (i) At the location shown on the map below, rumble strips are implemented along the centreline at this corner on Hunua Road.	AT recommends the following additional conditions to ensure the proposed road widening works address AT's concerns and avoid any potential safety and operational issues. AT has requested additional information under Section 67. According to CAS Crash IDs 2025326299 and 2023273856, both serious injury crashes involving trucks occurred on the same curve on Hunua Road, west of the site. In both cases, vehicles crossed the centre line and collided with oncoming traffic. While it appears that the car drivers, rather than the truck drivers, were at fault, these incidents indicate an existing crash pattern that the proposal could potentially exacerbate. AT strongly recommends that benching of the cut slope on the inside of the curve be investigated as a potential mitigation measure, to improve sight distances for drivers travelling in opposite directions, in addition to the proposed rumble strips. The proposed road widening works do not account for the roadside stormwater drains or the 1 m road shoulder. The applicant has not provided updated information in this regard. The proposal may also require earthworks on the existing batter slope, including the construction of retaining walls. This condition applies to any retaining walls located within the road reserve.	Leo agrees with the amendment to the wording in the chapeau and (b) As will need to be done regardless given the movement / widening of the road. More of a civil engineering question. (c) to (h): All these will be required regardless of the condition. (h) There is a dispute between AT and Winstone whether the works suggested by AT are necessary to mitigate an effect of the Hunua Quarry Development or occur as a result of an existing situation. Winstone is of the view that they are not needed to mitigate an effect caused by the application and the resulting works sought by AT are not Winstone's responsibility. However, in an effort to resolve AT concerns, Winstone has volunteered to install rumble strips, and an augier condition is worded accordingly. Condition 71(i) still to be agreed with AC. Structures in Road reserve Winstone proposes this to be an Advice Note. Advice Notes to be reworded – this is agreed with AC.



- (i) Provide benching of the cut slope on the inside of the curve on Hunua Road (at the location where two serious injury crashes occurred, CAS Crash IDs 2025326299 and 2023273856) as a potential mitigation measure to improve sight distances between drivers travelling in opposite directions around the curve. This must be undertaken in addition to the provision of rumble strips along the centreline of the corner on Hunua Road (on the western side of the subject site access).
- (b) ~~f~~Formation of the access generally perpendicular (90°) to Hunua Road;
- (c) ~~p~~Provision of at least 40 m stacking length in the right-turn bay (two trucks);
- (d) ~~p~~Provision of a central solid splitter island at the Site entry to ensure trucks do not cut across the entry; Installation of appropriate signage on the proposed splitter island.
- (e) ~~s~~Sealing of the first 50 m of the internal vehicle access from Hunua Road;
- (f) ~~i~~Installation of an after-hours gate at least 50 m inside the entrance so at least two truck-and-trailer units can queue on-site clear of Hunua Road; and
- (g) ~~r~~Retention and maintenance of the existing "Trucks Crossing" warning signage, and

Advice Notes

Structures within the Road reserve:

- (p) Any retaining structures shall be constructed under engineering supervision. The consent holder shall ensure that all necessary design/approvals for retaining walls are obtained prior to commencement of any construction works.
- (q) Detailed retaining wall design is to must be designed for 100 years design life to support the road widening works.
 - a. Detailed retaining wall design is to be provided in the Engineering Approval. The proposed retaining wall shall have an asset design life of a minimum of 100 years.
 - b. A geotechnical investigation is to be provided as a design base for the retaining.
 - c. A safety fence/guard rail shall be located on the full length of

	<u>the retaining walls. (remove if not required)</u> d. <u>Retaining walls supporting the road should be designed to the NZTA Bridge Manual and NZBC requirements with 100-year design life. Seismic loads need to be considered.</u> <u>Advice Note:</u> <u>Acceptable forms of evidence include Engineering Approval Completion Certificates.</u> <u>The final detailed design of the Hunua Road carriageway upgrade works and vehicle access intersection must be agreed with Auckland Transport as part of the Engineering Approval process.</u> <u>Design of public road upgrade works must include (but is not limited to), road pavement, road marking, road stormwater drainage, retaining walls, geotechnical reports etc. where required.</u> <u>Plans approved under Resource Consent do not constitute an Engineering Approval and should not be used for the purposes of constructing public works in the absence of that approval.</u>		
72	The Consent Holder must submit final plans and specifications of the final design of the updated Site access (including a 3D design of the access that demonstrates compliance with the level and gradients in the AUP access standard) in Condition 71 to AC for certification in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26, 20 working days prior to the commencement of Construction of the access upgrade. Advice note: A separate engineering plan approval and vehicle crossing approval must be obtained from the Council for the detailed design of the vehicle access upgrade, prior to construction of the upgrades commencing.	No change sought.	N/A
	<u>The proposed road markings (e.g. flush median, give-way or stop markings, etc) requires Traffic Operations Manager approval from Auckland Transport.</u> <u>Advice Note:</u> <u>Permanent traffic and parking controls as per condition (x) above are subject to a Traffic Operations Manager approval from Auckland Transport. Changes to traffic/parking controls on the road reserve that are not covered by any bylaws will require Auckland Transport Traffic Operation Manager approval. The Traffic Operations report, prepared by a qualified traffic engineer, will need to be approved so that the changes to the road reserve can be legally implemented and enforced. It is the responsibility of the consent holder to prepare and submit a permanent Traffic and Parking Changes report to Auckland Transport Traffic Operations Manager for review and approval. No changes to the traffic and parking controls will be allowed before the Traffic Operations report is approved by the Auckland Transport Traffic Operations Manager. All costs must be borne by the consent holder.</u> <u>Application details can be found from the following Auckland Transport website link: https://at.govt.nz/about-us/working-with-at/traffic-and-parking-controls</u> <u>A copy of the approved Traffic Operations Report from the Traffic Operations Manager must be submitted to the Council prior to the commencement of the activity provided for by this consent approval.</u>	The proposed flush median requires appropriate road markings and signage. The applicant is required to obtain a separate resolution approval prior to installing the signage and markings.	WA agrees that this is an advice note rather than a condition as it sits outside the RC approval and more engineering approval. It will be required but part of EPA.
	<u>Safe System Audit report: Hunua Road carriageway Upgrade Works:</u> <u>Prior to the commencement of the proposed quarry activity, the consent holder must engage an independent and suitably qualified Safety Engineer to</u>	Hunua Road is classified as an arterial road, and any modification to the existing road corridor requires a Safe System Audit report from an independent, qualified safety engineer to ensure that the proposed changes to the road	No particular issue with a safety audit(s) as this will be required for any roading upgrades on AT roads. But in this case, I think it is more standard practice as part of engineering approval rather than mitigating an effect at RC stage.

	<u>undertake and complete an independent Preliminary Design Road Safety Audit of Hunua Road carriageway upgrade works near the site entrance and benching on the inside of the curve on Hunua Road.</u> <u>a. The Preliminary Design Safe System Audit must be completed in accordance with the New Zealand Transport Agency Procedure Manual ("Safe System Audit (SSA) Procedures for transport projects") by an independent and appropriately qualified safety audit team. The completed Safe System Audit Report must be provided to Auckland Council for certification and must address the proposed roading widening works at Hunua Road near the vehicle entrance.</u> <u>b. The consent holder must adopt and address any recommendations made in the certified Safe System Audit (SSA) which is agreed with the Auckland Council (in consultation with Auckland Transport). The consent holder must also undertake remedial measures where the findings of the SSA identify any serious or significant traffic-related concerns, that in the opinion of the Council, in consultation with Auckland Transport, constitute an unreasonable disruption to the transport network and/or exacerbate traffic safety risk. Any remedial measures must be agreed by the Council, in consultation with Auckland Transport, and must be incorporated into the finalised design.</u> <u>Advice Note: If any agreed mitigation measure(s) require a separate resource consent or third-party approval, it must be the sole responsibility of the consent holder to obtain such consents and/or approvals prior to any construction works and implementation of such measure(s).</u> <u>c. Construction works within the road reserve must not occur prior to the complete implementation of agreed recommendations, adopted changes and approval(s) (where required) agreed in the SSA.</u> <u>d. The consent holder must provide to Auckland Council for engineering application approval, the detailed design which implements the recommendations of the Preliminary Safe System Audit.</u> <u>Advice note:</u> <u>All work in the road reserve must be carried out in accordance with the general requirements of The National Code of Practice for Utility Operators' Access to Transport Corridors</u> http://nzta.govt.nz/nationalcode/ApprovedNationalCodeFeb13.pdf and Auckland Transport's Code of Practice https://at.govt.nz/about-us/auckland-transportcode-of-practice/ <u>Prior to carrying out any work in the road corridor, the consent holder must submit to Auckland Transport a Corridor Access Request (CAR) and temporary traffic management plan (TMP), the latter prepared by an NZ Transport Agency qualified person and work must not commence until such time as the consent holder has approval in the form of a Works Access Permit (WAP). The application may be made through</u> http://www.beforeudig.co.nz/ and 15 working days should be allowed for approval.	carriageway do not pose any safety risks to road users.	Agreed with AC that it can all be an advice note.
Relocation of Power Lines			
73	The high voltage power line owned and operated by Counties Energy must be relocated prior to Construction of the Western Haul road.	No change sought.	N/A
74	The Middleton Road 22 kVA power line owned and operated by Counties Energy must be relocated prior to commencement of Stage 7. Advice note: Relocation of power lines must occur in consultation with Counties Energy. Counties Energy has advised that it requires applications	No change sought.	N/A

	for relocation to be submitted to it at least 12 months prior to when relocations are anticipated, to allot time for detailed design etc.		
	<u>Avoid Damaging Assets</u> <u>Unless specifically provided for by this consent approval, there shall be no damage to public roads, footpaths, berms, kerbs, drains, reserves or other public asset as a result of the earthworks and construction activity. In the event that such damage does occur, the Council will be notified within 24 hours of its discovery. The costs of rectifying such damage and restoring the asset to its original condition shall be met by the consent holder.</u>	No reasons given for this inclusion.	WA agrees to the additional condition as it will avoid damaging public assets.
Public Roads			
75	The Project must be managed to avoid deposition or tracking of soil, mud, sediment, or other material from the Site onto Hunua Road. The Consent Holder must implement the following measures to meet this requirement: (a) At least the first 50m of the Site access road must be inspected daily and sediment and debris vacuumed as required; (b) The edges of the Site access road must be inspected and maintained, particularly where potholes emerge. Before they are filled, potholes must be coned off to avoid further damage and likelihood of tracking material onto Hunua Road; (c) Heavy vehicles must be inspected (which may be by camera) at the weighbridge with the purpose of identifying and minimising the risk of materials being deposited on nearby roads; (d) Loaded heavy vehicles arriving at the Site must have their load covered; (e) Heavy vehicles with aggregate or other quarry material leaving the Site must either have their load covered or have the load dampened with water spray before leaving the Site; and (f) vehicles that have soil, mud, or sediment on their tyres must use the wheel wash facility prior to leaving the Site.	No change sought.	N/A
76	Any material deposited onto Hunua Road must be removed <u>immediately or as soon as practically possible</u> . Roads must not be washed down with water without appropriate erosion and sediment control measures in place to prevent contamination of any stormwater drainage system, watercourses or receiving waters.	No reason for change sought.	No concerns with the change sought.
77	The unformed portion of Middleton Road within the Site must be stopped pursuant to s342 of the Local Government Act 1974 or Public Works Act 1981 prior to the commencement of Stage 7 of the Project. <u>Confirmation that this has been completed must be provided to the Council at least 2 weeks [EC20.1] prior to the commencement of Stage 7 of the Project.</u> <u>Advice Note:</u> <u>The Consent Holder will need to obtain all necessary approvals to stop relevant portion of legal road (Middleton Road) prior to implementing the aspects of the development that rely on it. No works or occupation of the road reserve beyond what is permitted under the Resource Management Act and relevant bylaws must occur until such time as the road stopping process is complete.</u>	Check with AT on this timeframe. No detailed information provided regarding the proposed road stopping works. Please include this advice note.	WA agrees to reword the Advice Note as requested by AC to make it clear that road stopping has not already been approved.

	<u>Road stopping cannot be granted or conditioned through resource consent. Approval will need to be sought pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974 (or Public Works Act) to stop the relevant portion of road.</u> <u>To enable the development as proposed, the relevant portion of road would need to be formally stopped through a separate statutory process. Road stopping is undertaken pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974 (or Public Works Act where applicable) and is not a matter that can be granted or conditioned through resource consent. Accordingly, the consent holder will need to obtain all necessary approvals to stop relevant portion of legal road (Middleton Road) prior to implementing the aspects of the development that rely on it. No works or occupation of the road reserve beyond what is permitted under the Resource Management Act and relevant bylaws should occur until such time as the road stopping process is complete.</u>		
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Construction Noise

78	Construction works must only take place on site between the hours of 7.30am to 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday. This condition does not prevent quiet Construction work from taking place outside standard construction hours providing the noise emissions are inaudible at the notional boundary of any occupied dwelling.	No change sought.	N/A																																
79	Noise from Construction works must not exceed the following limits when measured 1m from the façade of any building that contains an activity sensitive to noise that is occupied during the works, except that: (a) the noise limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland); (b) for Construction works involving a total duration that is less than 15 calendar days, the noise limits must be increased by 5dB in all cases; and (c) for Construction works involving a total duration that is more than 20 weeks the noise limits must be decreased by 5dB in all cases: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Time of week</th><th rowspan="2">Time Period</th><th colspan="2">Maximum noise level (dBA)</th></tr> <tr> <th>Leq</th><th>Lmax</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Weekdays</td><td>6:30am – 7:30am</td><td>60</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr> <td>7:30am – 6:00pm</td><td>75</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr> <td>6:00pm - 8:00pm</td><td>70</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr> <td>8:00pm - 6:30am</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Saturdays</td><td>6:30am – 7:30am</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr> <td>7:30am – 6:00pm</td><td>75</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr> <td>6:00pm - 8:00pm</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr> <td>8:00pm - 6:30am</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Time of week	Time Period	Maximum noise level (dBA)		Leq	Lmax	Weekdays	6:30am – 7:30am	60	75	7:30am – 6:00pm	75	90	6:00pm - 8:00pm	70	85	8:00pm - 6:30am	45	75	Saturdays	6:30am – 7:30am	45	75	7:30am – 6:00pm	75	90	6:00pm - 8:00pm	45	75	8:00pm - 6:30am	45	75	No change sought.	N/A
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80	Noise from Construction works must not exceed the following levels when measured 1m from the façade of any other building that is occupied during the works, except that: (a) the noise limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland); (b) for Construction works involving a total duration that is less than 15 calendar days, the noise limits may be increased by 5dB in all cases; and (c) for Construction works involving a total duration that is more than 20 weeks the noise limits may be decreased by 5dB in all cases: <table><tr><th>Time Period</th><th>Maximum noise levels L_{eq} (dBA)</th></tr><tr><td>7:30am – 6:00pm</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>6:00pm – 7:30am</td><td>80</td></tr></table> <u>Advice Note: Construction work includes (without limitation) temporary activities associated with vegetation clearance, stream realignment, rehabilitation work, and the construction of sediment retention ponds, haul roads, drainage networks, culverts, and earth bunds.</u>	Time Period	Maximum noise levels L_{eq} (dBA)	7:30am – 6:00pm	75	6:00pm – 7:30am	80	No reasoning provided for the Advice Note.	Jamie at Styles Group agreed to the change. Reflects the intent of the AEE and technical assessments.							
Time Period	Maximum noise levels L_{eq} (dBA)															
7:30am – 6:00pm	75															
6:00pm – 7:30am	80															
Construction Vibration																
81	Construction works must be controlled to ensure any resulting vibration does not exceed: (a) the limits set out in DIN 4150-3: 1999 when measured in accordance with that Standard on any structure not on the same site; and (b) the following limits in buildings in any axis when measured in the corner of the floor of the storey of interest for multi-storey buildings, or within 500mm of ground level at the foundation of a single storey building: <table><tr><th>Receiver</th><th>Period</th><th>Peak Particle Velocity Limit</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Occupied activity sensitive to noise</td><td>Night time 10pm to 7am</td><td>0.3 mm/s</td></tr><tr><td>Daytime 7am to 10pm</td><td>2 mm/s</td></tr></table>	Receiver	Period	Peak Particle Velocity Limit	Occupied activity sensitive to noise	Night time 10pm to 7am	0.3 mm/s	Daytime 7am to 10pm	2 mm/s	No change sought.	N/A					
Receiver	Period	Peak Particle Velocity Limit														
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	<table><tr><td>Other occupied buildings</td><td>At all times</td><td>2 mm/s</td></tr></table> except that the vibration limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland).	Other occupied buildings	At all times	2 mm/s							
Other occupied buildings	At all times	2 mm/s									
82	Construction works generating vibration for three days or less between the hours of 7.00am to 6.00pm may exceed the limits in Condition 81, but must comply with a limit of 5mm/s peak particle velocity in any axis when measured in the corner of the floor of the storey of interest for multi-storey buildings, or within 500mm of ground level at the foundation of a single storey building, where: (a) all occupied buildings within 50m of the extent of the works generating vibration are advised in writing no less than three days prior to the vibration-generating works commencing; and (b) the written advice must include details of the location of the works, the duration of the works, a phone number for complaints and the name of the site manager; except that the vibration limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland).	No change sought.	N/A								
Operational Noise											
83	All Mineral Extraction Activities except blasting must comply with the following limits when measured and assessed in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 and NZS 6802:2008. The noise limits apply at the notional boundary of any site outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone except at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland). <table><tr><th>Times</th><th>Noise levels</th></tr><tr><td>7.00am – 6.00pm Monday to Friday</td><td>55dB LAeq</td></tr><tr><td>7.00am – 4.00pm Saturday</td><td>55dB LAeq</td></tr><tr><td>All other times:</td><td>45dB LAeq / 75dB LAFmax</td></tr></table> Advice note: The Site may operate 24 hours a day/7 days a week, subject to complying with the above noise levels.	Times	Noise levels	7.00am – 6.00pm Monday to Friday	55dB LAeq	7.00am – 4.00pm Saturday	55dB LAeq	All other times:	45dB LAeq / 75dB LAFmax	No change sought.	N/A
Times	Noise levels										
7.00am – 6.00pm Monday to Friday	55dB LAeq										
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All other times:	45dB LAeq / 75dB LAFmax										
84	Tonal reversing alarms (beepers) must not be used on quarry-based machinery. Alternatives without tonal characteristics such as broadband reversing alarms (squawkers) are permitted.	No change sought.	N/A								
Blasting Noise and Vibration											
85	All blasting on the Site must comply with the following limits, except that overpressure limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson	Replaced as below. Suggested replacement of this condition from Council's Noise & Vibration specialist.	Jaime at Styles Group has confirmed the change is appropriate.								

	Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland); (a) Overpressure generated by explosives must comply with a limit of 128 dB LZpeak when measured at the notional boundary of any dwelling outside the Special Purpose — Quarry Zone. Overpressure must be measured in accordance with the guidance of Appendix J Ground Vibration and Airblast Overpressure of AS 2187.2:2006. (b) Vibration generated by blasting activities must comply with the limits set out in DIN 4150-3 2016 when measured and assessed in accordance with the Standard. (c) All blasting is restricted to the following except where it is necessary for safety reasons: (i) Blasting must only take place between 9:00am and 5:00pm on Monday to Saturday. (ii) The number of blasts over any calendar fortnight must not exceed an average of two per day. (c) A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity. <u>All blasting [EC21.1] on the Site must comply with the following limits, except that overpressure limits do not apply at 369, 397, 411, 480 – 486, 489, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road, 101 Coal Mine Road, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 417727 and Part Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua (North Auckland);</u> <u>(a) Overpressure generated by using explosives within the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone must comply with a limit of 128 dB LZpeak when measured at the notional boundary of any dwelling outside the zone.</u> <u>Overpressure generated by using explosives within the Rural — Mixed Rural Zone must comply with a limit of 120 dB LZpeak when measured at the boundary of any other site.</u> <u>Overpressure must be measured in accordance with the guidance of Appendix Ground Vibration and Airblast Overpressure of AS 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2:Use of explosives.</u> <u>(b) Vibration generated by blasting activities must comply with the limits set out in DIN 4150-3 2016 Vibration in buildings – Part 3 Effects on structures when measured and assessed in accordance with the Standard.</u> <u>(c) All blasting is restricted to the following except where it is necessary for safety reasons:</u> <u>(i) Blasting must only take place between 9:00am and 5:00pm on Monday to Saturday.</u> <u>(ii) The number of blasts over any calendar fortnight must not exceed an average of two per day.</u> <u>(d) A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity.</u>		
Lighting			
	<u>Lighting shall be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.</u> <u>Any calculation for the purposes of conditions 96 – 99 must be based</u>	N/A	WA proposes this lighting condition to address AC concerns regarding the management of lighting within the Pit.

on a maintenance factor of 1.0 (i.e. no depreciation).

The added illuminance from the use of any artificial lighting shall not exceed either:

- a. 100 lux above the background level between 10pm – 7am and 10 lux above the background level between 7am – 10pm, when measured at the boundary of any adjacent site containing a lawfully established dwelling. The illuminance limit will apply horizontally and vertically at any point on the boundary and at any height; or
- b. the following vertical illuminance limits when measured or calculated at the windows of habitable rooms of a lawfully established dwelling: 10 lux between 10pm – 7am and 2 lux between 7am – 10pm.

Outdoor artificial lighting operating on any site between sunset and sunrise must not exceed a threshold increment of 15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 2cd/m²) on any public road, calculated within each traffic lane in the direction of travel.

Exterior lighting on any property adjacent to land on which there is a dwelling must be selected, located, aimed, adjusted and/or screened to ensure that glare resulting from the lighting does not exceed the following limits:

Intentionally illuminated area		Luminous intensity limits 7am – 10pm	Luminous intensity limits 10pm – 7am
Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)		
Large	>75m	10,000 cd	1,000 cd
Medium	≥25m ≤75m	10,000 cd	
Small	<25m	7,500 cd	

Note 1 The controlling dimension is the maximum dimension from any light source to the furthest point of the intentionally illuminated area in the direction of maximum intensity.

The average surface luminance measured in candelas per square metre (cd/m²) for an intentionally artificially lit building façade shall not exceed 10 cd/m².

The limits may be determined by calculation or measurement in accordance with CIE 150:2003 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations – International Commission on Illumination ISBN 3 901 906 19 3.

Archaeological Accidental Discovery Protocol

86	Any Earthworks undertaken during Stages 4 – 8 of the Project that results in the discovery of any archaeological material, including any artefact, kōiwi (human remains), or taonga, must be managed either: (a) in compliance with the accidental discovery protocols set out in E11 Land Disturbance – Regional, Accidental Discovery Rule E11.6.1 and E12 Land Disturbance – District Accidental, Discovery Rule E12.6.1 of the AUP; or	No change sought.	N/A
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	(b) in accordance with an Archaeological Authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga covering these stages. Advice note: Earthworks undertaken during Stages 1 – 3 are to be managed in accordance with the Archaeological Authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.		
Contaminated Land			
87	The Consent Holder must engage a SQEP to complete a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) for Stages 7 and 8 of the Project at least six months prior to the commencement of Stages 7 and 8.	No change sought.	N/A
88	The DSI required under Condition 87 must: (a) be undertaken in accordance with the NES-CS; (b) delineate the lateral and vertical extents of the identified HAIL sites within Stages 7 and 8; and (c) determine if remediation is required.	No change sought.	N/A
89	If contaminated materials or soils are discovered as part of the DSI required by Condition 87, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit a Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) in accordance with Condition 40 for certification in accordance with Conditions 22 - 26.	No change sought.	N/A
	<u>Advice Note</u> <u>If contaminated materials or soils are discovered as part of the DSI which require the preparation of a remediation, a Remediation Action Plan (RAP) [EC22.1] must be prepared at least 6 months prior to the start of remediation work in Stages 7 and 8, in accordance with Condition 36 for certification in accordance with Conditions 22-26.</u> <u>If an RAP is not required, within three months of the completion of earthworks in Stages 7 and 8, a Works Completion Report [EC1.1] must be submitted to the Council for review and certification. The Works Completion Report must contain sufficient detail to address the following matters:</u> <u>(a) A summary of the works undertaken, including the location and dimensions of the excavations carried out and the volume of soil excavated;</u> <u>(b) Conditions of the final site contamination profile, including details and results of any validation testing undertaken (with a map of sampling locations and tabulated sampling results) and interpretation of the results in the context of the NES:CS and the AUP(OP) for the proposed lot;</u> <u>(c) Records/evidence of the appropriate disposal for any material removed from the site;</u> <u>(d) Records of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and response actions, if applicable;</u> <u>(e) Any on-going monitoring and/or management measures required to minimise risks to human health or the environment as a result of the final site contamination profile;</u> <u>(f) Reports of any complaints, health and safety incidents related to contamination, and/or contingency events during the remedial works; and</u>	Recommended for clarity to define requirements for when an RAP would be required to be prepared in accordance with the management plan requirements above.	Not sure if required at this time as depends on whether soil contamination concentrations exceed background levels but are below human health/environmental assessment criteria. A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) is only required for restricted discretionary consents (where soil contamination concentrations exceed background levels and human health/environmental assessment criteria). Winstone proposes to address this matter by way of an Advice Note under Condition 89 given that it is unknown at this time of a RAP will be required.

	<u>(g) A statement certifying that all works have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the consent, otherwise providing details of relevant breaches, if applicable.</u>		
90	The excavation and re-use of materials or soils identified by the DSI required by Condition 87 must be undertaken in accordance with the certified CSMP and supervised and validated by a SQEP. Within three months of the completion of the works, the Consent Holder must submit a Site Validation Works Completion Report confirming compliance with the certified CSMP to AC.	No change sought.	Based on the current DSI report already completed, a controlled activity consent is required and an CSMP will need to be prepared prior to any earthworks within the stockyard areas with a WCR prepared on completion of the earthworks.
91	Any material removed from the Site must be disposed of at a facility authorised to receive such material, and the Consent Holder must provide the Council AC , with written confirmation of such disposal within 10 working days.	No change sought.	N/A
	If an RAP is not required pursuant to Condition 88, within three months of the completion of earthworks in Stages 7 and 8, a Works Completion Report (EC1.1) must be submitted to the Council for review and certification. The Works Completion Report must contain sufficient detail to address the following matters: (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including the location and dimensions of the excavations carried out and the volume of soil excavated; (b) Conditions of the final site contamination profile, including details and results of any validation testing undertaken (with a map of sampling locations and tabulated sampling results) and interpretation of the results in the context of the NES:CS and the AUP(OP) for the proposed lot; (c) Records/evidence of the appropriate disposal for any material removed from the site; (d) Records of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and response actions, if applicable; (e) Any on-going monitoring and/or management measures required to minimise risks to human health or the environment as a result of the final site contamination profile; (f) Reports of any complaints, health and safety incidents related to contamination, and/or contingency events during the remedial works; and (g) A statement certifying that all works have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the consent, otherwise providing details of relevant breaches, if applicable.	Recommended to report on the works completed in accordance with the CSMP. This recommendation is also with the view that the PSI & DSI point to one localised area (PMS08 (0-0.3 m bgl)) that is to be excavated and disposed of off-site to avoid the need for a long-term discharge consent.	The DSI report recommends that further DSIs be undertaken in the stockyard and any other identified HAIL areas that may develop prior to any soil disturbance in these areas and, if necessary, <u>further consents obtained to manage contaminated soils if not already provided for by the controlled activity consent.</u> The requirement for a Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) and Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and a Site Validation Report (SVR) will be subject to additional consent as currently, DSI considers a control activity consent is required. Winstone proposes to address this matter by way of an Advice Note under Condition 89 as not sure if required at this time as depends on whether soil contamination concentrations exceed background levels but are below human health/environmental assessment criteria.
Geotechnical			
92	All land modification works associated with the Project must be designed, directed, and supervised by a SQEP.	No change sought.	N/A
93	Construction and Mineral Extraction Activities must be conducted in a manner which ensures the geotechnical risks do not exceed the following limits in accordance with the Risk Assessment Matrix in Appendix H of the Geotechnical Report: (a) R1 for land and land use beyond the Site boundary not in FCIL ownership; (b) R1 or R2 for land owned by FCIL beyond the Site boundary;	No change sought.	N/A

	(c) R3 within the Site boundary where achieving R1 or R2 is not practicable;		
94	Upon permanent closure of the Hunua Quarry, the Consent Holder must ensure that access to the Site remains restricted.	No change sought.	N/A
95	The conditions of this consent may be reviewed by AC pursuant to Section 128 of the RMA, by the giving of notice pursuant to Section 129 of the Act to address geotechnical risks where mitigation measures and contingency planning cannot reduce geotechnical risks to the levels set in Condition 93.	Is this required here? Would be covered by Condition 61 so potentially could be deleted?	Retain as specific to geotechnical risks rather than being generic.
Stream Works			
96	The Consent Holder must ensure that realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP required by Condition 62.	No change sought.	N/A
97	The Consent Holder must ensure that, during the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary, direct discharge of sediment laden water to the stream during Construction is minimised. Any sediment laden discharge pumped or otherwise diverted from the works area must be discharged only after treatment in a sediment control device provided in accordance with the certified ESCP and CTMP required under Conditions 42 and 44.	No change sought.	N/A
98	The Consent Holder must ensure that all pumps used to dewater the existing section of the Mangapū Tributary being realigned have a 3mm mesh screen to prevent fish from entering the pump.	No change sought.	N/A
Seasonal Restriction on Earthworks			
99	Earthworks on the Site, other than rock extraction, must not be undertaken between 1 May and 30 September in any year, unless a 'Request for winter works' has been made to and approved by AC. All requests granted by the Council must be renewed annually prior to the approval expiring, and no Earthworks must occur until written approval has been received from the Council. Advice note: All winter works will be re-assessed monthly or as required by the Council to ensure that adverse effects are not occurring in the receiving environment. Approval may be revoked by Council upon written notice to the consent holder.	No change sought.	N/A
Erosion and Sediment Controls			
100	The Consent Holder must design, construct and maintain all erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with GD05.	No change sought.	N/A
101	The Consent Holder must ensure that all erosion and sediment control measures required by the certified ESCP required by Condition 42 are constructed and operational before Earthworks commence.	No change sought.	N/A
102	Within ten working days following completion of each specific erosion and sediment control device as detailed in the certified ESCP (i.e. SRP's, DEB's, and clean and dirty water diversion bunds), a SQEP must provide written certification to AC that the erosion and sediment control measures have been constructed and completed in accordance with the certified ESCP and GD05.	No change sought.	N/A

	Advice note: Suitable documentation for certification of erosion and sediment control devices, can be obtained in Appendix C of GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control construction quality checklists.		
103	All SRPs and any other impoundment device utilised on the Site, must be chemically treated in accordance with the certified CTMP required by Condition 44 for the duration of the Earthworks.	No change sought.	N/A
104	The operational effectiveness and efficiency of all erosion and sediment control measures required by the certified ESCP, must be maintained throughout the duration of Earthworks until areas of disturbed or bare earth are permanently stabilised against erosion in accordance with Condition 110. Maintenance must be undertaken in accordance with the certified ESCP and GD05 and a record of any maintenance work must be kept and be supplied to AC on request.	No change sought.	N/A
Water Quality Monitoring			
105	The Consent Holder must undertake the following monitoring during Earthworks following rainfall trigger event of 25mm in a 24 hour period and 15mm in a 1 hour period: (a) Visual inspections of all SRPs and DEB's; (b) Visual inspection of all receiving watercourses; (c) Manual inlet and outlet sampling from SRPs as detailed in Condition 106(c).	No change sought.	N/A
106	The Consent Holder must carry out sampling consisting of the collection of 1 litre grab samples of water for the analyses of total suspended solids, turbidity and pH following a rainfall trigger event under Condition 105. Samples must be collected as soon as practicable after the 25mm or more rainfall event having occurred, at the following locations: (a) 10m upstream of the most upstream quarry discharge point, into the Mangapū Stream, including clean water diversions (or as agreed with AC). (b) 30m downstream of the most downstream quarry discharge point, into the Mangapū Stream, including clean water diversions (or as agreed with AC). (c) All SRPs and DEBs at the inlet (prior to chemical treatment) and outlet points. All water samples must be analysed for total suspended solids (TSS) and nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), within one week of collection. Advice Note: Once a statistically reliable relationship between TSS and NTU has been established, measurements of NTU only may be approved by AC, at the request of the Consent Holder.	No change sought.	N/A
107	If analysis of instream samples taken under Condition 106 indicates that discharges from the Site have increased the TSS (or NTU equivalent) as measured from point (a) to point (b), by 20% or more, operations must be modified and/or water quality control measures implemented.	The Council notes that the ESCP Report, in 13.2 Monitoring and Triggers, has the following triggers. For ESC device performance, the following management thresholds shall be applied: - pH between 6.5 – 8.5 as measured at the outlet; 80% reduction in turbidity between inflow and outflow of discharging SRPs & DEBs; OR 100mm of clarity as measured at the outlet.	The consent condition number referred to in the original comment have been updated to Condition 117. This reads "If analysis of instream samples taken under Condition 116 indicates that discharges from the Site have increased the TSS (or NTU equivalent) as measured from point (a) to point (b), by 20% or more, operations must be modified and/or water quality control measures implemented."

		Those standards appear to be in conflict with Cond 107 which appears to be a measurable discharge standard. The issue that arises here is that Hunua Quarry Expansion Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Drawing Ref: ESCP HQ 07, Rev. 1. Prepared by MPD Environmental Limited (Plans) describes the use of Super Silt Fences on a steep batter that cannot be diverted to a DEB/SRP. A Super Silt Fence is at best 50% efficient if it is constructed as per GD05. If Condition 107 applies to ESC devices, Silt Fences or Super Silt Fences may not meet that standard.	Condition 117 establishes an instream compliance threshold and applies only to the upstream and downstream monitoring locations within the Mangapū Stream. The device performance triggers in Section 13.2 of the report (and in Condition 118) relate solely to the operation of SRPs and DEBs sampled under Condition 116(c). These thresholds do not apply to silt fences or super silt fences. On this basis, I don't believe there is conflict between the ESCP monitoring framework and the consent conditions. I also appreciate the lower treatment efficiency of a silt fence or super silt fence, so the methodology has tried to reflect that by only using this type of control where absolutely necessary. Some of the confusion may have arisen due to incorrect cross-referencing between conditions, which is now resolved.
108	If analysis of SRP or DEB samples taken under Condition 106(c) indicates that discharges from any device have exceeded the following parameters, the cause of the exceedance must be determined and remedied. (a) pH between 6.5 – 8.5 as measured at the outlet; and (b) 80% reduction in turbidity between inflow and outflow of discharging SRPs & DEBs, or 100mm of clarity as measured at the outlet.	No change sought.	N/A
109	Details of any modifications to operations and/or erosion and sediment control measures made under Conditions 107 – 108, must be reported to AC at quarterly intervals, and as part of the Annual Report required by Condition 64.	No change sought.	N/A
Stabilisation of Earthworks			
110	The Consent Holder must ensure that all disturbed and bare earth areas are: (a) revegetated or stabilised as soon as practicable upon completion or abandonment of Earthworks; and (b) revegetation or stabilisation is completed in general accordance with the measures set out in the certified ESCP and GD05. This condition does not apply to areas being actively worked, areas subject to rock extraction, and cut rock faces. <i>Advice note: Stabilisation means when disturbed or bare earth areas are covered by a permanent erosion proof ground cover and includes aggregate, rock, polymer or vegetative cover which has obtained a density of more than 80 % of a normal pasture sward.</i>	No change sought.	N/A
Rehabilitation of Mangapū Stream Tributary Realignment			
111	Riparian planting along the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary must be: (a) implemented in accordance with the certified Stream Diversion Management Plan required by Condition 62; (b) implemented immediately following completion of Construction of the realigned stream channel, except where Construction is completed outside the planting season in which case it should occur in the next planting season; and (c) completed no later than Stage 2.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A

112	Canopy species along the realignment of the Mangapū Stream Tributary corridor must be: (a) planted in accordance with the certified Stream Diversion Management Plan required by Condition 62; and (b) planted in the next planting season following the establishment of the riparian planting required by Condition 111 to ensure appropriate shelter and survival conditions.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
113	Revegetation of quarried benches associated with the realignment of the Mangapū Stream Tributary must be: (a) planted in accordance with the certified Stream Diversion Management Plan required by Condition 62; (b) phased to follow Construction; and (c) undertaken as soon as practicable within the next available planting season.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
114	All planting required by Conditions 111 – 113 must be maintained for at least five years after planting is completed <u>or until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long-term health and sustainability is ensured without the requirement for intensive management</u> . Maintenance must include replacement of dead, dying, or diseased plants until canopy closure is achieved; and any additional works required to ensure successful establishment and ongoing sustained vegetation growth.	Simon Cocker (Council's Landscape Planner) has raised concerns in his comments that the conditions of consent relating to mitigation and rehabilitation appear to limit maintenance to a period of 5 years. He quotes from the WA landscape assessment that the mitigation success depends heavily on the success of the realignment design and management of the Mangapu Tributary Realignment....and the long-term establishment of indigenous vegetation. Success will require a relatively high input over prolonged period and will require close ongoing monitoring. Therefore, he is concerned that the conditions relating to mitigation and rehabilitation appear to limit maintenance to a period of 5 years.	Taking guidance from WA's landscape planning experts, it is understood that the reference to 5 years is a minimum maintenance commitment for landscape rehabilitation areas. In summary, all reporting and management plans are required to include mechanisms for ongoing review and updating to respond to changing conditions. Across the conditions, maintenance is not limited to a fixed five-year period. Rather, a minimum five-year duration is consistently required for landscape, stream, and quarry rehabilitation planting. In addition, further maintenance is required where necessary to ensure the successful establishment and long-term viability of all planting areas. WA considers this to be a sensible adaptive management mechanism that allows area by area assessment to determine what is needed in areas that need it rather than a prescriptive time-based approach. However, WA has suggested amendment to address Auckland Councils concerns.
Rehabilitation of Quarry Faces and Slopes and OBDA Areas			
115	Prior to the commencement of each of Stages 6, 7, and 8, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit to the AC for certification in accordance with Conditions 22 – 26 a Detailed Landscape Design and Planting Plan for progressive rehabilitation of the quarry faces and slopes and OBDA within that stage (when those areas are retired from quarrying). The Plan must expand on the rehabilitation plans within the certified Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan and must include: (a) site-specific planting specifications based on actual ground conditions. (b) a detailed planting schedule identifying species, densities, sizes, and spacing. (c) confirmation that all plant material will be ecosourced from the Hunua Ecological District. (d) methods for site preparation, planting, and maintenance.	No change sought.	N/A

	(e) staging of planting in relation to completion of Mineral Extraction Activities.		
116	Progressive rehabilitation of the quarry faces and scopes and OBDA within each stage must: (a) occur with each phase of quarry development (when those areas are retired from quarrying), or earlier where feasible; and (b) be completed prior to completion of the following stage;	No change sought.	N/A
117	All planting required by Conditions 115 – 116 must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years after planting is completed <u>or until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long-term health and sustainability is ensured without the requirement for intensive management</u>. Maintenance must include replacement of dead, dying, or diseased plants; and any additional works required to ensure successful establishment.	Simon Cocker (Council's Landscape Planner) has raised concerns in his comments that the conditions of consent relating to mitigation and rehabilitation appear to limit maintenance to a period of 5 years. He quotes from the WA landscape assessment that the mitigation success depends heavily on the success of the realignment design and management of the Mangapu Tributary Realignment....and the long-term establishment of indigenous vegetation. Success will require a relatively high input over prolonged period and will require close ongoing monitoring. Therefore, he is concerned that the conditions relating to mitigation and rehabilitation appear to limit maintenance to a period of 5 years.	Taking guidance from WA's landscape planning experts, it is understood that the reference to 5 years is a minimum maintenance commitment for landscape rehabilitation areas. In summary, all reporting and management plans are required to include mechanisms for ongoing review and updating to respond to changing conditions. Across the conditions, maintenance is not limited to a fixed five-year period. Rather, a minimum five-year duration is consistently required for landscape, stream, and quarry rehabilitation planting. In addition, further maintenance is required where necessary to ensure the successful establishment and long-term viability of all planting areas. WA considers this to be a sensible adaptive management mechanism that allows area by area assessment to determine what is needed in areas that need it rather than a prescriptive time-based approach. However, WA has suggested amendment to address Auckland Councils concerns.

Off-Site Visual Mitigation Planting

118	Within six months of consent being granted, the Consent Holder must: (a) consult with the owners of the properties identified as experiencing moderate-high adverse visual effects within Viewing Groups S1, S2, W1, and W2 identified in the Landscape Effects Assessment; and (b) offer, at its cost, to appoint a SQEP to work collaboratively with each landowner to develop a Visual Mitigation Planting Plan to mitigate visual effects on the dwelling and its curtilage.	No change sought.	N/A
119	The objective of each Visual Mitigation Planting Plan is to reduce the identified adverse visual effects on the dwelling and curtilage as far as practicable. Appropriate mitigation measures may include planting of native or exotic plant species at a maximum width of 5m to foreshorten and/or filter views towards the quarry.	No change sought.	N/A
120	The SQEP must visit each participating property to: (a) confirm the nature and extent of adverse visual effects on the dwelling and curtilage; and (b) identify and recommend appropriate mitigation planting within the property boundary; and (c) develop, with the landowner, a site-specific planting layout that responds to views, topography, existing vegetation, and landowner preferences.	No change sought.	N/A

121	The Consent Holder must implement all agreed mitigation planting at its cost. Planting must be implemented in the next available planting season and within twelve months of the landowner accepting the mitigation proposal. <i>Advice note: Maintenance of mitigation planting is the responsibility of the landowner, unless an alternative arrangement is mutually agreed in writing between the Consent Holder and the landowner.</i>	No change sought.	N/A
122	The Consent Holder is considered to have complied with Conditions 118 – 121 if: (a) the SQEP is not granted access to the property to undertake the required assessment; or (b) the landowner agrees to the proposed mitigation, and the planting is implemented within the required timeframe; or (c) the landowner declines the offer of mitigation or refuses to engage in consultation; or (d) an alternative agreement regarding visual mitigation is reached between the Consent Holder and the landowner.	No change sought.	N/A
123	The Consent Holder must provide AC with a written record of: (a) the mitigation planting offered; (b) whether it was accepted or declined; and (c) confirmation of implementation (where applicable) within three months following completion of the agreed planting at each participating property.	No change sought.	N/A
Ecological Survey, Salvage and Relocation			
124	Prior to any vegetation clearance or Earthworks within any watercourse, native fish and koura must be salvaged and relocated in accordance with the procedures set out in the certified Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan, required by Condition 56.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
125	Prior to any vegetation clearance, lizards must be captured and relocated in accordance with the procedures set out in the certified Lizard Management Plan required by Condition 58.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
126	Prior to any vegetation clearance being undertaken during the breeding season for native bush birds (August to March inclusive): (a) all vegetation must be surveyed by a SQEP for nesting birds; and (b) if an active native bird nest is identified during the visual inspection, all vegetation removal within 20 m of that nest must cease until it can be confirmed that the nest has either failed or the chicks have fledged. No felling must be undertaken of any tree with an active native bird nest.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
127	Prior to any vegetation clearance being undertaken must: (a) all vegetation must be visually assessed by a Bat Specialist to identify any potential bat roosting areas; and (b) if trees are identified as potential bat roost features (i.e., cavities, deadwood, loose bark and epiphytes), then acoustic surveys must be undertaken to confirm the presence/absence of bats; and	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A

	(c) if any bat roosts are identified all vegetation removal within 20 m of that roost tree must cease until it can be confirmed that the roost is no longer occupied. No felling must be undertaken of any tree with an active bat roost.		
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Ecological Offsetting and Compensation

128	The ecological offsetting and compensation set out in Table 2 below must be provided for by the Ecological Management Plan required by Condition 54 and implemented as part of the Project.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
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Table 2 - Offset and compensation measures proposed for identified residual effects

Focus Area	Site/s	Terrestrial Vegetation and Habitat Loss				Stream loss	Wetland loss	
		Revegetation planting (offset)	Enhancement of existing bush (compensation)	Formal legal protection ¹ (compensation)	Weed & pest management (compensation)	Riparian restoration (offset)	Wetland reinstatement (offset)	Wetland enhancement (offset & compensation)
1. Hunua Quarry and surrounding landscape	Hunua Quarry pit	25.8 ha		25.8 ha	25.8 ha weed and pest control for consent term.			
	Judge Richardson Drive	3.7 ha	1.3 ha	5 ha (including wetland)	5 ha weed and pest control for consent term.		0.13 ha wetland reinstatement 0.02 ha wetland enhancement	
	Hunua Road properties (484, 397 and 411 Hunua Road)	15 ha	7.5 ha	23.7 ha (including wetland and stream enhancement)	23.7 ha weed and pest control for consent term (including 1.8 ha of woody exotic weed infestations replaced with native planting)	1 ha planting along 600 m stream length	0.2 ha wetland reinstatement 0.01 ha wetland enhancement	
2. Meremere Quarry	Meremere Quarry site	21.12 ha	7.53 ha	29.4 ha (including wetland and stream enhancement)	29.4 ha weed and pest control for consent term.	0.6 ha planting along 400 m stream length		0.15 ha
3. Hunua Ranges	Hunua Ranges / Auckland Parks land	> 20 ha available for revegetation		Already protected as part of Regional Park	Extensive weed infestations over >15 ha to be removed for revegetation.		2 ha wetland reinstatement and enhancement through removal of blackberry infestation and wetland revegetation on low-lying alluvial terraces	
	Mangatawhiri River					Planting along 2,580 m of stream length		
TOTAL		85.62 ha	16.33 ha	83.9 ha	> 100 ha weed and/ or pest control	3,580 m (stream length)	2.51 ha	

¹ Formal legal protection will be provided through covenants to be placed on all areas subject to replanting / offset sites.

¹ Formal legal protection will be provided through covenants to be placed on all areas subject to replanting / offset sites.

129	The Consent Holder must ensure covenants are imposed on the Records of Title of sites that provide for the ongoing protection of the areas identified in the "Formal Legal Protection" column of Table 2.	NO COMMENTS RECEIVED.	N/A
PART D – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT (s15 RMA) DISXXXX60464130			
The conditions in Part D relate to the discharge to air permits (s15 RMA) for Construction works and Mineral Extraction Activities described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE.			
General			
130	This consent is also subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent prevail.	Question around whether this is necessary or perhaps better suited in the general conditions, so it isn't repeated throughout?	WA agrees that this could be a general condition rather than be repeated in each consent.
131	Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA this discharge permit expires 35 years from the date of their commencement <u>it is granted</u> unless it has been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date.	No reasoning provided.	WA agrees to the change.
Air Quality Limits			
132	The Consent Holder must at all times, operate, maintain, supervise, monitor and control all processes on the Site so that emissions authorised by this consent are maintained at the minimum practicable level.	No change sought.	N/A
133	The Consent Holder must ensure that beyond the boundary of the Site there is no odour, dust or fumes caused by discharges from the Site which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer, is noxious, offensive or objectionable.	No change sought.	N/A
134	The Consent Holder must ensure that no discharge from any activity on the Site gives rise to visible emissions to an extent which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer, are noxious, offensive or objectionable.	No change sought.	N/A
135	The Consent Holder must ensure that beyond the boundary of the Site there is no hazardous air pollutant, caused by discharges from the Site, which is present at a concentration that is likely to be detrimental to human health or the environment.	No change sought.	N/A
Air Quality Management Measures			
136	The Consent Holder must ensure adequate water suppression is available at all times to ensure that dust emissions are minimised from any area where vegetation clearance, or Earthworks has occurred, or is occurring.	No change sought.	N/A
137	The Consent Holder must ensure techniques are used for Earthworks, blasting and drilling which minimise dust emissions. Dust emissions from all transfer operations must be kept to a practicable minimum.	No change sought.	N/A
138	In the event complaints are received by either the Consent Holder or AC that relate to dust from blasting, the Consent Holder must within seventy-two hours of the complaint, or receipt of details of the complaint from AC, provide all available information about the blasts to which the complaints relate to AC. The information provided must include but not be limited to the location of the blast, weather conditions, air quality monitoring data and blast logs.	No change sought.	N/A
139	In the event that, in the opinion of AC, the information provided in accordance with Condition 138 indicates that complaints received may have been a	No change sought.	N/A

	consequence of blasting activities on the Site, at the request of AC, the Consent Holder must inform AC seventy-two hours prior to the next such blasting event, and such subsequent blasting events as are considered necessary by AC, to allow the blast(s) to be observed and blast discharges evaluated against the requirements of Conditions 133 – 134, and 150.		
140	In the event dust from blasting results in non-compliance with Condition 133 and/or 134 on two or more occasions within a twelve month period, the Consent Holder must engage a suitably qualified individual to investigate further dust suppression measures including any proposed timeframe for their implementation (where appropriate). The results of the investigation must be submitted in the form of a report provided to AC within six months of the second non-compliance. <i>Advice note: This condition must not be initiated without prior consultation with the Consent Holder and notification in writing by AC.</i>	No change sought.	N/A
141	The Consent Holder must ensure: (a) all dust suppression equipment associated with the processing plant is maintained in good working condition; (b) no part of the processing plant is operated without dust suppression equipment being fully operational and functioning correctly; and (c) the processing plant buildings are maintained in order to ensure that potential fugitive emissions are minimised.	No change sought.	N/A
142	The Consent Holder must ensure all air displaced from silos associated with the blending plant are vented to atmosphere via filter system(s) prior to discharge to atmosphere. The filter systems must comply with the relevant design, operating and monitoring criteria/requirements of that version of TP152 that is current three months prior to installation of that system, or better.	No change sought.	N/A
143	The Consent Holder must construct and position all stockpiles to minimise the potential for dust emissions. Methods to suppress stockpile emissions must be set out in the Air Quality Management Plan required by Condition 46.	No change sought.	N/A
144	The Consent Holder must maintain all internal quarry roads in a manner which minimises the potential for dust emissions. Methods to suppress emissions from quarry roads must be set out in the Air Quality Management Plan required by Condition 46 and must include, but not be limited to, procedures relating to road maintenance, water suppression and vehicle speeds.	No change sought.	N/A
145	The Consent Holder must provide a wheel washing facility at the exit of the weighbridge to be used by all vehicles that have soil, mud, or sediment on the tyres to ensure no tracking onto public roads.	No change sought.	N/A
146	The Consent Holder must clean any sealed roads within the Site on a regular basis to ensure that dust is kept to a practicable minimum.	No change sought.	N/A
147	The Consent Holder must, without contravening the requirements of any other consent, maintain ponds or other water supplies at such capacity that application of water as a dust control measure is not limited.	No change sought.	N/A

148	The Consent Holder must ensure that no material must be disposed of by open burning on the Site.	No change sought.	N/A
Air Quality Monitoring			
149	The Consent Holder must carry out Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) monitoring at the following locations: (a) At the site of the existing monitor near the Site access road. (b) In the general vicinity of Middleton Road. (c) On the south westerly boundary. The monitoring equipment must be of US EPA Federal Equivalent Method (FEM), or considered near FEM for PM₁₀ and operated with a TSP inlet and have a sample flow rate of at least 5 litres per minute. The monitoring equipment must be connected to a telemetry system capable of recording and presenting data in 1 hour average intervals in real time and be capable of sending alerts to site staff via text and/or email.	No change sought.	N/A
150	Without prejudice to limiting the generality of Conditions 132 – 133, if the monitoring shows that the TSP in ambient air at or beyond the boundary of the Site, as measured in accordance with Condition 149, exceeds 80 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour average at the sites listed in Condition 149(b) and or (c) and 100 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour average at the site listed in Condition 149(b), the Consent Holder must initiate an investigation as to the probable cause(s) of the exceedance.	No change sought.	N/A
151	If an investigation initiated by Condition 150 establishes the probable cause of the elevated levels of TSP is an activity undertaken on the Site, the Consent Holder must take action to reduce those discharges to the satisfaction of AC.	No change sought.	N/A
152	The Consent Holder must report any results of TSP in ambient air tests showing exceedances of the levels given in Condition 150 by facsimile to AC as soon as practicable. A summary of all monitoring results for the previous 12 months, including references to wind and rainfall data, and any remedial action taken must be submitted as part of the Annual Monitoring Report required under Condition 64.	No change sought.	N/A
153	The Consent Holder must maintain and operate a weather station that is located to AC's satisfaction. The Consent Holder must continuously record and be able to make available wind speed, wind direction and rainfall data.	No change sought.	N/A
Respirable Crystalline Silica Monitoring			
154	The Consent Holder must engage a suitable qualified air quality professional to undertake an ambient Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) Monitoring programme in the locations identified in the Air Quality Assessment. As a minimum, the monitoring programme must: (a) Monitor baseline RCS concentrations for at least three months prior to Construction of Stage 1 of the Project commencing; (b) Monitor for 12 continuous months following Construction of Stage 1 of the Project commencing; and	No change sought.	N/A

	(c) Be designed to assess compliance of 3 µg/m³ annual average RCS concentration at any nearby dwelling. The findings of the monitoring must be included in a report submitted to AC within 20 working days of the completion of the monitoring.		
155	In the event that the annual average limit of 3 µg/m³ is met at a monitoring location, then ambient RCS monitoring in that location will cease. If the annual average limit is exceeded at a monitoring location, then monthly monitoring will continue at that location until such time that the annual average limit is met.	No change sought.	N/A

Air Quality Reporting

156	The Consent Holder must ensure that all records, monitoring and test results that are required by the conditions of this consent are made available on request, during operating hours, to an officer of AC and must be kept for a minimum period of twenty-four months from the date of each entry.	No change sought.	N/A
157	The Consent Holder must record the following in a log: (a) Any dust control equipment malfunction and any remedial action taken. (b) Any visible emission of dust and the source. (c) The weather conditions, including wind strength and direction and rainfall. (d) Any use of a watercart, the frequency of use and the volume of water used. (e) The volume of water used for dust suppression other than watercart usage. (f) The date and signature of the person entering the information. A summary of the information recorded in (a) to (f) must be submitted to AC no later than 20 working days after 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November each year and as part of the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 64.	No change sought.	N/A

PART E – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - GROUNDWATER PERMITS (s14 RMA) ~~WATXXXX60464058~~ and ~~WAT60464047~~

The conditions in Part E relate to the water permits (s14 RMA) for Construction works and Mineral Extraction Activities described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE

General

158	This consent is also subject to the General Conditions that apply to all consents. In the event of differences or conflict between the General Conditions, and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of these consents prevail.	Question around whether this is necessary or perhaps better suited in the general conditions, so it isn't repeated throughout?	WA agrees that this could be a general condition rather than repeat in each consent.
159	Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA this water permits WAT60464047 and WAT60464048 expires 35 years from the date of their commencement they are granted unless it they has have been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date.	Amend to refer to from date of commencement to when granted.	WA agrees to the changes.
160	Water permits WAT60152106-A, WAT60412731 and WAT602740802-A must be surrendered upon the commencement of this consent.	Include reference to all consents that need to be surrendered.	WA agrees to the changes.

Groundwater Limits

161	Groundwater must <u>may only</u> be taken from: (a) the Symonds Pit Sump (known as the Symonds Pit groundwater access point) located approximately 500 metres south of Middleton Road (NZTM 1778000mE 5893600mN); and (b) the Mangapū Stream Bore (Reference HUN 14/8, AC Bore ID29379) located adjacent to Mangapū Stream, at Hunua Quarry, Papakura (NZTM 1776740mE 5893650mN).	Change sought by W Pascoe.	WA agrees but not sure it changes the intent of the condition. May reflect the Council's approach.
162	The total daily abstraction of groundwater from the Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (HUN14/8), including groundwater inflow to the sump must not exceed 5,820 m ³ /day averaged over any seven consecutive days. The water take and use from these sources must not exceed 2,610m ³ /d when averaged over any seven consecutive days.	No change sought.	N/A
	The daily abstraction from the Symonds Stream augmentation bore (HUN 14/8 or any replacement) must not exceed 1,400m ³	Including specific limit on Bore HUN 14/8.	WA agrees as reflects the current G/W consent.
163	The total annual abstraction of groundwater from the Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (HUN14/8), including groundwater inflow to the sump must not exceed 2,124,300 m ³ averaged over the twelve month period commencing 1 June and ending 31 May of any year. The water take and use from these sources must not exceed 952,650 m ³ when averaged over the same twelve month period.	No change sought.	N/A
	<u>Groundwater levels within the Symonds Hill Pit sump shall not be drawn down below a reduced level of 50 metres below mean sea level (i.e. RL - 50m).</u>	Add a new condition to address maximum drawdown depth.	WA agreed to the change at the meeting on 22 nd May.
<u>Technical review at intermediate drawdown steps</u>			
	<u>Reduction in groundwater levels must be carried out in steps. The groundwater level in the Symonds Hill Pit site at the first step must be not lower than RL25 metres, the second step not lower than RL-5 metres and the third step not lower than RL-30 metres</u>	Reflects the conditions in the current G/W consent.	The assessment has been carried out for RL45m, RL15m and RL-50m. But the proposed changes are fine and can be assessed as part of the review process.
	<u>A Technical Review must be undertaken no less than 3 months prior to commencing each of the two successive steps of dewatering identified in Condition 167. The Review must include an analysis of monitoring data, a comparison of actual groundwater level values to predicted values, and an assessment of any implications these results may have for on-going management of any actual or potential adverse effects as a consequence of dewatering. The Technical Review must provide a more detailed analysis and interpretation of monitoring data than the Annual Monitoring Report required in accordance with Condition 66. The Consent Holder must forward the Technical Review to the Council within one (1) month of the completion of the Review.</u> <u>Advice Note: If the Technical Review shows that the effects of the activity are greater than predicted in the application and that monitoring and mitigation provisions of this consent are not adequate for the scale of effects, then Council may review the consent conditions in accordance with the provisions of Condition 69.</u>	Reflects the conditions in the current G/W consent.	WA agrees with the additional condition as reflects current requirements.
Monitoring Bore Construction & Maintenance			
164	The Consent Holder must, unless otherwise agreed in writing by AC, maintain the monitoring bores specified in Schedule A to this consent.	No change sought.	N/A

	<u>The GMCP must provide a monitoring bore replacement schedule for those bores that are currently screened above the predicted drawdown or the 'Envelope of effects'. The schedule must provide an associated trigger for the commencement of drilling replacement bores to ensure there is no disruption to groundwater level monitoring.</u>	Reflects the conditions in the current G/W consent.	WA agrees with the additional condition as reflects current requirements.
165	The monitoring bores specified in Schedule A must be maintained. In the event of: (a) any of the monitoring bores being destroyed; (b) becoming inoperable; (c) the water level being or dropping <u>below to within 5 metres of</u> the bottom of the bore; or (d) the bore landowner not allowing access; the bore must be substituted with another constructed, or otherwise identified as suitable, with the written approval of AC. For an existing private bore, the substitute bore may be an existing Winstone series monitoring bore. Access to the bore locations must be maintained for sampling, monitoring and compliance purposes	A more robust protection for the monitoring bores is required than outlined in condition 165. Most of the bores will become inoperable as they are of insufficient depths. There is a need to avoid loss of record when water levels drawdown to the screen. This means replacement bores need to be drilled before levels drop below the bottom of hole. Due to a significant replacement requirement, planning is required to schedule these replacements in. The GMCP has to more clearly provide for replacement of monitoring bores in a timely manner prior to monitoring bores going dry.	WA agree to the changes.
166	The Consent Holder must ensure that provision is made at the top of the wellhead of the bores specified in Schedule BA so that: (a) a probe can be lowered vertically into the bore between the riser tubes and casing to measure the static water level in the bore. The probe hole must be maintained to the specific dimensions and in working order at all times; and (b) a sample of water can be taken from the bore for water quality analysis <i>Advice note: Clause (a) of this condition can be achieved by having an access hole of at least 2 centimetres in diameter at-in the top <u>plate</u> of the bore <u>and by having an access tube of at least 2 centimetres internal diameter extending from the top of the bore to the submersible pump</u>. In order to keep out foreign matter, the hole should be fitted with an easily removed plug.</i>	Incorrect reference.	WA agrees with the changes sought.
	<u>The elevations of the top of casings and the NZ Transverse Mercator map reference of each bore in Schedule A and any replacement bore must be measured and recorded to an accuracy of 0.043 metres and 2 metres respectively. These measurements must be undertaken within three months of the completion of construction of any new or replacement bore. The coordinates, elevation, water quality analysis, water level, construction details and stratigraphic log must be forwarded to Council and included in an updated GMCP.</u>	Changes sought to reflect previously agreed G/W consent conditions.	Previous discussions with the Council have resulted in this being 0.03m as 0.01m is very difficult to achieve. WA seeks this be 0.03m.
	<u>In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with condition 182 is greater than seasonal variation + 10 metres in Glasgow monitoring bore ID 21474 (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of condition 175) then monitoring bores HUN12/7U and HUN12/7L must be constructed as described in Schedule A (screen interval and geological formation), subject to obtaining any necessary consents and landowner approvals. In the event that landowner approvals for bores is not forthcoming, the Consent Holder must liaise with the Council. Any alternative location for a proposed monitoring bore without landowner approval must proceed only if agreed in writing with the Council.</u>	Changes sought to reflect previously agreed G/W consent conditions.	WA agrees.
	<u>Monthly monitoring of bores ID 1218 and 20013 must recommence in the event that groundwater drawdown is detected in bore HUN12/4U or HUN12/4L, and monthly monitoring of bores ID 421 and 21817 must recommence in the event that groundwater drawdown is detected in bore</u>	Changes sought to reflect previously agreed G/W consent conditions.	WA agrees.

	HUN12/8U or HUN12/8L. Monitoring in these private bores is subject to access being available otherwise requirements under condition 175 apply.		
Water Monitoring Conditions			
167	The Consent Holder must: (a) maintain on the outlet of the pump for Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore <u>(re HUN 14/8. AC Bore ID29379)</u> a meter which measures the total quantity of water being taken; (b) <u>maintain on the outlet of the pump/pipeline for Mangapū Stream and Waipokopu Stream flow augmentation a meter which measures the total quantity of water being discharged for augmentation purposes.</u> (b) read the meter at 15-minute intervals and electronically provide to AC daily records of the measurements by the end of the next day (unless otherwise agreed by the Council), from the date of commencement of this consent in accordance with the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020; and (c) ensure the water meters <u>are-is</u> capable of measuring to an accuracy of at least plus or minus 5% and it is to display to at least 1 cubic metres. The meter must be installed to the manufacturer's specifications <u>and to the satisfaction of AC</u> and must be maintained to the specific requirements and in working conditions at all times. (a) <u>The augmentation flow water meters must be connected to a data logger with at least six months data storage. The continuous data must include augmentation flow water volume and/or water meter readings. The logged data, for the specified sites above in this condition must be submitted to the Council quarterly in accordance with Condition 65.</u> (b) <u>The installation and maintenance of data loggers and associated electronic devices must be performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and to New Zealand Quality Standard ISO 4064 and to the satisfaction of the Council. The augmentation flow water meter and data logger and associated devices must be operative with uninterrupted power source or backup power source or backup data storage at all times.</u>	Include reference for ease of understanding. Also means of measuring augmentation flows to reflect previously agreed conditions.	WA agrees.
	<u>Evidence (a certificate of confirmation) that the meters installed in accordance with Condition 180 above have been verified as accurate in situ, by a person who is suitably qualified, must be submitted in writing to the Council within one month of meter installation and subsequently at intervals of not greater than five years thereafter.</u> <u>The Consent Holder must submit a certificate of confirmation to the Council, within one month of meter installation and subsequently at intervals of not greater than five years thereafter, that the meters installed in accordance with Condition 180 above have been verified as accurate in situ, by a person who is suitably qualified.</u> <u>Advice Note: The meters, their verification and evidence of the accuracy, must be in accordance with the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020.</u>	Changes sought to reflect previously agreed G/W consent conditions.	WA agrees but reworded.
Monitoring			
168	The Consent Holder must: (a) measure and record water levels in the bores listed in Schedule A (or use best endeavours with respect to the private bores 830, 20013, 20479, and	Minor change to provide certainty.	WA agrees.

	21474 (Glasgow bore)) at monthly intervals from the date of commencement of this consent; (b) measure and record the water level from the top of the casing to the nearest 0.01 of a metre (i.e. the nearest centimetre). The bores operated by the Consent Holder should must not have been pumped for at least 24 hours prior to the water level measurement being taken; and (c) keep records of each date and corresponding water level for each bore.		
169	The Consent Holder must measure the rate at which groundwater is diverted into the Symonds Pit Sump at annual intervals. The flow rate must be measured by monitoring and recording the water level in the quarry pit sump over a period of no less than five consecutive days. The measurements must be made during dry weather conditions with appropriate measures taken to quantify the sources of inflow into the Symonds Pit Sump in particular groundwater inflows.	No change sought.	N/A
	Rainfall must be measured on working days and record kept of each date and corresponding rainfall measurement. These records for the preceding quarter must be submitted to the Council in accordance with Condition 65.	Changes sought to reflect previously agreed G/W consent conditions.	WA agrees.
170	When the Symonds Pit Sump intercepts the regional groundwater table, the Consent Holder must: (a) collect, have analysed and record the results of a water sample from the sump at annual intervals when the rate of groundwater inflow is measured as per Condition 169 above; and (b) collect and analyse the sample in accordance with APHA "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (latest Edition) or the equivalent as approved in writing by the Council, and against the following parameters: (i) pH (ii) Conductivity at 250C (m/Sm) (iii) Potassium (K) (iv) Chloride (Cl) (v) Silica (SiO₂) (vi) Sulphate (SO₄) (vii) Total Alkalinity (CaCO₃) (viii) Total Hardness (CaCO₃) (ix) Sodium (Na) (x) Boron (B) (xi) and any other parameters required to obtain an ion balance for the sample of between 95 and 105%.	Condition a duplicate of Condition 178 below.	WA agrees.
171	The Consent Holder must include the records required under Conditions 168 – 169 above in the <u>Quarterly and</u> Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 64. The records must include details of the measurement procedure employed, records of rainfall prior to and during the measurement, and the time and corresponding water level measurements within the Symonds Pit Sump.	Change reflects additional monitoring condition included above.	WA agrees.
172	That the Consent Holder must measure and record flows at each of the gauging sites on Mangapū Stream in Schedule B, or an alternative location	Changes reflect previously agreed conditions.	WA agrees.

	approved in writing by AC having considered accessibility and the sustainability of each location for stream flow measurement. The flow must be measured during dry weather conditions twice per year within the period commencing 1 January and ending 30 April. <u>All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the National Environmental Monitoring Standards - Water Level v4.0.1 October 2025 (or subsequent versions thereafter).</u> All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the Hydrologists Field Manual, Fenwick, J, DSIR 1991 or any subsequent replacement, or as agreed in writing with AC.		
173	That the Consent Holder must measure and record flows at each of the three gauging sites on Waipokapū Stream in Schedule C. The monitoring must be carried out twice per year. The flow must be measured during dry weather conditions within the period commencing 1 January and ending 30 April of each year. <u>All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the National Environmental Monitoring Standards - Water Level v4.0.1 October 2025 (or subsequent versions thereafter)</u> All field measurements and procedures must be in accordance with the Hydrologists Field Manual, Fenwick, J, DSIR 1991 or any subsequent replacement, or as agreed in writing with AC.	Changes reflect previously agreed conditions.	WA agrees.
174	The Consent Holder must: (a) collect, have analysed and record the results of a water sample from the production bore HUN14/8 and the Symonds Hill Sump at annual intervals; and (b) collect and analyse the sample in accordance with APHA "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (latest Edition) or the equivalent as approved in writing by the Council, and against the following parameters: (i) pH (ii) Conductivity at 250C (m/Sm) (iii) Potassium (K) (iv) Chloride (Cl) (v) Silica (SiO ₂) (vi) Sulphate (SO ₄) (vii) Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) (viii) Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (ix) Sodium (Na) (x) Boron (B) (xi) and any other parameters required to obtain an ion balance for the sample of between 95 and 105%.	No change sought.	N/A
175	That the Consent Holder must include records required under Condition 173 above in the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 64. The records must include details of the method, dates and times of the gauging procedure employed, all measurements taken and flow calculations.	No change sought.	N/A
176	That the Consent Holder must ensure that the records collected under Conditions 167 – 173 (inclusive) for the preceding quarter must be submitted to AC by no later than 10 working days after 28 February, 31 May, 31 August	No change sought.	N/A

	and 30 November each year, and as part the Annual Report required by Condition 64.		
Contingency Conditions			
	<u>Any adverse effects caused by the diversion and taking of groundwater at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore authorised by this consent on the Taitaia Stream, Slippery Creek, Hays Stream, Symonds Stream and Waihoihoi Stream (including effects on baseflows, stream habitat quality and space, water temperature and dissolved oxygen concentration) must be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Flows in Mangapu (Symonds) and Waipokopu (Hays) Streams must be augmented as required by conditions of this consent.</u>	Additional condition reflects the previously agreed G/W conditions as per current consent.	WA agrees.
177	A correlation must be prepared for the purpose of quantifying the specific discharge for the mean annual low flow (MALF) of all the gauging stations (including the diversion stream (Diversion-1 after Stage 2). The flow correlation must relate to the natural stream flow data collected in accordance with the requirements of the conditions of this consent, for the period since data commenced and ending 30 April each year, with concurrent flows at the AC Mangawheau Stream flow site at Aldridge Road, Hunua (site number 08529) and any other relevant site as required in writing by AC. The correlation graphs, values for r ² , y intercept, slope, regression expression and MALF for all stations must be completed, interpreted and submitted to AC as part of the Annual Report required by Condition 64.	No change sought.	N/A
178	In the event that more than 5% drop in the recognised MALF of the gauging stations on Mangapū Stream, Waipokapū Stream and the diverted stream, the Consent Holder must augment flows upstream of the following stations: a) Waipokapū Stream (Downstream Site), b) Mangapū Stream (RL 55 Site), c) <u>Mangapū Stream (Upstream-2 Site).</u> d) <u>Mangapū Stream (Diversion-1 Site).</u> and the diverted Stream (Upstream-2/Diversion-1 Site) The augmentation must be done at a constant rate by at least the maximum difference between the MALF and the average specific discharge flow for each station in a way to compensate for any loss of flow. The required augmentation rates for each station must <u>should</u> be presented in the Annual Monitoring Report required by Condition 64.	No change sought.	WA has amended the wording of the condition to make any augmentation requirements clearer.
179	Where the specific discharge measured at the Upstream site (i.e. Mangapū Stream Upstream-2 or Waipokapū Stream Upstream falls more than 5% below its established MALF, the reduction must be attributed to drought conditions. In such circumstances, the augmentation requirement for any downstream site must be adjusted proportionally to reflect the natural reduction in flow. The adjusted augmentation flow to be maintained at any downstream site must be the downstream site's MALF reduced by the same percentage by which the upstream site's current flow falls below its MALF. Advice Note: For example, if the upstream reference site flow is recorded at 70% of its MALF (a 30% reduction due to drought), the Consent Holder must only be required to augment the downstream site to 70% of MALF.	Change the last sentence to be an Advice Note.	WA agrees as it is an example rather than an enforceable part of a condition.

180	If insufficient data has been collected to meet the requirements of Conditions 177 – 179, then the commencement date of the augmentation flows can be changed following receipt of written confirmation from AC.	No change sought.	N/A
181	The Consent holder may, following receipt of written confirmation from AC, change the augmentation rate if the monitoring, as required by this consent or any additional flow gauging identifies that augmentation flows are excessive or insufficient.	No change sought.	N/A
Augmentation Water Quality Monitoring			
182	The Consent Holder must measure and record water temperature and dissolved oxygen concentration at the following specified sites: (a) In the augmentation flow discharge to <u>Symonds Mangapu</u> Stream and <u>Hays-Waipokopu</u> Stream; and (b) In the receiving Symonds <u>Symonds Mangapu</u> Stream and <u>Hays Waipokopu</u> Stream, immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge points.	Changes to align naming of streams.	WA agrees.
183	The monitoring required by Condition 182 must be undertaken: (a) At two-weekly intervals; and (b) Whenever an augmentation flow discharge has been occurring for at least one hour. Measurements shall must be completed within the period commencing 1 November and ending 31 May each year, at approximately the same time on each day of recording. Water temperature shall must be measured to an accuracy of ±0.5 degrees Celsius. Dissolved oxygen concentration shall be measured to an accuracy of ±0.2 milligrams per litre.	Changes to make the condition more certain.	WA agrees.
184	All monitoring activities under Conditions 182 - 183, including bore purging, sample bottle selection and filling, sample transport and handling, laboratory measurements, data processing, and quality assurance, must be undertaken in accordance with NEMS or an equivalent standard approved in writing by AC.	No change sought.	N/A
185	Following commencement of augmentation, the receiving environment must meet the following criteria: (a) The water temperature of Symonds Stream and Hays Stream below the augmentation flow discharge point shall must be equal to or less than the water temperature above the discharge point; and (b) The dissolved oxygen concentration below the discharge point shall be equal to or greater than 6 milligrams per litre.	Changes to make the condition more certain.	WA agrees.
186	The obligation to measure dissolved oxygen concentration in accordance with Condition 182 may be dispensed with at AC's discretion, provided the Council receives technical information demonstrating that the dissolved oxygen concentration below the discharge point has consistently been equal to or greater than 6 (six) milligrams per litre over the previous two years. This information shall must include measurements on at least three days when the published maximum Auckland air temperature is equal to or greater than 25°C.	No change sought.	N/A

187	Monitoring at two-weekly intervals must recommence upon written instruction from AC in the event of a material change in the augmentation flow source or pumping system.	No change sought.	N/A																																																																
	<u>If monitoring required by Condition 182 identifies an increase in the parameters listed in Condition 185 caused by the exercise of this consent, the consent holder must prepare and submit to the Council a mitigation plan outlining mitigation measures to be implemented to address such effects.</u>	Conditions 182-188 include monitoring requirements and performance criteria for augmentation water quality (temperature and dissolved oxygen). There are no explicit response requirements in the event this criteria is not met. I would recommend that consideration be given to including a condition along the following lines:	WA agrees.																																																																
188	That the Consent Holder must, in the event of the abandoning of work on-site, first take adequate steps to ensure that flows in Mangapū Stream meet the requirements of this consent at all times.	No reasoning provided.	WA agrees that it makes sense to put the Schedules at the end of the G/W condition set.																																																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Schedule A—Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels</th></tr> <tr> <th>Bore</th><th>Map Reference NZTM</th><th>Collar Elevation RL(m)</th><th>Screen Interval RL(m)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUN12/1U</td><td>1777418 / 5892865</td><td>149.76</td><td>135.8—129.8</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/1L</td><td>1777422 / 5892866</td><td>149.80</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/2U</td><td>1778403 / 5894943</td><td>258.79</td><td>226.7—220.7</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/2L</td><td>1778404 / 5894939</td><td>259.008</td><td>99.5—87.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/3U</td><td>1776392 / 5895751</td><td>100.43</td><td>51.2—45.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/3L</td><td>1776395 / 5895750</td><td>100.53</td><td>30.5—36.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/4U</td><td>1777313 / 5897789</td><td>73.74</td><td>44.7—38.7</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/4L</td><td>1777311 / 5897785</td><td>73.34</td><td>11.5—0.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/5U</td><td>1775995 / 5894949</td><td>45.63</td><td>27.6—20.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/5L</td><td>1775994 / 5894948</td><td>45.72</td><td>46.8—2.8</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/6U</td><td>1776022 / 5894368</td><td>55.67</td><td>34.7—31.7</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/6L</td><td>1776025 / 5894369</td><td>55.86</td><td>12.9—0.9</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/7U</td><td>1780450 / 5893900</td><td>181</td><td>30m below ground level</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUN12/7L</td><td>1780450 / 5893900</td><td>181</td><td>TBC</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Schedule A—Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels				Bore	Map Reference NZTM	Collar Elevation RL(m)	Screen Interval RL(m)	HUN12/1U	1777418 / 5892865	149.76	135.8—129.8	HUN12/1L	1777422 / 5892866	149.80		HUN12/2U	1778403 / 5894943	258.79	226.7—220.7	HUN12/2L	1778404 / 5894939	259.008	99.5—87.5	HUN12/3U	1776392 / 5895751	100.43	51.2—45.2	HUN12/3L	1776395 / 5895750	100.53	30.5—36.5	HUN12/4U	1777313 / 5897789	73.74	44.7—38.7	HUN12/4L	1777311 / 5897785	73.34	11.5—0.5	HUN12/5U	1775995 / 5894949	45.63	27.6—20.6	HUN12/5L	1775994 / 5894948	45.72	46.8—2.8	HUN12/6U	1776022 / 5894368	55.67	34.7—31.7	HUN12/6L	1776025 / 5894369	55.86	12.9—0.9	HUN12/7U	1780450 / 5893900	181	30m below ground level	HUN12/7L	1780450 / 5893900	181	TBC
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HUN12/8L	1775559/ 5894905	27.44	6.4 — 0.4
HUN05/2L	1778799/ 5894587	142.16	7.16 — 1.16
830	1776103/ 5893220	62.12	— 3 — 3.4
20479	1776578/ 5896896	127.11	44.3 — 9.7
21474 (Glasgow)	1779246/ 5894408	194.72	123.2 — 93.3
HUN25/1L	1777654/ 5893543	108.6	1.6 — 4.4

Advice Notes:

- (a) ~~Bore coordinates are based on the survey results following the drilling of 2015 (GMCP).~~
- (b) ~~Collar Elevation is also known as 'Bore Head Elevations'.~~
- (c) ~~Drawdown Trigger Values are obtained from the Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Report (2015).~~
- (d) ~~Bores HUN12/7U and HUN12/7L to be drilled when the groundwater level variation plus 10 metres (RL 148.10m).~~

Schedule B: Mangapū Stream Low Flow Gauging Sites

5894655	5894655	5894655
Upstream 1 (Fork)	1777824	5893193
Upstream 2 (Bridge)	1778320	5893320
Diversion 1	1778094	5892968
Downstream	1777471	5893630
RL 55	1777174	5893528
Coal Mine Road	1776765	5893585
Kauri View Road	1776385	5893770
Ponga Road Culvert	1775495	5893690
61 Ponga Road (upstream)	1775090	5893410
61 Ponga Road (downstream)	1774550	5893030

Schedule C: Waipokopu Stream Low Flow Gauging Sites

Gauging Site	Easting	Northing
Upstream Site	1778510	5894630
Downstream Site	1777002	5894655
Bridge Site	1775733	5894655
RL 40 ⁺	TBM	TBM

	Advice note: RL 40 is the replacement for Downstream site in future, if required). The location of the RL 40 to be advised as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.		
Mitigation of sudden loss of water supply, bore interference or Stream flow depletion			
	The Council (or nominated Council staff acting on the Council's behalf) may notify the Consent Holder (or their appointed representative) by way of phone (in person, voicemail or text message) or in writing (by email, fax or post) of a new or repeat claim of sudden loss of water supply, bore interference or stream flow depletion. (a) The loss may be from a bore or spring at any site within the area defined by the outer perimeter of the Inferred Drawdown Zones, plus 600 metres to the west of the 30-70 metre zones. The loss may be from a stream at any site within the area defined by the outer perimeter of the Inferred Drawdown Zones; plus Hays, Symonds and Waihoihoi Streams westward to their confluence with Slippery Creek. The Inferred Drawdown Zones are as shown on Figure 20 of the report "Hunua Quarry Development: Groundwater Effects Assessment" Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd. 30 March 2026. (b) the Consent Holder (or their appointed representative) must, within twelve (12) hours of the notification of claim, contact the claimant and investigate the claim of sudden loss of water supply and must offer an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan to the claimant unless in the written opinion of the Council received within twenty four (24) hours of the claim, it is unreasonable to do so on the available evidence; (c) the Consent Holder must, within twenty four (24) hours of the notification of a claim, report in writing to the Council, the results of the investigation, the steps that have been and are to be taken in response, and whether these steps have been agreed with the claimant; (d) the Emergency Water Supply Action Plan must be ready to be implemented within two (2) working days of the report to the Council, unless agreed otherwise by the Council by way of phone or in writing on the basis of the Consent Holders investigations; (e) the requirement for an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan and any consequent action may be cancelled in the event that the Council is satisfied that the loss of water is not caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Hunua Quarry.	All the following conditions have previously been agreed to by WA and require conditions to support matters addressed in the GCMP and not solely rely on the management plan.	WA agrees.
Mitigation of effects on bores identified in the application			
	In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with Conditions of this consent is greater than seasonal variation + 5 metres in any of the Ponga Road monitoring bores HUN12/1L, HUN12/2L and ID 830 listed in Schedule A (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of this consent) then the Consent Holder must investigate the cause and, if caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan with the occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of affected deep greywacke aquifer bores with Auckland Council bore ID numbers 830, 4313, 20141 and 20255.	As above.	As above.
	In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with Conditions of this consent is greater than seasonal variation + 5 metres in any of the Papakura- Clevedon Road monitoring bores HUN12/4L, ID 1216, and ID 20013 listed in Schedule A (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of Condition 2019) then the Consent Holder must investigate the cause and, if caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan with the occupiers of	As above.	As above.

	<u>properties with, and/or owners of affected deep greywacke aquifer bores with Auckland Council bore ID numbers 5421, 20479 and 21368.</u>		
	<u>In the event that groundwater drawdown, as measured in accordance with Conditions of this consent is greater than seasonal variation + 5 metres in any of the Basal Waitemata monitoring bores WA3U and WA5U listed in Schedule A (or any bore substituted in accordance with the requirements of Condition 2019) then the Consent Holder must investigate the cause and, if caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan with the occupiers of properties with, and/or owners of affected Basal Waitemata aquifer bores with Auckland Council bore ID numbers 4251, 4271, 5005, 4999, 4320, 20496 and 20497.</u>	As above.	As above.
	<u>To determine whether groundwater drawdown in a monitoring bore has been caused by drawdown of groundwater level at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore, and/or whether a private bore is affected, the Consent Holder must provide relevant information to the Council, including a review of bore static water level records (including any measured by the Consent Holder), seasonal variation in water levels, bore operating water level (during normal pumping) and the specific capacity record of the bore.</u>	As above.	As above.
<u>Mitigation of claim of bore interference or spring/stream flow depletion</u>			
	<u>If required in writing by the Council, the Consent Holder must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan in agreement with the Council and any bore owner or user, or stream user or spring user if in the Council's opinion based on the investigation and reporting required and completed in accordance with conditions of this consent, the bore stream or spring has, or is likely to have, been affected by drawdown of groundwater at the Symonds Hill Pit or Symonds Stream augmentation bore.</u>	As above.	As above.
<u>Water supply mitigation plan</u>			
	<u>Subject to any landowner accepting an offer made in accordance with the requirement of conditions of this consent, a Water Supply Mitigation Plan must be developed and submitted to the Council and owner or user within 14 days of the Council's written requirement, for review by the Council and owner, and written approval of the owner or user, and any approved Plan implemented within 14 days of the owner or user's written approval. The Council will advise the Consent Holder in writing if any aspects of the Water Supply Mitigation Plan are considered to be inconsistent with achieving compliance with the conditions of this consent. Offers of mitigation may include but not be limited to:</u> <u>(a) Lowering a pump;</u> <u>(b) Replacing a pump;</u> <u>(c) Deepening a bore;</u> <u>(d) Providing a new bore; and</u> <u>(e) Providing an alternative equivalent water supply.</u>	As above.	As above.
	<u>Any development and implementation of an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan or a Water Supply Mitigation Plan in response to a claim of sudden loss of water supply, groundwater drawdown, a claim of bore interference, or a claim of stream or spring flow depletion in accordance with the requirements of Conditions 204 to 210 inclusive must not prevent the Consent Holder being required in writing by the Council, to offer to develop and implement a new subsequent Water Supply Mitigation Plan for the same bore owner or user, or stream or spring user should similar conditions or circumstances arise in the future.</u>	As above.	As above.

Hays Creek dam and reservoir

	If Watercare Services Limited (WSL) notifies the Consent Holder and the Council that either WSL's or the Consent Holder's monitoring indicates that the drawdown authorised by this consent is having a potential adverse effect on the dam structure, the yield from the reservoir, or the stream flows, the Consent Holder must, within one month, commission an independent expert mutually agreed with WSL to review the relevant monitoring data, and, if the expert considers it necessary, procure further data, to enable a report to be prepared by the expert forthwith. The report is to state whether or not the potential adverse effects at WSL's facilities or the variations in WSL or the Consent Holder's monitoring information are a result of the dewatering authorised by this consent. If the report states that the dewatering is: (i) not causing the adverse effect or not causing the variation in monitoring information, no further action will be required of the Consent Holder; or (ii) likely to be causing the adverse effect or causing the variation in monitoring information, the Consent Holder must, in consultation with the Council and WSL, identify options for avoiding, remedying or mitigating the potential adverse effects, and implement the method that represents the best practicable option for doing so.	As above.	As above.
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Ground settlement Contingency condition

	In the event that groundwater drawdown is such that monitoring bore HUN12/8U on Hunua Road equals or exceeds the trigger value in Schedule A then: (a) The Consent Holder must cease any further drawdown at the Symonds Hill Pit and within seven (7) days must notify the Council in writing and by telephone of the exceedance of trigger levels. Drawdown must not recommence without the Council's written approval; (b) The Consent Holder must in consultation with the Council, engage an expert or experts at the Consent Holder's cost to implement a review of and report on the groundwater drawdown data and the conceptual groundwater model; (c) If the review and report at (b) determines that a recommencement of drawdown at the quarry is likely to draw down groundwater in materials west of the Drury Fault, then the potential effects of drawdown induced ground settlement west of the fault must also be assessed by an appropriate expert, acceptable to the Council, at the Consent Holder's cost; and (d) Should the Consent Holder wish to recommence drawdown and seeks the Council's approval under (a) following the review and report at (c), the Council, on a reasonable interpretation of the reviews findings, may require the Consent Holder to first design and implement a monitoring and contingency plan to the Council's satisfaction, that will protect any potentially affected buildings and structures from adverse differential settlement.	As above.	As above.
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Schedule A – Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels

Bore	Map Reference NZTM	Collar Elevation RL(m)	Screen Interval RL(m)	Depth GW (m, RL) Sept 2025	Formation	Screen Length (m)	Drawdown Trigger Values (m, RL)
HUN12/1U	1777118 / 5892865	149.76	135.8 – 129.8	141.42	Greywacke	6	130.21

HUN12/1L	1777122 / 5892866	149.80	<u>17.8-5.8</u>	<u>45.72</u>	Greywacke	12	-66
HUN12/2U	1778103 / 5891943	258.79	226.7-220.7	243.45	Greywacke	6	224.96
HUN12/2L	1778104 / 5891939	259.008	99.5 – 87.5	179.77	Greywacke	12	55.1
HUN12/3U	1776392 / 5895751	100.43	51.2-45.2	58.52	Waitemata	6	43.02
HUN12/3L	1776395 / 5895750	100.53	-30.5- -36.5	28.99	Greywacke	6	-95.2
HUN12/4U	1777313/ 5897789	73.71	44.7-38.7	42.96	Waitemata	6	38.21
HUN12/4L	1777311/ 5897785	73.34	11.5 – 0.5	55.68	Greywacke	12	20
HUN12/5U	1775995 / 5894949	45.63	27.6 – 20.6	28.64	Waitemata	6	18.51
HUN12/5L	1775991 / 5894948	45.72	-46.8 – - 2.8	30.54	Greywacke	6	-96
HUN12/6U	1776022 / 5891368	55.67	34.7 – 31.7	35.94	Greywacke	6	28.43
HUN12/6L	1776025 / 5891369	55.86	12.9 – 0.9	34.12	Volcanics	12	27.14
HUN12/7U	1780450 / 5893900	181	30m below ground level		Greywacke	NA x + SV	TBC
HUN12/7L	1780450 / 5893900	181	TBC		Greywacke	NA x + SV	TBC
HUN12/8U	1775555 / 5894902	27.39	22.4 – 19.4	24.56	Scoria / Alluvium	3	21.37
HUN12/8L	1775559 / 5894905	27.44	6.4 - 0.4	22.26	Basalt / Scoria	+6	19.83
HUN05/2L	1778799 / 5894587	142.16	7.16 – 1.16	124.42	Greywacke	+6	6.2
830	1776103 / 5893220	62.12	-3 – -3.4	48.37	Greywacke	31	-66
<u>20013</u>	<u>1776109/ 5898810</u>	<u>39.83</u>	<u>-26.2- -147.9</u>	<u>25.62</u>	<u>Greywacke</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>xx</u>
<u>1218</u>	<u>1775614 5898253</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>-7.8 - -51.0</u>	<u>27.0</u>			
<u>421</u>	<u>1775479 5892910</u>	<u>31.59</u>	<u>-4.4 - -28.4</u>	<u>13.85</u>	<u>Volcanic</u>		
<u>21817</u>	<u>1775198 5892910</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>-10.5 - -32.0</u>	<u>13.71</u>	<u>Volcanic</u>		
20479	1776578 / 5896896	127.11	44.3 – 9.7	43.92	Greywacke	34.6	9
21474 (Glasgow)	1779246 / 5894408	194.72	123.2 – 93.3	159.7	Greywacke	29.9	153.19

HUN25/1L	1777654/ 5893543	108.6	1.6 – -4.4	57.1	Greywacke	6	-58
<u>HUN25/1U</u>							

Advice Notes:

- (a) Bore coordinates are based on the survey results following the drilling of the bores set out in the Hunua Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan 2015 (GMCP).
- (b) Collar Elevation is also known as 'Bore Head Elevations'.
- (e) Drawdown Trigger Values are obtained from the Groundwater and Surface Water Effects Assessment.
- (f) Bores HUN12/7U and HUN12/7L to be drilled when the groundwater level drawdown in the Glasgow monitoring bore (21474) is greater than seasonal variation plus 10 metres (RL 148.19m).
- (g) TBC – means to be confirmed with Auckland Council after drilling in accordance with Conditions 15, and which takes account of physical and practicable access for construction and monitoring
- (h) SV – means seasonal variation defined by determining the 99% probability (2.58 times the standard deviation of the data) for the first 12 months of data collection. Data from a second 12 months of monitoring will be used to recalculate the natural groundwater range if the 95% confidence limits of the second 12 month monitoring data set overlap with the 95% confidence limits of the first 12 month monitoring data set.

Schedule B: Mangapū Stream Low Flow Gauging Sites		
<u>5894655</u>	<u>5894655</u>	<u>5894655</u>
Upstream1 (Fork)	1777824	5893193
Upstream 2 (Bridge)	1778320	5893320
Diversion-1	1778094	5892968
Downstream	1777471	5893630
RL 55	1777174	5893528
Coal Mine Road	1776765	5893585
Kauri View Road	1776385	5893770
Ponga Road Culvert	1775495	5893690
61 Ponga Road (upstream)	1775090	5893410
61 Ponga Road (downstream)	1774550	5893030

Schedule C: Waipokopu Stream Low Flow Gauging Sites		
Gauging Site	Easting	Northing
Upstream Site	1778510	5894630
<u>Downstream Site</u>	<u>1777002</u>	<u>5894655</u>
<u>RL40</u>	<u>1776264.88</u>	<u>5895491.45</u>
Bridge Site	1775733	<u>5894655 589491</u>
RL 40 ¹	TBM	TBM
Advice note: RL 40 is the replacement for Downstream site in future, if required) <u>should regional groundwater levels drop below RL65m at Downstream site. In order to provide for the augmentation initiation methodology, the consent holder must select at least one more additional gauging</u>		

<i>site above RL35m and below RL45m, within the Waipokopu Stream, to ensure at least two stream flow measurements are taken where there is expected to be an existing regional groundwater contribution to baseflow. The selection of the gauging site location(s) must include consultation with council. The location of the RL 40 to be advised as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</i>			
PART F – SUBDIVISION CONSENT CONDITIONS – SUB60464056			
The conditions in Part F relate to the subdivision consent for a boundary adjustment between Lot 6 DP152736 and Lot 2 DP115598 described in section B4.2.1 of the AEE.			
Consent Lapse – Subdivision			
189	This subdivision consent lapses five years after the date of commencement of consent unless: (a) A survey plan is submitted to AC for approval under section 223 of the RMA before the consent lapses, and that plan is deposited within three years of the approval date in accordance with section 224 of the RMA; or (b) An application under section 125 of the RMA is made to AC to extend the period after which the consent lapses and the AC grants an extension.	No change sought.	N/A
Section 223 Requirements			
190	The Consent Holder must submit to AC for approval under section 223 of the RMA, a survey plan of the approved subdivision. The survey plan must show all easements and any amalgamation conditions, and be in accordance with the approved subdivision plan, and include the following: (a) The right(s)-of-way and services easements over parts of Lot 2, must be included in a memorandum of easements endorsed on the survey plan and must be created, granted or reserved as necessary. The Consent Holder must meet the costs for the preparation, review, and registration of the easement instruments on the relevant records of title. Advice note: No conditions are recommended under Section 224 for this boundary adjustment subdivision.	No change sought.	N/A
Amalgamation Condition			
	Pursuant to section 220(1)(b)(i) of the RMA, Lot 2 must be transferred to the owners of Lot 2 DP 125598 (NA99C/513) and one record of title must be issued to include both parcels.	Include an amalgamation condition.	WA agrees. Wording agreed by Geoff Webster at CKL.
Section 224 Requirements			
	The application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA must be accompanied by certification from a suitably qualified and experienced surveyor or engineering professional that all the conditions of subdivision consent Reference SUB have been complied with, and identify all those conditions that have not been complied with and are subject to the following: a. a consent notice to be issued in relation to any conditions of this consent to which section 221 applies; b. a bond, as required by conditions of this consent, to be entered into by the subdividing owner in compliance with the relevant conditions of this subdivision consent; c. a completion certificate has been issued in relation to any conditions to which section 222 applies;	In addition to the above Council is recommending conditions including a 224(c) condition	WA consider this to be unnecessary as there is no consent notice required, no bond to be held and no completion certificate under s222 as there are no works or financial contributions payable.

PART G – CHANGES TO CONDITIONS OF RESOURCE CONSENT 8730

Note: deletions to existing conditions are shown ~~crossed out~~, and additions are shown underlined.

General Accordance:

1	That the vegetation removal and associated revegetation activities shall be undertaken in general accordance with the information provided in the land use consent application dated 26 April 2007 (including plans and further information provided and the plan “Section 127 Variation – Covenant Replacement Areas” prepared by Boffa Miskell, dated 30 March 2026) and information presented at the Council resource consent hearing, except as amended by the conditions of this consent. This shall also include any other plan referred to in the conditions of this consent.	No change sought.	N/A
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Lapsing of Consent:

2	Pursuant to Section 125(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 this land use consent shall lapse 30 years from the date resource consent is granted, unless the consent is given effect to prior to that date, or an application to extend the period after which the consent lapses is granted by the Papakura District Council.	No change sought.	N/A
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Vegetation Removal:

3	The area of vegetation removed from the land shall at no time exceed the area of vegetation that is required to be planted by the conditions of this consent. On request or at the completion of each calendar year, the consent holder shall provide information to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) detailing the extent of vegetation that has been removed and subsequent revegetation that has taken place.	No change sought.	N/A
4	In planning and carrying out any removal of revegetation, the consent holder shall take all reasonable steps to avoid such removal during the nesting season (September - February) in areas known or likely to contain nesting sites for kereru (native pigeon), including, where appropriate, steps to deter nesting in the areas intended to be cleared during the next season. The consent holder shall advise the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) of such steps intended to be taken prior to 31 August each year.	No change sought.	N/A
5	Deleted That no vegetation shall be removed from the area identified as Vegetation Area 22 within the application documents, until it has been confirmed in writing by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) that Council is satisfied that conditions 11 and 12 below have been complied with.	No change sought.	N/A
6	Deleted That no vegetation shall be removed within 30 metres of the legal boundary of Lot 1 DP 60065, or within 40 metres of this boundary where it coincides with a natural watercourse, as measured in plan view (“vegetation protection buffer areas”). For information purposes, the indicative boundary of Lot 1 DP 60065 and the general location of the vegetation protection buffer areas are shown on Plan AD5120-200 Revision B (09/10/09).	No change sought.	N/A

Revegetation Plantings:

7	The consent holder shall provide mitigation for the progressive loss of all vegetation that will be removed. The mitigation shall be through the provision of 39.9 hectares of indigenous forest and habitat comprising new and replacement planting or the enhancement of existing indigenous vegetated areas on the land shown on and the plan "Section 127 Variation – Covenant Replacement Areas" prepared by Boffa Miskell, dated 30 March 2026 described as: • Pt Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua Lot 1 DP 105061 • Lot 1 DP 120541 • Lot 2 DP 115508 • Lot 5 DP 152736 • Lot 1 DP 109558	No change sought.	N/A
8	All areas of revegetation shall be established prior to the commencement of vegetation removal activities in stage 5.	No change sought.	N/A
9	That revegetation / enrichment planting of Area 1a (as shown on Figure 4.1 of the application documents) shall be undertaken to ensure that views of the wider landscape from Lot 4 DP 152736 are retained.	No change sought.	N/A
10	That the consent holder shall undertake revegetation to provide replacement riparian margin habitat in the area identified on Plan WA-RP1 as soon as practicable following the grant of resource consent.	No change sought.	N/A
11	That the consent holder shall ensure that prior to the commencement of stage 4, revegetation has been undertaken to ensure that replacement habitat of at least 8 hectares has been established to sustain indigenous bird species (including NZ pigeon) displaced through the removal of Vegetation Area 22.	No change sought.	N/A
12	Prior to the commencement of Stage 4, the consent holder shall provide a report from a suitably qualified person which confirms that the requirements of condition 11 above have been satisfied. No work shall commence on Stage 4 until confirmation has been received in writing from the manager – resource consents (Papakura District Council) that condition 11 has been complied with to the satisfaction of the Council.	No change sought.	N/A
13	That revegetation plantings shall be undertaken to achieve the following outcomes: (i) To be representative of the ecology of the surrounding indigenous vegetation and habitat in the area. (ii) To be self supporting and sustainably viable in the long term without requirement for intensive management. (iii) To create ecological links to other adjoining areas of indigenous vegetation. (iv) To restore riparian vegetation to degraded stream margins within Pt Allotments 38 Parish of Hunua. (v) To reduce potential threats to existing remnant vegetation and proposed revegetation areas from introduced weeds and animal pests.	No change sought.	N/A

14	That the consent holder shall undertake weed and animal pest control within the parcels of land described in conditions 7 and the land subject to condition 6 above , including but not limited to existing remnant vegetation and proposed vegetation areas.	No change sought.	N/A
15	That conservation covenants pursuant to Section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 shall be put in place and registered over existing remnant areas of indigenous vegetation on the land that are not subject to vegetation removal activities, with the exception of land located within the quarry zone described as: • Pt Allotment 79 Parish of Hunua; and • Lot 1 DP 60065 (excluding all of that land subject to condition 6 above). Advice note: In the event that application for subdivision consent under the Lots for Conservation Purposes, is made in the future for the Friedman Block (Pt Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua), the covenanting of indigenous vegetation as part of this application for resource consent, shall not negate the ability to subdivide under Rule 7.1.5.2.1 of the Operative Papakura District Plan, provided that it is demonstrated at the time of subdivision that the performance standards and assessment criteria of this rule are complied with.	No change sought.	N/A
16	That following the completion of replanting activities of the identified revegetation conservation covenants pursuant to Section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 shall be put in place and registered over these areas. Advice note: it is intended that the conservation covenants required by conditions 15 and 16 will be covered by one covenant document registered on the relevant certificates of title. As revegetation and remnant areas are covenanted it is considered that the relevant covenant areas will be added to a survey plan and the covenant documents amended to include any new covenant areas.	No change sought.	N/A
17	The consent holder shall be responsible for meeting all costs and expenses incurred by the Papakura District Council in the preparation, execution, completion, registration and monitoring of the covenants.	No change sought.	N/A
18	The conservation covenants required by conditions 15 and 16 shall include the following conditions: (a) To not do, or allow to be done any of the following acts: (i) fell, remove, destroy or damage any indigenous vegetation without the prior written approval of the Manager - Resource Consents, Papakura District Council. The Manager - Resource Consents Council shall only give approval if the actions are necessary for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the covenant and / or for complying with the conditions of this consent and / or the conditions of Auckland Regional Council Permit 32151, Permit 34132, Permit 34129 and / or Permit 34131. (ii) introduce any substance injurious to any indigenous vegetation, or do anything that may prejudice the health of any indigenous vegetation (iii) carry out earthworks, remove soil rock or stone, or damage or destroy the natural environment or landscape amenity in any way		

	(iv) store, dump, pile or place or allow to accumulate any rubbish or waste material of any kind (v) allow decaying vegetation, tree branches or substances of any kind to be deposited on or remain (except that naturally occurring from the indigenous vegetation) (vi) erect, place or construct any building, fence or other structure of any kind (other than stock proof fences around the perimeter of the land) (vii) take any action or do anything to cause deterioration of any natural flow or supply of any water course or recourse (viii) light any fires or allow any fires to spread. (b) To take reasonable steps to: (i) prevent the introduction or spread of all exotic tree species, and noxious plants and weeds (ii) promptly repair any damage to the indigenous vegetation caused by human intervention by replanting and reseeding using indigenous species (iii) prevent erosion as far as practicable (iv) exclude the general public (c) To take all reasonable steps to eradicate nuisance, noxious and invasive species of flora. (d) To take all reasonable steps to keep the conservation areas free from plant pests. (e) As far as practicable to keep the conservation areas free from any cats, rats, possums, stoats, goats and other vermin and animal pests. (f) To erect and maintain fences in good stock proof condition either along property or conservation area boundaries, or other alignments as necessary to exclude stock from any conservation areas. (g) At the request of Council do all things reasonably necessary to give proper effect to the intent of the Council to protect the indigenous vegetation and the conservation area.		
19	The penalty for breach of the conservation covenants required by conditions 15 and 16, as identified in any notice issued by Council shall be \$2,000.00 in respect of each and every breach or failure.		
20	Prior to the removal of any vegetation authorised by this consent, the consent holder shall submit a vegetation clearance and vegetation management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person for approval by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). At a minimum this plan is to address: (i) achievement of conditions 7 - 16 above (ii) the methodology (including identification of ecological indicators) to be used to confirm that condition 12 has been complied with (iii) the programming of removal of vegetation (iv) the nature and programming of revegetation to be undertaken (including timing, species, plant size and spacing, siting of species, extent and location of planting area)	No change sought.	N/A

	(v) the nature of weed and/or animal pest control to be implemented (timing, extent, location, methods, monitoring) (vi) consultation undertaken in the development of the management plan, particularly in relation to removal and revegetation in the vicinity of Middleton Road and adjacent to any riparian areas (vii) the extent to which the outcomes of consultation have been incorporated into the management plan (viii) procedures to be put in place to maintain plantings and replace any failed plantings (ix) reporting of revegetation progress to residents' group on an annual basis (x) procedures for implementing, monitoring, review and amendment of the management plan. Advice note: The manager's approval will not be unreasonable withheld provided that all necessary / required information is provided and Council is afforded reasonable time able to undertake any further consultation or peer reviews as may be deemed necessary. It is expected that information may change over time and that the indicative schedule of vegetation clearance and management presented to the Council will need to be amended from time to time.		
21	The consent holder shall ensure that all revegetation works are undertaken in general accordance with the vegetation management plan.	No change sought.	N/A
22	That monitoring of revegetated areas is to be undertaken and reported annually for the first five years to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) until it is demonstrated that the revegetated areas have been established to a point where long term health and sustainability is ensured without requirement for intensive management. On the completion of the first five years of reporting, the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) may amend the required reporting period to be every two years if this is deemed at that time to be appropriate.	No change sought.	N/A
23	To ensure compliance with condition 22, the consent holder shall prepare and submit a monitoring programme for approval by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). At a minimum the monitoring programme shall address the following: - Establishment of performance / ecological indicators to monitor the ongoing management, development and long term health / sustainability of revegetated areas; and - Establishment of procedures to be followed in the event that the monitoring programme indicates revegetation is not being successful.	No change sought.	N/A
Lizard Relocation:			
24	Prior to the commencement of vegetation removal activities the consent holder shall provide a plan to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) showing the location of protected native lizard habitat areas on the subject property.	No change sought.	N/A
25	That prior to the commencement of vegetation removal activities the consent holder shall submit a Lizard Relocation Plan prepared by a qualified and experienced herpetologist, in consultation with the Hunua Community	No change sought.	N/A

	Liaison Group and the Hunua Environmental Protection Society Incorporated, to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) for approval. This plan shall set out the procedures to be implemented in relocating native lizards and as a minimum shall set out: • The procedures to be followed to capture native lizards including the required weather conditions. • The methods and timing of vegetation clearance required to facilitate the capture of native lizards. • The timeframe allowed for the capture of native lizards. • The management techniques for captive lizards. • The location(s) where captured lizards will be released. • Any habitat preparation, including plant and pest control, that is needed to help ensure that the released lizards will survive in their new location(s). • The post-release monitoring provisions to enable assessment and review of the relocation procedures, including the annual reporting of the number of Auckland Green Gecko captured, and relocated within identified relocation areas. • A methodology for monitoring and reporting the relative abundance and population trends of Auckland Green Gecko at relocation release sites. • The outcomes of any consultation undertaken including the names of parties consulted, their views on the Lizard Relocation Plan (including any specific areas of disagreement) and any changes made in response to consultation. <i>Advice Note: The manager's approval to the Lizard Relocation Plan will not be unreasonably withheld provided that all necessary/required information is provided and that Council is afforded reasonable time to undertake such further consultation or peer review which it may deem necessary.</i>		
26	No vegetation removal works in the areas identified on the plan required by condition 24 shall commence, until the consent holder is advised in writing by the Manager - Resource Consents (Papakura District Council) that Council is satisfied that the proposed locations for the release of captured native lizards are suitable for sustaining the protected species. <i>Advice Note" In ensuring compliance with this condition Council will liaise with Auckland Regional Council and Department of Conservation or their appropriately qualified delegates to confirm the suitability of habitat areas for the release of Auckland Green Gecko.</i>	No change sought.	N/A
27	Prior to the capture and relocation of any protected native lizards the consent holder shall provide copies of any permissions obtained under the Wildlife Act 1953 to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). No capture of native lizards shall be permitted to commence until any such permission have been received by Council. The consent holder shall at the same time advise the established Community Liaison Group (CLG) (which consists of owners and occupiers of all premises within 500 metres of the site boundary, relevant community organisations such as the Hunua Environmental Protection Society Incorporated (HEPSI), Papakura District Council, and the ARC) of the granting of such permissions.	No change sought.	N/A

Weed and Pest Management Plan:			
28	That the consent holder shall, prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance activities, submit a weed a pest management plan to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) for approval. This plan should include at a minimum: • Details of the scale and type of pest control proposed. • Measures by which native forest birds and reptiles are to be protected from pests • Control programme for mustelids, feral cats, feral goats, deer and rodents (particularly during breeding seasons) • Measures for the achievement of 3% possum Residual Trap-Catch (RTC) levels on an annual basis, and measures for the achievement of an average rate tracking tunnel index of 5% as measured over the period of rat control for that year • Detailed integration with the pest control requirements in the vegetation management plan and the lizard relocation management plan	No change sought.	N/A
Noise Management:			
29	That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities at or within 30 metres from any dwelling outside the Hunua Quarry Aggregate Resource Protection Area shall not exceed 55dBA (L10).	No change sought.	N/A
30	That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities at or within 30 metres from any dwelling established prior to 1 January 2001 outside the Quarry Effects Line shall not exceed 55dBA (L10).	No change sought.	N/A
31	That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities at or within 30 metres from any dwelling established after 1 January 2001 and located between the Hunua Quarry Aggregate Resource Protection Area and the Quarry Effects Line shall be managed in accordance with the protocol established between Papakura District Council and Winstone Aggregates as contained in registered encumbrance documents.	No change sought.	N/A
32	That noise emitted from vegetation removal activities and received at the quarry effects line identified on the planning maps shall not exceed 65dBA (L10).	No change sought.	N/A
33	That vegetation removal activities shall not be permitted on Sundays or public holidays.	No change sought.	N/A
34	That the hours of operation for vegetation removal activities Monday to Friday shall be 7am - 6pm.	No change sought.	N/A
35	That the hours of operation for vegetation removal activities on Saturdays shall be 7:30am - 4pm.	No change sought.	N/A
36	That noise emission levels shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of the NZS 6801:1991 Measurement of Sound and NZS 6802:1991 Assessment of Environmental Sound. Should Council adopt	No change sought.	N/A

	standards that supersede these standards they will be used in place of the standards above.		
37	That prior to vegetation removal activities commencing the consent holder shall verify through on-site monitoring at source that the vegetation clearance equipment to be used have noise emissions which are able to comply with District Plan requirements. A verification report shall be provided to the Manager - Resource Consents (Papakura District Council). This equipment monitoring shall be required prior to the initial vegetation removal activities and then again only if the vegetation clearance equipment changes from that which was originally monitored. The consent holder shall provide the Manager - Resource Consents a vegetation clearance work programme which can be shared with the CLG.	No change sought.	N/A
Dust Management:			
38	That the consent holder shall ensure that following vegetation removal activities and prior to quarrying activities commencing that all adequate measures are taken to control the emission of dust beyond the boundaries of the subject property. A dust management plan shall be submitted to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council). This plan at a minimum shall address: • The procedures to be put in place to control the emission of dust nuisance from earthworks associated with vegetation removal activities. • The measure to be implemented in the event that objectionable levels of dust from vegetation removal activities are emitted beyond the boundaries of the subject property. <i>Advice Note: The plan required by condition 40 may be the Air Quality Management Plan required by Auckland Regional Council Air Discharge Permit 34130 provided that it includes the procedures and measures set out in the bullet points above.</i>	No change sought.	N/A
Discovery of Archaeological Items:			
39	That if subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during vegetation removal activities, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find and the historic places trust and the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) should be notified.	No change sought.	N/A
40	That in the event of any human remains being uncovered during vegetation removal activities, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find and the Historic Places trust, NZ Police, tangata whenua, and the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) should be notified.	No change sought.	N/A
41	In the event that any archaeological evidence or human remains are discovered, no works in the immediate vicinity of the find shall commence until the necessary statutory approvals under the Historic Places Act 1993 have been obtained and provided to Council or if not governed by that Act written confirmation is provided by the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council) that works may recommence.	No change sought.	N/A
Monitoring:			
42	The consent holder shall pay to the Council a consent compliance monitoring charge of \$262 (including GST) plus any further monitoring charge or	No change sought.	N/A

	charges to recover the actual and reasonable costs that have been incurred to ensure compliance with the conditions of this consent.		
43	The consent holder will be advised of any further monitoring charge or charges as they fall due. Such further charges are to be paid within one month of the date of invoice.	No change sought.	N/A
44	The consent holder is requested to notify Council, in writing, of their intention to begin vegetation clearance, a minimum of 14 days prior to commencement. Such notification shall be sent to the manager - resource consents (Papakura District Council).	No change sought.	N/A
Review of Conditions:			
45	Pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Papakura District Council may review the conditions of this consent, by giving notice pursuant to Section 129 of the Act, two years after the date of the consent and not more frequently than two yearly intervals thereafter. The purpose of the review shall be: (a) To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of consent, where it is appropriate to deal with such effects at a later stage. (b) To deal with any other adverse environmental effect, which may arise from the exercise of the consent that was not readily apparent at the time resource consent was granted. (c) To determine the effectiveness of the revegetation requirements of this consent, and assess any further requirements that may be necessary as a consequence of monitoring undertaken.	No change sought.	N/A

Appendix 5: Landscape memo re Pukekoiwiriki Pa in Red Hill

Memorandum

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Attention: Nick Pollard | Partner | Planner

Company: Boffa Miskell Limited

Date: 16 June 2026

From: Amanda Anthony | Associate Principal NZILA Registered Landscape Architect and
John Goodwin | Consulting Partner Fellow NZILA Registered Landscape Architect

Message Ref: Landscape and Visual Effects of the Hunua Quarry Development as experienced from
Pukekōiwiriki pa and Red Hill Scenic Reserve

Project No: BM250939 – Post Lodgement Response

Introduction

Boffa Miskell Limited (**BML**) have been engaged by Winstone Aggregates (**Winstone**) to prepare a further assessment of the landscape character and visual effects of the Project from Pukekōiwiriki pa in Red Hill as requested by Te Ākitai Waiohūa. This memorandum (memo) should be read in conjunction with the Landscape Effects Assessment prepared by BML, dated 23 March 2026, and the associated appendices submitted as part of the substantive application relating to the Hunua Quarry Development. The 'Site' refers to the existing Hunua Quarry and wider landholding held by Winstone, and the 'Project' or 'quarry development area' refers to the proposed expanded areas illustrated below in **Image 1**.



Image 1: Location of the Site and Quarry Development Area.

The Hunua Quarry has been an established and longstanding element within this part of the landscape for more than a century, and its presence is already embedded within the landscape and visual context experienced from Pukekōiwiriki pā and Red Hill Scenic Reserve. The quarry represents one layer within a much older and culturally significant landscape, the values of which continue to endure notwithstanding subsequent land use change. This assessment therefore recognises both the existing modified landscape character associated with long-term quarrying activities and the enduring cultural importance of these places, which informs how landscape effects are considered and understood.

As noted in the Cultural Values Assessment Addendum prepared by Te Ākitai Waiohūa:

The Kaitiaki Team recommends a further assessment of the landscape character and visual effects of the project from Pukekōiwiriki pā in Red Hill as a site of cultural significance and Red Hill Scenic Reserve as a public park and cultural redress statutory acknowledgement site in the Te Ākitai Waiohūa Treaty settlement package.

Te Ākitai Waiohūa have also prepared a Cultural Values Assessment for the Hunua Quarry Long Term Development. *For Te Ākitai Waiohūa, a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) represents an opportunity to provide a unique cultural lens over our affairs that can be shared with others. This exclusive perspective allows Te Ākitai Waiohūa to address the issues, interests and concerns it has in a way that is consistent with its own history and core principles.*

In addition to this memo, a Graphic Supplement (**Appendix A**) has also been prepared and includes a viewpoint location plan, an annotated panoramic view from Pukekōiwiriki pā, views from the 3D model of each stage and visual simulations.

Assessment Process

As part of the further assessment of landscape effects from Pukekōiwiriki pā and Red Hill Scenic Reserve (public park) in Red Hill, the following field work and analysis were undertaken:

- a. **Site visit:** John Goodwin (Consulting Partner | Landscape Architect of BML) undertook a site visit to Pukekōiwiriki pā in Red Hill on 28 April 2026 to understand the visibility of the Project from the pā and Red Hill Scenic Reserve. The weather conditions were fine with clear visibility of the Site and surrounding area.
- b. **Modelling:** A 3D model was developed to assess the potential visibility of the proposed Hunua Quarry across its various stages of development as part of the substantive application. For the purposes of this memo, the 3D model was utilised, and the viewing location was set at the southernmost elevated location at Pukekōiwiriki pā, with a representative observer height of approximately 1.61m to reflect an average human eye level. This enabled an assessment of what elements of the proposed quarry development area may be visible from this culturally significant vantage point and supported an understanding of how visibility may change over time as quarrying progresses. The 3D model was used as a visual and analytical tool to illustrate potential lines of sight and to inform the visibility assessment alongside the Site visit.
- c. **Visual Simulations:** A visual simulation was prepared from the Pukekōiwiriki pā to illustrate Stages 1, 4, 7 and 8 of the proposed quarry development area with and without mitigation. Refer to **Figures 13 - 18** in the Graphic Supplement (**Appendix A**).

Location and Description of Pukekōiwiriki pa and Red Hill Scenic Reserve

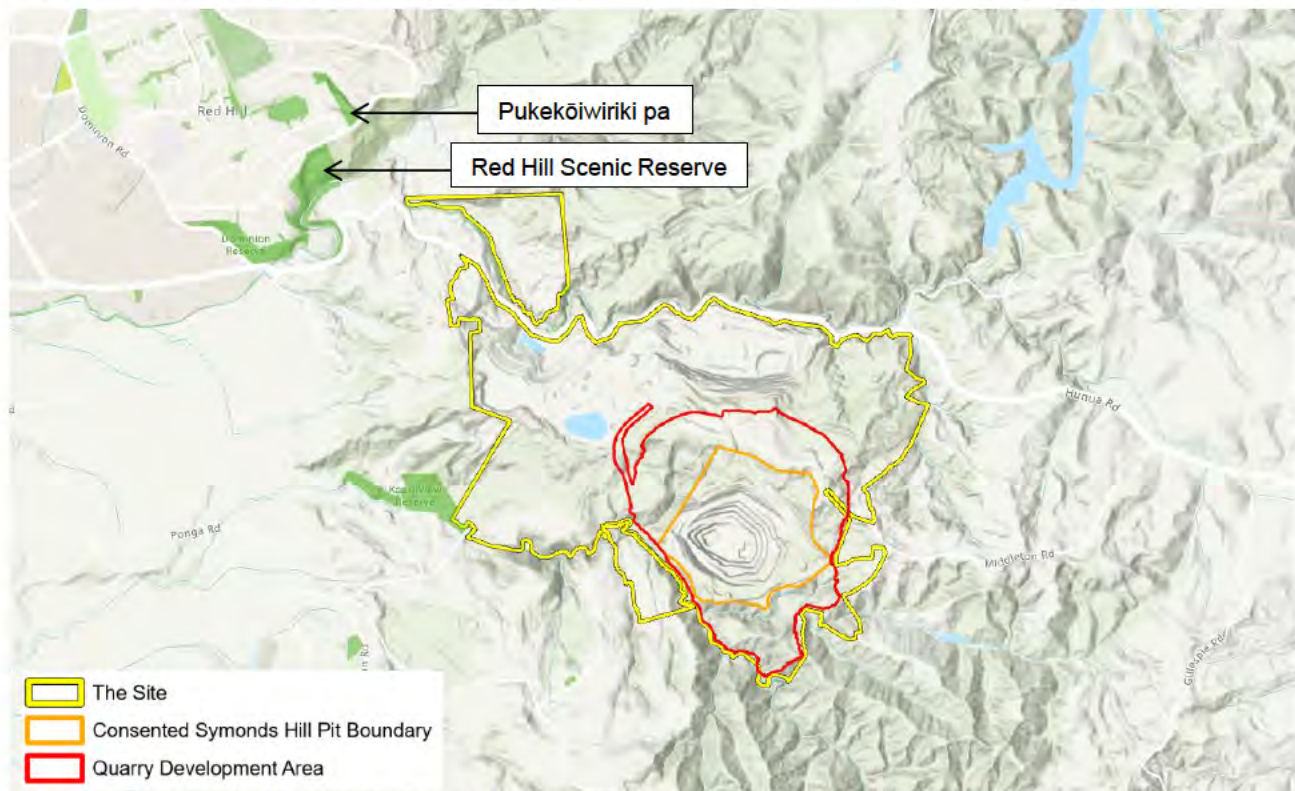


Image 2: Location of Pukekōiwiriki pa and Red Hill Scenic Reserve.

Pukekōiwiriki pā and Red Hill Scenic Reserve are zoned Open Space – Conservation Reserve. Pukekōiwiriki pā is located on the northern side of Red Hill Road, and Red Hill Scenic Reserve is located on the southern side. Access to the pā is from an informal roadside parking area, through a waharoa (refer to **Image 3** below), and via a steep stepped ascent to a mown grassed area. The pā is set within a framework of mixed indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs, which provide a degree of enclosure and separation from the road environment and surrounding residential houses below.



Image 3: Entrance to Pukekōiwiriki pa from Red Hill Road.

The landform retains clear and well-preserved archaeological features, including defensive earthworks and storage pits, which remain readily legible across the site. The majority of the reserve is visually contained by topography and vegetation, and views toward the Hunua Quarry are largely screened. However, there is a distinct elevated viewpoint at the southern edge of the pā where the landform drops steeply toward Red Hill Road. From this location, views are available in a northeast to southeast direction, as illustrated in **Viewpoint 1**. This includes foreground views of rural lifestyle development and more distant (mid-ground) views of the NZ Defence land and the Hunua Quarry.

The pa is identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF) relating to the Red Hill Volcanic Centre (ID 179), based on the 'excellent exposures of bedded tuff resulting from explosive eruption phases in a complex volcanic centre that was active c. 1.1 million years ago'.¹

Cultural Values

As described in the CVA, Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohū as a place of continued occupation and cultivation. This includes the Red Hill Scenic Reserve and Pukekōiwhiri pa.

Red Hill Scenic Reserve²

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwhiri (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohū and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohū in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwhiri or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwhiri overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga (settlements) suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohū settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of the former pā at Pukekōiwhiri. After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohū with Papakura, Pukekōiwhiri and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohū in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohū engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohū into the future.

¹ Refer to Schedule 6, Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule of the Auckland Unitary Plan.

² Refer to the CVA page 23.

Assessment of Effects

Below is the landscape (including landscape character) and visual effects assessment of the Project from Pukekōiwiriki pa and Red Hill Scenic Reserve (public park) in Red Hill. This should also be read in conjunction with the *Landscape Effects Assessment, Appendix 3 Visibility Analysis and Visual Effects Table and Appendix 6 Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan submitted as part of the substantive application*³.

Landscape Effects Assessment

As illustrated in **Figures 3 - 11**, the 3D model images⁴ depict the progressive evolution of the landscape over the proposed eight quarry stages, extending over more than 50 years. Over this period, changes in landform, land cover and land use will occur incrementally and will be strongly influenced by distance, topography and intervening vegetation. The Hunua Quarry will remain a predominantly mid-ground element within the wider landscape and will continue to be read as one of the more modified components of an otherwise vegetated setting in the background. The consented Symonds Hill Pit (Stage 0) is largely screened from view due to its lower elevation within the landscape and the presence of intervening foreground landforms associated with the existing Hunua Quarry. As a result, views of the Symonds Hill Pit are substantially filtered or obscured from the north-west.

Existing quarry operations are already well established within this landscape, and the proposed extension will generally appear as a continuation of current activities when viewed from the Red Hill Scenic Reserve and Pukekōiwiriki pa. Changes to landform will be characterised by the progressive excavation of quarry faces, resulting in a transition from steeply sloping vegetated hillsides to more defined cut faces. However, due to the quarry's siting, the modified landforms will typically be perceived in the mid to distant view (over 3 km away for Stage 1 and 2.7km for Stage 8) and will not visually dominate the surrounding landscape. The altered landform will remain visually contained within the largely vegetated surrounding hills and ridgelines, which limit the extent of visible change.

Land cover will shift locally from areas of indigenous vegetation to exposed quarry faces as operations advance. This change will be most apparent within discrete pockets of the quarry footprint, while the broader landscape context will remain dominated by indigenous vegetation, forestry and rolling rural pasture in the foreground. Extensive areas of existing vegetation, including regenerating indigenous cover, forestry and shelterbelts, will continue to filter and soften views of quarry activities, assisting in visually integrating the quarry into the surrounding landscape. In the foreground, scattered rural residential dwellings remain well integrated within the rolling topography, with shelterbelts and established vegetation accentuating landform patterns.

Over time, land use within the quarry development area and Hunua Pit OBDA (up to Stage 7), will transition from extraction to rehabilitation. Staged rehabilitation planting will progressively re-establish vegetation across worked faces and benches, resulting in a gradual 're-greening' of areas that are visible within the Ponga Road ONL, particularly on the Stage 1 hill slope. This rehabilitation will assist in reducing visual contrast between quarried surfaces and the surrounding vegetated backdrop and will re-establish a more naturalised appearance over the long term.

From elevated viewpoints such as the top of Pukekōiwiriki pā, isolated areas beyond the current quarry operations will experience a gradual shift from vegetated hillslopes to quarried faces. While these changes represent a permanent modification to landform and land use, they will occur incrementally, be confined to specific areas, and remain visually subordinate within the broader landscape context of extensive indigenous vegetation, forestry and distant ONL hill slopes.

³ All documents were prepared by Boffa Miskell.

⁴ These 3D images were computer-generated using 2024 LiDAR data. The LiDAR dataset was clipped to the Stage 8 boundary; vegetation in preceding stages was not included and may contribute additional screening.

Based on the above, the landscape effects of the Project as experienced from Pukekōiwiriki pā are considered to be **low-moderate** (adverse), reducing to **low** (adverse) over time and as the rehabilitation planting establishes to re-green the quarried cut faces outside of the quarry zone.

Visual Effects Assessment

Pukekōiwiriki pā

As illustrated in **Viewpoint 1**, the top of Pukekōiwiriki pā affords elevated and relatively open views toward the Hunua Quarry and the surrounding landscape. The viewing distance from this southernmost elevated location to the closest site boundary on Hunua Road is approximately 1.4km, while the proposed quarry works within the eastern extent of the Site (Stage 1 within the ONL) are located at distances of over 3km. From this viewpoint, existing quarry operations visible within the mid-ground include stockpiles, quarry infrastructure, machinery, the Hunua Pit OBDA and sections of the existing haul road. These elements are read within a broad rural landscape context, with extensive areas of indigenous vegetation, forestry and rolling pasture forming much of the mid-ground and background view.

At present, the quarry represents a moderate component of the overall outlook from the pā due to the open view and viewing elevation of approximately 134 meters above sea level (masl), with landform and vegetation providing screening and visual containment of the Symonds Hill Pit. The surrounding vegetated hill slopes, which form part of the Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL) and Significant Ecological Areas (SEA), continue to define the prevailing landscape character.

The proposed Stage 1 works, including the Mangapū Stream realignment and the initial quarried faces within the ONL, will be partially visible from Pukekōiwiriki pā (refer to **Figure 4 and 14**). However, due to the distance involved (over 3km) and the presence of intervening topography and vegetation, the lower portions of Stage 1 will remain largely screened from view until later stages of quarry development (refer to **Figures 5 - 6**). The upper extent of Stage 1 on the hillslope reaches approximately 203 masl. From Stage 4 onwards, partial visibility of the lower extents of Stage 1 is anticipated as intervening landforms within the quarry development area are progressively quarried (refer to **Figure 7 and 15**). These changes will occur incrementally and will be perceived within the context of the existing more prominent quarry operations rather than as isolated or visually dominant features.

Similar to views experienced from Red Hill Road and the Red Hill Scenic Reserve, the increased perceptibility of later quarry stages (notably Stages 7 and 8) from Pukekōiwiriki pā will be influenced by both changes in quarry elevation and the elevated nature of the viewing location itself (refer to **Figures 17 - 18**). While these later stages may become more apparent where sightlines allow, particularly where ridgelines are lowered, the quarry will continue to occupy only a limited proportion of the wider panoramic view. The surrounding vegetated hill slopes will continue to remain the dominant landscape element.

Over time, rehabilitation planting on upper quarry benches and modified ridgelines, particularly within Stages 7- 8, will progressively re-vegetate exposed quarry faces. This will assist in reducing visual contrast and re-establish a cohesive green backdrop when viewed from the pā, reinforcing the long-term restoration of landscape character.

Based on the above, the visual effects of the Project as experienced from Pukekōiwiriki pā are considered to be **low-moderate** (adverse), reducing to **low** (adverse) over time, as the rehabilitation planting establishes to re-green the quarried cut faces.

Red Hills Scenic Reserve



Image 4: Red Hill Scenic Reserve Te Ākitai Waiohū Statutory Acknowledgement Area (yellow area)⁵.

As shown in **Image 4**, Red Hill Scenic Reserve is predominantly characterised by indigenous vegetation and sits at a lower elevation relative to Red Hill Road and Pukekōiwiriki pā. The landform slopes down towards Hays Creek, with views largely filtered by established vegetation. Views towards the Hunua Quarry are generally limited, with visibility of Symonds Hill Pit further reduced by the lower viewing elevation, intervening vegetation and surrounding topography. The proposed quarry development area is relatively screened by the foreground quarry works. It would not be until Stage 8, when the ridgeline is lowered, that the Project may become apparent from Red Hill Reserve, and then only if sightlines emerge through the existing tree cover.

Based on the above, the visual effects of the Project as experienced from Red Hill Reserve are considered to be **very low** (adverse), due to the nature of the view and existing Hunua Quarry operations being an existing element in the landscape.

Conclusion

This further assessment has considered the landscape character and visual effects of the proposed Hunua Quarry development as experienced from Pukekōiwiriki pā and Red Hill Scenic Reserve, recognising their significance as identified by Te Ākitai Waiohū.

From Pukekōiwiriki pā, the Hunua Quarry is perceived within a broad rural lifestyle and vegetated setting where existing quarry operations already form part of the mid-ground view. The proposed development will result in incremental and localised changes to landform and land cover over an extended timeframe. While some additional quarry faces may become partially visible as works progress, particularly in later stages, these changes will remain visually subordinate within the wider landscape context and consistent with the existing pattern of modification. Rehabilitation planting, including that proposed on the completed Hunua Pit OBDA, will progressively reduce visual contrast and assist in re-establishing a cohesive, green foreground and backdrop. Overall, the landscape (including character) and visual effects from the pā are assessed as

⁵ Refer to page 31 of the CVA.

low-moderate (adverse) during operation (before mitigation), reducing to **low** (adverse) at completion (after mitigation).

From Red Hill Scenic Reserve, views towards the quarry are largely screened by lower elevation, intervening landforms, and established vegetation. Visibility of the Project is not anticipated until the later stages of development, and then only where limited sightlines may emerge. As such, the landscape and visual effects experienced from the reserve are assessed as **very low** (adverse) during operation and at completion.

On this basis, and when considered alongside the existing Landscape Effects Assessment and proposed rehabilitation measures, the Project is not expected to result in significant adverse landscape or visual effects on Pukekōiwiriki pā or Red Hill Scenic Reserve, while acknowledging the enduring cultural importance of these places to Te Ākitai Waiohū.



APPENDIX A

HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT

GRAPHIC SUPPLEMENT TO THE LANDSCAPE MEMORADUM REGARDING PUKEKŌIWIRIKI PA IN RED HILL

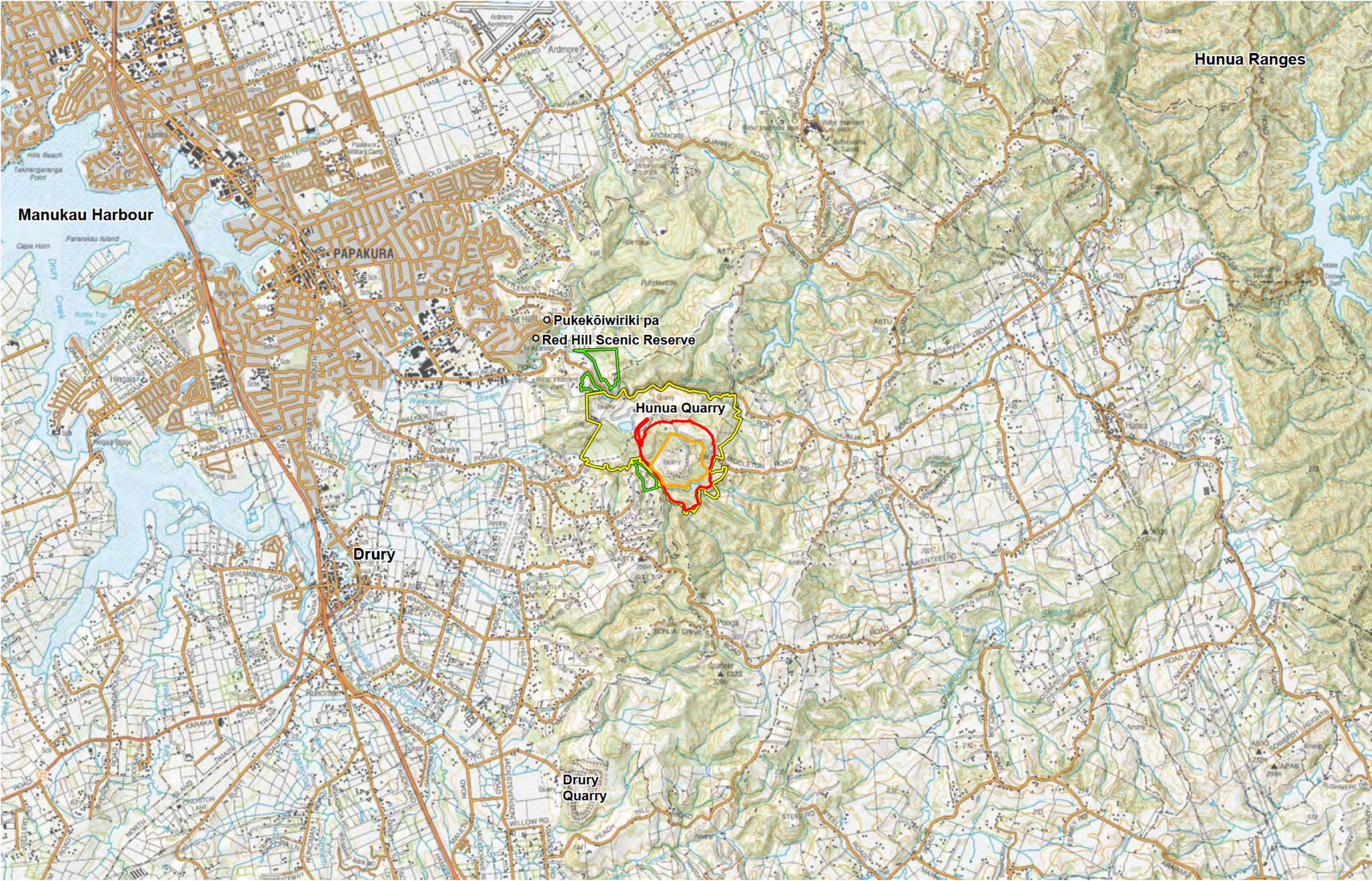
16 JUNE 2026





Contents

Figure 1	Landscape Context
Figure 2	Viewpoint from Pukekōiwiriki pa
Figures 3 - 11	3D views of the quarry staging
Figure 12	Viewpoint Map
Figures 13 - 18	Visual Simulations
Figure 19	Visual Simulation Methodology





Viewpoint 1 is located on the southernmost edge of the Pukekōiwiriki pa in the Red Hill suburb, approximately 1.4kms north-west of the Site and 3.3kms of the quarry development area, looking in a southerly direction towards the Site.



Viewpoint 1 (50mm single photo)

Stage 0 (consented - Symonds Hill Pit)









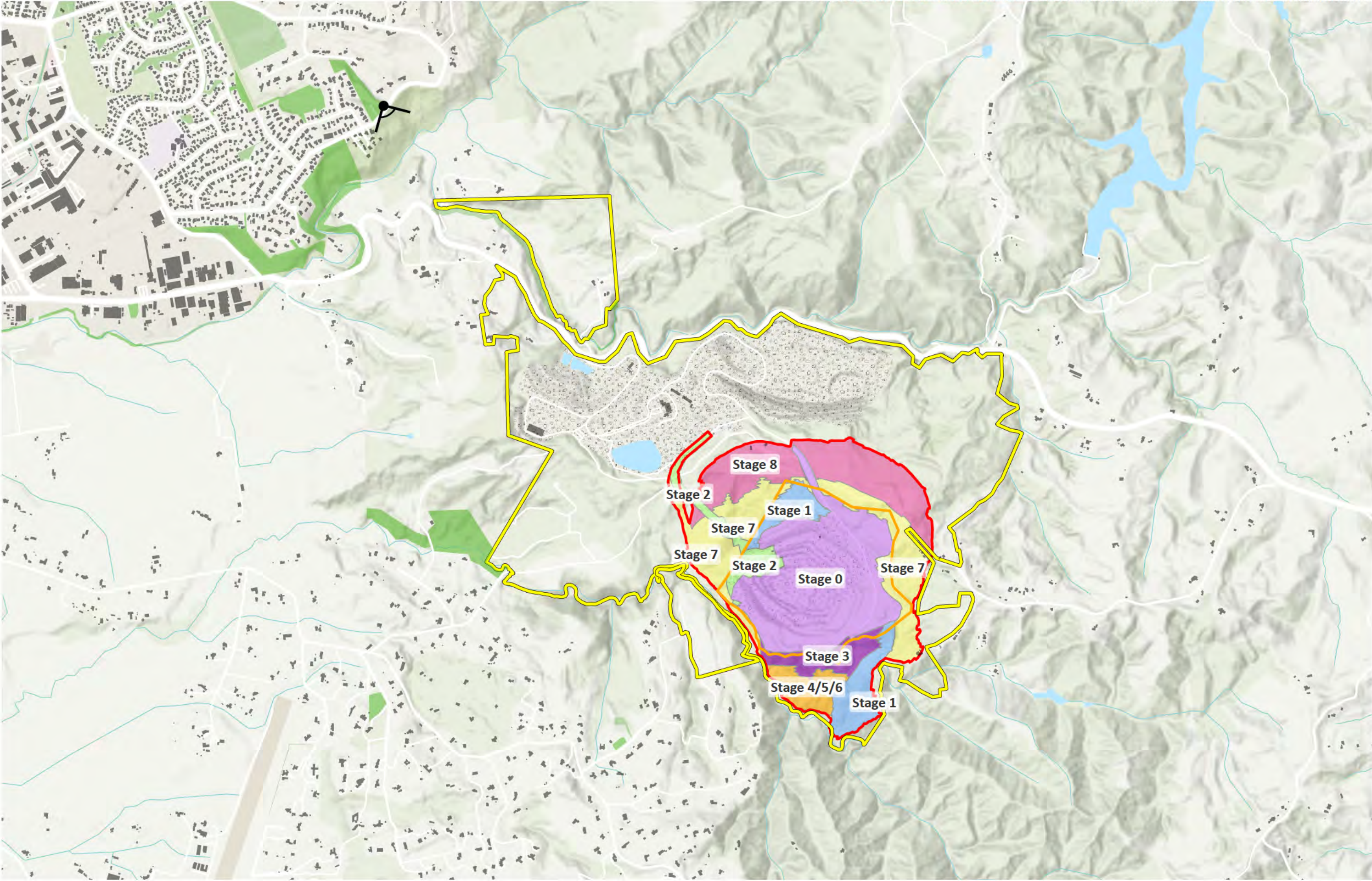














Visual Simulation 1 (existing view)



Visual Simulation 1 (Proposed Stage 1 Pit View)



Visual Simulation 1 (Proposed Stage 4 Pit View)



Visual Simulation 1 (Proposed Stage 4 Pit View with Mitigation)



Visual Simulation 1 (Proposed Stage 7 Pit View with Mitigation)



Visual Simulation 1 (Proposed Stage 8 Pit View with Mitigation)

METHODOLOGY
HANDHELD PHOTOGRAPHY AND VISUAL SIMULATIONS

SITE VISIT & PHOTOGRAPHY

Site photographs were taken with a Canon EOS SLR camera. This was fitted with either a 24mm, 35mm or 50mm focal length lens. A series of handheld photos were taken at predetermined viewpoints, situated on either public or private land depending on the client's requirements.

Positions were recorded using the internal GPS on the camera. The achievable accuracy for these is 2-5 metres.



NZILA GUIDELINES AND FOCAL LENGTH

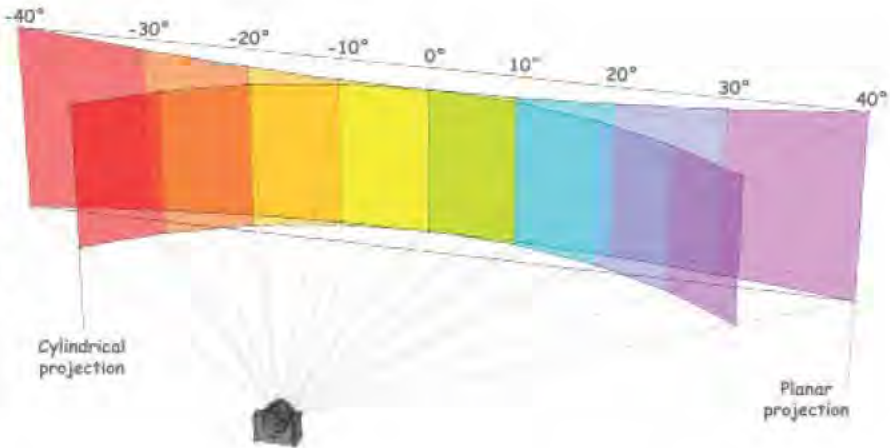
The visual simulations have been produced in accordance with the Tuia Pito Ora New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA) Best Practice Guide - Visual Simulations BPG 10.2 (published in 2010).

As stated in the BPG, the choice of lens makes no difference other than in the field of view and the resolution of the image. For instance, a photo taken with a 28mm lens provides a horizontal field of view (HFOV) of 65° in landscape mode, while a photo taken with a 50mm lens has a HFOV of 40°. It is essentially a cropped version of the same image.

PANORAMAS

90° panoramas were created by digitally stitching of multiple overlapping photos (taken in portrait mode). These were stitched using a “rectilinear” projection, meaning they are saved to a single flat image, with an increasing amount of distortion at the edges. This is necessary to allow for the accurate registration of other digital files over the panorama.

Diagram courtesy of UK Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19



3D MODELLING

Virtual Cameras were created in 3DSMax software (1). LINZ point cloud (LIDAR) data was registered to match the panorama (2). A 3D model from the project architects was then imported from either 3DSMax, REVIT, FBX or SKP format (3). A rendering of this model was generated and superimposed over the panorama using Photoshop. The graphics were then assembled using graphic design software.



IMAGE READING DISTANCE

Image Reading Distance is the distance at which a print should be held from the eye to emulate a true relationship with the real world (refer to Section 7 of the NZILA BPG).

Note that opening a digital (PDF) version on a computer and using the zoom tool allows closer inspection of the image, but is no longer representative of the view as it would appear in the “real world”.



PRIVACY AND AI

Faces, house numbers and vehicle licence plates have been blurred or removed from images wherever practical. This is in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020.

AI enhancement tools may have been used to reinstate missing areas of sky or ground in the images. No other manipulation using AI has been used in the preparation of these images.

Together. Shaping Better Places.

Boffa Miskell is a leading New Zealand environmental consultancy with nine offices throughout Aotearoa. We work with a wide range of local, international private and public sector clients in the areas of planning, urban design, landscape architecture, landscape planning, ecology, biosecurity, Te Hīhiri (cultural advisory), engagement, transport advisory, climate change, graphics and mapping. Over the past five decades we have built a reputation for creativity, professionalism, innovation and excellence by understanding each project’s interconnections with the wider environmental, social, cultural and economic context.



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Appendix 6: Written Approvals

Written approval agreement

Part A – Application (to be completed by applicant)

Applicant(s) name: Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (trading as Winstone Aggregates)

Address of proposed activity: Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland 2583

Brief description of proposed activity/project: The Project involves the staged development of the existing Symonds Hill Pit within Hunua Quarry to secure long-term access to high-quality greywacke aggregate for the Auckland region. Hunua Quarry is one of Auckland's most strategically significant aggregate resources and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The proposed development will enable access to over 80 years of resource, supporting critical infrastructure projects including roads, housing, and regionally significant construction works.

The Project seeks to expand the quarry footprint to approximately 100–110 hectares and deepen the pit to around RL -50 metres, enabling production of up to 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate per annum. Key enabling works include the realignment of approximately 941 metres of a tributary to the Mangapū Stream, construction of a new western haul road, additional sediment retention and water management infrastructure, and progressive overburden removal and rehabilitation. The stream realignment is designed not only to accommodate pit expansion but also to deliver ecological enhancement through naturalised channel design, riparian planting, habitat creation, and improved sediment control.

Vegetation clearance of approximately 48.6 hectares (including 38.2 hectares of indigenous vegetation) will be undertaken in stages, with mitigation achieved through a comprehensive biodiversity offset and restoration programme. This includes extensive native replanting, riparian restoration, pest plant control, habitat connectivity improvements, and long-term ecological management. Progressive rehabilitation will occur throughout the life of the quarry.

The development will operate within established environmental management frameworks, including detailed management plans covering noise, air quality, groundwater, sediment control, ecological mitigation, and cultural monitoring. The proposal is being advanced under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 as a listed project, reflecting its regional and national importance in maintaining aggregate supply and supporting Auckland's continued growth and infrastructure resilience.

The Application is to be lodged and processed under the provisions of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, and is seeking new district and regional resource consents required under the Resource Management Act 1991, changes and/or cancellation of existing consent conditions, a Wildlife Act 1953 approval, and archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and complex freshwater fisheries approvals under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 and fish salvage activities under the Conservation Act 1987. The Application will be determined by an expert panel appointed under that Act.

Plan references (including title, author and date):

- Hunua Quarry Development Plan (Fast Track Approval Act) dated 11 March 2026

Part B – Person(s) giving approval (to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

I am the owner and/or occupier of the below property.

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Address of property: 610 Ponga Road, Papakura, Auckland

Phone:

Mobile:

Email address for service:

I have the authority to sign on behalf of all the other owners/occupiers of the property:

☒ Yes

☐ No other owners/occupiers

Please provide documentation providing this authority

Note: the approval of all the legal owners/occupiers of the affected property may be necessary. If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority. (e.g. trustee resolution if property owned by trust; board resolution if property owned by company).

Part C – Declaration

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

- ☒ I/we have been referred to and read the full application for fast track approvals, the assessment of environmental effects, and the details of the proposal and plans (as referred to under Part A above) which are available on the Fast Track website: [Hunua Quarry Development](#) to which I/we are giving written approval.
- ☒ In signing this written approval, I/we understand that the expert panel must decide that I am no longer an affected person, and the expert panel must not have regard to any adverse effects on me.
- ☒ I/we understand that I/we may withdraw my/our written approval by giving written notice to the expert panel before the application is determined.
- ☒ I/we understand that by giving my/our written approval, the applicant may be permitted to undertake the activity by the Expert Panel under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), provided they have supplied the correct information, including all other written approvals required.

Note: If you require the applicant's consenting process to be explained, please do let the applicant know and they can endeavour to assist with providing you with additional information. Conditional written approvals cannot be accepted. There is no obligation to sign this form, and

Signature(s):

Date:

11/5/26

Signature(s):

Date:

5.6.26

Signature(s):

Date:

Privacy Information

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) requires the information you have provided on this form to process your application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). The EPA will hold and store the information, including all associated reports and attachments, on a public register. The details may also be made available to the public on the EPA's fast track projects website. These details are collected to inform the general public and community groups about all consents which have been processed or issued through the FTAA pathway. If you would like to request access to, or correction of any details, please contact the EPA (www.fastrack.govt.nz).



WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

Project	Hunua Quarry Development
Name	Fast Track Approval Act
Drawing	2170
Rev	1
Date	11 March 2026
Author	PWH

Mangapu Tributary diversion corridor
Hunua Quarry Development

Written approval agreement

Part A – Application (to be completed by applicant)

Applicant(s) name: Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (trading as Winstone Aggregates)

Address of proposed activity: Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland 2583

Brief description of proposed activity/project: The Project involves the staged development of the existing Symonds Hill Pit within Hunua Quarry to secure long-term access to high-quality greywacke aggregate for the Auckland region. Hunua Quarry is one of Auckland's most strategically significant aggregate resources and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The proposed development will enable access to over 80 years of resource, supporting critical infrastructure projects including roads, housing, and regionally significant construction works.

The Project seeks to expand the quarry footprint to approximately 100–110 hectares and deepen the pit to around RL -50 metres, enabling production of up to 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate per annum. Key enabling works include the realignment of approximately 941 metres of a tributary to the Mangapū Stream, construction of a new western haul road, additional sediment retention and water management infrastructure, and progressive overburden removal and rehabilitation. The stream realignment is designed not only to accommodate pit expansion but also to deliver ecological enhancement through naturalised channel design, riparian planting, habitat creation, and improved sediment control.

Vegetation clearance of approximately 48.6 hectares (including 38.2 hectares of indigenous vegetation) will be undertaken in stages, with mitigation achieved through a comprehensive biodiversity offset and restoration programme. This includes extensive native replanting, riparian restoration, pest plant control, habitat connectivity improvements, and long-term ecological management. Progressive rehabilitation will occur throughout the life of the quarry.

The development will operate within established environmental management frameworks, including detailed management plans covering noise, air quality, groundwater, sediment control, ecological mitigation, and cultural monitoring. The proposal is being advanced under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 as a listed project, reflecting its regional and national importance in maintaining aggregate supply and supporting Auckland's continued growth and infrastructure resilience.

The Application is to be lodged and processed under the provisions of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, and is seeking new district and regional resource consents required under the Resource Management Act 1991, changes and/or cancellation of existing consent conditions, a Wildlife Act 1953 approval, and archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and complex freshwater fisheries approvals under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 and fish salvage activities under the Conservation Act 1987. The Application will be determined by an expert panel appointed under that Act.

Plan references (including title, author and date):

- Hunua Quarry Development Plan (Fast Track Approval Act) dated 11 March 2026

Part B – Person(s) giving approval (to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

I am the owner and/or occupier of the below property.

Full name: (in print):

Full name: (in print):

Full name: (in print):

Address of property: 167 Middleton Road, Opaheke, Auckland

Phone:

Mobile:

Email address for service:

I have the authority to sign on behalf of all the other owners/occupiers of the property:

☐ Yes

☒ No other owners/occupiers

Please provide documentation providing this authority

Note: the approval of all the legal owners/occupiers of the affected property may be necessary. If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority. (e.g. trustee resolution if property owned by trust; board resolution if property owned by company).

Part C – Declaration

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

- ☒ I/We have been referred to and read the full application for fast track approvals, the assessment of environmental effects, and the details of the proposal and plans (as referred to under Part A above) which are available on the Fast Track website: Hunua Quarry Development) to which I/we are giving written approval.
- ☒ In signing this written approval, I/we understand that the expert panel must decide that I am no longer an affected person, and the expert panel must not have regard to any adverse effects on me.
- ☒ I/We understand that I/we may withdraw my/our written approval by giving written notice to the expert panel before the application is determined.
- ☒ I/We understand that by giving my/our written approval, the applicant may be permitted to undertake the activity by the Expert Panel under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), provided they have supplied the correct information, including all other written approvals required.

Note: If you require the applicant's consenting process to be explained, please do let the applicant know and they can endeavour to assist with providing you with additional information. Conditional written approvals cannot be accepted. There is no obligation to sign this form, and no reasons need to be given.

Signature(s):

Date:

25/05/26

Signature(s):

Date:

25/05/26

Signature(s):

Date:

Privacy information

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) requires the information you have provided on this form to process your application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). The EPA will hold and store the information, including all associated reports and attachments, on a public register. The details may also be made available to the public on the EPA's fast track projects website. These details are collected to inform the general public and community groups about all consents which have been processed or issued through the FTAA pathway. If you would like to request access to, or correction of any details, please contact the EPA (www.fastrack.govt.nz).



WINSTON
DEVELOPMENT

MIDDLETON ROAD

FOAL NINE ROAD

HUMAN QUALITY DEVELOPMENT

Project	Human Quality Development
Name	Feasibility Study Approval Act
Drawing	2170
Rev	1
Date	11 March 2026
Author	PMH

Written approval agreement

Part A – Application

(to be completed by applicant)

Applicant(s) name: Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (trading as Winstone Aggregates)

Address of proposed activity: Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland 2583

Brief description of proposed activity/project: The Project involves the staged development of the existing Symonds Hill Pit within Hunua Quarry to secure long-term access to high-quality greywacke aggregate for the Auckland region. Hunua Quarry is one of Auckland's most strategically significant aggregate resources and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The proposed development will enable access to over 80 years of resource, supporting critical infrastructure projects including roads, housing, and regionally significant construction works.

The Project seeks to expand the quarry footprint to approximately 100–110 hectares and deepen the pit to around RL -50 metres, enabling production of up to 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate per annum. Key enabling works include the realignment of approximately 941 metres of a tributary to the Mangapū Stream, construction of a new western haul road, additional sediment retention and water management infrastructure, and progressive overburden removal and rehabilitation. The stream realignment is designed not only to accommodate pit expansion but also to deliver ecological enhancement through naturalised channel design, riparian planting, habitat creation, and improved sediment control.

Vegetation clearance of approximately 48.6 hectares (including 38.2 hectares of indigenous vegetation) will be undertaken in stages, with mitigation achieved through a comprehensive biodiversity offset and restoration programme. This includes extensive native replanting, riparian restoration, pest plant control, habitat connectivity improvements, and long-term ecological management. Progressive rehabilitation will occur throughout the life of the quarry.

The development will operate within established environmental management frameworks, including detailed management plans covering noise, air quality, groundwater, sediment control, ecological mitigation, and cultural monitoring. The proposal is being advanced under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 as a listed project, reflecting its regional and national importance in maintaining aggregate supply and supporting Auckland's continued growth and infrastructure resilience.

The Application is to be lodged and processed under the provisions of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.

Plan references (including title, author and date):

- Hunua Quarry Development Plan (Fast Track Approval Act) dated 11 March 2026

Part B – Person(s) giving approval

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

Note: these persons must be owners of the property with an infringed boundary to which the proposed activity relates

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Address of property with an infringed boundary: 105 Judge Richardson Drive, R.D.4,
Opahelu, Auckland 2584

Mobile:

I have the authority to sign on behalf of all the other owners of the property:

☒ Yes

☐ No other owners

Please provide documentation providing this authority.

Note: the approval of all the legal owners of the affected property may be necessary.

Part C – Declaration

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

☒ I/We have been given details of the proposal and plans (as referred to under Part A above) to which I/we are giving written approval.

☒ I/We understand that by giving my/our written approval, the applicant may be permitted to undertake the activity by the Expert Panel under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), provided they have supplied the correct information, including all other written approvals required.

Note: If you require the applicant's consenting process to be explained, please do let the applicant know and they can endeavour to assist with providing you with additional information.

Signature(s):

Date:

24 March 2026

Signature(s):

Date:

24/3/2026

Signature(s):

Date:

Privacy information

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) requires the information you have provided on this form to process your application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). The EPA will hold and store the information, including all associated reports and attachments, on a public register. The details may also be made available to the public on the EPA's fast track projects website. These details are collected to inform the general public and community groups about all consents which have been processed or issued through the FTAA pathway. If you would like to request access to, or correction of any details, please contact the EPA (www.fastrack.govt.nz).

Written approval agreement

Part A – Application (to be completed by applicant)

Applicant(s) name: Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (trading as Winstone Aggregates)

Address of proposed activity: Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland 2583

Brief description of proposed activity/project: The Project involves the staged development of the existing Symonds Hill Pit within Hunua Quarry to secure long-term access to high-quality greywacke aggregate for the Auckland region. Hunua Quarry is one of Auckland’s most strategically significant aggregate resources and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The proposed development will enable access to over 80 years of resource, supporting critical infrastructure projects including roads, housing, and regionally significant construction works.

The Project seeks to expand the quarry footprint to approximately 100–110 hectares and deepen the pit to around RL -50 metres, enabling production of up to 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate per annum. Key enabling works include the realignment of approximately 941 metres of a tributary to the Mangapū Stream, construction of a new western haul road, additional sediment retention and water management infrastructure, and progressive overburden removal and rehabilitation. The stream realignment is designed not only to accommodate pit expansion but also to deliver ecological enhancement through naturalised channel design, riparian planting, habitat creation, and improved sediment control.

Vegetation clearance of approximately 48.6 hectares (including 38.2 hectares of indigenous vegetation) will be undertaken in stages, with mitigation achieved through a comprehensive biodiversity offset and restoration programme. This includes extensive native replanting, riparian restoration, pest plant control, habitat connectivity improvements, and long-term ecological management. Progressive rehabilitation will occur throughout the life of the quarry.

The development will operate within established environmental management frameworks, including detailed management plans covering noise, air quality, groundwater, sediment control, ecological mitigation, and cultural monitoring. The proposal is being advanced under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 as a listed project, reflecting its regional and national importance in maintaining aggregate supply and supporting Auckland’s continued growth and infrastructure resilience.

The Application is to be lodged and processed under the provisions of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, and is seeking new district and regional resource consents required under the Resource Management Act 1991, changes and/or cancellation of existing consent conditions, a Wildlife Act 1953 approval, and archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and complex freshwater fisheries approvals under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 and fish salvage activities under the Conservation Act 1987. The Application will be determined by an expert panel appointed under that Act.

The Application also includes a proposed boundary adjustment between the land at 163 Middleton Road (Lot 6 DP 152738) and the adjoining land at 255 Middleton Road (Lot 2 DP 115598), involving the transfer of approximately 3.56 hectares of land comprised in Lot 6 DP 152738 and its amalgamation with the land comprised in Lot 2 DP 115598, as shown on the submitted scheme and subdivision plans.

- Plan references (including title, author and date):
- Hunua Quarry Development Plan (Fast Track Approval Act) dated 11 March 2026 (attached)
 - Proposed Boundary Adjustment Subdivision Plan (attached)

Part B – Person(s) giving approval

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

I am the owner and/or occupier of the below property.

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Address of property: 163 Middleton Road, Hunua, Auckland

Phone:

Mobile:

Email address for service

I have the authority to sign on behalf of all the other owners/occupiers of the property:

☒ Yes

☐ No other owners/occupiers

Please provide documentation providing this authority

Note: the approval of all the legal owners/occupiers of the affected property may be necessary. If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority. (e.g. trustee resolution if property owned by trust; board resolution if property owned by company).

Part C – Declaration

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

- ☒ I/We have been referred to and read the full application for fast track approvals, the assessment of environmental effects, and the details of the proposal and plans (as referred to under Part A above) which are available on the Fast Track website: Hunua Quarry Development to which I/we are giving written approval. For clarity, this includes the proposed boundary adjustment application documentation.
- ☒ In signing this written approval, I/we understand that the expert panel must decide that I am no longer an affected person, and the expert panel must not have regard to any adverse effects on me.
- ☒ I/We understand that I/we may withdraw my/our written approval by giving written notice to the expert panel before the application is determined.
- ☒ I/We understand that by giving my/our written approval, the applicant may be permitted to undertake the activity by the Expert Panel under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), provided they have supplied the correct information, including all other written approvals required.

Note: If you require the applicant's consenting process to be explained, please do let the applicant know and they can endeavour to assist with providing you with additional information. Conditional written approvals cannot be accepted. There is no obligation to sign this form, and no reasons need to be given.

Signature(s):

Date: 12/5/26

Signature(s):

Date: 12/5/26

Signature(s):

Date: 12/5/26

Privacy information

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) requires the information you have provided on this form to process your application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). The EPA will hold and store the information, including all associated reports and attachments, on a public register. The details may also be made available to the public on the EPA's fast track projects website. These details are collected to inform the general public and community groups about all consents which have been processed or issued through the FTAA pathway. If you would like to request access to, or correction of any details, please contact the EPA (www.fastrack.govt.nz).





WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

Boffa Miskell

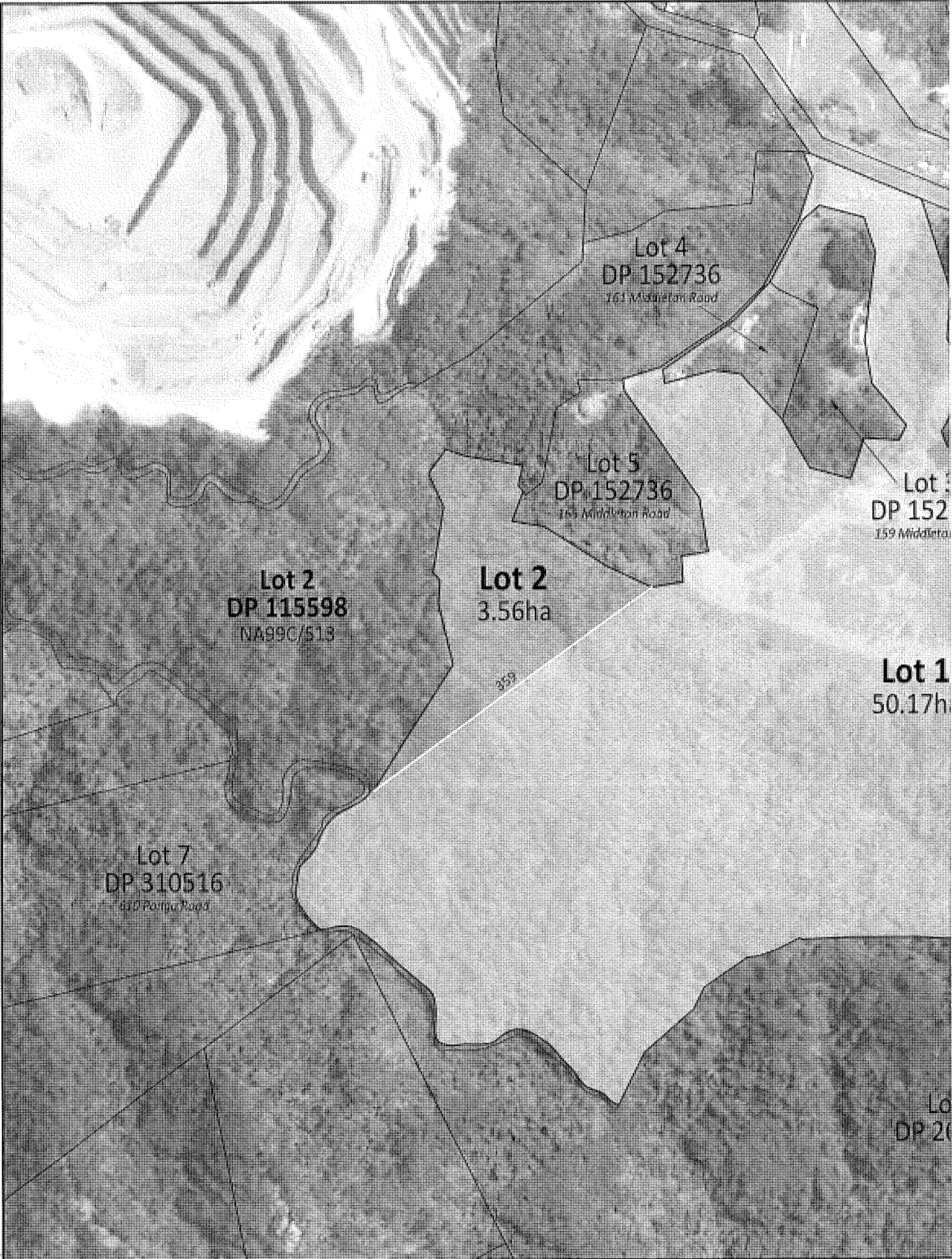


Part
B

Appendix B12.3b

Proposed Boundary Adjustment Subdivision
Plan

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Planning | Surveying | Engineering | Environmental

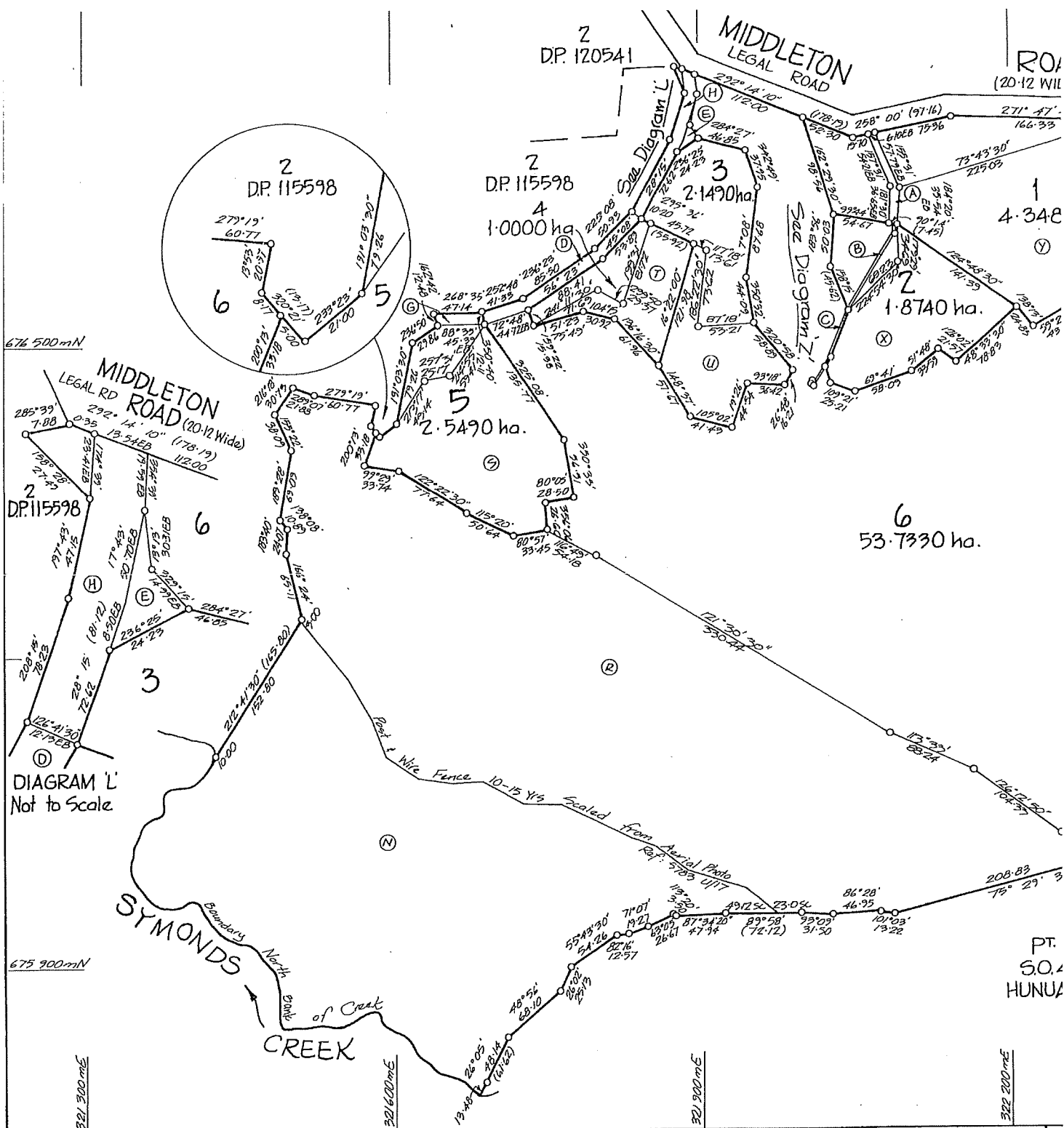
OFFICE
AUCKLAND
At 139 Carlton Gore Rd, Newmarket
P: 09 534 7029
E: Auckland@ckl.co.nz



WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

APPLICATION PLAN
164 MIDDLETON ROAD, I
AUCKLAND

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LAND DISTRICT NORTH AUCKLAND
SURVEY BLK. & DIST. I. OPAHEKE
NZMS 261 SHT

LOTS 1 - 6 BEING
SUBDIVISION OF PART LOT 1 DP. 115598

RECORD MAP No As Above.



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WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

WINSTONE AGGREG
489 HUNUA ROAD, HU
TĀMAKI MAKAUARA

Written approval agreement

Part A – Application (to be completed by applicant)

Applicant(s) name: Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (trading as Winstone Aggregates)

Address of proposed activity: Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland 2583

Brief description of proposed activity/project: The Project involves the staged development of the existing Symonds Hill Pit within Hunua Quarry to secure long-term access to high-quality greywacke aggregate for the Auckland region. Hunua Quarry is one of Auckland's most strategically significant aggregate resources and has been in operation for approximately 100 years. The proposed development will enable access to over 80 years of resource, supporting critical infrastructure projects including roads, housing, and regionally significant construction works.

The Project seeks to expand the quarry footprint to approximately 100–110 hectares and deepen the pit to around RL -50 metres, enabling production of up to 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate per annum. Key enabling works include the realignment of approximately 941 metres of a tributary to the Mangapū Stream, construction of a new western haul road, additional sediment retention and water management infrastructure, and progressive overburden removal and rehabilitation. The stream realignment is designed not only to accommodate pit expansion but also to deliver ecological enhancement through naturalised channel design, riparian planting, habitat creation, and improved sediment control.

Vegetation clearance of approximately 48.6 hectares (including 38.2 hectares of indigenous vegetation) will be undertaken in stages, with mitigation achieved through a comprehensive biodiversity offset and restoration programme. This includes extensive native replanting, riparian restoration, pest plant control, habitat connectivity improvements, and long-term ecological management. Progressive rehabilitation will occur throughout the life of the quarry.

The development will operate within established environmental management frameworks, including detailed management plans covering noise, air quality, groundwater, sediment control, ecological mitigation, and cultural monitoring. The proposal is being advanced under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 as a listed project, reflecting its regional and national importance in maintaining aggregate supply and supporting Auckland's continued growth and infrastructure resilience.

The Application is to be lodged and processed under the provisions of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, and is seeking new district and regional resource consents required under the Resource Management Act 1991, changes and/or cancellation of existing consent conditions, a Wildlife Act 1953 approval, and archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and complex freshwater fisheries approvals under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 and fish salvage activities under the Conservation Act 1987. The Application will be determined by an expert panel appointed under that Act.

Plan references (including title, author and date):

- Hunua Quarry Development Plan (Fast Track Approval Act) dated 11 March 2026

Part B – Person(s) giving approval (to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

I am the owner and/or occupier of the below property.

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Full name: (in print)

Address of property: 115 Judge Richardson Drive, Opaheke, Auckland 2584

Phone:

Mobile

Email address for service

I have the authority to sign on behalf of all the other owners/occupiers of the property:

☒ Yes

☐ No other owners/occupiers

Please provide documentation providing this authority

Note: the approval of all the legal owners/occupiers of the affected property may be necessary. If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority. (e.g. trustee resolution if property owned by trust; board resolution if property owned by company).

Part C – Declaration

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

- ☒ We have been referred to and read the full application for fast track approvals, the assessment of environmental effects, and the details of the proposal and plans (as referred to under Part A above) which are available on the Fast Track website: Hunua Quarry Development to which I/we are giving written approval.
- ☒ In signing this written approval, I/we understand that the expert panel must decide that I am no longer an affected person, and the expert panel must not have regard to any adverse effects on me.
- ☒ We understand that we may withdraw my/our written approval by giving written notice to the expert panel before the application is determined.
- ☒ We understand that by giving my/our written approval, the applicant may be permitted to undertake the activity by the Expert Panel under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), provided they have supplied the correct information, including all other written approvals required.

Note: If you require the applicant's consenting process to be explained, please do let the applicant know and they can endeavour to assist with providing you with additional information. Conditional written approvals cannot be accepted. There is no obligation to sign this form, and no reasons need to be given.

Signature(s):

Date:

8 May 2026

Signature(s):

Date:

8 May 2026

Signature(s):

Date:

Privacy information

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) requires the information you have provided on this form to process your application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). The EPA will hold and store the information, including all associated reports and attachments, on a public register. The details may also be made available to the public on the EPA's fast track projects website. These details are collected to inform the general public and community groups about all consents which have been processed or issued through the FTAA pathway. If you would like to request access to, or correction of any details, please contact the EPA (www.fastrack.govt.nz).



HAYS CREEK

Waipokapo (Hays) Stream

**WINSTONE
AGGREGATES**

HUNUA ROAD

MIDDLETON ROAD

COAL MINE ROAD

PONGA ROAD

HARRY DREADON

Mangapu tributary diversion corridor
Hunua Quarry Development

Symonds) Tributary

Mangapu (Symonds) Tributary

Mangapu (Symonds) Stream

Project	Hunua Quarry Development
Name	Fast Track Approval Act
Drawing	21.70
Rev	1
Date	11 March 2026
Author	PWH

Written approval agreement

Part A – Application (to be completed by applicant)

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Full name: (in print) [REDACTED]

Full name: (in print):

Full name: (in print)

Address of property: 119 Judge Richardson Drive, Opaheke, Auckland

Phone:

Mobile [REDACTED]

Email address for service:

I have the authority to sign on behalf of all the other occupiers of the property:

☒ Yes

☐ No other ~~owners~~/occupiers

Please provide documentation providing this authority

Note: the approval of all the legal owners/occupiers of the affected property may be necessary. If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority. (e.g. trustee resolution if property owned by trust; board resolution if property owned by company).

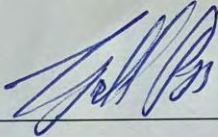
Part C – Declaration

(to be completed by persons and/or organisations providing written approval)

- ☒ I/We have been referred to and read the full application for fast track approvals, the assessment of environmental effects, and the details of the proposal and plans (as referred to under Part A above) which are available on the Fast Track website: [Hunua Quarry Development](#)) to which I/we are giving written approval.
- ☒ In signing this written approval, I/we understand that the expert panel must decide that I am no longer an affected person, and the expert panel must not have regard to any adverse effects on me.
- ☒ I/We understand that I/we may withdraw my/our written approval by giving written notice to the expert panel before the application is determined.
- ☒ I/We understand that by giving my/our written approval, the applicant may be permitted to undertake the activity by the Expert Panel under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), provided they have supplied the correct information, including all other written approvals required.

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Signature(s):



Date:

19/06/25

Signature(s):

Date:

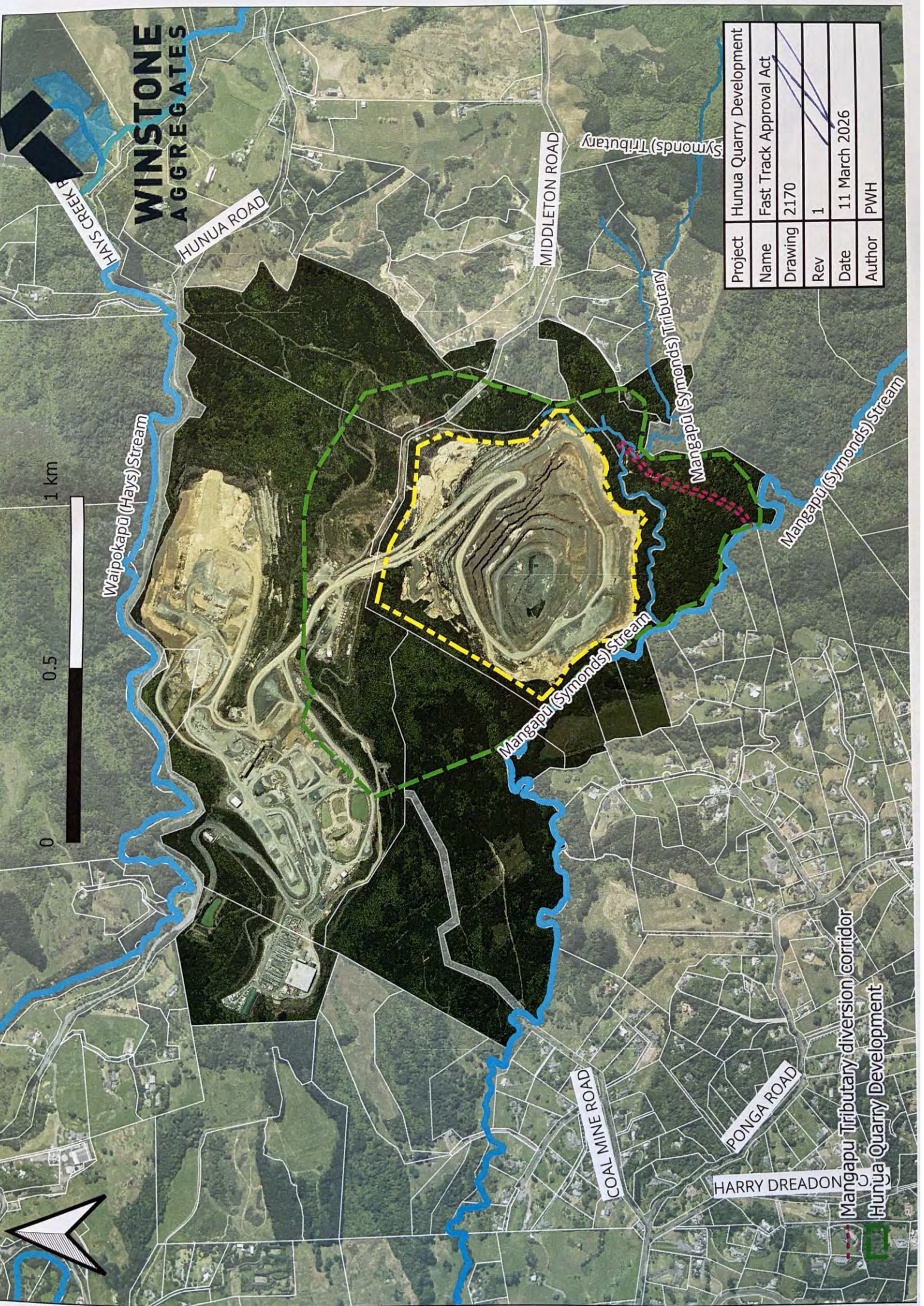
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Date:

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WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Project	Hunua Quarry Development
Name	Fast Track Approval Act
Drawing	2170
Rev	1
Date	11 March 2026
Author	PWH

Mangapu Tributary diversion corridor
Hunua Quarry Development

Appendix 7: Summary of Substantive Application Updates

Document	Reference of update	Summary of update	Rationale
Appendix A6.4 Consultation Summary Report	Appendices	Appendices re-arranged to be in order	Error / omission identified by applicant
Appendix A8.6 Engagement Report	Delete duplicate report	Delete duplication of Appendix A6.4	Error / omission identified by applicant
Part B AEE and Resource Consents	New AEE dated 22 June 2026	Supersedes AEE dated 30 March 2026	As detailed below
	B1.1 page VI	Value of economic benefit updated.	Economic Impact Assessment updated in response to Council RFI's
	B1.1 page IX	Value of economic benefit updated.	Economic Impact Assessment updated in response to Council RFI's
	B1.2 Overview of resource consent requirements. Table 2	Insert additional reasons for consent relating to Chapter E27.	Error / omission identified by applicant
	Figure 1 Page 30	Update Figure 1: Location of Written Approvals	Written Approval obtained post-lodgement
	B1.7.1 Para 36	Updates regarding per capita aggregate production.	Economic Impact Assessment updated in response to Council RFI's
	B4.2.1 Resource consents New para 392 – 393, p90	Insert additional reasons for consent relating to Chapter E27 Transport	Error / omission identified by applicant
	B4.2.1 Resource consents New para 397 – 400, p91	Insert reasons for consent relating Chapter H28 Special Purpose Quarry Zone - identified in compliance table and overview section	Error / omission identified by applicant (note these reasons for consent were already identified in the compliance table and section B1.2).
	B6.3.2.1, Table 25, p114	Insert new row to reference Chapter E27 reasons for consent as part of planning context.	Error / omission identified by applicant
	B7.1.1 para 495	Economic values updated.	Economic Impact Assessment updated

			in response to Council RFI's
	B8.2.1, P173	Last 2 bullet points deleted and new last bullet point updated	To reflect changes to consent conditions in response to Council RFI's.
		New third to last bullet point updated to delete reference to Remedial Action Plan.	To reflect changes to consent conditions in response to Council RFI's.
	B8.2.1, Table 34	Changes to row 1, recommended mitigation / management and monitoring / future action for mana whenua.	To reflect changes to consent conditions in response to Council RFI's.
	B8.2.1, Table 34, p178	Remove reference to Remedial Action Plan and update monitoring / future actions	To reflect changes to consent conditions in response to Council RFI's.
Appendix B12.4.4 Economic Impact Assessment	New report dated 17 June	New report supersedes the original report dated 27 March 2026	Economic Impact Assessment updated in response to Council RFI's and meeting 20 May 2026.
Appendix B12.3b Subdivision Plans	Supersede plans dated 24.03.26 Rev 0	Plans updated to provide clarity on the boundary adjustment.	In response to Council RFI's.
Appendix B12.3c Written Approvals	Supersedes document lodged March 2026	Includes 610 Ponga Road and updated written approvals	In response to further consultation post-lodgement.
Appendix B12.4.7 Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report	Supersedes document dated April 2026	Updated plans to include author and revision dates of plans and report to reflect author update.	In response to Council RFI
Appendix B12.7 Conditions	Supersedes document dated 20260303	Updated conditions	In response to consultation with Auckland Council, Auckland Transport and HNZPT
Appendix B12.8.4 Lizard Management Plan	Supersedes document dated 24 March 2026	Section 6.4.3 Insert additional details regarding relocation sites	Further consultation with Auckland Council Parks 5 June 2026 identifying

			potential relocation sites.
Appendix B12.8.12 Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan	Supersedes documented dated March 2026	Updates throughout	In response to Council RFI
Appendix B12.10 Compliance table	Supersedes document lodged 30 March 2026	Insert additional reason for consent relating to Chapter E27 Unitary Plan	Error / omission identified by applicant