

July 2026

Fast-track Approvals Act: Complex freshwater fisheries activity approval report

Section 51(2)(e) complex freshwater fisheries activity approval report
for – FTAA 2603-1181 Mt Welcome, Pukerua Bay

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Appendices

Appendix A: Expert Comments on Complex Freshwater Fisheries Approvals

Appendix B: Complex freshwater fisheries activities proposed conditions – marked up with DOC's proposed changes

1. Introduction

- 1.1 On 1 April 2026 Pukerua Property Group Limited Partnership lodged a substantive application with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for Mt Welcome, Pukerua Bay, Porirua (the Project). On 2 July 2026 EPA determined that the application was complete and complied with section 46(2) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA/the Act).
- 1.2 Pukerua Property Group Limited Partnership has applied for approval for complex freshwater fisheries activities (CFFA) that would otherwise be sought under regulation 42 or 43 of the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983. The applicant states that the substance of the approval sought is *“A complex freshwater fisheries activity for upgrading and installation of culverts and dams, and works that disturb waterbodies”*. We understand that the applicant is seeking CFFAs for the construction of two permanent dams, one with an associated culvert, that will provide fish passage as well as dispensation from the requirements to provide fish passage facilities for three permanent dams, two with associated culverts, and one other culvert (P-39).
- 1.3 On 12 May 2026, in accordance with section 51(2)(e) of the Act, the Panel Convener directed the EPA to obtain a report prepared by the Director-General of Conservation. This report is due to the EPA on 17 July 2026.

2. Purpose of the report

- 2.1 This report provides commentary to assist the Panel's assessment of the application for Complex Freshwater Fisheries Activities.
- 2.2 In accordance with clause 4 of Schedule 9 of the Act, this report must address the following matters:
 - *The alignment of the proposed activity with best practice and the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines; and*
 - *The management of risks to freshwater values or habitat, including prevention of access to or spread of invasive species; and*
 - *The availability and quality of the habitat upstream and downstream from the proposed activity; and*
 - *The presence of threatened, data-deficient, or at-risk species under the New Zealand Threat Classification System in the vicinity of the proposed activity; and*
 - *The advantages and disadvantages of providing fish passage upstream or downstream of the proposed activity; and*
 - *Any conditions that should be imposed in accordance with clause 6 or section 84.*

3. Consultation

Pre-lodgement

- 3.1 The Applicant requested pre-lodgement engagement with the DOC on 20 August 2025.
- 3.2 Pre-lodgement consultation meetings took place on 9 September 2025 and 3 October 2025. At that time, DOC staff set about establishing the key considerations of the Project, undertaking an assessment to establish what approvals the Applicant was seeking and pulling together a project team. DOC made a request for a copy of draft documents including the Assessment of Environmental Effects to help better understand the context of the Application and DOC's input into future processes. The applicant provided copies of draft documents on 25 October 2025.
- 3.3 In summary, DOC commented that:
- The fish populations over the site could be better described with additional surveying. It could be worth putting nets out in the areas that have appropriate habitat. Further fish sampling could be undertaken under normal baseflow conditions. A wider spatial scale eDNA survey would be beneficial. It should also be noted that eDNA signal strength is not a proxy for abundance.

Post-lodgement

- 3.4 On 3 June 2026, DOC requested the information required as per Clause 3 of Schedule 9 be provided for each of the 8 structures in table format, which the applicant provided on 18 June 2026.

4. Context and Background

- 4.1 The application is to, in stages, develop approximately 949 residential allotments, a commercial centre and associated infrastructure. This includes a water reservoir, wastewater storage facilities, roading and improved pedestrian and cycle trails to Pukerua Bay Village.
- 4.2 The Stormwater Management Plan states on page 21 that 11 new culverts will be installed; Culverts P30, P32, P33, P35 (Retention Wetland B), P38, and P40 (Retention Wetland E) will be designed to provide fish passage.
- 4.3 The Substantive Application Report states on page 81 that "*The construction of five permanent dams is a 'complex freshwater fisheries activity' under (b) of the definition in Section 4 of the FTAA. Plus culverts P-36, P37 and P39*". These are shown on Figures 1 and 2 below taken from Figure 9 of the Stormwater Management Plan (SMP).

Table 5. Retention Wetland Storage Summary

Retention Wetland ID	Function	Catchment
A	Attenuation / Retention	T1
B	Attenuation / Retention	T3
C	Attenuation / Retention	T3
D	Attenuation	Muri
E	Attenuation / Retention	K1 / K2



Figure 9. Attenuation & Retention Areas

Figure 1. Location of retention wetlands



Figure 2. Proposed culverts - extract from sheet 1753-02-SK8440 in Appendix 30 of the Substantive Application

- 4.4 Culverts P-37 and P-36 are outlets from wetlands A and C respectively. Culvert P-39 (upgrade for existing culvert E-18). The applicant notes that these culverts have not been designed to provide for fish passage as no fish are present in these sub-catchments.
- 4.5 The structures which do not provide fish passage are three culverts identified as P-36 (located at Retention Wetland C), P37 (located at Retention Wetland A) and P-39 (upgrade for existing culvert E-18) and three of the dams (identified as Wetland A, Wetland C and Wetland D).

Retention Wetland A and Culvert P-37

- 4.6 Culvert P-37 will not provide for fish passage as eDNA and night spotting indicate no fish presence, and therefore the wetland itself also does not include a fish facility. This wetland is located within the catchment for the Taupo Stream which provides habitat for a wide range of freshwater fish species, including a number of threatened species.

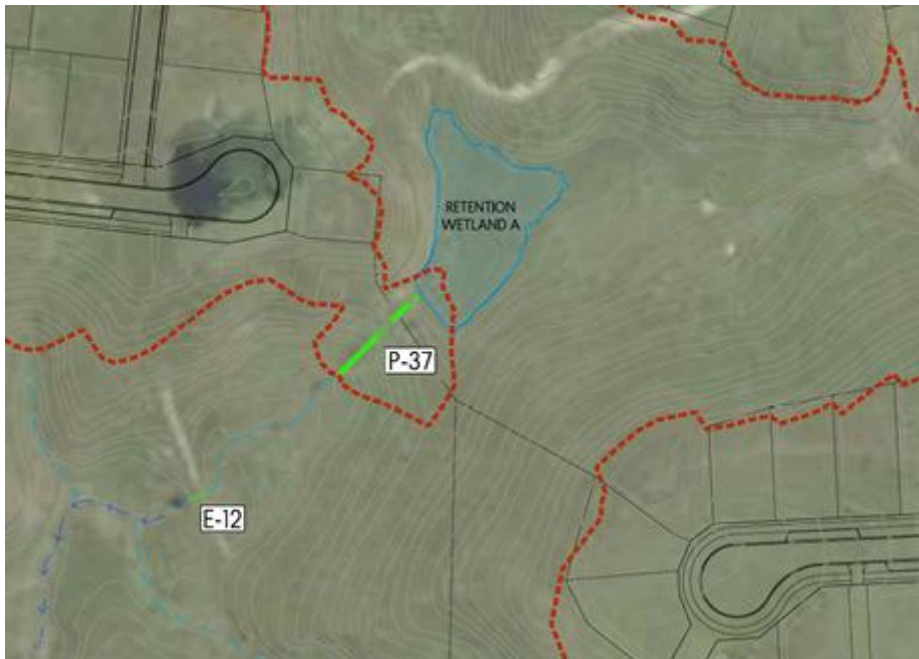


Figure 3. Retention Wetland A and culvert P-37 (Detail from figure 1753-02-SK8442)

Retention Wetland B and culverts P35 and P-34

- 4.7 Culvert P-35 will provide for fish passage as eDNA indicates the presence of banded kokopu and long and short fin eel. The application does not confirm whether fish passage will be provided for in the case of culvert P-34. This wetland is located within the catchment for the Taupo Stream which provides habitat for a wide range of freshwater fish species, including a number of threatened species.

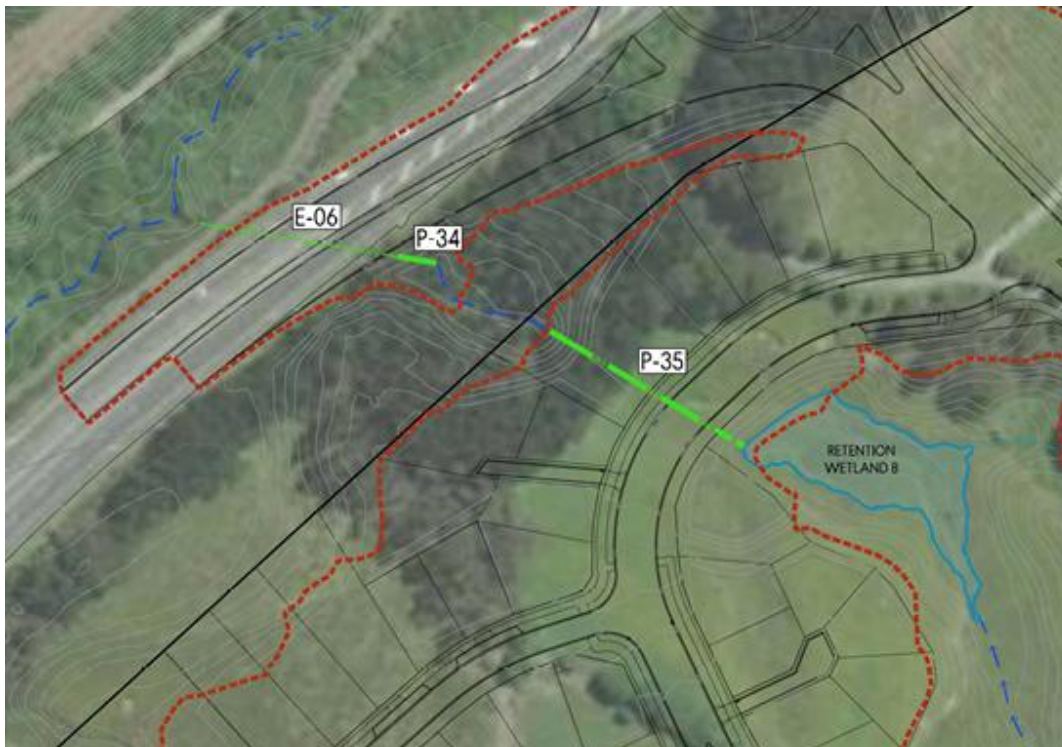


Figure 4. Retention Wetland B and culverts P35 and P-34 (detail from figure 1753-02-SK8441)

Retention Wetland C and culvert P-36

- 4.8 Culvert P-36 will not provide for fish passage, as the watercourse at this location is ephemeral and flows only in response to rainfall events so does not support fish presence. This wetland is located within the catchment for the Taupo Stream which provides habitat for a wide range of freshwater fish species, including a number of threatened species.



Figure 5. Retention Wetland C and culvert P-36 (diagram A insert in figure 1753-02-SK8441)

Retention Wetland D and Culvert P-38

- 4.9 Culvert P-38 does provide for fish passage, however the wetland site drains northward into the upper Waimapihi Stream catchment (contrary to arrow direction indicated in Figure 6). The watercourse is ephemeral following rainfall so does not support fish presence.



Figure 6. Retention Wetland D and Culvert P-38 (diagram B insert in figure 1753-02-SK8443)

Retention Wetland E and Culvert P-40

- 4.10 Culvert P-40 will provide for fish passage as shortfin eel, longfin eel, banded kokopu, common bully and redfin bully are anticipated to be present. This wetland is located within the Kakaho Stream West Catchment which may also provide habitat for shortjaw kōkopu (*Galaxias postvectis*), a species classified as Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable.



Figure 7. Retention Wetland E and Culverts P-40 and P-39 (detail from figure 1753-02-SK8443)

Culvert P-39

- 4.11 Culvert P-39 will not provide for fish passage, as the watercourse is ephemeral following rainfall and no fish were detected during spotlighting in the tributary of P-39.

Culvert P-31

- 4.12 The application does not confirm whether fish passage will be provided for in the case of culvert P-31, proposed to be a second high level inlet nearby existing culvert E-03.

5. Overview of DOC's report

- 5.1 Our understanding of the Project and CFFAs applications are detailed in Section 3 of this report. We recommend that the Panel confirms this understanding with the applicant.
- 5.2 There are currently several fish passage barriers downstream of the site (outside the project footprint). A lack of fish passage downstream is not an appropriate circumstance for not providing for fish passage at any structures put in place as part of the development.
- 5.3 Fish surveys undertaken to date are not sufficient to rule out fish being present in the waterways.
- 5.4 It would be best practice for the structures at retention wetlands A, C, D and culvert P-39 to provide fish passage (unless there are exceptional circumstances), therefore what is proposed is not in alignment with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines.

6. Sources

- 6.1 This report draws on information from the substantive application and provided by the applicant post-lodgement, in particular:
 - Mt Welcome Substantive Application section 7.10 Standard and complex freshwater fisheries activity and section 17 Information required in application including standard or complex freshwater fisheries activity.
 - Stormwater Management Plan provided as Appendix 11 – Part A of the Substantive Application.
 - Ecological Assessment provided as Appendix 15 of the Substantive Application.
 - Fish Management Plan provided as Appendix 3 of the Ecological Assessment.
 - Sheet 1753-02-SK8440 provided as Appendix 30 of the Substantive Application.
 - Information Request Memorandum on Complex Freshwater Fisheries Activities provided to DOC on 18 June 2026 (also Appendix B of Updated document bundle provided to DOC on 2 July 2026).
 - Updated Proposed Conditions submitted as Appendix A of Updated document bundle provided to DOC on 2 July 2026.
 - Memorandum from applicant in response to Minute 2 (2 July 2026).
 - The assessment in this report is informed by advice from DOC freshwater expert Katie Collins, whose expertise is detailed in Expert Comments on Complex Freshwater Fisheries Approvals in **Appendix A**.

7. Statutory Context

- 7.1 Under the Act (clause 7 of Schedule 9), a complex freshwater fisheries activity approval is deemed to be issued under regulation 42 or 43 of the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 (FFR).
- 7.2 Regulation 42 of the FFR provides that no person shall construct any culvert or ford in any natural river, stream, or water in such a way that the passage of fish would be impeded, without the written approval of the Director-General.
- 7.3 As outlined in Section 3 of this report, DOCs understanding is that the applicant is applying for construction of two permanent dams, one with an associated culvert, that will provide fish passage as well as dispensation from the requirements to provide fish passage facilities for three permanent dams, two with associated culverts, and one other culvert (P-39).

8. Detailed Assessment

- 8.1 DOC has used the report information requirements set out in Schedule 9 clause 4 of the Act as a framework for providing this advice.

The alignment of the proposed activity with best practice and the New Zealand Fish passage Guidelines (clause 4(a))

- 8.2 The New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines set out the best-practice approaches and design standards for providing fish passage at instream structures. The Guidelines provide a basis for developing suitable infrastructure designs in the majority of situations regularly encountered in New Zealand.
- 8.3 It would be best practice for the structures at retention wetlands A, C, D and culvert P-39 to provide fish passage (unless there are exceptional circumstances), therefore what is proposed is not in alignment with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines.
- 8.4 There are currently several fish passage barriers downstream of the site (outside the project footprint). The applicant has stated that the presence of these barriers is a reason for not providing fish passage at some of the structures on the site. A lack of fish passage downstream is not an appropriate circumstance for not providing for fish passage at any structures put in place as part of the development. If the downstream barriers were to be remediated, that could open up the waterways and habitat upstream, however, if the applicants proposed fish passage barriers are enacted, this would further restrict available habitat for the species present. The applicant could consider addressing some of the downstream fish passage barriers as part of their remediation.
- 8.5 Regulation 70 (2) (a) of the NES-F requires that “*the culvert must provide for the same passage of fish upstream and downstream as would exist without the culvert,...*”. Thus, any non-natural barriers downstream of the site are not a relevant consideration to structures within the site.
- 8.6 In addition to allowing fish passage to and from the coast, the construction of structures that do not provide for fish passage also does not allow fish (or invertebrate) movement within the reach or the site.

- 8.7 DOC considers that it would be best practice for all culverts, including those related to the wetland retention ponds, provide for fish passage in accordance with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines (2024).
- 8.8 Further, DOC's view is that the fish survey undertaken to date is insufficient to rule out fish being present in these waterways. Two eDNA samples and one night spotlighting at low flows is insufficient to describe the fish populations over a large site. It is accepted that some waterbodies at the site are not suitable for electric fishing or netting, however further survey effort is warranted. Further fish sampling should be undertaken under normal baseflow conditions. A replicated wider spatial scale eDNA survey would be beneficial.
- 8.9 The creation of "retention wetlands" is included as part of the offset package offered by the applicant. They suggest that these will have "*better aquatic habitat*" than what is currently present. "The retention areas proposed are designed to contain (except perhaps under the driest annual conditions) permanent water and extensive reedland, rushland and sedgeland wetlands (more than 12,040m²). Under such a scenario the aquatic habitat potential will be very much greater (70 times more) than the habitat of the current stock pugged, sedimented, highly eroded minimal water depth, channels that currently form the streams (ca. 450m)". Fish passage to these areas must therefore be provided for the habitat to be available.

The management of risks to freshwater values or habitat, including prevention of access to or spread of invasive species (clause 4(b))

- 8.10 The Ecological Assessment includes a Fish Management Plan; however, significant detail is lacking. Fish presence may be more widespread or abundant than the findings of the ecological assessment given the limited sampling effort. Therefore, to reduce stranding risk, it is recommended that fish salvage be undertaken in any waterway on site.
- 8.11 Any relocation of fish from the site should ensure they stay within the same catchment, i.e. fish from within the Taupō Stream stay within the Taupō catchment and fish within the West Kākaho Stream stay within the Kākaho catchment. If fish are moved between catchments or to a site where they do not currently exist, the applicant will need to ensure all appropriate permits are obtained.
- 8.12 In relation to spread of invasive species, the Fish Management Plan states "*All equipment will be thoroughly cleaned and dried prior to their use. Equipment includes but not limited to; electric fishing machine, waders, fyke nets, gee minnow traps and transfer buckets. Any pest fish caught will be humanely euthanized and all euthanized pest fish will be disposed of in a bio secure manner to land*". The applicant should follow the MPI Check Clean Dry gold clam inclusive method¹.

¹ [Check Clean Dry for the North Island | NZ Government](#)

The availability and quality of the habitat upstream and downstream from the proposed activity (clause 4(c))

- 8.13 The applicant has provided information on the water quality and quantity in the surrounding habitat. The streams and wetlands proposed to be impacted by the development are showing typical signs of impairment associated with rural land management practices. These effects are reversible; therefore, they have potential values that could be realised by improved land management.
- 8.14 Many of the wetlands and streams that will be impacted by the development are headwater in nature. While they might be small and degraded at this site, they are still important and feed into valued habitats such as the Taupō Swamp, Muri Road Wetland and Pauatahanui Inlet.
- 8.15 Table 1 identifies that 2,100m² of retention wetland containing permanent water will be created across Retention Wetlands A, C and D that would be inaccessible to fish.

Table 1. Retention Wetland size (Source: Table 6 of Stormwater Management Plan)

Retention Wetland	Permanent water area (m ²)
Retention Wetland A	1,020
Retention Wetland C	880
Retention Wetland D	200
Total permanent water area of retention wetland created inaccessible to fish	2,100

- 8.16 Centre line mapping based on aerial photography and topographic maps indicate there is approximately 450 m of waterway upstream of culvert P-39. This is in the upper reaches of the Kākaho West Stream which is likely to be intermittent and ephemerally flowing.

The presence of threatened, data-deficient, or at-risk species under the New Zealand Threat Classification System in the vicinity of the proposed activity (clause 4(d))

- 8.17 DOCs advice is that fish surveys undertaken to date are insufficient to describe fish populations at the site, and while there are several fish passage barriers downstream of the site, this is not an argument for not providing appropriate passage at any structures put in place as part of the development.
- 8.18 Table 2 presents the species that could be present in the waterways. Insufficient data is available to determine abundance.

Table 2. Fish likely present in the waterways

Common name	Scientific name	Threat classification
banded kokopu	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
longfin eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	At Risk - Declining
shortfin eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	Not Threatened
common bully	<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>	Not Threatened
redfin bully	<i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

The advantages and disadvantages of providing fish passage upstream or downstream of the proposed activity

- 8.19 DOC's view is that fish passage should be provided at all structures for which dispensation has been sought.
- 8.20 There are currently several fish passage barriers downstream of the site (outside the project footprint). The applicant has stated that the presence of these barriers is a reason for not providing fish passage at some of the dams and culverts on the site. A lack of fish passage downstream is not an appropriate circumstance for not providing for fish passage at any structures put in place as part of the development. It would be advantageous to allow fish passage as the downstream barriers may be removed in the future. This could open the waterways and habitat upstream, however, if the applicants proposed fish passage barriers are enacted, this would further restrict available habitat for the species present and be a disadvantage for any species using the waterways.
- 8.21 The construction of structures that do not provide for fish passage can impact on the ability for any fish (and invertebrate) species that are already present in a given reach of a waterway by restricting fish movement within the reach or the site.
- 8.22 Providing fish passage into the retention wetlands would allow a greater area of habitat to be occupied and utilised by fish. The retention wetlands are replacing the existing waterways and will result in a loss of flowing waterway habitat. If the retention wetlands do not allow for fish passage past the culverts and dams, then this additional habitat will not be able to be utilized.

9. Proposed conditions

Conditions in accordance with Schedule 9, clause 6 of the Act

- 9.1 The Panel may impose conditions under Schedule 9, clause 6 of the Act on an approval that the panel considers necessary to manage the effects of the activity on freshwater fish species, taking into account:

- a. *Best practice standards; and*
 - b. *The New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines.*
- 9.2 DOC recommends that the fish surveys undertaken were insufficient for confirming the absence of fish, therefore all culverts and dams (retention wetlands) should have a fish facility enabling fish passage.
- 9.3 The following conditions are recommended.
 - i) The Approval Holder must design, construct, operate, monitor, and maintain all instream structures and associated works to provide for effective fish passage, in accordance with the good practice design standards set out in the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines.
 - ii) Prior to the commencement of construction, the Authority Holder must provide to the Director-General of Conservation for certification, a Fish Passage Plan demonstrating how fish passage will be maintained or provided at all culverts, wetland connections, and other structures that may affect the movement of indigenous fish, including during low-flow conditions, and how aquatic habitat connectivity will be retained to the greatest extent practicable.
 - iii) The Approval Holder must include in the Fish Passage Plan procedures for ongoing monitoring of all installed culverts to assess whether fish passage is being maintained for the target freshwater fish species and life stages. Monitoring must be carried out after installation, after significant fresh or flood events, and at regular intervals for the operational life of the culverts. If monitoring shows that fish passage is not being maintained, the Approval Holder must investigate the cause and implement remedial actions as soon as practicable.
 - iv) The Fish Passage Plan must also include biosecurity controls to prevent the spread of freshwater pest species. These controls must require all staff and contractors carrying out instream works, fish salvage, monitoring, or maintenance to follow the Ministry for Primary Industries' Check Clean Dry method, including gold clam-specific cleaning and drying requirements. The controls must apply to all equipment, machinery, footwear, nets, boats, pumps, hoses, and other gear that may come into contact with freshwater.
- 9.4 This recommendation includes consideration of section 83 of the Act – DOC considers that each condition would not be more onerous than necessary to address the reason for which it is set.

10. Additional information

Conservation legislation, statutory planning documents, and policy

- 10.1 The Conservation Act 1987 is relevant to consider alongside the freshwater fisheries approval sought for this Project.
- 10.2 The Freshwater Fisheries Regulations are deemed to be administered under the Conservation Act 1987. A function of the Department under the Conservation Act 1987 is “to *preserve so far as is practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries and protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats*” (section 6(ab)). A key component of preserving indigenous freshwater fisheries is ensuring native fish have access unobstructed by man-made barriers to habitats required to complete their life cycle. This function supports the resolution of issues identified in this report by way of conditions.

- 10.3 The applicant will require a Conservation Act 1987 approval under section 26ZM to release a salvaged species into a stream it is not already found
- 10.4 The applicant will require a MPI special permit for any fish salvage/rescue activity.

11. Treaty of Waitangi settlement considerations and obligations

Treaty of Waitangi settlement obligations

- 11.1 Under section 7 of the Act the Panel must act in a manner that is consistent with obligations arising under existing Treaty Settlements.
- 11.2 Ministry for the Environment (MFE) provided a report which sets out the section 18 matters it considered relevant to the application. DOC was not consulted by MFE on this report.
- 11.3 DOC has read the report and agrees that the Treaty settlement relevant to this Project are the Ngāti Toa Settlement Act 2014 as the project is situated within Ngāti Toa's Area of Interest as outlined in the Deed of Settlement.

Treaty of Waitangi principles

- 11.4 DOC's work in preparing this report has been carried out in a manner that, as far as possible, gives effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (arising from the obligation on DOC from section 4 of the Conservation Act). The principles most applicable to DOC's role are:
- **Partnership** – mutual good faith and reasonableness.
 - **Informed decision-making** - Both the Crown and Māori need to be well informed of the other's interests and views. Consultation is a means to achieve informed decision-making.
 - **Active protection** - requires informed decision-making and judgement as to what is reasonable in the circumstances.
 - **Redress** – requires recognition of existing rights and interests.
- 11.5 For this application, this has included:
- DOC engagement with Treaty partners on the application. We note this has occurred within the context of the fast-track process with prescribed timeframes, and where the applicant has an obligation to consult and Treaty partners have a right to be invited to comment. The scope of engagement also recognised DOC's role to provide reports and comments on the application, and not in its usual role as decision-maker.
 - identifying for the Panel any relevant information from Protocols or relationship agreements prepared in accordance with Settlements (e.g. taonga species);
 - ensuring that the information in this report is fully informed by any information from Treaty partners and the impact the activity would have on their interests.
- 11.6 DOC has not received any information from Treaty partners on this application although Ngāti Toa Rangatira have asked to be kept informed of any significant issues arising from the approval process.

12. Appendices

Appendix A: Expert Comments on Complex Freshwater Fisheries Approvals

Appendix B: Complex Freshwater Fisheries Activities Proposed Conditions – marked up with DOC's proposed changes.

Appendix A: Expert Comments on Complex Freshwater Fisheries Approvals

Appendix B: Complex freshwater fisheries activities proposed conditions – marked up with DOC's proposed changes

#	Applicant proposed conditions (Appendix 7)	DOC comments on proposed conditions
57.	The Consent Holder shall undertake fish rescue in accordance with the Fish Management Plan (FMP) prepared by Bluegreen Ecology dated 24 October 2025. All fish rescue shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person with the required permits, such as an ecologist. The consent holder shall ensure that: a. fish passage is maintained at all times during and after construction; b. any structure is designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines (NZFPG) (NIWA and DOC, 2018). A design not in accordance with the NZFPG shall require certification from the Manager;	The Consent Holder shall undertake fish rescue in accordance with the Fish Management Plan (FMP) prepared by Bluegreen Ecology dated 24 October 2025. All fish rescue shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person with the required permits, such as an ecologist. The consent holder shall ensure that: a. fish passage is maintained at all times during and after construction; b. any structure is designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines (NZFPG) (NIWA and DOC, 2018). A design not in accordance with the NZFPG shall require certification from the Manager;
58.	All instream works relating to Condition 57 shall be undertaken in the dry, utilising the temporary diversion in accordance with Condition 57, all fish rescue data, including the number, length, and species of each captured fish, is provided to the Manager and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira within 5 working days of completion of dewatering works; and no instream works shall be carried out in any part of the waterbody (bed, banks and flowing water) during the spawning period of native fish present in the catchment (May-June).	No changes proposed
59.	The consent holder shall prepare, in consultation with the contractor undertaking the	The consent holder shall prepare, in consultation with the contractor undertaking the

	works, a Streamworks Construction Management Plan (SCMP). The SCMP shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council for approval at least 20 working days prior to works commencing within a stream. The SCMP shall include but not be limited to: a. A detailed description of all stream works to be undertaken (installation of culvert crossing, installation of subsoil pipes, installation of any erosion protection structures) including a timetable for the works; b. Details of the proposed design of all pipes and erosion protection structures including calculations used to determine sizing/design requirements c. A detailed methodology for all stream works to be undertaken; d. Details of how the structures will maintain fish passage and prevent erosion and scour; e. Measures to prevent adverse effects on fish and fish passage during the works, including during dewatering and stream diversions; f. A detailed temporary diversion methodology to be used in waterways with an active flow. g. Details of all erosion and sediment controls to minimise increased sedimentation in the tributaries and wetland and meet the conditions of this consent.	works, a Streamworks Construction Management Plan (SCMP). The SCMP shall be submitted to the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council for approval at least 20 working days prior to works commencing within a stream. The SCMP shall include but not be limited to: a. A detailed description of all stream works to be undertaken (installation of culvert crossing, installation of subsoil pipes, installation of any erosion protection structures) including a timetable for the works; b. Details of the proposed design of all pipes and erosion protection structures including calculations used to determine sizing/design requirements c. A detailed methodology for all stream works to be undertaken; d. Details of how the structures will maintain fish passage and prevent erosion and scour; e. Measures to prevent adverse effects on fish and fish passage during the works, including during dewatering and stream diversions; f. A detailed temporary diversion methodology to be used in waterways with an active flow. g. Details of all erosion and sediment controls to minimise increased sedimentation in the tributaries and wetland and meet the conditions of this consent.
60.	<u>Temporary diversions within a stream channel</u> The consent holder shall ensure the temporary water diversion method is in place prior to the commencement of any instream works	No changes proposed.

	(excavation and construction). The temporary diversion shall: a. be implemented, managed and maintained in accordance with the Earthworks and Construction Management Plan and the Stream Works Construction Management Plan; b. separate all construction activities from flowing water; c. remain in place for the full duration of the works; and d. not be removed and the stream flow reinstated until the works have been completed	
62	Within 20 working days following completion of the installation of the new culvert structures, the consent holder must submit to the Manager and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira the information required by regulations 62, 63 (culverts), 66 (dams) of the National Environmental Standard for Freshwater (2020), specifying the time and date of collection. Culvert details must be uploaded into the NIWA fish passage Assessment Tool and providing the Manager with the response number once the upload is complete.	No changes proposed.

Additional conditions recommended by DOC:

1. The Approval Holder must design, construct, operate, monitor, and maintain all instream structures and associated works to provide for effective fish passage, in accordance with the good practice design standards set out in the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines.
2. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Authority Holder must provide to the Director-General of Conservation for certification, a Fish Passage Plan demonstrating how fish passage will be maintained or provided at all culverts, wetland connections, and other structures that may affect the movement of indigenous fish, including during low-flow conditions, and how aquatic habitat connectivity will be retained to the greatest extent practicable.
3. The Approval Holder must include in the Fish Passage Plan procedures for ongoing monitoring of all installed culverts to assess whether fish passage is being maintained for the target freshwater fish species and life stages. Monitoring must be carried out after installation, after significant fresh or flood

events, and at regular intervals for the operational life of the culverts. If monitoring shows that fish passage is not being maintained, the Approval Holder must investigate the cause and implement remedial actions as soon as practicable.

4. The Fish Passage Plan must also include biosecurity controls to prevent the spread of freshwater pest species. These controls must require all staff and contractors carrying out instream works, fish salvage, monitoring, or maintenance to follow the Ministry for Primary Industries' Check Clean Dry method, including gold clam-specific cleaning and drying requirements. The controls must apply to all equipment, machinery, footwear, nets, boats, pumps, hoses, and other gear that may come into contact with freshwater.