

RESPONSE TO MINUTE 10

Quarry Zone - Other Matters for Winstone Aggregates

Proceeding: Proposed Hutt City District Plan - Hearing Stream 4
Submitter: Winstone Aggregates - PDP444 and FS33
Minute: Minute 10 dated 30 July 2026
Date: 1 September 2026

Introduction

1. This response is provided by Winstone Aggregates in response to paragraphs 15 to 19 of Minute 10. It addresses the further mapping requested by the Hearing Panel, potential buildings and plant above RL45, end-of-life planning and rehabilitation, operating hours, and the Quarry Management Plan and existing approvals.
2. The supporting documents are identified in the attachment schedule at the end of this response. The schedule distinguishes the current integrated approvals from earlier approvals that form part of the quarry's consent history.

Paragraph 15 - Mapping

3. Plans HCC-01 and HCC-02 are provided. HCC-01 combines the Proposed District Plan zoning and relevant Quarry Zone Protection and Quarry Amenity Protection Overlays with the Belmont Quarry boundary, QEII covenant areas and the proposed land-exchange blocks associated with the Belmont Quarry Development Project under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.
4. HCC-02 provides the same information over an aerial photograph to assist the Panel in understanding the physical relationship between the existing quarry, surrounding landform and vegetation, the proposed land-exchange blocks and the planning-map provisions. The Fast-track project information is shown for context and is distinct from the statutory Proposed District Plan zoning and overlays.

Paragraph 16 - Buildings and fixed plant above RL45

5. In the future Winstone will look to replace the existing plant. No current replacement plant would go above RL45 + 30m.
6. Mobile quarry plant, including excavators, loaders, drilling equipment and other mobile or relocatable equipment, will continue to operate at working faces at differing elevations as quarrying progresses. This should be distinguished from a permanent building or item of fixed plant.

Paragraph 17 - End-of-life planning and rehabilitation

7. Winstone does not currently hold a standalone final closure or 'End of Life Plan' for the whole quarry. The current Quarry Management Plan instead contains a Rehabilitation Strategy that provides the framework for progressive rehabilitation as parts of the quarry become permanently retired from extraction.
8. The Rehabilitation Strategy provides for measures including modification and softening of quarry faces and benches, drainage, placement of suitable growing media, revegetation and ongoing monitoring. Its long-term objective is to reintegrate the modified quarry landform into the wider Hutt Valley landscape and re-establish predominantly native vegetation
9. Belmont Quarry remains an active quarry with a substantial remaining aggregate resource. It is not approaching the end of its operational life, there is no current proposal to close the quarry, and no decision has been made regarding the ultimate use of the quarry void. A detailed final closure plan prepared now would necessarily rely on assumptions about the final landform, future operational requirements, available technology and the regulatory framework many years into the future.
10. Existing approvals already impose progressive and site-specific rehabilitation requirements. RM160204 confirms progressive rehabilitation in accordance with the Quarry Management Plan. Condition 43 of WGN140208 requires a Stream Restoration Plan for the Waikoropupu Stream if quarry activities are completed during the term of that consent. WGN240139 separately provides for the eventual capping, stabilisation and rehabilitation of the Cottle Overburden Disposal Area. Those requirements do not prescribe the final use of the main quarry void.
11. In the meantime, Winstone will continue progressive rehabilitation in accordance with the Quarry Management Plan. A detailed final closure and aftercare plan would be developed at an appropriate stage sufficiently in advance of permanent cessation, when the final quarry landform and feasible future uses can be assessed with greater certainty. Such a plan would be expected to address final landform stability, water management, removal or retention of infrastructure, rehabilitation and revegetation, monitoring, maintenance, engagement and any proposed future use of the quarry void.

Paragraph 18 - Hours of operation

12. The maximum hours permitted under the Operative District Plan and confirmed by Certificate of Compliance RM160204 for extraction activities, including operation of fixed processing plant and mobile plant on the quarry face, are 6.00 am to 10.00 pm Monday to Saturday, excluding public holidays.
13. Administrative activities, maintenance of plant and machinery, and the loading, unloading and movement of vehicles may occur at any time. Certificate of Compliance RM240368 separately confirms unlimited internal vehicle movements day or night and up to 500 vehicle movements per day entering or leaving the quarry using the existing Hebden Crescent access.

14. These are the maximum permitted hours and should be distinguished from the quarry's current normal operating hours recorded in the September 2024 Quarry Management Plan. The current normal hours are 7.00 am to 5.00 pm Monday to Thursday, 7.00 am to 4.00 pm Friday and 7.00 am to 12.00 pm Saturday.

Paragraph 19 - Quarry Management Plan and approvals

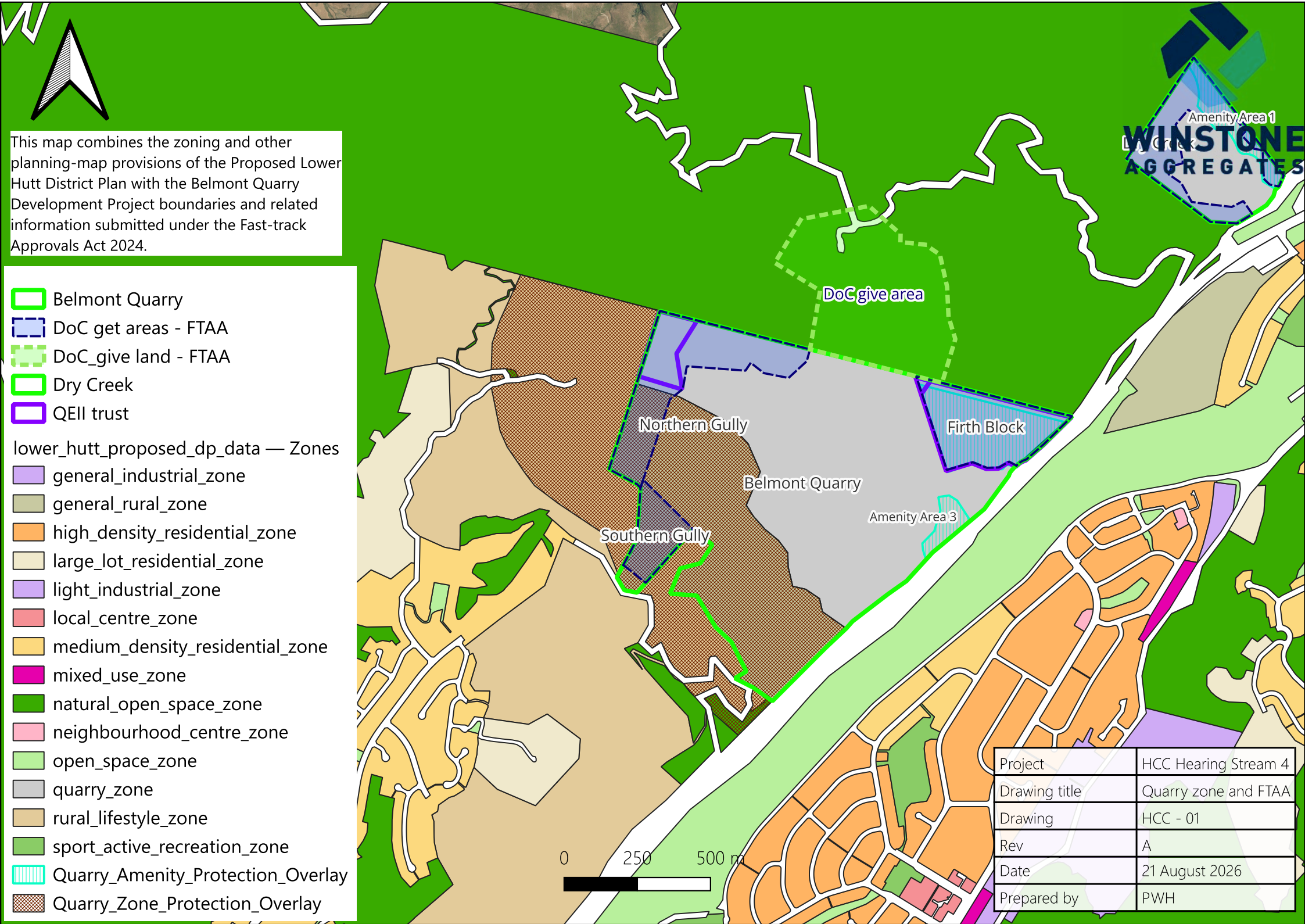
15. The September 2024 Quarry Management Plan is provided as the latest working copy. It is a live document and records that it is to be reviewed at least every five years. The embedded Rehabilitation Strategy was originally prepared in 2013 and should be read as a framework of rehabilitation principles; its historic indicative staging and timing references are not a current quarry closure programme.
16. RM160204, issued on 18 January 2017, is the latest and primary integrated HCC Certificate of Compliance for the quarrying activities themselves. It consolidates the activities previously addressed by RM120025, RM110285 and RM110286. The later RM240368 is activity-specific, dealing separately with traffic movements, loading and unloading, access and parking. These documents are placed first because, read together, they provide the clearest current statement of the permitted quarry operation and traffic position.
17. The HCC land-use consent RM110304 and its variations RM120101 and RM130226 are also provided. They relate to historic vegetation removal for investigation works within a Special Amenity Area and the associated rehabilitation, planting and permanent vegetation-protection requirements. The remaining earlier HCC certificates are provided for completeness as part of the approval history, notwithstanding that the principal ongoing quarry activities were later addressed through RM160204.
18. For completeness in relation to rehabilitation, the current regional consent suite WGN140208 and the current Cottle Overburden Disposal Area consent WGN240139 are also provided. WGN240139 replaced the relevant expired WGN180050 activities after the September 2024 Quarry Management Plan was prepared.

Attachment schedule

Appendix	Document	Purpose and status
A1	Plan HCC-01 - Quarry Zone and FTAA	Primary planning map showing PDP zoning, quarry overlays, Belmont Quarry, QEII areas and proposed land-exchange blocks.
A2	Plan HCC-02 - Quarry Zone and FTAA (aerial)	Aerial context plan showing the same quarry, overlay, QEII and land-exchange information. Use the corrected export.
B	Belmont Quarry Management Plan - September 2024	Latest working QMP, including operational management plans and the Rehabilitation Strategy.
C1	RM160204 - Integrated Quarry Operations Certificate of Compliance, 18 January 2017	Latest and primary integrated HCC CoC for quarrying activities. Covers the Main and Firth Blocks, Cottle Block vegetation removal and overburden disposal, consolidating RM120025, RM110285 and RM110286. Use the corrected 2017 version.
C2	RM240368 - Traffic Movements Certificate of Compliance, 5 May 2025	Later, activity-specific HCC CoC for traffic movements, loading and unloading, access and parking. It does not replace RM160204 as the primary integrated quarry-operations CoC.
C3	RM110304 - HCC land-use consent, 13 January 2012	Vegetation removal in a Special Amenity Area for investigation access and drill pads, with rehabilitation and permanent vegetation-protection conditions.
C4	RM120101 - Variation to RM110304, 8 May 2012	Changes the approved investigation-track alignment and associated vegetation-removal plans.
C5	RM130226 - Variation to RM110304, 6 August 2013	Changes the timing and location of rehabilitation planting and requires 996 m ² of mitigation planting.
C6	RM110285 - Certificate of Compliance, 29 September 2011	Historic predecessor CoC for overburden disposal and associated vegetation removal; consolidated into RM160204.
C7	RM110286 - Certificate of Compliance, 17 November 2011	Historic predecessor CoC for extending quarry activities into the Firth Block and associated vegetation removal; consolidated into RM160204.
C8	RM120025 - Certificate of Compliance, 6 March 2012	Historic predecessor CoC for Cottle Block vegetation removal associated with interim grazing; consolidated into RM160204.
C9	RM20-H32-BQ - Certificate of Compliance, 7 September 2006	Historic CoC for overburden deposition and vegetation removal within the quarry.
C10	RM20-C17-65 - Certificate of Compliance, 27 October 2006	Historic CoC for vegetation clearance on the Cottle Block properties.
D1	WGN140208 [32813-32818] - Regional consent suite	Current regional permits and land-use consents for discharges, water take, stream works and diversion, soil disturbance and vegetation removal. Expires 11 February 2040.
D2	WGN240139 [39351-39352] - Cottle OBDA consent	Current regional consent for the Cottle OBDA, including process fines, limited ancillary fill, capping and rehabilitation. Expires 11 February 2040.

ATTACHMENTS

-  A1_HCC - 01 HCC Zone Hearing Stream 4 - Belmont Quarry
-  A2_HCC - 02 HCC Zone Hearing Stream 4 - Belmont Quarry
-  B_Belmont - Quarry Management Plan - September 2024
-  C1_RM160204 - Certificate of Compliance, 18 January 2017
-  C2_RM240368 - Traffic Movements Certificate of Compliance, 5 May 2025
-  C3_RM110304 - HCC land-use consent, 13 January 2012
-  C4_RM120101 - Variation to RM110304, 8 May 2012
-  C6_RM130226 - Variation to RM110304, 6 August 2013
-  C7_RM110286 - Certificate of Compliance, 17 November 2011
-  C8_RM120025 - Certificate of Compliance, 6 March 2012
-  C9_RM20-H32-BQ - Certificate of Compliance, 7 September 2006
-  C10_RM20-C17-65 - Certificate of Compliance, 27 October 2006
-  D1_WGN140208 [32813-32818] - Regional consent suite
-  D2_WGN240139 [39351-39352] - Cottle OBDA consent





WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

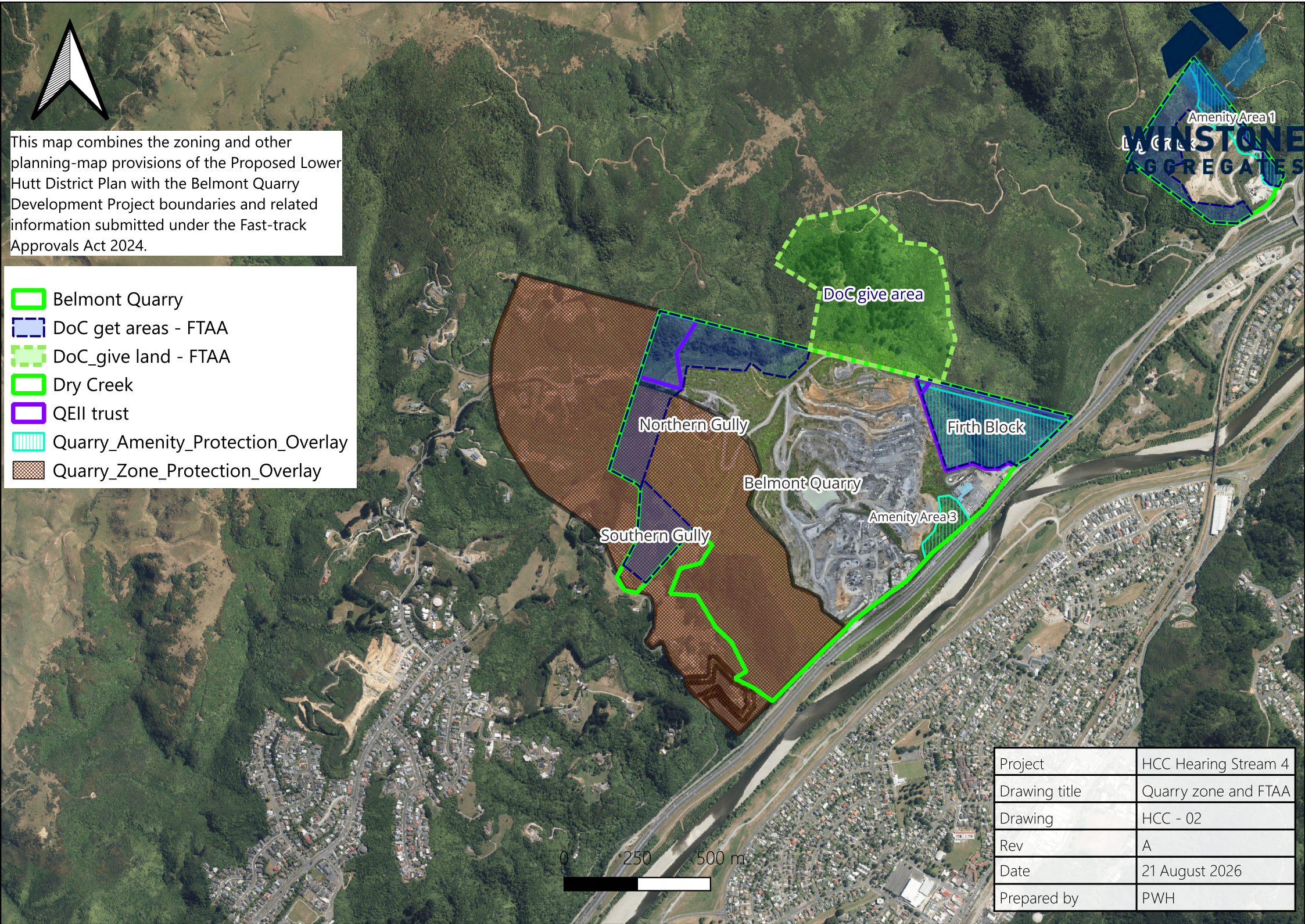
Amenity Area 1
Dry Creek

This map combines the zoning and other planning-map provisions of the Proposed Lower Hutt District Plan with the Belmont Quarry Development Project boundaries and related information submitted under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.

- Belmont Quarry
- DoC get areas - FTAA
- DoC_give land - FTAA
- Dry Creek
- QEI trust
- Quarry_Amenity_Protection_Overlay
- Quarry_Zone_Protection_Overlay

0 250 500 m

Project	HCC Hearing Stream 4
Drawing title	Quarry zone and FTAA
Drawing	HCC - 02
Rev	A
Date	21 August 2026
Prepared by	PWH





Belmont Quarry Management Plan

September 2024

Document Control	
Site	Belmont Quarry
Date	10/09/2024
Version	Final
Author	Phil Heffernan – Project Manager Sam Shepherd – Quarry Manager
Reviewer	Dan McGregor – Senior Resource Advisor
Approval	Sam Shepherd – Quarry Manager

Note: this plan is subject to change. The Belmont Quarry Manager should be contacted to ensure the latest version is being viewed.

A copy of this site management plan shall be kept on site and will be available for use by site personnel at all times.

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1 Quarry Management Plan Belmont Quarry

1.1 Contact details

Sam Shepherd [Belmont Quarry Manager]

- 027 232 6481
- sam.shepherd@winstoneaggregates.co.nz

1.2 Legal description and location

- Lot 1 DP 60552
- 541 Hebden Crescent, Belmont



Figure 1: Location

1.3 Quarry Management Plan Belmont Quarry

This Quarry Management Plan was prepared in July 2013 to accompany the Plan Change Request by Winstone Aggregates (a Division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure), relating to Chapter 6D of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.

A Quarry Management Plan for the Belmont Quarry is a requirement of Chapter 6D, Extraction Activity Area, as a means of meeting objectives and policies for the area under 6D1.1.1 and 6D1.1.2 of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.

This version replaces any previous Quarry Management Plan, and became fully effective once the Plan Change Request was processed, and all necessary Regional Council Consents were obtained. It has incorporated changes as a result of those processes.

The Quarry Management Plan consists of six sections as follows:

- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and Site Layout and Development Figures
- Noise Management Plan
- Dust Management Plan
- Hazardous Substances and Spill Response Plan
- Rehabilitation Strategy
- Stream Restoration Principles

The Quarry Management Plan is a “live” document, and will be reviewed at least every 5 years.

1.4 Quarry management plan aim

It is the aim of this QMP that all works be undertaken in a manner that ensures compliance with all regulatory and consenting requirements. The regulatory and consenting requirements have a common aim which is to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment including effects on the health of people and ecosystems and amenity effects.

1.5 Lines of responsibility

1.5.1 Winstone Aggregates

Overall management of the site is the responsibility of the General Manager of Winstone Aggregates (a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd) (“Winstone”). Operations on site are to be managed by Winstone, with the Belmont Quarry Manager (see Section 1 above) responsible for the specific operation and management of the quarry, rehabilitation and any associated activities.

Winstone, as the consent holder, has a general responsibility to implement all consent conditions, to abide by this QMP, as well as all other Management Plans relevant to the Belmont Quarry.

This responsibility includes ensuring that all contractors operating on site are familiar with the requirements of these documents and are undertaking their activities in accordance with those requirements.

1.5.2 Belmont Quarry staff and contractors

Every Winstone employee and contractor at the Belmont Quarry has a duty to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse environmental effects arising from an activity carried out by them or on their behalf. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Onsite inductions – see induction links here winstoneaggregates.co.nz/locations/belmont-quarry-greywacke/
- Attending inductions and training relating to managing potential environmental effects such as the timing and duration of dust and noise.
- Observing and reporting environmental issues such as excessive dust or noise, whether or not these have led to off-site effects when noticed.
- Reporting all incidents relating to environmental issues such as excessive dust or noise
- Ensuring processes for managing environmental issues such as excessive dust or noise are understood and adhered to.

Every Winstone employee has a duty to adopt the best practicable option to ensure that any effects remain within consented levels.

All personnel will be required to be appropriately qualified and/or trained for their role.

The following systems will be implemented to manage environmental matters on site:

- Inductions;
- Project briefing;
- Job safety and environmental training including site-specific dust and noise issues;
- On the job training; and
- Posters and information leaflets.

Staff training records will be maintained on-site. The records will include:

- Who was trained;
- When the person was trained; and
- General description of training content and whether follow up/refresher courses are required later.
-

1.5.3 Technical Experts

Technical experts will from time to time provide advice and technical expertise on the operation. An understanding of consent conditions and this QMP as well as all other Belmont Quarry Management Plans relevant to the site, is required.

1.5.4 Current hours of operation

- Monday to Thursday 7.00AM - 5.00PM
- Friday 7.00AM - 4.00PM
- Saturday 7.00AM - 12.00PM

2 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

2.1 Introduction

The following Erosion and Sediment Control Plan provides an overview and guidance to land disturbance, works in watercourses, and discharges to land and water operations and activities at Belmont Quarry.

This plan describes general quarry operations and details the management, monitoring procedures, sediment and erosion control methodologies and procedures, and contingency plans necessary to comply with conditions of consent for earthworks, works in watercourses, and discharges.

Separate Erosion and Sediment Control Plans may be required for individual earthworks projects, stream diversions and works within watercourses.

This plan has been developed in general accordance with existing site procedures and the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region dated September 2002.

This document also forms part of the Quarry Management Plan referred to in the Extraction Activity Area provisions in the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.

Relevant consents must be read in conjunction with this plan whenever undertaking earthworks, stream diversions or works within watercourses.

In the event that there is a discrepancy between this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and the conditions within the resource consents, the conditions of consent will take precedence.

2.2 Resource consents and requirements

Land disturbance, works in watercourses and discharge consents granted for the operation of Belmont Quarry relevant to this plan are:

Table 1: Relevant consents

Consent Number	Consent Type	Description
WGN180050 [36263]	Land Use Consent	To undertake soil disturbance activities in association with the construction of an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation on erosion prone land.
WGN180050 [36264]	Discharge Permit	To discharge contaminants to air (namely dust) arising from the construction and operation of an overburden disposal area.
WGN180050 [34975]	Land use consent	To place subsurface drains and outlet structures and reclaim sections of the beds of five ephemeral and one intermittent unnamed tributaries of the Hutt River in association with the construction of an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation, and the associated disturbance and deposition, and vegetation removal.
WGN180050 [36284]	Discharge Permit	To discharge sediment laden stormwater from an area of bulk earthworks greater than 0.3ha (being an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation) to unnamed tributaries of the Hutt River.

These are attached as **Appendix A – Resource Consents**.

Additional authorisations will be sought when these consents expire or new activities are undertaken or new areas are worked. Additional procedures or methods to those set out in this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan may be required to fully implement new or additional authorisations.

Condition 15 of consent WGN180050 [36263] requires an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). This states:

*The consent holder shall submit a final **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)** to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, at least 20 working days prior to each earthworks season and before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site. The ESCP shall include details of the following:*

- a) Plans, to an appropriate scale of all erosion and sediment control measures for each site including sediment retention pond designs and locations, and discharge points and receiving environments including inlet and outlet details);*
- b) Catchment boundaries for all sediment controls;*
- c) Location of the works, and cut and fill operations;*
- d) The location to be used for the disposal of material between earthworks seasons;*

- e) *Details and specifications of measures to be used onsite to prevent and reduce erosion, including a progressive time scale for the implementation of these.*
- f) *Construction methods to be employed including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal;*
- g) *A programme for managing the exposed areas including progressive stabilisation considerations;*
- h) *A template for monthly monitoring and maintenance schedules for all erosion and sediment controls; and*
- i) *Experienced person(s) who will ensure the consent conditions and ESCP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.*

The ESCP shall be developed in accordance with the Sediment Control Plan (SCP) submitted to the Wellington Regional Council on 28 August 2017 (Appendix 10).

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the ESCP is satisfactory.

Any updates to the ESCP shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made. Any changes to the ESCP must be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

The consent holder shall install, operate and maintain all erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the ESCP.

Any amended ESCP shall be made available to the Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made.

Note: the ESCP should be emailed to notifications@gw.govt.nz. Please include the consent number WGN180050.

2.3 Key responsibilities and contacts

Erosion and sediment controls will be supervised by Winstone Aggregates personnel.

Day to day supervision of the works will be undertaken by the Belmont Quarry Manager or their appointed deputies.

Emergency contact phone numbers of experienced persons who will ensure permit conditions are adhered to are as follows:

Name	Role	Phone	Email
Sam Shepherd	Quarry Manager	027 232 6481	sam.shepherd@winstoneaggregates.co.nz
Michael Harris	Erosion and Sediment Controls	027 488 1516	mike.harris@winstoneaggregates.co.nz

Belmont Quarry can be contacted by phoning 04 565 1551 during working hours. For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, Wellington Regional Council can be contacted on notifications@gw.govt.nz with consent number WGN180050 in the subject line.

2.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Principles

The key principles of Erosion and Sediment Control (Wellington Regional Council Guidelines – Section 3) will continue to be followed to appropriately control and treat stormwater runoff such that all stormwater discharges from operational areas are appropriately treated prior to discharge and that uncontrolled discharges are avoided.

Key Principles of Erosion and Sediment Control:

- Minimise Disturbance – limit areas of disturbance (especially soils and overburden) to that required to efficiently undertake quarry operations
- Stage Construction – plan development to undertake operations in a tidy and progressive manner that minimises disturbed areas
- Protect Steep Slopes – design overburden cuts and batters with bunds and diversion channels to limit the potential for erosion and wash of sediment
- Protect Waterbodies – use bunds, lips and channels to avoid uncontrolled discharges from the quarry operational area to the quarry tributary and to the Hutt River
- Stabilise Exposed Areas Rapidly – stabilise exposed areas with the potential to result in an uncontrolled sediment laden runoff with minimal delay
- Install Perimeter Controls – use drainage channels and bunds to direct stormwater runoff away from operational areas
- Employ Detention Devices – use sediment retention ponds and ponding areas to

appropriately treat stormwater runoff from operational areas prior to discharge

- Plan Review and Evolution – review and revise this plan as site development progresses
- Assess and Adjust – inspect, monitor and maintain erosion and sediment control devices and structures especially following large or intense rainfall events

The long term nature of Belmont Quarry requires special attention to erosion and sediment control measures, in particular:

- Bunding between the quarry tributary and quarry operational area to prevent uncontrolled discharges to the Hutt River,
- Appropriate site water discharge water ponds and sumps,
- Practices and controls within the water treatment plant area, and
- Management of site dewatering discharges

2.5 Key erosion and sediment control measures and implementation

Erosion and sediment control at Belmont Quarry will continue to be undertaken in general accordance with the Wellington Regional Council publication Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region dated September 2002, in particular Section 7, Quarries.

The plans are attached as Appendix B - Site Layout Plans.

Experience and Training – site personnel will be trained and regularly updated on site management practices with input and assistance from Winstone Aggregate management and technical personnel.

2.5.1 Quarry area and overburden faces

Rock is currently being excavated from the Northern quarry faces and Firth Block across a range of benches. Future quarry excavations are proposed to be undertaken within the current stockpile area and continue in a generally Northern orientation. Practices that have proved effective in the past will be used again in these areas, as follows:

- Rock bunds will be maintained to outside edges of the excavation area to prevent stormwater and rock debris being discharged over outside slopes.
- Benches will be graded with a crossfall and bunded to avoid uncontrolled discharges over quarry faces.
- Overburden batters and benches will be designed to minimise scour with long term batters stabilised by hydroseeding or other methods to establish a vegetation cover.

- Ponding areas will be established on benches to treat sediment laden runoff at source and to reduce peak flows in lower catchment areas during rainfall events.
- Stormwater flow paths down haul roads will be designed and armoured to minimise scour and washouts.
- Cut off benches will be designed to minimise discharges to the quarry tributary especially from the upper overburden benches. Discharges to the quarry tributary will only be from the lower rock benches.

Stormwater runoff from the overburden batters and benches will be directed around the quarry pit area via stabilised channels to the quarry pit sumps and site discharge ponds.

2.5.2 Stockpile area

Although the stockpile area will be stabilised with aggregate, there remains a potential for sediment laden runoff as this area is trafficked and some stockpiles contain fine material.

The surface will be graded to shed water and to direct runoff to either the water treatment plant or the quarry site entrance discharge pond.

2.5.3 Overburden disposal area

Overburden will be placed in the Cottle Overburden Disposal Area and then elsewhere on the site, including in worked out areas of the quarry.

When placing overburden within worked out areas of the quarry, or elsewhere, specific erosion and sediment control plans will be prepared.

In addition, to prevent clayey material from being trafficked to and from the overburden disposal area, haul roads will be maintained with bunds and drainage inverts to prevent uncontrolled discharges of sediment laden stormwater.

2.5.4 Fines disposal area

The fines deposition areas are contained by embankments to prevent the escape of the deposited fine material. Adequate freeboard is maintained and the contributing catchment is controlled to avoid the overtopping of the deposition cells.

The former fines deposition area above the northern quarry faces is being allowed to revegetate now that the placement of fines in that area has ceased. The fines deposition area in the Cottle Overburden Disposal Area is being progressively hydroseeded.

2.5.5 Quarry roads and facilities

The site access road off Hebden Crescent is sealed. Haul roads within the quarry are metalled and cambered to shed water. Roadside drainage is maintained to avoid trafficking through water and to minimise scour or erosion of the road surface or water table.

Rock riprap is used as required to armour drains over steep or unstable ground. Sumps and ponding areas are located adjacent to road to collect material washed from water tables or the road surface.

Stormwater arising from buildings and parking areas is collected and directed to site stormwater drains and discharge water ponds.

2.5.6 Stormwater channels

Stormwater channels will be appropriately designed to minimise scour and erosion with rock protection over area of steeper gradients or soft ground. Ponding areas may be established at the base of steeper gradients to allow eroded material to be deposited. Stockpiles of soils, overburden, rock or aggregate will not be placed adjacent to stormwater channels where that material may be washed into the channel or effective treatment of sediment laden runoff from the stockpile is impeded.

2.5.7 Stormwater controls

Runoff from quarry operational areas is directed to either stormwater treatment ponds prior to discharge from the site or to the quarry pit floor.

The quarry pit floor is used for both stormwater treatment and on-site storage of the site water requirements, with an area of approximately 4400m². Pumps are located in the base of the quarry with the pumped water being used on-site or discharged to the quarry tributary.

Stormwater diversion drains, channels and bunds are located to control stormwater runoff with sediment retention ponds being located within the quarry operational area and at discharge points to provide adequate treatment of stormwater prior to discharge.

Water tables adjacent to haul roads are either cut into rock, lined with rip rap or allowed to form semi-stabilised channels. Haul roads are metalled and cambered to minimise scour. Material washed from water tables or haulroads is collected in sumps and ponds located adjacent to the haulroads.

The existing stormwater discharge pond at the site entrance will continue to be maintained to treat discharges from the site with new stormwater treatment ponds and quarry pit sumps constructed to adequately treat stormwater discharges. The area of this pond is 760m².

Bunding and temporary ponding areas will be located in the overburden disposal area while earthworks are being undertaken. Bunding and temporary ponding areas will be maintained until the works have been stabilised.

2.5.8 Quarry tributary - Waikoropupu Stream

Diversions of the quarry tributary will be undertaken to minimise effects of water quality. Works will be undertaken with minimal delay with the diversion channel constructed prior to the flow being diverted. Diversion channels will be constructed in rock and placement of excavated material in the flowing channel will be avoided. Any diversion may require consenting approvals outside of this QMP.

A construction methodology will be prepared for each crossing. Culvert crossings will generally be constructed in times of low flow and with minimal delay. Aggregate will be used as bedding for pipes and provisions for diversion and/or treatment of flow will be contained within the construction methodology.

Excess material from the construction and implementation of the works will be removed from the bed and banks of the channel and disposed of in an appropriate manner.

The first flush of the channel after works have been completed will generally be diverted to the water take pond to allow sediment to settle prior to discharging to the Hutt River. The water take pond will be emptied prior to the first flush occurring to ensure adequate capacity is available to treat the first flush of the works.

Any erosion of channel banks or beds that is attributable to works within the quarry tributary will be repaired and the channel banks or beds stabilised.

Winstones is aware of the cultural values associated with the on-site stream, and the desire of tangata whenua to ensure environmental quality.

2.5.9 Site discharge points

New discharge water ponds and outfall structures will be constructed in accordance with acceptable and reliable civil engineering practices. Discharge water ponds will generally include a riser and culvert outlet with a floating decant. Inlets and outfalls will be stabilised to prevent scour and erosion.

Coarse sediment traps prior to discharge water ponds will be constructed and maintained to reduce the volume of sediment accumulating in the main ponding area. Discharge water ponds will be designed to provide adequate treatment for stormwater discharges prior to discharge from the site in terms of both suspended solid and turbidity. Monitoring and reporting

Erosion and sediment controls will be maintained and progressively installed as the site development progresses. Regular inspections will be undertaken to maintain these controls.

All settlement ponds and sumps will be inspected monthly and after heavy or prolonged rainfall. Accumulated material will be removed as required to maintain the efficiency of the ponds.

Any maintenance of sediment and erosion controls will be undertaken as soon as is practical. If there is any delay or difficulty in undertaking any maintenance works, alternative controls may be put in place.

2.5.10 Inspection and auditing schedule

Erosion and sediment controls will be continuously reviewed as the operation proceeds. A weekly inspection of all sediment and erosion controls will be undertaken by the Belmont Quarry Manager or his designated deputy.

In addition, erosion and sediment controls will be inspected and reviewed following heavy or prolonged rainfall.

A record will be kept of maintenance undertaken on erosion and sediment controls.

Prior to overburden stripping works commencing an inspection of all relevant sediment and erosion controls will be undertaken.

An annual audit of the site will be undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified person to ensure that the erosion and sediment controls are being maintained in accordance with this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

Table 2: Erosion and Sediment Controls Inspection Schedule

Erosion and Sediment Control	Inspection Schedule
General Site Inspection	Weekly and following heavy or prolonged rainfall

Erosion and Sediment Control	Inspection Schedule
Annual Audit	Prior to submission of annual report
Diversion Channels	Monthly during the months of May to November
Settlement Ponds and Sumps	Monthly and following heavy or prolonged rainfall
Overburden Earthworks	Prior to undertaking earthworks

2.5.11 Environmental monitoring and reporting

2.5.11.1 Stormwater Discharges

Discharges from the quarry entrance stormwater pond will be sampled and analysed for suspended solids and turbidity within 3 hours of a rainfall event greater than 15mm in the preceding 24 hours. The rainfall depth will be reset to zero when a rainfall event has triggered water quality sampling. Water quality monitoring will take place in the Waikoropupu Stream at the weir and the Hebden Crescent roadside pond (**Appendix B - Site Layout Plans**). If chemical treatment has been used to treat discharges, pH will also be measured. If the pH level monitored at the above locations drops below 5 pH units or exceed 9 pH units, chemical treatment will cease immediately and Wellington Regional Council will be notified.

2.5.11.2 Rainfall

Rainfall will be measured and recorded twice a day at approximately 8am and 2pm when the quarry is in operation.

2.5.12 Triggers and compliance limits

The management triggers and compliance limits are set in the table below.

Stage of quarry development	Location 1: Weir in Waikoropupu Stream		Location 2: Hebden Crescent roadside pond	
	Management trigger (NTU)	Compliance limits (12 month rolling median for turbidity)	Management trigger (NTU)	Compliance limit (12 month rolling median for turbidity)
Existing quarry development until completion of 5 year development	200	60	400	200

plan				
From completion of the 5 year development plan	150	50	300	150
From completion of medium northern quarry development	100	40	300	150
From completion of medium term to long term northern quarry development	80	40	300	150

A record will be kept and the rolling median calculated each time results from water sampling are received. If results from monitoring show that turbidity is above the applicable management trigger level, an onsite investigation to determine the cause and changes to be made onsite will be undertaken immediately. The date, time and weather conditions when the sample was taken along with the results of the above investigation, probable cause of exceedance and actions taken will be recorded. This information will then be provided to Wellington Regional Council.

In the event that results from monitoring show that turbidity has exceeded the trigger levels for the compliance limit, the Manager will be notified within 24 hours. A review of the previous 12 months monitoring results and management trigger reports will be undertaken in order to determine the cause of the exceedance and what changes can be made onsite to prevent re- occurrence. A suitably qualified practitioner will be engaged to undertake an ecological assessment of benthic ecology and suspendable sediment in the Hutt River to assess the effect of the discharge. Within 25 working days of the exceedance, a report will be provided to Wellington Regional Council including the above details.

2.5.13 Database

An electronic database of the monitoring results will be maintained together with the following:

- Any difficulty (such as breakdowns) in the operation of the system;
- The reason for any difficulties;
- Any difficulties in achieving compliance with any condition of consent; and
- Any maintenance works which are necessary, proposed or have been carried

out.

Templates for recording the monitoring of erosion and sediment control measures are attached as **Appendix C – Rainfall spreadsheet**.

2.5.14 Reporting

The Wellington Regional Council will be notified if any contaminants (including sediment) are released from the site to the Hutt River that may either directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause adverse ecological effects on the tributary, Hutt River or Wellington Harbour due to any of the following:

- discharges from un-stabilised areas that are not treated by sediment control measures;
- failure of any sediment retention ponding area or clean water diversion structure, perimeter controls or other erosion and sediment control measures; and
- any other incident at Belmont Quarry which either directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause more than minor ecological effects on the tributary, Hutt River or Wellington Harbour.

The Wellington Regional Council will be notified within 24 hours of an incident being brought to the attention of the Belmont Quarry Manager, or the next working day. Incidents will also include chemical spills, power or mechanical failure or unusual discharges.

The Wellington Regional Council will be notified if the discharge from Belmont Quarry results in a noticeable discolouration of the Hutt River.

Winstone Aggregates will liaise with the Wellington Regional Council to establish what remediation or rehabilitation works are required and whether such works are practical to implement. Any remedial works will be carried out to the satisfaction of the Wellington Regional Council.

If required by the Wellington Regional Council, a written report will be prepared and provided to the Manager of the Wellington Regional Council detailing the nature, manner and cause of the release of contaminants, and the steps taken to contain any further release, and to remedy any adverse ecological on the tributary, Hutt River or Wellington Harbour. On request this will be provided to the Hutt City Council.

An annual report will be prepared and forwarded to the Wellington Regional Council containing the results of the monitoring together with relevant details of the performance of the water management and treatment system as follows:

- I. Any difficulty (such as breakdowns) in the operation of the system;
 - II. The reason for any difficulties;
 - III. Any difficulties in achieving compliance with any condition of consent;
 - IV. Any maintenance works which are necessary proposed or have been carried out; and
 - V. Any trends in water quality with the potential for causing adverse effects.
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be submitted to the Greater Wellington Regional Council as part of the Quarry Management Plan. Any amended ESCP shall be made available to the Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes being made.

2.6 Monitoring and reporting schedule

The following table summarises the monitoring and reporting schedule.

2.6.1 Monitoring and reporting schedule:

	Location	Parameter	Frequency	Action	Reporting
Daily Rainfall Measurement	Rainfall gauge	Rainfall	Daily at 8am and 2pm	Recorded on Appendix C – Rainfall spreadsheet.	Quarterly
Water quality monitoring	1 - Waikoropupu Stream at weir 2 - Hebden Cres roadside pond	Turbidity and pH	Within 3 hours of recording 15mm of rainfall in the preceding 24 hours	Rainfall depth reset to zero when a rainfall event has triggered sampling. Recorded on Appendix C – Rainfall spreadsheet. 12 month rolling median to be calculated to meet the compliance limits.	Quarterly
	1 - Waikoropupu Stream at weir 2 - Hebden Cres roadside pond	Turbidity	In event of exceeding management trigger	Undertake investigation to determine cause. Record information about sample.	Within 5 days of exceedance recorded
	1 - Waikoropupu Stream at weir 2 - Hebden Cres roadside pond	Turbidity	In event of exceeding compliance limits	Undertake a review of previous results to determine cause. Undertake an ecological assessment in Hutt River.	Notification within 24 hours of exceedance recorded. Report within 25 days of exceedance.
	1 - Waikoropupu Stream at weir 2 - Hebden Cres roadside pond	pH	During periods of chemical treatment	Monitor pH levels to be between 5 pH and 9 pH	If exceedance shown, notify WRC within 48 hours
Water take	Site	Water take rate	Weekly	Monitor via water meter	Entered into WaterUse Data Mgt or submitted electronically to WRC. Records submitted quarterly

2.7 Contingency plans

Contingency planning is required should uncontrolled or unforeseen discharges from the quarry arise. The discharges may involve sediment laden discharges or discharges contaminated with chemicals or hydrocarbons.

Contingency plans for discharges contaminated with chemicals or hydrocarbons are contained within the Hazardous Substances and Spill Response Plan.

2.7.1 Unforeseen or Uncontrolled Discharges of Sediment Laden Water

The site will be regularly inspected and audited for erosion and sediment controls. Hazards and environmental incidences will be noted and reported. Should an unforeseen or uncontrolled discharge occur, the following will be undertaken:

- Undertake immediate steps to halt the discharge when it is safe and practical to do so
- Report the discharge to the Wellington Regional Council within 24 hours of becoming aware of the incidence
- Install erosion and sediment controls as required to avoid a reoccurrence of the discharge
- In consultation with the Wellington Regional Council remediate any adverse effects arising from the discharge including any scour or erosion of the discharge point

2.7.2 Additional Treatment of Site Discharges

In addition to a chemical flocculent or coagulant being used to settle entrained fines in the process water, a flocculent or coagulant may also be used to treat site discharges. This may include either pumped discharges or gravity stormwater discharges. Floc Blocks (MAGNASOL®AN or similar) an anionic flocculant in the form of a solid block may be used to treat isolated discharges.

Gravity stormwater discharges will be dosed prior to flows entering the discharge sediment retention pond using either an automated dosing system or a rainfall activated flocculent dosing shed. Sediment entrained in the treated stormwater will be allowed to accumulate in the sediment retention pond with accumulated sediment being periodically removed from the pond.

Treatment of pumped discharges (if required) will generally be undertaken by adding flocculent to the discharge line from the dewatering sump with the outlet being to a ponding area to allow the entrained sediment to be deposited prior to the water discharging from the site.

A Flocculent Management Plan will be prepared and submitted to the Greater Wellington Regional Council prior to chemical treatment being undertaken. A detailed method statement will be included within each plan.

Appendix A - Resource Consents

Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

Consent No. WGN180050 [34975]

Category: Land use consent

Pursuant to sections 104, 104B and 108, and subject to all the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any regulations made thereunder, a consent in respect of a natural resource is hereby granted to:

Name	Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited	
Address	PO Box 17-195 Greenlane, Auckland 1546	
Duration of consent	Granted: 24 November 2017	Expires: 19 June 2024
Purpose for which right is granted	To place subsurface drains and outlet structures and reclaim sections of the beds of five ephemeral and one intermittent unnamed tributaries of the Hutt River in association with the construction of an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation, and the associated disturbance and deposition, and vegetation removal.	
Location	176 and 178 Liverton Road ("Cottle Land") and Belmont Quarry, Kelson, Lower Hutt between approximate map references: North-most point NZTM 1763432.5441214 East-most point NZTM 1763803.5440929 South-most point NZTM 1763780.5440846 West-most point NZTM 1763353.5441087	
Legal description of land	Lots 4, 5 and 100 DP332126, and Lot 1 DP60552	
Conditions	1-22 as attached	

For and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL



Team Leader, Environmental Regulation

Date: 24 November 2017

Summary of your rights and responsibilities

(Not part of the resource consent)

This resource consent gives you the right to use a public resource (e.g. water, air, the coastal marine area) in the manner specified in the consent.

You may exercise the resource consent as you see fit provided that you comply with all the conditions of your resource consent and all other laws of the land.

If you wish to change the way you operate under this resource consent or if you wish to change or cancel any consent conditions, please contact the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) prior to making the changes. You may need a formal change to your resource consent conditions.

You may transfer your coastal, discharge, or water permit to any other person. If you sell your operation please contact GWRC and we will arrange the transfer for you (at no cost) once you've completed a 'Transfer of Permit' form including the signatures of the old and new owners.

If your resource consent application contained inaccurate or misleading information, GWRC may cancel or alter the resource consent.

Your resource consent does not:

- provide any warranty of any structure or process;
- provide any guarantee that the resource will be available at all times;
- provide any right of access through or over public or private land;
- negate the need for any approvals necessary under other legislation.

You as the holder(s) of this resource consent and your agents (including contractors and employees), are jointly and severally liable for compliance with the conditions of this consent. It is important that anyone operating on your behalf fully understands and complies with the conditions of the resource consent.

You are required to pay any relevant charges that are associated with the processing and monitoring of your consent under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Charges may be reviewed every year. If you would like a copy of our current Resource Management Charging Policy please ask us.

You have the right to object to the decision on your consent and/or any additional charges (over and above fixed charges) under section 357A and 357B of the Resource Management Act 1991. Such an objection should be made in writing, setting out the reasons, and be received by us within 15 working days of any decision on your consent and/or additional charges being notified to you.

You are required to allow GWRC Enforcement Officers access to your site and operation at any reasonable time so that we can inspect your operation and confirm that it is complying with your resource consent.

Your resource consent will lapse if you do not give effect to it within five years of the date it was granted (unless otherwise specified in the resource consent conditions). If you wish to apply for an extension of this lapse date please contact GWRC before the lapse date.

If you stop using your resource consent for a continuous five-year period, GWRC may cancel your resource consent. We will advise you in advance if we propose to cancel your consent. You have the right to object to your consent being cancelled.

This consent is issued without prejudice to any claim that is lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the customary ownership of natural resources, whether it be a claim that is awaiting hearing or awaiting settlement by the Crown.

Conditions to Resource Consent WGN180050 [34975]

General conditions

1. The location, design, implementation and operation of the reclamation shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council for consent suite WGN070237 on 7 May 2007 and further information received on 13 June 2007 and 18 December 2007, and consent application for WGN180050 lodged on 28 August 2017.

For the avoidance of doubt, where information contained in the application is contrary to conditions of this consent, the conditions shall prevail.

Note: Any change from the location, design concepts and parameters, implementation and/or operation may require a new resource consent or a change of consent conditions pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, shall be given a minimum of two working days (48 hours) notice prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this consent.
3. The consent holder shall provide a copy of this consent and any documents referred to in this consent to each operator or contractor undertaking works authorised by this consent, before that operator or contractor starts any works. The consent holder shall inform the contractor of the conditions of the consent, prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this consent.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that a copy of this consent, and all documents referred to in this consent, is kept on site at all times and is presented to any Wellington Regional Council officer on request.
- 5¹. The consent holder shall undertake a fish survey in the tributaries to be covered by overburden plus the main stem tributary in the Cottle Land OBDA (as shown in Figure 2-1 of the application documents), prior to commencement of works for the first earthworks season. The results of that survey shall be used for comparative purposes (i.e. an established ecological baseline prior to the OBDA works) for the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for each earthworks season, and in the reporting of water quality monitoring results at the end of each earthworks season.

Works/Design details

6. The construction of the overburden disposal area shall take place over a maximum of nine 'earthworks seasons' over the duration of this consent.

Please note: each earthworks season is to last no more than 6 months, which will typically occur between 1st October and 30th April.

7. The reclamation of the beds of the streams shall only be undertaken during periods when the streams are dry or in low flows. This reclamation shall be undertaken in accordance with the Overburden Area Management Plan as detailed in condition 9 of this consent.

¹ Condition added under consent order to resolve appeals ENV-2008-WLG-000180, ENV-2008-WLG-000181, ENV-2008-WLG-000182, ENV-2008-WLG-000183, ENV-2008-WLG-000184 & 185, and ENV-2008-WLG-000186 issued by the Environment Court on 19 June 2009.



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8. All fill material placed in the stream bed shall be limited to:
- a) Be restricted to aggregate and overburden material, such as soil and rock (overburden is the material which is unsuitable for aggregate production and includes top soil and weathered rock); and
 - b) Be placed and compacted so as to minimise its erosion and/or instability of the overburden material.

Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)

9. The consent holder shall submit an Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP) to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council at least 20 working days prior to the start of each earthworks season and before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site. The OBDA MP shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- a) The timing and duration of earthworks;
- b) The amount of overburden to be disposed of during the earthworks season;
- c) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of the earthworks planned for the season;
- d) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of access roads to be constructed in the upcoming season, the location of stockpiles and any additional vegetation to be removed;
- e) Construction methods to be employed when undertaking the works including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal; and
- f) A list of experienced person(s) who will ensure the consent conditions and OBDA MP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.

The consent holder shall operate the Overburden Disposal Area in accordance with this certified Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall be updated to accommodate any changes to the operation or equipment. Any updates shall be submitted to, and shall be to the satisfaction of, the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes being made.

10. The consent holder shall submit designs of the outlet structure for the subsurface drain pipes and the energy dissipater to be used in each stage to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council. The designs shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, and shall include cross and long sections of the outlet structure and the length of the energy dissipater.

Site Rehabilitation Plan

11. The Site Rehabilitation Plan (SRP) certified by Hutt City Council in accordance with Land Use consent RM170221 shall be provided to the Manager, Environmental Regulation of Greater Wellington Council within one week of its certification by the Team Leader, Resource Consents, Hutt City Council.

This consent must be exercised in accordance with the certified Site Rehabilitation Plan.

Note: This condition refers to the original "Cottle Land" ODBA as consented under WGN070237. The SRP will need to be updated or a separate SRP prepared in accordance with condition 12 to specifically address the mitigation of effects of the OBDA extension.

12. The consent holder shall prepare, submit and implement a Stream Loss Mitigation Plan (SLMP) for the unnamed ephemeral and intermittent streams in Gully 3SE affected by the OBDA extension.

The purpose of the SLMP is to demonstrate how the new channel will adequately provide mitigation for the loss/reclamation of 278 metres of ephemeral and intermittent streams. The SLMP must take into account the value of the reclaimed streams via an accepted method such as the Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) method. This assessment, and the SLMP, must be prepared by a suitability qualified ecologist.

The SLMP shall be submitted to the Manager for certification, at least 3 months prior to the proposed date of commencement of stream restoration.

The SLMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) A pre-restoration site assessment including the ecological district of the site; soil characteristics and drainage; aspect and topography of the area to be re-vegetated; exposure of the site to wind and sunlight; extent of existing native vegetation on the site and its composition; any restrictions on the channel placement and design and any planting such as safety issues; and aquatic habitat quality
- b) Details of proposed stream channels and how these will be designed to achieve adequate aquatic habitat quality and diversity, in particular details of the nature of the new streams, including, but not limited to:
 - Timing of channel construction;
 - Width;
 - Shape;
 - Slope;
 - Substrate type; and
 - Woody debris features
- c) A planting programme including, but not limited to:
 - The location and extent of all proposed planting on a scaled plan (specifically showing the width of the planting zone);
 - Site preparation for planting including irrigation and weed and pest control;
 - Site planting including type and species to be planted, size of plants, when and where they are to be planted, density of planting, sourcing of plants and fertilizing
- d) A monitoring and maintenance programme for re-vegetated areas to be undertaken until vegetation is established, and shall include the ongoing replacement of plants that do not survive and eradication of all invasive weeds from the planting site to ensure adequate growth
- e) An undertaking to prepare an annual restoration, monitoring and maintenance report to be submitted to the Manager, by 1 June each year for two years following the commencement of the planting, including details on the following; success rates; recommendations for replacement of dead plants and implementation of these recommendations; remedial action to be implemented where monitoring indicates the specified standards are not being met

Note: for the purpose of this condition, the planting of native vegetation shall be deemed to be "established" once all of the following standards are met:

- A survival rate of 80%; and
- All plants shall be appropriate for the soil, aspect, exposure and topography; and
- Each plant shall be fertilised to ensure adequate growth

The SLMP shall be certified in writing by the Manager and the consent holder prior to any stream restoration commencing, and the consent holder shall undertake stream restoration in accordance with the certified SLMP.

Note: The SLMP may be incorporated into the SRP required by condition 11 to specifically address the effects of the OBDA extension.



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13. The consent holder shall construct the new channels within or alongside the OBDA extension in accordance with the SLMP certified under condition 12, to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
14. The consent holder shall record all monitoring and maintenance undertaken, and submit this in an annual SLMP Monitoring and Maintenance Report (SLMP MMR) to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

The SLMMP MMP shall be submitted on the anniversary of the certified SLMP each year for a period of 2 years from completion of the restoration. The report shall include (but not be limited to) the following:

- A map showing the areas which have been planted compared to the agreed restoration area
- Plant mortality rates
- Details of plants, including species, number and date planted
- An assessment of overall plant success rates and any replacement planting undertaken
- A representative measure of canopy cover at least every year until 80% canopy cover has been reached
- Photo points of representative stream channels and planted areas, taken annually
- Details of any maintenance work undertaken
- Details of any further works required by the consent holder to satisfy condition 12 of this consent
- Recommendations for any on-going maintenance works

Riparian planting

15. The consent holder shall identify areas of the unnamed tributaries of the Hutt River not affected by the works suitable for riparian planting on the 'Cottle Land' and submit details of the areas in writing to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council prior to the placement of overburden is due to commence on the site.

The consent holder shall also provide information on:

- Details on the location and length of unnamed tributaries suitable to be planted;
- The riparian planting shall be at least 10 metres wide along the unnamed tributaries (where practicable);
- A detailed description on a time-line for the works;
- A detailed description outlining species to be planted, when and where they are to be planted, density of planting, sourcing of plants and fertilising; and
- What monitoring and maintenance will be used/undertaken to maintain the riparian planting.

The riparian planting should be developed in accordance with GWRC's *Restoration Planting: A guide to planning restoration planting projects in the Wellington Region*.

No work shall commence on site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has certified in writing that the planting meets the requirements of this condition.

The planting shall be undertaken to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Sedimentation effects

16. The consent holder shall take all practicable steps to prevent silt run-off and minimise sedimentation and increased turbidity of the watercourses (both ephemeral and permanently flowing) during the reclamation works including:
 - a) Completing all works in the minimum time practicable;
 - b) Ensuring the streams beds are dry or the streams are in low flows prior to the placement of any fill material in the stream bed;
 - c) Separating construction activities and vehicle movements from the flowing water; and

d) Minimising the area of disturbance at all times.

17. All excavated material which is deemed unsuitable for use during construction of any of the structures shall not be placed within 10 metres of any watercourse.

Vehicle contaminants

18. The consent holder shall ensure that:

- a) All machinery is thoroughly cleaned of unwanted vegetation (e.g. weeds), seeds and contaminants prior to entering the site;
- b) No contaminants (including but not limited to oil, petrol, diesel, hydraulic fluid) shall be released into water from equipment being used for the works;
- c) All machinery is regularly maintained in such a manner so as to minimise the potential for leakage of contaminants; and
- d) No machinery is cleaned, stored or refuelled within 10 metres of a watercourse.

Erosion and scour

19. The pipes and outlet structures shall remain the responsibility of the consent holder and shall be inspected and maintained so that:

- a) The structures remain substantively clear of debris; and
- b) The structural integrity of all the structures authorised by this consent remain sound.

Maintenance does not include any works outside of the scope of the application. Any additional works (including structures, reshaping or disturbance to the bed of the watercourse) following completion of the construction works as proposed in the application, may require further resource consents.

20. The outlet structures shall be suitably embedded in the stream bed to minimise the potential for erosion and scour.

21. Any erosion, instability or scour that is attributable to the works carried out under this consent shall be repaired by the consent holder to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Iwi

22. If koiwi, taonga, waahi tapu or other archaeological material is discovered in any area during the works, work shall immediately cease and the consent holder shall notify Greater Wellington Regional Council, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. and Heritage New Zealand as soon as possible but within twenty-four hours. If human remains are found, the New Zealand Police shall also be contacted. The consent holder shall allow the above parties to inspect the site and in consultation with them, identify what needs to occur before work can resume.

Notification must be emailed to;

- Greater Wellington Regional Council, notifications@gw.govt.nz
- Heritage New Zealand, information@heritage.org.nz
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, taiao@portnicholson.org.nz
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, resourcemanagement@ngatitooa.iwi.nz

Heritage New Zealand must also be contacted by phone on 04 472 4341 (National Office).

No works may resume on site until the consent holder has received written notification that consultation with the parties identified above has been undertaken to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.


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Note: Evidence of archaeological material may include burnt stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps, shell, bone, old building foundations, artefacts and human burials.

Note: Additional resource consents from your local council may be required to undertake this proposal. We advise you to contact the Hutt City Council prior to commencing works.

Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

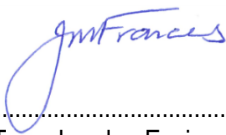
Consent No. WGN180050 [36263]¹

Category: Land use consent

Pursuant to sections 104, 104B, 108 and 127, and subject to all the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any regulations made thereunder, a consent in respect of a natural resource is hereby granted to:

Name	Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited		
Address	PO Box 17-195 Greenlane, Auckland 1546		
Duration of consent	Granted: 24 November 2017	Variation granted: 12 June 2019 ²	Expires: 19 June 2024
Purpose for which right is granted	To undertake soil disturbance activities in association with the construction of an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation on erosion prone land.		
Location	176 and 178 Liverton Road ("Cottle Land") and Belmont Quarry, Kelson, Lower Hutt between approximate map references: North-most point NZTM 1763432.5441214 East-most point NZTM 1763803.5440929 South-most point NZTM 1763780.5440846 West-most point NZTM 1763353.5441087		
Legal description of land	Lots 4, 5 and 100 DP332126, and Lot 1 DP60552		
Conditions	1-35 as attached		

For and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL



Team Leader, Environmental Regulation

Date: 12 June 2019

¹ Consent identification number updated to reflect change in conditions granted under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

² Variation to consent conditions granted under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

Summary of your rights and responsibilities

(Not part of the resource consent)

This resource consent gives you the right to use a public resource (e.g. water, air, the coastal marine area) in the manner specified in the consent.

You may exercise the resource consent as you see fit provided that you comply with all the conditions of your resource consent and all other laws of the land.

If you wish to change the way you operate under this resource consent or if you wish to change or cancel any consent conditions, please contact the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) prior to making the changes. You may need a formal change to your resource consent conditions.

You may transfer your coastal, discharge, or water permit to any other person. If you sell your operation please contact GWRC and we will arrange the transfer for you (at no cost) once you've completed a 'Transfer of Permit' form including the signatures of the old and new owners.

If your resource consent application contained inaccurate or misleading information, GWRC may cancel or alter the resource consent.

Your resource consent does not:

- provide any warranty of any structure or process;
- provide any guarantee that the resource will be available at all times;
- provide any right of access through or over public or private land;
- negate the need for any approvals necessary under other legislation.

You as the holder(s) of this resource consent and your agents (including contractors and employees), are jointly and severally liable for compliance with the conditions of this consent. It is important that anyone operating on your behalf fully understands and complies with the conditions of the resource consent.

You are required to pay any relevant charges that are associated with the processing and monitoring of your consent under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Charges may be reviewed every year. If you would like a copy of our current Resource Management Charging Policy please ask us.

You have the right to object to the decision on your consent and/or any additional charges (over and above fixed charges) under section 357A and 357B of the Resource Management Act 1991. Such an objection should be made in writing, setting out the reasons, and be received by us within 15 working days of any decision on your consent and/or additional charges being notified to you.

You are required to allow GWRC Enforcement Officers access to your site and operation at any reasonable time so that we can inspect your operation and confirm that it is complying with your resource consent.

Your resource consent will lapse if you do not give effect to it within five years of the date it was granted (unless otherwise specified in the resource consent conditions). If you wish to apply for an extension of this lapse date please contact GWRC before the lapse date.

If you stop using your resource consent for a continuous five-year period, GWRC may cancel your resource consent. We will advise you in advance if we propose to cancel your consent. You have the right to object to your consent being cancelled.

This consent is issued without prejudice to any claim that is lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the customary ownership of natural resources, whether it be a claim that is awaiting hearing or awaiting settlement by the Crown.

Conditions to Resource Consent WGN180050 [36263]

General conditions

- 1.³ The location, design, implementation and operation of the soil disturbance shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council for consent suite WGN070237 on 7 May 2007 and further information received on 13 June 2007 and 18 December 2007, consent application for WGN180050 lodged on 28 August 2017, and the application for change of conditions lodged on 17 May 2019.

For the avoidance of doubt, where information contained in the application is contrary to conditions of this consent, the conditions shall prevail.

Note: Any change from the location, design concepts and parameters, implementation and/or operation may require a new resource consent or a change of consent conditions pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, shall be given a minimum of two working days (48 hours) notice prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this consent.
3. The consent holder shall provide a copy of this consent and any documents referred to in this consent to each operator or contractor undertaking works authorised by this consent, before that operator or contractor starts any works. The consent holder shall inform the contractor of the conditions of the consent, prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this consent.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that a copy of this consent, and all documents referred to in this consent, is kept on site at all times and is presented to any Wellington Regional Council enforcement officer on request.

Works/design standard conditions

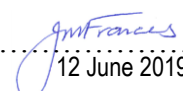
5. The construction of the overburden disposal area shall take place over a maximum of nine 'earthworks seasons' over the duration of this consent.

Note: each earthworks season is to last no more than 6 months, which will typically occur between 1st October and 30th April.

6. The consent holder shall limit the amount of area that is disturbed that drains to the unnamed tributaries to 3.0 hectares (ha) during any 1 earthworks season. This shall comprise of a 2.0 ha active working area and an additional 1.0 ha for batter slopes, access roads and topsoil mounds.
7. Only enough vegetation and topsoil shall be removed from the site to allow each lift (layer) of the earthworks surface to be undertaken.
8. The consent holder shall ensure that any vegetation, and topsoil that is accidentally included, in the overburden fill shall be properly mixed so as to avoid a layer of vegetation being formed within the overburden fill area that could result in instability.
- 9.⁴ The overburden shall be placed in accordance with the Tonkin and Taylor Report May 2007 contained as Appendix 1 of the WGN070237 application documents and the WGN180050 application documents, in zones of

³ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

⁴ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019


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differing permeability; with the least permeable material being placed towards the front face of the OBDA as outlined in Figure 5 and 6 of the Tonkin and Taylor report (2007) and as referenced in sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the Tonkin and Taylor report (2017), and section 6.3 of the Tonkin and Taylor letter titled 'Belmont Quarry Cottle Overburden Disposal Area, Geotechnical Report' dated 18 April 2019. The placement of overburden shall be supervised by a suitably qualified person.

- 10.⁵ Small volumes of overburden material (in response to events such as slips on the working face, to dispose of material that is unsuitable for processing or aggregate processing by products, or is part of final capping) shall not be disposed of within the overburden disposal area between earthworks seasons, unless confirmation of the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has been obtained; or unless the disposal is in accordance with the certified Overburden Disposal Management Plan (OBDA MP) as detailed in condition 14 of this consent.

The consent holder shall inform the manager as to the quantity of overburden to be disposed, the location in which the material is to be placed, and what mitigation measures the applicant is going to use to stabilise the material.

If permission is not gained to dispose of the overburden material within the overburden disposal area between earthworks seasons the consent holder shall store this material in bunded mounds at the top of the subject site until the next earthworks season.

Note: For the purposes of this condition the "overburden disposal area" referred to above includes the 2017 extension to the overburden disposal area as shown in Figure 2-1 of the application document.

11. The applicant shall record the amounts of material disposed of in the overburden disposal area (expressed as m³) between earthworks seasons.

Total records of the amounts disposed between earthworks seasons shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, by **30 September each year**.

12. Any erosion that is attributable to the works carried out as part of this consent shall be repaired by the consent holder to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
13. Any failure of cut and fill batters that is attributable to the works undertaken under this consent shall be contained, remedied and mitigated by the consent holder to the reasonable satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)

14. The consent holder shall submit an **Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)** to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council at least 20 working days prior to each earthworks season before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- a) The timing and duration of earthworks;
- b) The amount of overburden to be disposed of the earthworks season;
- c) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of the earthworks planned for the season;
- d) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of access roads to be constructed in the upcoming season, the location of stockpiles and any additional vegetation to be removed;
- e) Construction methods to be employed when undertaking the works including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal; and

⁵ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

- f) A list of experienced person(s) who will ensure the consent conditions and OBDA MP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the OBDA MP is satisfactory.

The consent holder shall operate the Overburden Disposal Area in accordance with the certified Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall be updated to accommodate any changes to the operation or equipment. Any updates shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes being made.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

15. The consent holder shall submit a final **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)** to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, at least 20 working days prior to each earthworks season and before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site.

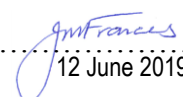
The ESCP shall include details of the following:

- a) Plans, to an appropriate scale of all erosion and sediment control measures for each site including sediment retention pond designs and locations, and discharge points and receiving environments including inlet and outlet details);
- b) Catchment boundaries for all sediment controls;
- c) Location of the works, and cut and fill operations;
- d) The location to be used for the disposal of material between earthworks seasons;
- e) Details and specifications of measures to be used onsite to prevent and reduce erosion, including a progressive time scale for the implementation of these.
- f) Construction methods to be employed including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal;
- g) A programme for managing the exposed areas including progressive stabilisation considerations;
- h) A template for monthly monitoring and maintenance schedules for all erosion and sediment controls; and
- i) Experienced person(s) who will ensure the consent conditions and ESCP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.

The ESCP shall be developed in accordance with the Sediment Control Plan (SCP) submitted to the Wellington Regional Council on 28 August 2017 (Appendix 10).

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the ESCP is satisfactory.

Any updates to the ESCP shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made. Any changes to the ESCP must be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.


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Erosion and sediment control

16. This consent shall be exercised in accordance with the Sediment Control Plan (SCP) submitted to the Wellington Regional Council on 28 August 2017 (Appendix 10), and the Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP) for the relevant earthworks season once certified that it is to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

This obligation shall cease to apply in respect of any particular site or area once that site is stabilised.

Note: For the purposes of conditions 16 and 28, "stabilised" in relation to any site or area means an area inherently resistant to erosion such as rock, or rendered resistant by the application of aggregate, geotextile, vegetation or mulch. Where seeding or grassing is used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is considered stabilised once, on reasonable visual inspection by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, an 80% vegetative cover has been established.

17. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed, operated and maintained in general accordance with the following:

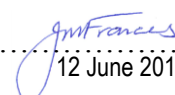
- Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region dated September 2002;
- Sediment Control Management Plan (SCMP) contained within the application documents and the further information received 13 June 2008 and further information received on 18 December 2008; as well as the consent application for WGN180050 lodged on 28 August 2017 including the Sediment Control Plan (SCP) (Appendix 10);
- The relevant season Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP); and
- The relevant season Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).

Except as circumstances warrant, and as first specifically agreed to in writing with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

18. The consent holder shall ensure that all sediment-laden runoff from the site is treated by the erosion and sediment control measures set out in condition 15 of this consent.
19. The consent holder shall construct perimeter bunds around topsoil stockpiles to collect sediment laden runoff. Any sediment laden runoff collected shall be treated by the erosion and sediment control measures set out in condition 15 of this consent.
20. The consent holder shall take all practicable steps to prevent silt run-off and minimise sedimentation and increased turbidity of the watercourses (both ephemeral and permanently flowing) during the topsoil stripping and access road construction works including:
- a) Completing all works in the minimum time practicable;
 - b) Ensuring stream beds are dry or the streams are in low flows prior to the placement and removal of any fill material in the stream bed;
 - c) Separating construction activities and vehicle movements from the flowing water; and
 - d) Minimising the area of disturbance at all times.

Erosion and sediment control reporting requirements

21. Prior to bulk earthworks commencing pursuant to this consent, the consent holder shall provide to Wellington Regional Council a certificate signed by an appropriately qualified and experienced person to certify that the erosion and sediment controls have been constructed in general accordance with the certified Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP), as specified in conditions 15 and 17 of this consent and Greater Wellington's Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines.
22. The consent holder shall ensure that the site is audited by an appropriately qualified person every month during the earthworks season to ensure that the erosion and sediment control methods are being maintained in


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accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP). The monthly audits shall include the following information:

- Date;
- Name of auditor;
- Site conditions;
- Sediment Management (identification of areas of potential sediment generation and review of sediment suppression activities);
- Runoff control (check of diversion channels and decanting earth bund);
- Condition of sediment control measures, including clearwater diversion drains and decanting earth bund;
- Maintenance required; and
- General comments.

23. The results of the monthly audits as required by condition 22 of this consent shall be forwarded to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council no later than five working days after the last day of the calendar month in which the audit was undertaken.

General erosion and sediment control conditions

24. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be well maintained so that they operate efficiently and to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
25. Temporary stockpiles of soil shall not be placed adjacent to any watercourse or in any location where efficient treatment of sediment-laden runoff is impeded.
26. The consent holder shall line the clean water diversion drains with geo-textile material, aggregate or other material that is to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, to prevent erosion and scour.
27. The Site Rehabilitation Plan certified by Hutt City Council in accordance with Land Use consent RM170221 shall be provided to the Manager, Environmental Regulation of Greater Wellington Council within one week of its certification by the Team Leader, Resource Consents, Hutt City Council.

This consent must be exercised in accordance with the certified Site Rehabilitation Plan.

Decommissioning of sediment controls

28. No erosion and sediment controls shall be removed unless that removal is to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council and the relevant site or area is stabilised.

For the purposes of this condition, “stabilised” has the same definition as set out in condition 16 of this consent.

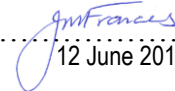
No earthworks in Belmont Bush Gully

29. The location of the overburden disposal area on the subject site shall be limited to the area identified in Figure 1 – Sequence of development of OBDA in Appendix 1 of the application documents dated 7 May 2007 and shall not be disposed of in the area known and identified as the “Belmont Bush Gully”.

Note: this restriction on the use of Belmont Bush Gully shall cease when this consent expires or is surrendered at an earlier time.

Public Complaints

30. The consent holder shall maintain a permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects from or related to the exercise of this consent. This record shall include the following, where practicable:
- a) the name and address of the complainant, if supplied;
 - b) date, time and details of the alleged event;


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- c) weather conditions at the time of the alleged event;
- d) investigations undertaken by the consent holder in regards to the complaint and any measures adopted to remedy the effects of the incident/complaint; and
- e) measures put in place to prevent occurrence of a similar incident.

The consent holder shall notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, of any complaints received, which relate to the exercise of this consent, within 24 hours of being received.

The complaints record shall be made available to any enforcement officer of the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Incident notification

31. The consent holder shall keep a permanent record of any incident(s) related to this consent that results, or could result, in an adverse effect on the environment beyond the boundary of the consent holder's site. The consent holder shall make the incident register available to enforcement officers of the Wellington Regional Council, on request.

The consent holder shall notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, of any such incident within 24 hours of the incident being brought to the attention of the consent holder or the next working day.

The consent holder shall forward an incident report to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within seven (7) working days of the incident occurring, unless otherwise agreed with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council. The report shall describe reasons for the incident, measures taken to mitigate the incident, and measures to prevent recurrence.

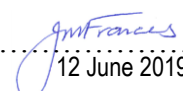
32. The consent holder shall immediately notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council if any contaminants (including sediment) are released from the site and enter the unnamed tributary due to any of the following:
- a) discharges from unstabilised areas that are not treated by sediment control measures as specified under condition 15 of this consent;
 - b) failure of any sediment retention ponding area or clean water diversion structure, perimeter controls or other erosion and sediment control measures; and
 - c) any other incident related to this consent which either directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause more than minor ecological effects on the unnamed tributary of the Hutt River.

Iwi

33. If koiwi, taonga, waahi tapu or other archaeological material is discovered in any area during the works, work shall immediately cease and the consent holder shall notify Greater Wellington Regional Council, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. and Heritage New Zealand as soon as possible but within twenty-four hours. If human remains are found, the New Zealand Police shall also be contacted. The consent holder shall allow the above parties to inspect the site and in consultation with them, identify what needs to occur before work can resume.

Notification must be emailed to;

- Greater Wellington Regional Council, notifications@gw.govt.nz
- Heritage New Zealand, information@heritage.org.nz
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, taiao@portnicholson.org.nz
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, resourcemanagement@ngatitoa.iwi.nz


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Heritage New Zealand must also be contacted by phone on 04 472 4341 (National Office).

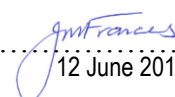
No works may resume on site until the consent holder has received written notification that consultation with the parties identified above has been undertaken to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Note: Evidence of archaeological material may include burnt stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps, shell, bone, old building foundations, artefacts and human burials.

Review conditions

34. The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions hereof by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth anniversary of the granting of this consent for either of the following purposes:
- a) To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of this consent, and which are appropriate to deal with at a later stage;
 - b) To review the adequacy of any plans and/or monitoring requirements prepared for this consent so as to incorporate into the consent any modification which may become necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent;
 - c) To alter the monitoring requirements or impose limits on the discharge of contaminants in light of the results obtained from previous monitoring; or
 - d) To enable consistency with the Regional Freshwater Plan and/or with National Environmental Standards.
35. The Wellington Regional Council shall be entitled to recover from the consent holder the costs of the conduct of any review, calculated in accordance with and limited to that council's scale of charges in-force and applicable at that time, pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Note: Additional resource consents from your local council may be required to undertake this proposal. We advise you to contact the Hutt City Council prior to commencing works.


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Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

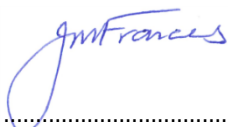
Consent No. WGN180050 [36264]¹

Category: Discharge permit

Pursuant to sections 104, 104B, 108 and 127, and subject to all the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any regulations made thereunder, a consent in respect of a natural resource is hereby granted to:

Name	Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited		
Address	PO Box 17-195 Greenlane, Auckland 1546		
Duration of consent	Granted: 24 November 2017	Variation granted: 12 June 2019 ²	Expires: 19 June 2024
Purpose for which right is granted	To discharge contaminants to air (namely dust) arising from the construction and operation of an overburden disposal area.		
Location	176 and 178 Liverton Road ("Cottle Land") and Belmont Quarry, Kelson, Lower Hutt between approximate map references: North-most point NZTM 1763432.5441214 East-most point NZTM 1763803.5440929 South-most point NZTM 1763780.5440846 West-most point NZTM 1763353.5441087		
Legal description of land	Lots 4, 5 and 100 DP332126, and Lot 1 DP60552		
Conditions	1-27 as attached		

For and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL



Team Leader, Environmental Regulation

Date: 12 June 2019

¹ Consent identification number updated to reflect change in conditions granted under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

² Variation to consent conditions granted under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

Summary of your rights and responsibilities

(Not part of the resource consent)

This resource consent gives you the right to use a public resource (e.g. water, air, the coastal marine area) in the manner specified in the consent.

You may exercise the resource consent as you see fit provided that you comply with all the conditions of your resource consent and all other laws of the land.

If you wish to change the way you operate under this resource consent or if you wish to change or cancel any consent conditions, please contact the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) prior to making the changes. You may need a formal change to your resource consent conditions.

You may transfer your coastal, discharge, or water permit to any other person. If you sell your operation please contact GWRC and we will arrange the transfer for you (at no cost) once you've completed a 'Transfer of Permit' form including the signatures of the old and new owners.

If your resource consent application contained inaccurate or misleading information, GWRC may cancel or alter the resource consent.

Your resource consent does not:

- provide any warranty of any structure or process;
- provide any guarantee that the resource will be available at all times;
- provide any right of access through or over public or private land;
- negate the need for any approvals necessary under other legislation.

You as the holder(s) of this resource consent and your agents (including contractors and employees), are jointly and severally liable for compliance with the conditions of this consent. It is important that anyone operating on your behalf fully understands and complies with the conditions of the resource consent.

You are required to pay any relevant charges that are associated with the processing and monitoring of your consent under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Charges may be reviewed every year. If you would like a copy of our current Resource Management Charging Policy please ask us.

You have the right to object to the decision on your consent and/or any additional charges (over and above fixed charges) under section 357A and 357B of the Resource Management Act 1991. Such an objection should be made in writing, setting out the reasons, and be received by us within 15 working days of any decision on your consent and/or additional charges being notified to you.

You are required to allow GWRC Enforcement Officers access to your site and operation at any reasonable time so that we can inspect your operation and confirm that it is complying with your resource consent.

Your resource consent will lapse if you do not give effect to it within five years of the date it was granted (unless otherwise specified in the resource consent conditions). If you wish to apply for an extension of this lapse date please contact GWRC before the lapse date.

If you stop using your resource consent for a continuous five-year period, GWRC may cancel your resource consent. We will advise you in advance if we propose to cancel your consent. You have the right to object to your consent being cancelled.

This consent is issued without prejudice to any claim that is lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the customary ownership of natural resources, whether it be a claim that is awaiting hearing or awaiting settlement by the Crown.

Conditions to Resource Consent WGN180050 [36264]

General conditions

- 1.³ The location, design, implementation and operation of the reclamation shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council for consent suite WGN070237 on 7 May 2007 and further information received on 13 June 2007 and 18 December 2007, consent application for WGN180050 lodged on 28 August 2017, and the application for change to conditions lodged on 17 May 2019.

For the avoidance of doubt, where information contained in the application is contrary to conditions of this consent, the conditions shall prevail.

Note: Any change from the location, design concepts and parameters, implementation and/or operation may require a new resource consent or a change of consent conditions pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The consent holder shall provide a copy of this permit and any documents referred to in this permit to each operator or contractor undertaking works authorised by this permit, before that operator or contractor starts any works. The consent holder shall inform the contractor of the conditions of the permit, prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this permit.
3. The consent holder shall ensure that a copy of this permit, and all documents referred to in this permit, is kept on site at all times and is presented to any Wellington Regional Council officer on request.

Works/design standard conditions

4. The construction of the overburden disposal area shall take place over a maximum of nine 'earthworks seasons' over the duration of this permit.

Note: each earthworks season is to last no more than 6 months, which will typically occur between 1st October and 30th April.

5. The consent holder shall limit the amount of area that is disturbed that drains to the unnamed tributaries to 3.0 hectares (ha) during any 1 earthworks season. This shall comprise of a 2.0 ha active working area and an additional 1.0 ha for batter slopes, access roads and topsoil mounds.
6. To limit soil disturbance and vegetation removal only enough vegetation and topsoil shall be removed from the site to allow each lift (layer) of the earthworks surface to be undertaken.

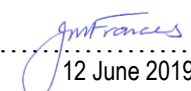
Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)

7. The consent holder shall submit an **Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)** to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council at least **20 working days prior to the start of each earthworks season** and before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- a) The timing and duration of earthworks;

³ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019


12 June 2019

- b) The amount of overburden to be disposed of during the earthworks season;
- c) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of the earthworks planned for the season;
- d) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of access roads to be constructed in the upcoming season, the location of stockpiles and any additional vegetation to be removed;
- e) Construction methods to be employed when undertaking the works including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal; and
- f) A list of experienced person(s) who will ensure the permit conditions and OBDA MP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the OBDA MP is satisfactory.

The consent holder shall operate the Overburden Disposal Area in accordance with the certified Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall be updated to accommodate any changes to the operation or equipment. Any updates shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council for certification **within 5 working days** of the changes being made.

Dust Management Plan

- 8. The consent holder shall prepare and submit a **Dust Management Plan (DMP)** for the overburden disposal area to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council at least **20 working days before the placement of overburden** is due to commence on the site. The consent holder shall engage a suitably qualified and experienced scientist to prepare the Dust Management Plan.

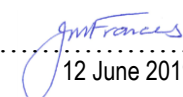
The Dust Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- a) What measures will be used to mitigate the effects of dust during the construction of the OBDA;
- b) Criteria used to determine when the measures will be used to mitigate the effects of dust;
- c) Details of the design and operational factors used to ensure that open areas are minimised;
- d) Procedures for maintaining the access roads so that they have an even surface, and potholes and bumps are smoothed over as soon as is reasonably practicable;
- e) What provisions the consent holder intends to use for temporary cover or in the use of sprinklers; and
- f) A list of the key responsibilities (such as the use of the water truck) and who will be responsible for implementing these and making day-to-day decisions.

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the DMP is satisfactory.

The consent holder shall operate the overburden disposal area in accordance with the certified Dust Management Plan.

Any updates to the Dust Management Plan shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made. Any changes to the Dust Management Plan must be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.


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Any updates to the Dust Management Plan shall be prepared in general accordance with the recommendations given in Appendix 5 of the *Ministry for the Environment's Good Practice Guide*.

Operating conditions

9. All work areas associated with the operation of the overburden disposal area shall be managed in such a way as to keep fugitive dust emissions to a minimum. This may include, but is not limited to the use of a water cart or other dust suppressant method.

Note: The consent holder shall use a water cart, or other approved dust suppressant method when there has been no rainfall in the previous 24 hours or when there is visible dust rising above the wheel height of trucks and machinery accessing and using the site and/or visible dust travelling for more than 25 metres within the site.

10. The consent holder shall ensure that vehicle speeds are controlled to minimise the potential for dust generation.
11. If water carts are unable to effectively suppress dust from the haul roads and if requested by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council the consent holder shall install sprinklers to be used for dust suppression.
12. Any stockpiles that will not be disturbed for more than three months must be revegetated.
13. The consent holder shall implement appropriate mitigation measures on temporary un-vegetated stockpiles if dust is being generated. This cover shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
14. No earthworks may be undertaken or overburden deposited within 300 metres of a residentially occupied house⁴ when the wind is both:
 - a) blowing within the directions specified in table below (or as measured specified in any dust management plan) as measured at the meteorological station required by condition 15 of this permit; **and**
 - b) is at a speed exceeding 18kph (5m/sec) as measured at the meteorological station.

Properties	Area being worked and/or overburden being deposited					
	Wind directions for Area 1a	Wind directions for Area 1b	Wind directions for Area 2a	Wind directions for Area 2b	Wind directions for Area 3a	Wind directions for Area 3b
Kaitangata Crescent – 1	110° - 150°	90° - 125°	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kaitangata Crescent – 2	65° – 85°	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liverton Road	25° - 45°	N/A	20° – 60°	N/A	40° - 90°	N/A

Kaitangata Crescent – 1: includes the residentially occupied properties at the following addresses: 140, 160, 180 and 89 Kaitangata Crescent.

Kaitangata Crescent – 2: includes the residentially occupied property at the following address: 104 Kaitangata Crescent (also known as 209 Liverton Road).

Liverton Road: includes the residentially occupied properties at the following addresses: 200, 198, and 184 Liverton Road

N/A indicates that properties are greater than 300 metres away from the overburden disposal area.

The Areas are defined in URS plan "Winstone Aggregates Belmont Quarry Wind Direction Limits for Dust Control Areas (1A, 1B; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B) Figures 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3 received by Wellington Regional Council on 20 March 2009.

This condition shall not apply during rain events or for a period of 24 hours following rain events of 5mm or more of rain.

⁴ A residentially occupied house is defined as a legal place of residence that was existing prior to 1 May 2008.

Note: In some seasons the relevant wind directions may be a combination of two or more of the table entries, when the works extend across multiple areas.

Dust Monitoring

15. The consent holder shall install metrological monitoring instruments at a site close to the disposal area at a location to be agreed by Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council. The metrological monitoring instruments shall be installed at a height of 3 metres.

The metrological monitoring instruments shall continuously monitor and record:

- a) Wind speed;
- b) Wind direction; and
- c) Rainfall.

The data should be recorded as 10 minute averages.

The consent holder shall ensure that the monitoring data is linked to appropriate systems that will trigger alarms when specified meteorological conditions are reached so that site activities can be controlled to minimise dust emissions.

All data shall be made available to any Wellington Regional Council enforcement officer on request.

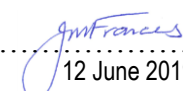
Records of wind speed, wind direction and rainfall should be kept submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council annually by the 30 September for the duration of this consent.

16. During earthworks seasons, and at other times (if at those other times there is the potential for a dust nuisance to occur) as reasonably requested by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, the consent holder shall install a video recording device at a location(s) overlooking the overburden disposal area to be agreed by Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

The video records shall be recorded on tape or other suitable media and should be kept for a period of at least 6 months and made available to any Wellington Regional Council officer on request.

17. The consent holder shall submit a detailed **Monitoring Plan (MP)** for monitoring dust effects to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, prior to commencement of each earthworks season. This MP shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) The location of no less than one continuous dust monitor at sites on or near the site boundaries (note: there may be several locations specified in the MP for the portable dust continuous dust monitor, depending on the results obtained previously, and stage of earthworks) at;
- b) The type of monitoring equipment and alarm system to be used;
- c) The qualified person(s) who will install and maintain the monitors;
- d) Reporting procedures;
- e) The monitoring method; and
- f) The operational and quality assurance procedures.
- g) The location of the video recording device;
- h) The location of the metrological monitoring station; and


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- i) Trigger levels of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (10 minute averages) and actions to be taken if these trigger levels are exceeded.

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the Monitoring Plan is satisfactory.

Any updates to this Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made. Any changes to this Monitoring Plan must be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

18. During the earthworks seasons, and at other times (if at those other times there is the potential for a dust nuisance to occur) as reasonably requested by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council the consent holder shall install and maintain at the locations specified in the Monitoring Plan in condition 17 a continuous dust monitor capable of measuring Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in air as a 10 minute average.

The monitoring system shall be capable of producing an automated alarm that is a pre-determined trigger level for Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)-concentrations is reached.

The continuous dust monitor shall be installed and fully operational prior to the commencement of the first earthworks season.

19. The monitoring by the continuous dust monitor shall be undertaken for the duration of the earthworks authorised by this permit, unless otherwise agreed with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Region Council.

20. The consent holder shall manage their on-site activities to ensure that total suspended particulate concentration as measured by the continuous dust monitors do not exceed 100 micrograms per cubic metre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) measured as a 24 hour mean, calculated from midnight to midnight, at any time. If this level is exceeded then, the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council shall be informed the following working day with the reasons for the exceedance and actions taken in response.

21. All monitoring results obtained in accordance with the conditions of this permit shall be recorded and retained and shall be available for inspection by Wellington Regional Council officers, upon request at any other time.

A report summarising the monitoring results (including reporting of all 24-hour averages), reasons for any periods of missing data, and information on any exceedances of the trigger levels, and actions taken in response shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council by the 10th of each month during the earthworks seasons.

22. All sampling techniques employed in respect of the conditions of this permit shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environment Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Site Rehabilitation Plan

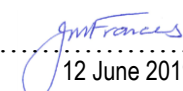
23. The **Site Rehabilitation Plan** certified by Hutt City Council in accordance with Land Use consent RM170221 shall be provided to the Manager, Environmental Regulation of Greater Wellington Council within one week of its certification by the Team Leader, Resource Consents, Hutt City Council.

This consent must be exercised in accordance with the certified Site Rehabilitation Plan

Public complaints

24. The consent holder shall maintain a permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects from or related to the exercise of this permit. This record shall include the following, where practicable:

- a) the name and address of the complainant, if supplied;
- b) date, time and details of the alleged event;


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- c) weather conditions at the time of the alleged event;
- d) investigations undertaken by the consent holder in regards to the complaint and any measures adopted to remedy the effects of the incident/complaint; and
- e) measures put in place to prevent occurrence of a similar incident.

The consent holder shall notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, of any complaints received, which relate to the exercise of this permit, within 24 hours of being received.

The complaints record shall be made available to any enforcement officer of the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Incident notification

25. The consent holder shall keep a permanent record of any incident(s) related to this permit that results, or could result, in an adverse effect on the environment beyond the boundary of the consent holder's site. The consent holder shall make the incident register available to any enforcement officers of the Wellington Regional Council, on request.

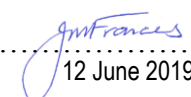
The consent holder shall notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, of any such incident within 24 hours of the incident being brought to the attention of the consent holder or the next working day.

The consent holder shall forward an incident report to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within seven (7) working days of the incident occurring, unless otherwise agreed with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council. The report shall describe reasons for the incident, measures taken to mitigate the incident, and measures to prevent recurrence.

Review conditions

26. The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions hereof by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth anniversary of the granting of this permit for any of the following purposes:
- a) To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of this permit, and which are appropriate to deal with at a later stage;
 - b) To review the adequacy of any plans and/or monitoring requirements prepared for this permit so as to incorporate into the permit any modification which may become necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this permit;
 - c) To alter the monitoring requirements or impose limits on the discharge of contaminants in light of the results obtained from previous monitoring; or
 - d) To enable consistency with the Regional Plans and/or with National Environmental Standards.
27. The Wellington Regional Council shall be entitled to recover from the consent holder the costs of the conduct of any review, calculated in accordance with and limited to that council's scale of charges in-force and applicable at that time, pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Note: Additional resource consents from your local council may be required to undertake this proposal. We advise you to contact the Hutt City Council prior to commencing works.


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Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

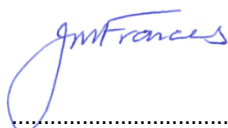
Consent No. WGN180050 [36284]¹

Category: Discharge permit

Pursuant to sections 104, 104B, 105, 107, 108 and 127, and subject to all the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any regulations made thereunder, a consent in respect of a natural resource is hereby granted to:

Name	Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited		
Address	PO Box 17-195 Greenlane, Auckland 1546		
Duration of consent	Granted: 24 November 2017	Variation granted: 12 June 2019 ²	Expires: 19 June 2024
Purpose for which right is granted	To discharge sediment laden stormwater from an area of bulk earthworks greater than 0.3ha (being an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation) to unnamed tributaries of the Hutt River.		
Location	176 and 178 Liverton Road ("Cottle Land") and Belmont Quarry, Kelson, Lower Hutt between approximate map references: North-most point NZTM 1763432.5441214 East-most point NZTM 1763803.5440929 South-most point NZTM 1763780.5440846 West-most point NZTM 1763353.5441087		
Legal description of land	Lots 4, 5 and 100 DP332126, and Lot 1 DP60552		
Conditions	1-32 as attached		

For and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL



Team Leader, Environmental Regulation

Date: 12 June 2019

¹ Consent identification number updated to reflect change in conditions granted under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

² Variation to consent conditions granted under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

Summary of your rights and responsibilities

(Not part of the resource consent)

This resource consent gives you the right to use a public resource (e.g. water, air, the coastal marine area) in the manner specified in the consent.

You may exercise the resource consent as you see fit provided that you comply with all the conditions of your resource consent and all other laws of the land.

If you wish to change the way you operate under this resource consent or if you wish to change or cancel any consent conditions, please contact the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) prior to making the changes. You may need a formal change to your resource consent conditions.

You may transfer your coastal, discharge, or water permit to any other person. If you sell your operation please contact GWRC and we will arrange the transfer for you (at no cost) once you've completed a 'Transfer of Permit' form including the signatures of the old and new owners.

If your resource consent application contained inaccurate or misleading information, GWRC may cancel or alter the resource consent.

Your resource consent does not:

- provide any warranty of any structure or process;
- provide any guarantee that the resource will be available at all times;
- provide any right of access through or over public or private land;
- negate the need for any approvals necessary under other legislation.

You as the holder(s) of this resource consent and your agents (including contractors and employees), are jointly and severally liable for compliance with the conditions of this consent. It is important that anyone operating on your behalf fully understands and complies with the conditions of the resource consent.

You are required to pay any relevant charges that are associated with the processing and monitoring of your consent under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Charges may be reviewed every year. If you would like a copy of our current Resource Management Charging Policy please ask us.

You have the right to object to the decision on your consent and/or any additional charges (over and above fixed charges) under section 357A and 357B of the Resource Management Act 1991. Such an objection should be made in writing, setting out the reasons, and be received by us within 15 working days of any decision on your consent and/or additional charges being notified to you.

You are required to allow GWRC Enforcement Officers access to your site and operation at any reasonable time so that we can inspect your operation and confirm that it is complying with your resource consent.

Your resource consent will lapse if you do not give effect to it within five years of the date it was granted (unless otherwise specified in the resource consent conditions). If you wish to apply for an extension of this lapse date please contact GWRC before the lapse date.

If you stop using your resource consent for a continuous five-year period, GWRC may cancel your resource consent. We will advise you in advance if we propose to cancel your consent. You have the right to object to your consent being cancelled.

This consent is issued without prejudice to any claim that is lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the customary ownership of natural resources, whether it be a claim that is awaiting hearing or awaiting settlement by the Crown.

Conditions to Resource Consent WGN180050 [36284]

General conditions

- 1.³ The location, design, implementation and operation of the discharge shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council for consent suite WGN070237 on 7 May 2007 and further information received on 13 June 2007 and 18 December 2007, consent application for WGN180050 lodged on 28 August 2017, and the application for change of conditions lodged on 17 May 2019.

For the avoidance of doubt, where information contained in the application is contrary to conditions of this permit, the conditions shall prevail.

Note: Any change from the location, design concepts and parameters, implementation and/or operation may require a new resource consent or a change of consent conditions pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The consent holder shall provide a copy of this permit and any documents referred to in this permit to each operator or contractor undertaking works authorised by this permit, before that operator or contractor starts any works. The consent holder shall inform the contractor of the conditions of the permit, prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this permit.
3. The consent holder shall ensure that a copy of this permit, and all documents referred to in this permit, is kept on site at all times and is presented to any Wellington Regional Council enforcement officer on request.

Works/design standard conditions

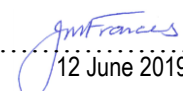
4. The construction of the overburden disposal area shall take place over a maximum of nine 'earthworks seasons' over the duration of this permit.

Note: each earthworks season is to last no more than 6 months, which will typically occur between 1st October and 30th April.

5. The consent holder shall limit the amount of area that is disturbed that drains to the unnamed tributaries to 3.0 hectares (ha) during any 1 earthworks season. This shall comprise of a 2.0 ha active working area and an additional 1.0 ha for batter slopes, access roads and topsoil mounds.
6. Only enough vegetation and topsoil shall be removed from the site to allow each lift (layer) of the earthworks surface to be undertaken.
- 7.⁴ The overburden shall be placed in accordance with the Tonkin and Taylor Report May 2007 contained as Appendix 1 of the WGN070237 application documents and the WGN180050 application documents, in zones of differing permeability, with the least permeable material being placed towards the front face of the OBDA as outlined in Figure 5 and 6 of the Tonkin and Taylor report (2007) and as referenced in sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the Tonkin and Taylor report (2017) and section 6.3 of the Tonkin and Taylor letter titled 'Belmont Quarry Cottle Overburden Disposal Area, Geotechnical Report' dated 18 April 2019. The placement of overburden shall be supervised by a suitably qualified person.

³ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

⁴ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019


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- 8.⁵ Small volumes of overburden material (in response to events such as slips on the working face to dispose of material that is unsuitable for processing or aggregate processing by products, or as part of final capping) shall not be disposed of within the overburden disposal area between earthworks seasons, unless prior written confirmation by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council is given.

The consent holder shall inform the manager as of the quantity of overburden to be disposed, the location the material is to be placed, and what mitigation measures the applicant is going to use to stabilise this material.

If permission is not gained to dispose of the overburden material within the overburden disposal area between earthworks seasons, the consent holder shall store this material in bunded mounds at the top of the subject site until the next earthworks season.

Note 1: For the purposes of this condition the “overburden disposal area” referred to above includes the 2017 extension to the overburden disposal area.

Note 2: For the purposes of this condition “prior written confirmation” will typically constitute certification that the relevant season’s OBDA Management Plan (see condition 10 of this consent) meets the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

9. The consent holder shall record the amounts of material disposed of in the overburden disposal area between earthworks seasons.

Total records of the amounts disposed between earthworks seasons shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, by 30 September each year.

Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)

10. The consent holder shall submit an **Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP)** to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council at least 20 working days prior to the start of each earthworks season and before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site.

The Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- a) The timing and duration of earthworks;
- b) The amount of overburden to be disposed of during the earthworks season;
- c) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of the earthworks planned for the season;
- d) Detailed maps/plans showing the location and extent of access roads to be constructed in the upcoming season, the location of stockpiles and any additional vegetation to be removed;
- e) Construction methods to be employed when undertaking the works including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal; and
- f) A list of experienced person(s) who will ensure the permit conditions and OBDA MP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the OBDA MP is satisfactory.

The consent holder shall operate the Overburden Disposal Area in accordance with the certified OBDA MP.

Any updates to the OBDA MP shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made. Any changes to the OBDA MP must be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

⁵ Condition amended under s.127 of the Act on 12/6/2019

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

11. The consent holder shall submit a final **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)** to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, at least **20 working days prior to each earthworks season** and before overburden disposal is due to commence on the site.

The ESCP shall include details of the following:

- a) Plans, to an appropriate scale of all erosion and sediment control measures for each site including sediment retention pond designs and locations, and discharge points and receiving environments including inlet and outlet details);
- b) Catchment boundaries for all sediment controls;
- c) Location of the works, and cut and fill operations;
- d) The location to be used for the disposal of material between earthworks seasons;
- e) Details and specifications of measures to be used onsite to prevent and reduce erosion, including a progressive time scale for the implementation of these.
- f) Construction methods to be employed including timing and duration, especially for construction works and timing of any works associated with overburden disposal;
- g) A programme for managing the exposed areas including progressive stabilisation considerations;
- h) A template for monthly monitoring and maintenance schedules for all erosion and sediment controls; and
- i) Experienced person(s) who will ensure the permit conditions and ESCP are adhered to, and emergency contact phone number(s) for those persons.

The ESCP shall be developed in accordance with the Sediment Control Plan (SCP) submitted to the Wellington Regional Council on 28 August 2017 (Appendix 10).

No work shall commence on each earthworks season and no overburden disposal may commence on the site until the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council has confirmed in writing that the ESCP is satisfactory.

Any updates to the ESCP shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made. Any changes to the ESCP must be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

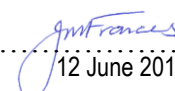
Erosion and sediment control

12. This permit shall be exercised in accordance with the certified Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and the Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP). This obligation shall cease to apply in respect of any particular site or area once that site is stabilised.

Note: For the purposes of conditions 12, 24 and 25, "stabilised" in relation to any site or area means an area inherently resistant to erosion such as rock, or rendered resistant by the application of aggregate, geotextile, vegetation or mulch. Where seeding or grassing is used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is considered stabilised once, on reasonable visual inspection by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, an 80% vegetative cover has been established.

13. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed operated and maintained in general accordance with the following:

- Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region dated September 2002;


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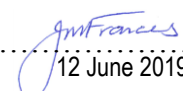
- Sediment Control Management Plan (SCMP) contained within the WGN070237 application documents and the further information received 13 June 2008 and 18 December 2008 as well as the consent application for WGN180050 lodged on 28 August 2017 including the Sediment Control Plan (SCP) (Appendix 10);
- The relevant Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP); and
- The relevant Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP).

Except as circumstances warrant, and as first specifically agreed to in writing with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

14. The consent holder shall ensure that all sediment-laden runoff from the site is treated by the erosion and sediment control measures set out in condition 12 of this permit.
15. The consent holder shall construct perimeter bunds around topsoil stockpiles to collect sediment laden runoff. Any sediment laden runoff collected shall be treated by the erosion and sediment control measures set out in condition 12 of this permit.
16. The consent holder shall take all practicable steps to prevent silt run-off and minimise sedimentation and increased turbidity of the watercourses (both ephemeral and permanently flowing) during the topsoil stripping and access road construction works including:
 - a) Completing all works in the minimum time practicable;
 - b) Ensuring stream beds are dry or the streams are in low flows prior to the placement and removal of any fill material in the stream bed;
 - c) Separating construction activities and vehicle movements from the flowing water; and
 - d) Minimising the area of disturbance at all times.

Erosion and sediment control reporting requirements

17. Prior to bulk earthworks commencing, the consent holder shall provide to Wellington Regional Council a certificate signed by an appropriately qualified and experienced person to certify that the erosion and sediment controls have been constructed in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP), as specified in condition 12 of this permit and Greater Wellington's Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines.
18. The consent holder shall ensure that the site is audited by an appropriately qualified person every month during the earthworks season to ensure that the erosion and sediment control methods are being maintained in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and Overburden Disposal Area Management Plan (OBDA MP). The monthly audits shall include the following information:
 - Date;
 - Name of auditor;
 - Site conditions;
 - Sediment Management (identification of areas of potential sediment generation and review of sediment suppression activities);
 - Runoff control (check of diversion channels and decanting earth bund);
 - Condition of sediment control measures, including clearwater diversion drains and decanting earth bund;
 - Maintenance required; and
 - General comments.
19. The results of the monthly audits as required by condition 18 of this permit shall be forwarded to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council no later than five working days after the last day of the calendar month in which the audit was undertaken.


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General erosion and sediment control conditions

20. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be well maintained so that they operate efficiently and to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
21. Temporary stockpiles of soil shall not be placed adjacent to any watercourse or in any location where efficient treatment of sediment-laden runoff is impeded.
22. The consent holder shall line the clean water diversion drains with geo-textile material, aggregate or other material that is to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
23. The Site Rehabilitation Plan certified by Hutt City Council in accordance with Land Use consent RM170221 shall be provided to the Manager, Environmental Regulation of Greater Wellington Council within one week of its certification by the Team Leader, Resource Consents, Hutt City Council.

This consent must be exercised in accordance with the Site Rehabilitation Plan.

Decommissioning of sediment controls

24. No erosion and sediment controls are to be removed unless that removal is to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council and the relevant site or area is stabilised.

For the purposes of this condition, "stabilised" has the same definition as set out in condition 12 of this permit.

Sediment discharge monitoring

25. The consent holder shall ensure that a suitably trained person collects representative water samples from the unnamed tributary of the Hutt River at a point 20 metres downstream and 5 meters upstream of the discharge from Gully 2 and Gully 3 SW, and from the outlet of the drainage from Gully 1 and Gully 3 SE. This monitoring requirement shall apply: (a) to the extent that there is active earthwork areas in the catchments for the four monitoring points mentioned above; and (b) on each working day within 4 hours of recording 15mm of rainfall in the preceding 24 hours. (An active earthworks area is an area within the subject site where earthworks have been commenced, and earthworks have not been stabilised as defined in condition 12 above).

The consent holder shall provide the contact details of the person who will be undertaking the sampling to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, and advise same within 7 days of any change.

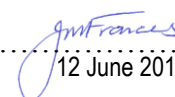
The samples shall be analysed for:

- a) Suspended solids (g/m³);
- b) Turbidity (NTU);
- c) pH;

All samples will be analysed within two days of collection, and in accordance with the latest edition of "The standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" APHA, AWWA, WPCE, or such other standards as may be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

The results of sampling shall be forwarded to the Wellington Regional Council within a week of the samples results being received by the consent holder.

26. At the sampling locations outlined in condition 25 (unless otherwise excluded below), the contaminant, either by itself or in combination with other contaminants arising from the works authorised by this permit, shall not cause any of the following effects:
 - a) An increase in the median turbidity measured over an earthworks season of greater than 33%, compared to the turbidity upstream of the discharge points, as measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) (excluding Gully 1 and 3 SE);


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- b) An increase in the median suspended solids measured over an earthworks season of greater than 33%, compared to the suspended solids upstream of the discharge, as measured in g/m³ (excluding Gully 1 and 3 SE);
- c) The pH to be outside of the range of 6.5 and 8.5;
- d) The production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
- e) Any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
- f) Any emission of objectionable odour;
- g) The rendering of freshwater unsuitable for consumption by farm animals; and
- h) Any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

At the end of each earthworks season, the consent holder shall submit an analysis of the results from the monitoring above.

Public complaints

27. The consent holder shall maintain a permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects from or related to the exercise of this permit. This record shall include the following, where practicable:
- a) the name and address of the complainant, if supplied;
 - b) date, time and details of the alleged event;
 - c) weather conditions at the time of the alleged event;
 - d) investigations undertaken by the consent holder in regards to the complaint and any measures adopted to remedy the effects of the incident/complaint; and
 - e) measures put in place to prevent occurrence of a similar incident.

The consent holder shall notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, of any complaints received, which relate to the exercise of this permit, within 24 hours of being received.

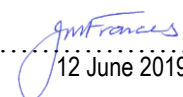
The complaints record shall be made available to an enforcement officer of the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Incident notification

28. The consent holder shall keep a permanent record of any incident(s) related to this permit that results, or could result, in an adverse effect on the environment beyond the boundary of the consent holder's site. The consent holder shall make the incident register available to enforcement officers of the Wellington Regional Council, on request.

The consent holder shall notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, of any such incident within 24 hours of the incident being brought to the attention of the consent holder or the next working day.

The consent holder shall forward an incident report to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council within seven (7) working days of the incident occurring, unless otherwise agreed with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council. The report shall describe reasons for the incident, measures taken to mitigate the incident, and measures to prevent recurrence.


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29. The consent holder shall immediately notify the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council if any contaminants (including sediment) are released from the site and enter the permanently flowing unnamed tributary due to any of the following:
- Discharges from unstabilised areas that are not treated by sediment control measures as specified under condition 12 of this permit;
 - failure of any sediment retention ponding area or clean water diversion structure, perimeter controls or other erosion and sediment control measures; and
 - any other incident related to this permit which either directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause adverse ecological effects on the unnamed tributary of the Hutt River.

Iwi

30. If koiwi, taonga, waahi tapu or other archaeological material is discovered in any area during the works, work shall immediately cease and the consent holder shall notify Greater Wellington Regional Council, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. and Heritage New Zealand as soon as possible but within twenty-four hours. If human remains are found, the New Zealand Police shall also be contacted. The consent holder shall allow the above parties to inspect the site and in consultation with them, identify what needs to occur before work can resume.

Notification must be emailed to;

- Greater Wellington Regional Council, notifications@gw.govt.nz
- Heritage New Zealand, information@heritage.org.nz
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, taiao@portnicholson.org.nz
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, resourcemanagement@ngatittoa.iwi.nz

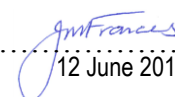
Heritage New Zealand must also be contacted by phone on 04 472 4341 (National Office).

No works may resume on site until the consent holder has received written notification that consultation with the parties identified above has been undertaken to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Note: Evidence of archaeological material may include burnt stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps, shell, bone, old building foundations, artefacts and human burials.

Review conditions

31. The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions hereof by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth anniversary of the granting of this permit for either of the following purposes:
- To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of this permit, and which are appropriate to deal with at a later stage;
 - To review the adequacy of any plans and/or monitoring requirements prepared for this permit so as to incorporate into the permit any modification which may become necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this permit;
 - To alter the monitoring requirements or impose limits on the discharge of contaminants in light of the results obtained from previous monitoring; or
 - To enable consistency with the Regional Plans and/or with National Environmental Standards.


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32. The Wellington Regional Council shall be entitled to recover from the consent holder the costs of the conduct of any review, calculated in accordance with and limited to that council's scale of charges in-force and applicable at that time, pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Note: Additional resource consents from your local council may be required to undertake this proposal. We advise you to contact the Hutt City Council prior to commencing works.

Appendix B - Site Layout Plans

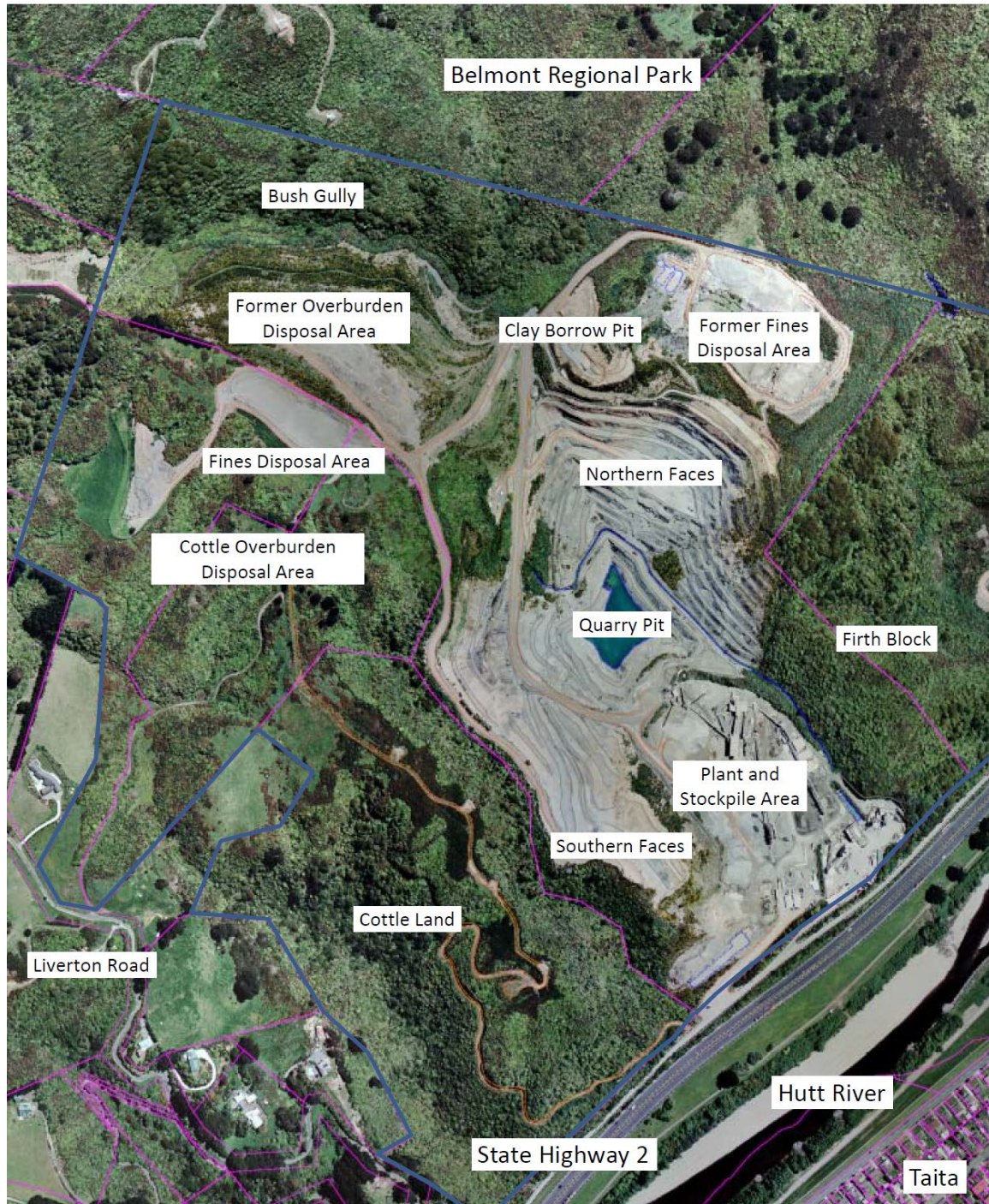


Figure 2: Site features and location

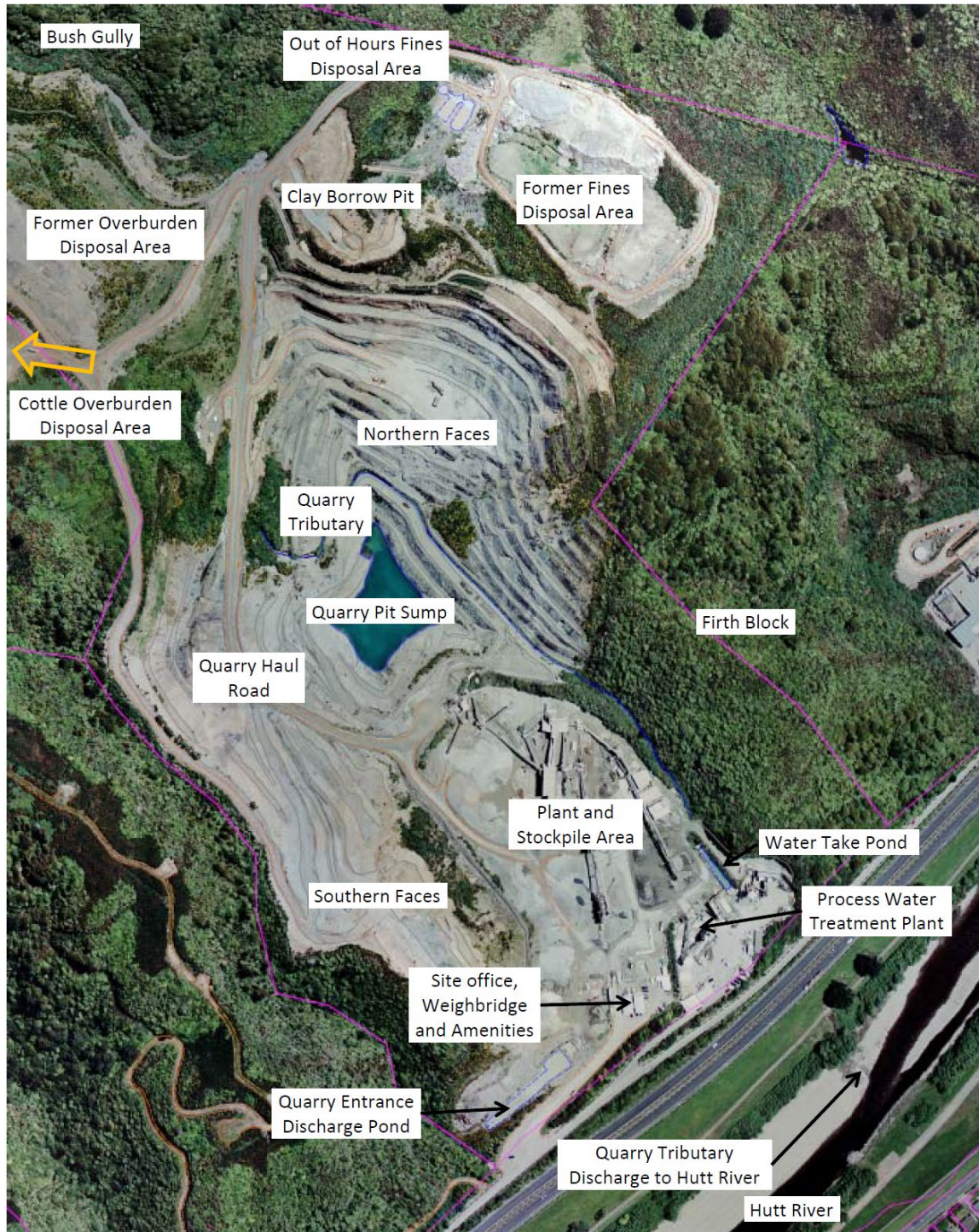


Figure 3: Quarry Operational Area Site Features Location Plan



Figure 4: Existing Quarry Operational Area Water Management Features

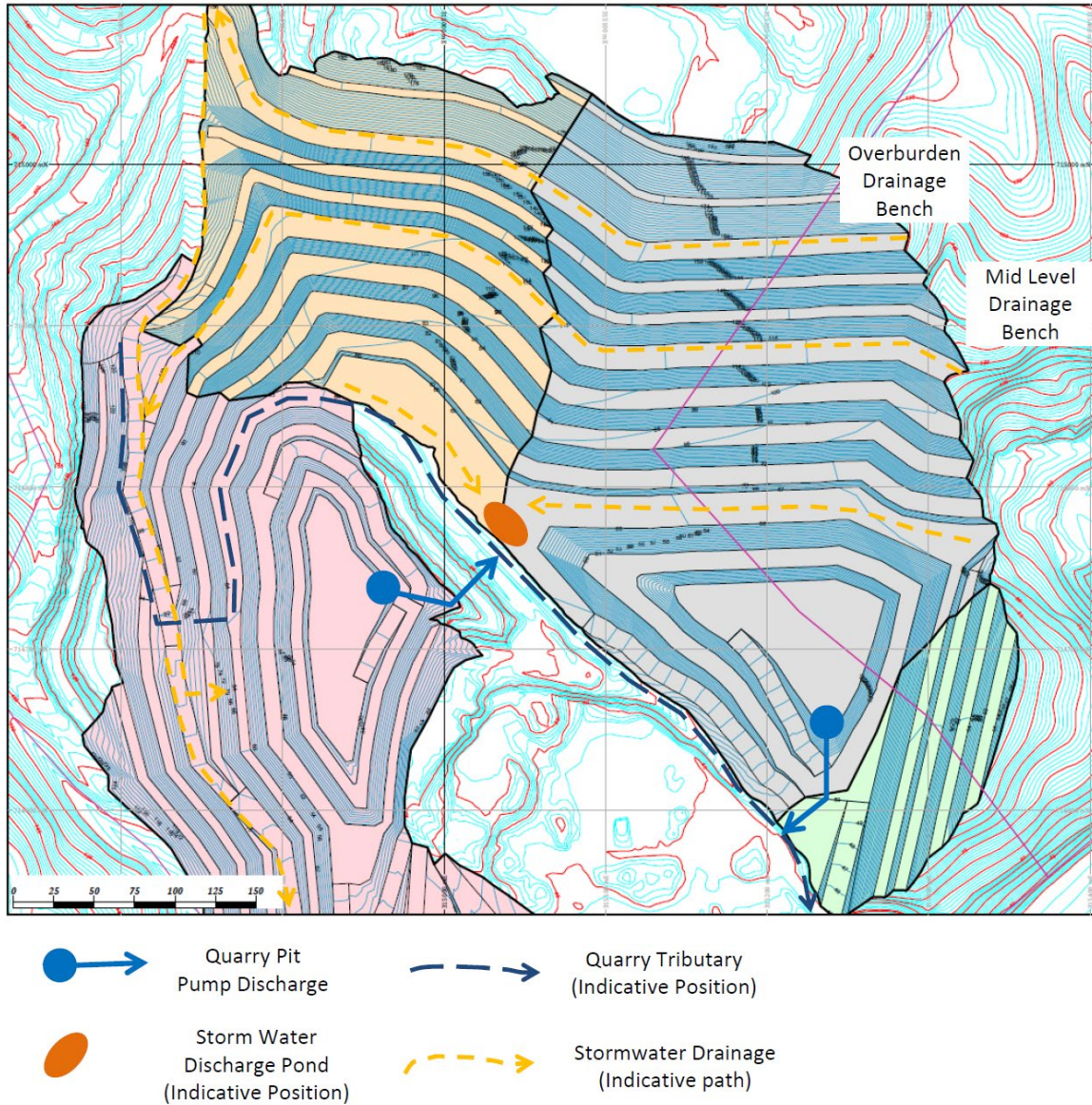


Figure 5: 5 Year Quarry Development

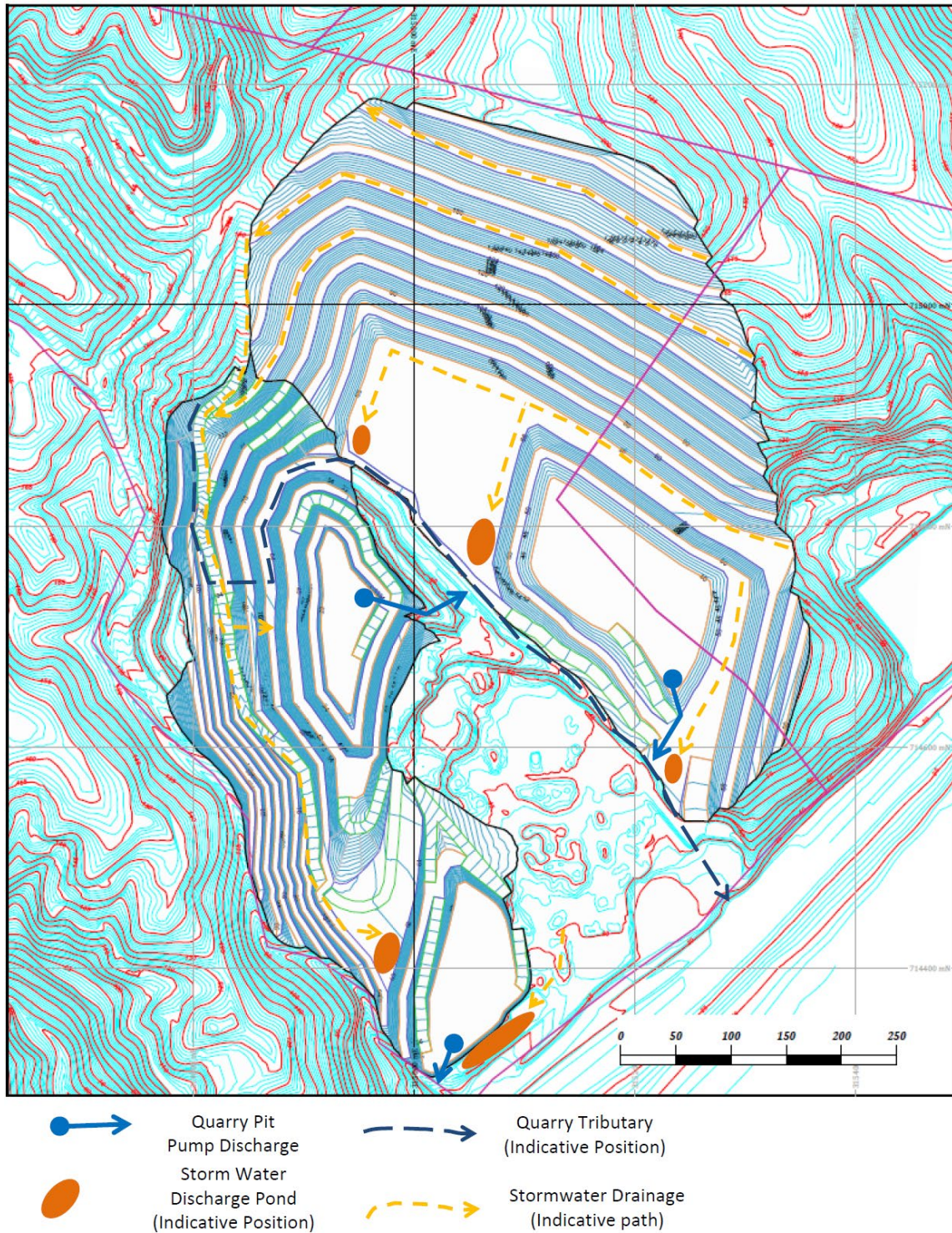


Figure 6: Medium term quarry development

Appendix C – Rainfall spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Belmont Quarry Rainfall						
2							
3		Reading 1		Reading 2			
4	Date	Time	Vol (mm)	Time	Vol (mm)		
29	16/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
30	17/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
31	18/04/2015	0800	5.2	1400	0		
32	19/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
33	20/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
34	21/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
35	22/04/2015	0800	3.6	1400	0		
36	23/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
37	24/04/2015	0800	0.2	1400	0		
38	25/04/2015	0800	0.4	1400	0		
39	26/04/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
40	27/04/2015	0800	0	1400	7.6		
41	28/04/2015	0800	41	1400	4		
42	29/04/2015	0800	0.2	1400	0.2		
43	30/04/2015	0800	3.8	1400	0		
44	1/05/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
45	2/05/2015	0800	0.2	1400	0		
46	3/05/2015	0800	0	1400	0		
47	4/05/2015	0800	0				
48	5/05/2015						
49	6/05/2015						
50	7/05/2015						
51	8/05/2015						
52	9/05/2015						
53	10/05/2015						
54	11/05/2015						

[illegible]

[illegible]

3 Noise Management Plan

3.1 Introduction

This Noise Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the City of Lower Hutt District Plan's Extraction Activity Area provisions and forms part of the overall Quarry Management Plan.

It records all management, monitoring and operational procedures necessary to comply with the District Plan's rules.

A copy of this management plan shall be kept on site and will be available for use by site personnel at all times.

3.2 Planning requirements

The following outlines the permitted activities standards relevant to the Belmont Quarry Extraction Activity Area zone.

Hutt City District Plan – Extraction Activity Area

All activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere within a residential or rural activity area. [Appendix Noise 2](#) identifies the locations

-

Location Reference	Location Description	Performance Standards	Times
37	SH No.58	Maximum 70dBA	6.00am - 10.00pm
		Maximum 45dBA	10.00pm - 6.00am
38	SH No.2	Maximum 70dBA	6.00am - 10.00pm
		Maximum 45dBA	10.00pm - 6.00am

14C 2.1

Permitted Activity - Conditions

In All Activity Areas

- a. *These rules are without prejudice to the powers of [Council](#) pursuant to the Act.*
- b. *These rules are without prejudice to the powers of any Medical Officer of Health pursuant to the Health Act 1956.*
- c. *The noise levels shall be measured in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound", and assessed in accordance with NZS 6802:1991 "Assessment of Environmental Sound". The noise level is the L10 descriptor, as defined in NZS 6801:1991.*
- d. *The lower levels shall apply between the commencement of the lower level on a Saturday evening and Monday morning, and Public Holidays, unless otherwise specified.*
- e. *The maximum sound level shall not exceed Lmax75dBA during the hours 10.00pm - 7.00am, measured anywhere within a residential activity area.*
- f. *All [construction](#), demolition, and maintenance work shall comply with NZS 6803P "Measurement and Assessment of Noise from [Construction](#), Maintenance and Demolition Work".*
- g. *Sirens being used in response to an emergency (and routine testing and maintenance) are exempt from the Permitted Activity Condition standards.*

3.3 Noise Management Plan

The methods set out below will be applied to ensure that noise from construction and day to day operations of the Belmont Quarry complies with the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.

This plan also sets out the framework for applying the Best Practicable Option (BPO) to ensure the emission of noise from the site does not exceed a reasonable level in accordance with Section 16 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

The best practicable option is defined as follows:

The best method for preventing or minimizing the adverse effects on the environment having regard to, among other things, to

- (a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and*
- (b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and*
- (c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.*

This Noise Management Plan will be reviewed if any significantly new or altered activities are introduced or construction activities are changed in such a manner as to increase the potential for increased noise emission received at the notional boundaries of the dwellings in the area.

3.4 Construction equipment

The following items of equipment have been identified as the significant noise sources at Belmont Quarry.

- Excavators
- Bulldozers
- Dump trucks
- Compactors
- Water Carts

3.5 Noise mitigation measures

The following noise mitigation measures will be adopted. The measures have been split into two groups – standard good practice and activity specific.

This will ensure that noise limits are not exceeded due to poorly maintained equipment, or machinery which has not been envisaged, and ensure that noise emissions from construction work are kept to a reasonable minimum level. Such measures will be included as an integral part of any contract or subcontract let for construction work.

Good Practice

- (a) All construction equipment will be selected taking into consideration the sound power level of the equipment and the need to comply with the specified noise limits.
- (b) All noise generating equipment will be maintained to a high standard at all times. Any defects will be repaired as soon as practicable, this will include damaged pipes, mufflers, etc or equipment that is assessed as being potentially noisy.
- (c) Alternative reversing alarms to the standard high pitched “pip” will be used. This will include the broadband “swish” alternative.
- (d) Operators of noisy machinery will be instructed and trained in noise minimisation techniques. Excessive engine revving, excess use of horns or other audible devices will not be tolerated.
- (e) Where practicable, noisy operations will be carried out at times when noise effects to residents in the vicinity are minimised.
- (f) Works activities will generally be undertaken between the hours of 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday excluding public holidays.

Activity Specific

- (g) Where practicable alternative quieter equipment will be used. This is an activity specific consideration as there will be other factors apart from noise that will determine what sort of equipment can be used to carry out the work.
- (h) Noisy equipment will be generally excluded where practicable from areas that are particularly sensitive to noise emissions.

3.6 Staff training

All staff (including contractors and sub contractors) will be made aware of this Management Plan through the site induction process, and pre-commencement and construction meetings. Compliance with the plan will become part of all contracts and any non conformance will be dealt with as a serious matter. As part of staff training, special attention will be given to the following:

- Proper selection, use and maintenance of tools, machinery, and related noise control devices
- Positioning of machinery on site
- Avoidance of unnecessary noise
- Procedures for receiving, referral and investigation of complaints

The following operator requirements will be incorporated into standard operating procedures:

- Do not accelerate, brake or rev vehicles unnecessarily
- Do not use horns unnecessarily
- Adhere to road speed limits at all times
- Where practicable communication is over the radio/phone – no shouting or swearing
- All radios and amplified music in the cabs of vehicles to be turned off prior to the doors being opened
- Ensure trucks are maintained to minimise exhaust smoke and odour, and are fitted with appropriate noise suppression controls and any defects are acted upon immediately.

All staff will be made aware that noise can also create major disturbance to our neighbours and that the affect of noise on neighbours should be considered when undertaking any major works. The names of drivers or operators not complying with the requirements of this plan will be recorded by the Belmont Quarry Manager and their employer notified. A record of staff training will be retained on site.

3.7 Complaints

All complaints received will be dealt with in a prompt and professional manner. When a complaint is received the following information will be recorded.

- Name of the Complainant
- Date and Time of the Complaint
- Nature of the Complaint
- Contact Telephone number for follow up

Any complaints received will be immediately reported to the Belmont Quarry Manager.

Once the complaint has been logged, immediate steps will be taken to investigate the noise source(s). Following the investigation, if the noise source(s) is assessed as complying with the relevant noise level criteria, then no action will be required although regard will be had to ensuring BPO is being achieved. However, if the assessment deems non-compliance with the relevant noise level criteria, steps will immediately be taken to reduce noise from the activity.

Following this the Belmont Quarry Manager will be responsible for contacting the complainant within one day of the complaint being received to explain how the matter has been or is being dealt with.

A log of noise complaints will be kept by the Belmont Quarry Manager and documented in the online system “RADAR”. This log is available for inspection by Hutt City Council officers during normal working hours.

3.8 Neighbourhood liaison

Belmont Quarry is committed to maintaining a proactive and transparent relationship with its neighbouring community, especially in managing the impacts of quarry activities. The following communication and liaison practices are in place to ensure that nearby residents are informed of operations, changes, and potential disruptions:

3.8.1 Proactive communication with the community

Belmont Quarry actively engages with its neighbours prior to commencing any large-scale or potentially disruptive works. Communication methods include:

- Letter drops to inform households of upcoming activities and potential impacts.
- Door knocks for direct, personalised contact where necessary.
- Phone calls and emails to ensure timely updates and responsiveness to any concerns.

In addition to these methods, specific details about operations, upcoming works, and potential disturbances are communicated directly to affected properties, ensuring that residents have ample time to prepare or raise concerns.

3.8.2 Transition to individualised engagement

Historically, a Community Liaison Group was in place to facilitate broader engagement with the local community. However, due to reduced attendance, declining relevance, and limitations during the Covid-19 period, Belmont Quarry has transitioned to a more targeted, property-specific communication approach. This shift ensures that information is directed towards those most impacted by quarry operations, allowing for more meaningful dialogue and response to individual concerns.

3.8.3 Online communication

The quarry maintains an active presence on the Winstone Aggregates website, where a dedicated section provides updates, operational information, and contact details for the Belmont Quarry. This online resource ensures that residents and stakeholders have easy access to relevant information and are able to reach out to the quarry management with concerns or questions.

Website link: [Belmont Quarry - Winstone Aggregates](#)

3.8.4 Complaints management and response

Belmont Quarry has established a formal process for receiving, investigating, and responding to complaints related to noise, dust, and other operational impacts. All complaints received are logged and investigated promptly, and the Belmont Quarry Manager will respond to the complainant within 24 hours to provide an

update on the investigation and any corrective measures taken. These will be documented in the online system “RADAR”.

In alignment with the **Noise Management Plan** and **Dust Management Plan**, complaints are handled with the utmost professionalism, ensuring compliance with district plan rules and adopting Best Practicable Option (BPO) measures. This includes investigating the source of any non-compliant activities and taking immediate steps to address issues where necessary.

3.8.5 Environmental responsibility and reporting

In addition to neighbourhood liaison, Belmont Quarry remains committed to environmental stewardship. As part of its **Dust Management Plan** and **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**, the site ensures that operations do not result in adverse environmental effects beyond the site boundaries. Should an environmental incident or non-compliant discharge occur, nearby residents and regulatory authorities are informed as part of the site’s broader environmental management and reporting responsibilities.

3.8.6 Continuous improvement and review

As with all aspects of the Belmont Quarry Management Plan, the Neighbourhood Liaison approach will be reviewed and updated regularly in consultation with community feedback. By maintaining open lines of communication and responding proactively to both operational and environmental issues, Belmont Quarry aims to be a responsible neighbour, minimising impacts on the surrounding community while ensuring safe and compliant quarry operations.

4 Dust management plan

4.1 Introduction

This Dust Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the City of Lower Hutt District Plan's Extraction Activity Area provisions and the requirements of the Wellington Regional Air Quality Management Plan. It forms part of the overall Quarry Management Plan.

It records all management, monitoring and operational procedures necessary to comply with the District and Regional Plan rules.

A copy of this management plan shall be kept on site and will be available for use by site personnel at all times.

4.2 Planning requirements

Hutt City District Plan – Extraction Activity Area

6D 2.1.1

Permitted Activity Conditions

- a. Maximum Height of Buildings and Structures:
24.0m - On any part of the area where the ground level is RL 45m or lower at the time of installation or construction of the structure.
12.0m - On any part of the area where the ground level is greater than RL 45m at the time of installation or construction of the structure.
For the purpose of this Rule, RL = MSL, 1949 Geodetic Datum.
- b. Dust:
All outside areas shall be sealed, surfaced, or managed appropriately so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.
All use, handling and storage of goods, raw materials and waste materials shall be undertaken in such a manner so as to prevent adverse effects from dust so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

GWRC Natural Resource Plan (NRP)

•Dust Management: Complies with Rule R27 “Handling of bulk solid materials” as standard dust suppression measures are in place and as such is a permitted activity.

Rule R27: Handling of bulk solid materials – permitted activity

The discharge of contaminants into air from the handling of bulk solid materials

including from the activities of quarrying, mining, cleanfilling, blasting, extraction, crushing, screening, processing, stockpiling, handling, conveying, sorting, and storage is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) for the **Commercial Port Area** shown on Map 51 and Map 52 any discharge into air shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **Commercial Port Area** on Map 51 and Map 52, and
- (b) for all other areas, the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**.

4.3 General responsibilities

Winstone Aggregates

The Belmont Quarry Manager is responsible for and manages all site operations including those undertaken in the Cottle OBDA. (Note - a separate Management Plan is in place for the Cottle Land, which is located outside of the Extraction Activity Area zone.

Winstone Aggregates has a responsibility to implement and to abide by this Management Plan.

This responsibility includes ensuring that all contractors operating on site are familiar with the requirements of these documents and are undertaking their activities in accordance with the requirements.

Winstone Aggregates Staff

Every Winstone Aggregates employee has a duty to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse environmental effect arising from an activity carried out by them or on their behalf.

Every Winstone Aggregates employee has a duty to adopt the best practicable option to ensure that dust emissions remain within permitted levels.

Contractors

Every contractor has a duty to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse environmental effect arising from an activity carried out by them or on their behalf.

Every contractor has a duty to adopt the best practicable option to ensure that dust emissions remain within permitted levels.

4.4 Training

The success of this Dust Management Plan depends on appropriate actions by site personnel in day to day operations at Belmont Quarry. Training will be provided to staff and contractors during site inductions and regular environmental meetings will provide a forum to discuss:

- on site practices relating to minimising dust emissions
- procedures for reporting and dealing with dust emissions as they arise.

Winstone personnel and all contractors operating on site will be made aware of all potential adverse effects of dust emissions and shall be proactive in identifying actual and potential dust sources.

Job descriptions and annual training reviews will identify individual staff training requirements in aspects of the dust control. The Quarry Manager will oversee training, and ensure that it is appropriate. A record of staff training will be maintained on site.

The Quarry Manager will ensure that any training provided by any earthmoving contractors to their staff also meets the requirements with respect to dust control.

4.5 Dust mitigation measures

Dust from disturbed or unpaved surfaces such as haul roads and the overburden disposal area can be thrown into the air by wind or vehicle movements. Dust pick-up by wind is usually only significant at wind speeds above 5 metres per second (18kph), but vehicle re-entrainment can occur under any conditions.

In order to minimise dust emissions at Belmont Quarry the following mitigation measures will be used: Water Cart

Spraying the surface of the ground with water is readily available and highly effective method of suppressing dust.

Water carts on site will provide onsite control of fugitive dust on haul roads and disturbed surfaces on an as-required basis. The frequency of watering depends on several factors; including weather, soil type, and construction traffic. Water should be applied at a rate so that the soil surface is wet, but not saturated or muddy.

Where practicable, the water cart will start prior to works commencing to ensure that the water gets a chance to soak into the road. The water cart will then continue to operate periodically throughout the day.

Truck Spillage

Dust emissions may be caused by the spillage of material from a trucks traveling along the Belmont Quarry haul roads. Spilled material could further act as a source of dust emission if it is crushed by traffic movements.

Spillage from trucks will be minimised by not overloading or otherwise incorrectly loading trucks. Any spill material will be promptly cleaned up.

Vehicle Exhausts

All vehicles will be regularly maintained to ensure minimum emissions. Earthmoving equipment will not have downward facing exhausts as these may act to raise dust in dry conditions.

Speed Limit

Vehicles traveling over paved or unpaved surfaces tend to pulverize any surface particles and other debris. Particles are lifted and dropped from the rolling wheels, and the road surface is exposed to strong air currents due to turbulent shear between the wheels and the surface. Dust particles are also sucked into the turbulent wake created behind moving vehicles.

Dust emissions due to moving vehicles will be minimised by restricting speed so that dust does not rise above the wheel height of trucks and machinery accessing and using the site and/or visible dust travelling for more than 25 metres within the site.

- **The site speed limit is 25km on the haulroad**
- **The site speed limit is 20 km/h in the yard**

Following Distances

All drivers will be advised to maintain a good following distance between vehicles when using the haulroads to minimise the potential for cumulative dust emissions arising from closely traveling vehicles.

Haul Road Maintenance

Haul roads will be regularly graded to maintain an even surface with potholes and bumps smoothed over as soon as is reasonably practical. Daily inspections of the haulroads will be undertaken to identify any surface deterioration that may result in increased dust generation. Site personnel will be encouraged to immediately report any deterioration of the haul road surface.

4.6 Key dust mitigation responsibilities

Key responsibilities for Dust Mitigation are as follows:

- inspection of works for visible dust emissions
- inspection of haul roads
- use of water cart
- limits on exposed areas
- limits on vegetation clearance
- cessation of work
- temporary cover requirements.

The Belmont Quarry Manager will be responsible for implementing these key dust mitigation responsibilities and making day-to-day decisions. The Belmont Quarry Manager may delegate some or all of these responsibilities to his deputy or site foreman, or to the earthworks contractor. Any such delegation will be documented and recorded. Records will be available at the Belmont Quarry site office.

4.7 Incidents

A permanent record of any incidents that results, or could result, in an adverse effect on the environment beyond the boundary of the Belmont Quarry will be maintained. This incident register will be made available to the Wellington Regional Council and / or Hutt City Council, on request.

The Wellington Regional Council and Hutt City Council will be notified of any such incident within 24 hours of the incident being brought to the attention of Winstone Aggregates (or the next working day should this occur on a weekend or public holiday).

An incident report will be forwarded to the Wellington Regional Council and Hutt City Council within seven working days of the incident occurring (unless otherwise agreed with the Wellington Regional Council and Hutt City Council). The report will describe reasons for the incident, measures taken to mitigate the incident, and measures to prevent recurrence.

4.8 Public complaints

Following Complaints

Once a complaint is received it will be promptly investigated and if found to be valid, appropriate measures will be put in place with the objective of avoiding a reoccurrence of the complaint.

A template to investigate dust complaints is attached to this plan as Appendix D – Dust Complaint Template.

A permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects from or related to the exercise of this permit will be maintained.

This record will include the following, where practicable:

- the name and address of the complainant, if supplied;
- date, time and details of the alleged event;
- weather conditions at the time of the alleged event;
- investigations undertaken by the permit holder in regards to the complaint and any measures adopted to remedy the effects of the incident/complaint; and
- measures put in place to prevent occurrence of a similar incident.

The Wellington Regional Council and Hutt City Council will be notified of any complaints received, which relate to the exercise of this permit, within 24 hours of being received.

The complaints record will be made available to the officers of the Wellington Regional Council and Hutt City Council on request.

Appendix D – Dust Complaint Template

Dust Complaint Investigation Form

These are modified from complaint forms courtesy of Greater Wellington Regional Council and Environment Canterbury.

DUST COMPLAINT & ASSESSMENT FORM

PART A: Complaint Details

Date:	Time:	Complaint Received By:
Name:		Address:
Contact phone numbers:		Possible source:
Anonymous: Y/N		Is dust occurring now?

Complaint details (include impacts/effects experienced by complainant):

PART B: Complainant Location Assessment

Date:	Time:	Assessors Name:
Person spoken to at complaint location:		Reason for investigation: COMPLAINT/PROACTIVE

Complaint details (include impacts/effects experienced by complainant):

INITIAL IMPRESSIONS:	Type of dust
Time of the initial impression:	
Any visible dust deposits: Y/N	Plume width (if known):

VISIBLE DUST DEPOSITS	
Describe approximate quantities and extent	
When was surface last cleaned?	Frequency of cleaning:

Describe the appearance of the deposits:		Weather Data (see over) <table><tr><td>Wind direction:</td></tr><tr><td>Wind velocity:</td></tr><tr><td>Cloud cover:</td></tr><tr><td>Temperature:</td></tr><tr><td>Rainfall in past 24 hrs:</td></tr></table>	Wind direction:	Wind velocity:	Cloud cover:	Temperature:	Rainfall in past 24 hrs:
Wind direction:							
Wind velocity:							
Cloud cover:							
Temperature:							
Rainfall in past 24 hrs:							
Colour	Any odour						
Shape	Water soluble						
Size	Other						
Crystalline or powdery							
Hard, soft							

Photos Taken: Y/N	Samples taken Y/N
Diagram/description of where photos were taken.	

Diagram/description of where samples were taken:	Sample collection: Use a small paintbrush (clean) to sweep samples of the dust onto a sheet of paper and then into a clean plastic bag. At least half a teaspoonful will be required for analysis. Lesser amounts may be collected on strips of clear cello tape, which should then be stuck onto sheets of clear plastic to preserve the samples. Label all samples and record date, time, location, etc on a separate sheet of paper if required.
--	---

Based on your assessment on this occasion, which of the following applies:

☐	I did not find any dust
☐	I did find dust and consider it would not be objectionable at any location for any duration or frequency
☐	I did find dust and consider it would be objectionable if it became continuous
☐	I did find dust and consider it would be objectionable if it occurred on a regular or frequent basis
☐	I did detect dust and consider it to be objectionable even in periods of short duration.

FINAL CHECKLIST

☐	Upwind assessment completed. Record details below. If not, detail reason: _____
☐	Aerial photo/sketch showing location of assessment and upwind assessment attached
☐	Are there potential witness statements to obtain YES/NO

REMARKS

PART C: Off-site dust and 360° assessment

Assess the dust upwind of the suspected source and if possible conduct a 360° sweep around the source assessing the odour at different points

OTHER POTENTIAL SOURCES

Check for road works, ploughing, construction activities, burn-offs, unsealed roads, unsealed sites

Time: _____

Site 1:			
Wind direction:	Wind strength:	Wind stability:	GPS Loc:
Visible dust:	Description of dust		
Comment:			
Site 2:			
Wind direction:	Wind strength:	Wind stability:	GPS Loc:
Visible dust:	Description of dust:		
Comment:			
Site 3:			
Wind direction:	Wind strength:	Wind stability:	GPS Loc:
Visible dust:	Description of dust:		
Comment:			

Diagram of Suspected source, dust assessment sites and dust plume:

COMMENTS

PART D: Source On-site Investigation

If source of dust identified, visit site, identify yourself and show warrant. Explain the findings of your investigation to staff.

Date:	Time:	Source Identified:
Staff spoken to::		Position:
Staff contact phone number:		
Current site operations:		
Reason/explanation given for dust		
Other Comments		

Monitoring results/samples/other records

Site Sketch (If Required)

SIGNED BY ASSESSOR _____

DATE: _____

PART E: Dust Reference Sheet

Definitions

Objectionable The term objectionable is the term used in consent conditions and is an ingredient of any subsequent enforcement action. It is a subjective term and is open to interpretation. There is guidance from case law which defines objectionable as: unpleasant or offensive or repugnant; open to objection or undesirable or disapproved of; noxious or dangerous. A test will be applied by the court that the term objectionable will be as it applies to "the minds of a significant cross section of reasonable people in the community". The assessor must bear this test in mind when completing their assessment.

Frequency How often an individual is exposed to dust nuisance events

Intensity As indicated by dust quantity/concentration and the degree of nuisance

Duration The length of the particular dust event

Character How objectionable the dust is, having regard to the nature of the dust

Land Beaufort Wind Scale

B. No.	Description	How to Recognise
0	Calm	Smoke rises straight up
1	Light Air	Smoke drifts
2	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle
3	Gentle Breeze	Flags flap; twigs move all the time
4	Moderate Breeze	Papers blow; small branches move
5	Fresh Breeze	Small trees sway
6	Strong Breeze	Large branches move, wind whistles
7	Near Gale	Whole trees sway

Measuring Temperature

Use descriptions below or obtain local meteorological data, especially temperature from websites such as www.metservice.govt.nz

Cold
Cool
Mild
Warm
Hot

Measuring Cloud Cover

Okta No.	Description	During the day the sun is always shining, so the amount of sunshine reaching the ground depends on the amount and duration of any cloud cover. The amount of cloud cover is usually given in units called oktas. Each okta represents one eighth of the sky covered by cloud.
0	Clear Sky	
1	Sunny	
2	Mostly sunny	
3		
4	Half the sky is covered in cloud	
5		
6	Mostly cloudy	
7	Considerable cloudiness	
8	Overcast	
F	Fog / Mist	

5 Hazardous substances and spill response plan

5.1 Purpose and policy

This Hazardous Substances and Spill Management Plan describes the procedures and management of the storage, and use of hazardous substances utilised at the Belmont site. This includes an inventory of substances and procedures to minimise risk and response plans that will be followed in the case of any emergency that relates to spillage of substances liable to pollute the environment. It forms part of the overall Quarry Management Plan.

5.2 Hazardous Substances (HSNO 1996)

Substance means:

- (a) Any element, defined mixture of elements, compounds, or defined mixture of compounds, either naturally occurring or synthetically, or any mixtures thereof:
- (b) Any isotope, allotrope, isomer, congener, radical, or ion of an elements or compound which has been declared by the Authority, by notice in the Gazette, to be a different substance from that element or compound:
- (c) Any mixtures or combinations of the above:
- (d) Any manufactured article containing, incorporating, or including any hazardous substance with explosive properties:

Hazardous substance means:

A hazardous substance is a defined mixture of elements or compounds either naturally occurring or produced synthetically. Such substances can readily explode, burn, oxidise (accelerate the combustion of other material) or corrode (metals or biological tissue), and/or be toxic to people and ecosystems.

A substance is hazardous if it exceeds the threshold for one or more hazardous properties. Most hazardous substances will have more than one hazardous property, for example petrol is flammable, toxic and eco-toxic.

The hazardous properties are:

- Explosive (Class 1)
- Flammable (Classes 2, 3, 4)
- Oxidising (Class 5)

- Toxic (Class 6)
- Corrosive (Class 8)
- Eco-toxic (Class 9)

5.3 Hazardous substances register

Keeping an accurate inventory of what substances and what volumes of substances are held on site is vital to good hazardous substances management. Substances have been identified and are held in an electronic form, accessed on site, in accordance with HSNO, Health and Safety regulations and internal procedures. These can be supplied if required. Those that have been identified as possible environmental contaminants should they enter surface waterways or groundwater through soil. Due to the potential environmental effects that these substances could cause Winstone Aggregates has chosen to include substances that have not officially been classified as hazardous under the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.

The Site Manager, in consultation with site staff reviews the Hazardous Substances Register either annually or whenever a new hazardous substance has been acquired.

5.4 Hazardous substance storage

5.4.1 Labeling and Packaging

Hazardous substances need to be packaged in containers strong enough to prevent potentially hazardous incidents. Suppliers or sellers of hazardous substances must ensure that it meets the minimum standards of comprehensibility, clarity and durability (generally this will be by way of labels) specified in the Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001 as amended.

For the site managers, the practical effect of packaging is generally limited to repackaging hazardous substances and re-using containers on site as the container the hazardous substances has been supplied in should already meet the packaging requirements (must check that this packaging is not damaged). The person in charge of the place where the hazardous substances are stored

must ensure that the information requirements continue to be met (i.e. Labels stay intact and legible).

Make sure when decanting substances into smaller containers of use in the work area that these containers are of good quality and clearly labelled, so if for example, someone gets a corrosive substance on their hands they know what it is and what to do. Strictly avoid using commonly recognizable bottles such as water and milk bottles for this.

5.4.2 Storage/ Bunding

All hazardous substances such as disinfectants, fuels, oils, detergents, poisons, solvents, alkaline or acidic solutions in greater than domestic quantities are to be stored in a designated bunded areas.

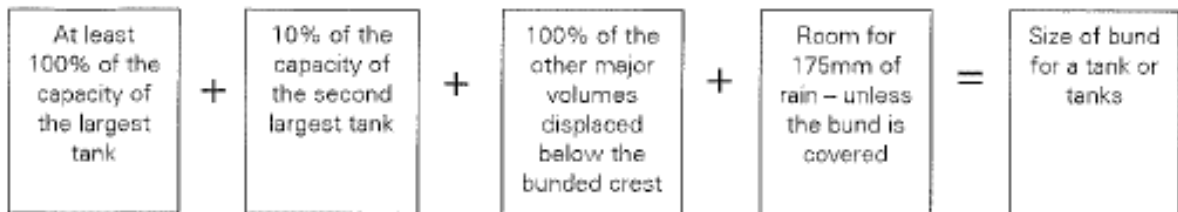
Bunding means containing your containers. Bunds can range from major facilities able to contain all liquids stored in the containers inside them, to low nib walls which stop spills from indoor workspaces escaping into yards. A bund lets you detect and control any small or slow leaks and will contain spills from sudden ruptures of tanks and drums.

Bunds, tanks and pipe work should be regularly inspected for signs of leaks, spills or damage. Any debris or accumulated stormwater that is contaminated should be removed, clean stormwater can be drained. Any defects to the bund walls or lining should be repaired promptly and damage to tanks, containers or pipe work should be dealt with immediately.

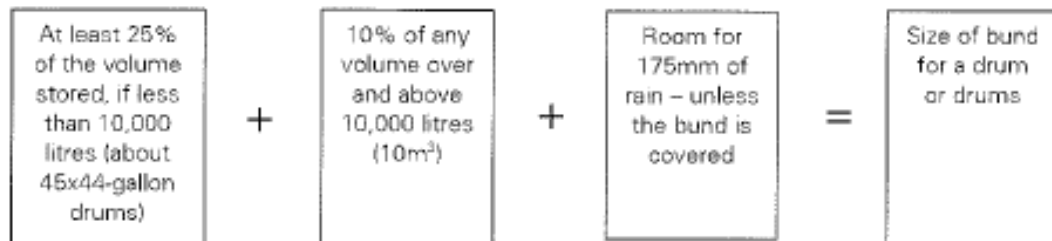
How big should a bund be?

The size of a bund depends on how much is stored in it.

Tanks – a bund around a tank or tanks must be big enough to contain:



Drums – a bund around a drum or drums must be big enough to contain:



Don't forget...

- Remember the pumps, pipes and decanting vessels associated with your bunded containers – the bund should be able to cope with a spill from them.
- Locate loading points within the bund.
- Make sure bund floors and walls and joints on pipework are impervious to and compatible with the material stored.
- Maintain the required minimum separation distances for dangerous goods.
- Store incompatible substances in separate bunds.
- Tanks and drums should be separated from the inner edge of the bund by a distance of half the height of the tank or stack of drums.
- If empty drums are stored, the bund should be sized as if all drums are full – this will benefit you if your operations change, and the future leasers or purchasers of your site.
- Consider having separate or compartmentalised bunds for different materials – this will help you collect spilled material for re-use.

5.4.3 Signage

Signage at a location where hazardous substances are present provides information that is necessary to ensure that people entering the location understand the hazards posed by those substances and take the appropriate

precautions. Also, to facilitate an immediate effective response to incidents, emergency responders need accurate, comprehensive and clear information. Fire fighters, Police and those first at the site of an incident need information that can be readily distinguished and correctly interpreted at a distance. Such personnel are trained to interpret graphical and coded information which is normally provided by signage.

Where a hazardous substance reaches the trigger quantity for signage the site manager will ensure that signs:

- Are located where they will be noticed by persons entering the site where hazardous substances are located (at above the specified trigger quantities) and must;
- Advise that the location contains hazardous substances,
- Describe the hazardous property and nature of the hazard(s) of the substance,
- Describe the precautions needed to safely manage the substance,
- Identify appropriate emergency response agency(s) or personnel and the means of contacting them,
- Provide sufficient information to advise trained personnel and the emergency service provider(s) of the immediate emergency response actions for the hazardous substances present,
- Be easily understood
- Be able to be easily read at a distance under varying conditions.

(Code of Practice: Code of Practice HSNOCOP 2-1)



In addition signs will also be placed onsite to indicate the location of the spill kits.

5.5 Training

It is the site manager's responsibility to ensure that staff members have the appropriate certification to be handling all substances held on site.

Furthermore, it is the site manager's responsibility to ensure that all staff members are trained in the areas identified below and that training undertaken is recorded.

Site Manager:

- All site refuelling procedures;
- All spill procedures;

- Company reporting procedures (Environmental Management Manual);
- Relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 2006;
- Knowledge of all Material Data Sheets for substances stored on site;
- Knowledge of the local natural environment.

Site Supervisor:

- All site refuelling procedures;
- All spill procedures;
- Company reporting procedures (Environmental Management Manual);
- Relevant provisions of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act;
- Knowledge of all Material Data Sheets for substances stored on site.

All Employees:

- All site refuelling procedures;
- All spill procedures;
- Reporting responsibilities identified within this plan;
- Knowledge of Material Data Sheets for all substances dealt with on site.

5.6 Safety

The safety of people overrides all other considerations. In the event of spillage of flammable or explosive hydrocarbons, all sources of ignition must be shut down and the area checked for flammable vapours before deploying machinery in the area.

Operations in conditions that endanger personnel must be suspended until conditions improve.

NO CLEAN UP OF ANY SPILL IS TO COMMENCE UNTIL IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED SAFE TO DO SO

“Safe to do so” means each person must make a judgment based on their training and experience in coping with the situation faced. Personnel involved in a clean-up must be appropriately trained and issued with the appropriate protective clothing and safety equipment. All actions taken by personnel with regard to procedures within this plan shall be in accordance with the company’s Health and Safety policy.

5.7 Potential spill sources and risks

This section identifies scenarios that have the potential to result in a spill of hazardous substances. The design of the spill procedures set out in later sections of this plan has taken into consideration all the different potential spill scenarios. It is not considered necessary to have different spill procedures for each scenario.

This plan excludes scenarios associated with fire hazard as these are covered within the site health and safety procedures.

5.7.1 Diesel and hazardous substance storage including mobile plant:

The following are situations where there is potential for a spill of diesel, oil or lubricant:

- Re-filling, servicing
- Rupture
- Vandalism
- Submersion by flooding
- Equipment malfunction
-

5.8 Preventative measures in place

5.8.1 Bulk diesel storage

- Fuel is supplied by a fuel delivery contractor. The fuel delivery contractor will have a procedure for re-filling the bulk diesel tank. The supplier will have a spill kit, fire extinguisher and first aid kit on the re-fuelling vehicle and delivery

staff will be trained to deal with spills.

- There are emergency telephone numbers on the bulk diesel tank to obtain advice from the supplier if required.
- The bulk diesel tank is bunded and the bund regularly cleaned out to ensure there is capacity to cope with a spill from the tank.
- Inside the tank bund is a matasorb pillow at the drain tap. This is for absorbing any substance apart from water when draining bund of accumulated rainfall when required.
- The bulk diesel tank is positioned so that mobile plant working around the site is unlikely to collide with it and is on site map hand out given to new employee's, contractors and visitors.
- The bulk diesel tank has hazardous substances warning signs on it.
- The bulk diesel tank is locked when not in use so that fuel cannot be dispensed.
- There is a procedure for re-fuelling operations from the bulk diesel tank.
- There is an automatic cut-off on the tank dispenser that prevents over filling.
- Manual stock takes of the bulk diesel tank are made monthly using a dip gauge.
- Fuel volumes used are reconciled monthly against stock take and delivery dockets.
- The fuel supplier carries out an annual check of the bulk diesel tank and dispenser.

5.8.2 Mobile plant

- The plant operator is required to remain in attendance at all times when refuelling.
- Fuel volumes dispensed are logged against individual vehicles.
- All mobile plant is locked overnight.
- The fuel caps on the excavator and loader are locked after refuelling.
- The site is secured overnight by a locked gate.
- There are safe working procedures located within the site operational manual for operating mobile plant close to the water filled excavation. These procedures are intended to minimise the risk of plant slipping or toppling into the excavation.
- Regular preventative maintenance is carried out on all mobile plant to ensure

plant failure is minimised.

- There are weekly checks of all mobile plant, which are signed off by the site manager or his appointee.
- Plant operators are required to inspect their vehicles daily for signs of oil or fuel leaks, and wear and tear of hydraulic hoses, fittings and fixtures.
- Any major equipment failures are reported to the site manager as soon as possible.

5.8.3 Other hazardous substance storage

- All hazardous substances are stored and handled in accordance with the MSD sheets for each substance.
- Gas cylinders are securely stored in the workshop container.
- All hazardous substance storage facilities are locked overnight.
- Catch trays are used during oil changes.
- All spills are contained as soon as possible using the eliminate, isolate and minimise hierarchy. Spill kits and absorbent materials are used to clean up spill and disposed of through the appropriate channels.

5.9 Responsibilities

The following positions with Winstone Aggregates have the responsibilities for putting this plan into action as and when is required, as noted:

All employees

All employees have a duty to:

- Respond initially to a spill by raising the alarm;
- Warn other personnel on site;
- Report to site manager;
- Take action to stop source of spill if practical and safe to do so;
- Take action to contain spill if practical and safe to do so;
- If not practical and safe to taken action then he/she shall stand by in a safe location until instructed to take part in the clean-up exercise if needed.

Site Manager

The site manager, or their assignee, has a duty to:

- Implement all measures and procedures contained within this plan

including but not limited to:

- Take all practical steps to minimise the risk of any spill occurring on site;
- Take all appropriate actions in response to spills that occur;
- Ensure all personnel are appropriately trained in the use and handling of hazardous substances;
- Ensure all personnel are appropriately trained to respond to spills in accordance with this plan;
- Communicate to company management, regulatory authorities and other potentially affected parties if a significant spill does take place.

Environmental Manager

The Environmental Manager has responsibility to:

- Provide appropriate technical guidance and support to the Site Manager to help ensure that all measures and procedures within this plan can be adequately implemented.

Regional Manager

The Regional Manager has the responsibility to:

- Ensure appropriate support and resources are provided to the Site Manager to ensure that all measures and procedures within this plan can be adequately implemented.

General Manager:

The General Manager has the responsibility to:

- Provide all appropriate support and resources to the Regional Manager and the Site Manager to ensure that all measures and procedures within this plan can be adequately implemented.

5.10 Category Of Spills

For the purposes of reporting there are three categories of spills for the site:

- **Minor:** No significant environmental effect

- **Serious:** Significant environmental effect but contained within the site boundary
- **Critical:** Significant environmental effect, outside the site boundary.

Note: For the purposes of this Hazardous Substances and Spill Response Plan, all spills of oil/diesel/lubricant into the excavation area will be treated as serious.

5.11 Spill Response Procedures

The procedures below are intended to cover all spill categories identified in Section 5.10(Category of Spills)

5.11.1 Immediate Response (all spills)

The person who discovers the spill will:

- Make an initial assessment of the spill including:
- What has been spilled
- Approximate volume or size of the spill
- Whether spill has entered the excavation area
- Likely source of the spill and
- Whether the spill is still occurring.

Note: Action is only to be taken if it is considered safe to do so.

The Site Manager or their appointee shall make an assessment of the significance of the spill and its potential for adverse environmental effects as soon as possible. The spill shall be categorised in accordance with Spill Debriefing section of this plan and the appropriate action and reporting taken as set out in the spill response procedures as follows:

5.11.2 Spill Response Procedure for Minor Spills (for example, less than 20 litres onto land)

1. Stop the source of the spill.
- Contain the spill.
2. Mop up spill with sand and/or absorbent material in spill response

- kit and remove contaminated material in secure container.
3. Report details of spill to Site Manager or his appointee as soon as practical.
 - Site Manager or his appointee is to arrange for appropriate removal off site of any contaminated material.

5.11.3 Spill response procedure for spill categories serious and critical

1. If the spill is still occurring, try and locate its source, estimate size and likely volume
2. If spill source located, take immediate steps to limit any further spillage e.g. shutting down pumps, closing valves or taking whatever action is appropriate (as long as it is safe to do so).
3. Inform Site Manager or his appointee as soon as practicable. The Site Manager shall make an assessment of the significance of the spill and its potential for adverse environmental effects as soon as possible.
4. If spill is onto land, contain spill and mop up spill with sand and/or absorbent material from spill response kit and remove contaminated material in secure container.
5. If spill is lubricant or hydraulic oil into water, utilise Matasorb pads or similar to absorb the spill.
6. Once the spill has been categorised by the Site Manager or his appointee the spill shall be reported as set out below.
7. If the spill is a critical one then in addition to the above steps, the Site Manager, in liaison with the Winstone Aggregate General Manager shall implement all reasonable instructions made by the Regional Council for the clean-up of the spill.



What to do in case of a spill or a leak

1. BE SAFE

- Identify the spilt material.
- Do you need additional safety gear?

NO CLEAN-UP OF ANY SPILL IS TO COMMENCE UNTIL IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED SAFE TO DO SO.

2. STOP THE SOURCE

- For example, turn off the tap or valve; plug the leak, or upright the container.

3. CONTAIN THE SPILL

- Confine the spill with booms or other suitable material.

4. NOTIFY

- Tell your supervisor
- Your supervisor will inform other agencies such as the Fire Service or your local councils Pollution Hotline if the spill escapes your control.

5. CLEAN UP

- Neutralise the hazardous substance by using something like Spillsorb
- Pump/sweep/dig/scrape contaminated material into a safe container
- Clean up all residues without allowing wash water or contaminated material to get into a water body.

6. DISPOSE RESPONSIBLY

- Dispose of contaminated materials as a waste or ask your waste disposal contractor for assistance.

7. RESTOCK AND REVIEW

- Immediately replace any contaminated equipment or PPE
- Assess the cause of the spill and take any steps necessary to prevent reoccurrence.
- Check your spill procedure-can you improve or update it following the incident?
- Record the incident in JOBSAFE!



5.11.4 Reporting

Incident Type	Reporting Requirements
Minor	Record in JobSafe
Serious	Record in JobSafe Conduct an incident investigation Inform Site Manager / Environmental Manager / Regional Manager
Critical	Record in JobSafe Conduct an incident investigation Inform Site Manager / Environmental Manager / Regional Manager / Senior Management (including the General Manager)

Where Winstone Aggregates is required to notify Greater Wellington Regional Council the initial contact will be made within 48 hours of the spill occurring.

All spill incidents should be recorded in JobSafe and in the monthly environmental report. These records should include the following information:

- why the spill occurred
- the extent of the spill
- the effects on the environment
- the measures taken to control and clean up the incident and
- Actions taken to avoid re-occurrence.

If necessary, the Systems Improvement Request process should be utilised to implement changes required to avoid re-occurrence.

5.11.5 Spill response equipment available on site

A spill kit is located in the workshop container. The kit contains:

- Spillsorb
- Absorbent Matasorb mats and wool;

5.11.6 Spill debriefing

Within two weeks of any serious or critical spill, the Environmental Manager and the Site Manager are to carry out a debriefing to assess all matters relating to the spill and the responses. The main purpose of the debriefing shall not be to apportion blame but to reduce the risk of a similar spill occurring in the future and establish if any improvements can be made to spill responses.

5.11.7 Media releases

All media queries regarding spills shall be directed to the Winstone's General Manager in the first instance however if available they should be directed to the Environmental Manager.

Site staff and the Site Manager should not directly respond to media questions. All media releases shall be authorised by the General Manager prior to release.

5.11.8 Document review

The Site Manager, in consultation with site staff and the Environmental Manager shall review the Hazardous Substances and Spill Plan either annually or whenever a change to the plan has been made or a new hazardous substance has been acquired.

Furthermore, the Hazardous Substances Environmental Management Plan shall be tested at least every 12 months or within 3 months of a change to the plan (including permissions identified in the plan).

Part of this review shall be to test the spill response procedures and all spill preventative and emergency response equipment.

Testing must demonstrate that every procedure or action in the plan is workable and effective. Records of testing shall be kept for at least 2 years.

6 Rehabilitation Strategy

Belmont Quarry Extension

Rehabilitation Strategy
Prepared for Winstone Aggregates

1 August 2013

Report prepared by:
Boffa Miskell Ltd
&
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd



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Prepared by:	Rhys Girvan Senior Landscape Planner Boffa Miskell Limited	Dr Graham Ussher Restoration Ecologist Tonkin and Taylor Limited
Reviewed by:	Boyden Evans Director: Landscape Architect Boffa Miskell Limited	
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Winstone Aggregates commissioned Boffa Miskell and Tonkin & Taylor to prepare a rehabilitation strategy associated with the proposal to extend extraction activity within Belmont Quarry, Lower Hutt.

This Rehabilitation Strategy describes the following:

- The location and landscape context of Belmont Quarry;
- General principles of quarry rehabilitation; and
- The processes and stages of the proposed rehabilitation works.

The purpose of the proposed rehabilitation works is to enable the modified quarried landform to be re-integrated into the Hutt Valley landscape. This includes enabling natural systems to be re-established to allow revegetation that approximates the original patterns.

This long-term vision can be expressed as follows:

“To facilitate the successful rehabilitation of quarried areas in a manner that will re-establish native vegetation as part of the ‘green visual backdrop’ of the Hutt Valley”

1.2 Background

By its very nature, the rehabilitation of extraction activity is a lengthy process. The degree of site modification is also such that there is a substantial element of trialling and testing involved in finding solutions to meet the specifics of the site. It is difficult to develop a detailed plan in advance because the precise nature of the final landform can only be determined for each section of quarry as extraction activity is completed. This is due to the variations in rock type that can become evident as quarrying proceeds. Notwithstanding this, the foundation concepts and general approaches based on widely accepted best practice can be outlined at this preliminary design stage.

This document seeks to establish objectives and inform the process required for successful rehabilitation following extraction activity. This strategy forms the framework and sets out the principles to be followed in the rehabilitation plans, and is intended to demonstrate that the rehabilitation will meet best practice¹ and is operationally achievable.

In this document the term ‘rehabilitation’ is used rather than ‘restoration’. Restoration implies returning the quarry to its former condition. The nature of a quarry operation is both destructive and extractive meaning that landform and landmass are removed and cannot be restored to their original form. However, despite this, landforms can be created that are generally commensurate with broader landscape patterns and can be engineered so that finished landforms are able to support and sustain ecological values of a similar nature.

¹ Such as Minerals Council of Australia (1998) Mine Rehabilitation Handbook
Belmont Quarry Extension | Rehabilitation Strategy

2.0 Location and Context of Belmont Quarry

2.1 Location

Belmont Quarry is located off Hebden Crescent and west of State Highway 2 in the Hutt Valley, approximately 6km north-east of the centre of Lower Hutt Central Business District.

The nearest residential properties are located approximately 300 metres to the east of the Proposed Extraction Area at Pomare and form part of the wider residential area of the Hutt Valley. Additional residential properties are located to the south-west of the site along part of the western escarpment and include properties along Liverton Road located approximately 350 metres to the south of the Proposed Extraction Area.

Over longer distance to the east of the Hutt Valley (beyond approximately 1 km) people living in hillside residential properties on the western edge of Stokes Valley have views across the Hutt Valley and towards Belmont Quarry. Such properties include dwellings accessed along Holborn Drive and its connecting roads.

2.2 Landscape Context

At a broader scale, Belmont Quarry is adjacent to the Wellington Fault escarpment, a legible landform which is recognised as contributing to the distinctive character of the Region.

At the District scale, the escarpment runs along the western edge of the Hutt Valley, rising above the Hutt Valley floor². Residential areas occupy approximately 37% of this area with the remainder being 'undeveloped'. The escarpment generally has a dense cover of native and exotic woody vegetation which adds to the distinctiveness of the escarpment landform as a backdrop to the Hutt Valley floor.

The Belmont Hills rise to the west of the Hutt Valley and include the rounded hilltops and slopes above the Wellington Fault escarpment. This area is part of an ancient uplifted erosion surface. Much of this area is included in Belmont Regional Park, which combines land for recreation, conservation and farming purposes.

At the local 'site' scale, existing quarrying activity influences much of the immediate character of this area. This includes an operational plant surrounded by a series of exposed stepped benches associated with extraction activity. A mix of young and well established regenerating native vegetation also encloses extraction activity within the quarry, particularly along the faces of the western escarpment and in elevated areas continuing north-west into Belmont Regional Park. When viewed from the Hutt Valley, such indigenous vegetation forms a key characteristic of adjoining areas along the wider scarp slope and provides some softening and containment of extraction activity when viewed along SH2.

The pattern of vegetation distribution reflects the turbulent history of the natural environment in the wider District. The original landscape was clothed with mature beech-podocarp forest with coastal broadleaved elements. Beech forest once dominated in altitudes above 600 masl, with *kāmahi* (*Weinmannia racemosa*), *tawa* (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) and hard beech (*Nothofagus truncata*) particularly common on the slopes and in gullies such as around the Belmont Quarry area. Human-induced fires and vegetation clearance in the past for farming has seen the continuous tall forest reduced to small fragments of relict beech and podocarp fragments.

Now those patches are surrounded by a landscape of exotic pasture and reverting native scrub from abandoned or retired farmland. The landscape is currently in an ecologically vibrant phase with the bright green growth of young, regenerating forest coming through weedy gorse and broom fields. Wildlife corridors are reconnecting across the landscape as indigenous vegetation links remnant

² Boffa Miskell(2012) Hutt Landscape Study: Landscape Character Description

patches and as young scrub naturally reverts to more diverse plant communities capable of attracting and supporting a greater range of native birds, insects and other wildlife.

Long-lived native trees are being more widely dispersed as birds move into areas, casting wide their seed. Beeches and some other ecologically important (and visually representative) native trees are spreading at a slower pace across the landscape, as their seed travels only short distances each generation; these are the species that would benefit most from human assistance to accelerate native forest restoration across the Hutt Valley area.

2.3 Policy Context

Existing extraction activity within Belmont Quarry is a permitted activity within the Extraction Activity Area identified in the City of Lower Hutt District Plan (the District Plan). The process of rehabilitation is set out with reference to rule 6D 2.1.1(m) in the District Plan which states;

“The quarry shall be progressively rehabilitated taking into account planned future development. When extraction activities cease, the site shall be rehabilitated by hydro seeding benches and cut faces, and rehabilitation of top soil and revegetation of the quarry floor. This shall be with native species except where exotic species may be used initially to provide nurse cover for native plants.”

The extension of extraction activity requires removal of an area of existing vegetation within and adjacent to the Firth Block which is identified as part of a Special Amenity Area (SAA). Relevant policies from Section 6D 1.2.1 of the District Plan include:

- (a) That adverse effects generated by extraction activities be managed to enhance the visual quality of the area***
- (b) That extraction activities retain the indigenous vegetation on the face of the escarpment, particularly in areas of special amenity, as part of the visual backdrop for the City.***
- (c) That having taken into account planned future development, progressive rehabilitation measures be provided***

As a result of removing existing indigenous vegetation within the SAA, a key element of the Rehabilitation Strategy is to hasten the reinstatement of indigenous vegetation on previously extracted faces in order to ensure that the recognised ‘green visual backdrop’ is maintained and enhanced.

Conditions within the District Plan recognise that sites that may be difficult to rehabilitate can make full use of regenerative processes that are not always native dominated. The Hutt Valley, with its large areas of reverting farmland to native forest, is dominated by several exotic weeds. Two of these, European gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and exotic broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), are well-known nursery crops or ecological pre-cursors to the establishment of native pioneer plant species. A cursory look around the Hutt Valley shows all stages of this process under way. This process is also recognised in Greater Wellington Regional Council’s Restoration Planting Guide³, which identifies the valuable role gorse and broom can play in protecting young native seedlings and identifying that these potential weeds can be described as a natural ‘nursery crop’ which will eventually be shaded out by the growing natives.

³ Greater Wellington Regional Council (2004) Restoration Planting: A guide to planning restoration planting projects in the Wellington region

2.4 Belmont Quarry History

Belmont Quarry has been a source of rock since the 1920s. Part of this history is evidenced by terracing associated with previous quarrying activity adjoining the existing Firth Concrete Masonry Plant, with regenerating vegetation now predominately covering this area.

As part of understanding the changes that have occurred across the site including the changing patterns of surrounding areas of vegetation which can occur, an analysis of historic aerial photography was carried out. Such changes are illustrated on **Figures 1 - 6** described below. The Figures also show the extent of the District Plan's Extraction Activity Area (in yellow), and the remaining area proposed for quarrying over the next 30 or so years (in red).

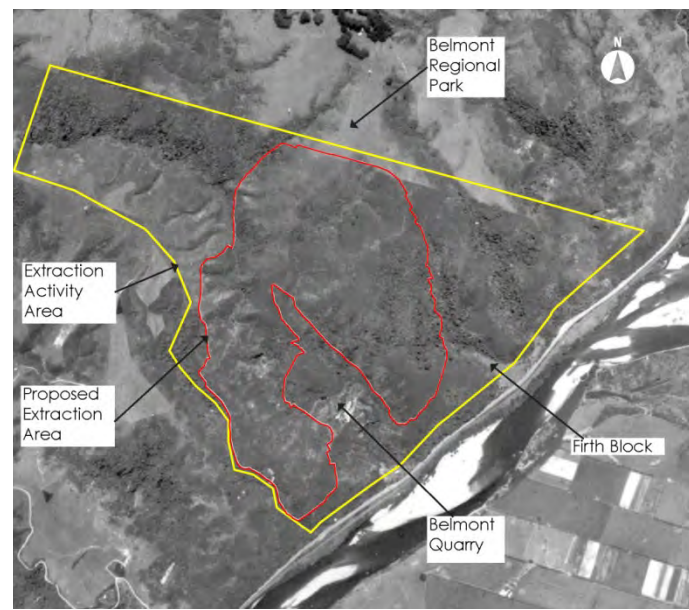


Figure 1: 1941

Limited extraction activity is visible at the base of the current area of the operational quarry. A grass clearing is visible at the base of the Firth Block which may have resulted from extraction activity in this area. The majority of the site and adjoining areas of the western escarpment is covered in vegetation. Adjoining areas of Belmont Regional Park are grazed to a fenceline along the site's northern boundary.

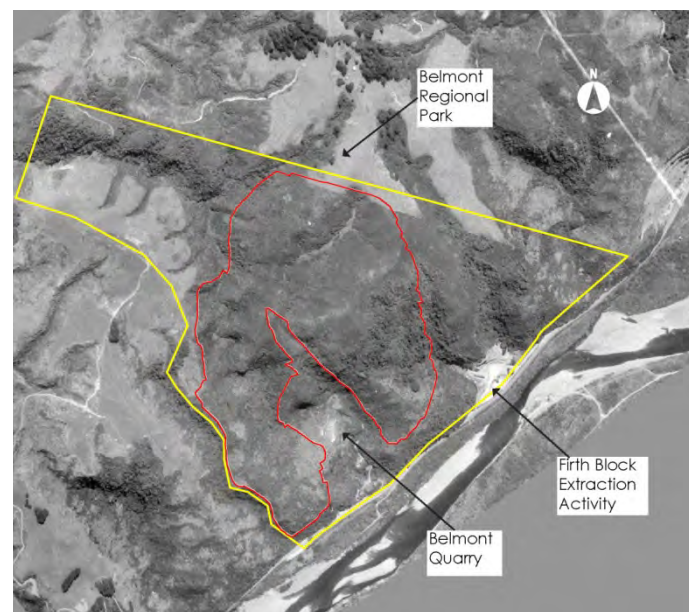


Figure 2: 1958

Some minor tracking and limited further extraction activity is evident in the current area of the operational quarry. A larger clearing and obvious extraction activity is evident in the Firth Block. Grazing remains apparent within the adjoining areas of Belmont Regional Park.

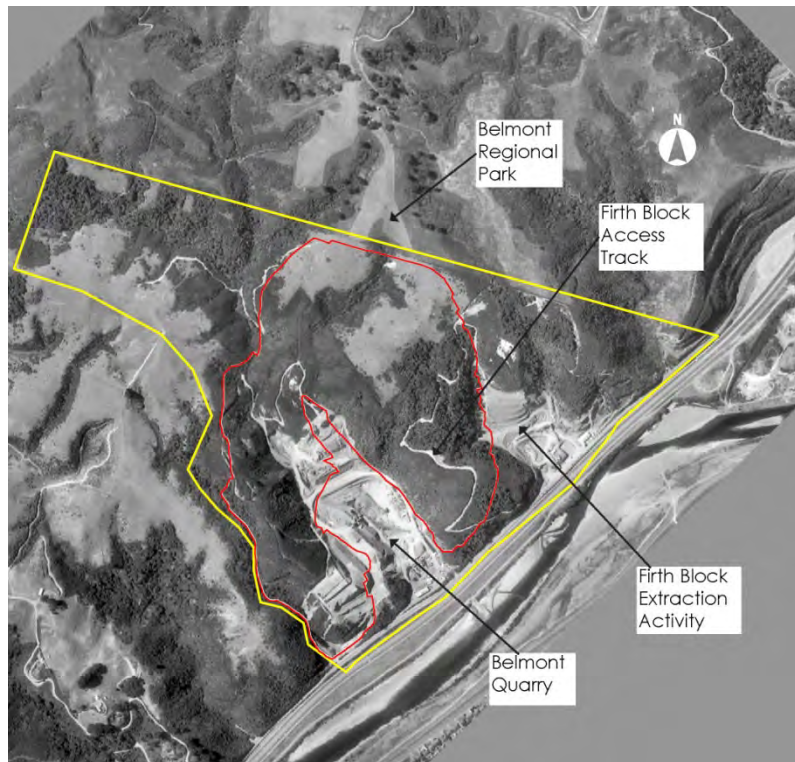


Figure 3: 1974

Extraction activity within Belmont Quarry and the Firth Block is well established. Tracking has also been introduced along the intervening spur separating the two and accesses the elevated plateau to the west of the Firth Block. Grazing activity has also been extended along the upper spurs to the north and south of Belmont Quarry.

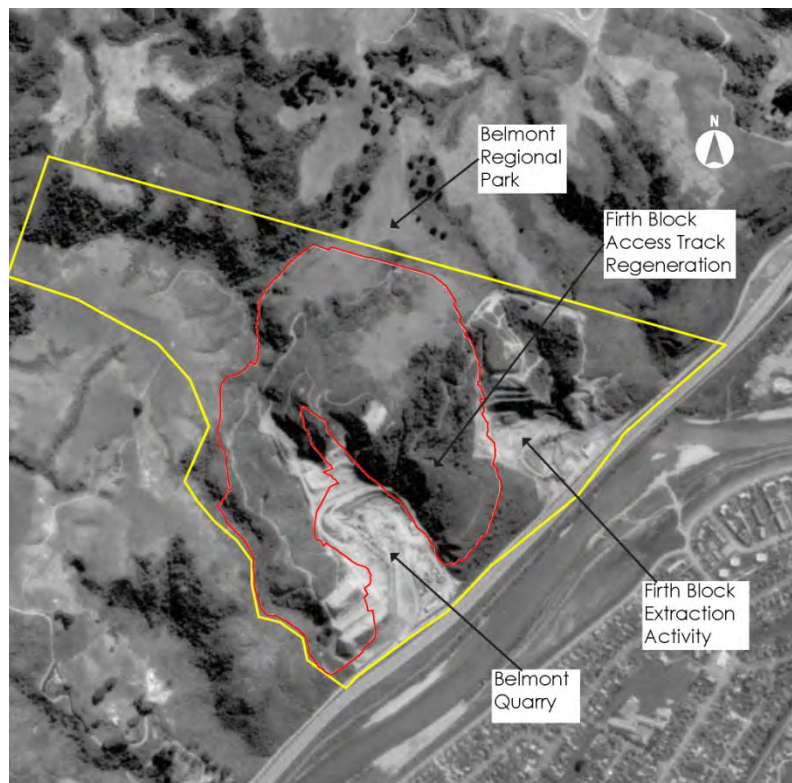


Figure 4: 1980

Extraction activity within both Belmont Quarry and the Firth Block remains apparent, with tracking accessing the intervening spur becoming partially covered with vegetation. Grazing on the upper spurs of Belmont Quarry remains evident.

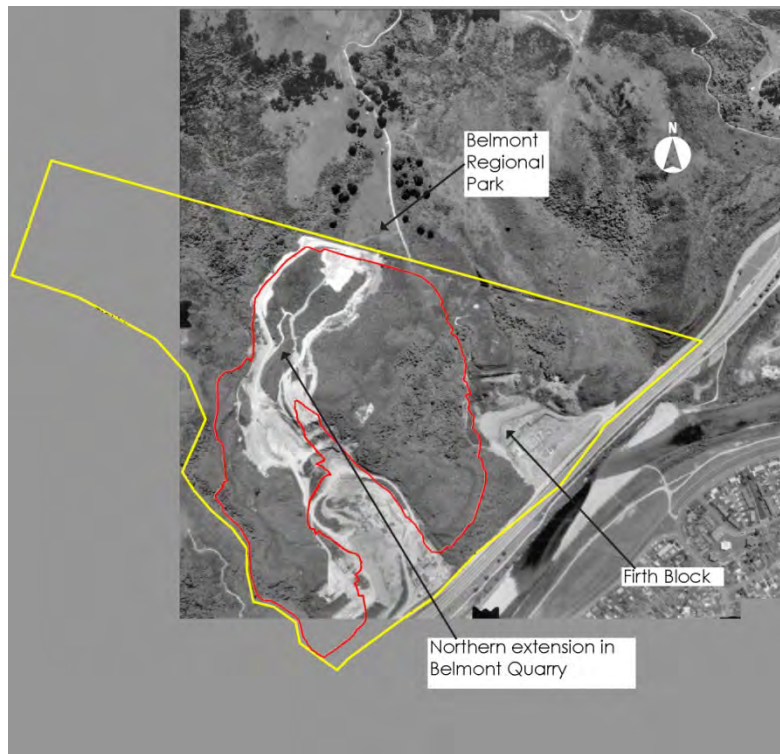


Figure 5: 1988

Extraction activity and tracking has continued north into the currently operational area of the quarry with previously extracted areas in the Firth Block increasingly reverting to a cover of vegetation. Regenerating vegetation surrounds extraction activity on the upper spurs of Belmont Quarry with grazing no longer evident in these areas.

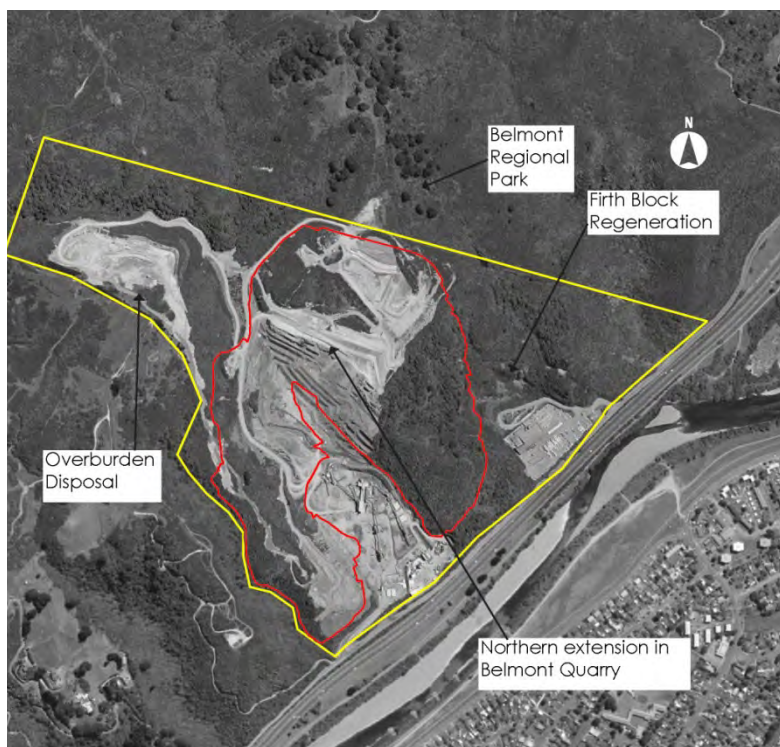


Figure 6: 2010

Extraction activity has continued further north within the quarry. The area formerly accommodating extraction activity within the Firth Block now appears covered with regenerating native vegetation with further areas of native vegetation extending into adjoining valleys in Belmont Regional Park. An overburden disposal area is also visible to the north-west of the Quarry.

3.0 Factors Influencing Rehabilitation

The success of rehabilitation requires an understanding of the context and influences within which it will occur. This includes an understanding of the key environmental influences on future rehabilitation. This understanding will be further developed as the Rehabilitation Strategy is implemented.

A brief summary of the key influences relating to Belmont Quarry is set out below.

3.1 Geology and Soils

The Wellington Fault has had an important role in shaping the landforms of the Hutt Valley area. The land to the west has been pushed up to create the Western Hills and Belmont Hills. The rounded forms of the Belmont Hills result from erosion processes over a long period, distinct from the more recent alluvial processes influencing the Hutt Valley floor.

At the local scale, the detailed geology associated with Belmont Quarry directly influences how and where extraction is carried out. The soils along the Western Escarpment are primarily derived from the weathering of the underlying predominantly greywacke rock, with some potential for erosion.

3.2 Aspect

The 'Western Escarpment' runs south-west to north-east through the Hutt Valley and typically maintains an eastern aspect.

Extraction activity within Belmont Quarry will extend an 'amphitheatre form' within the natural scarp creating variety of aspects generally facing east and south-south-west. An area of western aspect is also created to the east of the site adjoining an area of vegetation to be retained along Hebden Crescent. The aspects of extraction activity are illustrated on **Figure 7**.

3.3 Slope

Extraction of material from the quarry entails the creation of sloping faces and benches. The resultant faces of extraction works are between 26° (approximately 1:2) and reach 65° (approximately 2:1) in some areas. Benches are graded to accommodate machinery during operation of the quarry and typically have a gradient of between 1:20 and 1:8, similar to much of the quarry floor. The proposed gradient of extraction works are illustrated on **Figure 8**.

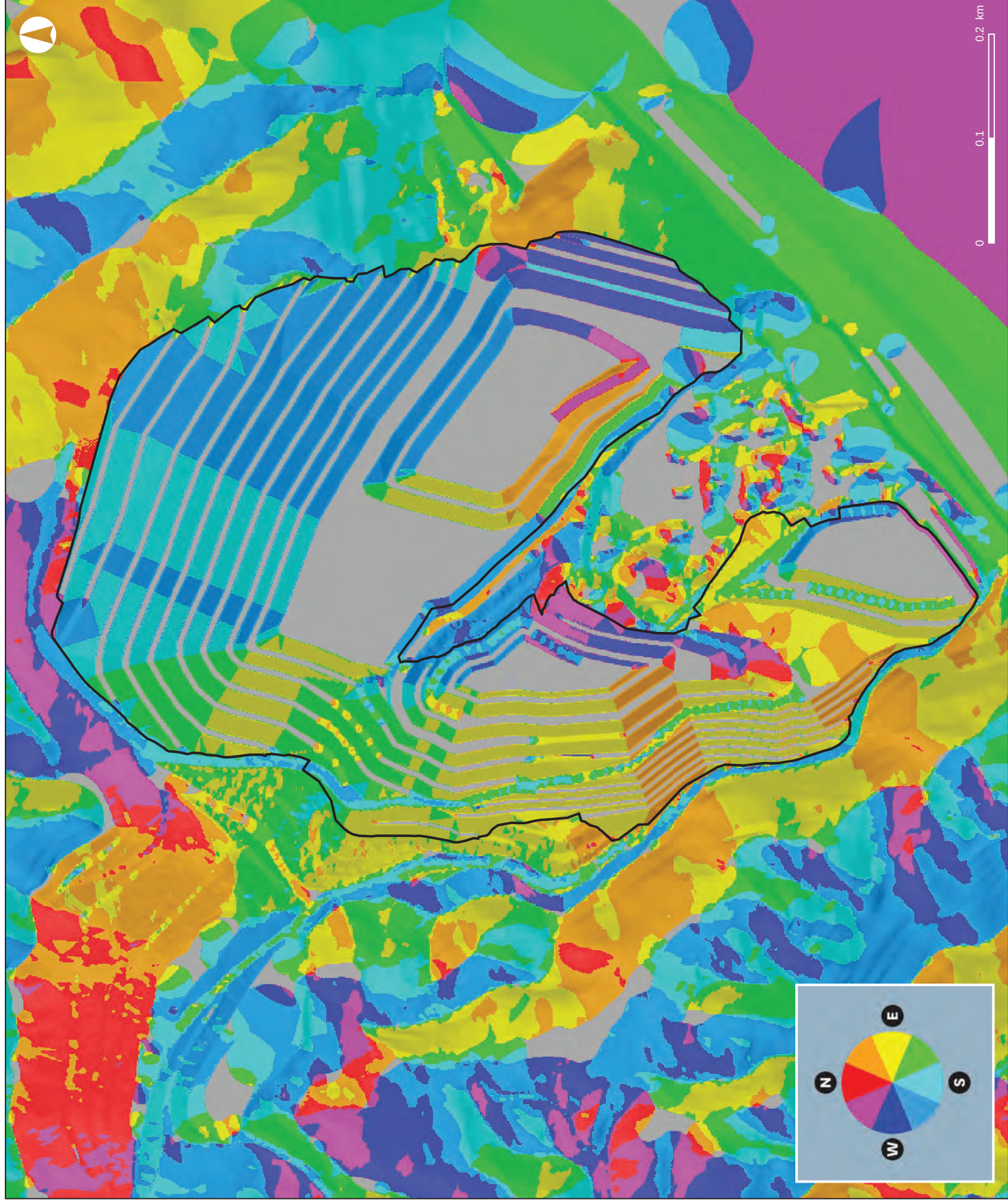


Figure 7 : Illustration of Sun Aspect on extracted faces

File Ref: WJ2052_07_Aspect_A3.mxd



BELMONT QUARRY REHABILITATION STRATEGY

SUN ASPECT

Date: July 2013

Revision: 1

Plan Prepared for Winstone Aggregates Ltd
by Boffa Miskell Limited

Author: PM

Checked: RG

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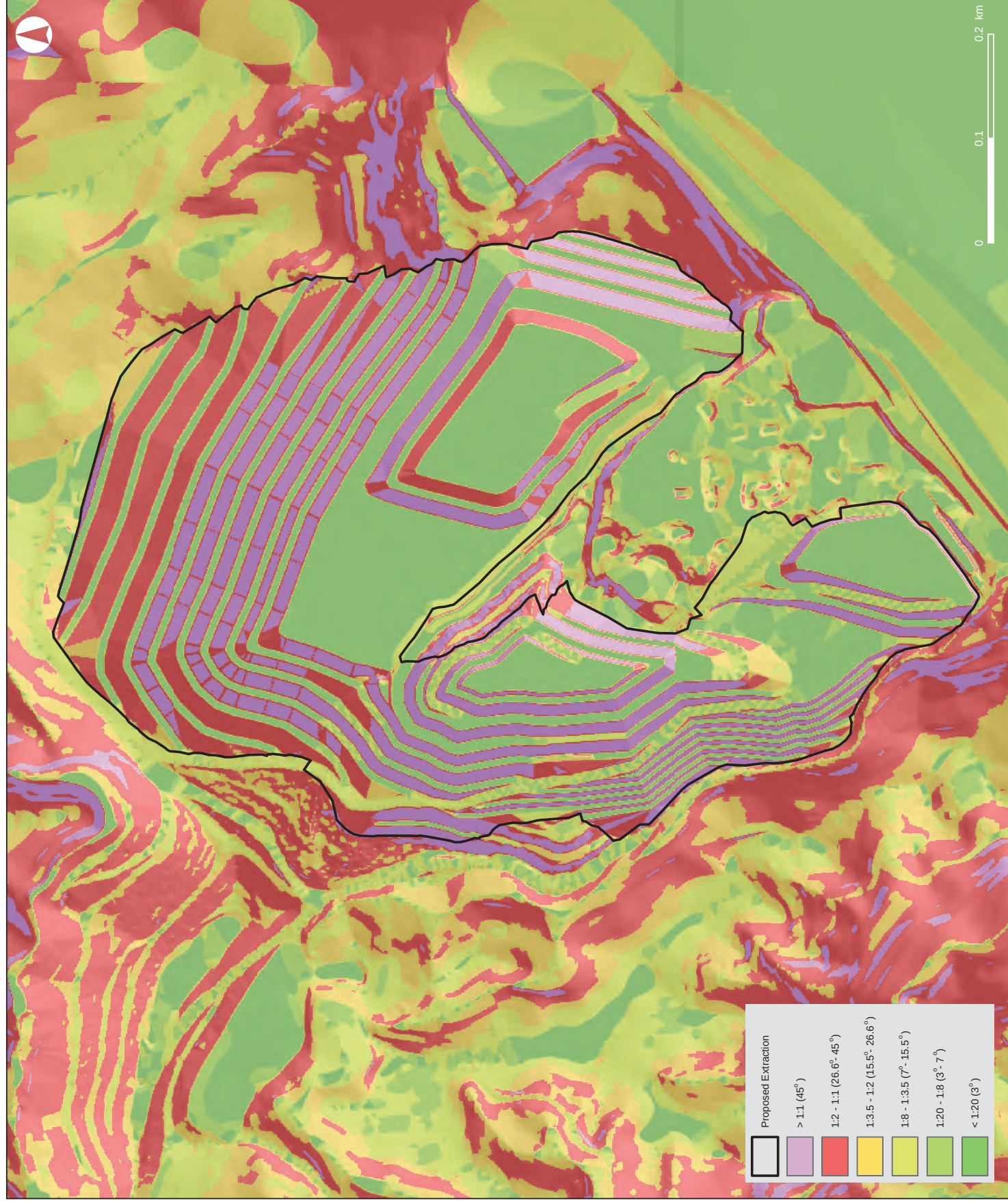


Figure 8 : Illustration of proposed slopes across the site resulting from extraction activity

File Ref: W22052_08_Slope_A3.mxd



BELMONT QUARRY REHABILITATION STRATEGY

SLOPE ANALYSIS

Date: July 2013

Revision: 2

Plan Prepared for Winstone Aggregates Ltd
by Boffa Miskell Limited

Author: PM

Checked: RG

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3.4 Climate

Frequent and strong northerly winds prevail with the northern area of the site which is also exposed to less frequent but strong southerlies (see **Figure 9**). The elevated parts of the extraction area on the spurs are most exposed to the strong winds. Below these, much of the site maintains an amphitheatre enclosure which reduces wind exposure.

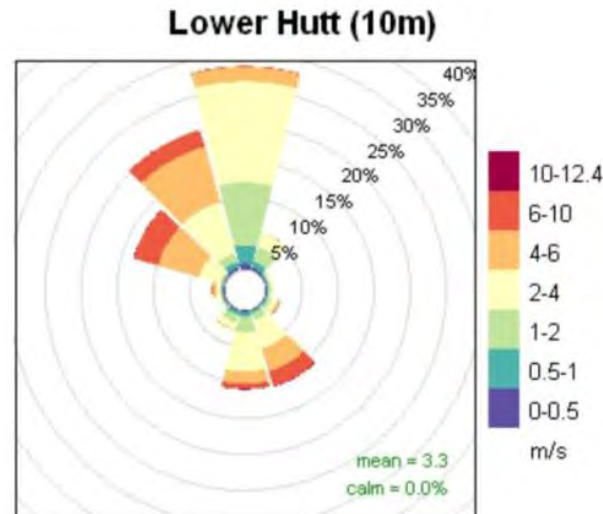


Figure 9: Average wind direction in the Hutt Valley (Source: GWRC)

The recent range of temperatures in the Hutt Valley range between -1 and 14° in winter and 8 and 32° in summer with rainfall fairly consistent throughout the year (see **Figure 10**).

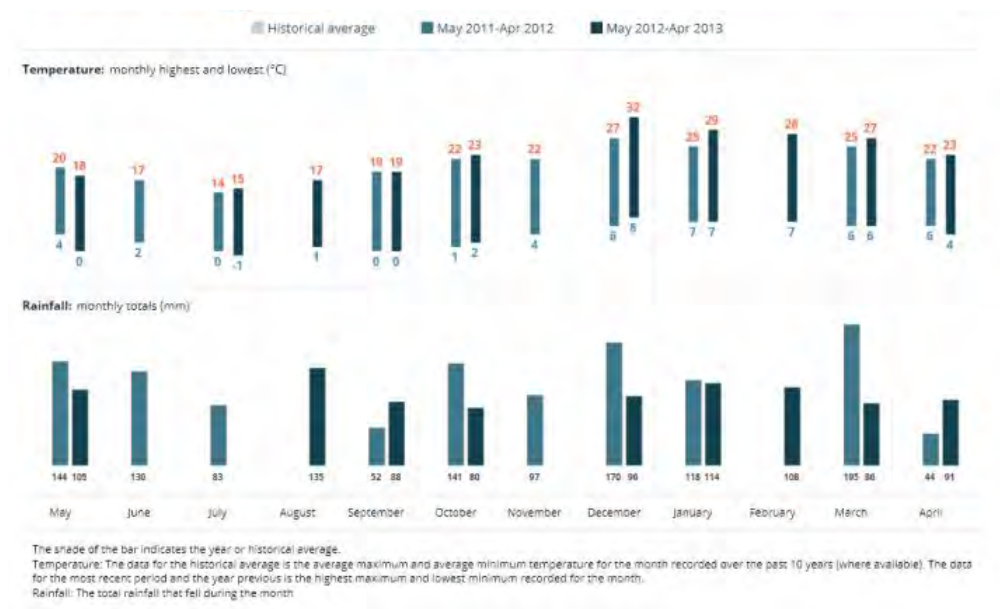


Figure 10: Average Hutt Valley Temperature and Rainfall (source: Metservice)

3.5 Vegetation and Ecology

The operational quarry face is largely devoid of existing vegetation. Exotic and native vegetation at various stages of development is, however, well established in areas where extraction activity has not occurred or areas where extraction activity has ceased. The proposed extraction area extends into an area of established vegetation to the north-east of the site. Some of this includes areas of lowland forest. Some exotic scrub and pine is also present in this area. A terrestrial ecological appraisal assessing

the value of vegetation within the Firth block has been prepared by Forbes Ecology. A map of the vegetation types which have been identified is illustrated in **Figure 11** with vegetation types listed in **Table 1**.

The results of the survey are summarised below:

- The proposed extension area affects approximately 6.8 ha of vegetation at the southern and western edges of the Firth Block;
- The Firth Block overall contains ecological values of high local and regional significance, due mainly to the old-growth tawa-dominated forest that comprises 2.3 ha of the block (1 ha of which is within the proposed extraction area);
- Like the surrounding landscape, the Firth Block is a mosaic of vegetation types. The dominant vegetation type by coverage is young native regeneration with various portions of mainly gorse, broom and buddleja. Lesser components by coverage include various seral stages of native forest from species-poor kanuka forest to mixed species regenerating scrublands, tree fern dominated communities and mid-successional broadleaved forest; and
- The Firth Block supports a broad range of vegetation types, with many exhibiting a comparatively high level of plant species richness for the local area. The old-growth tawa forest is one of the largest remaining remnants in the Hutt Valley area and is characteristic of the pre-human vegetation composition across this part of the landscape.

Overall, the ecology appraisal found some 90 native plant species within the ca. 6.8 ha area proposed for resource extraction, with most of these also represented in adjacent areas of the Firth Block and Neighbouring Belmont Regional Park. Native forest gecko and native common skink were also recorded outside the Proposed Extraction Area.

One of the key principles of the Rehabilitation Strategy is to return indigenous vegetation cover to the post-quarrying landscape. Vegetation communities present within the Firth Block and surrounding regenerating landscape provide a guide as to native species that are appropriate to replant and those that are likely to successfully establish. This is reflected in the objectives of this Strategy and the approach taken with encouraging environmental conditions that will benefit native plant establishment and rapid growth.

The speed at which retired lands in the Hutt Valley hills progress through weedy phases to native-dominated communities also provides a good yardstick by which to set targets and monitor progress of the Belmont rehabilitation programme. There are numerous examples of natural and human-assisted revegetation on site at Belmont Quarry which collectively indicates that revegetation to native communities can be achieved relatively quickly and with a high level of confidence.

3.6 Visual Amenity

As part of assessing the effects of extraction activity on visual amenity, a key consideration also relates to potential visual impact within the context of the visual backdrop of the Quarry seen from the surrounding landscape. This assessment is set out in detail within the Landscape and Visual Assessment⁴. In visual terms, a key outcome seeks to maintain a 'green visual backdrop' as extraction activity continues across the site. This typically relates to elevated areas of the site which are potentially visible from parts of the wider Hutt Valley, including elevated locations above Stokes Valley. Retired areas outside the Proposed Extraction Area have also been taken into account where these remain visible in the context of the larger Proposed Extraction Area.

⁴ Boffa Miskell (2013) Belmont Quarry Extension: Landscape and Visual Assessment
Belmont Quarry Extension | Rehabilitation Strategy

Table 1: Key to vegetation types contained within the Proposed Extraction Area⁵

Vegetation description	Map symbol	Number for map	Slope corrected area (ha)		
			Total polygon area	Inside of footprint	Outside of footprint
<u>Titoki</u> forest	<u>Ae</u>	1	0.1499	0	0.1499
Mahoe-five finger-mamaku forest	Mr-Pa-Cm	2	0.1977	0	0.1977
Mamaku-mahoe forest	Cm-Mr	3	0.6115	0.1785	0.433
Broadleaved-tree fern forest		4	1.2483	1.2483	0
<u>Gorse</u> forest	<u>Ee</u>	5	0.0603	0.0603	0
<u>Tawa</u> forest	Bt	6	0.4652	0.0037	0.4615
Gorse-mahoe forest	Ee-Mr	7	0.225	0	0.225
Mamaku forest	Cm	8	0.2086	0.0507	0.1579
Mapou forest	Ma	9	0.2987	0.2987	0
Broadleaved-tree fern low forest		10	1.9312	1.9312	0
Mahoe-broadleaf forest	Mr-Gl	11	0.925	0.925	0
Mahoe-buddleja scrub	Mr-Bd	12	0.6294	0.1627	0.4667
Buddleja-gorse shrubland	Bd-Ee	13	0.5256	0.0263	0.4993
Buddleja-gorse shrubland	Bd-Ee	14	0.6312	0	0.6312
<u>Karamu</u> shrubland	Cr	15	0.0353	0	0.0353
Mapou-mahoe-pigeonwood forest	Ma-Mr-Ha	16a	0.201	0.201	0
<u>Tawa</u> forest	<u>Bt</u>	16b	0.7447	0.7447	0
Rewarewa forest	Ke	17	0.5086	0.5086	0
Mahoe/gorse-buddleja	Mr/Ee-Bd	18	0.7735	0.4541	0.3194
<u>Bare ground</u>	Bare ground	19	0.0229	0	0.0229
Mixed indigenous and exotic low forest		20	2.456	0	2.456
Mixed indigenous and exotic shrubland		21	0.9757	0	0.9757
Low indigenous broadleaved forest		22	0.4458	0	0.4458
<u>Tawa</u> forest	<u>Bt</u>	23	0.3368	0.3368	0
<u>Manuka</u> -broadleaved forest		24	0.602	0	0.602
Tawa/mamaku-pigeonwood forest	Bt/Cm-Ha	25	0.1281	0	0.1281
<u>Gorse</u> scrub		26	0	0.01	0
Podocarp-broadleaved forest		27	0.1588	0	0.1588
Broadleaved-tree fern forest		28	0.0478	0	0.0478
Rewarewa/broadleaved-tree fern forest		29	0.2091	0	0.2091
<u>Tawa</u> forest		30	0.8159	0	0.8159
Various exotic pioneering weeds		31	6.0971	3.8813	2.2158
Sums (ha):					
Exotic dominant vegetation =			7.94	4.13	3.81
Indigenous, and predominantly indigenous vegetation =			14.72	6.88	7.84

⁵ Forbes Ecology (2013), Key to Draft Vegetation Map



Belmont Quarry: Firth Block Current Vegetation Types (DRAFT)

Scale: 1:3000 (A3)



Figure 11: Vegetation types within the Proposed Extraction Area

4.0 Rehabilitation Objectives

4.1 Overview

This document forms part of the Belmont Quarry Management Plan. Within this framework, stage plans will be used to specify rehabilitation procedures, maintenance of indigenous vegetation cover and monitoring to be undertaken as the quarrying activity proceeds. The process of rehabilitation works is to be implemented incrementally as each stage of extraction activity is completed. On this basis the rehabilitation plan has a timeframe measured in decades with revegetation undertaken following the initial stages of extraction activity being well advanced by the time the last stages of the quarry have been completed.

Because each quarry site is different, every rehabilitation programme represents an element of experimentation (adaptive or responsive management). This means that rehabilitation programmes usually include some degree of trialling of techniques to identify suitable methods and approaches specific to that site. The strategy also includes revegetation trials as an essential element to determine the effectiveness and speed with which rehabilitation can be successfully undertaken.

A process of 'adaptive rehabilitation' is important because it improves certainty of anticipated outcome as experience from previous stages is acquired and re-applied to the site. Revegetation measures for each area will also vary according to the specific climate, exposure, aspect and substrate.

4.2 Objectives

The proposed Rehabilitation Strategy will work together in an integrated way with the proposed extraction activity over the duration of the quarrying.

Monitoring and management of the rehabilitation will also continue after extraction works are complete. Rehabilitation works are integral to the operation of the quarry and implemented at the completion of each stage of extraction activity. It is, therefore, important that a sequential staging plan is adopted which can be adhered to over the duration of the works. Whilst timing of stage completion can adapt to fluctuations in demand, the sequence of extraction activity forms the basis upon which rehabilitation processes will occur.

The overall objectives of the rehabilitation works are as follows:

- Coordination of the various steps in the operating sequence for optimum operating and rehabilitation efficiency;
- Creation of a final landform that integrates with the adjacent topography and optimises effective revegetation conditions;
- Creation of a drainage pattern that avoids ponding and erosion;
- Provision of ground cover to control erosion and promote landform stability such as grass and woody vegetation, as soon as soil conditions allow;
- Facilitate the establishment of woody native plant communities to return long-term landscape and indigenous biodiversity values; and
- Apply rapid revegetation techniques in highly visible areas, to reduce the duration of visual impacts.

4.3 Timeframes

A key objective of the Rehabilitation Strategy is speeding up the natural regeneration processes which would otherwise occur. The dynamics of the process of natural regeneration is largely influenced by the following:

- Aspect;
- Wind;
- Soils;
- Seed; and
- Animal and Plant Pests.

The time frames required to achieve a reasonable woody native vegetation cover can be reduced by utilising revegetation techniques such as:

- Ripping, blasting and fill placement to create screes and suitable substrates for plant establishment;
- Creating and /or adding soil forming materials and/or organic soils to create suitable substrates for natural regeneration or planting;
- Encouraging the establishment of gorse or other appropriate exotic seral woody species where they can assist establishment of native plant communities;
- Planting appropriate rock-habitat adventive species and 'nursery' plants; and
- Discouraging key pest-plant and animal species and managing those that occur.

The goal for rehabilitation is to match timeframes for natural regeneration on un-modified landforms.

Table 2 and **3** below provide an indicative guide to the timeframes (in years) that can be expected at this site. This includes timeframes for successful revegetation (based upon estimates of revegetation on a natural landscape), and a worst case situation where revegetation occurs without assistance (based on an analysis of historic aerial photography).

Table 2: Cover on Benches and Slopes (Completed slopes less than 26° (1: 2))

Vegetation type	With rehabilitation		Without rehabilitation	
	North Aspect	South Aspect	North Aspect	South Aspect
Grass Cover (>75%)	1 year	1year	10 years	5 years
10% woody cover	1	1	15+	10+
50% woody cover	3	2	30+	20+
Up to 100% woody cover	5	3	60+	40+
50% second growth native forest	20+	15+	100+	80+
100% second growth native forest	50+	40+	150+	150+

Table 3: Cover on faces (Completed slopes greater than 26° (1:2)) - based on 15m height faces and 7.5m wide benches

Vegetation type	With Rehabilitation		Without rehabilitation	
	North Aspect	South Aspect	North Aspect	South Aspect
Grass Cover (>50% through direct growth)	15 years	10 years	30+ years	20+ years
10% woody cover (through growth on benches obscuring faces)	1	1	30+	20+
50% woody cover (through growth on benches obscuring faces)	30+	20+	100+	60+
Up to 100% woody cover	Maybe never	Maybe never	Maybe never	Maybe never
50% second growth native forest	Maybe never	Maybe never	Maybe never	Maybe never
100% second growth native forest	Maybe never	Maybe never	Maybe never	Maybe never

From the above tables it can be seen that faces represent a far greater challenge to effectively revegetate, particularly with native plants, than benches or slopes. The table of estimated timeframes for faces (**Table 3**) is based on faces of 15m height where plant growth beyond 3-4m is slow and may

never achieve a 15m height given the comparatively poor growing substrate available and relatively narrow bands of planting achievable.

By comparison, design of faces and benches at a smaller scale (see next section) to 7m face height and 5m bench width provides opportunities to obscure landforms with woody vegetation on a substantially shorter timescale (**Table 4**). With landform modification undertaken as part of the rehabilitation process, a scree will be formed 2m up the face to create a plantable slope on which fast-growing woody vegetation will be encouraged. This will be followed by underplanting with native trees and shrubs several years later.

Table 4: Timescale to obscure faces (based on 7m height faces and 5m wide benches)

Land type	With Rehabilitation		Without rehabilitation	
	North Aspect	South Aspect	North Aspect	South Aspect
Grass Cover (>50% faces through direct growth)	15 years	10 years	30+ years	20+ years
10% woody cover (through growth on benches obscuring faces)	1	1	20	10
50% woody cover (through growth on benches obscuring faces)	7	5	40+	20
Potential 75% woody cover	15	10	50+	30+
50% second growth native forest	20	15	70+	50+
100% second growth native forest	40+	30+	90+	70+

5.0 Proposed Extraction Area and Staged Works

The full extent of the Proposed Extraction Area (North and South Design) and Retired Areas addressed within the Site Rehabilitation Strategy are illustrated on **Figure 12: Proposed Extraction Activity**.

Extraction activity results in faces, benches and access roads which will have different dimensions and slope across the site. Retired areas adjoining the Proposed Extraction Area but not subject to further extraction activity have also been included in this strategy where these provide part of the 'green visual backdrop' visible from within the Hutt Valley.



Figure 12

Key components of the quarry landscape covered by this Rehabilitation Strategy include:

Faces (Completed slope greater than 26°): The faces which result from extraction activity extend to a height of approximately 15 metres and will be formed up to a gradient of approximately 65° (2:1). In order to reduce the visibility of faces in key areas, some face heights will be reduced to a height of approximately 7 metres as part of the rehabilitation works. Faces typically have cracks and joints although have little or no fines or soils to support woody vegetation growth. Faces typically fritter over several years, and in doing so provide micro-habitats for the natural establishment of plants.

Benches and slopes (Completed slope up to 26°): Benches resulting from the extraction activity typically extend between approximately 5 and 7.5 metres wide. Where feasible, scree slopes will be formed on benches to assist with obscuring lower faces and to provide a platform to support plant growth. The advantages of managing benches in this way are that it maximises the plantable area, provides elevated planting platforms and thus reduces time to achieve significant visual amenity outcomes; as can be seen by comparing Tables 2 and 3 with Table 4. Typical bench substrate conditions following quarrying are compacted rock or unmodified underlying substrate. Benches will be ripped to approximately 200 mm prior to completion of extraction activity to provide for keying in of materials deposited to support plant growth and to improve drainage.

Access roads: Road access to working areas is required until stages are fully worked and available for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation on the physical road footprint and nearby bench and faces cannot be undertaken until roads are removed and final profiles of faces and benches are completed. This means that some parts of completed phases will remain un-rehabilitated until later pit phases are complete and access roads can be removed.

Areas below 65 m above sea level: This Rehabilitation Strategy focuses on the mitigation of visual effects. Visual impact modelling indicates that areas of the existing quarry and proposed extension area below 65 masl will not be subject to the degree of visual exposure as those areas above 65 masl. The end-use of areas below 65 masl has not yet been determined and not included within the Rehabilitation Strategy.

Previously retired areas and areas of overburden disposal: There will also be areas outside of the Proposed Extraction Area which have been retired or will retain overburden disposal on-site. These will be treated in a similar manner in terms of achieving rehabilitation objectives.

Table 5 shows the proposed treatment for faces of specified heights. In practice, these heights represent two ends of a continuum of face heights and intermediate heights will also be found in the post-quarrying landscape. Therefore, the timescales provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4 and the rehabilitation processes described in the following sections also represent ends of a continuum of management practice and anticipated outcomes across the site, with a mixture of approaches applied to faces that fall between these extremes.

Table 5: Typical landform treatment of faces within specified height limits

Face height	Corresponding bench width	Typical landform treatment for rehabilitation
15 m	7.5 m	Formed scree slope typically 30° angle of repose covering up to 4m of bench width and up to 3m height to obscure lower face, leaving ca. 12m face height to vegetate or obscure with plantings over time.
7 m	5 m	Formed scree slope typically 30° angle of repose covering up to 2.5m of bench width and up to 2m height to obscure lower face, leaving ca. 5m face height to vegetate or obscure with plantings over time.

6.0 Quarry Rehabilitation Process

6.1 Staging of Extraction Works

Planning for future rehabilitation has commenced on the formation of this report. Rehabilitation planning that is integrated with extraction sequences will ensure that rehabilitation is undertaken in areas where quarrying activity has concluded, as early as possible. It also ensures that rehabilitation effort is not wasted on areas which will be disturbed again later.

Action:

1. Ensure extraction activity adopts a sequential approach to rehabilitation that avoids or mitigates future disturbance of completed areas.

6.2 Vegetation Protection

Remnants of vegetation provide a vital role in future rehabilitation, acting as a seed source, providing shelter and habitat for birds which will encourage natural seed dispersal. Prior to the commencement of operations in each stage, the extent of quarry activities will be clearly understood and may include marking on the ground to prevent accidental removal.

Action:

2. Prior to commencement of extraction works, ensure that the limits of vegetation clearance are clearly known and understood to prevent vehicle access and unintended vegetation clearance or damage outside approved clearance areas.

6.3 Vegetation Removal and Stockpiling

Vegetation that is stripped from the site, both exotic and native, will be mulched and stockpiled where practicable. Similarly the top layers of material will be stockpiled separately where practicable such that soils or substrates in the top 200 mm of the pre-quarried ground surface are kept separate from the underlying overburden materials and subsoil. This is important for the successful re-use of the top layers as rehabilitation growth and seed media for establishing vegetation cover. The mulch can also be mixed with the top layer material to provide suitable substrate for planting and natural regeneration in addition to topsoil.

Mulch and topsoil stockpiles need to be in suitable locations within the quarry where they will not be subject to compaction by machinery. Stockpiles should be no higher than 1.5 metres height (to prevent anoxic conditions forming within the stockpile core which depletes nutrient and beneficial microbial activity levels), and will be grassed to stabilise and reduce dust. The maximum duration for stockpiling of mulch and topsoil will be 2 years. The process of rehabilitation shall ensure that the soil is stored for as short as time as possible to prevent deterioration. This will entail a co-ordinated programme of stripping, storage and re-spreading as required.

In addition to top layer and mulched vegetation there are un-saleable or low value quarry by-products such as overburden, grit and sludge, which can potentially be used in the preparation of planting substrate. The addition of a 'blended' combination of these different materials to the uppermost layer of fill can improve both physical properties and fertility making the resultant areas more suitable for plant establishment and growth. The need for such a blend will depend on the properties of the fill material, and would be investigated during the first years of the rehabilitation plan.

Action:

3. Where practicable, separate the top 200 mm of surface soils and mulched vegetation from subsoil and underlying overburden and store separately in stockpiles no more than 1.5m height.

6.4 Quarry Finish - Landform Modification

Benches and faces that indicate an area has been, or is being quarried usually run along the contour of the site and against the natural 'grain' of the landscape (see **Figure 13**). Removing them, softening them or breaking them up is often the key to reducing their visibility.

Landform modification forms an integral part of the overall operation and will be implemented progressively as extraction activity is completed. This will include operations carried out to prepare the site for revegetation. Such landform modification will include the creation of scree slopes, bench ripping, careful return of over-burden to visually 'soften' excavated terraces and faces and placing of growing medium. An element of benching will likely still be required to meet drainage and future access requirements.

Prior to depositing scree material, the surface of the benches will need to be ripped to create a zone of fractured rock, and faces scarified to allow scree and topsoil to be 'keyed in' and to minimise slip planes between the two materials. The fractured and ripped zones also serve to retain moisture and provide secure rooting (see **Figure 14**).

Action:

4. Ensure that the final landform will facilitate rehabilitation measures which 'soften' visible faces and facilitate future reinstatement of native vegetation.
5. Identify and allocate the necessary volume of overburden material to undertake rehabilitation works.
6. Programme bench ripping, face scarification and deposit of overburden as an integral part of the overall operation.

6.5 Drainage

Benches direct and concentrate water flow and so drainage needs to be considered to prevent scouring and erosion across benches and down faces, which may damage rehabilitation plantings. Cut-off drains or berms are particularly important on the benches to prevent erosion and scouring of replaced soils, to create stable post-quarrying environments for plant establishment and to ensure safe environments for maintenance in future years.

Cut-off drains and berms will be designed to keep water within benches and slow its release to the receiving environment. Rehabilitation substrates are likely to be free-draining aggregates and water retention will be important to successful establishment and progressive development of vegetation communities in these areas (see **Figure 15**).

Action:

7. Ensure drainage is included as part of the landform modification process to prevent scouring and erosion of adjacent vegetation and rehabilitated landforms.

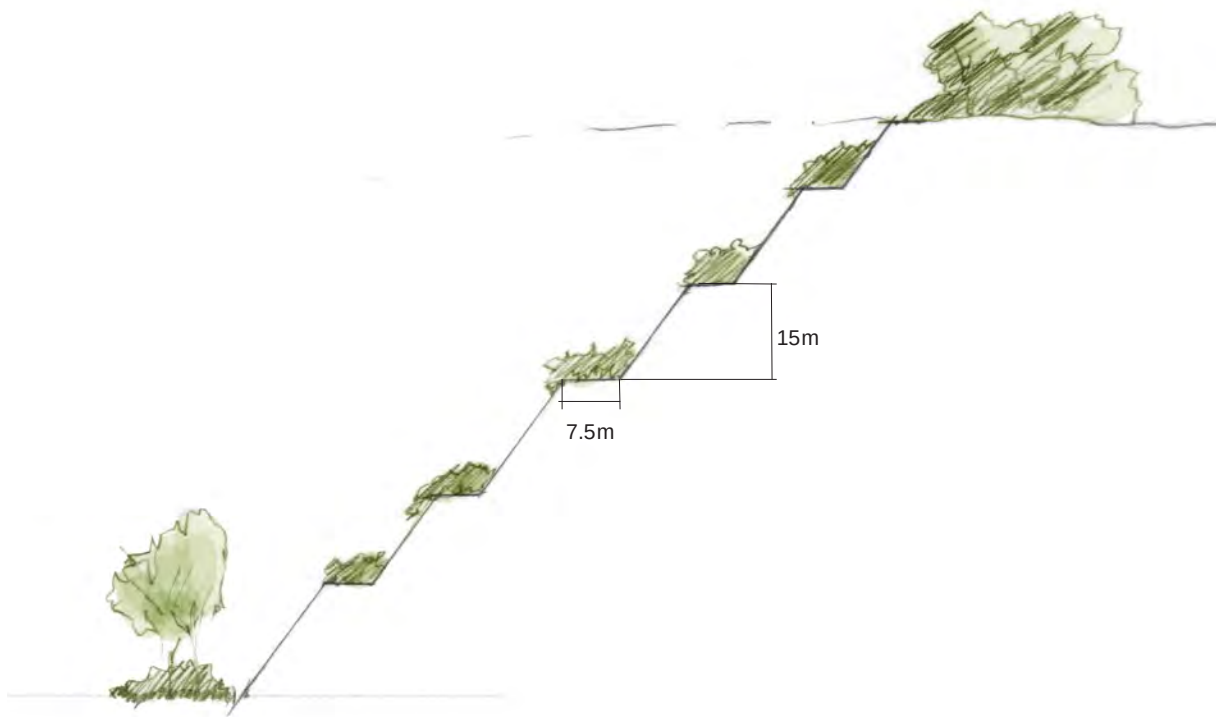


Figure 13: Indicative stepped benches typical of completed extraction activity

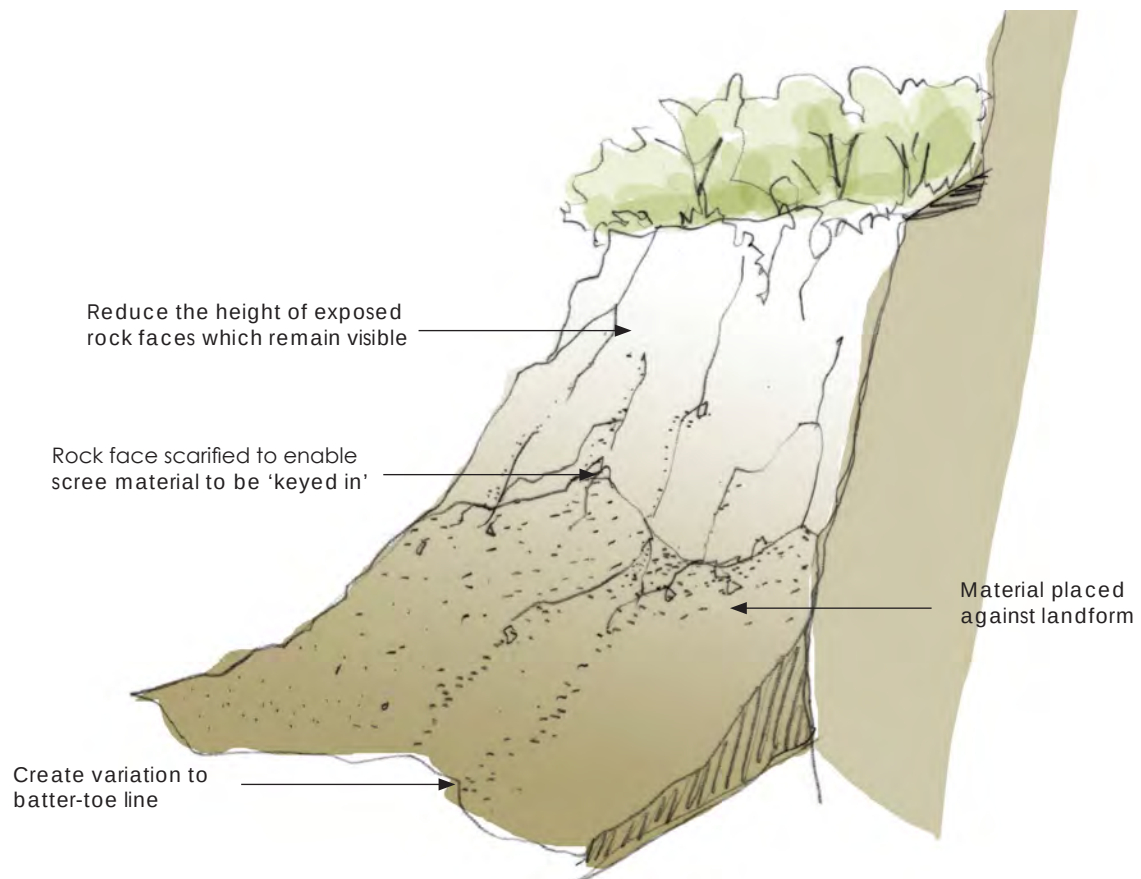


Figure 14: Creation of scree slope against extracted face

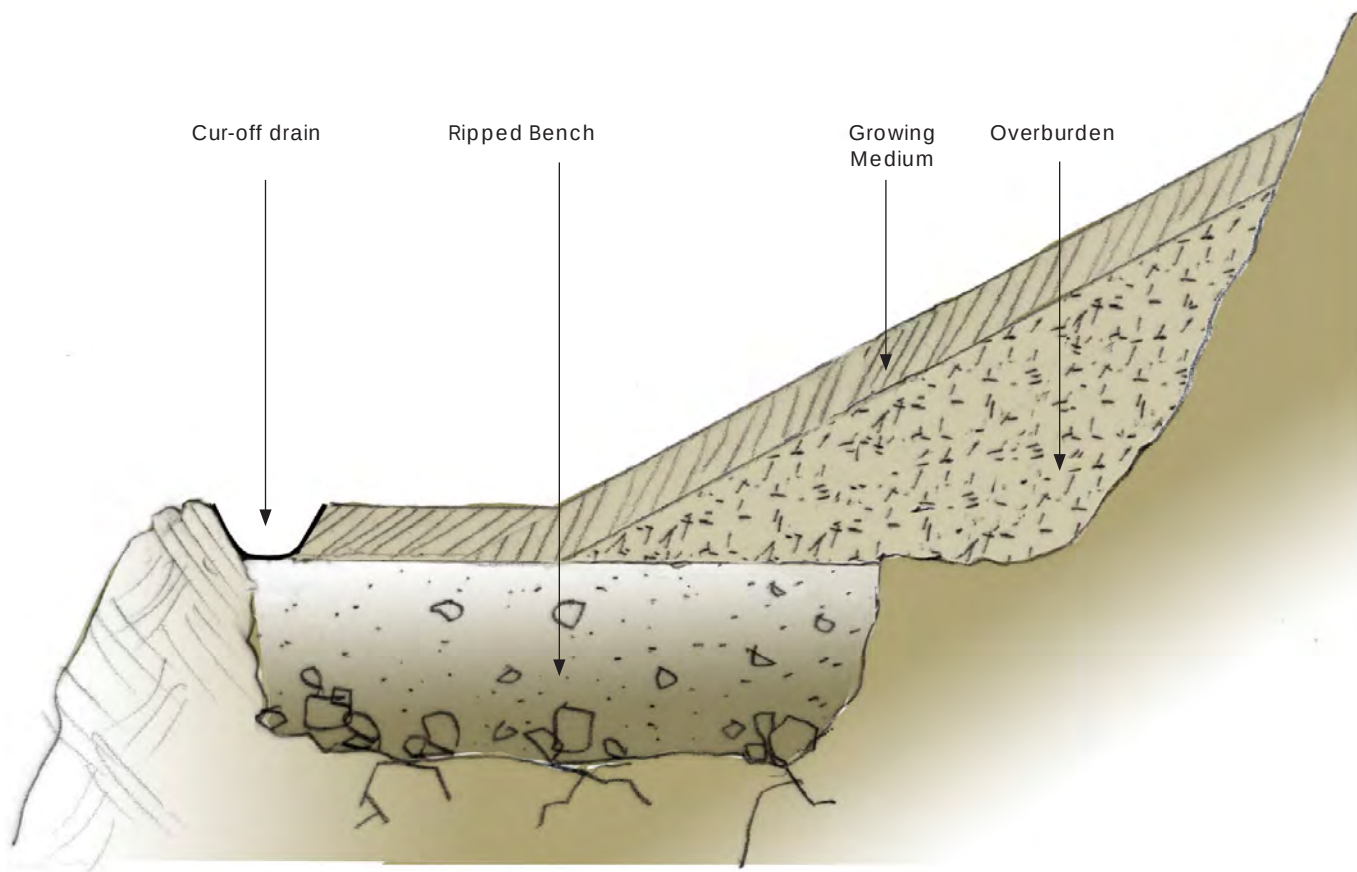


Figure 15: Bench modified by ripping and soil rehabilitation

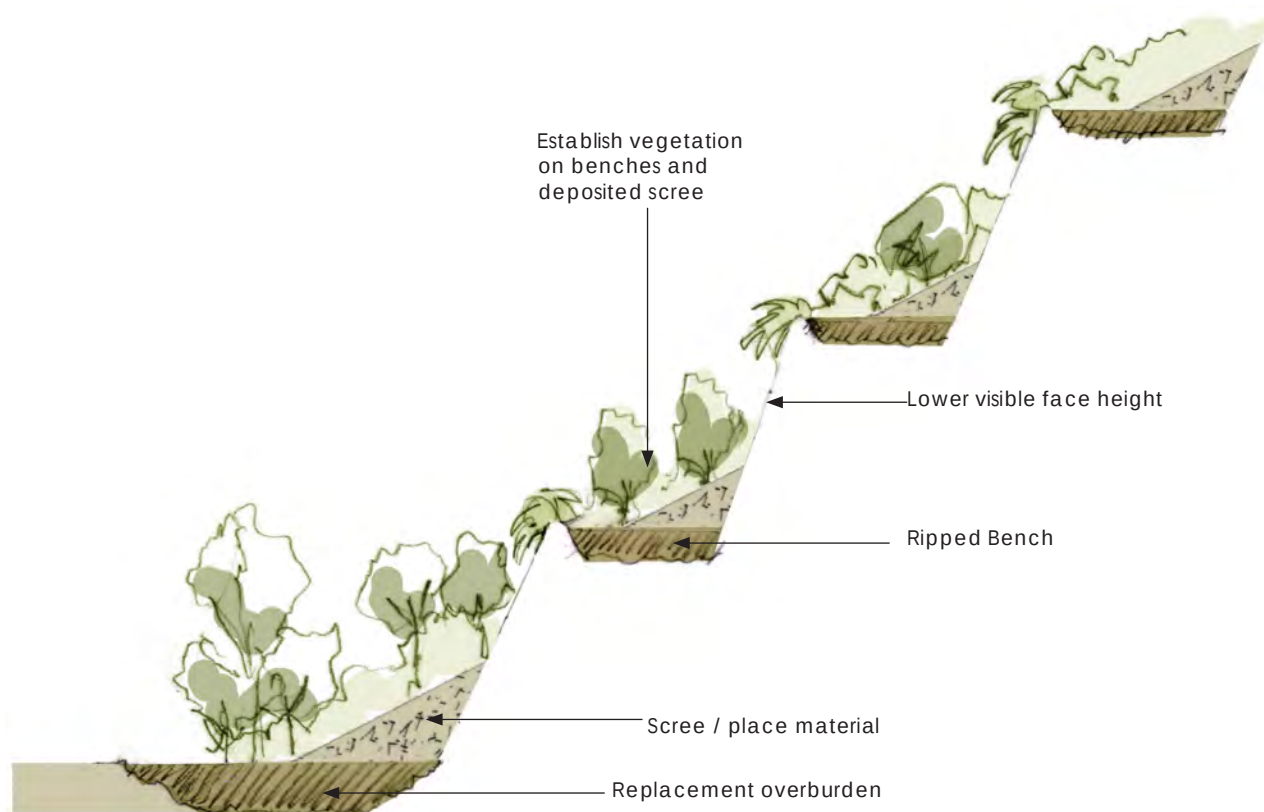


Figure 16: Landform modification can extend growing zone and soften profile

6.6 Soil Preparation

Soil preparation is a key element of a successful rehabilitation plan both for areas left to regenerate naturally and for areas to be planted. With good planning, a reasonable proportion of the soil can be sourced from the site by mulching vegetation, stockpiling of topsoil and inclusion of quarry by-products. This strategy does not need to rely on imported topsoil, though this may be needed.

The mix of rubble, blended fill and topsoil needs to be determined for each site depending on its unique properties and planting needs. Adequate fertilisation of plants also needs to be considered in the final mix. Soils will be stabilised as each section of quarry face is completed to reduce erosion and dust problems. Benches will be ripped to approximately 200mm deep before the application of coarse aggregates, overburden and surface soils as part of the rehabilitation process (see **Figure 16**).

At Belmont Quarry, historical land uses, and current rehabilitation trials indicate that there are unlikely to be soils within the Proposed Extraction Area that are free from gorse (and in some cases broom) seed. Use of such soils for rehabilitation purposes are expected to generate a high rate of initial germination of weed seeds; however this can be beneficial to rehabilitation goals.

This Rehabilitation Strategy seeks to make use of a suitable 'growing medium' at Belmont Quarry in five key ways:

1. To support a fast-growing, dense woody vegetation that (together with grass hydro-seeding or seeding) protects soils from erosion;
2. To use gorse and broom as soil conditioners to improve soils for future native plants;
3. To provide sheltered growing conditions for planted or naturally occurring native plants;
4. Overall, to use gorse and broom nurse crops to accelerate conditions that enable the establishment and rapid growth of native plants appropriate to the site (including overtopping and eventually killing the nurse crop); and
5. To control any other invasive and unwanted weeds that may prevent effective establishment of native plant communities.

At Belmont Quarry, retired areas demonstrate the potential uses of gorse seed-bearing soils in rehabilitation, with dense seedling crops of native mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*) and *Coprosma* spp. establishing amongst 3m tall broom and gorse on slopes spread with overburden (without topsoil) 5 years ago. Informal trials with native tree planting and topsoiled areas on the southern slope of the nearby offsite overburden disposal area also demonstrates the protective effects of gorse for native saplings. Sites planted in native species that have subsequently been colonised by gorse and broom, now up to 3m tall, support native saplings up to 2m tall, indicating that planted trees will survive amongst gorse and broom, and that gorse and broom can attract and support natural colonisation by native plants. By comparison, areas firstly cleared of gorse and then planted with native trees show very low survival rates (such as the southern slope of the current OBDA) due to wind-twist, pest animal browse and desiccation.

Action:

8. Investigate the blending of stockpiled surface soils with mulches and low value quarry by-products to improve surface fill characteristics for plant establishment and growth.
9. Identify and allocate the necessary volume of growth medium required and include spreading of a suitable growth medium as an integral part of the overall operation.

6.7 Revegetation

The principal objective of the Rehabilitation Strategy is to achieve an initial visual greening of the finished landform with eventual return to a self-sustaining native plant community. This recognises that the process of returning vegetated cover to the finished landform is more about achieving functional and structural goals of revegetation than achieving compositional replacement (i.e. species for species).

The finished landforms will provide environmental conditions that differ from most of the conditions currently experienced by native vegetation within the Firth Block. Whilst most of the longer-lived native species within the areas still to be cleared may find conditions inhospitable, some are better adapted to the engineered soil conditions and mostly edge growing environments which are provided by the finished landform.

The drivers for revegetation design and for including plant species have:

- Known high survival rate in planted landscapes;
- Known tolerance of extreme environmental conditions in nature e.g. from persistently wet to seasonally dry sites;
- Fast growth under good growing conditions, with known capability of persisting or out-competing gorse and broom;
- Branching growth form so as to provide screening of cut faces from a young age;
- Provide attractants to birds e.g. seeds or flowers in order to encourage the self-introduction of new native plant species to the site over time; and be
- Relatively long lives, so as to persist within sites and to prevent high rates of turnover of individuals (which creates opportunities for invasive weeds to establish)

The proximity of native seral and mid-successional plant communities surrounding the quarry, and the availability of seed sources of longer-lived trees within the Firth Block indicates that there is a substantial natural seed rain over time in the area. Therefore, the approach taken for this planting programme is to include only one planting event (and follow-up infill planting) comprising seral plant species. The ongoing management of plant and animal pests forms a key element which needs to occur alongside such planting as this will significantly enhance its success.

This makes the reasonable assumption that well established seral plant communities will develop micro-habitats capable of supporting a range of plants including longer-lived canopy trees and lower stature forms such as mosses, ferns and vines. This process may take several decades to achieve, however, there is evidence of this occurring naturally in areas around Belmont Quarry, including on old retired workings in the Firth Block as indicated in historic aerial photography. There is scope to trial the planting of longer-lived canopy species; however at a site such as Belmont Quarry there is considerable uncertainty over the timing and soil conditions required to achieve a high degree of plant survival.

6.7.1 Natural Regeneration

Sites left to regenerate naturally can often be the most successful means of getting vegetation established. However, for this to be achieved, optimum site conditions must prevail. This has the greatest potential to occur on benches left in a condition that allows natural regeneration to occur (ie. runoff controlled, suitable substrate, good growth medium with seed source etc.). This process may also entail an initial successional phase with an exotic crop like gorse or broom, such as is the succession typical of the Hutt Valley hills and surrounding areas.

Natural establishment of native vegetation takes longer on bare rock areas. The lack of suitable soils and (usually) nutrient deficiencies means that concealment by woody vegetation may take several decades to fully establish, and a progression through to a final vegetation community may not occur. Often, fundamental differences between original and post-quarrying environments means that native plants species that establish on cut faces represent only a small sub-set of those originally present prior to quarrying.

6.7.2 Hydroseeding or Other Suitable Alternative

In the short term, hydroseeding or other alternative such as straw mulch and grass seeding helps to stabilise cut and batter slopes, reduce runoff and erosion, bind soils preventing dust problems, provides rapid visual greening and inhibits invasion by some pest plants.

Hydroseeding needs to be carried out very soon after completion of preparatory works, before the cut face and batter slopes dry out. Coordinating the hydroseeding with withdrawal from the face is important. In some instances, no further revegetation work, apart from hydroseeding / hydromulching would be required.

Once hydroseeded, areas can simply be left to nature's devices. To achieve this, the selection of grass species is important to ensure woody vegetation can establish through grass cover. Previous hydro-seeding at Belmont Quarry has typically used perennial exotic grass mixes to provide a thick and lasting sward. Experience at Belmont shows that even thick swards of grass are gradually subsumed by gorse and broom if left unmanaged for long periods i.e. grass can slow woody weed invasion, but not prevent it. Under this Rehabilitation Strategy, exotic plant establishment is a desired short-term outcome for most revegetation areas. Doing so provides deeper soil binding results than can be delivered by grasses, and also accelerates the development of a thick weed sward and subsequent succession to native dominated plant communities.

Experimentation with native grass, shrub, moss and lichen species could be undertaken at Belmont Quarry. Of these methods, moss hydro-seeding on selected faces at Belmont Quarry may be the most likely method of achieving short-term establishment of vegetation on bare rock faces. The technique involves the use of moss and lichen fragments harvested from near the site or from a regional source, mixing with a binding agent and where necessary, a fertiliser, then applying the pulp as a spray-on film to rock surfaces. Establishment time varies with environmental conditions at the receiving site; however results are typically seen after 6 months with mosses gradually spreading to take over fractured, and then smooth areas of the rock face.

6.7.3 Planting

The aim of planting developed for revegetation purposes is to create 'islands' of planted vegetation which spreads outwards and assists the natural regeneration of adjacent areas through shelter and seed dispersal. The most favourable sites (microsites) will be selected for planting to cover approximately 20% of benches across the site. All areas of planting are to be accompanied by a full planting specification to be developed progressively as part of the staged plans.

This strategy provides an indication of the plant species that may be used and the relative importance of them (Table 6) in a prospective planting programme for areas as they become available for rehabilitation. As evidence from previously retired areas and from natural regeneration on adjacent lands cleared for farming shows, native plant species will readily colonise, establish and form self-sustaining plant communities with a minimum of human intervention.

A secondary objective of this Strategy is to encourage consistent, fast and high quality native vegetation cover over rehabilitated sites. To achieve this, plant survival and growth for various native plants needs to be assessed and planting plans designed and refined over time as information on previous plantings becomes available. Thus, this Strategy provides a framework for trialling, testing and refining plant lists and schedules over time (see section on Area B trials), and requires that planting plans be developed for each area of rehabilitation as they become available. This is expressly so that planting plans can be refined to offer the best opportunities to incorporate a wide variety of native plants, be assured of successful establishment and allow managers to accurately predict the future performance of plantings at providing screening and erosion control and for returning as full a coverage of native vegetation to the site as is feasible.

Revegetation planting is quite different to what would be carried out under a 'normal' horticultural planting regime; in principle it is more akin to forestry planting. In addition, each site will have unique features and combinations of soil, slope, moisture, sun and wind.

On all areas that are planted as part of the revegetation strategy, the following practices will be adopted:

- Planting needs to be well planned so that the right species are planted at the right time. Usually a year lead time is required to enable sufficient quantities of appropriate locally sourced plant species to be propagated;

- The extent of planting programmed to be done each year needs to be determined in relation to the resources available for maintenance in subsequent years;
- Species will be sourced from local plant populations to ensure that they are ecologically compatible and suitable for the environs (i.e. eco-sourced);
- All plants will be suitably acclimatised to local conditions prior to planting. If plants are propagated outside the Wellington district this may involve bringing them to a suitable holding area or nursery several months before they are planted;
- Small grade plants will be used (i.e. up to PB3 or 1L grade) because they will acclimatise and establish more readily than larger grades;
- Areas to be planted will need to be spot sprayed with a contact herbicide or openings cut in woody nurse crops to reduce local competition for light and resources as part of site preparation prior to any planting works;
- Plants will receive locally applied fertiliser (e.g. fertiliser tab or long-release granules) and be marked with a stake to facilitate re-location in the future;
- Where planting sites are devoid of any woody vegetation, plants are densely planted (i.e. 1.0 m centres) with the objective of attaining 'canopy closure' as quickly as possible (i.e. the sooner plants coalesce from pest plants and other unwanted plants). Where planting sites are within established nurse crops, plantings are at low density (i.e. 3.0 m centres) using key pioneer species, given that survival rates are typically much greater than open ground plantings; and
- Plants are generally planted in a coherent pattern that is easy to locate in the future during follow up maintenance work and so that the level of plant survival can be easily determined.

All revegetation work requires some maintenance; plants will most likely need to be 'released' from competing unwanted species, particularly if invasive woody weeds, smothering grasses or climbing invasive vines are present. Brush wattle, an aggressive leguminous tree species is present in the quarry and also all along the escarpment. It will require managing as it can become a major pest plant as it has in many places along the escarpment and elsewhere.

Where planting is undertaken, maintenance will be programmed and costed for at least the first two to three years after planting; after that plants will likely be well established and self-sustaining. On an exposed site, maintenance work will initially involve replacing dead plants ('blanking') and cutting back / removing unwanted and competing species. Parts of Belmont Quarry may require maintenance for a longer period than 3 years, for instance where secondary plantings are proposed of longer-lived canopy species once initial colonising species have fully established.

Staging a revegetation programme over several years is critical to its success. This will accommodate any unexpected seasonal events such as a particularly wet winter or a particularly dry summer. It also enables any adjustments to be made with regard to species composition timing and methods of planting that are obtained from monitoring previous planting.

Staging revegetation work over several years also allows maintenance to be more easily accommodated. The amount of planting done each year will be relative to the level of resources available for maintenance in successive years. Many revegetation programmes have failed when very large areas of planting have been completed in year one but there are insufficient resources for maintenance in subsequent years.

Plant species proposed are listed in **Table 6**. All of these species are present within the surrounding landscape and seed or cuttings can be sourced locally from naturally occurring populations to provide material for propagation.

Table 6: Indicative plant species list for propagation and inclusion in the rehabilitation planting programme. It is expected that this plant species list will be refined as part of an ongoing

process of measuring on-site plant performance and tailoring planting lists to specific site characteristics.

Plant species	Plant on north facing sites (indicative percentage composition of plantings)	Plant on south facing sites (indicative percentage composition of plantings)
kanuka	10%	
karamu	20%	10%
coastal flax	20%	
mahoe	20%	20%
mapou	10%	
wineberry	5%	10%
pigeonwood		10%
manuka	10%	10%
fivefinger		10%
Heketara (tree daisy)	5%	
Tarata (lemonwood)		10%
Kohuhu		10%
Marbleleaf		10%

Action:

10. Preparation of detailed revegetation plan prior to each area or sub-area becoming available for rehabilitation.
11. Revegetation programme to include design specifications and a monitoring and maintenance programme.
12. Information from monitored trial revegetation and rehabilitation sites will be used to inform future rehabilitation, including planting programmes, to maximise revegetation outcomes.
13. Where the availability of resources at prospective revegetation sites differs markedly from that described in this Strategy, a full analysis of options and implications will be undertaken.

7.0 Monitoring and Review

7.1 Monitoring background

On-going annual monitoring will be essential so that:

- Trends can be recognised early and optimised (e.g. recognising more favourable micro-sites or the most successful plant species for revegetation);
- Pest problems (plant and animal) can be dealt to when signs are first observed (e.g. pulled seedlings while still young);
- The effects of changeable climatic conditions can be managed (e.g. delaying planting in drought years); and
- Trial plots can be set up and observed to test novel approaches to improve revegetation outcomes.

Monitoring will include all aspects of the project, not just plant survival. Erosion, water quality, soil fertility, drainage and pest management will also be monitored.

Monitoring and appropriate management responses will form part of the rehabilitation documentation. Whilst some management measures need to be in place at the outset, for others ongoing monitoring will be required to decide what action needs to be taken and when. This may be simply a matter of refining the rehabilitation method used or it may require significantly altering the method and timing. Site management will be tailored to progress from year to year.

An annual monitoring inspection would result in a report that covers:

- Identification of successes of past and previous year;
- Identification of deficiencies or inadequacies including pest plants and animals;
- Identification of opportunities; and
- The programme for the coming year.

Comprehensive record keeping will be important and allow the accumulation of knowledge. This will result in increased efficiency and reduced costs over the life of the rehabilitation project. Progress photographs, including aerial photography and photographs taken from key vantage points looking towards the site can be a valuable monitoring tool.

7.2 Monitoring programme

Monitoring and associated site management will include the following:

- Extent of areas rehabilitated against proposed annual targets;
- Observations of finished landform stability, including small-scale slumping and rock falls that may affect revegetation success. This inspection is for revegetation purposes only and will not constitute a geotechnical inspection of land stability.
- If monitoring of plant growth shows patchy plant survival or slower than anticipated growth rates, monitoring of soil fertility to inform on needs for fertiliser;
- Signs of animal pest damage to revegetation areas as a trigger for undertaking pest control;
- Incidence and persistence of invasive plant pests, particularly those required to be controlled under statutory documents (e.g. Regional Pest Management Strategy) or those deemed to present a risk of to the success of revegetation areas;

- The success of hydro-seeding at providing vegetative cover to areas such as benches, batters and faces (strike rate and vigour);
- Survival and growth rates of planted trees and shrubs to direct infilling planting and future planting programmes towards species most likely to survive;
- Fire risk; and
- Trial / experimental plots to provide direction on overall rehabilitation approaches.

7.3 Methods

A monitoring programme will be developed in more detail for each stage of extraction activity. Monitoring methodologies are likely to include such methods as:

- Walk-over observations of features;
- Permanent photo-points to track visual progress towards rehabilitation objectives;
- Permanent transects for measuring plant survival and growth across a sample of sites and to track progress against informal targets represented in Tables 3, 4 and 5; and
- Soil sampling and laboratory analysis to assess nutrient composition of soils used for rehabilitation.

8.0 Rehabilitation Strategy

The Rehabilitation Strategy has been prepared in accordance with the assumed sequential operation of Belmont Quarry, the intended Quarry Rehabilitation Process (Section 5.0) and Monitoring and Review (Section 6.0). The stages indicated in the Rehabilitation Strategy, differ from the stages of extraction activity in taking account of the finished form of the proposed extraction works. The staging of completing extraction activity which makes up the Rehabilitation Strategy is set out **Figure 17** and described as follows.

Table 7 provides an estimate of the bench and faces area (taking into account topography) as a guide to the exposed surfaces that will form the overall focus of this Rehabilitation Strategy.

Table 7: Areas of the finished landform comprising benches and cut faces for which rehabilitation revegetation is proposed in the current and proposed extraction areas. Refer to **Figure 17** for location of Areas.

Area	Bench (m ²)	Face (taking account slope)(m ²)
A	14,000	11,000
B	4,000	5,500
C	11,500	23,500
D	7,000	11,000
E	2,500	5,500
F	2,500	6,000
G	40,500	95,000
Total	82,000 (8.2 ha)	157,500 (15.8 ha)

8.1 Rehabilitation Strategy: Retired Areas (Areas A and B)

8.1.1 Background

Retired areas have the potential to form part of the larger visible western face of Belmont Quarry. These are areas where no further extraction activity is intended. The majority of these faces are east facing, with some warmer north facing and cooler south-east facing slopes providing damper conditions that encourage plant establishment and survival.

8.1.2 Objectives

Retired areas upon which vegetation has become established (predominately Area A) should remain undisturbed during the continuation of extraction activity in adjoining areas. Where vegetation has yet to be established, modification of the landform should endeavour, if practicable, to accelerate the rehabilitation process and can be investigated as part of the trial rehabilitation techniques.

The overriding objectives for these areas are outlined as follows:

1. To retain areas of vegetation cover which has become established and progress these towards mixed native vegetation either by interplanting with native species (if currently gorse dominated) or controlling weeds (to promote growth of existing native plants if present);
2. To endeavour to modify extracted faces in areas where vegetation is not yet established as part of blending these with the surrounding topography; and
3. To encourage exotic seral plant species (particularly gorse and broom) as part of accelerating the establishment of predominately native, self-sustaining vegetation.

8.1.3 Process

In areas where rehabilitation has already commenced, maintenance will primarily involve controlling aggressive, unwanted woody pest species (apart from gorse and broom). The faces would be monitored annually to check the progress and to ascertain if aggressive past species such as brush wattle, Darwin's barberry and *Clematis vitalba* were present. If so they would be treated with herbicide.

In areas where rehabilitation is yet to occur, rehabilitation will include landform modification where practicable to enable natural regeneration and trials as set out below.

8.1.4 Trials

Area B has been worked to its planned profile and is available for rehabilitation. This area is east to south-east facing and has a mixture of tall and short cut faces with benches typically 7.5m wide. The site offers the opportunity to undertake several investigations into rehabilitation effectiveness and to return results that will be applied to future rehabilitation elsewhere.

The trials proposed in this strategy for Area B include comparisons of revegetation success:

1. Between
 - a. ripped bench, versus
 - b. ripped bench with 500mm deep overburden added, versus
 - c. ripped bench with 500mm deep overburden and 200 mm topsoil applied, and
 - d. ripped bench with 500mm deep overburden and 200 mm topsoil applied and native plants planted at high density (e.g. 1 plant per 1m², release plants)

(all treatments to receive hydro-seeded exotic grasses as are normally applied at Belmont Quarry).

2. Between

- a. ripped benches with 500mm deep overburden and 200 mm topsoil applied, versus
- b. ripped benches with 500mm deep overburden and 200 mm topsoil applied to form a scree slope at a 30° angle of repose, and
- c. ripped benches with 500mm deep overburden and 200 mm topsoil applied to form a scree slope at a 30° angle of repose and native plants planted at high density (e.g. 1 plant per horizontal 1m², release plants)

(all treatments to receive hydro-seeded exotic grasses as are normally applied at Belmont Quarry).

3. Between

- a. Bare cut faces, versus
- b. Bare cut faces with hydro-seeded exotic grasses, and
- c. Bare cut faces with hydro-seeded mosses and lichens.

The preliminary field design is to apply the above treatments across ca. 20m adjoining lengths of a single bench or two benches at most in Area B. Replication across multiple benches is not able to be undertaken because of limited availability of trial areas. Multiple samples from each treatment will be collected from each trial site to provide the level of replication needed to adequately describe different results between trials.

Trials will be monitored several times each year to assess (where appropriate):

- Rates of plant survival, health and growth for each planted species;
- Rates of woody weed cover and growth rates;
- Rates of vegetation cover over rock faces and contribution by grasses, mosses or woody vegetation; and
- Face height obscured by vegetation types (exotic, native) and best performing species.

8.2 Rehabilitation Strategy: South Design (Areas C, D and E)

8.2.1 Background

This forms the first phase of new extraction activity to be undertaken. At the completion of extraction activity in this area, two types of extracted faces will form part of the Rehabilitation Strategy, namely those which can be permanently rehabilitated (Area C) and those through which future access will be required to the operational quarry (Areas D and E). Extraction activity in these areas is expected to be completed over the next 5 years.

8.2.2 Objectives

Upper areas of the initial stages of the Proposed Extraction Area (Area C) will become increasingly visible as this area is exposed by the removal of landform to the north-east of the Proposed Extraction Area (Firth Block Ridge). A staged rehabilitation programme which facilitates rehabilitation is proposed to screen visible faces in this area and retain a 'visual green backdrop' in this area. The associated objectives for rehabilitation of this area of the site can be outlined as follows:

- To progressively finish the final contours to blend in as much as possible with the adjacent landform; and

- To facilitate the permanent establishment of native vegetation.

8.2.3 Process

The completion of extraction activity within the South Design will happen over a short time frame. This will include the completion of extraction activity along faces both above and below the access road. In recognition of the higher visual impact in Area C and the prolonged visibility of exposed faces which may otherwise occur, permanent faces will be modified through the extraction process to ensure they reach an average height of 7m. The detailed rehabilitation process will encompass the following elements:

Planning

Plan - Preparation of detailed rehabilitation plan prior to each area or sub-area becoming available for rehabilitation.

Preliminary Co-ordination - In the financial year leading up to retirement, on-site meetings will be held between the rehabilitation advisor, quarry manager and key contractors to confirm key elements and timing of withdrawal from the face. In particular the stabilisation contractor will be briefed in advance and the timing and details of their involvement confirmed.

Stockpiling

Topsoil - As the new face is opened, areas of topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled separately

Mulch - Where practicable removed vegetation will be mulched and stockpiled for use in replacement soil. (Note: as areas C and D have been previously quarried, there is likely to be little overburden or organic matter compared with Areas F and G).

Soils - In the months leading up to retirement and commencement of rehabilitation, investigations will be made regarding the quantities of mulch, topsoil overburden and quarry by-products which are available to blend to form replacement soils.

Enrichment - Tests will be conducted to determine the addition of fertilisers necessary to enrich these by-products prior to blending with existing soils.

Establishment

These steps need to be undertaken prior to quarry completion

Ripping – all benches capable of carrying tall vegetation will be ripped to allow root penetration.

Drainage - Construct cut-off drain or berm near the bench edge.

Landform - Add scree material along the lower part of the face to soften landform at a natural repose of 30° and keyed in along a scarified face to encourage plant growth.

Topsoil - Add growing medium.

Stabilisation – All surfaces will be stabilised as are currently for benches and faces with low-density grass mix using perennial grass mix.

Trialling – Depending on the results of trials in Area B, further trials may be undertaken in Area C, particularly if results point towards potential future revegetation management that may provide improved outcomes and which has not been tested in Area B.

Revegetation

Planting – Undertake focused 'island' planting in accordance with trial results.

Infill planting – Depending on the outcome of trial results, under plant with native vegetation at year 5 according to 6.7.3.

Maintenance

Release - all planted areas will be released from competing unwanted species, particularly if invasive woody weeds, smothering grasses or climbing invasive vines are present.

Control - aggressive, unwanted woody pest species (apart from gorse and broom) will be removed.

Monitoring

Rehabilitation areas will be monitored annually to check the progress and to ascertain if aggressive animal and plant pest species such as brush wattle, Darwin's barberry and *Clematis vitalba* were present. If so pest control measures will be undertaken.

8.3 Rehabilitation Strategy: North Design (Areas F and G)

8.3.1 Background

Extraction activity in the North Design area will commence in approximately 5 to 10 years, and includes Stages 1 to 5 of the Proposed Extraction Area. During this stage of extraction activity vegetation will be progressively removed. A key element of the Rehabilitation Strategy seeks to reduce the visual impact in remaining areas of the quarry resulting from this work. The south facing aspect of the site in this area is an advantage because the cooler, damper conditions are better for plant survival and establishment.

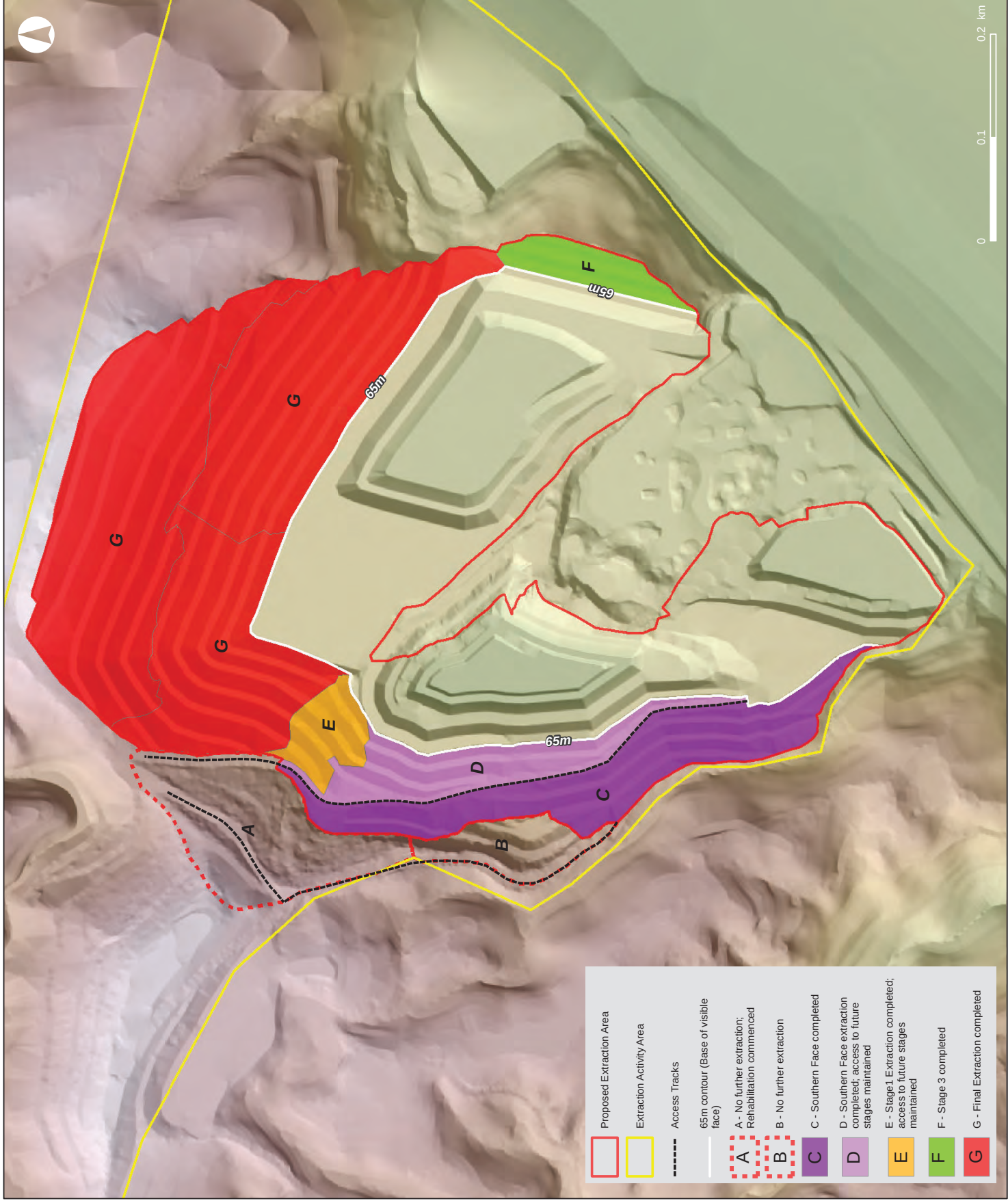
8.3.2 Objectives

The rehabilitation objectives in this area are outlined as follows:

- To progressively finish the final contours to blend in as much as possible with the adjacent landform;
- To revegetate the quarry face with a predominately native, self sustaining vegetation cover appropriate to the rocky, south facing bluff environment; and
- To progressively stage the quarry operation so that the area of working face is kept to a minimum and completed areas of the face are progressively rehabilitated during the life of the extension.

8.3.3 Process

The same techniques and overall approach to rehabilitation will be developed in this area as for earlier stages of extraction activity within the Proposed Extraction Area. The experience gained during the rehabilitation of previous stages will provide an added knowledge base. In particular, soil blending, handling and plant selection will be informed by success rates observed in previous working stages.



9.0 Management Action Summary

1. Ensure extraction activity adopts a sequential approach to rehabilitation that avoids or mitigates future disturbance of completed areas.
2. Prior to commencement of extraction works, ensure that the limits of vegetation clearance are clearly known and understood to prevent vehicle access and unintended vegetation clearance or damage outside approved clearance areas.
3. Where practicable, separate the top 200 mm of surface soils and mulched vegetation from subsoil and underlying overburden and store separately in stockpiles no more than 1.5m height.
4. Ensure that the final landform will facilitate rehabilitation measures which 'soften' visible faces and facilitate future reinstatement of native vegetation.
5. Identify and allocate the necessary volume of overburden material to undertake rehabilitation works.
6. Programme bench ripping, face scarification and deposit of overburden as an integral part of the overall operation.
7. Ensure drainage is included as part of the landform modification process to prevent scouring and erosion of adjacent vegetation and rehabilitated landforms.
8. Investigate the blending of stockpiled surface soils with mulches and low value quarry by-products to improve surface fill characteristics for plant establishment and growth.
9. Identify and allocate the necessary volume of growth medium required and include spreading of a suitable growth medium as an integral part of the overall operation.
10. Preparation of detailed revegetation plan prior to each area or sub-area becoming available for rehabilitation.
11. Revegetation programme to include design specifications and a monitoring and maintenance programme.
12. Information from monitored trial revegetation and rehabilitation sites will be used to inform future rehabilitation, including planting programmes, to maximise revegetation outcomes.
13. Where the availability of resources at prospective revegetation sites differs markedly from that described in this Strategy, a full analysis of options and implications will be undertaken.

7 Stream Restoration Principles

Aim

To facilitate increased ecological value of the Waikoropupu Stream by stream restoration works at the end of the consent period.

Principles

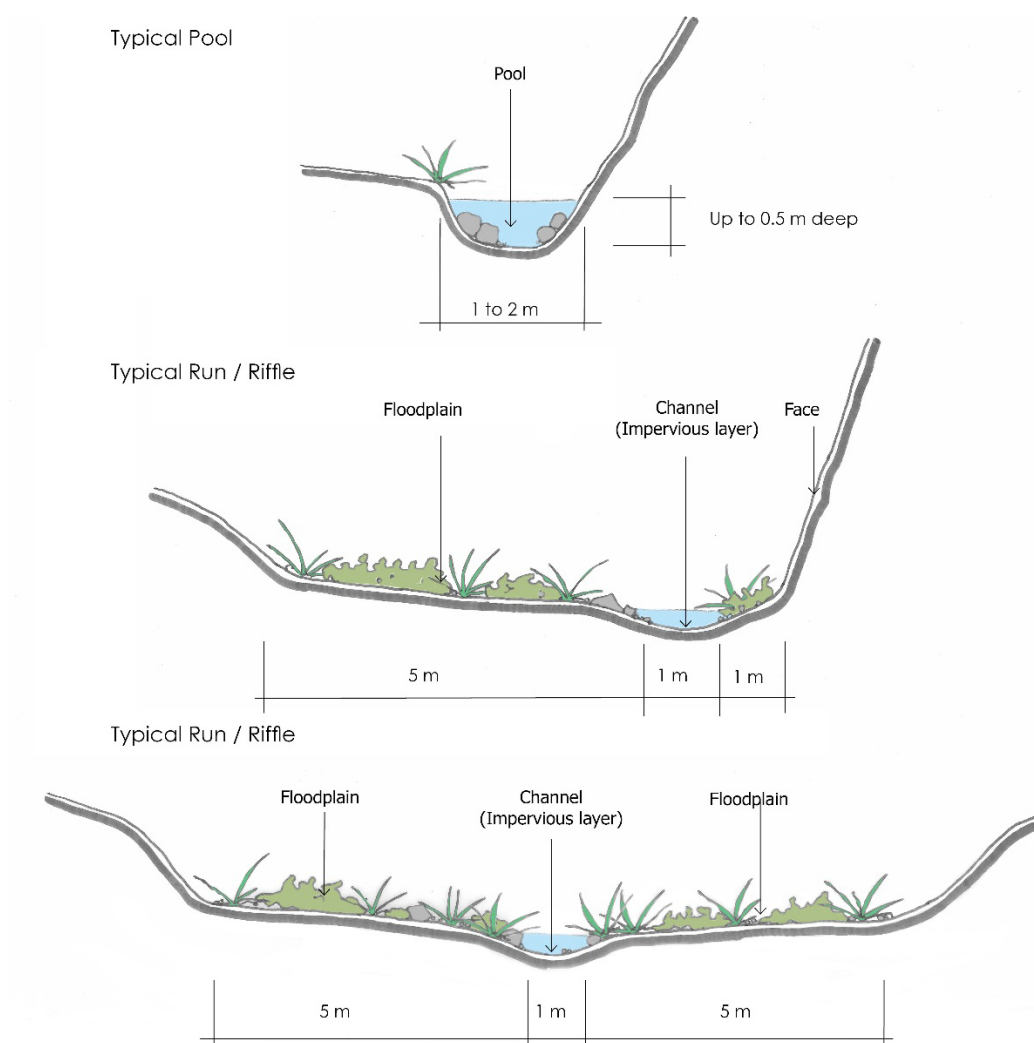
1. Enhance natural character values of the waterway
2. Promote good water quality
3. Create self-sustaining and functional aquatic habitat
4. Create a quantum of aquatic habitat commensurate with the pre-diversion (2014) stream quantum

Method

1. Record template parameters of stream at commencement of consent:
 - a. Water quality (i.e. contaminant level)
 - b. Stream geomorphology
 - i. Length / meander
 - ii. Channel dimensions / depth
 - iii. Floodplain dimension
 - iv. Bank heights
 - v. Substrate material
 - vi. Gradient
 - c. Habitat
 - i. Ratio of habitat types (i.e. percentage of riffle, run and pool)
 - ii. Quality metric for aquatic biota (e.g. macro-invertebrates QMCI)
 - d. Hydrology
 - i. Flow (min, average and max)
 - ii. Velocity (per habitat type)
 - e. Note different characteristics of parts of the stream (i.e. already modified, unmodified) as appropriate.
2. Overarching Construction Procedures:
 - a. As far as practicable, build the new stream alignments off line in dry conditions
 - b. Use appropriate materials and best practice methods which facilitate effective habitat creation
3. Restoration Construction Elements:
 - a. Maintain or increase pre-diversion length and ensure sufficient meanders are present
 - b. Design flow / velocity components to match as closely as possible the pre-diversion stream, and ensure the channel holds sufficient water
 - c. Correct substrate to equate to pre-diversion conditions
 - d. Armour to manage stream channel erosion where required
 - e. Bank morphology to reflect typical stream form, taking account of the following (see typical cross sections):
 - i. Typical width
 - ii. Typical flood plain dimensions
 - iii. Typical steepness
 - iv. Typical depth
 - f. Establish habitat diversity to accommodate typical pool, run, riffle form
 - g. Riparian treatment to achieve the following:

- i. Erosion control immediately following earthworks – e.g. hydro-seed with interplanting
 - ii. Riparian cover and necessary stream shading
 - iii. Organic input
 - iv. Weed control – elimination
- 4. Livening procedures:
 - a. Prior to infilling the old channel and immediately following loss of surface water, salvage some cobble material for transfer into the new channel (for the purpose of inoculation of algae, periphyton and some invertebrates)
 - b. Live in stages (over 30 minutes) to prevent single inundation event
- 5. Measure success against principles:
 - a. Sediment discharge and deposition
 - b. Macro-invertebrate community development
 - c. Water quantity:
 - i. Flow (min, average and max)
 - ii. Velocity (per habitat type)
 - d. Riparian vegetation:
 - i. Growth and cover
 - ii. Provision for shade

Typical Cross Sections



18 January 2017

GBC Winstone
c/- Golder Associates
PO Box 2281
Christchurch 8140
Attention: Helen Pickles

Baylee Pakau
Environmental Consents
04 570 6902
baylee.pakau@huttcity.govt.nz
Our reference: RM160204

Dear Helen,

Certificate of compliance for GBC Winstone activities at 178-178 Liverton Road, 401, 541 Hebden Crescent and 560 Western Hutt Road, Kelson

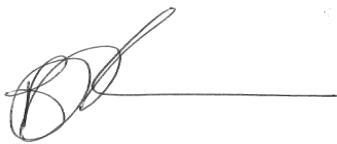
I have considered your request for a certificate of compliance relating to the above addresses and can advise that based on the information provided, the activities are permitted and can be lawfully carried out without resource consent under the City of Lower Hutt District Plan.

As I result, I am able to issue a certificate of compliance under section 139 of the Resource Management Act. You should consider this letter to be the certificate.

Please note that the certificate relates specifically to your application and the details contained in it. The certificate may no longer be valid if changes are made to the activity.

Please do not hesitate to contact Tim Johnstone, Team Leader Resource Consents if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,



Baylee Pakau
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Certificate of compliance assessment

The certificate of compliance application relates to the following properties:

Address	Legal description	District Plan activity area	District Plan notations
176 Liverton Road	Lot 4 DP 322126, CFR 88258	General Rural	Specific rules apply to this site, see appendix 1
178 Liverton Road	Lot 5 DP 322126, CFR 88259	General Rural	Specific rules apply to this site, see appendix 1
401 Hebden Crescent	Lot 100 DP 322126, CFR 88260	General Rural	Significant Natural Resource 31
541 Hebden Crescent	Lot 1 DP 60552, CFR WN31B/39	Extraction	SNR 15
560 Western Hutt Road	Part Lot 1 DP 22561, WN31D/969	Extraction	SNR 15

The applicant GBC Winstone currently has three certificates of compliance relating to the various activities on the above properties, council application references RM120025, RM110285 and RM110286.

The applicant now seeks a single integrated certificate of compliance to include the ongoing development of the existing quarry operation, vegetation removal and disposal of overburden material.

The application is supported by the following documents:

- Description of activity and assessment in relation to District Plan rules
- Site plans
- Certificates of title
- Marshall Day noise compliance assessment dated 7 December 2016
- Quarry management plan prepared by Winstone Aggregates dated February 2015
- Response to further information request dated 12 December 2016

Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 states:

- (1) *This section applies if an activity could be done lawfully in a particular location without a resource consent.*
- (2) *A person may request the consent authority to issue a certificate of compliance.*
- (3) *A certificate states that the activity can be done lawfully in a particular location without a resource consent.*
- (4) *The authority may require the person to provide further information if the authority considers that the information is necessary for the purpose of applying subsection (5).*
- (5) *The authority must issue the certificate if –*

- (a) *the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent; and*
 - (b) *the person pays the appropriate administrative charge.*
- (6) *The authority must issue the certificate within 20 working days of the later of the following:*
 - (a) *the date on which it received the request:*
 - (b) *the date on which it received the further information under subsection (4).*
- (7) *The certificate issued to the person must –*
 - (a) *describe the activity and the location; and*
 - (b) *state that the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent as at the date on which the authority received the request.*
- (8) *The authority must not issue a certificate if –*
 - (a) *the request for a certificate is made after a proposed plan is notified; and*
 - (b) *the activity could not be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent under the proposed plan.*

An assessment of the relevant rules in the District Plan (including any plan changes) is necessary to decide whether the application relates to a permitted activity. As the application relates to two activity areas, a summary of the activities proposed within the respective areas are contained below. A full assessment of the relevant District Plan rules are contained in appendices 1 and 2 attached to this decision.

General Rural Activity Area (chapter 8B)

176 and 178 Liverton Road and 401 Hebden Crescent are within the General Rural Activity Area. The applicant proposes to undertake vegetation removal within these properties. No structures exist or are proposed to be constructed. Based on the assessment in appendix 1 to this decision, the activity is permitted in this zone.

Extraction Activity Area (chapter 6D)

541 Hebden Crescent and 560 Western Hutt Road are within the Extraction Activity Area.

The applicant seeks to continue disposal of 1,500,000m³ of overburden into an existing gully in the north-west area of 541 Hebden Crescent together with the associated removal of existing native and exotic vegetation within this gully. In addition the applicant now seeks to undertake full quarrying in accordance with the definition of an *extraction activity* in chapter 3 of the District Plan.

At 560 Western Hutt Road the applicant seeks to continue quarrying and vegetation removal as authorised under RM110286.

It is assessed the activities complies with the Extraction Activity Area rules and are therefore permitted in this zone. Refer to appendix 2 for a detailed assessment.

General Rules (chapter 14)

It is assessed that the activities within the different zones comply with the relevant rules in chapter 14. Refer to appendices 1 and 2 for a detailed assessment for the activities.

Other chapters of the District Plan

The activities do not create any additional allotments therefore the provisions of chapter 11 are not applicable.

No buildings are proposed that would require a financial contribution under chapter 12.

The north-west corners of 176 Liverton Road and 541 Hebden Crescent are within the National Grid Yard where buildings and structures less than 2.5m in height and less than 10m² in area are permitted providing they meet all the permitted activity conditions for that activity area and are not being used for a Sensitive Activity as defined in chapter 3 of the District Plan (rule 13.4.1 of chapter 13). The applicant has advised there are no structures within this area and that no new structures are proposed.

Plan changes

The decision for Plan Change 36 relating to notable trees and vegetation removal was notified on 31 May 2016 and has been appealed. This plan change does not affect the proposed vegetation removal.

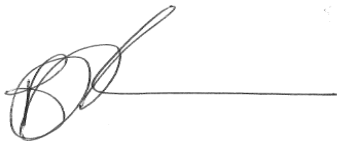
Plan Change 39 relates to a review of the transport provisions in chapter 14A. A decision has not been notified and there are no rules that have legal effect.

No other notified plan changes are relevant to the activities or properties.

Conclusion

Having assessed the application against the provisions of the District Plan, I can confirm that the activity complies with all relevant rules and can be lawfully carried out without resource consent. I therefore advise that a certificate of compliance can be issued.

Yours sincerely



Baylee Pakau
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Peer reviewer:



Tim Johnstone
Team Leader Resource Consents

Application lodged: 24 August 2016
Certificate issued: 18 January 2017
Working days to process application: 28

Notes

- The applicant is advised that the certificate has been assessed against the requirements of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There may be bylaws which are relevant to this proposal which will require separate approval from Council prior to the activity commencing on site. The full list of the bylaws can be found on www.huttcity.govt.nz
- In accordance with section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the certificate lapses if not given effect to within five years from the date of the application being granted.
- This certificate of compliance is specific to the application received by council. Any changes to the proposal may require a new certificate or resource consent with the appropriate application fee.
- The certificate holder is advised to check whether any additional resource consents from Greater Wellington Regional Council is required prior to implementing these activities.
- Any building work associated with the proposed activity should not commence until a building consent has been obtained under the Building Act 2004.

- You still have a duty under the Resource Management Act 1991 to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Notwithstanding any resource consents held, section 17 of the Act continues to apply and Council will take enforcement action where necessary.

Appendix one: General Rural Activity Area which apply to 176, 178 Liverton Road and 401 Hebden Crescent (Cottle Block)

8B 2.1 Permitted Activities

- (a) *Any activity complying with the Conditions and not specified as a Permitted, Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary or Non-Complying Activity.*
- (b) *A single dwelling on each of the proposed lots shown on Drawing No. 469SCH4^C by Lucas Surveys, shown in Appendix General Rural 2, within defined building areas and within the specified maximum roof heights both shown on that drawing. All Permitted Activity Conditions excluding 8B 2.1.1 (a) and 8B 2.1.1 (c) must be satisfied, except in respect of Lot 5 where 8B 2.1.1 (c) applies to part of the lot.*
- (c) *Baring Head, Pt 1A2 Parangarahu, shown in Appendix General Rural 3 a single building for the purpose of accommodating a single or two household unit.*
- (d) *On the land identified in DP 72284 but excluding that area identified as 'G' and shown in Appendix General Rural 4, extraction activities limited to extraction, processing, storage, removal, ancillary earthworks, removal and deposition of overburden and rehabilitation works, and ancillary administrative activities.*

The applicant proposes to remove exotic and native scrub which will be mulched and spread within the site. The activity does not include construction of any temporary or permanent buildings, prospecting or exploration, commercial forestry, harvesting or earthworks. Vegetation removal is not specified as a permitted, restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying activity.

Permitted activities (b), (c) and (d) do not apply.

8B 2.1.1 (a) to (e)

These conditions do not apply as no dwellings or buildings are proposed or established.

8B 2.1.1 (f) Dust:

All outside areas shall be surfaced, or managed appropriately so that there shall be no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

The applicant advises that a number of measures will be implemented including a water cart, restriction of operations during unusually high winds and the rehabilitation of areas not being actively worked to minimise dust. The proposal can comply with this rule.

8B 2.1.1 (g) Odour:

All activities shall be carried out in such a manner so as to ensure that there is not an offensive odour at or beyond the site boundary.

Vegetation removal in itself will not cause offensive odour at or beyond the site boundary. The applicant advises no slash and burn methods will be implemented.

8B 2.1.1 (h) Lightspill and Glare:

- (i) Artificial light shall not result in added illuminance in excess of 8 lux measured at the window of a dwelling on a neighbouring site.*
- (ii) All activities shall be undertaken so as to avoid all unreasonable light spill beyond the site boundary.*
- (iii) All activities, buildings and structures shall avoid glare (light reflection) beyond the site boundary.*

Vegetation removal will occur during daylight hours and there will be no light sources. No structures are present on the sites that will generate glare.

8B 2.1.1 (i) Vibration:

All activities that cause vibration shall be carried out in such a manner that no vibration is discernible beyond the site boundary.

The applicant advises that all activities that cause vibration will be carried out in such a manner that no vibration is discernible beyond the boundaries of the site. Clearance within 20m of the boundary will be done with a chainsaw.

8B 2.1.1 (j) Home Occupations

The conditions relating to home occupations are not relevant.

8B 2.1.1 (k) Piggeries

The conditions relating to piggeries are not relevant.

8B 2.1.1 (l) Commercial Forestry:

The applicant advises that the vegetation removal does not involve commercial forestry.

8B 2.1.1 (m) Recreation

No recreation activities are proposed.

8B 2.1.1 (n) Visitor Accommodation

No visitor accommodation is proposed.

8B 2.1.1 (o) Prospecting and Exploration

The applicant advises that no prospecting and exploration will be undertaken within the properties that are zoned General Rural Activity Area.

8B 2.1.1 (p) General Rules:

Compliance with all matters in the General Rules - see Chapter 14.

Compliance will be assessed separately.

8B 2.1.1 (q), (r), (s), (t)

These conditions do not apply to the site or the proposal.

8B 2.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities (a) to (g) and (i)

These activities are not relevant to the proposal or the properties.

8B 2.2 (h) In the Quarry Protection Area (as shown on Appendix General Rural 1) the following activities in addition to (a) and (c) to (f) above:

- (i) *Any new dwelling, excluding a single dwelling on any lot approved by Council prior to 19 October 2001 which is a Permitted Activity providing the Permitted Activity Conditions are satisfied.*
- (ii) *Community Activities and Facilities.*
- (iii) *Critical and Emergency Facilities.*
- (iv) *Health Care Facilities.*
- (v) *Kohanga Reo, Childcare and Education Facilities.*
- (vi) *Visitor Accommodation.*

The properties are within the Quarry Protection Area identified on Appendix General Rural 1, and no activity listed above takes place or is proposed.

8B 2.3 Discretionary Activities

- (a) *Except where stated in the General Rules, any Permitted or Restricted Discretionary Activity which fails to comply with any of the relevant Permitted Activity Conditions, or relevant requirements of Chapter 14 - General Rules.*
- (b) *Turf farming.*
- (c) *Top soil removal.*
- (d) *Exploration and mining of minerals.*
- (e) *Landfills and transfer stations.*
- (f) *Any activity within the identified coastal environment as shown on Map Appendices 2A, 2B and 2C.*
- (g) *Brothels and commercial sexual services not falling within the ambit of home occupation.*

The proposed vegetation removal is not encapsulated in the above discretionary activities. As advised in their response of 12 December 2016, top soil will not be removed.

8B 2.4 Non-Complying Activities

- (a) Any other retailing activity.*
- (b) Service stations.*
- (c) Any industrial activity.*
- (d) Other residential activities.*
- (e) Places of public assembly.*

These activities are not relevant to the proposal or the properties.

Chapter 14 – General rules

The assessment must now consider the general rules as set out in chapter 14 of the District Plan.

Chapter 14 A - Transport

Rule 14A (i) 2.1 Provision of Roads

No new roads are being formed, nor are changes to the existing hierarchy proposed, these rules do not apply to the proposal.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (a) Vehicular access

Applicant does not propose any new vehicle accesses.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (b) Separation distance from intersections

The applicant advises that existing access from Liverton Road complies with the plan standards. No new road access is proposed.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (c) Vehicular crossings over footpaths

No vehicle crossings are proposed and there are no footpaths on Liverton Road.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (d) Circulation and manoeuvring space

The applicant advised on 12 December 2016 that the sites have sufficient manoeuvring space to allow vehicles using the site to enter and leave in a forward direction. No vehicles leave the site in a reversing action. The applicant advises the sites comply with this requirement.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (e) Special provisions for service stations

The activity does not include a service station.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (a), (b) and (c) Car parking requirements

Vegetation removal has no car parking requirement within appendix transport 3.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (d) Design standards

No parking is required therefore design standards do not apply.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (e) Cycle parking requirements

There is no cycle parking requirement for vegetation removal.

Rule 14A (iv) 2.1 (a), (b) and (c) Loading and unloading requirements

There are no loading and unloading requirements for vegetation removal.

Chapter 14B Signs

There is no signage proposed as part of the vegetation removal operation.

Chapter 14C Noise**Rule 14C 2.1 (e)**

The maximum sound level shall not exceed $L_{max}75dBA$ during the hours 10.00pm – 7.00am, measured anywhere within a residential activity area.

The applicant has advised in their response of 12 December 2016 that compliance can be achieved with this standard.

Rule 14C 2.1 (f)

All construction, demolition, and maintenance work shall comply with NZS 6803P "Measurement and Assessment of Noise from Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Work".

In their response of 12 December 2016, the applicant has advised they can comply with this standard.

Rule 14C 2.1.10

All non-residential activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere beyond the site on which the activity takes place -

Maximum 50dBA 7.00am - 10.00pm

Maximum 40dBA 10.00pm - 7.00am

Applicant has advised the activity can comply.

Chapter 14D Hazardous facilities

Hazardous substances are not stored at this site.

Chapter 14E Significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources

Upon review of the consent order RMA 1028/01 referenced in the planning maps, it is considered Significant Natural Resource 3 is not within 178 Liverton Road.

Significant Natural Resource 31 is present over 401 Hebden Crescent. The rules for SNRs on private properties ceased to apply on 31 December 2005 in accordance with rule 14E 2.2 (b)(iii) with exceptions for specific properties. None of these properties are listed and therefore this rule does not apply.

The properties zoned general rural do not contain significant cultural or archaeological resources.

Chapter 14F Heritage buildings and structures

There are no heritage buildings that are listed in the District Plan within the properties.

Chapter 14G Trees

There are no listed notable trees listed in the District Plan within the properties.

The decision for Plan Change 36 has been notified and appealed. In addition, 2009 amendments to the RMA altered vegetation protection rules for blanket protection and vegetation removal on urban properties. Neither of these affects the vegetation removal within the properties.

Chapter 14H Natural hazards

The sites are not within the Wellington Fault Special Study Area.

Chapter 14I Earthworks

The applicant advises that no earthworks are required to remove the vegetation.

Other chapters of the District Plan

Chapter 11 - The applicant does not propose to subdivide the properties.

Chapter 12 - Financial contributions do not apply as the applicant does not propose retail activities or a place of assembly.

Chapter 13 – Rule 13.4.1 is relevant to the site as the north-west corner of 178 Liverton Road is within the national grid yard. No structures or buildings are proposed within the national grid yard.

Plan changes

As identified above, the decision for Plan Change 36 relating to notable trees and vegetation removal was notified on 31 May 2016 and has been appealed. This plan change does not affect the proposed vegetation removal.

Plan Change 39 relates to a review of the transport provisions in chapter 14A. A decision has not been notified and there are no rules that have legal effect.

No other plan changes affect this proposal or the site.

Appendix two: Extraction Activity Area which apply to 541 Hebden Crescent and 560 Western Hutt Road (Main and Firth Blocks)

6D 2.1 Permitted Activities

(a) *Any extraction activity, including ancillary offices and caretaker living quarters.*

The applicant is proposing to undertake the full range of extraction activities on both properties by extending quarrying activities across the entirety of 541 Hebden Crescent with the exception of the Special Amenity Area (discussed in more detail below) as provided for in the definition of extraction activities in chapter 3 of the District Plan:

“an operation in connection with prospecting, exploring and any mining operation including blasting, processing (crushing, screening, washing and blending), storage, distribution and sale of aggregates, ancillary earthworks, removal and deposition of overburden and rehabilitation works.”

Vegetation removal on both properties was previously authorised under RM110285 and RM110286 and is proposed to continue. This is considered to be consistent with the above definition.

6D 2.1.1 Permitted Activity Conditions

(a) *Maximum Height of Buildings and Structures*

24.0m - On any part of the area where the ground level is RL 45m or lower at the time of installation or construction of the structure.

12.0m - On any part of the area where the ground level is greater than RL 45m at the time of installation or construction of the structure.

For the purpose of this Rule, RL = MSL, 1949 Geodetic Datum.

The applicant advises there are no buildings or structures established in association with the quarrying and vegetation removal.

6D 2.1.1 (b) Dust

All outside areas shall be sealed, surfaced, or managed appropriately so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

All use, handling and storage of goods, raw materials and waste materials shall be undertaken in such a manner so as to prevent adverse effects from dust so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

The applicant advises that a number of methods will be implemented to achieve compliance including a water cart to worked areas wet, limiting operations during unusually high winds and rehabilitation of areas not being actively worked.

6D 2.1 1 (c) Odour

All activities shall be carried out in such a manner so as to ensure that there is not an offensive odour at or beyond the site boundary.

The extraction activities do not generate odour.

6D 2.1.1 (d) Light Spill and Glare

- (i) Artificial light shall not result in added illuminance in excess of 8 lux measured at the window of a dwelling on a neighbouring site.*
- (ii) All activities shall be undertaken so as to avoid all unreasonable light spill beyond the site boundary.*
- (iii) All activities, buildings and structures shall avoid glare (light reflection) beyond the site boundary.*

The applicant advises the activities comply with the relevant lightspill and glare conditions.

6D 2.1.1 (e) Vibration (i) to (x)

Blasting is proposed to be undertaken across the Extraction zoned properties. The applicant advises that all blasting activities will comply with these conditions.

6D 2.1.1 (f) Hours of Operation

For all activities:

6.00am - 10.00pm Monday to Saturday (excl public holidays)

except for administrative activities, the maintenance of plant and machinery, and the loading and unloading and movement of vehicles all of which may occur at any time.

The applicant advises the expansion of quarrying within the Firth Block at 560 Western Hutt Road will comply with these hours. Existing quarrying at 541 Hebden Crescent complies with this condition.

6D 2.1.1 (g) Design and External Appearance of Buildings and Structures

No structure, sign, excavation or other work is to be sited or left unfinished or allowed to deteriorate in a manner that will cause it to detract from the amenity values of the surrounding land.

Completed areas of quarrying are rehabilitated. For much of 541 Hebden Crescent this involves hydro seeding mix and native plantings. Buildings and structures will be maintained in order to comply with this condition.

6D 2.1.1 (h) Property Access

There shall be no direct access from State Highway No.2. Property access shall comply with

the provisions of Chapter 14A - Transport.

Current access from Hebden Crescent will remain unchanged. Access to State Highway 2 is not proposed.

6D 2.1.1 (i) Fire

The use of land and buildings shall, at all times, be in accord with the principles of fire safety as specified by NZS 923:1971. No structure, ditch, trench, or other impediment to the movement of fire service vehicles or equipment shall be built in such a way as to restrict access for fire fighting purposes to any part of the property.

The applicant advises the activities on both sites will not impede the movement of fire fighting vehicles.

6D 2.1.1 (j) Storage Requirements (i) to (iii)

The existing stockyard and waste management areas at 560 Western Hutt Road will be used to provide for the storage of material generated from the activity. Any new storage areas will comply with this condition.

6D 2.1.1 (k) Buffer Strip

A 25m buffer strip of indigenous vegetation shall be maintained within the site along the boundaries of the Extraction Activity Area, shown in Appendix Extraction 1A and 1B.

The applicant will retain the existing buffer strip as required by this rule, shown on figure 3 within the application.

6D 2.1.1 (l) Protection of Areas of Special Amenity

Those areas of visual importance and special amenity value along the escarpment, shown in Appendix Extraction 2A and 2B, shall maintain their indigenous vegetative cover and in the case of the 5.0m strip shown in Appendix Extraction 2B adjacent to State Highway No.58, the bund shall be planted.

No vegetation removal is proposed within this area and the applicant has confirmed in a response to further information request on 12 December 2016 that no other activities are proposed within this area.

6D 2.1.1 (m) Rehabilitation

The quarry shall be progressively rehabilitated taking into account planned future development in accordance with the objectives and processes for site rehabilitation set out in the quarry management plan.

As parts of the site are worked out and no longer required for quarrying activities, they are progressively rehabilitated in accordance with the quarry management plan.

6D 2.1.1 (n) Landslide Hazard and Erosion

All activities shall be undertaken in a way that the susceptibility of land prone to erosion and landslide hazards is not increased.

The applicant will implement sediment and erosion controls to minimise slipping and landslide hazards appropriate to the quarry environment.

6D 2.1.1 (o) Quarry Management Plan

Where active extraction activities are being undertaken, the quarry operator shall prepare and maintain a quarry management plan. A copy of the quarry management plan shall be provided to the Council and, no less than every two years, the operator shall provide a progress report to the Council's Divisional Manager Environmental Policy on the effectiveness of the quarry management plan, and advise of any changes that have been made.

The applicant will continue operating in accordance in with the quarry management plan.

The applicant has confirmed in their further information response of 12 December 2016 that a copy of the report will be provided no less than every two years.

6D 2.2 Discretionary Activities

- (a) *Any allied industrial activity, which utilises the materials quarried in the Activity Area as the principal raw material.*
- (b) *Except where stated in the General Rules, any Permitted Activity which fails to comply with any relevant Permitted Activity Conditions or relevant requirements of Chapter 14 - General Rules.*

The quarrying activities are not encapsulated in the above activities.

6D 2.3 Non-Complying Activities

- (a) *All other activities not listed as a Permitted or Discretionary Activity.*

Proposal fits within the definition of extraction activities and is therefore permitted.

Chapter 14 – General rules

The assessment must now consider the general rules as set out in chapter 14 of the District Plan.

Chapter 14 A - Transport

Rule 14A (i) 2.1 Provision of Roads

No new roads are being formed, nor are changes to the existing hierarchy proposed, these rules do not apply to the proposal.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (a) Vehicular access

Applicant does not propose any new vehicle accesses.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (b) Separation distance from intersections

The applicant has provided a plan (attachment 1 in their further information response) that demonstrates compliance.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (c) Vehicular crossings over footpaths

The applicant advised on 12 December 2016 there are no footpaths over vehicle crossings.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (d) Circulation and manoeuvring space

The applicant advised on 12 December 2016 that the sites have sufficient manoeuvring space to allow vehicles using the site to enter and leave in a forward direction. No vehicles leave the site in a reversing action. The applicant advises the sites comply with this requirement.

Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (e) Special provisions for service stations

The activity does not include a service station.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (a), (b) and (c) Car parking requirements

Appendix Transport 3 outlines that the relevant parking provisions for industrial activities are the greater of one space per staff member or one space per 100m² gross floor area. The total area of buildings as advised by the applicant is 530m² and staff numbers are (FTEs and contractors) are 23. The greater number is therefore the number of staff, and 30 parks are available. All spaces are provided on-site.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (c) does not apply to this zone.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (d) Design standards

The car parking spaces for the quarry site are located within the Firth Block and the spaces comply with design standards of Australian Standard AS2890 Part 1.

Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (e) Cycle parking requirements

Secure storage is provided for bicycles for one space for every 30 employees.

Rule 14A (iv) 2.1 (a), (b) and (c) Loading and unloading requirements

Applicant advises in their response of 12 December 2016 that the proposal complies with these loading and unloading requirements.

Chapter 14B Signs

Applicant advises that no additional signage will be constructed and existing signage complies with the conditions of 14B 2.1.5.

Chapter 14C Noise

Rule 14C 2.1

- (e) *The maximum sound level shall not exceed L_{max}75dBA during the hours 10.00pm – 7.00am, measured anywhere within a residential activity area.*
- (f) *All construction, demolition, and maintenance work shall comply with NZS 6803P "Measurement and Assessment of Noise from Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Work".*

Rule 14C 2.1.8

All activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere within a residential or rural activity area. Appendix Noise 2 identifies the locations.

<i>Location Reference</i>	<i>Location Description</i>	<i>Performance Standards</i>
37 10.00pm	SH No.58	Maximum 70dBA 6.00am - Maximum 45dBA 10.00pm -
6.00am		
38 10.00pm	SH No.2	Maximum 70dBA 6.00am - Maximum 45dBA 10.00pm -
6.00am		

The applicant has provided a noise compliance assessment dated 7 December 2016 undertaken by Marshall Day Acoustic Engineers which identifies that noise emissions comply with the relevant rules of the District Plan.

Chapter 14D Hazardous facilities

The applicant has provided an effects ratio calculation that confirms compliance with the effects ratio (calculated to be <2 for an above ground diesel storage tank of 10,700 litre capacity) for hazardous facilities.

Chapter 14E Significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources

Significant Natural Resource 31 is present over 541 Hebden Crescent and SNR 15 is present over 560 Western Hutt Road. The rules for SNRs on private properties ceased to apply on 31 December 2005 in accordance with rule 14E 2.2 (b)(iii) with exceptions for specific properties. None of these properties are listed and therefore this rule does not apply.

The properties do not contain significant cultural or archaeological resources.

Chapter 14F Heritage buildings and structures

There are no heritage buildings that are listed in the District Plan within the properties.

Chapter 14G Trees

There are no listed notable trees listed in the District Plan within the properties.

The decision for Plan Change 36 has been notified and appealed. In addition, 2009 amendments to the RMA altered vegetation protection rules for blanket protection and vegetation removal on urban properties. Neither of these affects the vegetation removal within the properties.

Chapter 14H Natural hazards

The sites are not within the Wellington Fault Special Study Area.

Chapter 14I Earthworks

The provisions for earthworks do not apply in the Extraction Activity Area in association with extraction activities.

Other chapters of the District Plan

Chapter 11 - The applicant does not propose to subdivide the properties.

Chapter 12 - Financial contributions do not apply as the applicant does not propose retail activities or a place of assembly.

Chapter 13 – Rule 13.4.1 is relevant to the site as the north-west corner of 541 Hebden Crescent is within the national grid yard. Applicant advises that no structures or buildings are proposed within the national grid yard.

Plan changes

As identified above, the decision for Plan Change 36 relating to notable trees and vegetation removal was notified on 31 May 2016 and has been appealed. This plan change does not affect the proposed vegetation removal.

Plan Change 39 relates to a review of the transport provisions in chapter 14A. A decision has not been notified and there are no rules that have legal effect.

No other plan changes affect this proposal or the site.

RM number: RM240368
Date: 5 May 2025
Applicant: Winstone Aggregates
Address: 810 Great South Road, Auckland 1061
Attention: Dan McGregor

Alicia Todd
Environment and Sustainability
Alicia.todd@huttcity.govt.nz
Our reference: RM240368

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE FOR TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ONGOING OPERATION OF THE BELMONT QUARRY AT 541 HEBDEN ROAD, BELMONT (LOT 1 DP 60552, PT LOT 1 DP 22561, LOT 100 DP 322126, LOTS 4 & 5 DP 322126)

Dear Dan,

I have assessed your request for a certificate of compliance relating to the above address and can advise that your proposal is permitted and can be lawfully carried out without resource consent.

As a result, I am able to issue a certificate of compliance under Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991. You should consider this letter and the attached assessment to be the certificate.

Please note that the certificate relates specifically to the application and the details contained therein; the certificate may no longer be valid if any changes are made to the proposal.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at alicia.todd@huttcity.govt.nz if you have any questions.

Kind regards,



Alicia Todd
Consultant Resource Consents Planner

1. PROPOSAL

The applicant is seeking a Certificate of Compliance under Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 ('the Act') to allow for the continued use of the following activities associated with Belmont Quarry –

- Unlimited traffic movements day or night for loading and unloading and movement of vehicles within the Extraction Zone
- Continued reliance on the existing access via Hebden Crescent, and compliant parking requirements etc. on site
- Movements of traffic to and from the Belmont Quarry site via Hebden Crescent access, for up to 500 vehicle movements per day

For clarity, the proposal seeks unlimited vehicle trips within the Extraction Zone (i.e. internal to the application site – not entering the public road network), and a capped number of vehicle trips (no more than the high trip generator threshold) for any vehicles entering or leaving the site (i.e. entering/exiting the public road network).

Section 139(4) Further Information Process

Throughout processing of the application further information was requested from and provided by the applicant of relevance to this decision and determining if the proposal can meet the requirements of Section 139(5) of the Act. This includes:

1. Confirmation that the vehicle movements were not associated with the activity currently seeking consent from Council under RM230316 (relating to earthworks at the rurally zoned 'Cottle Block' on the application site). This confirmation is copied in below, for ease of reference:

"Where vehicles go from the Extractive Activity Zone to the Cottle Block. The movement of overburden within the Extractive Activity Zone is a permitted activity, and the trucking of overburden onto the Cottle Block for placement within the OBDA requires separate consent and is not covered by the CoC application. This access is across an internal boundary from the quarry (does not go via a public road). The Cottle OBDA traffic movements are distinctly separate and do not result in an increase of gate traffic movements related to distribution of aggregate as this relates to sales/distribution."

Receipt of this confirmation allowed this CoC to be processed independently to RM230316¹.

2. An assessment of the provisions of Chapter 6D and 14A of the Operative District Plan, to confirm compliance, prepared by consultant transport engineer Harriet Fraser

¹ Case Law (*Housing New Zealand v Auckland City Council*(W74/2007)) on hybrid activities (activities on a site with a mix of permitted and non-permitted activities) from the Environment Court has developed a principal that the permitted components of a hybrid activity form part of the overall activity and must be considered as part of the resource consent application for the non-permitted components. If an activity seeking a CoC is interwoven with the activities requiring resource consent, then it is inappropriate to grant the CoC independent to the balance of activities requiring consent.

3. A site plan clearly showing the Cottle overburden disposal area location, the Extractive Activity Zone extent, the access in and out the gate to Hebden Crescent and relevant traffic implications. This is included below.



Figure 1: Site Plan showing vehicle routes and reference points of relevance to this CoC application.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The application site is known primarily as 541 Hebden Crescent, Kelson, however is technically defined as the following addresses/titles:

- 178 Liverton Road (Lot 5 DP 322126)
- 176 Liverton Road (Lot 4 DP 322126)
- 401 Hebden Crescent (Lot 100 DP 322126)
- 541 Hebden Crescent (Lot 1 DP 60552)
- 561 Hebden Crescent (Pt Lot 1 DP 22561)

The application site is surrounded by a combination of land zoned Rural Residential, Landscape Protection, Extraction, and also Belmont Regional Park. It fronts Hebden Crescent to the south-east, which adjoins State Highway 2 and Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River. The character of the surrounding environment is a mix of regional forest park (north & north-west, low-density residential (west, south), and SH2/river corridor (south/east).

Access to the site is from the two access points at the street edge of 541 Hebden Crescent, which provide for two defined dual access/ingress points. This road connects to SH2 at the Haywards Interchange north-east of the site.

Of relevance to this application is that the existing use of the site is as an operation quarry (Belmont Quarry). The AEE submitted by the applicant notes the following:

Belmont Quarry has been located in its current site since the 1930s. [The quarry] was Permitted at the time of opening and has had consistent use on the site the entire time of occupation.

Managed by Winstone Aggregates the quarry has been a cornerstone of the region's construction supply chain since the 1980s.



Figure 2: Aerial view of application site

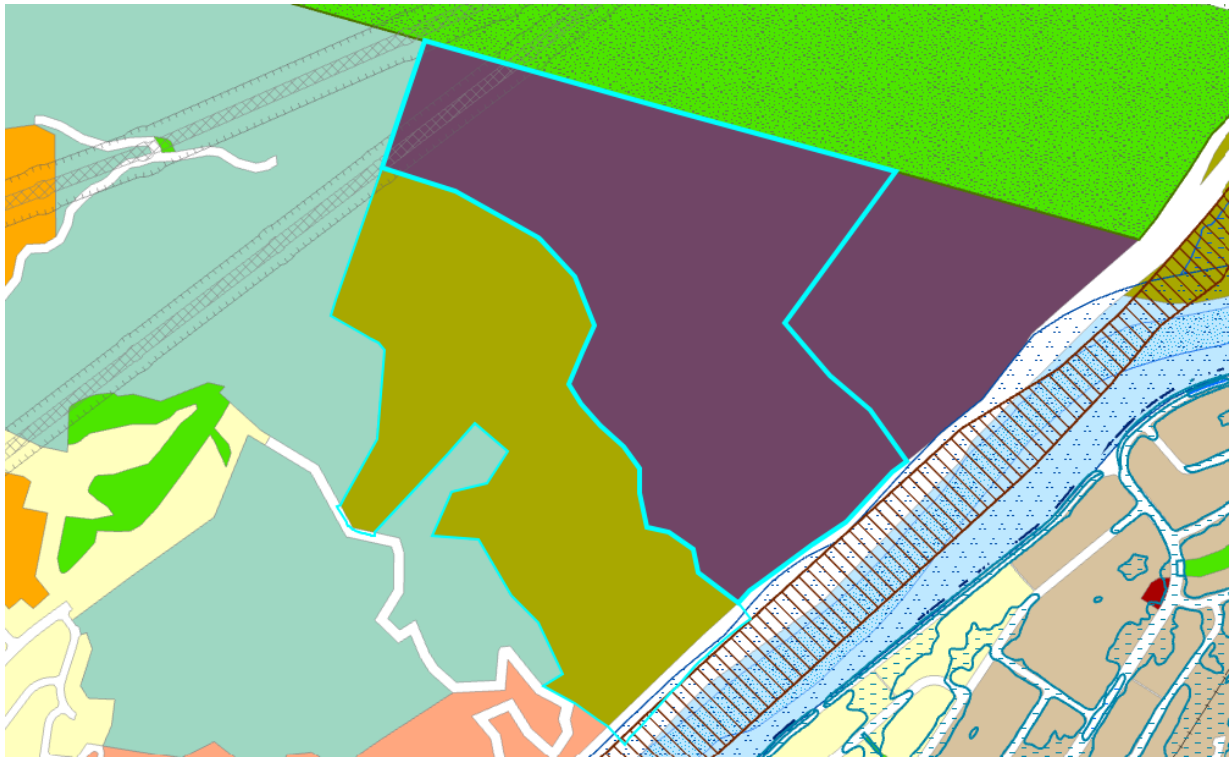


Figure 3: Application site and wider environment

The record of title has no registered interests that may limit the processing of this application.

Under the Proposed District Plan (PDP) the site is split zoned, with the north-eastern half of the site within the Quarry Zone, and the balance of the site zoned General Rural. It is subject to several plan overlays including:

- Highway and Railway Noise overlay (moderate and high)
- Flood Hazard Overlay (Low, Medium & High)
- Slope Assessment (Hazard) Overlay
- Quarry Amenity Protection Overlay
- National Grid Yard and Grod Subdivision Overlay

None of these PDP provisions have legal effect hence are included in this report for information purposes only.

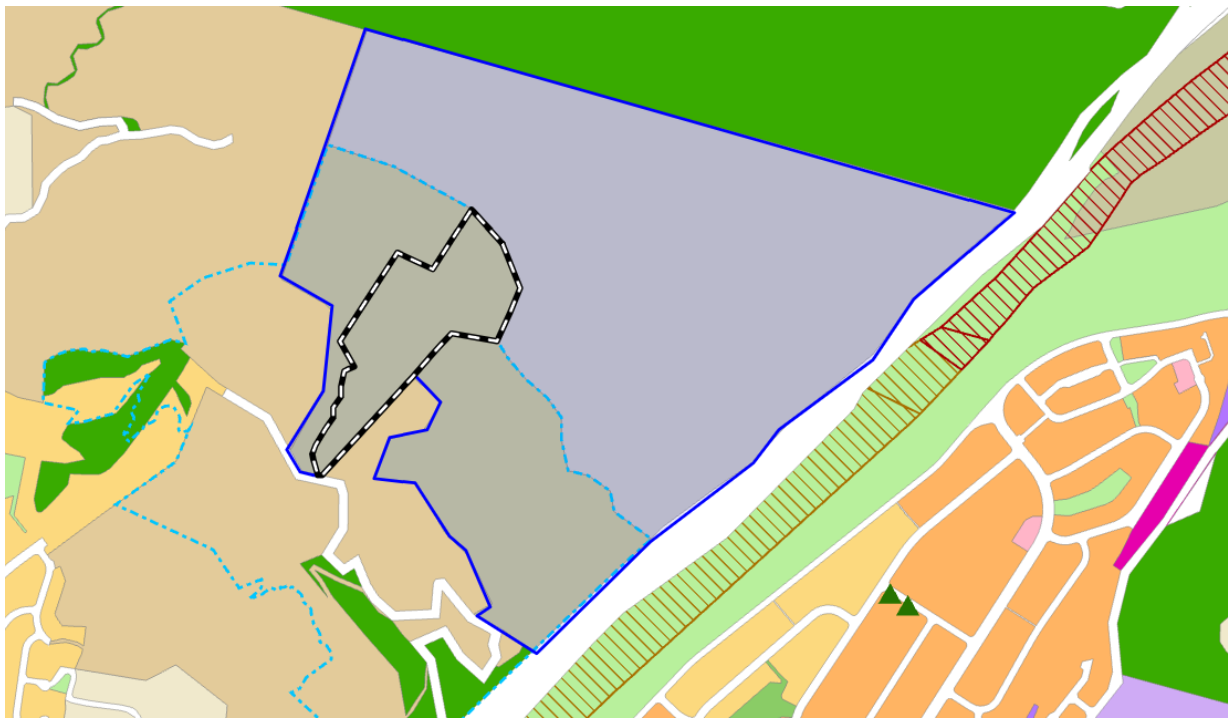


Figure 4: Proposed District Plan zoning.

3. RELEVANT PLANNING RULES AND REGULATIONS

Resource Management Act 1991

Certificates of compliance are regulated under s 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 which states:

- (1) *This section applies if an activity could be done lawfully in a particular location without resource consent.*
- (2) *A person may request the consent authority to issue a certificate of compliance.*
- (3) *A certificate states that the activity can be done lawfully in a particular location without resource consent.*
- (4) *The authority may require the person to provide further information if the authority considers that the information is necessary for the purpose of applying subsection (5).*
- (5) *The authority must issue the certificate if—*
 - a) *the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent; and*
 - b) *The person pays the appropriate administrative charge.*
- (6) *The authority must issue the certificate within 20 working days of the later of the following:*
 - a) *the date on which it received the request;*
 - b) *The date on which it received the further information under subsection (4).*
- (7) *The certificate issued to the person must—*
 - a) *describe the activity and the location; and*
 - b) *State that the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without resource consent as at the date on which the authority received the request.*
- (8) *The authority must not issue a certificate if—*
 - a) *the request for a certificate is made after a proposed plan is notified; and*
 - b) *The activity could not be done lawfully in the particular location without resource consent under the proposed plan.*

(8A) The authority must not issue a certificate if a notice for the activity is in force under section 87BA (1) (c) or 87BB (1) (d).

Hutt City Council – Operative District Plan

An assessment of the activity against the relevant rules of the operative District Plan is included below.

Chapter 6D – Extraction Activity Area

<u>Rule</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
6D 2.1(a)	Any extraction activity is permitted if it complies with all permitted activity conditions in 6D 2.1.1.	Yes - The activity relates to an 'extraction activity' (definition includes distribution of aggregates).
6D 2.1.1(a)	Maximum height of buildings and structures	N/A – activity does not relate to buildings or structures
6D 2.1.1(b)	Dust	Yes – proposed vehicle movements are sufficiently separated from external property boundaries that this standard can be complied with
6D 2.1.1(c)	Odour	N/A – activity will not generate odour
6D 2.1.1(d)	Light spill and glare	Yes – light spill from vehicles at night will be sufficiently separated from external property boundaries that this standard can be complied with
6D 2.1.1(e)	Vibration	N/A
6D 2.1.1(f)	Hours of operation	Yes – the loading and unloading and movement of vehicles may occur at any time per this standard
6D 2.1.1(g) – (m)	Design and external appearance of buildings, fire, storage requirements, buffer strip, protection of areas of special amenity, rehabilitation, landslide hazard and erosion	N/A
6D 2.1.1(n)	Quarry Management Plan	Yes – the latest Belmont Quarry Management Plan is dated September 2024
6D 2.2(b)	Any permitted activity which fails to comply with the relevant requirements of Chapter 14 (General Rules)	Yes (assessed below)

Chapter 14A – Transport

<u>Rule</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
14A 5.1	Any activity is permitted if it complies with the standards listed in Appendix Transport 1 and is not a high trip generator per the thresholds in Appendix Transport 2	Assessed below
Appendix 1	Standards 1 – 6	N/A – the activity does not intend to alter the existing road design,

<u>Rule</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Standards		location, formation, parking supply or design, vehicle crossing, staff cycle parks or showers, etc. No further assessment is required – existing use rights applies.
Appendix 2 – High Trip Generator	Any activity not otherwise listed is deemed a High Trip Generator when the activity results in more than 500 vehicle trips per day	Yes – the applicant has submitted data to provide evidence that the site is not a high trip generator (2022 & 2023 had an average 381 and 361 trips per day, respectively)

Overall, I assess that the activity complies with all relevant provisions of the Operative District Plan.

Hutt City Council Proposed District Plan

On the 6th of February 2025 Hutt City Council notified the Proposed District Plan; this is the result of a full review of the Operative District Plan which first became operative in 2003. As such the proposed plan is in the early stages of the Schedule 1 process with public submissions closing on the 4th of April 2025. While the proposed plan requires consideration with regard to any resource consent decision it is noted that the majority of the proposed plan provisions do not have legal effect whereby only certain rules apply at the time of public notification. The relevant rules which have legal effect are determined by s86B of the RMA and in the case of the proposed plan only relate to the protection of historic heritage which includes new Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM) identified as category 1 or category 2 and notable trees. The application site is not identified as a site of historic heritage or containing a SASM. As such no rules within the Proposed District Plan are applicable to this application and no further assessment is required.

4. CONCLUSION

Having assessed the application against the relevant provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan (both Operative and Proposed), I can confirm that the proposal is permitted (being that it complies with all relevant rules/regulations) and can be lawfully carried out without resource consent.

Processing Planner:



Alicia Todd
Consultant Resource Consents Planner

Peer Reviewer:

VBashman

Vincent Ashman
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Application lodged: 20 December 2024
Information request: 21 January 2025 – 28 April 2025
Application approved: 5 May 2025
No of working days taken to process the application: 6

5. NOTES:

- The certificate applies to the application as approved by Council. The certificate holder should notify Council if there are changes to any part of the plans, as this may change whether the activity can occur as a permitted activity.
- The proposal has not been checked for compliance with the Building Act 2004. No associated building work should start without first getting a building consent, if required.
- The certificate of compliance is not a licence to create adverse effects such as unwarranted dust, noise or disruption. It does not change the legal duty to avoid, remedy or minimise such effects. Council may enforce the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 if the consent holder fails to meet this obligation.



Contact: Sarah Clarke
Division: Environmental Consents
Telephone: (04) 570 6729
Facsimile: (04) 570 6799
Email: sarah.clarke@huttcity.govt.nz
Our Reference: RM110304

13 January 2012

Winstone Aggregates Ltd
PO Box 17195
Greenlane
AUCKLAND 1546

Dear Geoff,

RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION (RM110304) FOR THE REMOVAL OF 846M² OF PROTECTED VEGETATION AT BELMONT QUARRY, 541-560 HEBDEN STREET, KELSON.

1 Decision

On 26 September 2011, the applicant sought consent under the Resource Management Act 1991 ("the Act") for the removal of 846m² of protected vegetation at Belmont Quarry, 541-560 Hebden Crescent, Kelson (being legally described as Lot 1 DP 60552 and Pt Lot 1 DP 22561). Removal of vegetation within the special amenity areas is a non-complying activity within the Extraction Activity Area of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. Acting under delegated authority from the Hutt City Council, we advise you that the following decisions have been made:

- Council considered the application without it being notified.
- Council **GRANTED** the application on 13 January 2012 subject to the following conditions:
 1. The development shall be substantially in accordance with the information and approved plans submitted with the application and held on Council File RM110304.
 2. The consent holder shall contact the Council's Environmental Enforcement Team on (04) 560 1044 or emailed at enforcement@huttcity.govt.nz at least two working days prior to any physical work commencing on the site and advise the following:
 - The date the work shall commence; and
 - The name of the contractor and their contact details including phone number and postal address.

-
3. Once construction work commences a copy of this resource consent decision shall be available on site for the duration of the works and made available upon request.
 4. That the consent holder temporarily fences off the area directly under the dripline of the surrounding protected vegetation (not where this includes weed species) adjoining drill sites and either side of the track with a width of 3m before starting any site works and also ensures that no materials (excluding mulch) are stored under the drip line of vegetation to remain.
 5. That the consent holder submits a planting/rehabilitation plan to the council for approval before starting any site works. The plan must include information about the number, size and spacing of each species to be planted in accordance with the rehabilitation plan submitted 18 November 2011. The plan must be implemented during the next available planting season following the completion of works.
 6. That the consent holder replaces any dead or dying plants for four years from the date of planting (Note: During which time the council will carry out yearly checks of the plants' condition).
 7. That the consent holder limits the removal of vegetation on the site to that needed to undertake the testing and drill holes, as approved on resource consent drawing entitled '*Proposed Track Alignment and Drill Locations*' received 5 December 2011.
 8. That the consent holder registers, at the consent holder's expense, a memorandum of encumbrance on the certificates of title for Lot 1 DP 60552 and Pt Lot 1 DP 22561 to protect bush in the 7m wide area adjoining the northern boundary of Lot 1 DP 60552 shown on plan entitled '*Area of Vegetation to be Protected*'. The memorandum of encumbrance must state that in the area(s) so defined, no vegetation may be removed or destroyed except to control weeds. The consent holder must submit the memorandum of encumbrance to the council's lawyer for checking, and, once approved, must give the council a copy of the certificate of title showing registration of this memorandum of encumbrance within two months of the issuing of this consent.

2 Reasons why consent has been granted

Consent is granted for the following reasons:

- The vegetation to be removed is positioned extending from the edge of the working quarry face along a steep ridge. The vegetation will be removed from the flatter part of the ridge. Because of the topography of the ridge, the vegetation removal from this area will not be particularly visible to any

adjoining property owners or those properties further away on Taita Drive. In addition to this, the applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan which details a number of eco-sourced species to be planted along the track on completion of the drilling and testing of materials.

- The ridge is in a position where at times the conditions can be relatively exposed and there were concerns that the rehabilitation planting may struggle to survive. On this basis the applicant was requested to provide further mitigation and a 7m wide strip closest to the Northern boundary of the site has been offered in this regard. Vegetation on the offered strip is to be permanently protected by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. Conditions on a granted consent will ensure that the Encumbrance is registered on the Certificate of Title 3 months from the date of issuing this consent. This is in addition to the provisions within the District Plan requiring the protection of vegetation within a 25m wide buffer adjoining this boundary.
- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the Purposes and Principles of Part II of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Due regard has been given to the provisions of the District Plan and the proposal is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies.
- Due regard has been given to any national policy statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, any regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement, and any other matters council considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine this application, and deemed that there are no matters of particular relevance or concern that are required to be addressed.

3 The Proposal

The applicant seeks resource consent for vegetation removal in the special amenity area totalling an area of 846m² for a 3m wide drilling track heading south from the existing quarry face along a ridge and 2 drilling rig pads (6m by 8m). This crosses over the boundary between the two allotments associated with the Belmont Quarry. The vegetation will be converted into mulch which will be spread within the area surrounding the track and drill sites.

The applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan detailing species and a maintenance programme. Additionally the applicant has agreed to permanently protect other vegetation by way of a covenant (Memorandum of Encumbrance). A further 7m wide strip adjoining the northern boundary will be protected by the proposed covenant.

4 The Site

The application site is located at 541 and 560 Hebden Crescent, Kelson and contains the Belmont Quarry which is reported to be operating from this site since the early 1900's. Winstone Aggregates is New Zealand's largest aggregate company with 26 locations

nationwide and extracts 4.5 million m³ of aggregate from the ground every year for roading, building and industry.

Various activities have established as part of the overall Quarry with appropriate approvals over time such as the concrete manufacturing plant, a ready mixed concrete facility, hot mix asphalt plant, truck refuelling facility, an area for the deposit of overburden and the latest being the future expansion of the Quarry (a full site history is held in RM110304-3).

The application site is legally described as Pt Lot 1 DP 22561 and Lot 1 DP 60552, with areas of 19.717 hectares within WN31D/969 and 52.77260 hectares within WN31B/39 respectively. The Certificate of Title for the property has no interests registered on it which may affect the proposal.

The subject site is located within the Extraction Activity Area of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There a number of special notations within the appendices of the Extraction Activity Area chapter including identifying buffer strips 25m wide for indigenous vegetation and special amenity areas – visual mitigation for the Quarrying activities permitted within this Activity Area. Additionally the vegetation is also within a Significant Natural Resource (No.3) known as Boulder Hill Bush which is an example of lowland forest vegetation. Aside from this the site has no special notations or restrictions registered within the District Plan which may affect this development.

5 The Plan

The appropriate planning instrument for assessing the proposed activity is the City of Lower Hutt District Plan (“the District Plan”). The site is within the Extraction Activity Area and the relevant rules are contained in Chapter 6D and 14.

The removal of vegetation (totalling 846m²) within a Special Amenity Area is identified as a non-complying activity under 6D 2.3(a).

Permitted Baseline

Permitted Activities for this Activity Area include any extraction activity, including ancillary offices and caretaker living quarters in compliance with the permitted activity conditions. This would include vegetation removal, deposit of overburden material and expansion of the quarry outside of the special amenity area.

As the vegetation removal is to be within the special amenity area the permitted baseline is considered to be of limited relevance to this assessment.

5 Notification

The landuse consent has been determined to be a Non-complying Activity under 6D2.3(a) of the District Plan. As such, the proposal is required to be assessed under sections 95A, 95B, 95C 95D and 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991 to determine whether the application should be notified.

Has the applicant requested notification?

No.

Is there sufficient information to consider the application?

In accordance with section 95C, the applicant has provided sufficient information to determine the application and therefore the proposal is not required to be publicly notified.

Has the applicant requested notification?

No.

Are the adverse effects of the activity on the environment minor or more than minor?

In accordance with Section 95D (a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, Council considers that 580 Western Hutt Road, 401-405 Hebden Crescent, 176, 178 Liverton Road, 87B, 89, 180 Kaitangata Road, 199 Eastern Hutt Road (HCC) are adjacent to the subject site. As such, when considering whether the adverse effects on the environment resulting from the proposal are minor or more than minor, any effects on these parties have been disregarded.

Council considers that the proposed activity's potential adverse effects on the environment must be taken into account as follows:

- Visual Amenity Effects
- Ecological Effects
- Natural Hazard Effects

After undertaking this assessment Council considers that these adverse effects are minor because:

Visual Amenity Effects

The vegetation to be removed is positioned extending from the edge of the working quarry face along a steep ridge. The vegetation will be removed from the flatter part of the ridge. Because of the topography the vegetation removal in this area will not be particularly visible to any adjoining property owners or those properties further away on Taita Drive. In addition to this the applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan which details a number of eco-sourced species to be planted along the track on completion of the drilling and testing of materials.

The ridge is in a position where at times the conditions can be relatively exposed and there were concerns that the rehabilitation planting may struggle to survive. On this basis the applicant was requested to provide further mitigation and a 7m wide strip closest to the Northern boundary of the site has been offered in this regard. This vegetation is to be permanently protected by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. Conditions on a granted consent will ensure that the Encumbrance is registered on the Certificate of Title within 3 months from the date of issuing this consent. This is in addition to the provisions within the

District Plan requiring the protection of a 25m wide buffer adjoining this boundary. On this basis the visual amenity effects of the proposal are considered to be no more than minor.

Ecological Effects

The application was circulated for comment to Council's Horticultural Assets Manager, who commented (summary) as follows; *The site is regenerating naturally. Vegetation initially included gorse and broom which often acts as a nursery species for native specimens, then further into the stand there was evidence of "break-out" of some Rewarewa trees due to the southerly wind conditions. Along the ridge there was evidence of seedling Tawa and Rewarewa.*

The applicant provided the rehabilitation planting plan in response to concerns regarding on going monitoring of the re-planting and in addition to this has agreed to provide a 7m wide strip closest to the Northern boundary. This vegetation is to be permanently protected by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. Conditions on a granted consent will ensure that the Encumbrance is registered on the Certificate of Title within 3 months from the date of issuing this consent, this is in addition to the protection within the District Plan requiring the provision of a 25m wide buffer adjoining this boundary.

There will be a temporary reduction in the ecological value of this area, which may struggle to re-establish but this is considered to be balanced by the 7m wide permanently protected strip on the Northern Boundary. This is different to the protection required in the District Plan for this area. On balance the ecological effects of the proposal are considered to be no more than minor.

Natural Hazard Effects

When vegetation is removed this can create the potential for erosion and landslip effects. However in this situation this potential is considered to be mitigated by the rehabilitation and replanting proposed to a degree which is no more than minor.

Conclusion

Council is therefore satisfied that, overall, in accordance with section 95(D) of the Resource Management Act 1991, the adverse effects of the activity on the environment will be minor.

Who may be adversely affected by the activity?

In accordance with section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, Council has considered if the proposal could adversely affect any parties.

No parties are considered to be adversely affected by the proposal for the following reasons:

- The vegetation will be removed from the flatter part of the ridge, because of the topography of the ridge the vegetation removal in this area will not be particularly visible to any adjoining property owners or those further away located on Taita Drive. In addition to this the applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan

which details a number of eco-sourced species to be planted along the track on completion of the drilling and testing of materials.

Have all persons who may be adversely affected by the activity given their written approval?

N/A

Do special circumstances exist?

Council has concluded that there are no special circumstances that require the application to be notified under section 95A(4) of the Resource Management Act.

Conclusion

Council may consider the application without it being notified.

7 Determination of the application

Section 104 of the Act requires that when considering an application for resource consent that, subject to Part II of the Act, the Council must have regard to:

- (a) any actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity; and*
- (b) any relevant provisions of –*
 - (i) a national environmental standard;*
 - (ii) other regulations;*
 - (iii) a national policy statement;*
 - (iv) a New Zealand coastal policy statement;*
 - (v) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement;*
 - (vi) a plan or proposed plan; and*
- (c) any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application.*

Section 104D which relates to the determination of Non-complying Activities states: -

- (1) Despite any decision made for the purpose of [\[\[section 95A\(2\)\(a\)\]](#) in relation to adverse effects], a consent authority may grant a resource consent for a non-complying activity only if it is satisfied that either –*
 - (a) the adverse effects of the activity on the environment (other than any effect to which [\[\[section 104\(3\)\(a\)\(ii\)\]](#) applies) will be minor; or*
 - (b) the application is for an activity that will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of –*
 - (i) the relevant plan, if there is a plan but no proposed plan in respect of the activity; or*

-
- (ii) *the relevant proposed plan, if there is a proposed plan but no relevant plan in respect of the activity; or*
 - (iii) *both the relevant plan and the relevant proposed plan, if there is both a plan and a proposed plan in respect of the activity.*
 - (2) *To avoid doubt, section [104\(2\)](#) applies to the determination of an application for a non-complying activity.*

I address these matters below.

Actual and Potential effects on the environment

This assessment will determine the actual and potential effects arising from the proposal. In accordance with section 104(2), when forming an opinion on section 104(1)(a) Council may disregard an adverse effect of the activity on the environment if the plan or a national environmental standard permits an activity with that effect. The permitted baseline for the proposal and its associated relevance has been identified within Section 5 of this report and this has been taken into account when determining the application.

The effects of the proposal have been assessed in some detail within section 5 of this report; please refer back to this section.

Objectives and Policies of the District Plan

The most relevant District Plan objectives (and underlying policies) in respect of this application are;

6D 1.1.1 Objective – To ensure that the adverse effects of extraction activities on the receiving environment and local amenity values are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

6D 1.2.1 Objective – To maintain and enhance the visual amenity values of the area.

The proposed vegetation removal will not be highly visible due to the topography and will have temporary effects. On this basis it is considered that the removal does not threaten the ability of the special amenity areas to provide an appropriate visual backdrop for the City.

Other Relevant Provisions

Pursuant to section 104 (1), it is confirmed that Council has given regard to the relevant national environmental standards; other regulations; national policy statements; New Zealand coastal policy statement; regional policy statement/proposed regional policy statement; or plan/proposed plan.

Part II Matters

It is considered the proposal meets Part II Matters of the Resource Management Act 1991 for the aforementioned reasons. The proposal is considered consistent with sections 5(2) (c); *“Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment”*, section 7(c) *“The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values”* and section 7(f) *“The maintenance and*

enhancement of the quality of the environment”.

Pursuant to section 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991, conditions have been applied to the consent to avoid, remedy and mitigate potential adverse effects the activity may have on the environment.

8 Conclusion

The applicant is seeking resource consent for vegetation removal totalling 846m². Any relevant environmental effects arising from the proposal are considered to be no more than minor.

It is considered that the application is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies of the District Plan.

The landuse consent is therefore **GRANTED** under section 104B of the Resource Management Act 1991.

9 Notes

- Reconsideration of this decision and/or conditions of the resource consent may be sought under section 357 of the Act. Applications for reconsideration should be made to the Council in writing within 15 working days of the date the decision was made. Applications must set out the reasons for the objection and include a review fee of \$780.00.
- The applicant is advised that the resource consent has been assessed against the requirements of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There may be bylaws which are relevant to this proposal which will require separate approval from Council prior to the activity commencing on site. The full list of the bylaws can be found on www.huttcity.govt.nz.
- Plans submitted with the application have only been checked for compliance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Any building work associated with the proposed activity should not commence until a building consent has been obtained under the Building Act 2004.
- In accordance with Section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the consent lapses if not given effect to within five years from the date of the application being granted.
- This resource consent is specific to the application received by Council. Any changes to the proposal may require a new resource consent and additional application fee.
- The applicant is reminded that this resource consent is not a licence to create adverse effects. You still have a duty under the Act to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Notwithstanding any resource consents held, section 17 of the Act continues to apply and Council will take enforcement action where necessary.

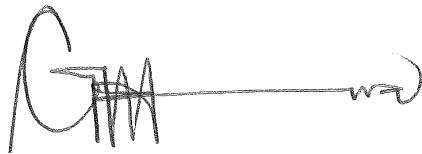
-
- Council may issue an abatement notice if the conditions of this resource consent are not complied with. Contravention of an abatement notice may incur a fine up to \$300,000 or two years imprisonment for a natural person and a fine of up to \$600,000 to a person other than a natural person.

Yours sincerely



Sarah Clarke
SENIOR RESOURCE CONSENT PLANNER

Peer Reviewed by:



Godwell Mahowa
SENIOR RESOURCE CONSENT PLANNER

Application Lodged	26 September 2011
Further Information required	12 October 2011
All Required Information Received?	21 December 2011
Decision	13 January 2012
Time taken to process application	13 Working Days

8 May 2012

Winstone Aggregates
812 Great South Rd
Penrose
AUCKLAND 1061
Attn: Geoff England

Sarah Clarke
Environmental Consents
04 570 6729
sarah.clarke@huttcity.govt.nz
Our reference: RM120101

Dear Geoff,

Approval to change conditions of resource consent for vegetation removal in the special amenity area at 541-560 Hebden Crescent, Kelson (RM120101).

I am pleased to advise that, acting under delegated authority from Hutt City Council, I have approved the application to change the conditions of the resource consent at the above property (Lot 1 DP 60552 and Pt Lot 1 DP 22561).

The request to change consent conditions 1 & 7 of RM110304 was granted under section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991. I considered it unnecessary to notify neighbouring property owners and occupiers or the wider public before reaching my decision.

1. Conditions:

The original and revised conditions are:

Original:

1. The development shall be substantially in accordance with the information and approved plans submitted with the application and held on Council File RM110304.
7. That the consent holder limits the removal of vegetation on the site to that needed to undertake the testing and drill holes, as approved on resource consent drawing entitled '*Proposed Track Alignment and Drill Locations*' received 5 December 2011.

Revised:

1. The development shall be substantially in accordance with the information and approved plans submitted with the application and held on Council File RM120101.
7. That the consent holder limits the removal of vegetation on the site to that needed to undertake the testing and drill holes, as approved on resource consent drawing entitled '*Proposed Track Alignment and Drill Locations*' received 7 May 2012.

2. The council has approved the application for the following reasons:

- The changed proposal will involve the removal of less significant native specimens.
- The vegetation to be removed is positioned extending from the edge of the working quarry face along a steep ridge. The vegetation will be removed from the flatter part of the ridge. Because of the topography of the ridge, the vegetation removal from this area will not be particularly visible to any adjoining property owners or those properties further away on Taita Drive. In addition to this, the applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan which details a number of eco-sourced species to be planted along the track on completion of the drilling and testing of materials.
- The ridge is in a position where at times the weather conditions can be relatively exposed and there were concerns that the rehabilitation planting may struggle to survive. On this basis the applicant was requested to provide further mitigation and a 7m wide strip closest to the Northern boundary of the site has been offered in this regard. Vegetation on the offered strip is to be permanently protected by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. Conditions on a granted consent will ensure that the Encumbrance is registered on the Certificate of Title 3 months from the date of issuing this consent. This is in addition to the provisions within the District Plan requiring the protection of vegetation within a 25m wide buffer adjoining this boundary.
- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the Purposes and Principles of Part II of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Due regard has been given to the provisions of the District Plan and the proposal is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies.
- Due regard has been given to any national policy statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, any regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement, and any other matters council considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine this application, and deemed that there are no matters of particular relevance or concern that are required to be addressed.

3. Notes:

1. All other conditions of the resource consent remain unchanged.
2. In accordance with section 357 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the consent holder is able to object to the conditions of the consent. The consent holder must submit reasons in writing to the council within 15 working days of the date of this decision. A fee of \$705 is payable when lodging an objection.

3. The consent lapses, in accordance with section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the proposal is not given effect to within five years, that is, by 13 January 2017 (from date on which RM1 10304 was granted).
4. The variation has been assessed against the requirements of the city's District Plan. Bylaws may apply to the revised proposal that may require separate approval from the council before starting any site works. See www.huttcity.govt.nz for a full list of bylaws.
5. The consent applies to the amended application as approved by the council. The consent holder should notify the council if there are changes to any part of the plans. The council may require that the consent holder submits a new resource consent application.
6. The plans have not been checked for compliance with the Building Act 2004. No associated building work should start without first getting a building consent.
7. The consent is not a licence to create adverse effects such as unwarranted dust, noise, disruption and so on. It does not change the legal duty to avoid, remedy or minimise such effects. The council may enforce the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 if the consent holder fails to meet this obligation.
8. Failure to comply with an abatement notice may result in the council imposing an infringement fine or initiating prosecution.

4. The proposal:

The applicant seeks a change to conditions 1 and 7 of the resource consent to allow a different position of a track proposed to access testing drill sites (A & B).

The application involves vegetation removal in the special amenity area totalling an area of 846m² for a 3m wide drilling track heading south from the existing quarry face along a ridge and 2 drilling rig pads (6m by 8m). This crosses over the boundary between the two allotments associated with the Belmont Quarry. The vegetation will be converted into mulch which will be spread within the area surrounding the track and drill sites.

The alteration in the tracking includes a further 750m² of vegetation removal, with a track width of 3m.

The applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan detailing species and a maintenance programme. Additionally the applicant has agreed to permanently protect other vegetation by way of a covenant (Memorandum of Encumbrance). A further 7m wide strip adjoining the northern boundary will be protected by the proposed covenant.

5. The site:

The application site is located at 541 and 560 Hebden Crescent, Kelson and contains the Belmont Quarry which is reported to be operating from this site since the early 1900's. Winstone Aggregates is New Zealand's largest aggregate company with 26 locations nationwide and extracts 4.5 million m³ of aggregate from the ground every year for roading, building and industry.

Various activities have established as part of the overall quarry with appropriate approvals over time such as the concrete manufacturing plant, a ready mixed concrete facility, hot mix asphalt plant, truck refuelling facility, an area for the deposit of overburden and the latest being the future expansion of the Quarry (a full site history is held in RM110304-3).

The application site is legally described as Pt Lot 1 DP 22561 and Lot 1 DP 60552, with areas of 19.717 hectares within WN31D/969 and 52.77260 hectares within WN31B/39 respectively. The Certificate of Title for the property has no interests registered on it which may affect the proposal.

The subject site is located within the Extraction Activity Area of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There a number of special notations within the appendices of the Extraction Activity Area chapter including identifying buffer strips 25m wide for indigenous vegetation and special amenity areas – visual mitigation for the Quarrying activities permitted within this Activity Area. Additionally the vegetation is also within a Significant Natural Resource (No.3) known as Boulder Hill Bush which is an example of lowland forest vegetation. Aside from this the site has no special notations or restrictions registered within the District Plan which may affect this development.

6. Activity status:

I consider the proposed change to be a discretionary activity under section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which states:

Change or cancellation of consent condition on application by consent holder -

- (1) The holder of a resource consent may apply to a consent authority for a change or cancellation of a condition of the consent, subject to the following:*
 - (a) the holder of a subdivision consent must apply under this section for a change or cancellation of the consent before the deposit of the survey plan (and must apply under section 221 for a variation or cancellation of a consent notice after the deposit of the survey plan); and*
 - (b) no holder of any consent may apply for a change or cancellation of a condition on the duration of the consent.*
- (3) Sections 88 to 121 apply, with all necessary modifications, as if -*

- (a) *the application were an application for a resource consent for a discretionary activity; and*
 - (b) *the references to a resource consent and to the activity were references only to the change or cancellation of a condition and the effects of the change or cancellation respectively.*
- (4) *For the purposes of determining who is adversely affected by the change or cancellation, the local authority must consider, in particular, every person who -*
- (a) *made a submission on the original application; and may be affected by the change or cancellation."*

7. Potential adverse effects on the environment:

- Visual Amenity Effects
- Ecological Effects

8. Has the applicant requested notification?

No

9. Is there sufficient information to consider the application?

Yes. The provisions of section 95C triggering automatic notification when an applicant does not supply enough information, and still fails to do so when asked, do not apply in this case.

10. Which properties are considered to be adjacent to the site?

In light of section 95D(a), I consider that 580 Western Hutt Road, 401-405 Hebden Crescent, 176, 178 Liverton Road, 87B, 89, 180 Kaitangata Road, 199 Eastern Hutt Road (HCC) are adjacent to the subject site. I have disregarded them in assessing whether any adverse environmental effects from the proposal are minor or more than minor.

11. Are the potential adverse effects on the environment minor?

Visual Amenity Effects

The altered position of the track may be slightly more visible than the original proposal but there is still a significant setback distance between the application site and the nearest residential dwellings on Taita Drive. It will however involve the removal of less significant specimens, as the proposed track will be in a position where an existing track has been located in the past (aerials provided by the applicant are dated 1974).

In addition to this the applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan which details a number of eco-sourced species to be planted along the track on completion of the drilling and testing of materials.

The ridge is in a position where at times the weather conditions can be relatively exposed and there were concerns that the rehabilitation planting may struggle to survive. On this basis the applicant was requested to provide further mitigation and a 7m wide strip closest to the Northern boundary of the site has been offered in this regard. This vegetation is to be permanently protected by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. Conditions on a granted consent will ensure that the Encumbrance is registered on the Certificate of Title within 3 months from the date of issuing this consent. This is in addition to the provisions within the District Plan requiring the protection of a 25m wide buffer adjoining this boundary. On this basis the visual amenity effects of the proposal are considered to be no more than minor.

Ecological Effects

The previous application was circulated for comment to Council's Horticultural Assets Manager, who commented (summary) as follows; *The site is regenerating naturally. Vegetation initially included gorse and broom which often acts as a nursery species for native specimens, then further into the stand there was evidence of "break-out" of some Rewarewa trees due to the southerly wind conditions. Along the ridge there was evidence of seedling Tawa and Rewarewa.*

The applicant provided the rehabilitation planting plan in response to concerns regarding on going monitoring of the re-planting and in addition to this has agreed to provide a 7m wide strip closest to the Northern boundary. This vegetation is to be permanently protected by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. Conditions on a granted consent will ensure that the Encumbrance is registered on the Certificate of Title within 3 months from the date of issuing this consent, this is in addition to the protection within the District Plan requiring the provision of a 25m wide buffer adjoining this boundary.

There will be a temporary reduction in the ecological value of this area (further reduced under the amended proposal), which may struggle to re-establish but this is considered to be balanced by the 7m wide permanently protected strip on the Northern Boundary. This is different to the protection required in the District Plan for this area. On balance the ecological effects of the proposal are considered to be no more than minor.

12. Are any parties adversely affected by the proposed change?

In accordance with sections 95E and 127(4), I consider that no parties are to be adversely affected for the following reasons:

- The altered position of the track may be slightly more visible than the original proposal but there is still a significant setback distance between the application site and the nearest residential dwellings on Taita Drive. It will however involve the

removal of less significant specimens, as the proposed track will be in a position where an existing track has been located in the past (aerials provided by the applicant are dated 1974). In addition to this the applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan which details a number of eco-sourced species to be planted along the track on completion of the drilling and testing of materials. The effects of the proposal are not considered to impact upon the adjacent properties or those on Taita Drive in way that is not less than minor.

13. Is it unreasonable, under section 95E (3)(b), to require the written approval of anyone?:

N/A

14. Are there any special circumstances, under section 95A(4), that warrant notification of the application?

No.

15. Decision:

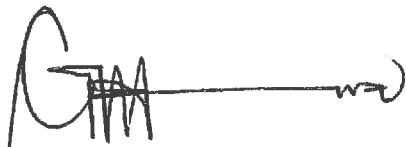
Non-notification under sections 95D and 95E(3) because the environmental effects are less than minor.

Yours sincerely,



Sarah Clarke
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Peer reviewer:

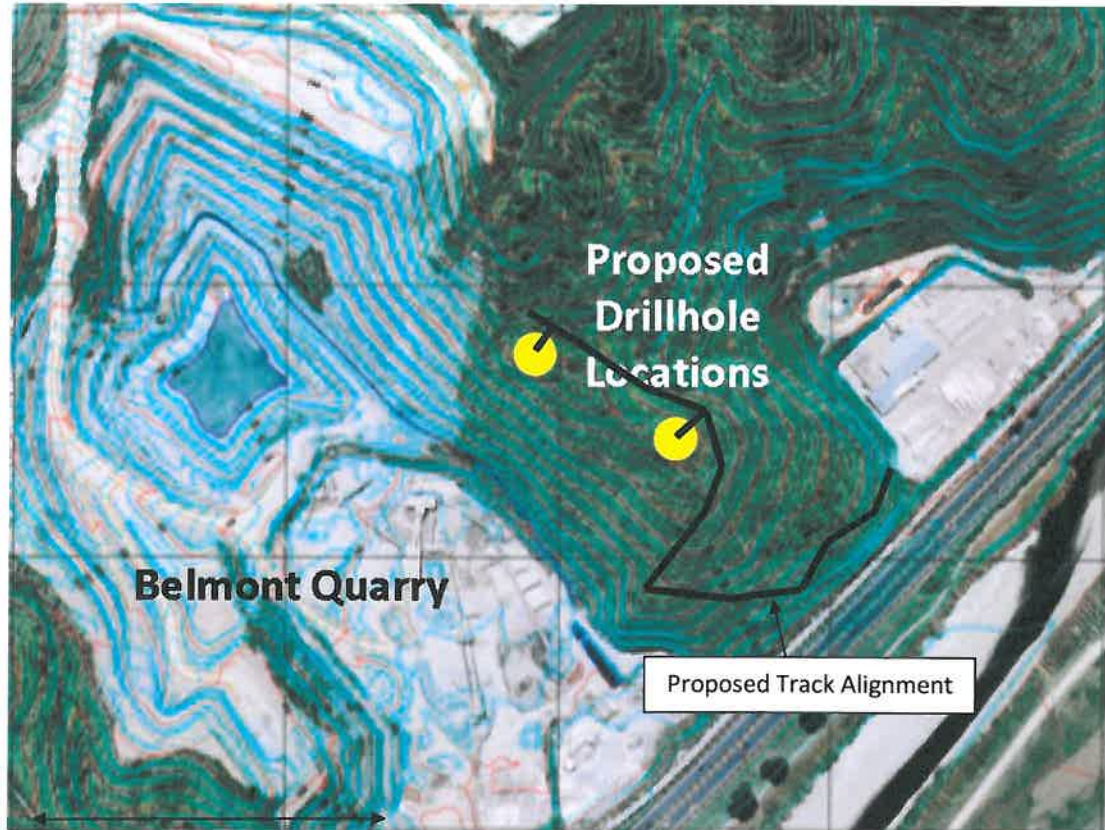


Godwell Mahowa
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Application lodged: 11 April 2012
Application approved: 8 May 2012
No. of processing days: 18 working days



Proposed Track Alignment and Drill Locations



Scale: 400m

Map of Belmont Quarry showing Property Boundaries:



Grid spacing's are 200m



Scale: 800m

6 August 2013

Winstone Aggregates Ltd
PO Box 17195
Greenlane
AUCKLAND 1546

Sarah Clarke
Environmental Consents
04 570 6729
sarah.clarke@huttcity.govt.nz
Our reference: RM130226

Dear Geoff,

**Approval of change to condition 5 of resource consent for vegetation removal at 541
Hebden Crescent and 560 Western Hutt Road, Haywards (RM130226).**

Please be advised that, acting under delegated authority from Hutt City Council, I have approved the application to change the condition of the resource consent at the above property (Lot 1 DP 60552 and Pt Lot 1 DP 22561), pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

I did not consider it necessary to notify neighbouring property owners and occupiers or the wider public before reaching my decision.

1. Conditions:

The original and revised conditions are:

Original:

That the consent holder submits a planting/rehabilitation plan to the council for approval before starting any site works. The plan must include information about the number, size and spacing of each species to be planted in accordance with the rehabilitation plan submitted 18 November 2011. The plan must be implemented during the next available planting season following the completion of works.

Revised (changed words underlined):

That the consent holder submits a planting/rehabilitation plan to the council for approval before starting any site works. The plan must include information about the number, size and spacing of each species to be planted in accordance with the rehabilitation plan submitted 18 November 2011. Any variations to the planting plan must be re-submitted to council (Team Leader Resource Consents) for consideration and approval. The plan must be implemented during the 2014 planting season.

2. The council has approved the application for the following reasons:

- The existing removal of vegetation is not visually obtrusive and is difficult to discern from close proximity given the topography and from further away the position of the track is barely visible given the significant setback distance between the application site and the nearest residential dwellings on Taita Drive.
- There will be a temporary reduction in the ecological value of this area (further reduced under this amended proposal), which may struggle to re-establish but this will be balanced by the 996m² area replanted near the northern boundary. On balance the ecological effects of the proposal are considered to be less than minor.
- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the Purposes and Principles of Part II of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Due regard has been given to the provisions of the District Plan and the proposal is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies.
- Due regard has been given to any national policy statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, any regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement, and any other matters council considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine this application, and deemed that there are no matters of particular relevance or concern that are required to be addressed.

3. Notes:

1. All other conditions of the resource consent RM110304 remain unchanged (except where they are already altered by RM120101).
2. In accordance with section 357 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the consent holder is able to object to the conditions of the consent. The consent holder must submit reasons in writing to the council within 15 working days of the date of this decision. A fee of \$705 is payable when lodging an objection.
3. The consent lapses, in accordance with section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the proposal is not given effect to within five years, that is by 13 January 2017 (from date on which RM110304 was granted).
4. The variation has been assessed against the requirements of the city's District Plan. Bylaws may apply to the revised proposal that may require separate approval from the council before starting any site works. See www.huttcity.govt.nz for a full list of bylaws.

5. The consent applies to the amended application as approved by the council. The consent holder should notify the council if there are changes to any part of the plans. The council may require that the consent holder submits a new resource consent application.
6. The plans have not been checked for compliance with the Building Act 2004. No associated building work should start without first getting a building consent.
7. The consent is not a licence to create adverse effects such as unwarranted dust, noise, disruption and so on. It does not change the legal duty to avoid, remedy or minimise such effects. The council may enforce the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 if the consent holder fails to meet this obligation.
8. Failure to comply with an abatement notice may result in the council imposing an infringement fine or initiating prosecution.

4. The proposal:

The applicant seeks a change to condition 5 of the resource consent to delay the mitigation planting proposed by the applicant by a year (2014 planting season).

The original application involved vegetation removal in the special amenity area totalling an area of 846m² for a 3m wide drilling track heading south from the existing quarry face along a ridge and 2 drilling rig pads (6m by 8m). This crosses over the boundary between the two allotments associated with the Belmont Quarry. The vegetation was converted into mulch which was to be spread within the area surrounding the track and drill sites. The alteration in the track approved by the change of conditions (RM120101) included a further 750m² of vegetation removal, with a track width of 3m.

The applicant has provided a rehabilitation planting plan detailing species and a maintenance programme. Additionally the applicant agreed to permanently protect other vegetation by way of a Memorandum of Encumbrance. A further 7m wide strip adjoining the northern boundary has been protected by the Memorandum of Encumbrance.

As a further mitigation measure the applicant has relocated the re-planting to be undertaken into the existing buffer strip adjoining the northern most boundary of the site, a total of 996m² will be re-planted in this area.

5. The site:

The application site is located at 541 Hebden Crescent and 560 Western Hutt Road and contains the Belmont Quarry which is reported to be operating from this site since the early 1900's. Winstone Aggregates is New Zealand's largest aggregate company with 26 locations nationwide and extracts 4.5 million m³ of aggregate from the ground every year for roading,

building and industry.

Various activities have established as part of the overall quarry with appropriate approvals over time such as the concrete manufacturing plant, a ready mixed concrete facility, hot mix asphalt plant, truck refuelling facility, an area for the deposit of overburden and the latest being the future expansion of the Quarry (a full site history is held in RM110304-3).

The application site is legally described as Pt Lot 1 DP 22561 and Lot 1 DP 60552, with areas of 19.717 hectares within WN31D/969 and 52.77260 hectares within WN31B/39 respectively. The Certificate of Title for the property has no interests registered on it which may affect the proposal.

The subject site is located within the Extraction Activity Area of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There a number of special notations within the appendices of the Extraction Activity Area chapter including identifying buffer strips 25m wide for indigenous vegetation and special amenity areas – visual mitigation for the Quarrying activities permitted within this Activity Area. Additionally the vegetation is also within a Significant Natural Resource (No.3) known as Boulder Hill Bush which is an example of lowland forest vegetation. Aside from this the site has no special notations or restrictions registered within the District Plan which may affect this development.

6. Activity status:

I consider the proposed change to be a discretionary activity under section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which states:

Change or cancellation of consent condition on application by consent holder -

- (1) The holder of a resource consent may apply to a consent authority for a change or cancellation of a condition of the consent, subject to the following:*
 - (a) the holder of a subdivision consent must apply under this section for a change or cancellation of the consent before the deposit of the survey plan (and must apply under section 221 for a variation or cancellation of a consent notice after the deposit of the survey plan); and*
 - (b) no holder of any consent may apply for a change or cancellation of a condition on the duration of the consent.*
- (3) Sections 88 to 121 apply, with all necessary modifications, as if -*
 - (a) the application were an application for a resource consent for a discretionary activity; and*
 - (b) the references to a resource consent and to the activity were references only to the change or cancellation of a condition and the effects of the change or cancellation respectively.*
- (4) For the purposes of determining who is adversely affected by the change or cancellation, the local authority must consider, in particular, every person who -*

(a) *made a submission on the original application; and may be affected by the change or cancellation.”*

7. Potential adverse effects on the environment:

- Visual Amenity Effects
- Ecological Effects

8. Has the applicant requested notification?

No.

9. Is there sufficient information to consider the application?

Yes. The provisions of section 95C triggering automatic notification when an applicant does not supply enough information, and still fails to do so when asked, do not apply in this case.

10. Which properties are considered to be adjacent to the site?

In light of section 95D(a), I consider that 580 Western Hutt Road, 401-405 Hebden Crescent, 176, 178 Liverton Road, 87B, 89, 180 Kaitangata Road, 199 Eastern Hutt Road (HCC) are adjacent to the subject site. I have disregarded them in assessing whether any adverse environmental effects from the proposal are minor or more than minor.

11. Are the potential adverse effects on the environment minor?

Visual Amenity Effects

The existing removal of vegetation is not visually obtrusive and is difficult to discern from close proximity given the topography and from further away the position of the track is barely visible given the significant setback distance between the application site and the nearest residential dwellings on Taita Drive.

On this basis it is considered appropriate to delay the re-planting to the following planting season.

Ecological Effects

The proposal involves relocating the re-planting of the track to occur to an area adjoining the northern boundary of the site. The area where the track is located has been cleared in the past and is regenerating naturally.

There will be a temporary reduction in the ecological value of this area (further reduced under this amended proposal), which may struggle to re-establish but this will be balanced by the

996m² area replanted near the northern boundary. On balance the ecological effects of the proposal are considered to be less than minor.

12. Are any parties adversely affected by the proposed change?

In accordance with sections 95E and 127(4), for the reasons outlined above, I consider no other parties to be adversely affected.

13. Is it unreasonable, under section 95E (3)(b), to require the written approval of anyone?:

N/A

14. Are there any special circumstances, under section 95A(4), that warrant notification of the application?

No.

15. Decision:

Non-notification under sections 95D and 95E(3) because the environmental effects are less than minor.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sarah Clarke', with a stylized, cursive script.

Sarah Clarke
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Peer reviewer:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. A. Johnstone', with a stylized, cursive script.

Tim Johnstone
Senior Resource Consents Planner

Application lodged: 11 July 2013
Application approved: 6 August 2013



Contact: Sarah Clarke
Division: Environmental Consents
Telephone: (04) 570 6729
Facsimile: (04) 570 6799
Email: sarah.clarke@huttcity.govt.nz
Our Reference: RM110286

17 November 2011

Winstone Aggregates Ltd
PO Box 17195
Greenlane
AUCKLAND 1546

Dear Kevin,

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE PURSUANT TO SECTION 139 OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 WITH THE CITY OF LOWER HUTT DISTRICT PLAN TO EXTEND THE QUARRY OPERATION AT 541 HEBDEN CRESCENT, KELSON (RM110286).

I refer to your application received on 2 September 2011 for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to extend the quarry operations on Lot 1 DP 60552 and Lot 1 DP 22561 and for associated vegetation removal at Belmont Quarry, 541 Hebden Crescent Kelson (being legally described as Lot 1 DP 60552 and Lot 1 DP 22561).

The proposal is to extend the quarry operations further within Lot 1 DP 22561 and to undertake associated vegetation removal (approximately 10,000m²).

The application is supported by the following information:

- The application includes an application from Winstone Aggregates Ltd and a plan showing the location of the quarry expansion; and
- A noise report from Marshall Day Acoustics dated 14 November 2011.

Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 states:

- (1) *This section applies if an activity could be done lawfully in a particular location without a resource consent.*
- (2) *A person may request the consent authority to issue a certificate of compliance.*
- (3) *A certificate states that the activity can be done lawfully in a particular location without a resource consent.*

-
- (4) *The authority may require the person to provide further information if the authority considers that the information is necessary for the purpose of applying **subsection (5)**.*
- (5) *The authority must issue the certificate if –*
- (a) the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent; and*
 - (b) the person pays the appropriate administrative charge.*
- (6) *The authority must issue the certificate within 20 working days of the later of the following:*
- (a) the date on which it received the request;*
 - (b) the date on which it received the further information under **subsection (4)**.*
- (7) *The certificate issued to the person must –*
- (a) describe the activity and the location; and*
 - (b) state that the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent as at the date on which the authority received the request.*
- (8) *The authority must not issue a certificate if –*
- (a) the request for a certificate is made after a proposed plan is notified; and*
 - (b) the activity could not be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent under the proposed plan.*

In order to determine whether the development is a Permitted Activity an assessment of the application against the relevant rules of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan is required. This assessment against the relevant provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan (including any relevant plan changes) is detailed below.

Extraction Activity Area

Permitted Activities for the relevant activity area

- Any extraction activity, including ancillary offices and caretaker living quarters (6D 2.1 (a)).
- Under Chapter 3 Definitions, an extraction activity includes; An operation in connection with prospecting, exploring, and any mining operation including blasting, processing (crushing, screening, washing and blending), storage, distribution and sale of aggregates, ancillary earthworks, removal and deposition of overburden and rehabilitation works.
- The proposal includes expansion of the quarry activity and associated vegetation removal; these are considered to be consistent with the above definition of extraction activities.

Extraction Activity Area Permitted Activities - Conditions

- a) Maximum Height of Buildings and Structures:

24.0m – on any part of the area where the ground level is rL45m or lower at the time of installation or construction of the structure.

12.0m – on any part of the area where the ground level is greater than RL45m at the time of installation or construction of the structure.

The applicant has confirmed that no buildings are proposed in association with the quarry expansion and removal of associated vegetation.

- b) Dust:

All outside areas shall be sealed, surfaced or managed appropriately so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

All use, handling and storage of goods, raw materials and waste materials shall be undertaken in such a manner so as to prevent adverse effects from dust so that there is not dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

The applicant has stated that to control dust from the activity, a combination of methods will be utilised. These will include the use of a water cart to keep worked areas wet and prevent dust arising from the proposed operations, as well as limiting operations during periods of unusually high winds. Rehabilitating areas that are not being actively worked is another useful dust mitigation measure which may be employed.

- c) Odour:

All activities shall be carried out in such a manner so as to ensure that there is not an offensive odour at or beyond the site boundary.

The Extraction activities proposed are not likely to involve odour.

- d) Light Spill and Glare:

i) *Artificial light shall not result in added illuminance in excess of 8 lux measured at the window of a dwelling on a neighbouring site.*

ii) *All activities shall be undertaken so as to avoid all unreasonable light spill beyond the site boundary.*

iii) *All activities, buildings and structures shall avoid glare (light reflection) beyond the site boundary.*

The applicant has confirmed that no works are to be undertaken outside of daylight hours within this area.

- e) Vibration:

-
- i) *Blasting shall be carried out in accordance with the operating practices described in Appendix J, Section J5 of AS 2187.2 – 1993 Explosives – Storage, transport and use, Part 2 Use of explosives.*

ii) – x)

Blasting is proposed in association with the expansion of the quarrying activities and the applicant has confirmed that this will be to the appropriate standards (not all of which are listed above).

- *f) Hours of Operation:*

For all activities: 6.00am – 10.00pm Monday to Saturday (excluding public holidays), except for administrative activities, the maintenance of plant and machinery, and the loading and unloading and movement of vehicles all of which may occur at any time.

The applicant has stated that all activities associated with the quarry expansion will be within the above listed operating hours.

- *g) Design and External Appearance of Buildings and Structures:*

No structure, sign, excavation or other work it is be site or left unfinished or allowed to deteriorate in a manner that will cause it to detract from the amenity values of the surrounding land.

The applicant has confirmed that site rehabilitation measures will include, on completion, hydro seeding with native tree seed included in a hydro seed mix and additional native plantings. In addition to this there will be ongoing maintenance to manage pests to assist in the overall amenity improvement.

- *h) Property Access:*

There shall be no direct access from State Highway 2. Property access shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 14A – Transport.

The proposal does not include any changes to the current access arrangements which are from Hebden Crescent.

- *i) Fire*

The use of land and buildings shall, at all times, be in accord with the principles of fire safety as specified by NZS 923: 1971. No structure, ditch, trench or other impediment to the movement of fire service vehicles or equipment shall be built in such a way as to restrict access for fire fighting purposes to any part of the property.

No buildings are to be constructed in association with the overburden and the filling of the gully will not create an impediment to access for fire fighting vehicles.

- j) Storage Requirements:

- i) *All activities shall be provided with an outdoor area for storage of goods, materials and waste products. This area shall be clearly defined and shall be clear of vehicle access, manoeuvring and parking areas.*
- ii) *All outdoor storage areas shall be of such dimensions as to adequately provide for the storage requirements of the proposed use.*
- iii) *Waste management: All storage and disposal of refuse will be carried out in such a manner so as to avoid causing adverse effects beyond the boundary of the site.*

The applicant has confirmed that the storage of product generated from the activity would be provided within the existing stockyard and waste management areas in the existing quarry, with no additional areas required.

- k) Buffer Strip:

A 25m buffer strip of indigenous vegetation shall be maintained within the site along the boundaries of the Extraction Activity Area, shown in Appendix Extraction 1A and 1B.

The proposal includes retaining the 25m wide (or greater) buffer as outlined above.

- l) Protection of Areas of Special Amenity:

Those areas of visual importance and special amenity value along the escarpment, shown in Appendix Extraction 2A & 2B, shall maintain their indigenous vegetative cover and in the case of the 5m strip showing in Appendix Extraction 2B adjacent to State Highway 58, the bund shall be planted.

The proposal does not include any vegetation removal within the areas identified within Appendix 2A.

- m) Rehabilitation:

The quarry shall be progressively rehabilitated taking into account planned future development. When extraction activities cease, the site shall be rehabilitated by hydro seeding benches and cut faces, and rehabilitation of topsoil and revegetation of the quarry floor. This shall be with native species except where exotic species may be used initially to provide nurse cover for native plants.

This proposal is for quarry expansion and is not yet an area needing rehabilitation.

- n) Landslide Hazard and Erosion:

All activities shall be undertaken in a way that the susceptibility of land prone to erosion and landslide hazards is not increased.

The applicant has stated that the site will be developed according to accepted practices, including appropriately designed sediment and erosion controls and using design parameters such as benching and pit design to confirm to safe standards so that slipping and landslide risks are not increased. The quarry staff have suitable qualifications and experience to undertake this work.

Chapter 14 – General Rules

The next matter that needs to be considered are the General Rules specified in Chapter 14 of the District Plan.

Chapter 14 A - Transport

- *Rule 14A (ii) 2.1 (a) – (d) Crossing Position*
The proposal does not involve any changes to the current access arrangements from Hebden Crescent.
- *Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 (a) - (e) Car & Cycle parking requirements.*
The proposal does not involve employing any additional staff and no changes to the current car parking area are proposed.
- *Rule 14A (iv) 2.1 (a) - (c) Loading and unloading requirements.*
Adequate provision for loading and unloading of materials has been made. The proposal will not alter this.

Chapter 14B Signs

- The applicant has clarified that the proposal does not include any additional signage.

Chapter 14C Noise

- *Rule 14C 2.1 (e) – see comments regarding 14C 2.1.8 below.*
- *Rule 14C 2.1 (f) – see comments regarding 14C 2.1.8 below.*
- *Rule 14C 2.1.8 -*

All activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere within a residential or rural activity area. Appendix Noise 2 identifies the locations-

<i>Location Reference</i>	<i>Location Description</i>	<i>Performance Standards</i>	
37	SH No.58	Maximum 70dBA Maximum 45dBA	6am - 10pm 10pm - 6am
38	SH No.2	Maximum 70dBA Maximum 45dBA	6am - 10pm 10pm - 6am

The applicant has submitted a noise report prepared by Marshall Day Acoustics (14 November 2011) which was for the expansion of the quarrying activities and vegetation removal within the same area. This indicates that compliance with the Extraction Activity Area noise rules can be achieved.

Chapter 14D Hazardous facilities

- This chapter specifies that all hazardous facilities shall have an effects ratio below or equal to the Effects Ratio specified for the Activity Area and for the Extraction Activity Area this is specified as an effects ratio of less than 2 in order to be permitted.

The applicant has confirmed that the proposal does not include the use of any hazardous chemicals aside from fuel. Refuelling occurs within the existing quarry, and it is confirmed that this complies with the relative effects ratio.

Chapter 14E Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources

- This part of the sites contains a Significant Natural Resource No. 15, however the rules affecting this were removed as the District Plan was made operative, and the only Significant Natural Resource affected by a rule remaining operative is within public owned land at Baring Head.

Chapter 14F Heritage buildings and structures

- The application site does not contain any heritage buildings or structures.

Chapter 14G Trees

- Remnant Nikau Palms are identified as being protected throughout Lower Hutt and any activity or side development that might adversely affect their health is identified as a Discretionary Activity.

The applicant has stated that the application site does not contain any remnant Nikau Palms. This was verified also by the information prepared for Plan Change 23 – Amendments to vegetation removal provisions and remnant nikau

palm protection provisions, which indicates we are not aware of any remnant nikau palms on this site.

Chapter 14H Natural Hazards

- The application site does not contain the Wellington Fault line Special Study Area, so these provisions do not apply to this proposal.

Chapter 14I Earthworks

- Earthworks associated with extraction activities are specifically excluded from complying with the permitted activity conditions of 50m³ and 1.2m in height/depth; these provisions do not apply to this proposal.

Other Chapters of the District Plan

- The proposal does not include subdivision and therefore the rules contained within Chapter 11 of the District Plan do not apply.
- The proposal involves an extraction activity; the financial contributions within the District Plan discuss intensification of use as a result of subdivision, commercial or industrial activity. Within the definitions section of the District Plan it defines an industrial activity and states that this is specifically to exclude extraction activities, additionally the proposal does not fall within the definition of a commercial activity and does not involve subdivision. Therefore the financial contributions contained within the District Plan are considered not to apply to this proposal.
- The proposal is not defined as a utility and therefore the rules contained within Chapter 13 of the District Plan do not apply.
- The proposal is not a temporary or filming activity and therefore the rules contained within Chapter 14J & K do not apply.

Plan Changes

- There has been a recent plan change (No. 23) which seeks to clarify further where remnant nikau palms are protected, this is largely on the valley floor and would exclude the application site. However this plan change has only recently been publicly notified and does not carry any weight until the Council decision has been made following submissions, further submissions and a hearing.

Conclusion

Having assessed the proposal against the provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan, it is confirmed that the application complies with all of the relevant rules and could be lawfully

carried out without a resource consent. As such, pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991, a Certificate of Compliance is issued for the proposed development.

Notes

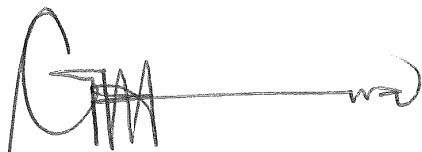
- The applicant is advised that the resource consent has been assessed against the requirements of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There may be bylaws which are relevant to this proposal which will require separate approval from Council prior to the activity commencing on site. The full list of the bylaws can be found on www.huttcity.govt.nz
- In accordance with Section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the consent lapses if not given effect to within five years from the date of the application being granted.
- This Certificate of Compliance is specific to the application received by Council. Any changes to the proposal may require a new Certificate of Compliance/Resource Consent with the appropriate application fee.
- Any building work associated with the proposed activity should not commence until a building consent has been obtained under the Building Act 2004.
- You still have a duty under the Resource Management Act 1991 to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Notwithstanding any resource consents held, section 17 of the Act continues to apply and Council will take enforcement action where necessary.

Yours sincerely



Sarah Clarke
SENIOR RESOURCE CONSENT PLANNER

Peer Reviewed by:



Godwell Mahowa

SENIOR RESOURCE CONSENT PLANNER

Application Lodged:	2 September 2011
Decision:	17 November 2011
Time taken to process application:	18 Working Days



COC
Veg Removal
Cattle Block

Contact: Sarah Clarke
Division: Environmental Consents
Telephone: (04) 570 6729
Facsimile: (04) 570 6799
Email: sarah.clarke@huttcity.govt.nz
Our Reference: RM120025

6 March 2012

Winstone Aggregates Ltd
PO Box 17195
Greenlane
AUCKLAND 1130

Dear Geoff,

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE PURSUANT TO SECTION 139 OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 WITH THE CITY OF LOWER HUTT DISTRICT PLAN TO UNDERTAKE VEGETATION REMOVAL AT 401 - 405 HEBDEN CRESCENT AND 176-178 LIVERTON ROAD, KELSON (RM120025).

I refer to your application received on 30 January 2012 for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to undertake vegetation removal associated within an interim grazing use at 401-405 Hebden Crescent & 176-178 Liverton Road, Kelson (being legally described as Lot 100 DP 322126 and Lots 4 & 5 DP 322126).

The proposal to undertake vegetation removal in association with an interim grazing use is comprised of the following components:

- The proposal includes vegetation removal of both exotic and native scrub which will be mulched and spread within the site and does not involve any buildings (temporary or otherwise); prospecting or exploration; commercial forestry harvesting or earthworks.

The application is supported by the following information:

- An application from Winstone Aggregates Ltd and a plan showing the location of the quarry expansion; and
- A noise report from Marshall Day Acoustics dated 14 November 2011.

Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 states:

(1) This section applies if an activity could be done lawfully in a particular location without a resource consent.

-
- (2) A person may request the consent authority to issue a certificate of compliance.
- (3) A certificate states that the activity can be done lawfully in a particular location without a resource consent.
- (4) The authority may require the person to provide further information if the authority considers that the information is necessary for the purpose of applying **subsection (5)**.
- (5) The authority must issue the certificate if –
- (a) the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent; and
 - (b) the person pays the appropriate administrative charge.
- (6) The authority must issue the certificate within 20 working days of the later of the following:
- (a) the date on which it received the request;
 - (b) the date on which it received the further information under **subsection (4)**.
- (7) The certificate issued to the person must –
- (a) describe the activity and the location; and
 - (b) state that the activity can be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent as at the date on which the authority received the request.
- (8) The authority must not issue a certificate if –
- (a) the request for a certificate is made after a proposed plan is notified; and
 - (b) the activity could not be done lawfully in the particular location without a resource consent under the proposed plan.

In order to determine whether the development is a Permitted Activity an assessment of the application against the relevant rules of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan is required. This assessment against the relevant provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan (including any relevant plan changes) is detailed below.

General Rural Activity Area

Permitted Activities for the relevant activity area

- Any activity complying with the Conditions and not specified as a Permitted, Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary or Non-complying Activity (8B 2.1 (a)).
- It is confirmed that vegetation removal is not listed within the Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary or Non-complying Activities under 8B 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4 of the District Plan.

General Rural Activity Area Permitted Activities - Conditions

The permitted activity conditions listed under 8B 2.1.1 are;

-
- (a) **Dwellings:** *Maximum of two dwellings, provided that each must have a net site area of 15ha.*

Council has no record of dwellings on this site and no buildings are proposed associated with the vegetation removal. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

(b) **Minimum Yard Requirements:**

- (i) *Principal Buildings: 10.0m*
- (ii) *Accessory Buildings: 5.0m*
- (iii) *For all buildings and structures:*

20m minimum set back from water bodies, where the average width of the water body is greater than 3.0m measured from natural bank to natural bank; or

3.0m minimum set back from water bodies, where the average width of the water body is less than 3.0m measured from natural bank to natural bank.

Council has no record of dwellings or accessory buildings on this site and no buildings are proposed associated with the vegetation removal. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

- (c) **Maximum Height:** *For any principal or accessory building: 8.0m.*

Council has no record of dwellings or accessory buildings on this site and no buildings are proposed associated with the vegetation removal. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

(d) **Recession Planes:**

For any principal or accessory building, and from all site boundaries -

- (i) *From the north facing site boundary: $2.5m + 45^0$;*
- (ii) *From the north-east and north-west site boundary: $2.5m + 41^0$;*
- (iii) *From all other site boundaries: $2.5m + 37.5^0$;*

provided the recession plane angles shall not apply to television aerials, flagpoles and chimneys.

Council has no record of dwellings or accessory buildings on this site and no buildings are proposed associated with the vegetation removal. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

-
- (e) **Maximum Site Coverage:** 1000m².

Council has no record of dwellings or accessory buildings on this site and no buildings are proposed associated with the vegetation removal. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

- (f) **Dust:** *All outside areas shall be surfaced, or managed appropriately so that there shall be no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.*

The applicant has stated that to control dust from the activity, a combination of methods will be utilised. These will include the use of a water cart to keep worked areas wet and prevent dust arising from the proposed operations, as well as limiting operations during periods of unusually high winds. Rehabilitating areas that are not being actively worked is another useful dust mitigation measure which may be employed.

- (g) **Odour:** *All activities shall be carried out in such a manner so as to ensure that there is not an offensive odour at or beyond the site boundary.*

The applicant has confirmed that there will be no burning of slash or other activities associated with the vegetation removal which may cause odour. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

- (h) **Lightspill and Glare:**

- (i) *Artificial light shall not result in added illuminance in excess of 8 lux measured at the window of a dwelling on a neighbouring site.*
- (ii) *All activities shall be undertaken so as to avoid all unreasonable light spill beyond the site boundary.*
- (iii) *All activities, buildings and structures shall avoid glare (light reflection) beyond the site boundary.*

The applicant has confirmed that there will be no vegetation removal undertaken outside of daylight hours, and therefore no need to undertake activities which might cause light spill/glare beyond the boundaries of the site. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

- (i) **Vibration:**

All activities that cause vibration shall be carried out in such a manner that no vibration is discernible beyond the site boundary.

The applicant has confirmed that they consider they can comply with this permitted activity condition. Given the proposal involves vegetation removal which typically wouldn't involve a great deal of vibration unless the specimen being removed was particularly large and the size of the application site (38.6ha) it is considered that this will be achievable. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

It is confirmed that the proposal could comply with the remaining activity conditions or that they are not applicable to this activity (8B2.1.1 (j) – (t)). The Chapter 14 General Rules are assessed further below.

Chapter 14 – General Rules

The next matter that needs to be considered are the General Rules specified in Chapter 14 of the District Plan.

Chapter 14 A - Transport

- *Rule 14A (i) 2.1 Provision of Roads* – No new roads are being formed, nor are changes to the existing hierarchy, these rules do not apply to the proposal.
- *Rule 14A(ii) 2.1 Property Access and Manoeuvring Space* – The existing accesses onto Hebden Crescent and Liverton have been assessed to comply with the rules in respect of distance from intersections, width and number. Additionally the earthworks for the formation of the Hebden Crescent access was granted resource consent (RM970088).
- *Rule 14A (iii) 2.1 Car and cycle parking* – The applicant has confirmed that no depot for vehicles will be established in association with this activity, no additional staff will be employed to undertake this work and all parking will occur with the main Quarry site (541 Hebden Crescent).
- *Rule 14A (iv) 2.1 Loading and unloading requirements* – The District Plan requires a single loading space for a maximum rigid truck for activities with less than 2000m² Gross Floor Area of buildings. Given the size of the application site (38.6ha) it is considered that this will be achievable. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14B Signs

- There is no signage proposed as part of the vegetation removal activity.

Chapter 14C Noise

Rule 14C 2.1.10 General Rural Activity Area -

All non-residential activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere beyond the site on which the activity takes place-

Maximum 50dBA 7am - 10pm

Maximum 45dBA 10pm - 7am

- The applicant has confirmed that the vegetation removal will be able to comply with the above limits. Given the size of the application site (38.6ha) it is considered that this will be achievable. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14D Hazardous facilities

- There are no hazardous facilities or substances involved with the proposed vegetation removal.

Chapter 14E Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources

- The application site contains a Significant Natural Resource No. 31 (Liverton Road Bush), however the rules affecting this were removed as the District Plan was made operative, and the only Significant Natural Resource affected by a rule remaining operative is within public owned land at Baring Head.
- Additionally the vegetation removal does not include any Nikau Palms.

Chapter 14F Heritage buildings and structures

- There are no heritage buildings identified within the application site.

Chapter 14G Trees

- There are no protected trees identified within the application site, additionally the vegetation removal does not include any Nikau Palms.

Chapter 14H Natural Hazards

- The application site is not identified within the Wellington Faultline Special Study Area and is not known to be prone to flooding.

Chapter 14I Earthworks

- The applicant has confirmed that no earthworks are proposed in association with the vegetation removal. On this basis the proposal is considered to comply with this permitted activity condition.

Other Chapters of the District Plan

- Given that the proposal does not create additional allotments, gross floor area or dwelling sites a financial contribution for is not payable under Chapter 12.
- The proposed vegetation removal does not include temporary or filming activities which would be considered under Chapter 14J and K.

Plan Changes

- Aside from plan change 23 which is not yet operative as there has not been a hearing of submissions and decision, there are no other plan changes which would impact upon this proposal.

Conclusion

Having assessed the proposal against the provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan, it is confirmed that the application complies with all of the relevant rules and could be lawfully carried out without a resource consent. As such, pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991, a Certificate of Compliance is issued for the proposed vegetation removal.

Notes

- The applicant is advised that the resource consent has been assessed against the requirements of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. There may be bylaws which are relevant to this proposal which will require separate approval from Council prior to the activity commencing on site. The full list of the bylaws can be found on www.huttcity.govt.nz
- In accordance with Section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the consent lapses if not given effect to within five years from the date of the application being granted.
- This Certificate of Compliance is specific to the application received by Council. Any changes to the proposal may require a new Certificate of Compliance/Resource Consent with the appropriate application fee.

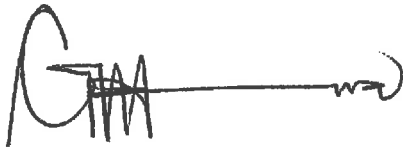
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- Any building work associated with the proposed activity should not commence until a building consent has been obtained under the Building Act 2004.
 - You still have a duty under the Resource Management Act 1991 to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Notwithstanding any resource consents held, section 17 of the Act continues to apply and Council will take enforcement action where necessary.

Yours sincerely



Sarah Clarke
SENIOR RESOURCE CONSENTS PLANNER

Peer Reviewed by:



Godwell Mahowa
SENIOR RESOURCE CONSENTS PLANNER

Application Lodged:	30 January 2012
Decision:	6 March 2012
Time taken to process application:	12 Working Days



7 September 2006

Contact: Environmental Approvals
Group/Division: Customer Services
Telephone: 04-570-6828
Facsimile: 04-566-7098
E.Mail: dan.kellow@huttcity.govt.nz
OurReference: RM20-H32-BQ

Kevin Bligh
Resource Management Advisor
Winstone Aggregates
PO Box 17-195
Auckland

Dear Kevin Bligh

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 - SECTION 139: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CITY OF LOWER HUTT DISTRICT PLAN TO DEPOSIT OVERBURDEN MATERIAL WITHIN BELMONT QUARRY

DECISION

1. I refer to your application received 4 April 2006 for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991, and the further information submitted on 3 May 2006 and 14 August 2006, to deposit overburden material and remove native vegetation within the Belmont Quarry listed at 541 Hebden Crescent, Lower Hutt (being Lot 1 DP 60552).
2. After assessing the application, I certify that the proposal as submitted is a permitted activity in terms of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan on this day, 7th September 2006, and that the application for a Certificate of Compliance is granted.

THE PROPOSAL

3. The applicant, Winstone Aggregates, has applied for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to deposit overburden material and remove native vegetation within Belmont Quarry.
4. The applicant has stated that future development of the quarry involves deposition of overburden material within a steep gully at the western end of the site as shown on the plans submitted with the application and held on Council file RM20-H35-BQ. The proposal also involves the removal of native vegetation from the gully and hillside. The material will total approximately 1,500,000m². The material will not be deposited within 25m of the any site boundaries nor will vegetation removal



Hutt City Council, 30 Laings Road, Private Bag 31912, Lower Hutt, New Zealand
Tel: +64-4-570 6666, Fax: +64-4-569 4290, Web: www.huttcity.info

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- occur within 25m of any site boundaries. The application states a water cart will be used and operations will be limited during periods of high winds to control dust.
5. The machinery to be used includes 50 tonne dump trucks bringing overburden material to and from the area from other parts of the quarry; a 30 tonne bull dozer and a grader which will be used intermittently and there will be continuous use of a water cart. No machinery will be used specifically for compacting.
 6. To determine whether the proposal described above is a Permitted Activity or could be lawfully carried out without resource consent, an assessment under the City of Lower Hutt District Plan is carried out below.

ASSESSMENT

7. The provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan have been used to assess whether a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 can be issued. The subject site is within the Extraction Activity Area and is identified as being within Significant Natural Resource Area (SNR) 3.
8. Section 9 (1) of the Resource Management Act sets out the permissive presumption whereby if an activity is not regulated or prohibited by the District Plan, it is permitted.
9. Within the Extraction Activity Area rule 6D 2.1 states *(a) Permitted Activities (a) Any extraction activity, including ancillary offices and caretaker living quarters.*
10. The definition of Extraction Activity within the District Plan is
an operation in connection with prospecting, exploring and any mining operation including blasting, processing (crushing, screening, washing and blending), storage, distribution and sale of aggregates, ancillary earthworks, removal and deposition of overburden and rehabilitation works.
11. The definition clearly includes the deposition of overburden material. The removal of vegetation is also considered to fall within the definition of extraction activity. The definition is inclusive rather than exhaustive and vegetation removal is an operation in connection with prospecting, exploring and mining and therefore can be considered to fall within the definition. The Plan also clearly contemplates the removal of vegetation within the Extraction Activity Area given that some areas of vegetation have been specifically protected in Appendix Extraction 2(a) and 2(b).

12. There are several permitted activity conditions relating to Extraction Activity. These must be complied with for a Certificate of Compliance to be issued and they are discussed below.

13. Permitted Activity Condition (a) *Maximum Height of Buildings and Structures:*

The activity does not include erection of a building or structure therefore it is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

14. Permitted Activity Condition (b) *All outside area shall be sealed, surfaced, or managed appropriately so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.*

All use, handling and storage of goods, raw materials and waste materials shall be undertaken in such a manner so that there is no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site.

The definition of dust nuisance in the District Plan is as follows:

Dust Nuisance: a dust nuisance shall occur if there is visible evidence of suspended solids in the air beyond the site boundary and/or there is visible evidence of suspended solids from a dust source settling on the ground, building or structure of a neighbouring site, or water.

15. The application excludes a 25m strip on the north, west and southern boundaries which includes the areas protected as shown in Appendix 2(a) and 2(b) of the District Plan. This will provide a buffer between the site and neighbouring sites preventing a dust nuisance. The applicant also states a water cart will be used to keep worked areas wet and operations will not occur during periods of unusually high winds. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

16. Permitted Activity Condition (c) *All activities shall be carried out in such a manner so as to ensure that there is not an offensive odour at or beyond the site boundary.*

It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition given the nature of the activity.

17. Permitted Activity Condition (d) *Light spill and Glare:*

- (i) *Artificial light shall not result in added illuminance in excess of 8 lux measured at the window of a dwelling on an neighbouring site.*
- (ii) *All activities shall be undertaken so as to avoid all unreasonable light spill beyond the site boundary.*

- (iii) (iii) All activities, buildings and structures shall avoid glare (light reflection) beyond the site boundary.

It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition given the nature of the activity. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition given the nature of the activity.

18. Permitted Activity Condition (e) Vibration:

The conditions relating to vibration all relate to the blasting of rock which is not part of the proposal to deposit overburden material. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition given the nature of the activity.

19. Permitted Activity Condition (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) and (n). The applicant states *all other relevant permitted activity conditions are to be met*. There is no reason why the proposal as outlined would breach the above permitted activity conditions.

20. Chapter 14 – General Rules

Chapter 14 A – Transport

All works are contained within the site. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14B – Signs

No signage is associated with the activity. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14C – Noise

The effect of the noise associated with extraction is dealt with in Chapter 14C of the District Plan under rule 14C 2.1(f) as follows:

14C 2.1.8 Extraction Activity Area

All activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere within a residential or rural activity area. Appendix Noise 2 identifies the locations-

<i>Location Reference</i>	<i>Location Description</i>	<i>Performance Standards</i>	
38	SH No.2	Maximum 70dBA Maximum 45dBA	6.00am - 10.00pm 10.00pm - 6.00am

The type of machinery used is not expected to breach the noise provisions of the District Plan when measured at the boundary. A report from Marshall Day Acoustics states they are confident that compliance with the Extraction Activity Area noise rules can and will be achieved. Council's Environmental Health Officer concurs

with this view. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14D – Hazardous Facilities

There are no hazardous facilities associated with the works. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14E – Significant Natural, Cultural & Archaeological Resources

Part of the subject site is within Significant Natural Resource Area (SNR) 3, as identified in Map Appendix 1A of the District Plan. The land is privately owned fee simple land, therefore there are no rules applicable to SNR3 in the Chapter 14E. That is, removal of native vegetation does not require resource consent. There are no cultural or archaeological resources identified on the site on the District Planning Maps. It is considered the proposal would meet this permitted activity condition.

Chapter 14F Heritage Buildings and Structures

There are no heritage buildings associated with the works. Therefore this section of the Plan is not applicable to the consideration of the application.

Chapter 14G – Trees

There are no notable trees on the site and therefore this section of the Plan is not applicable.

Chapter 14H – Natural Hazards

The site is not within the Wellington Fault Special Study Area, therefore this section of the District Plan is not applicable.

Chapter 14I – Earthworks

14I 2 These provisions shall not apply to the following:...

(iv) Earthworks associated with extraction activities in Chapter 6D – Extraction Activity.

Therefore this section of the Plan is not applicable to the consideration of the application.

OVERALL CONCLUSION

Having assessed the proposal against the provisions of the District Plan I consider that it is a permitted activity under the provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan, and therefore the application for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 is **granted**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'DKellow', is positioned at the top center of the page.

Dan Kellow

Senior Resource Consents Planner



Contact: Jeremy Brophy
Group/Division: Customer Services
Telephone: 570 6753
Facsimile: 5667098
E.Mail: jeremy.brophy@huttcity.govt.nz
OurReference: RM20-C17-65

27 October 2006

Kevin Bligh
Winstone Aggregates
PO Box 17195
Greenlane
AUCKLAND

Dear Mr Bligh,

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 - SECTION 139: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CITY OF LOWER HUTT DISTRICT PLAN TO REMOVE ALL THE VEGETATION FROM THE SITE AT 401-405 HEBDEN CRESCENT, KELSON, LOWER HUTT.

1. I refer to your application dated 4 October 2006 for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to remove all vegetation on the site at 401-405 Hebden Crescent, Kelson, Lower Hutt.
2. After assessing the application, I certify that the proposal as submitted is a Permitted Activity in terms of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. I hereby issue a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for the proposal which consist of:
 - Full clearance of all vegetation on the site at 401-405 Hebden Crescent (legally described as: Lots 4, 5 and 100 DP322126), Belmont, Lower Hutt.

Yours sincerely

Jeremy Brophy
Resource Consents Planner



Hutt City Council, 30 Laings Road, Private Bag 31912, Lower Hutt 5040, New Zealand
Tel: +64-4-570 6666, Fax: +64-4-569 4290, Web: www.huttcity.info

WINNER - 2002 New Zealand Performance Excellence Awards

WINNER - 2004 New Zealand Business Excellence Commendation Award – Bronze



Contact:	Jeremy Brophy
Group/Division:	Customer Services
Telephone:	570 6753
Facsimile:	5667098
E.Mail:	jeremy.brophy@huttcity.govt.nz
OurReference:	RM20-C17-65

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 - SECTION 139: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CITY OF LOWER HUTT DISTRICT PLAN REMOVE ALL VEGETATION FROM THE SITE AT 401-405 HEBDEN CRESCENT, KELSON, LOWER HUTT.

THE PROPOSAL

1. The applicant, Kevin Bligh, Resource Management Advisor, on behalf of Winstone aggregates, has applied for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to remove all vegetation from the site at 401-405 Hebdon Crescent, Kelson, Lower Hutt.
2. The application includes:
 - (vii) Removing the existing vegetation on the site which comprises of a mix of exotic and native scrub, and a range of weeds.

The site is in the General Rural Activity Area and comprises three allotments: Lot 100 has an area of 193,015m², Lot 4 has a land area of 94330m² and lot 5 has a land area of 9903m². The site currently contains patches of exotic and native vegetation as well as noxious weeds.

3. The application is supported by an assessment carried out by the applicant.
4. The purpose of this report is to determine whether the proposal described above is a Permitted Activity or could be lawfully carried out without resource consent, an assessment is carried out below.

ASSESSMENT

5. The provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan will be used to assess whether a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 can be issued.

Provisions of the City of Lower Hutt District Plan

In the City of Lower Hutt District Plan the site is located within in the General Rural Activity Area.

Chapter 8B – Permitted Activity Conditions

6. *The next matter that needs to be considered is whether the proposal meets all the Permitted Activity conditions specified in 8B 2.1*

7. *Rule 8B 2.1 (a) states as follows:*

“Any activity complying with the Conditions and not specified as a Permitted, Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary or Non-Complying Activity”.

8. *The removal of vegetation is not specified as a permitted, restricted discretionary, discretionary or Non-complying Activity therefore the proposal must meet the permitted activity conditions in order for it to be a permitted activity. The permitted activity conditions are outlined below:*

9. *The proposal does not include any construction of buildings therefore rules 8B2.1.1.1(a)-(e) do not apply.*

Rule 8B 2.1.1(f) Dust:

“All outside areas shall be surfaced, or managed appropriately so that there shall be no dust nuisance at or beyond the boundary of the site”.

The removal of vegetation could potentially cause some dust generation onto neighbouring properties, however the applicant advises that the method of vegetation removal will ensure that the underlying grass cover will be retained or the site be covered with vegetated mulch, thereby reducing the potential dust nuisance to comply with the District Plan.

Rule 8B2.1.1(i) Vibration:

“All activities that cause vibration shall be carried out in such a manner that no vibration is discernible beyond the site boundary”.

Tractors will be used to clear vegetation, the property is in the General Rural Activity Area where tractors are commonly in use. The use of tractors in this case is not considered to have any adverse vibration effects.

Chapter 14 – General Rules

8. *The next matter that needs to be considered is the General Rules specified in Chapter 14 of the District Plan.*

Chapter 14 A – Transport

9. *The proposal does not require any specific parking, on site manoeuvring or traffic requirements as detailed within the District Plan. The proposal will not affect existing car parking or on site manoeuvring in any manner. It is therefore considered that the proposal complies with the provisions of the Traffic Chapter.*

Chapter 14B – Signs

10. *No signage is associated with the proposal.*

Chapter 14C – Noise

11. *This matter was considered in paragraphs 20 – 22. The proposal complies with Rule 14C 2.1.10 General Rural Activity Area*

All non-residential activities must not exceed the conditions as specified, measured anywhere beyond the site on which the activity takes place –

Maximum 50dBA 7.00am – 10.00pm

Maximum 40dBA 10.00pm – 7.00am

The applicant provides that the work will be limited in duration to approximately two weeks and that construction noise standards will be complied with.

Chapter 14D – Hazardous Facilities

12. Rule 14D is not applicable as a telecommunications cabinet is not considered to be a hazardous facility.

Chapter 14E – Significant Natural, Cultural & Archaeological Resources

Rule 14E 2.2 (iii)

- (iii) In respect of property in private ownership and listed under the heading 'Significant Natural Resources' in Appendix Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources 1 and shown on Map Appendices Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D, and Significant Natural Resource 9 - Coastal Environment 2A, 2B and 2C, this rule shall cease to apply on 31 December 2005 with the following exceptions:
- the property listed in (a)(i) above where this rule shall cease to apply on 31 December 2004;
 - the properties listed in (a)(ii) above, where this rule shall cease to apply on 1 January 2004; and
 - SNR 9(a), (b), (c) and (d) (Baring Head) where the rule will continue to apply.

The site falls with two Significant Natural Resource (SNR) sites – number 3 know as “Bolder Bush” which is valued for it’s lowland forest vegetation and NZ Pigeon Population. Secondly SNR 31 referred to as Liverton Road Bush is valued for its Lowland forest on Hill country. Although the site has a significant lowland forest and animal habitat value, rule 14E 2.2(iii) in the District Plan, requiring resource consent for any activity or development on land in an SNR area, ceased to apply from 31 December 2005 on privately owned land. The SNR chapter of the District Plan therefore can not control any vegetation clearance in these proposed sites.

There are no sites of cultural or archaeological significance on this property.

13. Map Appendix 1A was checked and the proposed vegetation removal will be located in an area where there are significant natural resources shown. As stated above there are currently no rules under the District Plan that apply to this SNR. The proposal to remove vegetation therefore complies with Rule 14E.

Chapter 14F – Heritage Buildings and Structures

14. Rule 14F is not applicable to this proposal as it does not involve an alteration to a heritage building or structure.

Chapter 14G – Trees

15. *There are no notable trees on the site and therefore Rule 14G is not applicable.*

Chapter 14H – Natural Hazards

16. *The site is not within the Wellington Fault Special Study Area and in any case exempt from complying with the Rule in 14H 2.1 as it involves a utility and associated uninhabited buildings. Therefore Rule 14H is complied with or not applicable.*

Chapter 14I – Earthworks

Rule 14I 2.1 Earthworks

(a) *Earthworks in all activity areas except Special Recreation Activity Area, Passive Recreation Activity Area, Hill Residential Activity Area and Landscape Protection Residential Activity Area and in Maire Street, Eastbourne, Lot 4 DP 14002 as shown on Appendix Earthworks 1.*

Rule 14I 2.1.1 Permitted Activities – Conditions

(a) **Ground Level:**

The natural ground level may not be altered by more than 1.2m, measured vertically.

(b) **Quantity:**

Maximum volume of 50m (solid measure) per site.

The proposal does not include any earthworks and it is for vegetation removal only. The proposal therefore complies with Rule 14I.

Any Other Provisions

17. *There are no other provisions that are applicable to this proposal.*

OVERALL CONCLUSION

18. *Having assessed the proposal against the provisions of the District Plan it is considered that it is in accordance with all specified provisions in the District Plan and is a Permitted Activity. This being the case it is appropriate for a Certificate of Compliance pursuant to Section 139 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to be issued.*

COPY

Quality for Life



greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao



Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

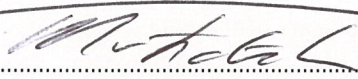
Consent No. WGN140208 [32813, 32814, 32815, 32816, 32817, 32818]

Category: Water permit; Discharge permit; Land use

Pursuant to sections 104B, 105, 107 and 108, and subject to all the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any regulations made thereunder, a consent in respect of a natural resource is hereby granted to:

Name	Winstone Aggregates – a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited	
Address	PO Box 17 915, Greenlane, Auckland 1546	
Duration of consents	Granted: 11 February 2015	Expires: 11 February 2040
Purpose for which rights are granted	Water permits, discharge permits and land use consents to undertake activities associated with the operation of and extension to Belmont Quarry.	
Location(s)	Belmont Quarry, off Hebden Crescent, west of State Highway 2, Lower Hutt	
Legal description of land	Part Lot 1 DP 22561 and Lot 1 DP 60552	
Conditions	1-53	
Attachments	Attachment 1: Stream Enhancement Plan Attachment 2: Water quality monitoring location plan	

For and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL


Team Leader, Environmental Regulation

Date: 13 / 2 / 2015

Summary of your rights and responsibilities

(Not part of the resource consent)

This resource consent gives you the right to use a public resource (e.g. water, air, the coastal marine area) in the manner specified in the consent.

You may exercise the resource consent as you see fit provided that you comply with all the conditions of your resource consent and all other laws of the land.

If you wish to change the way you operate under this resource consent or if you wish to change or cancel any consent conditions, please contact the Wellington Regional Council (hereafter referred to as Greater Wellington) prior to making the changes. You may need a formal change to your resource consent conditions.

You may transfer your coastal, discharge, or water permit to any other person. If you sell your operation please contact Greater Wellington and we will arrange the transfer. The service is free of charge.

If your resource consent application contained inaccurate or misleading information, Greater Wellington may cancel or alter the resource consent.

Your resource consent does not:

- provide any warranty of any structure or process;
- provide any guarantee that the resource will be available at all times;
- provide any right of access through or over public or private land;
- negate the need for any approvals necessary under other legislation.

You as the holder(s) of this resource consent and your agents (including contractors and employees), are jointly and severally liable for compliance with the conditions of this consent. It is important that anyone operating on your behalf fully understands and complies with the conditions of the resource consent.

You are required to pay any relevant charges that are associated with the processing and monitoring of your consent under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Charges may be reviewed every year. If you would like a copy of our current Resource Management Charging Policy please ask us.

You have the right to object to the decision on your consent and/or any additional charges (over and above fixed charges) under section 357A and 357B of the Resource Management Act 1991. Such an objection should be made in writing, setting out the reasons, and be received by us within 15 working days of any decision on your consent and/or additional charges being notified to you.

You are required to allow Greater Wellington Enforcement Officers access to your site and operation at any reasonable time so that we can inspect your operation and confirm that it is complying with your resource consent.

Your resource consent will lapse if you do not give effect to it within five years of the date it was granted (unless otherwise specified in the resource consent conditions). If you wish to apply for an extension of this lapse date please contact Greater Wellington before the lapse date.

If you stop using your resource consent for a continuous five-year period, Greater Wellington may cancel your resource consent. We will advise you in advance if we propose to cancel your consent. You have the right to object to your consent being cancelled.

This consent is issued without prejudice to any claim that is lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the customary ownership of natural resources, whether it be a claim that is awaiting hearing or awaiting settlement by the Crown.

Conditions to Resource Consent WGN140208

[32813, 32814, 32815, 32816, 32817, 32818]

APPLICATION OF THESE CONDITIONS:

The following table summarises the application type, details and purpose for each application ID subject to WGN140208. The **duration and lapse period** of each consent shall be in accordance with the date specified.

Application ID	Application type	Application details/purpose	Duration	Lapse period
32813	Discharge Permit – Contaminants to water and to land where it may enter water	Discharge permit to: - discharge sediment laden stormwater to water and contaminants to land in circumstances where it will enter the Hutt River; and - discharge overburden and capping medium to land for site rehabilitation purposes.	25 years	5 years
32814	Water permit – Surface water take	To take water from an unnamed tributary of the Hutt River for quarry operation purposes.	25 years	5 years
32815	Land use consent – Works and structures in the bed of a waterway	To undertake works in the bed of an unnamed tributary of the Hutt River associated with the diversion of that tributary including any associated disturbance, discharge and deposition of bed material in the bed of the stream.	25 years	5 years
32816	Water permit – Divert water	To divert the full flow of an unnamed tributary of the Hutt River.	25 years	5 years
32817	Land use consent – Soil disturbance	To undertake soil disturbance on erosion-prone land in association with the operation of a quarry.	25 years	10 years
32818	Land use consent – Vegetation removal	To remove more than one hectare of vegetation on erosion prone land in association with the operation of a quarry.	25 years	10 years

Detailed conditions have been set out below for the respective activities authorised by this consent. Conditions 1 – 20 and condition 53 shall be adhered to as general conditions for **all of the above** Application ID numbers. Conditions 21 - 52 outline **consent-specific conditions**, as indicated by each heading.

13/12/17

INTERPRETATION

Wherever used in the conditions below, the following terms shall have the prescribed meaning:

The Manager means the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council

The Quarry Site means Pt Lot 1 DP 22561 (WN31D/969) and Lot 1 DP 60552 (WN31B/39).

Note: For avoidance of doubt consents 32813, 32814, 32815 and 32816 are granted to the consent holder (Winstone Aggregates a division of Fletcher Building Concrete and Infrastructure) specifically, to undertake the consented activities, as opposed to being granted to the site.

General conditions

1. The location, design, implementation and operation of the activity shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council on 7 March 2014 and further information received on:
 - 27 March 2014 (email from Ian Wallace clarifying points in the AEE and providing missing attachments)
 - 17 July 2014 (email from Ian Wallace with stream enhancement and restoration information – New Section 6 (QMP))
 - 31 July 2014 (email from Ian Wallace to Kirsty van Reenen with tabulated indicative timeframes for stages of quarry development)

Where there may be contradiction or inconsistencies between the application and further information provided by the applicant, the most recent information applies. In addition, where there may be inconsistencies between information provided by the applicant and conditions of the consent, the conditions apply.

Note: Any change from the location, design concepts and parameters, implementation and/or operation may require a new resource consent or a change of consent conditions pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The consent holder shall provide a copy of this permit and any documents referred to in this consent to each operator or contractor undertaking works authorised by this permit, before that operator or contractor starts any works. The consent holder shall inform the contractor of the conditions of this permit, prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this permit.
3. The consent holder shall ensure that a copy of this consent and all documents and plans referred to in this consent, are kept on site at all times and presented to any Wellington Regional Council officer on request.

Quarry Management Plan

4. The consent holder shall submit a **Quarry Management Plan** (QMP) to the Wellington Regional Council within 3 months of the commencement of this consent (**5 May 2015**). The QMP shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a) An erosion and sediment control plan (requirements specified in condition 5)
 - b) Site layout and development figures
 - c) Noise management plan
 - d) Dust management plan
 - e) Hazardous substances and spill response plan
 - f) Rehabilitation strategy
 - g) Stream enhancement and restoration information

...2.3.2.15.....

The QMP shall be reviewed no less than every five years from the date of the submission of the first QMP. Any updates to the QMP shall be submitted to the Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made.

*Note: The QMP should be emailed to **notifications@gw.govt.nz**. Please include the consent number WGN140208.*

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

5. The QMP shall contain an **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** (ESCP). The ESCP shall as a minimum be prepared in accordance with the *Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region (September 2002)* and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) Responsibilities and contact details of all parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of all key erosion and sediment control structures
- b) The design criteria and dimensions of all existing installed key erosion and sediment control measures
- c) Details of the principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented to undertake erosion and sediment control and minimise the potential for sediment discharge from the site
- d) The intended monitoring, maintenance and reporting of erosion and sediment management including a template for recording this monitoring; and
- e) Contingency plans for uncontrolled or unforeseen discharges

The consent holder shall install, operate and maintain all erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the ESCP.

Any amended ESCP shall be made available to the Wellington Regional Council within 5 working days of the changes having been made.

*Note: The ESCP should be emailed to **notifications@gw.govt.nz**. Please include the consent number WGN140208.*

Annual Management Plan

6. The consent holder shall submit an **Annual Management Plan** (AMP) to the Manager for certification. The purpose of the AMP is to:

- Report on the quarry activities from the previous 12 months including monitoring results
- Evaluate compliance with the conditions of this consent and identify changes required to the QMP and on-site operations (including erosion and sediment control measures) to ensure the conditions of this consent are complied with; and
- Outline the works which will be undertaken over the next 12 months

The AMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Activities from the previous 12 months

- a) Details of the previous 12 months' operation of the quarry, including:
 - i. Areas of vegetation removal including a location plan
 - ii. Location of quarry excavations
 - iii. Locations of any on-site overburden disposal

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- iv. Any activities in relation to the ESCP, including measures that were undertaken to address any on or off site issues identified
- v. Rehabilitation undertaken including a location plan
- vi. Annual volume of water taken from the Waikoropupu Stream
- vii. Details of the use of chemical treatment for site discharges
- viii. Details of stream enhancement that was undertaken in accordance with condition 7
- b) The results of on-site monitoring including records required by condition 29 (Water quality monitoring)
- c) Records of all complaints received over the previous 12 months as required by condition 8
- d) A summary of any incidents over the previous 12 months and any actions taken as required by condition 9
- e) Contact details and responsibilities of all personnel responsible for operation and management of the quarry
- f) Confirmation by an appropriately qualified and experienced person that any long-term sediment management structure or device constructed over the previous 12 months has been constructed to the standard as certified by the Manager under condition 15 of this consent. Details shall also be provided of any minor modifications that may have been made since the structure or device was certified by the Manager, including as-built plans as appropriate

Water quality/Discharge evaluation and changes required

- g) A comprehensive evaluation of the water quality monitoring results from the previous 12 month monitoring period (including a description of any longer-term trends), together with a full assessment of the effectiveness of each erosion and sediment control measures, and any adaptive responses to any identified issues
- h) A comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the QMP and on-site operations in meeting the conditions of this consent. This evaluation shall include details of any changes required to be made to the QMP and onsite operations including a timeframe for when the changes will be made

Works to be undertaken over next 12 months

- i) Descriptions of the intended quarry-related activities over the next 12 months and their scope, order and timing, including:
 - i. Areas of vegetation to be removed including a location plan
 - ii. Locations of quarry excavations
 - iii. Rehabilitation to be undertaken including a location plan
 - iv. Estimated annual volume of water to be taken
 - v. Intended use of chemical treatment
 - vi. Details of the stream enhancement to be undertaken over the next 12 months in accordance with the condition 7

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The first AMP shall be submitted to the Manager within three months of the commencement of this consent (**by 5 May 2015**). Following the first AMP, subsequent AMP's shall be submitted by **30 September annually**.

The AMP shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager.

Note 1: The consent holder is to surrender resource consents WGN060276 [25205], [25206], [25309], [25313] & [25314] upon submitting the first AMP.

Note 2: Condition 6(a) 'On-site overburden disposal' does not apply to or limit the on-site storage and placement of cleared soil and vegetation from the site, which form part of the rehabilitation processes as set out in the rehabilitation strategy in the QMP.

Note 3: This consent does not apply to overburden activities on the adjacent Cottle Block (authorised under WGN070237).

Stream enhancement

7. The consent holder shall undertake stream enhancement along the section of the Waikoropupu Stream from the bottom of the waterfall (located above the quarry pit) to the water take pond (from approximate map reference NZTM: 1763952.5440933 and NZTM: 1764262.5440706) as illustrated in Attachment 1. The stream enhancement is to be undertaken in accordance with the information submitted with the application (email from Ian Wallace dated 17 July 2014) and is to be completed by the following dates:

- a) Stage 1 bunding and planting to be completed **by 30 June 2016**
- b) Stage 2/3 bunding and planting to be completed **by 30 June 2020**

The completion dates in a) and b) may be changed with the agreement of the Manager through the AMP process outlined in Condition 6 where the development of the quarry has not resulted in sufficient space being available to complete stage 1 or stage 2/3 within the timeframes outlined above.

Complaints

8. The consent holder shall maintain a permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects from or related to the exercise of this consent. The record shall include the following; where practicable:
- a) The name and address of the complainant, if supplied
 - b) Date, time and details of the alleged event
 - c) Weather conditions at the time of the alleged event
 - d) Investigations undertaken by the consent holder in regards to the complaint and any measures adopted to remedy the effects of the incident/complaint; and
 - e) Measures put in place to prevent occurrence of a similar incident, if necessary

The consent holder shall notify the Manager of any complaints received, which relate to the exercise of this permit, within 24 hours of a complaint being received.

The complaints record shall be submitted with the Annual Management Plan required under condition 6 of this consent.

Incident notification

9. The consent holder shall keep a permanent record of any incidents(s) related to this consent that results, or could result, in an adverse effect on the environment beyond the boundary of the consent holder's site.

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The consent holder shall notify the Manager of any such incident within 24 hours of the incident being brought to the attention of the consent holder or the next working day.

The consent holder shall forward an incident report to the Manager within seven (7) working days of the incident occurring, unless otherwise agreed with the Manager. The report shall describe the reasons for the incident, measures taken to mitigate the incident, and measures to prevent recurrence.

Note: The Wellington Regional Council may also investigate any incidents to determine if a breach of this consent or the Resource Management Act 1991 has occurred and may also undertake enforcement action depending on the circumstances.

Iwi liaison

10. The consent holder shall offer annual site visits to the Trustees of the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, to representatives of the Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui, and to representatives of Te Runanga o Toa Rangitira, on reasonable terms acceptable to them.

Note: Should any group choose not to take up the offer, that does not constitute a non-compliance of this consent condition.

11. Results of water quality monitoring required by Condition 29 shall be provided to the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui and Te Runanga o Toa Rangitira by **30 September annually**.

Discovery of artefacts

12. If koiwi, taonga or other archaeological material is discovered in any area during vegetation clearance, overburden removal, or quarry activities, the consent holder shall adopt the following procedure:

- a) Works in the immediate vicinity of the site that has been exposed shall cease
- b) The site supervisor shall immediately secure the site in a way that ensures that any remains or artefacts are untouched; and
- c) The site supervisor shall notify Heritage New Zealand, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Ngati Toa Rangitira and Wellington Regional Council. If human remains are found, the New Zealand Police shall also be contacted

The consent holder shall allow the above parties to inspect the site and in consultation with them, identify what needs to occur before work can resume.

13. The consent holder shall ensure that, prior to disturbance of vegetation in new areas to be quarried, site managers, contractors and operators receive a briefing on the forms of evidence for the material referred to in condition 12 in advance of undertaking any vegetation or soil disturbance.

Erosion and sediment control

14. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed, operated and maintained in general accordance with the following:

- Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region dated September 2002; and
- The most up to date ESCP required by condition 5; and
- The approved design details for any long term sediment management structure as required by condition 15

unless approval is provided by the Manager for the erosion and sediment control device to be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with a different standard.

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15. The consent holder shall submit the following for any long-term sediment management structure or device (eg, sediment retention pond) to the Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to the scheduled date for construction of the structure:
- a) A detailed description of the works proposed including the extent of soil disturbance and construction methodology and timetable
 - b) Detailed design criteria and dimensions of any erosion and sediment control measures to be constructed; and
 - c) Plans to an appropriate scale identifying the location of any nearby waterways, the location of all specific points of discharge from the structure or device, the boundaries and area of catchment contributing to the structure or device

No works shall commence on any long-term sediment management structure or device until the Manager has provided certification to the proposal.

16. The consent holder shall ensure that all sediment-laden runoff from the site is treated by an erosion and sediment control measure contained in the ESCP or AMP prior to being discharged.
17. The removal of any erosion and sediment control structure shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager.
18. The consent holder shall ensure that all erosion and sediment control measures are audited and maintained so that they operate efficiently and to the satisfaction of the Manager.
19. Stockpiles of soil shall not be placed adjacent to any watercourse or in any location where efficient treatment of sediment-laden runoff is impeded.

Overburden disposal management

20. The consent holder shall submit the following for any permanent placement of overburden to the Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to the permanent placement of overburden from on-site quarry activities scheduled to commence on site;
- a) A plan showing the location of the overburden disposal areas
 - b) Details of the capacity of the overburden disposal areas
 - c) Methods of placement and compaction

The permanent placement of overburden shall not commence until the Manager has certified the proposal.

Note 1: This condition does not apply to the on-site storage and placement of cleared soil and vegetation from the site, which form part of the rehabilitation processes as set out in the rehabilitation strategy in the QMP.

Note 2: This consent does not apply to overburden activities on the adjacent Cottle Block (authorised under WGN070237).

[32813] Discharge to land and discharge to water

Rain gauge

21. The consent holder shall operate and maintain a rainfall gauge at the location shown on Attachment 2. Rainfall is to be measured and recorded twice a day at approximately 8am and 2pm when the quarry is in operation.

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Rainfall event trigger for monitoring discharge from the quarry

22. The consent holder shall undertake water quality sampling whenever 15mm or more rainfall has been recorded in the preceding 24 hour period. The rainfall depth is to be reset to zero when a rainfall event has triggered water quality sampling. The water quality sampling shall be undertaken within 3 hours of the rain event trigger being recorded.

Water quality monitoring parameters and locations

23. The consent holder shall monitor for turbidity and pH whenever water quality monitoring is required under Condition 22. Water quality monitoring shall be undertaken at the following monitoring locations as illustrated on Attachment 2:

- Location 1: In the Waikoropupu Stream at the weir
- Location 2: Quarry entrance discharge from the Hebden Crescent Roadside pond

Management trigger and compliance limits for turbidity

24. The consent holder shall notify the Manager upon completion of each stage of quarry development as detailed in Figures 4, 5 and 6 of the 'Application for resource consents relating to Belmont Quarry, Hebden Crescent, Belmont' dated March 2014, at which stage the applicable management trigger and compliance limits in Condition 25 will apply.
25. The management triggers and compliance limits in the table below shall apply to the discharge from the quarry site at monitoring location 1: *At weir in Waikoropupu Stream* and monitoring location 2: *Hebden Crescent Roadside Pond* (as shown in Appendix 2) whenever water quality monitoring is required under Condition 22.

Stage of quarry development	Location 1: Weir in Waikoropupu Stream		Location 2: Hebden Crescent Roadside pond	
	Management trigger (NTU)	Compliance limit (12 month rolling median for turbidity)	Management trigger (NTU)	Compliance limit (12 month rolling median for turbidity)
Existing quarry development until completion of 5 year development plan as illustrated in Figure 4 of the Proposed Quarry Management Plan submitted with the 'Application for resource consents relating to Belmont Quarry, Hebden Crescent, Belmont' dated March 2014	200	60	400	200
From completion of the 5 year development plan as illustrated in Figure 4 of the Proposed Quarry Management Plan submitted with the 'Application for resource consents relating to Belmont Quarry, Hebden Crescent, Belmont' dated March 2014	150	50	300	150
From completion of medium term northern quarry development as illustrated in Figure 5 of the Proposed Quarry Management Plan	100	40	300	150

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submitted with the 'Application for resource consents relating to Belmont Quarry, Hebden Crescent, Belmont' dated March 2014				
From completion of medium term to long term northern quarry development as illustrated in Figure 6 of the Proposed Quarry Management Plan submitted with the 'Application for resource consents relating to Belmont Quarry, Hebden Crescent, Belmont' dated March 2014	80	40	300	150

The 12 month rolling median shall meet the compliance limit in the table above.

Exceedance of water quality management trigger

26. If results from water quality monitoring at monitoring location 1 and/or 2 show that turbidity is above the **applicable management trigger** in condition 25 the consent holder shall:
- Immediately undertake onsite investigations to determine the cause of the exceedance and what changes can be made to onsite management to prevent re-occurrence
 - Record the date, time and weather condition when the sample was taken, details of the onsite investigations, probable cause of exceedance and actions taken or to be taken to prevent re-occurrence
 - Within 5 working days of the exceedance being recorded, provide the information in (i) and (ii) above to the Manager

*Note: Notifications **must be** emailed to notifications@gw.govt.nz. Please include the consent number WGN140208.*

Exceedance of water quality compliance limit

27. If results from water quality monitoring at monitoring location 1 and/or 2 show that turbidity is above the **compliance limit** in condition 25 the consent holder shall:
- Notify the Manager within 24 hours of the exceedance being recorded
 - Undertake a review of the previous 12 months monitoring results and management trigger reports to determine the cause of the exceedance and what changes can be made to onsite management to prevent re-occurrence
 - Engage a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner to undertake an ecological assessment of benthic ecology and suspendable sediment in the Hutt River to assess the effect of the discharge and present the information in a report. The assessment shall include:
 - Macroinvertebrate sampling of the Hutt River at one site upstream and one site 100m downstream of the Waikoropupu Stream confluence. The sampling shall consist of a minimum of 5 replicate Surber samples (Protocol C3 in Stark et al. 2001) and shall be analysed using Protocol P3 of Stark et al. (2001). The sampling shall be undertaken as soon as is practicable after exceedance of the compliance limit is determined and following at least a two week period without a significant flood event
 - An assessment of resuspendable sediment at the same time and location as macroinvertebrate samples. This assessment shall be made using Sediment Assessment Method 4 – Resuspendable

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sediment (Quorer method) and Sediment Assessment Method 5 – Resuspendable sediment (Shuffle Index) as described in Clapcott et al. (2011)

The requirement to undertake an ecological assessment following an exceedance of the turbidity compliance limit may be waived with the written agreement of the Manager.

- iv. Within 25 working days of the exceedance being recorded, provide a written report to the Manager which includes, but is not limited to:
- The level of exceedance
 - Details of the review of the previous 12 months monitoring results and management trigger reports and the actions taken immediately following the exceedance being recorded
 - The ecological report required by (iii)
 - Identification of the probable causes of the exceedance; and
 - Proposed changes to the design, operation or management of erosion and sediment control measures on site and the proposed timing of these, or other methods proposed to limit future exceedances

Where there is a delay in undertaking the ecological assessment required by 27(iii) the date for providing the report may be extended with the agreement of the Manager.

Note 1: The Wellington Regional Council may investigate any incidents to determine if a breach of this consent or the Resource Management Act 1991 has occurred and may also undertake enforcement action depending on the circumstances.

*Note 2: Notifications and the written report **must be** emailed to **notifications@gw.govt.nz**. Please include the consent number (WGN140208).*

pH limit

28. During periods of chemical treatment, the consent holder shall ensure that the pH level of the treated stormwater at monitoring locations 1 and 2 does not drop below 5 pH units or exceed 9 pH units.

If monitoring results show an exceedance of this limit, chemical treatment shall cease immediately and the consent holder shall notify the Manager within 48 hours.

*Note: Notifications **must be** sent to **notifications@gw.govt.nz**. Please include consent number WGN140208).*

Submission of water quality monitoring records

29. The consent holder shall provide records of the monitoring undertaken in accordance with conditions 21 – 28 on a **quarterly basis** by the 10th day of the next quarter (10th October, 10th January, 10th April, 10th July) for the duration of this consent. Records of the following are to be provided:

- a) Rainfall
- b) Turbidity and pH at monitoring locations 1 and 2 for each water quality monitoring event
- c) The 12 month median for monitoring locations 1 and 2 on each day that water quality monitoring was undertaken and details of how the median was calculated.

*Note: Records must be emailed to **notifications@gw.govt.nz**. Please include consent number WGN140208.*

Chemical treatment

30. The consent holder shall submit a **Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP)** for certification to the Manager at least 5 working days prior to the use of any chemical treatment which affects any water to be discharged from the site.

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The CTMP shall include, but not be limited to:

- a) Confirmation of the flocculant or other treatment to be used
- b) Confirmation of the method of flocculation or other treatment to be used, including any alternatives if that method is found to be ineffective after use on site, including the timeframes for making the change between methods
- c) Details of how the flocculation or other treatment dosage will be triggered
- d) Details of optimum dosage rate calculated from the catchment
- e) Procedures for the storage of water treatment chemicals onsite
- f) A spill contingency plan for water treatment chemicals
- g) Methods and responsibilities for monitoring and maintenance of the system
- h) Identification of a suitably qualified and experienced person and their specific responsibilities for ensuring that the chemical treatment is operating as outlined in the CTMP; and
- i) A plan for any decommissioning of treatment facilities; and
- j) Confirmation of the time period for which the CTMP will apply and circumstances in which the CTMP will be updated

The use of chemical treatments on site shall not commence until the Manager has certified that the CTMP meets the requirements of this condition.

Minimise discharge to the Hutt River

31. The discharge shall not cause any of the following effects in the Hutt River after reasonable mixing (the downstream boundary of the reasonable mixing zone shall be 200m downstream of the discharge point to the Hutt River at approximate map reference NZTM1764372.5440545):

- a) The production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams or floatable or suspended material
- b) Any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity
- c) Any significant adverse effects on aquatic life
- d) A change of more than 3° Celsius in the natural temperature of the water

For the purposes of this condition, the end zone of 'reasonable mixing' is **200m downstream** of the discharge point to the Hutt River at approximate map reference NZTM1764372.5440545.

Note: This condition is in addition to conditions 25 and 28 (water quality limits) which compliance will be measured against.

[32815 & 32816] Works and structures in the bed of the Waikoropupu Stream and to divert water

Stream diversions and structures

32. Prior to any diverting, bridging or culverting of the Waikoropupu Stream the consent holder shall provide the following information to the Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to the works commencing:

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- a) A description of the proposed works
- b) A plan to an appropriate scale
- c) Detailed construction methodology
- d) Schedule of works
- e) Details of any proposed temporary diversion
- f) Details of how crossing the active flow of the stream will be kept to a minimum; and
- g) Details of how specific consideration will be given to the first flush of any works in the bed of the stream to avoid or minimise any downstream adverse effects

No diverting, bridging or culverting of the Waikoropupu stream shall commence until the information provided is to the satisfaction of the Manager.

Note 1: This condition does not limit the maintenance of existing structures in accordance with Rule 22 of the Regional Freshwater Plan.

Note 2: This consent does not authorise any works in the bed of any stream on Pt Lot 1 DP 22561.

Note 3: This consent authorises structures in the bed of the Waikoropupu Stream, diversions to accommodate any change in levels and any new discharge structures. Any major new diversion will require a separate consent.

33. The consent holder shall take all steps to minimise sedimentation and increased turbidity of the Waikoropupu Stream during the works, including but not limited to:
- a) Completing all works in the minimum time practicable
 - b) Undertaking works in dry weather conditions, as far as practicable
 - c) Avoiding the placement of construction or excavated material in the wetted channel
 - d) Separating all construction activities from flowing water where practicable; and
 - e) Installing appropriate sediment control and treatment measures (eg, silt fences)
34. The consent holder shall ensure that:
- a) All machinery is thoroughly cleaned of vegetation (eg, weeds), seeds or contaminants at least 10 metres away from any watercourse, water flow channel or stormwater system, prior to entering the site
 - b) All machinery shall be regularly maintained in such a manner to ensure no contaminants (including but not limited to oil, petrol, diesel, hydraulic fluid) shall be released into water, or to land where it may enter water, from equipment being used for the works
 - c) All contaminant storage or re-fuelling areas are bunded or contained in such a manner so as to prevent the discharge of contaminants to water or to land where it may enter water
 - d) No machinery is cleaned, stored or refuelled within 10 metres of any waterbody, water flow channel or stormwater system
35. In the event of a spill of fuel, hydraulic fluid, or other potential liquid contaminant, immediate steps shall be taken to contain the spilt contaminant. The spilt contaminants and any material used to contain it shall be removed from the site and disposed of at an authorised landfill. The consent holder shall also immediately notify the Manager of the spill and actions to be taken.

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36. The consent holder shall ensure that no dry cement product, unset concrete, concrete wash water or any water contaminated with concrete enters the flowing channel of the Waikoropupu Stream as a result of the works.
37. The consent holder shall ensure that any new structure is embedded at least 100mm below the existing stream bed level.
38. Upon completion of the works all unused material from the works shall be immediately removed from the bed and banks of the stream and disposed of in an appropriate manner that is to the satisfaction of the Manager.
39. All works affecting the Waikoropupu Stream, including tidy up on completion of the works shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager.
40. The consent holder shall undertake annual inspections of all structures on the banks or in the bed of the Waikoropupu Stream. Records of these inspections shall be made available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.
41. Any works in the bed of the Waikoropupu Stream shall remain the responsibility of the consent holder and shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Manager such that:
- a) Any erosion, scour or instability of the stream bed or banks that is attributable to the works carried out as part of this consent is remedied by the consent holder; and
 - b) The structural integrity of any structure remains sound in the opinion of a Chartered Professional Engineer

Note: Direction from the Manager in relation to (b) may be given in the event there are reasonable grounds for concern.

42. If any structure in the bed of the Waikoropupu Stream is no longer required, and/or the structure is not being maintained in accordance with condition 41 of this consent, or sustains irreparable damage then the structure shall be removed, within a timeframe that is to the satisfaction of the Manager.

Note: Rule 33 of the Regional Freshwater Plan provides for the removal of structures as a permitted activity provided certain conditions are met. Prior to the removal of the structure the consent holder must ascertain whether the removal of the structure can comply with the conditions of Rule 33. If not, a resource consent will be required from the Wellington Regional Council.

43. Should quarry activities be completed on the site during the term of this consent, the consent holder shall prepare, submit and implement a **Stream Restoration Plan (SRP)** for the Waikoropupu Stream.

The SRP shall be submitted to the Manager for certification, at least 3 months prior to the proposed date of commencement of stream restoration.

The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) A pre-restoration site assessment including the ecological district of the site; soil characteristics and drainage; aspect and topography of the area to be re-vegetated; exposure of the site to wind and sunlight; extent of existing native vegetation on the site and its composition; any restrictions on planting such as safety issues; and aquatic habitat quality
- b) Details of proposed changes to the stream channel to restore fish passage and enhance aquatic habitat quality
- c) A planting programme including the location and extent of all proposed planting on a scaled plan; site preparation for planting including irrigation and weed and pest control; site planting including species to be planted, size of plants, when and where they are to be planted, density of planting, sourcing of plants and fertilizing

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- d) A monitoring and maintenance programme for re-vegetated areas to be undertaken until vegetation is established, and shall include the ongoing replacement of plants that do not survive and eradication of all invasive weeds from the planting site to ensure adequate growth
- e) An undertaking to prepare an annual monitoring restoration monitoring report to be submitted to the Manager, **by 1 June each year for two years** following the commencement of the planting, including details on the following; success rates; recommendations for replacement of dead plants and implementation of these recommendations; remedial action to be implemented where monitoring indicates the specified standards are not being met

Note: for the purpose of this condition, the planting of native vegetation shall be deemed to be "established" once all of the following standards are met:

- A survival rate of 80%; and
- A density of 1 metre centres
- All plants shall be appropriate for the soil, aspect, exposure and topography; and
- Each plant shall be fertilised to ensure adequate growth

The SRP shall be certified in writing by the Manager and the consent holder prior to any stream restoration commencing and the consent holder shall undertake stream restoration in accordance with the certified SRP.

[32818] Vegetation disturbance on erosion prone land

44. The consent holder shall take all practicable steps to prevent vegetation, soil, or any other debris associated with the works from entering any watercourse. In the event any such material enters the watercourse it shall be removed as soon as practicable.

[32814] Water Permit (Surface water take)

Rate and point of take

45. The rate at which water is taken from the unnamed tributary of the Hutt River at or about map reference NZTM: 1764262.5440690 shall not exceed 28,760m³/year, at 465m³/day at a maximum pumping rate of 13 litres/second.

Note: This equates to 9.9 hours/day and 61.8 days/year based on the maximum pumping rate.

Water measuring device/system

46. The consent holder shall maintain a water meter (water measuring device) that measures all water authorised under this consent and meets the following requirements:
 - Sealed and tamper proof
 - Installed within 20 metres of the point of take unless an exception is granted by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, under section 10 of the Resource Management (Measuring and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010
 - Measures cumulative water abstraction in m³
 - Can measure the volume of water taken to within +/-5% of the actual volume taken.
 - Resistant to corrosion and fogging
 - Be installed in accordance with industry best practice based on the Water Measurement Accreditation Programme
 - Be installed and maintained by a suitably qualified person

The above requirements shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation.

47. If so requested in writing by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, the consent holder shall install a datalogger and/or telemetry unit that is compatible with Wellington Regional Council's Water

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Use Data Management System. The data logger and/or telemetry unit shall as a minimum record date and time stamped cumulative meter readings at a minimum of 15 minute intervals.

Note: This condition will be given effect to in the event of non-compliance of the rate of take, monitoring/reporting requirements of this consent, and/or any requirements of Greater Wellington's Water Take Compliance Strategy.

Accuracy and verification of the water measuring device/system

48. The consent holder shall verify the accuracy of the water measuring device/system required under condition 46 by **30 June 2015** and a minimum of every five years (ie, second verification due 30 June 2020) thereafter and as directed by the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council for the duration of this consent to determine if the actual volume of water taken is within +/-5%.

Any verification of the water measuring device/system under this condition must be performed by a suitably qualified person, and to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

Within **one month** of any verification being undertaken on the water measuring device/system, the consent holder shall submit to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council, a copy of the verification certificate/and or evidence documenting the calibration as completed by the person who undertook the verification.

Note: Direction from the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council to undertake additional verification may be given in the event reasonable grounds are established which highlight that the water measuring device/system may be inaccurate. Reasonable grounds includes (but is not limited to) the water measuring device/system not being installed to Irrigation New Zealand's best practice standards.

Keeping and supplying records

49. The consent holder shall record **weekly** readings (in m³) of the water meter. These records shall be entered directly into the Wellington Regional Council's WaterUse Data Management System or shall be submitted in a suitable electronic format to the satisfaction of the Manager. Complete records shall be submitted on a **quarterly** basis by the **10th day of the next quarter** (10th October, 10th January, 10th April, 10th July) for the duration of this consent.

If the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council directs the consent holder to install a telemetry system pursuant to condition 47, then records shall be submitted automatically to Wellington Regional Council's Water Use Data Management System.

In the event of non-compliance with the rate of take and/or monitoring/reporting requirements of this consent, the consent holder shall submit records at a greater frequency as directed by the Manager.

Low flow condition

50. When the flow in the Hutt River at Birchville (NZTM: 1776179.5449083) falls below 1200 litres/second the water take shall cease.

The stream flow data for the Hutt River available on the Wellington Regional Council's website (www.govt.nz) will be used to assess compliance with this condition. The Wellington Regional Councils email alert system is a guide only and it is the consent holder's responsibility to regularly check the website to ensure compliance with this condition.

Intake structure

51. The intake structure is the responsibility of the consent holder and shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Manager.
52. The pump and associated equipment shall be properly maintained at all times to prevent leakage or spill of oil or other chemicals into Waikoropupu Stream.

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Important notes relating to measuring and reporting of your water take:

1. A suitably qualified person is an individual/company that is registered with the Water Measurement and Reporting Industry Accreditation Program or can demonstrate an appropriate standard of installation or verification to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.
2. For water meter installation, where industry best practice guidelines differ from manufacturer's specifications, the more stringent standard applies, unless special circumstances apply to the satisfaction of the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council. Therefore, verification of the water measuring device/system can only be achieved when the most stringent standard (either industry best practice or manufacturer's specifications) for installation has been achieved.
3. The annual take volume shall be assessed for the period 1 July to 30 June the following year.

Notes:

1. *This resource consent does not guarantee that quantity or quality of water will be maintained or available.*
2. *Please contact the Wellington Regional Council, Environmental Regulation, if you plan to make any modifications to the bore, pump, or irrigation system. Any significant modifications may require you to apply for a change of consent conditions.*

Review condition (All Application IDs)

53. The Wellington Regional Council may:
- a) review any or all conditions of this consent by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time within six months of the **first, third, fifth, seventh, tenth and fifteenth anniversaries** of the date of granting of this consent, for the following purposes:
 - To review the adequacy of any report and/or monitoring requirements, and if necessary, amend these requirements outlined in this consent, and
 - To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of this consent, and which is appropriate to deal with at a later stage; and
 - To enable consistency with the relevant Regional Plans or any National Environmental Standards or Regulations

Notes:

1. *A resource management charge, set in accordance with section 36(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 shall be paid to the Wellington Regional Council for the carrying out of its functions in relation to the administration, monitoring, and supervision of resource consents and for the carrying out of its functions under section 35 (duty to gather information, monitor, and keep records) of the Act.*
2. *The Wellington Regional Council shall be entitled to recover from the consent holder the costs of any review, calculated in accordance with and limited to the Council's scale of charges in force and applicable at that time pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.*

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Attachment 1 – Stream enhancement plan (stage 1 in green, stage 2/3 in pink)



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Attachment 2 – Water quality monitoring location plan



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Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

Summary of decision

Consent No.	WGN240139	
Consent ID(s)	[39351] Land use consent: soil disturbance	
	[39352] Discharge permit: sediment laden water to land where it may enter water	
Name	Winstone Aggregates – a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited	
Address	PO Box 17195, Greenlane, Auckland 1546	
Decision made under	Sections 104B, 104D, 105, 107 and 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991	
Duration of consent	Granted: 27 June 2025	Expires: 11 February 2040
Purpose for which consent(s) is granted	To undertake soil disturbance activities and to dispose of overburden material and process water fines, including the discharge of sediment-laden water to land where it may enter water, associated with the continued operation of the overburden disposal area at Belmont Quarry.	
Location	176 and 178 Liverton Road and 401-403 Hebden Crescent, Kelson, Lower Hutt 5010 at or about map reference NZTM 1764371.5440818	
Legal description of land	Lot 4 DP 322126, Lot 5 DP 322126, Lot 100 DP 322126	
Conditions	See below	

Decision recommended by:	Emily McDowall	Intermediate Planner, Urban Edge Planning	
Decision recommended by:	Gwen Stewart	Resource Management Consultant, Environmental Regulation	
Decision peer reviewed by:	Joshua Knowles	Senior Resource Advisor, Environmental Regulation	
Decision approved by:	Christina Schierlitz	Team Leader, Environmental Regulation	

Processing timeframes:

Application lodged:	14/12/23	Application officially received:	31/01/24
Application stopped:	31/01/24	Application started:	13/09/24
Applicant to be notified of decision by:	11/10/24	Applicant notified of decision on:	27/06/25
Time taken to process application:	182 working days		

The applicant provided written agreement ([WGN240139 Final agreed conditions and s37 extension until 27 June 25.msg](#)) on 27 June 2025 for an extension of timeframes under s37(1) to process the application. The extension is for 162 working days under section 37A(5) of the Act.

The reason for the extension is:

- To allow time for discussions with technical experts, to enable a site visit for better understanding of the activity, to generate a map to be used in the consent conditions, to finalise the consent conditions and to enable feedback on the proposed consent conditions from the applicant and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira.

In making this decision Wellington Regional Council has given consideration to the following issues, as required by section 37A(1) of the Act:

- The interests of any person who the Council considers may be directly affected by the extension;
- The interests of the community in achieving adequate assessment of the effects of the proposal; and
- The Wellington Regional Council's duty under section 21 of the Act to avoid unreasonable delay.

Decision approved by:	Christina Schierlitz	Team Leader, Environmental Regulation	
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Consent Conditions for WGN240139

INTERPRETATION

Wherever used in the conditions of consent, the following terms shall have the prescribed meaning:

Annual period means the period beginning 1 July and ending 30 June.

Quarterly period means:

1. July – Sept inclusive
2. October – December inclusive
3. January - March inclusive
4. April – June inclusive

Dry weather is when less than 5mm of rain has been recorded at the on-site rain gauge, over a 12 hour period.

Earthworks means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.

Except that, for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20, of Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (October 2023), 'earthworks' has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.

ESC Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region means Revision 1 (February 2021) of the *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region*.

Manager means the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council.

OBDA means Cottle Overburden Disposal Area described in the application and further information subject to condition 1 of this consent.

Pre capping phase means:

- Daily deposition of process water fines;
- Intermittent placement of ancillary materials for quarry maintenance (examples of ancillary materials includes broken concrete blocks, rocks that aren't good enough to use elsewhere, unsuitable material from the quarry roads, other quarry material that can't be recycled back into the main operation all material placed must comply with the requirement of condition 16).
- Regular upkeep of essential infrastructure (access roads, drainage channels, and tip-off points)

Capping and rehabilitation phase means works following the pre capping phase to bring the OBDA up to the finished design levels and rehabilitate the site so that it reflects the character of the immediately surrounding landscape.

Stabilised means inherently resistant to erosion, or rendered resistant to erosion through the application of the proven methods of stabilisation specified in Section E3 of the ESC Guide for the Wellington Region, unless alternative methods are approved by the Manager. Where seeding, grassing or hydroseeding is used the surface is considered stabilised once a minimum of 80% vegetative cover has been established over the entire surface.

SQEP means a suitably qualified and experienced person (or persons) who can provide sufficient evidence to the Manager to demonstrate their suitability and competence in the relevant field of expertise for a particular task or action directed by a condition.

Warranted Officer means any person authorised under section 38 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

General conditions – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

1. The location, design, implementation and operation of the works authorised by this consent shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council, on 14 December 2023 and further information received on:
 - 9 May 2024 (Winstone Aggregates document titled *Response to Section 92(1) Further Information Request – Belmont Quarry OBDA Consent Renewal WGN240139*); and
 - 13 September 2024 (Cottle Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan, Sediment Control Plan and related plans and figures); and
 - 5 December 2024 (Map showing discharge locations and sampling points); and
 - 18 February 2025, (*Belmont Quarry WGN240139 Cottle Consents Addendum* updated scope and included the latest information on what has been done since the lodgement of the consent and what remains to be completed); and
 - 28 February 2025 (information regarding iron oxide confirming that they are a naturally occurring phenomenon and are outside the scope of the application); and
 - 20 March 2025 (information regarding the nature of "ancillary materials"); and
 - 7 April 2025 (proposed conditions in relation to the capping phase, location of water quality monitoring and dry weather monitoring); and
 - 11 June 2025 (Cottle Overburden Disposal Area – Site Rehabilitation Plan).

Where there may be contradiction or inconsistencies between the application and further information provided, the most recent information will prevail. In addition, where there may be inconsistencies between information provided by the applicant and conditions of the consent, the conditions will prevail.

Note: Any change from the location, design, implementation and/or operation of the works may require a new resource consent, or a change of consent conditions pursuant to Section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The consent holder shall ensure that a copy of this consent and all documents and plans referred to in this consent are:
 - provided to each operator or contractor undertaking the works authorised by this consent, prior to works commencing; and
 - kept on site at all times during the construction period and presented to any Warranted Wellington Regional Council Officer upon request

Note: It is recommended that the contractors be verbally briefed on the requirements of the conditions of this consent prior to works commencing.

3. All works shall be carried out in accordance with the management plans required by the conditions of this consent, certified in accordance with the consent requirements or amended in accordance with the requirements of this consent.

Amendments and reviews to Management Plans – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

4. The consent holder may request amendments to the management plans (Capping ESCP, FMP, *Belmont Quarry – Cottle Overburden Disposal Area Sediment Control Plan*, 13

September 2024 received 13 September 2024 or RMP) by submitting the amended management plan to the Manager for the certification. Any amendments to the Management Plans must be in accordance with the ESC Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region and other conditions of this consent. The amendments sought shall not be implemented until the consent holder has received notice in writing amendments have been certified by the Manager.

5. Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Manager, the *Belmont Quarry – Cottle Overburden Disposal Area Sediment Control Plan, 13 September 2024* received 13 September 2024 and/or Capping Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) subject to condition 25 (i.e., the relevant ESCP depending on the phase of works) must be reviewed as a minimum once in every annual period, and updated as required by the Manager. The updates shall take into consideration monitoring results from the previous annual period (see condition 7), practical experience gained from the site, and improvements and innovations in erosion and sediment control practice and any relevant regulatory changes.

As a minimum the outcome of the review will be reported to the Manager and confirmation sought that an update is not required. This review must be submitted at least 20 working days following the end of each annual period.

6. During the capping phase of works, the consent holder must review the Flocculation Management Plan (FMP) prior to commencing each new stage of works, or at minimum once in every annual period. Reviews must reference monitoring data and/or further bench testing results to determine the effectiveness of the FMP and whether it needs to be amended to ensure on-going optimal performance. The findings of each review shall be submitted to the Manager upon request.

Annual reporting – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

7. 20 working days following the end of each annual period, the consent holder shall submit to the Manager an analysis of all results from the sampling conducted under condition 10 during the previous annual period, including a comparison of the results with water quality monitoring triggers and limits specified in conditions 12 and 14, and proposed actions (including updates to the ESCP in accordance with condition 5 or FMP in accordance with condition 6) and associated timeframes if there is a trend of triggers being observed and water quality limits not being met.

Stabilisation – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

8. The consent holder must progressively stabilise all disturbed or un-stabilised areas in accordance with the staging plan and progressive site rehabilitation details set out in the Management Plans subject to this consent and ESC Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region. Upon completion of works authorised by this consent, the entire site shall be stabilised.

Site audits – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

9. During all works authorised by this consent, and until the site has been permanently stabilised, the consent holder shall have the site and erosion and sediment control measures audited by a SQEP.

The audits must identify whether all erosion and sediment controls have been installed, operated and maintained in accordance with the ESCP and ESC Guide for Land Disturbing Activities the Wellington Region, and identify any steps or measures required to ensure compliance is achieved.

The audits required by this condition must be undertaken:

- a) as a minimum on
 - i. a quarterly basis (unless a reduced frequency is approved in writing by the Manager) during the pre capping phase; and
 - ii. a weekly basis (unless a reduced frequency is approved in writing by the Manager) during the capping and rehabilitation phase; and
- b) as soon as practicable and within 24 hours after a rainfall event greater than or 15mm in 24 hours.

Each audit must be recorded in writing and submitted to the Manager within 2 working days of completing the audit, unless an alternative timeframe is approved by the Manager.

Note: In relation to 9 (a)(ii) audits may be reduced with the written approval of the Manager including, but limited, to in the event that the site is stabilised during winter.

Note: Any site audits carried out by Wellington Regional Council or its contractors do not constitute the audits required by this condition.

Monitoring – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

10. Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Manager, the consent holder shall sample and record the parameters set out in Table 1 below as soon as practicable and in the following instances as a minimum:
- a) following a rainfall event greater than 15mm in 24 hours, as measured at the on-site weather monitoring station during the capping and capping and rehabilitation phase; and /or
 - b) following the commencement of the discharge from any Sediment Retention Pond (SRP) (if there is one) and/or Decanting Earth Bund (DEB) (if there is one) located upgradient of Gully 3SE- testing point (as shown in figure 1), and daily for duration of the discharge. Unless otherwise requested in writing by the Manager this requirement only applies during the capping and rehabilitation phase; and/or
 - c) Monthly during dry weather.

The sampling and recording must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology approved in accordance with condition 22 or Capping ESCP required by condition 25 (depending on the relevant phase of works).

Sampling and recording requirements under 10 (c) may cease with the written agreement of the Manager in the event that 11 out of 12 consecutive dry weather samples demonstrate that the compliance limits in condition 14 have been met.

Table 1: Sampling Parameters for Devices and receiving environment

Parameter	DEB and/or SRP (if there is one and it is discharging)		Location: Tributary to the Hutt River identified as <i>Stream 4</i> of Figure 1.	Location: Tributary to the Hutt River identified as <i>Waikoropupu Stream</i> on Figure 1.
	Inflow	Outflow	<i>Gully 3SE – Testing point</i> on figure 1	<i>Upstream</i> - point on Figure 1
pH	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turbidity (NTU)	✓	✓		
Total suspended solids (TSS)			✓	✓

The monitoring required by this condition may only cease once the catchment has been completely stabilised and sediment control measures decommissioned, unless otherwise approved by the Manager.

11. Monitoring data collected in accordance with the requirements of condition 10 will be provided to the Manager within 10 working days of the close of the quarterly period.

Monitoring Response – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

12. In the event that any of the following incidents occur:
 - a) The sediment treatment device monitoring required under Condition 10 confirms that:
 - at the outflow of the device, the NTU value is 170 NTU or greater, and/or
 - for any flocculated device the pH is at or below 5.5 or above 8.5; and/or
 - b) Monitoring of the tributary to the Hutt River identified as *Stream 4* of Figure 1 and the tributary to the Hutt River identified as *Waikoropupu Stream* on Figure 1 confirms that there is a breach in discharge quality standards specified in condition 14.; and/or
 - c) there is a failure or malfunction of any erosion and sediment control measure, or any other unauthorised discharge of contaminants, that has resulted in a discharge either directly or via land to a waterbody or local authority stormwater infrastructure.

The consent holder shall:

- i. Immediately notify the Manager of the incident;
- ii. Immediately investigate the cause of the incident and implement changes required to prevent a reoccurrence;
- iii. Take photographs of the discharge point, and upstream and downstream of the discharge point;
- iv. Re-establish erosion and sediment control measures as soon as practicable in accordance with the ESCP;
- v. Within 10 working days of any of the issues in a)-c) above occurring, provide a written report to the Manager including the following information:
 - Date and time of the incident;
 - Weather conditions prior to and during the incident;
 - Photographs required by iii
 - Investigations undertaken;
 - Cause of the incident;
 - Response actions taken;
 - Lessons learnt and actions taken to prevent a recurrence.

All measures to prevent a reoccurrence of the exceedance or failure shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager.

13. Where the incidents in condition 12 have occurred, if requested by the Manager, the consent holder shall have the receiving waterbody inspected by a SQEP (Ecologist) within 3 working days of the consent holder becoming aware of the incident. Within 5 working days of the SQEP undertaking the inspection, unless an alternative timeframe is firstly approved by the Manager, the consent holder shall provide a report prepared by the SQEP to the Manager which includes the following details as a minimum:

- Actual and potential environmental effects
- Cause analysis including source and failure identification
- Recommendations (e.g. preventative measures, remediation, additional monitoring (impact duration quantification))

Note: The Manager is likely to request that the inspection required by condition 13 is carried out in the event that there are frequent incidents as per condition 12 (a) – (c).

Discharge quality – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

14. The consent holder shall ensure that any discharges to the tributary to the Hutt River identified as *Stream 4* on Figure 1 does not give rise to any of the following, at the point identified as *Gully 3SE – Testing point* on Figure 1:
- a) The production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; or

- b) Any conspicuous change in the colour; or
- c) A total suspended solids (TSS) level greater than 105 mg/L unless the *Upstream* as shown on Figure 1 is greater than 105mg/L TSS, in which case the TSS level at *Gully 3SE – Testing point* shall be no more than 30% higher than the *Upstream* shown on Figure 1.
- b) A pH level outside the range of 5.5 and 8.5 (unless *Upstream* shown on Figure 1 is outside of this range in which case the PH level must not be any higher or lower than *Upstream* shown on Figure 1);
- d) Any emission of objectionable odour; or
- e) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals; or
- f) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.



Figure 1: Sampling locations.

Decommissioning – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

15. The consent holder must not remove or decommission any erosion or sediment control measure until the contributing catchment for the erosion or sediment control measure is completely stabilised, or a suitable replacement has been installed. Written notice must be provided to the Manager prior to the removal or decommissioning of each erosion or sediment control measure. Written notice must include evidence of stabilisation and be signed off by SQEP confirming that the contributing catchment for the erosion or sediment control measure is completely stabilised.

Cut and Fill – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

16. All fill material used on site shall be restricted to natural material such as clay, soil and rock, fines and inert material such as concrete and brick, which, when buried, will have no adverse effect on people or the environment.

Note: Rule R82 (Discharges from contaminated land) of the Natural Resources Plan will apply to any imported or insitu material worked on the site. If the activity does not meet the permitted standards under Rule R82, consent will be required under Rule R83 (Investigation of, or discharges from contaminated land – discretionary activity).

17. All permanent or final cut and fill surfaces must be completed and stabilised so as to prevent erosion or instability. Any erosion of soil, including failure of cut and fill batters, that is attributable to the works shall be contained, remedied and/or mitigated by the consent holder.

Discovery of artefacts – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

18. If koiwi, taonga, waahi tapu or other archaeological material is discovered in any area during the works, the consent holder must immediately cease all work and within 12 hours notify the Manager, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc and Heritage New Zealand in writing. If human remains are found, the New Zealand Police must also be notified immediately. The consent holder shall allow the above parties to inspect the site and, in consultation with them, identify what needs to occur before work can resume.

Notification must be emailed to;

- Greater Wellington Regional Council, notifications@gw.govt.nz
- Heritage New Zealand, information@heritage.org.nz
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, taiao@portnicholson.org.nz
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, resourcemanagement@ngatittoa.iwi.nz

Heritage New Zealand must also be contacted by phone on 04 472 4341 (National Office).

No works may resume on site until the consent holder has provided to the Manager written notification that consultation with the parties identified above has been undertaken.

Note: Evidence of archaeological material may include burnt stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps, shell, bone, old building foundations, artefacts and human burials.

Complaints – applying to both the pre capping phase and the capping and rehabilitation phase

19. At all times from the commencement of works authorised by this consent until the works are complete and the site is stabilised, the consent holder shall maintain a permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects from, or related to, the exercise of this consent. The record shall include:

- a) the name and address of the complainant;

- b) the nature of the complaint;
- c) location, date and time of the complaint and of the alleged event;
- d) weather conditions at the time of the complaint (as far as practicable), and including wind direction and approximate wind speed if the complaint relates to air quality;
- e) the outcome of the consent holders investigation into the complaint;
- f) measures taken to respond to the complaint; and
- g) any other activities occurring in the area at the time of the complaint.

The consent holder shall also keep a record of any remedial actions undertaken. This record shall be maintained on site and shall be made available to the Manager, upon request. The consent holder shall notify the Manager of any such complaints as soon as practicable and within 24 hours after the complaint is received by the consent holder.

Pre capping phase

- 20. Prior to the commencement of the capping phase, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Manager, works are limited to the works described in information received 18 February 2025 as follows:
 - Daily deposition of process water fines,
 - Intermittent placement of ancillary materials for quarry maintenance¹,
 - Regular upkeep of essential infrastructure (access roads, drainage channels, and tip off points).
- 21. Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Manager, or required in accordance with condition 5, all works shall be managed in general accordance with *Belmont Quarry – Cottle Overburden Disposal Area Sediment Control Plan, 13 September 2024* received 13 September 2024.
- 22. Within 20 working days of the grant of this consent the consent holder shall submit to the Manager for certification the methodology, for undertaking any monitoring required by conditions of this consent, including locations, methods and procedures for water quality monitoring required by condition 10.

Pre capping phase – Works During Winter (1 June to 30 September)

- 23. Other than the process fines void, the site shall be stabilised during the period 1 June – 30 September inclusive each year and no earthworks authorised by this consent, other than those necessary for the maintenance of erosion and sediment controls, shall take place during the period of 1 June to 30 September inclusive each year, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Manager.

¹ Examples of ancillary materials includes broken concrete blocks, rocks that aren't good enough to use elsewhere, unsuitable material from the quarry roads, other quarry material that can't be recycled back into the main operation all material placed must comply with the requirement of condition 16

24. Any request for approval to undertake earthworks, during the period 1 June to 30 September shall be made to the Manager no less than 20 working days prior to the proposed commencement date of the works and shall be in the form of an amendment to the ESCP and accompanied by:

- a) A description of the proposed works, duration of the works, and method(s) of stabilisation;
- b) A plan showing the areas that have already been stabilised and any additional erosion and sediment controls proposed; and
- c) A summary of the environmental performance of the site, including any relevant monitoring results.

Note: Any request for Winter Works approval will be assessed by the Manager against the following criteria:

- a) Scale and duration of the works*
- b) Effectiveness of existing controls*
- c) Prior compliance history, including effectiveness of monitoring and reporting*
- d) Likely effectiveness of the proposed controls and methods of stabilisation*
- e) Sensitivity of the receiving environment*
- f) Any other matters considered relevant by the Manager*

Capping and rehabilitation phase

25. The consent holder must submit a Capping Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Capping ESCP) to the Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to commencing earthworks associated with capping the OBDA . The purpose of the ESCP is to show what measures, procedures and methodologies will be put in place to manage the actual and potential erosion and sediment discharge related risks and effects.

The ESCP must be prepared by a SQEP and must be in accordance with the ESC Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region.

The ESCP must include the following information, plans and details as a minimum:

- a) Responsibilities and contact details of all parties responsible for the construction, inspection or maintenance of erosion and sediment controls;
- b) The locations of any rivers, streams, wetlands, waterbodies and stormwater drainage;
- c) Areas and cross-sections of cut and fill;
- d) The extent of soil disturbance and vegetation removal;
- e) Any areas that will remain undisturbed, including riparian vegetation to be retained;
- f) Locations of all temporary stockpiles, permanent spoil deposition areas, access roads and stabilised construction entrances;

- g) Nature of progressive site rehabilitation proposed;
- h) All erosion and sediment control measures, including diversion channels, and staging details for those measures;
- i) The catchment boundaries and areas of all sediment control devices;
- j) The specific locations of all points of discharge to the receiving environment, including to the stormwater network;
- k) An update of the methodology, required by condition 22 to ensure it is relevant to the OBDA capping phase of works; and
- l) Any other relevant site or information required to demonstrate compliance with the ESC Guide for the Wellington Region or consent conditions.

Note: It is recommended that the ESCP is prepared with input from the contractor undertaking the works.

- 26. Works authorised by this consent associated with capping the OBDA shall not commence until the consent holder has received notice in writing that the ESCP has been certified by the Manager.

Capping and rehabilitation phase – site meetings

- 27. The consent holder shall arrange and conduct a pre-construction site meeting prior to capping the OBDA, with a minimum of 5 working days' notice, the Manager.

The pre-construction meeting must not occur before the following management plans have been certified by the Manager:

Note: In the case that any of the invited parties, other than the representative of the consent holder, does not attend this meeting, the consent holder will have complied with this condition, provided the invitation requirement is met.

- 28. The consent holder shall arrange and conduct a post-construction site meeting once all earthworks authorised by this consent are complete and invite, with a minimum of 5 working days' notice, the Manager.

Note: The post-construction meeting can be used to confirm any ongoing consent requirements and confirm stabilisation of exposed areas.

Capping and rehabilitation phase – ESC As-Built

- 29. At least 2 working days prior to the commencement of works authorised by this consent associated with capping the OBDA, the consent holder shall provide the Manager with 'as-built' plans and details, which have been prepared and signed by a SQEP, confirming that the erosion and sediment controls have been constructed in accordance with the ESCP.

Note: For sediment retention ponds, as-built check sheets are available on the Wellington Regional Council's website at the following link: gw.govt.nz/earthworks.

For other ESC measures, as-built information for the purpose of this condition may include:

- *A signed copy of the certified ESCP with a statement that the ESC measure has been constructed in accordance with the certified ESCP. This statement may include the relevant construction quality check sheet for the ESC measure from Appendix C1.0 of the ESC Guidelines for the Wellington Region; and*
- *Photographs of each control measure as constructed.*

Capping and rehabilitation phase – Flocculation Management Plan

30. The consent holder must submit a Flocculation Management Plan (FMP) to the Manager for certification at least **20 working days** prior to the proposed date of commencement of earthworks associated with capping the OBDA authorised by this consent.

The purpose of the FMP is to demonstrate how flocculation will be used, monitored and managed appropriately.

The FMP must be prepared by prepared by a SQEP in consultation with the contractor undertaking the works and party who will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system and must be in accordance with the ESC Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region.

The FMP must include as a minimum:

- a) Specific design details of the chemical treatment dosing system, based on a rainfall activated methodology for decanting earth bunds (DEBs) and sediment retention ponds (SRPs);
 - b) Monitoring, maintenance (including post-storm) and contingency programme (including a record sheet);
 - c) Details of optimum dosage, including assumptions;
 - d) Results of initial chemical treatment trials;
 - e) A spill contingency plan; and
 - f) Details of the person or bodies that are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the chemical treatment system and the organisational structure that will support this system.
31. Works authorised by this consent associated with capping the OBDA shall not commence until the consent holder has received notice in writing that the FMP has been certified by the Manager.
32. The consent holder shall submit flocculation monitoring reports as required by Flocculation Management Plan to the Manager. These reports must be submitted each week and include:

- a) Dates and results of operation and maintenance undertaken by a SQEP
- b) Flocculation testing undertaken (record sheets)
- c) Any corrective measures taken where a device has been found to not be functioning effectively

Capping and rehabilitation phase – Works During Winter (1 June to 30 September)

- 33. All earthworks associated with capping the OBDA shall be stabilised prior to 1 June each year and be maintained in a stabilised state until at least 30 September. The stabilised surface shall be maintained in accordance with the ESCP.
- 34. No earthworks authorised by this consent associated with capping the OBDA, other than those necessary for the maintenance of erosion and sediment controls, shall take place during the period of 1 June to 30 September inclusive each year.

Capping and rehabilitation phase – Rehabilitation Management Plan

- 35. At least three months prior to the proposed commencement of the planned capping phase, the consent holder shall submit to the Manager, an Appendix to the existing Site Rehabilitation Plan (SRP), received as further information as part of this application on the 11 June 2025. The purpose of the Appendix is to detail by way of report and illustrative plans, the longer-term re-establishment and rehabilitation of the area of the OBDA indicated in Figure 2 below. This is necessary because the existing SRP does not cover this area. The Appendix shall include:
 - a) The final location, physical appearance and treatment of the OBDA in a manner that reflects the character of the immediately surrounding landscape.
 - b) A phasing plan to illustrate order of additional rehabilitation works and timeframes, including details of the proposed plant species, plant sourcing, plant sizes at time of planting, plant locations, density of planting, and timing of planting.
 - c) Treatment of faces, including details of terraces and their landscape and soil treatments.
 - d) A programme of establishment and post establishment protection and maintenance (e.g., fertilising, weed removal/spraying (including but not limited to management of pampas grass), replacement of dead/poorly performing plants, maintenance programme).
 - e) All plants must be indigenous and appropriate for the ecological zone.
 - f) Documented outcomes to determine adequacy of rehabilitation against targets and an explanation of what happens if rehabilitation is not achieved as stated.
 - g) Details of engagement with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust regarding the proposed long-term rehabilitation of the OBDA.

No OBDA capping works shall commence until the SRP has been certified by the Manager.



Figure 2: Area of OBDA to which condition 35 applies.

36. Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Manager, all site rehabilitation shall be undertaken in accordance with the certified SRP.

GENERAL NOTES

- a) Where conditions require the submission of information to the Manager, information can be emailed to notifications@gw.govt.nz. Please include the consent reference WGN240139 and the name and phone number of a contact person responsible for the information submitted.
- b) A resource management charge, set in accordance with section 36(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991, is payable to the Wellington Regional Council for the carrying out of its functions in relation to the administration, monitoring, and supervision of resource consents and for the carrying out of its functions under section 35 (duty to gather information, monitor, and keep records) of the Act.
- c) The Wellington Regional Council is entitled to recover from the consent holder the costs of any s128 RMA review, calculated in accordance with and limited to the Council's scale of charges in force and applicable at that time pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- d) The granting of this resource consent does not provide the consent holder with the right to access private properties. Landowner entry requirements need to be gained and be in place before you may exercise this consent can be exercised.

- e) Additional resource consents from your local city or district council may be required. You are advised to contact your local city or district council prior to commencing works.
- f) Section 322 of the Resource Management Act allows any Enforcement Officer to enter the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of carrying out inspections to determine whether or not this consent is being complied with, or to take samples.

CONSENT REVIEW

Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this consent by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, within one month of each anniversary of the commencement of this consent, for any of the following reasons:

- a) To review the adequacy of any plan and/or monitoring requirements, and if necessary, amend these requirements outlined in this consent
- b) To deal with any adverse effects on the environment that may arise from the exercise of this consent; and which are appropriate to deal with at a later stage
- c) To require the implementation of Best Practicable Options, in respect to new methodologies for the undertaking of the works to avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant adverse effect on the environment arising from the works
- d) To enable consistency with any relevant Regional Plans or any National Environmental Standards or Regulations

The review of conditions shall allow for the deletion or amendment of conditions of this consent; and the addition of such new conditions as are shown to be necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant adverse effects on the environment.

Note: For the purposes of this condition the “exercise of the consent” is deemed to be once the works authorised by this consent have commenced.

CONSENT DURATION

Pursuant to section 123 of the Act, consent WGN240139 [39351] and [39352] shall expire on 11 February 2040.

Reasons for decision

1. Background and proposal

In December 2023, Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (the applicant), applied for a suite of consents to continue to dispose of overburden and process water fines at an area of Lower Hutt's Belmont Quarry known as the Cottle Block. "Overburden" is the name used to describe the unwanted rock² and soil which is excavated during quarrying and which needs to be disposed of in a suitable area, similar to a cleanfilling operation. Process water fines refers to the slurry mixture which is left over from washing aggregate in water.

The overburden disposal area (OBDA) servicing Belmont Quarry is of a significant size; the original consent relating to the OBDA (WGN070237) envisaged that some 1.3million m³ of overburden material would be disposed of on 17.1ha³ of the area known as the "Cottle Block", forming a final landform with a maximum height of around 45m.

The area known as the Cottle Block is shown on figure 1 below in green shading. The two most northern land parcels in the Cottle Block adjacent to the quarry face (shown in blue shading) is the location that overburden and process water fines are proposed to be deposited.



Figure 1: Map showing the Cottle Block (three parcels of land shaded green) and face of Belmont Quarry (shaded blue) Source: applicant's Assessment of Environmental Effects.

² generally highly- to completely-weathered greywacke.

³ WGN070237 enabled the deposition of overburden material across 14.6ha of the Cottle Block. WGN180050 extended this area by 2.5ha.

The OBDA varies in gradient from 10-30 degrees, with slopes on the active earthworks surface being less than 10 degrees.

The applicant currently holds consent WGN180050⁴ which allows for soil disturbance activities, the discharge of sediment-laden stormwater, reclamation of intermittent and ephemeral streams and the discharge of dust to air associated with the overburden disposal area.

Consent WGN180050 was varied to provide for an expansion in the northern area. The location of the OBDA expansion provided for by variation is shown in figure 2 below.



Figure 2: Topographical diagram showing the predicted final landform of the overburden disposal area. Source: officer's report for the section 127 variation to consent WGN180050.

Consent WGN180050 expired on 19 June 2024. The applicant lodged the replacement consent application on 14 December 2023, at least six months before the expiry of consent WGN180050. The applicant is currently operating the OBDA under s 124 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

I note that of consent issued under WGN180050 the applicant is not applying to replace consent [34975] or [36261] for the following reasons:

⁴ WGN180050 [36283] [36264] [34975] and [36284]

- Consent [34975] provides for “*place subsurface drains and outlet structures and reclaim sections of the beds of five ephemeral and one intermittent unnamed tributaries of the Hutt River in association with the construction of an overburden disposal area for a quarry operation, and the associated disturbance and deposition, and vegetation removal.*” The reclamation subject to this consent has occurred, and no further stream reclamation is proposed.
- Consent [36261] provides for the “*discharge contaminants to air (namely dust) arising from the construction and operation of an overburden disposal area*”. This is no longer required because the applicant has determined that an air discharge consent is unnecessary as all conditions in the relevant air permitted activity rule R27 “Handling of bulk solid materials” in the Natural Resources Plan can be met. I concur with this assessment and have therefore not considered the environmental effects of dust discharges in my officer’s report. I note that it is the applicant’s responsibility to ensure compliance with all aspects of permitted activity rules.

The overburden disposal area has been in operation since quarrying commenced in the early 1900’s. In Summary:

- The Belmont Quarry began operating in the early 1900s. An area in the top corner of the quarry site was used to dispose of overburden.
- 7 May 2007: the applicant lodged an application (WGN070237) to construct a new overburden disposal area for Belmont Quarry once the former overburden disposal area had reached capacity.
- 19 June 2009: consent WGN070237 commenced following a notified consent process.⁵ The consent expiry date was set at 19 June 2024. This consent enabled the placement of overburden and its associated discharges, as well as the reclamation of sections of tributaries of the Hutt River (a mixture of intermittently and permanently flowing streams) and small sections of wetland, to enable the filling of gullies.
- 24 November 2017: consent WGN180050 was issued on a non-notified basis, enabling a 2.4ha extension to the overburden area due to further expansion of the quarry and the need to dispose of an additional 450,000m³ of overburden. The consent expiry date was kept at 19 June 2024. This consent enabled the reclamation of a further 278m of ephemeral stream habitat.

⁵ The process was jointly notified by Hutt City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council.

- 12 June 2019: consent WGN180050 was varied (via s 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991) to allow the overburden area to increase in height. This height increase would accommodate additional overburden material due to the continued demand for aggregates, as well as enabling works to occur during the winter months.
- 14 December 2023: consent application WGN240139 was lodged, with the consenting process commencing following receipt of payment on 12 January 2024.

The applicant also holds consent WGN140208 which allows for vegetation removal, soil disturbance, stream diversion and other activities associated with quarrying; these consents expire in February 2040. To align with this expiry date, the applicant has proposed a consent expiry date of February 2040 for this consent.

The area of land covered by consent WGN140208 is the quarry face and pit, including the Waikoropupu Stream flowing through the quarry site. These areas are shaded blue in the map shown at figure 1 above.

When the application was lodged in December 2023, the proposal was to:

- Continue disposing overburden material, by layering material and progressively topsoiling and hydroseeding. The Domains of the OBDA are shown in figure 3 below.
- Continue disposing of process water fines in the process void. Eventually cap this void with overburden material and soils sourced from quarry stockpiles. The slimes void is shown in figure 3 below.
- Continue to occasionally dispose of ancillary material from quarry maintenance – for example, material excavated from any slips at the quarry.
- Continue to maintain infrastructure in the Cottle Block, including access roads, drainage channels, tip-off points and culverts using heavy machinery such as bulldozers, road trucks and excavators.
- Cap, stabilise and revegetate the site upon completion.



Figure 3: Domains of the overburden disposal area. The process void is in the centre. February 2019 photographs. Source: Tonkin + Taylor Geotechnical Assessment.

Clean water is diverted around the overburden disposal area by means of a perimeter swale drain, which discharges into a “ponding area” before flowing into the unnamed tributary of the Hutt River shown as Stream 4 on figure 4 below. Sediment-laden stormwater that collects in the overburden disposal area and water placed in the process void discharges to ground via subsurface drains and also eventually enters Stream 4.



Figure 4: Map showing the locations of the perimeter swale drain and ponding area, the unnamed tributary known as Stream 4 and the location of the Waikoropupu Stream (receive environment for discharges associated with consent WGN140208).

The applicant is not seeking to extend the area of overburden disposal, alter the planned final landform (which has also previously been consented by Hutt City Council) or clear additional vegetation from what has previously been authorised under consent WGN180050. The applicant is not seeking to reclaim any wetlands or sections of water ways. As outlined above reclamation which was consented under WGN180050 has already occurred.

The applicant has also sought a consent replacement for the works from Hutt City Council.

1.1 Revised scope

On the 18 February 2025 the applicant submitted an addendum to the application outlining that since lodgement approximately 440,000 m³ of overburden has been placed in the domains of the OBDA associated with the final season's overburden from the northern quarry face, bringing the OBDA to near finished levels. While the application continues to include the disposal of overburden and process fines, no further large-scale earthworks are proposed as part of this application.

The scope of this application focuses on the daily operation of the site which includes:

- Daily deposition of process water fines in the process void;
- Intermittent placement of ancillary materials for quarry maintenance (examples of ancillary materials includes broken concrete blocks, cleared slip material, rocks that aren't good enough to use elsewhere, unsuitable material from the quarry roads, other quarry material that can't be recycled back into the main operation).
- Regular upkeep of essential infrastructure such as access roads, drainage channels, and tip-off points.

Once the process void is fully utilised, which is envisaged to take around 13 years, the void and surrounding area will be capped and rehabilitated.

The area subject to earthworks (including process void and capping) is now approximately 2.7ha accommodating 160,000m³ of fill material. This area and volume represents approximately 8% of the original consented volume. The area subject to the revised scope is shown in figure 5.



Figure 5: area showing the revised area of earthworks (source Belmont Quarry WGN240139 Cottle Consents Addendum 18 February 2025).

2. Reasons for resource consent

2.1 Natural Resources Plan

RMA section	Rule	Status	Comments
9 and 15	R80 (cleanfill material)	Permitted	The permitted activity rule for cleanfilling cannot be met because the volume of overburden to be disposed of every year will exceed 400m ³ . The discharge of material onto land where a contaminant may enter water is therefore a discretionary activity under rule R94: all other discharges (of contaminants to water or land where they may enter water).
	R94 (all other discharges)	Discretionary	
9 and 15	R101 (earthworks)	Permitted	The earthworks permitted activity rule includes an upper limit of 3000m ² per property of earthworks over a 12-month period. The earthworks required to maintain the haul roads, tip-off points, drainage channels and water tables is expected to exceed this area. In addition, the applicant proposes to undertake capping of the site once the process void is fully utilised. This will take place over an area of approximately 2.73 ha. The land disturbance aspect (including the associated discharge of sediment to water or land where it may enter water) is therefore discretionary under rule R107.
	R107 (earthworks and vegetation clearance)	Discretionary	

2.2 Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP-PC1) was publicly notified by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) on 30 October 2023. All rules in the NRP-PC1 have immediate legal effect under section 86B(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

RMA section	Rule	Status	Comments
9 and 15	WH.R23 and	Permitted	The proposal cannot meet the 3000m ² limit in the permitted activity rule WH.R23 applicable for Te Whanganui-a-Tara / Wellington Hutt Valley Whaitua. It also cannot meet the restriction on works occurring during the winter months in restricted discretionary activity rule WH.R24. The proposed earthworks (including the associated discharge of sediment into land where it may enter water or water) are therefore considered to be a non-complying activity under WH.R25.
	WH.R24	Restricted discretionary	
	WH.R25	Non-complying	

2.3 Overall activity status

Overall, the activity must be assessed as a discretionary activity under the Natural Resources Plan and a non-complying activity under Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan. In accordance with the principle of consent bundling where the most restrictive activity statuses applies to the proposal as a whole, the proposal has been considered as a **non-complying activity**.

3. Consultation

Iwi authority	Comments
Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust	Consultation was undertaken with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust in accordance with the agreement between GWRC and the iwi. No comments were provided on this occasion.
Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira (Te Rūnanga)	Consultation was undertaken with Te Rūnanga in accordance with the agreement between GWRC and the iwi. Te Rūnanga provided written feedback on 10 December 2024. In summary, Te Rūnanga support the use of erosion and sediment control measures at the site and would like to be consulted on any site rehabilitation plans. Te Rūnanga highlighted the need to control pampas in the region (although this was not a particular concern for this site, this is a general concern for the Hutt area).

	Conditions of consent were discussed with Te Rūnanga 22 May 2025 and 23 June 2025. Following these conversations Te Rūnanga indicated that they were comfortable with the proposal and direction of proposed conditions.
Technical Advisor	Comments
Keith Hamill, River Lake Limited: consultant ecologist for Greater Wellington Regional Council	Mr Hamill provided advice on the expected ecological effects of the proposal. I refer to Mr Hamill's advice below at Section 5.
Gregor McLean, Director at Southern Skies Limited: consultant erosion and sediment control expert for Greater Wellington Regional Council	Mr McLean provided advice on the expected erosion and sedimentation caused by the proposal. I refer to Mr McLean's advice below at Section 5.
Katie Christison, Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement Officer, Greater Wellington Regional Council	Consultation was undertaken with Ms Christison in regard to conditions of consent. Ms Christison's recommendations have been incorporated.

4. Notification decision

A decision was made to process the application on a non-notified basis on 11 December 2024. Further information on the notification decision is provided in document number [240139-1552041989-129](#).

I note that the consent issued for the OBDA in 2007 was processed on a notified basis. The decision was made to process this application on a non-notified basis given the scope of earthworks that is now proposed and that there is no further reclamation of freshwater habitat proposed.

5. Environmental effects

This section provides an assessment of the effects of the proposed activity on the environment. Information has been drawn from the consent application (including its Assessment of Environmental Effects), technical advice received, documents associated with previous consents for this site, and other information sourced during the processing of the application.

5.1 Existing environment

The quarry site adjoins State Highway 2 and Te Awakairangi / the Hutt River. On the north-eastern side the quarry borders Belmont Regional Park and a section of QEII covenanted land, and on its south-western side the overburden disposal area borders lifestyle properties in Kelson.

The receiving environment for sediment laden discharges from the OBDA is the stream known as Stream 4 shown (see Figure 4). The other stream running through the quarry area, which is subject to sediment laden discharge from the main quarry area, but not the OBDA is the Waikoropupu Stream (also shown on Figure 4).

The streams within the site are not listed in any of the schedules of the NRP. However, they are tributaries to Te Awakairangi / Hutt River which is listed in the following schedules of the Natural Resources Plan:

- Schedule B: Ngā taonga nui a Kiwa for Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.
- Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems (habitat for indigenous fish species of conservation interest, and habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species)
- Schedule I: Important trout spawning river.
- Schedule M2: Groundwater community drinking water supply protection area (with some of the flow of the Hutt River entering the aquitard at Taitā Gorge downstream).

Stream 4 emerges out of the bottom of the OBDA, its headwaters having been reclaimed by the placement of OBDA under consents WGN070237 and WGN180050 with any flowing water being diverted into subsoil drainage.

Stream 4 is well vegetated with native vegetation and is a soft bottom stream with some pebbles and larger rocks.

Stream 4 is subject to iron oxide deposits; this is a natural phenomenon which has been monitored by the applicant. In summary;

- The ferric iron deposits are caused by groundwater discharges containing dissolved ferrous iron, which is a natural process.
- The deposits appear as an orange coloured gelatinous solid in suspension and a hard deposit on rock surfaces.
- Investigations by Stantec limited in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2023 concluded that the combination of moderate biodiversity value and

low magnitude of effects indicates a no more than minor adverse effects overall in the stream reach affected by ferric iron deposits. Photos of the deposits as recorded by Stantec are shown in figure 6 below.

- The most recent Stantec report (October 2023) noted that while effects are minimal, they are reducing with time.

Mr Hamill reviewed the application and supporting information, including the 2023 Stantec assessment. He considered it was unclear whether the gradual reduction in stream extent affected by iron oxide was a trend or instead reflected different rainfall conditions at the time of assessment. He clarified that the iron hydroxide precipitate was associated with iron bacteria. Overall, he stated that he supported Stantec’s conclusions that the overall effect on stream ecology was likely to be low.

For the avoidance of doubt, the ferric iron deposits are not subject to this consent, nor have they been authorised by the existing consent.

Inspection Date	31 October 2019	28 May 2020	23 November 2020	14 December 2020	20 December 2021	6 October 2023
Immediately downstream the OBDA						
Downstream extent of streambed discolouration						
	120 m downstream of OBDA	85m downstream of OBDA	100 m downstream of OBDA	100 m downstream of OBDA	120 m downstream of OBDA	60m downstream of OBDA

Figure 6: Photographs from Stantec’s 2023 OBDA Stream Assessment showing the gradual improvement of the iron oxide precipitation in the stream over time.

5.2 Positive effects

The applicant outlined some positive effects of the works. In summary:

- Belmont Quarry contributes around 30% of all quarry products to the Wellington Region and around 50% of high-quality aggregates. The efficient disposal of overburden is crucial to the working of the quarry.
- Aggregates are used for various applications including roading construction, building works and the maintenance of existing infrastructure.

5.3 Effects on water quality

The deposition of overburden and process water fines has the potential to generate sediment which when discharged to water may lead to a reduction in water clarity and an increase in sediment deposition in the unnamed tributary to the Hutt River, and if the discharge is significant, the Hutt River itself.

Suspended sediment in freshwater waterways, particularly fine sediment, has several detrimental effects on water quality and aquatic life. It reduces water clarity (increases turbidity), limits light penetration, and can release nutrients, impacting plant and algae growth and fish populations. Additionally, sediment can smother habitats, clog fish gills, and impact the food web. Effects to water quality have been assessed in consultation with Mr McLean and Mr Hamill. Effects and outcomes of consultation is discussed below.

Existing consent WGN180050 contains water quality sampling procedures to be undertaken in the unnamed tributary following rainfall events. These conditions have not been complied with, meaning that data relating to water quality is absent. Water sampling has, however, been undertaken on a regular basis in accordance with consent WGN140208.

Sampling undertaken in accordance with consent WGN140208 captures the effect of the quarry site as a whole i.e., discharges associated with WGN140208 and WGN180050, but it does not enable the effects of each area to be separated i.e., effects associated with WGN180050 cannot be separated from those associated with WGN140208.

In his assessment Mr Hamill summarised that the total suspended solids and turbidity at the downstream testing location for the quarry demonstrate a degree of sedimentation, but the 12-month median had been mostly within the consent trigger limit (associated with WGN140208) of 150NTU within the last few years. However, it is notable, as Mr McLean has commented, that even data collected under WGN140208 is patchy, with some rainfall events having been missed. Therefore, while, monitoring undertaken under WGN140208 can give an indication of effects arising from the quarry as a whole it does not give a very accurate picture of effects associated with the OBDA.

To ensure effects associated with the discharge of sediment are adequately monitored, detected and managed a set of conditions have been recommended which have been developed in consultation with Mr McLean, Mr Hamill and Ms Christianson.

Conditions aim to provide for two phases of work the pre capping phase and capping phase, as follows:

Pre capping phase includes:

- Daily deposition of process water fines.
- Intermittent placement of ancillary materials for quarry maintenance (Examples of ancillary materials includes Broken concrete blocks, Rocks that aren't good enough to use elsewhere, Unsuitable material from the quarry roads, Other quarry material that can't be recycled back into the main operation all material will meet the definition of cleanfill).
- Regular upkeep of essential infrastructure (access roads, drainage channels, and tip-off points)

This phase is considered low risk because the applicant is essentially:

- putting cleanfill into the process void which a depression and therefore unlikely to give rise to surface runoff of sediment laden water.
- maintaining roads and associated drains etc.

It is noted that sediment laden water placed into the process void may enter groundwater and then Steam 4 via infiltration.

In consultation with Mr McLean it is considered that during this phase the ESCP submitted with the application is sufficient to manage effects. This is based on not observing any evidence of the following during our site visit undertaken in February 2025:

- sediment laden flows entering the stream i.e. there was no obvious outlet to the stream and discharges seem to run to land and soak into ground.
- sediment entering the stream via groundwater seepage i.e., there did not appear to be deposited sediment on the stream bed which could have seeped out of the bottom of the OBDA.

To ensure the ESCP is sufficient, recommended conditions require water quality monitoring and a revision of the ESCP in the event that standards are not being met. I note that I have included dry weather monitoring to ensure the fines placed in the process void are not seeping out the bottom of the OBDA.

Capping and rehabilitation phase

Once the process void is fully utilised, earthworks over an area of approximately 2.73 ha will be required to finish the site to design levels and rehabilitate the site to tie into the existing landscape. This phase is anticipated to commence in approximately 13 years' time.

Given this phase involves active earthworks over a reasonably extensive area a new ESCP is required by the recommended conditions of consent in relation to this phase.

To ensure the ESCP is sufficient, conditions require water quality monitoring and a revision of the ESCP in the event that standards are not being met.

Water quality standards

In terms of water quality limits for discharges from the site during either phase of works, the limits recommended are in accordance with the policy direction of the NRP and NRP PC1 (this is discussed further in section 6.2 below).

Given the limited scope of works left to complete and provided works are undertaken in accordance with the application and all conditions of consent, adverse effects associated with the discharge of sediment laden water to land where it may enter water are likely to be no more than minor.

As stated above in this section water quality sampling required under consent WGN180050 was not undertaken, it is noted that water quality monitoring requirements are not clear in relation to WGN180050, to mitigate this, I have attempted to make the water quality monitoring regime simple and clear. It is noted GWRC has a variety of enforcement tools at its disposal in the event of non-compliance with monitoring requirements.

5.4 Effects on soil erosion

Earthworks and cleanfilling may result in erosion and slope instability if they are not adequately designed, compacted and stabilised. The overburden disposal area is located in an erosion-prone area, however, the gradient of the land has flattened over time as the gullies have been filled with overburden material. The applicant is working to a final landform which has been reviewed by geotechnical engineers and approved under a Hutt City Council consent.

The applicant proposes measures to limit the risk of erosion, such as minimising the area of soil exposed at any one time, and revegetating slopes.

I am satisfied that the environmental effects of soil erosion can be appropriately managed through the recommended conditions.

5.5 Summary of effects

Overall, I consider that provided the works are undertaken in accordance with the application and all recommended conditions of consent, adverse effects associated with the works are anticipated to be no more than minor.

6. Statutory assessment

6.1 Part 2

Part 2 of the Act outlines the purposes and principles of the Act. Section 5 defines its purpose as the promotion of the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Sections 6, 7 and 8 of Part 2 define the matters a consent authority shall consider when achieving this purpose.

I am satisfied that the granting of the application is consistent with the purpose and principles in Part 2 of the Act.

6.2 Matters to be considered – Section 104-108AA

Section 104-108AA of the Act provides a statutory framework in which to consider resource consent applications. All relevant matters to be considered for this application are summarised in the table below:

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
104(1)(a)	Actual or potential effects on environment	See Section 5 of this report.
104(1)(ab)	Measures to offset or compensate for adverse effects on the environment	The applicant has not proposed any measures to offset or compensate for adverse effects on the environment.
104(1)(b)(iii)	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	This national policy statement provides a National Objectives Framework to assist regional council and communities to more consistently and transparently plan for freshwater objectives. Relevant policies are discussed below.

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
	Objective 1	The objective of the NPS-FM is to ensure the natural and physical resources are managed in a way which prioritises the health and wellbeing of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, the health needs of people (i.e. drinking water), and the ability of people/communities to provide for social, economic, and cultural wellbeing now and in the future. I have considered this objective during my assessment.
	Policies 1,2 3	Te Mana o te Wai is an integral part of the framework that forms the platform for tangata whenua and community discussions about the desired state of freshwater relative to the current state. In considering this proposal, I have considered the effects of the activity and consider it meets these policies as it has been demonstrated how the activity will be managed in a way that will ensure the impacts on the receiving environment are no more than minor. The application was also sent to relevant iwi under the contractual agreement they have with GWRC for resource consents in the Wellington Region, in order to get an indication of any concerns they may have with regards to the proposal and to determine if they are affected parties or not, thereby providing opportunity for input at the individual resource consent decision making level. The proposal is therefore consistent with these policies.

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
	Policies 9, 10	I consider these policies are met as the conditions will ensure the discharge is managed appropriately and that the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained.
104(1)(b)(v)	Regional Policy Statement and its Proposed Change 1	I consider that, with the application of the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed activity is consistent with the RPS and its Proposed Change 1.
	<i>Objective/Policy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Policy IM.1: Integrated management	The activity recognises the interconnectedness between land and freshwater by setting discharge limits and monitoring requirements and through the use of erosion and sediment control measures.
	Policy 40: Protecting and enhancing water bodies	The activity protects the Hutt River and its unnamed tributary by setting discharge limits and water sampling requirements, and through the use of erosion and sediment controls.
	Policy 41: Controlling the effects of earthworks	The adverse effects of the earthworks on the environment are controlled by restricting out-of-season works and requiring management plans which must be certified by Council.
104(1)(b)(vi)	Natural Resources Plan (NRP) (decisions version), including Proposed Change 1 to the NRP (PC1)	I consider that, with the application of the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed activity is consistent with the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (decisions version), including its Proposed Change 1.

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
	<i>Objective/Policy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Objective O1	The interconnectedness of land and water has been acknowledged in the recommended suite of consent conditions.
	Objectives O3 and O4	The mauri of freshwater, and its life-supporting capacity, is sustained and safeguarded through the use of erosion and sediment control measures, provisions for their certification and monitoring, and through water quality sampling and monitoring.
	Objective O9	The economic and social benefits of the use of mineral resources (here, aggregate used in the construction and roading industries) is recognised.
	Objective O13	Mana whenua have been involved in decision-making through having the opportunity to comment on the consent application and implementation of their recommendations.
	Objectives O17 and O19	The quality of water in surface water bodies, and mahinga kai, are maintained and safeguarded through the use of erosion and sediment control devices and the provisions in the recommended conditions for their management and monitoring, as well as through the water sampling regime on the unnamed tributary of the Hutt River.
	Objective O34	The adverse effects of the disposal of overburden and process water fines on land are minimised through the controls around the extent of land that can be disturbed at any one time, records to be kept of overburden disposed of between earthworks seasons, and regular site audits of the disposal area.

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
	Objective O37	Sedimentation will be minimised through the use of erosion and sediment control measures, with review requirements where exceedances of water quality limits and triggers are observed.
	Policy P1	The interconnectedness of land and water has been taken into account.
	Policy P9	Erosion and sediment control measures and water quality sampling and monitoring will avoid adverse effects on Māori customary use in the Hutt River.
	Policy P12	Consideration has been given to the benefits of using the minerals at Belmont Quarry (overburden disposal being crucial to efficiently accessing the mineral resources).
	Policy P18 Policy 40 (PC1)	The mauri of freshwater will be sustained through the controls imposed and management and monitoring regime. <i>Te Mana o Te Wai</i> has been given regard.
	Policy 41 (PC1)	The effects of earthworks have been controlled through limiting the land area exposed at any one time, and the earthworks that can occur during winter, and using certified erosion and sediment control measures.
	Policies P20 and P21	The cultural relationship of Māori to freshwater in Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River has been recognised. Mana whenua have been able to provide comment on the consent application and their recommendations have been given effect to.
	Policies P65 and P68	Provided all conditions are adhered to, the discharge will avoid having an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of freshwater.

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
	P79	Water quality discharge limits have been set in accordance with the direction of P79
	Policy P80	The zone of reasonable mixing has been set in accordance with NRP guidance.
	PC1 Objectives WH.O1, WH.O2	I consider that, with the application of the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed activity is mostly consistent with the key objectives and policies of the Natural Resources Plan – Proposed Plan Change 1. Key considerations include: • The relevant iwi has been provided with the opportunity to provide input into the proposal and have given their views on the proposal. • Erosion and sediment controls (ESC's) are to be implemented on site. • Water quality will be monitored to ensure ESC's are sufficient and the ESCP will be reviewed as required to ensure water quality is protected. • Discharge limits have been set in accordance with policy WH.P30. • Provided the works are undertaken in accordance with all recommended conditions of consent, adverse effects to the environment from the proposal are anticipated to be no more than minor.
	Policy WH.P1, WH.P2, WH.P29, WH.P30, WH.P31	

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
		The proposal is not consistent with all aspects of policy WH.P31 which requires a earthworks shutdown period over winter because the applicant seeks the inclusion of conditions which will allow winter works to be carried out provided certification is received from the Manager. Although the proposal is inconsistent with this policy, I still consider it appropriate to grant consent because the activity is anticipated to result in a no more than minor effect the environment.
104(1)(c)	Any other matter	There are no other matters relevant to this application.
104D	Particular restrictions for non-complying activities	The application is a non-complying activity under NRP- PC1 as such consideration of section 104D is required. Section 104 states that “<i>Despite any decision made for the purpose of notification in relation to adverse effects, a consent authority may grant a resource consent for a non-complying activity only if it is satisfied that either—</i> <i>(a)the adverse effects of the activity on the environment (other than any effect to which section 104(3)(a)(ii) applies) will be minor; or</i> <i>(b)the application is for an activity that will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of—</i> <i>(i) the relevant plan, if there is a plan but no proposed plan in respect of the activity; or</i> <i>(ii) the relevant proposed plan, if there is a proposed plan but no relevant plan in respect of the activity; or</i>

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
		<i>(iii) both the relevant plan and the relevant proposed plan, if there is both a plan and a proposed plan in respect of the activity.”</i> The activity is contrary to some of the policies of a proposed plan because the applicant seeks the ability to undertake winter works which is contrary to policy WH.P31. However, adverse effects of the activity on the environment are anticipated to be minor as outlined in section 5. As such, consent may be granted under section 104 (1)(a).
104(2A)	Value of investment for existing consents	I have considered the value of existing investment associated with this application.
105(1)	Matters relevant to discharge permits	Consideration has been given to the sensitivity of the receiving environment, the applicant’s reasons for the proposed choice and any possible alternative methods of discharge.
107	Restrictions on grant of certain discharge permits	The discharge is not expected to give rise to any of the specified effects after reasonable mixing.
108 – 108AA	Conditions on resource consents	Recommended conditions are compliant with the requirements of 108-108AA.

6.3 Weighting of the Natural Resources Plan

As the conclusion reached under the operative NRP assessment is consistent with that reached under the proposed NRP-PC1 there is no need to undertake a weighting exercise between the operative NRP and proposed NRP- PC1.

7. Main findings

In conclusion:

1. The proposed activity is consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. The proposed activity is generally consistent and not contrary to the relevant objectives and policies of the Regional Policy Statement, the Natural Resources Plan and the Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan.
3. The proposed activity is not contrary to the objectives and policies of the Natural Resources Plan (decisions version).
4. The actual or potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be or are likely to be no more than minor.
5. Conditions of the consents will ensure that the effects of the activity on the environment will be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.
6. The proposal incorporates appropriate mitigation measures, to ensure the adverse effects are or are likely to be no more than minor.

8. Duration of consent

The applicant seeks a duration of 16 years to align with the expiry date of consent WGN140208 on 11 February 2040. I consider this duration to be appropriate and sensible given the close connection of consents WGN140208 and WGN240139.