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ecoLogical Solutions

Environmental Consultants



September 2026

SL1 Industrial North Development Lizard Management Plan

Prepared for:
Industre Property and SouthPark Agri



water



fauna



flora



land

Quality Assurance

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Ecological Solutions Limited has prepared the following Lizard Management Plan (LMP) in accordance with the SL1 Industrial North Development Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) prepared by Ecological Solutions (Ecological Solutions 2026). The EclA and associated suite of ecological management plans have been prepared as part of a Fast-track Approvals Act (FTAA) substantive application for the SL1 Industrial North Development. The SL1 Industrial North Development comprises c. 60 ha of industrial development located between Higgins Road and the Hamilton Railway line, Hamilton (the 'Industrial North Site') (Figure 1). The SL1 Industrial North Development will involve the development of gross developable industrial land, together with associated infrastructure and services, including roading and associated stormwater ponds.

The SL1 Industrial North Site is exclusively within Waipa District and is contiguous with Hamilton City Council's southwestern boundary.

This Lizard Management Plan (LMP) sets out the framework for managing the adverse effects of the SL1 Industrial North development on indigenous lizards within the project area, located on the western edge of Hamilton City as shown in Figure 1. The Industrial North development will involve the development of industrial lots and associated infrastructure pertaining to stormwater management and roading.

The Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) prepared by Ecological Solutions (2026a) indicates that copper skink (*Oligosoma aeneum*) listed as 'At Risk – Declining' (Hitchmough et al. 2026) are known to occur within the area and habitat on the site is consistent with habitats used by copper skink more broadly in the Waikato rural region. Parts of the site potentially provide habitat for ornate skink (*Oligosoma ornatum*); however, it is unlikely ornate skink are present. There is no habitat on the site that could support native geckos.

Bulk earthworks and the removal of vegetation may adversely affect indigenous skinks via direct injury/death, and habitat loss. Indigenous lizards are absolutely protected under the Wildlife Act 1953. This LMP outlines that pre-clearance survey, salvage capture and relocation, and post-clearance management measures be in place to address any indigenous lizards that may be present.

The management framework follows the Department of Conservation's key principles for lizard salvage and transfer in New Zealand (DOC 2019). Specific Wildlife Approval requirements under Section 42(4)(h) of the FTAA and how the substantive application complies with these requirements are outlined in the SL1 Industrial North Wildlife Act Approval FTAA information requirements memo (Ecological Solutions 2026b) in Appendix A.

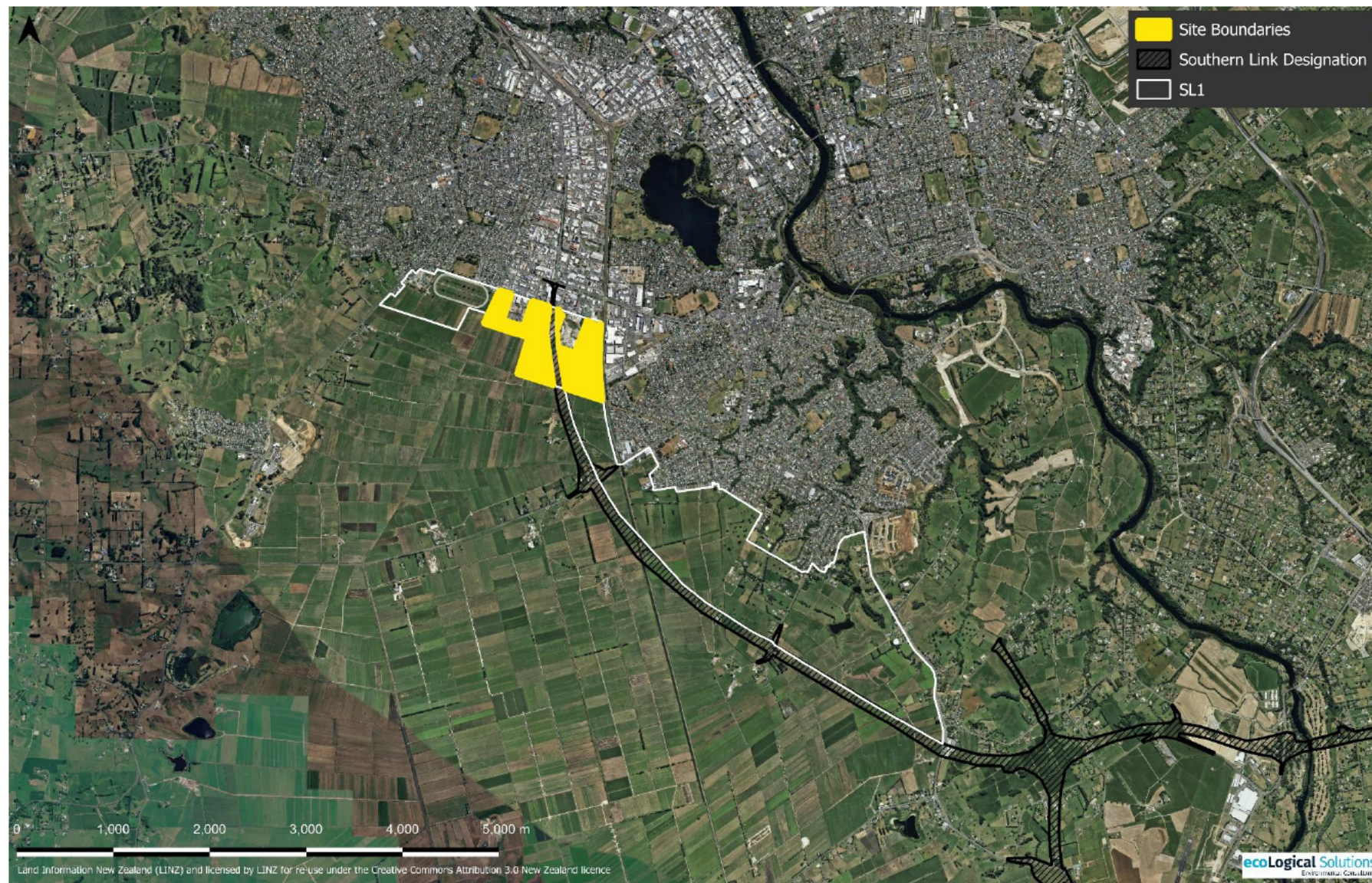


Figure 1: Location of proposed SL1 Industrial North development within greater SL1 area.

1.2 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this LMP is to ensure adverse effects on native lizards at the site are minimised during vegetation clearance and earthworks.

This LMP outlines the timing and methods to achieve:

- The pre-clearance capture of native lizards within the development footprint from identified lizard habitat areas to be affected by vegetation clearance and their relocation to the release site.
- Enhance/augment lizard habitat within the release site through the construction of one artificial refuge (e.g., eco-stack/ piles of logs/branches/stones) for every 1 lizard captured and released. Five artificial refuge(s) to be constructed in advance of lizard salvage, with any additional refuge required to be established concurrently with lizard release.

1.3 Permits

This LMP is to be submitted to support an application for a Wildlife Approval under Section 42(4)(h) of the FTAA. Any capture, relocation or incidental killing of native lizards will be carried out in accordance with a valid Wildlife Approval.

2.0 Lizard Habitat

2.1 Site Description

Historic and existing land use on site is mainly agricultural, characterised by pasture grass and active grazing management, and light industrial including an old cleanfill area characterised by rank weedy areas and piles of organic and inorganic debris. There are large areas of rank pasture where stock has been excluded which provide potential copper skink habitat within the site and it is considered possible that ornate skink could be present in low numbers in and around the cleanfill.

Approximately 60% of the Site is characterised by intensively farmed paddocks which are unlikely to be utilised by native ground dwelling lizards. There is no arboreal gecko habitat within the Site itself. No 'Threatened' or 'Data Deficient' species are anticipated to be on site.

Typical habitat that may be utilised by skinks at the site is summarised in Table 2 and presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3. A map of the spatial distribution of potential skink habitat across the site is presented in Figure 4.

Table 1 Coverage of potential skink habitat area on-site.

Habitat Type	Quality of habitat for native skinks on-site	Area (m ²) of lizard habitat proposed to be cleared	Likelihood of presence
Rank grass/weeds	Low	143,895	Low
Organic/Inorganic Debris (Clean Fill)	Moderate	81,384	High

Inorganic Debris	Low	221	Low
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Figure 2: Dense weedy areas around perimeter of current industrial areas.



Figure 3: Dense weed cover atop the cleanfill site.



Figure 4: Loose rock track atop the cleanfill site, with dense pampas



Figure 5: Rank grass weeds along hedgerow at bottom of cleanfill

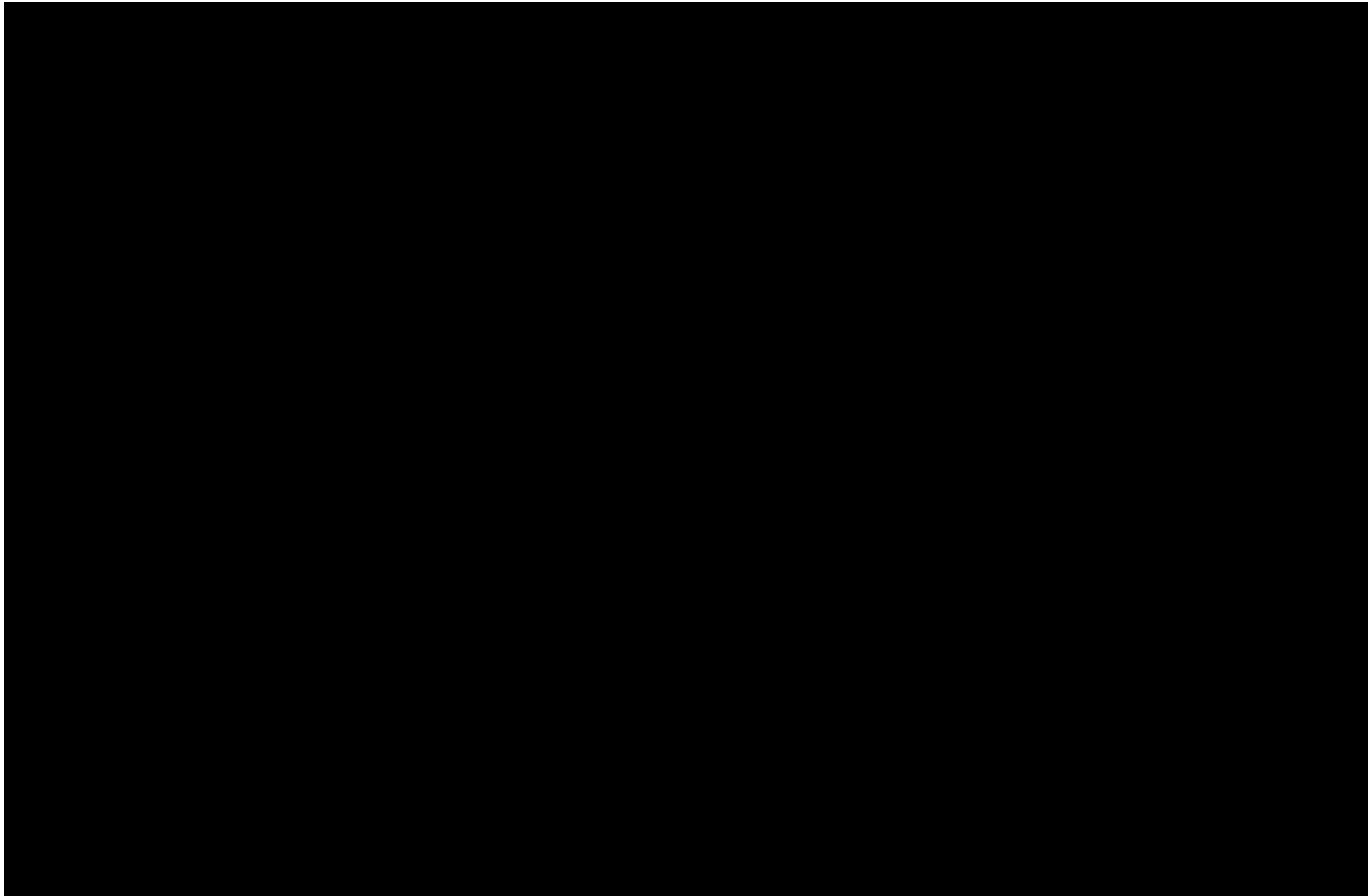


Figure 6: Skink habitat distribution across the Site.

2.2 Lizard Survey

Manual habitat searches and incidental observations yielded sightings of skinks in three locations (Figure 6). In particular, large numbers of skinks, which were likely all plague skink (*Lampropholis delicata*), were spotted atop the cleanfill. Plague skinks are likely present at high densities in these and similar habitats across the site.

Due to the land use, active grazing management and expected presence of a large and diverse introduced mammalian predator population, copper skinks are anticipated to be present at a low density across the site, and ornate skinks are also potentially present, though this is not likely. It is expected that less than 20 of each of these species will be affected, which is expected to account for less than 0.1% of their respective local populations.

3.0 Managing Effects on Lizards

3.1 Introduction

The approach to lizard management will follow the key principles for lizard salvage and transfer in New Zealand (DOC 2019).

Complete avoidance of actual or potential adverse effects on indigenous lizards and their habitats cannot be achieved due to the proposed extent of the project design and the practical difficulty of searching for and capturing lizards at low densities. Therefore, managing adverse effects will involve the implementation of a lizard capture and relocation (salvage) campaign in accordance with a Wildlife Approval, combined with release site habitat enhancement and augmentation as a means of providing additional resources for released and resident indigenous lizards.

The lizard salvage methods described in this report are reflective of best practice and are designed to capture ground dwelling lizards.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Site demarcation

Prior to undertaking any lizard salvage activities, the extent of the vegetation clearance and earthworks will be clearly marked (e.g., flagging tape, tree dazzle or pegs) to ensure the project herpetologist clearly understands the full extent of the area of impact. Lizard salvage will be required where vegetation clearance is to be undertaken within identified lizard habitat (Figure 6).

3.2.2 Lizard salvage

A DOC authorised herpetologist and suitably qualified assistant ecologist(s) will undertake targeted search and salvage campaigns prior to and during vegetation clearance. Vegetation clearance within lizard habitat areas, and therefore lizard search and salvage campaigns, are to be undertaken between October and April inclusive. The search and salvage campaigns will be undertaken in two phases.

- **Phase 1:** Pre-vegetation clearance systematic manual habitat searches, use of artificial cover objects and a live capture and relocation programme.
- **Phase 2:** Within Phase 1 areas where native lizards are detected, or the

herpetologist on site believes it possible there could be native lizards, machine assisted destructive search (vegetation clearance supervision).

The specific salvage methods for each of the Phases are detailed below.

Phase 1: Pre-vegetation clearance systematic searches and live trapping programme

Systematic Searches

Diurnal (day) searches will be undertaken.

- Day time systematic manual habitat searches will be undertaken within lizard habitat areas to be cleared on days when temperatures are expected to be between 12–20°C, and there is no rain. Manual searches will include lifting debris (e.g., logs, rocks, and organic and inorganic material), searching through vegetation foliage, scrub/rank grass and rock piles by hand or with the assistance of rakes (Hare 2012).

Live Trapping

The following trap types will be used prior to vegetation removal:

- Artificial Cover Objectives (ACO) or Retreats (Lettink 2012).

ACOs are an effective means of salvaging skinks. ACOs comprise 475 mm x 500 mm sheets of corrugated Onduline™ (a bitumen saturated material) laid in double or triple stacks with a 5–10 mm gap between the sheets and between the sheet and the ground. ACOs will be installed in areas of potential habitat to be cleared and where lizard encounters are considered possible, including where vegetation is dense and supports good ground cover for skinks.

Proposed locations for ACOs are shown in Figure 7.

- ACOs will be installed at least six weeks to allow colonisation by lizards after which time they will be checked over a minimum 4-day trapping period before vegetation clearance and earthworks commences.
- All native lizards will be released at the designated release site (set out in Section 4.0) immediately upon capture.

Phase 2: Vegetation clearance supervision and machine-assisted searches

Vegetation clearance supervision and machine assisted searching is a contingency measure, recognising that not every lizard may be captured during Phase 1. This will be undertaken in areas where lizards were detected in Phase 1, or the supervising herpetologist believes native lizards may be caught due to suitable habitat that could not be fully searched or suitably trapped.

- Destructive searches will involve searching through potential habitat during vegetation removal, and with the assistance of an excavator fitted with a toothed bucket or rake.
- Searches will cover all habitat where native lizards have been detected during Phase 1 works, within the vegetation clearance area and continue until the supervising ecologist is satisfied that the potential habitats are sufficiently removed or degraded that lizards are unlikely to be present.

Coordination and communication between the supervising ecologist and vegetation clearance contractors will be important to ensure injury to lizards, and the supervising ecologist, is avoided.

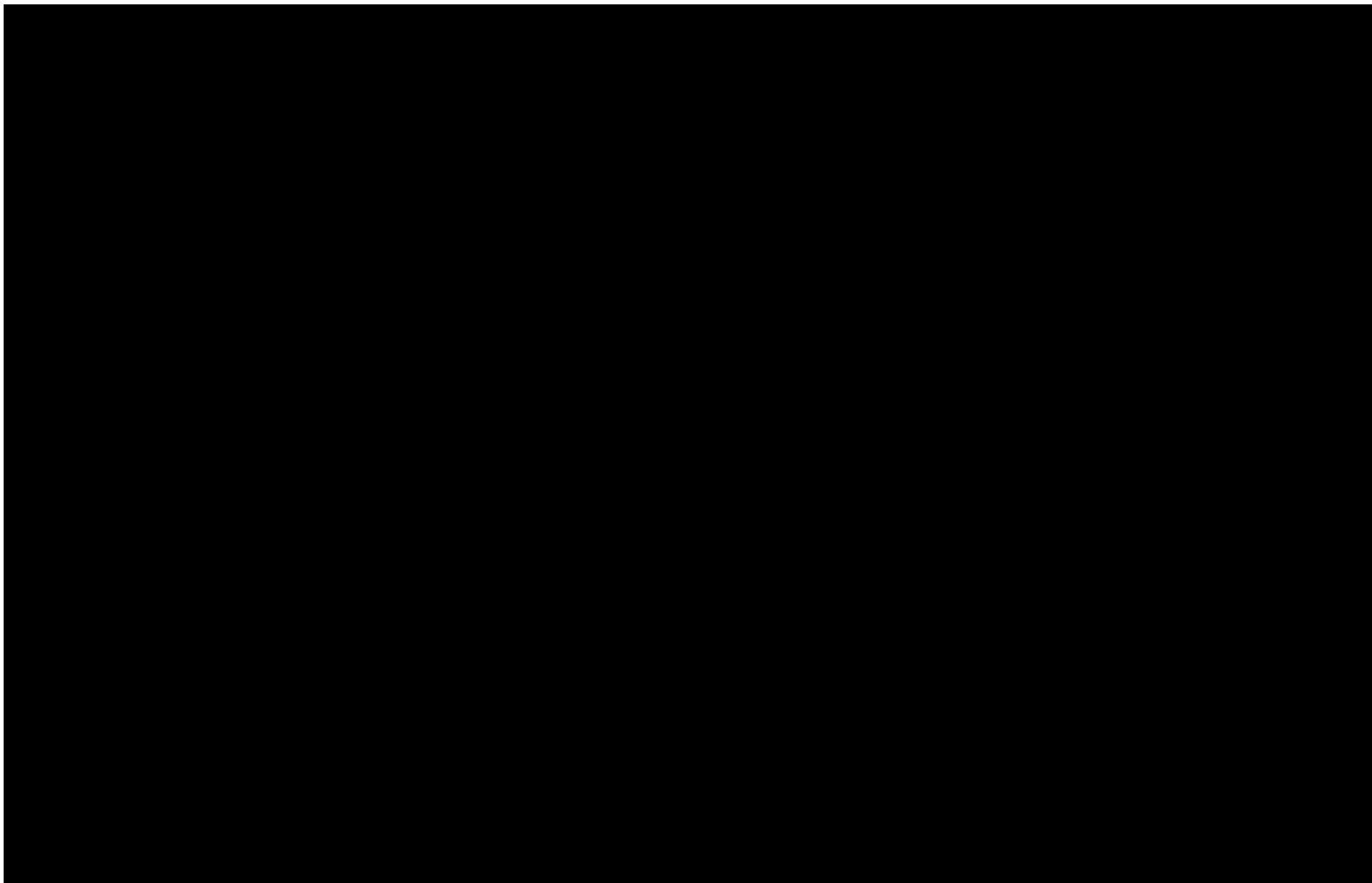


Figure 7: Proposed locations for ACOs.

3.2.3 Lizard handling and temporary containment

All lizards will be placed in a temporary containment box, which will be filled with local vegetation matter and leaf litter and misted with water. Lizards will only be held temporarily for the period of the active searches or retreat inspections, or in all cases less than two hours, after which the lizards will be transported to and released at the approved relocation site set out in Section 4.0 below.

It is not anticipated that any lizard taxa with threat classifications higher than 'At Risk' will be encountered within the site. However, if this were to occur, the individual(s) will be captured and held temporarily in a containment box, and work will cease in a 20 m exclusion radius around the relevant capture location while DOC (Waikato Office) is notified, and further advice and instruction is given to the herpetologist.

3.2.4 Morphometrics

When a native lizard has been captured, the following morphometric and geospatial information will be recorded:

- Species of native lizard;
- Sex;
- Time and date of capture;
- Age class (adult, sub-adult, juvenile);
- Net weight (minus holding container);
- Length – snout-vent, regenerating tail and original tail;
- Reproductive status;
- Photograph taken of animal (dorsal and ventral view to record colour and scale patterns) and habitat; and
- GPS coordinates of capture site and physical mark on high-definition aerial map of location.

In addition, the total time spent searching and number of personnel involved will be recorded to obtain an estimate of captures per unit search effort across days, habitats, and species.

3.2.5 Unintentional lizard injury or death

Injured lizards will be kept in an appropriate portable enclosure (i.e., a clean, well-ventilated plastic container) under the direction of the project herpetologist to ensure the animal is handled appropriately until the lizard(s) can be assessed and treated.

The following steps will be implemented if any injured or dead lizards are found during the salvage campaign:

- The project herpetologist will notify DOC (0800 DOC HOT (0800 362 468) at the earliest opportunity within 24 hours after any injured or dead lizard is found;
- Injured lizards found during salvage will be assessed by the Authorised Personnel named on the Authority, and a decision made to either euthanise the individual on site, or for the injured lizard to be taken to the Hamilton Zoo Native Wildlife Rehabilitation team (07 838 6720 - 183 Brymer Road, Hamilton) as soon as possible for assessment and treatment.

- Any 'Threatened', 'At Risk' lizard species death shall be sent to Massey University Wildlife Post-mortem Service for necropsy, or alternatively – subject to mana whenua approval – will be buried on the site or at a site nominated by mana whenua in keeping with tikanga.
- Appropriate measures will be undertaken to minimise any further lizard deaths.

3.2.6 Lizard salvage timeframe

The duration of the pre-clearance manual habitat searches will be undertaken over a period of four days of suitable weather (i.e., temperatures between 12–20°C). However, the following contingency plan is proposed to ensure that all reasonable effort is made to salvage every lizard. If:

- No lizards have been caught over the 4-day search period or the herpetologist has determined that the habitat is no longer suitable to support lizards, the salvage operation will cease, OR
- Lizards are still being caught on day four, searching will continue until no lizards are captured within a 24-hour period employing the same search effort.

3.2.7 Capture rates contingency

In the unlikely event that capture rates greatly exceed the expected number of native skinks (up to 20 individuals of copper skink and/or ornate skink) works will cease and DOC will be contacted to determine an appropriate course of action. Discussion will include whether the methods proposed are suitable for the number of lizards being captured, and if the secondary release site (outlined in Section 4.1 below) is necessary to accommodate the number of lizards.

4.0 Lizard Release

4.1 Release Site

The successful transfer, re-establishment, and sustainability of relocated lizards is dependent on the quality and suitability of the relocation site. A relocation site should offer equal or greater opportunity (i.e., shelter, food resources, access to mates) for survival and long-term health of lizards compared to the habitat of origin.

The primary release site is Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park, an approximately 60 ha area of native forest, with an abundance of ground cover in the form of low-lying vegetation, leaf cover and wood debris providing natural lizard refugia. The Natural Heritage Park is approximately 13 km from the Site (Figure 8) and is secured by the Reserves Act 1977.

Lizard habitat at Waiwhakareke is well developed (Figure 9), with several log/eco stacks previously constructed as part of habitat augmentation for other lizard release projects (Figure 10), and a predator proof fence is proposed to be erected around the perimeter of the park in the near future¹. A pest animal and plant control programme is currently ongoing within the park and is administered by Hamilton City Council. Discussions with Hamilton City Council are currently ongoing as to how best to contribute to lizard habitat within Waiwhakareke, but we propose the construction of one eco-stack for every lizard captured.

The proposed release site location is identified in Figure 8 and an example of the current

¹ <https://hamiltonzoo.co.nz/about/stories/predator-proof-fence-at-waiwhakareke-natural-heritage-park>

habitat is presented in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

The specific suitability factors assessed to evaluate the suitability of the proposed release site are outlined in Table 2 below.

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Figure 8: Release site relative to salvage site.



Figure 9: Natural lizard refuge at Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park.



Figure 10: Eco-stack constructed at Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park.

Table 2: Proposed release site suitability.

Suitability factor	Release site description
Suitability of existing habitat	Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park includes large areas of indigenous forest, with well-developed leaf litter with woody debris and several pre-constructed eco-stacks.
Long-term protection of the site	Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park is secured by the Reserves Act 1977 and the protection principles associated with the overlay classification.
Accessibility for release	There are several walking tracks and predator control trails, as well as vehicle accessways, providing easy access to much of the available habitat.
Size of the release site and its connectivity to other habitat	The release site is approximately 60 hectares of indigenous forest. It is expected that the habitat available is more than large enough to accommodate the relocated lizards (and any resident lizards).
Existing lizard populations	The existing population of lizards at the proposed release site is unknown; however, the abundance of available habitat and the low number of lizards expected to be captured provides confidence that the carrying capacity will be adequate.
Existing predator control or opportunities to enhance predator control	There is existing predator control at the release site as well as a proposed predator proof fence. In 2023, TrapNZ data showed catches of nearly 400 rats, over 20 possums, and nearly 20 hedgehogs. Predator control is intended to continue until a switch to an eradication scheme post-construction of the predator proof fence.

Based on the abundance of available skink habitat, existing/ongoing predator control, and security of the primary release site at Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park, the need for a secondary release site is unlikely. However, Te Miro Reserve has been designated as the secondary release site in case such a contingency is necessary.

4.2 Release Strategy

All lizards will be hard released (i.e., no staging pens) into appropriate indigenous forest habitat within the release site. It is expected that the abundance of available natural habitat and ongoing predator control will assist in achieving high survival and sustainability of relocated lizards at the release site. Lizards will be released in groups of no more than five, with gaps of at least 100 m between groups.

All relocated lizard species will be recorded and measured with basic morphometric features photographed where possible.

4.3 Department of Conservation Principles of Salvage

Table 3 details how the lizard management described in this plan addresses the Department of Conservation's Nine Principles of Lizard Salvage (Department of Conservation Lizard Technical Advisory Group, 2019).

Table 3: Department of Conservation Principles of Lizard Salvage.

Principle	Steps to address principle
Principle 1: Lizard species' values and site significance must be assessed at both the development and receiving sites	As part of the ecological assessment of the site, surveys to determine lizard populations at the impact site were undertaken (though no lizards were found). Suitability, carrying capacity, area, habitat improvements, and long-term management required at the release site were also considered.
Principle 2: Actual and potential development-related effects and their significance must be assessed	Effects have been assessed in the Ecological Impact Assessment undertaken by Ecological Solutions (2026a) and included with the Fast Track application associated with this proposed development. This included an assessment of the values, significance, and adverse effects of the development proposal.
Principle 3: Alternatives to moving lizards must be considered	Alternatives to moving are inappropriate in this instance, due to the potential for mortality if lizards are not moved. However, the release site has been selected so lizards can be moved into a nearby, protected suitable habitat.
Principle 4: Threatened lizard species require more careful consideration than less-threatened species	It is not anticipated that any 'Threatened' species will be found on this site. However, if any are found, DOC will be contacted immediately for advice on how to proceed.
Principle 5: Lizard salvage, transfer and release must use the best available methodology	Methods will be applied in accordance with the DOC handbook on salvage methods, as well as developing refinements to these for specific environments where pre-clearance salvage methods can be used to extract a greater number of lizards than the DOC methods assume. ACOs, manual search, machine assisted search (log rolling), and machine assisted clearance are proposed to be used. Lizards caught will be held in pre-prepared terraria with damp leaf litter, and are kept out of sun. Release will happen in shortest possible time.
Principle 6: Receiving sites and their carrying capacity must be suitable in the long term	The release site is protected in perpetuity under the Reserve Act 1977. Given the small number of lizards expected to be found, the release site's carrying capacity is expected to be suitable.
Principle 7: Monitoring is required to evaluate the salvage operation	Measures of success or failure with a relocation is inherently difficult, and this is particularly true with the expected number of lizards to be captured at this site. Monitoring of existing pest control being undertaken is ongoing. However, monitoring techniques for a small lizard population will involve a large amount of habitat destruction. If the population relocated is large enough for a reliable and non-destructive monitoring scheme, then a monitoring plan will

Principle 8: Reporting is required to communicate outcomes of salvage operations and encourage process improvements	be developed in that eventuality. Results of lizard salvage including the methods applied, number of lizards salvaged and where they were released and will be reported to the DOC by way of an Amphibian and Reptile Distribution Scheme (ARDS) card and in accordance with any specific Wildlife Approval conditions
Principle 9: Contingency actions are required when lizard salvage and transfer activities fail	Contingency actions are relevant only if monitoring can be undertaken.

5.0 Reporting and Closure

The project herpetologist will report the results of the lizard relocation work to consent holder(s) and Waikato Regional Council within 20-days of completion. Results of lizard salvage including the methods applied, number of lizards salvaged and where they were released and will be reported to the DOC by way of an Amphibian and Reptile Distribution Scheme (ARDS) card and in accordance with any specific Wildlife Approval conditions.

Results will include the following information:

- Date and time of capture.
- Capture method(s).
- Lizard species caught.
- Number caught (including any accidentally killed).
- Length range.
- Health/condition (i.e., visible disease or injury).
- Location of release.

The Project herpetologist will notify DOC at the earliest opportunity within 24 hours after any injured or dead lizard is found. All lizard capture data will be uploaded to the DOC Herpetofauna Database.

Lizard management may be considered closed after the completion of twenty-five years of predator control within the release site.

6.0 References

- Department of Conservation Lizard Technical Advisory Group (2019). Key principles for lizard salvage and transfer in New Zealand. Department of Conservation, Wellington.
- Ecological Solutions. 2026a. SL1 Industrial North Development: Ecological Impact Assessment. Prepared for Industre Property and SouthPark Agri. August 2026.
- Ecological Solutions 2026b. SL1 Industrial North Wildlife Act Approval FTAA information requirements. Memo prepared for Sam Le Heron (Barker and Associates), CC Industre Property and SouthPark Agri
- Hare, K. 2012. Herpetofauna: systematic searches. Version 1.0. Inventory and monitoring toolbox: herpetofauna. DOC DM-725787
- Hitchmough, R.A., Barr, B., Knox, C., Lettink, M., Monks, J.M., Patterson, G.B., Reardon, J.T., van Winkel, D., Rolfe, J., Michel, P. 2026. Conservation status of New Zealand reptiles, 2025. *New Zealand Threat Classification Series* 35. Department of Conservation, Wellington. 15 pp
- Lettink, M. 2012. Herpetofauna: artificial retreats. Version 1.0. Prepared for Department of Conservation.

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APPENDIX A

Wildlife Act Approval FTAA information requirement

Attention: Sam Le Heron (Barker and Associates)

CC: Industre Property and SouthPark Agri

Date: 19 August 2026

From: Chad Croft

RE: **SL1 Industrial North Wildlife Act Approval FTAA information requirements**

1. INTRODUCTION

The SL1 Industrial North Development Substantive application seeks a Wildlife Act approval for the management and incidental killing of native lizards. This memo outlines how the documents prepared for the proposed SL1 Industrial North Development fulfil the Wildlife Act approval requirements under Section 42(4)(h) of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).

Specifically, the substantive application documents referred to in Table 2 below contain the relevant information required by 'Checklist E – Wildlife approval', of the FTAA Substantive Application Form. with responses presented in Table 2 below. For each response in Table 2, the document and section number that fulfils the information required is provided in bold, and a short summary is also provided where appropriate.

Table 1: Documents referred to in Checklist E (Table 2) and supplied with this Wildlife Act approval application

Document	Acronym	Document Number
Ecological Impact Assessment (Ecological Solutions 2026a)	EclA	Appendix 3R
Lizard Management Plan (Ecological Solutions 2026b)	LMP	Appendix 3Sa
Cultural Values and Effects Assessment (Pouwhenua Consultancy Limited 2026)	CVEA	Appendix 1H

2. CHECKLIST E – WILDLIFE ACT APPROVAL APPLICATION

Table 2: Information required for Wildlife Act approval application

Schedule 7, Clause	Information required for an approval described in section 42(4)(h) (Wildlife Act approval), clause 2 of Schedule 7	Application reference and response
2(1)(a)	Specify the purpose of the proposed activity	EclA – Section 1.2 The proposal is to develop c. 60 ha of mixed light industrial and rural farmland for the establishment of gross developable industrial land, together with associated infrastructure and services, including roading and associated stormwater ponds.
2(1)(b)	Identify the actions the applicant wishes to carry out involving protected wildlife and where they will be carried out (whether on or off public conservation land) <i>Guidance note: Under clause 2(2) if the substantive application is to be lodged by more than 1 authorised person, the reference to the applicant in subclause (1)(b) is to the authorised person who is identified in the application as the proposed holder of the wildlife approval.</i>	EclA – Sections 1.2, 5.3, and 10.2.3 LMP – Sections 3.0 and 4.0 This Wildlife Approval application does not involve any public conservation land. Vegetation clearance and earthworks within the Industrial North Site (private land) will result in the removal of low – moderate quality native ground dwelling skink habitat. There is no gecko habitat on site. Unidentified skinks were seen during site visits, and a database search showed copper skink (<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>) to be present in similar habitat nearby. Parts of the site potentially provide habitat for ornate skink (<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>) as well. Prior to commencement of vegetation clearance native skinks will be salvaged from the Industrial North Site and relocated to Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park (reserve). Native skinks will be captured using a combination of systematic searches, artificial cover objects, and machine assisted searches. Habitat enhancement will be performed at the release site.
2(1)(c)	An assessment of the activity and its impacts against the purpose of the Wildlife Act	EclA Section 8.1.3 and 10.2.3 Section 8.1.3 summarises the native lizard and lizard habitat values. Section 10.2.3 summarises the effects assessment. Native lizards are absolutely protected under the Wildlife Act. This project proposes to remove vegetation that could be providing habitat to native lizards. Native lizards could therefore be killed or injured if lizards are not properly managed during vegetation removal. Other protected wildlife (e.g. birds) potentially using the same habitat will be avoided through site-specific controls.
2(1)(d)	List protected wildlife species known or predicted to be in the area and, where possible, the numbers of wildlife present and numbers likely to be impacted	EclA Section 5.3 LMP Section 2.0 Unidentified skinks were seen during manual habitat searches, and a database search showed copper skink (<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>) to be present in similar habitat nearby. Parts of the site could also

		potentially provide habitat for ornate skink (<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>). Less than 20 individuals of each species are expected to be impacted.
2(1)(e)	An outline of impacts on threatened, data deficient, and at risk wildlife species (as defined in the New Zealand Threat Classification System)	EclA Section 5.3 LMP Section 2.0 See above. No Threatened and or 'Data Deficient' species are suspected to be on site; however, both copper and ornate skink are 'At Risk' and are potentially present.
2(1)(f)	A statement of how the methods proposed to be used to conduct the actions involving protected wildlife will ensure that best practice standards are met	LMP Section 3.0 and 4.3 The approach to lizard management will follow the key principles for lizard salvage and transfer in New Zealand (DOC 2019).
2(1)(g)	A description of the methods to be used to safely, efficiently, and humanely catch, hold, or kill the animals and identify relevant animal ethics processes:	LMP Section 3.2 All lizard handling will be performed by suitably qualified and experienced ecologists/herpetologists. Methods of salvage are systematic manual searches, artificial cover objects, and machine assisted searches. Lizards will be held in appropriate temporary containment boxes, before being moved to the release site within two hours of capture. The LMP also details measures to be undertaken in case of accidental lizard injury or death, as well as discovery of unexpected 'Threatened' taxa.
2(1)(h)	A statement of the location or locations in which the activity will be carried out, including a map (and GPS coordinates if available)	EclA Section 1.1 LMP Section 1.1 Site maps are provided in the above sections of EclA and LMP. The SL1 Industrial North site is located at 5813032, 1798957 (NZTMM).
2(1)(i)	A statement of whether authorisation is sought to temporarily hold or relocate wildlife	LMP Sections 3.0 and 4.0 Authorisation is sought for salvage, relocation and incidental killing of native skinks.
2(1)(j)	A list of all actual and potential wildlife effects (adverse or positive) of the proposed activity, including effects on the target species, other indigenous species, and the ecosystems at the site	EclA Section 10.0, in particular 10.2.3 Ecological effects of the development at SL1 Industrial North are outlined in the EclA. This includes potential and actual effects on native skinks, with and without the proposed management measures. Potential impacts on native skinks without management are injury and death, as well as the loss of low-moderate quality habitat. Implementation of pre-clearance salvage and relocation and habitat enhancement at the release site will ensure the potential effects on lizards and lizard habitat are 'low'. Due to the cryptic nature of native skinks, incidental killing is a possibility.
2(1)(k)	Where adverse effects are identified, state what methods will be used to avoid and minimise those effects, and any offsetting or compensation proposed to address unmitigated	EclA Section 10.0, in particular 10.2.3 LMP Sections 2.0 and 3.0 The salvage and relocation programme proposed in the EclA and described in the LMP will be used to

	adverse effects (including steps taken before the project begins, such as surveying, salvaging, and relocating protected wildlife)	minimise effects on lizards. No offsetting or compensation measures are proposed, as residual effects are considered low.
2(1)(l)	A statement of whether the applicant or any company director, trustee, partner, or anyone else involved with the application has been convicted of any offence under the Wildlife Act	None of the listed parties have been convicted of any offence under the Wildlife Act.
2(1)(m)	A statement of whether the applicant or any company director, trustee, partner, or anyone else involved with the application has any current criminal charges under the Wildlife Act pending before a court	None of the listed parties has any current criminal charges under the Wildlife Act pending before a court.
2(1)(n)	Provision of proof and details of all consultation, including with hapū or iwi, on the application specific to wildlife impacts	CVEA – Section 6.4.4 The CVEA summarises inputs from the Southern Links 1 Tangata Whenua Working Group (SL1 TWWG). Specifically, for native lizards (mokomoko), the SL1 TWWG highlights the importance of these species as taonga and recognises the precautionary approach taken in the LMP to the management of these species.
2(1)(o)	Provision of any additional written expert views, advice, or opinions the applicant has obtained concerning their proposal	None.

3. REFERENCES

Department of Conservation Lizard Technical Advisory Group (2019). Key principles for lizard salvage and transfer in New Zealand. Department of Conservation, Wellington.

Ecological Solutions. 2026a. SL1 Industrial North Development: Ecological Impact Assessment. Prepared for Industrie Property and SouthPark Agri. January 2026.

Ecological Solutions. 2026b. SL1 Industrial North Development: Lizard Management Plan. Prepared for Industrie Property and SouthPark Agri. January 2026.

Pouwhenua Consultancy Limited on behalf of the SL 1 Tangata Whenua Working Group. 2026. SL 1 - Stage 1 Cultural Values and Effects Assessment. Prepared for Southern Links 1 Consortium