



Table 2: Information required for Wildlife Approval application.

Clause, Schedule 7	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	<p>Document E1 EclA: Section 1.0</p> <p>The proposal is for an urban subdivision to provide approximately 1,200 residential allotments, 11 commercial lots, and 4 jointly-owned access lots.</p>
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)	<p>Document E1 EclA: Section 4.1 and 4.3</p> <p>Document E2 LMP: Section 2.4</p> <p>The proposed earthworks will result in the removal of 24.98 ha of lizard habitat across the site (Figure 3 of E2 LMP, Appendix 1 of this memorandum). Prior to the commencement of any works within lizard habitat, a comprehensive lizard capture and relocation programme will be implemented. Native skinks (<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>, along with other native lizard species that are potentially present) will be captured and relocated to areas of suitable habitat outside of the works footprint, within the site. Release sites will be subject to habitat enhancement, pest management and restoration planting.</p> <p>Lizard capture will be undertaken via pre-clearance trapping and systematic searches, followed by destructive searches during the vegetation removal phase, to ensure all opportunities to relocate native lizards are taken. Details of the methods are provided in E2 LMP Section 2.5.</p> <p>Captured lizards will be released into suitable habitat outside of the development footprint (Figure 4 of E2 LMP, Appendix 2 of this memorandum). Details of the actions to be taken to enhance release areas are provided in E2 LMP Section 2.6.</p> <p>The activities will all be undertaken on the applicant's existing landholdings (Waikanae North Development Ltd):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LOTS 1 2 DP 589363</li> <li>- LOTS 2-3 5 DP 587727</li> <li>- LOT 1 DP 21514</li> <li>- PT KUKUTAUAKI 1B1 BLK</li> <li>- NGARARA WEST A46A BLK</li> <li>- SECS 14 15 SO 505444</li> <li>- SEC 1 SO 545508</li> </ul> <p>This Wildlife Approval application does not involve any public conservation land.</p>
2(1)(c)	An assessment of the activity and its impacts against the purpose of the Wildlife Act	<p>Document E1 EclA: Section 4.2, with assessment of effects on lizards discussed in Section 4.5.4 (lizard habitat).</p> <p>Document E3 ERMP: Section 2.2, provides a summary of the E1 EclA effects assessment.</p> <p>The Wildlife Act protects animals classed as wildlife and controls how people interact with wildlife. This application is relevant to the Wildlife Act because it proposes the removal of vegetation that provides habitat for protected wildlife species, and these species may be killed or injured if the removal activities are not appropriately managed. These species are identified as northern grass skink <i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>, and native birds.</p>

		This approval is requested in relation to native lizards only, as any other adverse effect on native vegetation and birds 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.	<p>Document E1 EclA: Section 3.2.5</p> <p>Document E2 LMP: Section 2.3</p> <p>Confirmed present:</p> <p>During field surveys undertaken in 2025, 31 northern grass skink <i>Oligosoma polychroma</i> were caught across multiple trapping devices at multiple locations across the site. It is estimated that there may be up to 200 northern grass skink individuals within the areas proposed for disturbance for the development. No other species of native lizard were recorded during the surveys.</p> <p>Given the extensive survey effort across all possible areas of lizard habitat, we are certain that northern grass skink is the only native lizard species present. However, we have included nominal numbers for other species as part of this application despite the extremely low likelihood of them being present:</p> <p>Glossy brown skink <i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i> ca. 10 individuals</p> <p>Copper skink <i>Oligosoma aenum</i> ca. 20 individuals</p> <p>Raukawa gecko <i>Woodworthia maculata</i> ca. 20 individuals</p> <p>Ornate skink <i>Oligosoma ornatum</i> ca. 5 individuals</p> <p>An assessment of likelihood of presence on the site, based on the numbers and proximity of records, and the presence of suitable habitat for each species, is provided in E2 LMP Appendix 2, and Appendix 3 of this memorandum.</p>
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)	<p>Document E1 EclA: Sections 3.2 and 3.3 (threatened and at-risk wildlife species present on the site) and Section 4.2 (impacts on all ecological values, including threatened and at-risk species).</p> <p>No threatened, data deficient, or at-risk species of native lizard have been recorded as present on the site.</p>
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	<p>Document E2 LMP: Section 1.1, page 5.</p> <p>Best practice standards for managing New Zealand lizards are published in the Department of Conservation Lizard Technical Advisory Group document, <i>Guidelines for producing management plans for New Zealand lizards</i>.</p> <p>E2 LMP follows the preferred methodologies and standards advocated by the Department of Conservation.</p>
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:	<p>Document E2 LMP: Sections 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7.</p> <p>Detailed methods of capture and handling of lizards by suitably qualified and experienced ecologists/ herpetologists are contained within the Lizard Management Plan. Methods include pre-works systematic searches and trapping, and machine salvage at the point of vegetation clearance works. Release sites will be enhanced through habitat enhancement (planting and creation of log stacks) and pest animal control.</p> <p>E2 LMP details the timing of salvage operation (Section 2.5.1), the methods of salvage (Section 2.5.2), lizard handling and processing protocols (Section 2.5.3), and an accidental discovery protocol (Section 2.7). Details regarding locations, preparation and management of the release sites are provided in Section 2.6.</p>
2(1)(h)	A statement of the location or locations in which the activity will	Document E2 LMP: Section 2.4.

	be carried out, including a map (and GPS co-ordinates if available)	Lizard habitat to be removed includes areas of moderate- and low-quality habitat within the footprint of the development, as illustrated in Figure 3, page 8, and Appendix 1 of this memorandum, and described in Table 1, page 9 of the E2 LMP.
2(1)(i)	A statement of whether authorisation is sought to temporarily hold or relocate wildlife.	Document E2 LMP. Authorisation is sought to relocate wildlife (native lizards) into adjacent areas of enhanced habitat outside of the development footprint.
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	Document E1 EclA: Section 4.2 Section 4.2 of E1 EclA identifies the actual and potential adverse effects on the target species, and other indigenous species and ecosystems on the site: Section 4.3 Terrestrial ecosystems Section 4.4 Aquatic ecosystems Section 4.5 Fauna (including native lizards) The activity will result in the removal of 24.98 ha of lizard habitat with the potential adverse effect of direct mortality of lizards (northern grass skink) during clearance operations. Vegetation clearance and earthworks also have the potential adverse effect of direct mortality of native birds, loss of endangered naturally uncommon dune ecosystem vegetation, and loss of 2 At Risk- Declining <i>Kunzea amathicolai</i> trees. Earthworks and other construction activities will have potential adverse effects on wetlands and freshwater fish. The development will have a suite of positive effects, including wetland creation and enhancement, stream buffer planting, duneland planting, pest plant control, pest animal control (including controls on domestic and feral cats), and exclusion of stock from restoration areas, including the lizard release areas. A summary of the potential and actual adverse effects on all ecological values is in E1 EclA, Table 13, and Table 14.
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 adverse effects (including steps taken before the project begins, such as surveying, salvaging, and relocation protected wildlife)	Document E1 EclA: Section 4.6 and Section 4.7 Document E3 ERMP The E1 EclA, Section 4.2 details the actual and potential effects of the development and summaries of effects and proposed mitigation are provided in Table 15 and Table 21. Adverse effects on native lizards as a result of vegetation removal will be avoided through the implementation of a salvage operation prior to the commencement of works, as prescribed in the E2 LMP. After mitigation is applied, the level of effect on lizards will be very low, therefore there will be no residual adverse effects and offsetting or compensation will be not be required. Adverse effects on native birds as a result of vegetation removal will be avoided through avoiding clearance during the bird breeding season, or by creating exclusion zones around nests following survey by a suitably qualified ecologist. Adverse effects on wetland, stream, and duneland ecosystems will be either avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, mitigated through extensive planting, pest plant control, and pest animal control as detailed in the E3 ERMP, Section 3.0 (stream modification), Section 4.0 (wetland creation and

		enhancement), Section 5.0 (revegetation), and Section 6.0 (exotic animal management). Residual adverse effects on wetland extent and value have been identified, as detailed in E1 EclA, Section 4.4. These residual effects will be offset through wetland creation and enhancement, as detailed in E1 EclA, Section 4.7.
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	Neither the applicant, nor any directors of the applicant company, have been convicted of an 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	Neither the applicant, nor any directors of the applicant company, have any 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	The applicant has consulted with iwi in preparing this application, as detailed in the substantive application document. Iwi were provided with the drafts of Document E1 EclA and Document E2 LMP as part of that consultation.
2(1)(o)	Provision of any additional written expert views, advice, or opinions the applicant has obtained concerning their proposal	None.

Yours sincerely,



Emily Roper

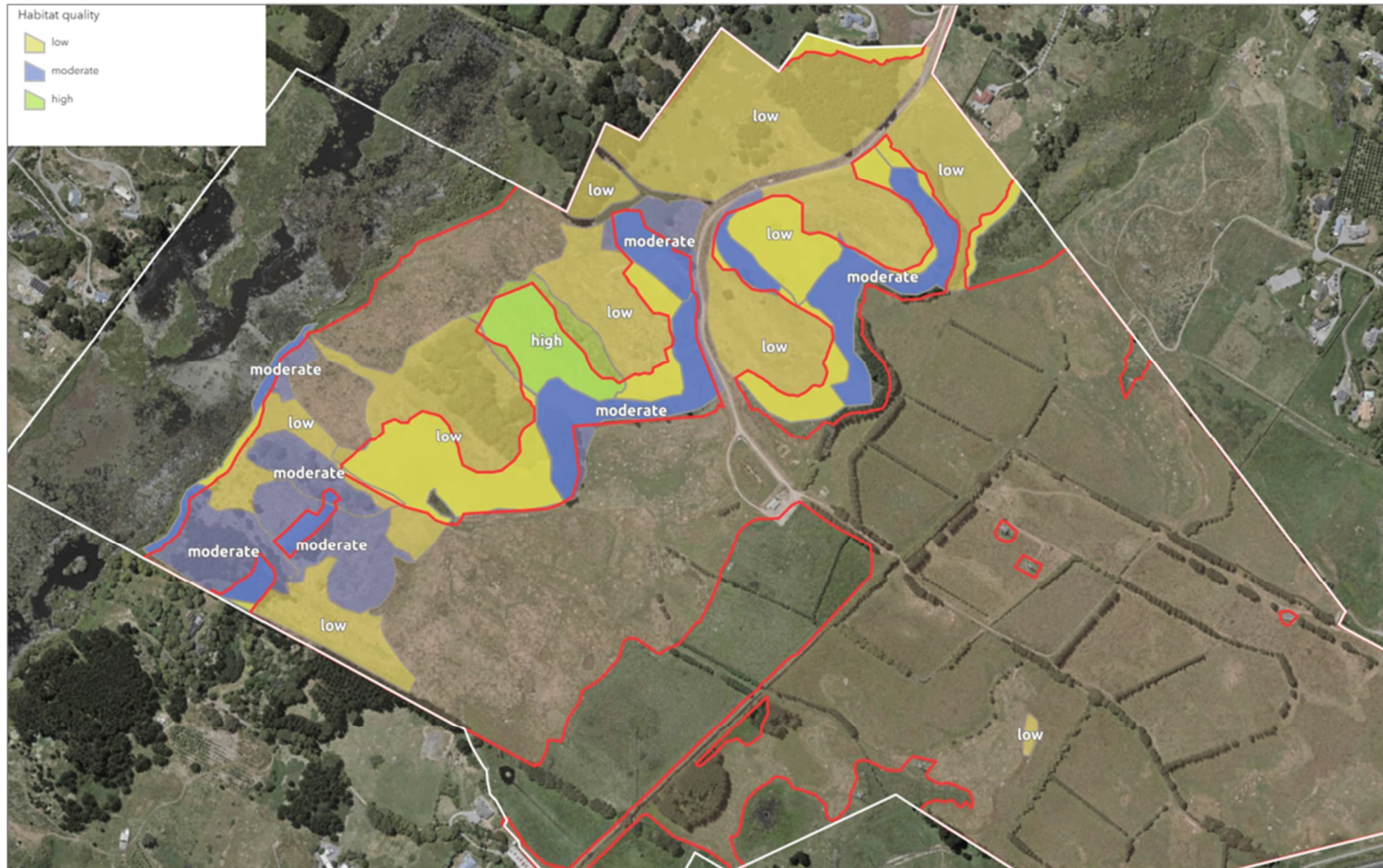
Senior Ecologist<sup>1</sup>

RMA Ecology Ltd

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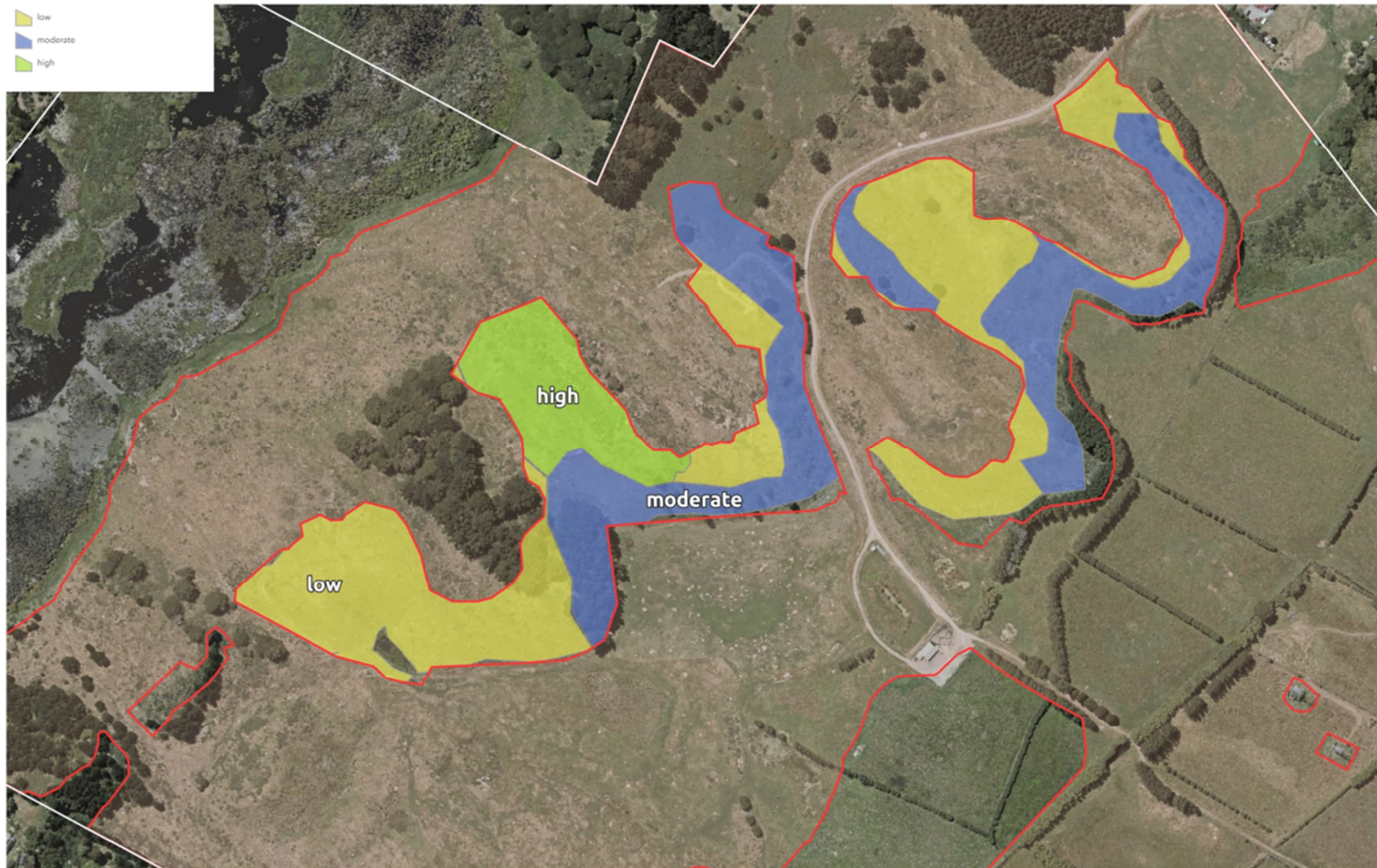
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Appendix 1: Location of suitable lizard habitat across the site and the development footprint (red line and light red shading). The areas of lizard habitat are graded low-moderate-high quality.



**Figure 3.** Suitable lizard habitat across site, classified as low (yellow), moderate (blue) and high (green) quality. Earthworks extent at site (red shade and outline).

Appendix 2: Lizard release site areas (low-moderate-high quality habitat) outside of the development footprint (red line and light red shading).



**Figure 4.** Release site areas, composed of suitable lizard habitat remaining after earthworks, classified as low (yellow), moderate (blue) and high (green) quality.

### Appendix 3: Desktop lizard survey results

Species	Common name	Conservation status	Preferred habitat	Presence likelihood
<i>Naultinus punctatus</i>	Barking gecko	At Risk - Declining	Being an arboreal species, barking geckos are closely associated with forested habitats, and thus inhabit a wide variety of forest types in the south-eastern North Island, including swamps, scrubland, sub-alpine scrub, and mature forest. They appear to favour scrubby or regenerating habitats.	Very low
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "southern North Island"	Ngahere gecko	At Risk - Declining	Being an arboreal species ngahere geckos are closely associated with a range of forested habitats, including swamps, scrubland, and mature forests (beech, podocarp, and broadleaf).	Very low
<i>Woodworthia maculata</i>	Raukawa gecko	Not Threatened	Often associated with rocky habitats throughout the country, however, they can actually be found in a vast array of habitats, from sandy or rocky coastlines right through to inland beech and broadleaf forests.	Low
<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>	Northern grass skink	Not Threatened	Occupies a wide range of habitat types preferring open areas including coastal vegetation, rock piles, grassland, flaxland, shrubland, scree, forest margins tussock and modified urban or suburban habitats. Often takes refuge in dense vegetation or under rocks and logs when not active.	High
<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>	Copper skink	At Risk - Declining	Inhabit areas with good ground cover in open and shaded areas of forests. In coastal areas, copper skinks can be found close to the high tide line. Copper skinks are also found in urban areas, most commonly found in thick-rank grass, compost heaps, or under rocks, logs and other debris	Low
<i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>	Glossy brown skink	At Risk - Declining	Occur in a wide range of habitats including coastal areas near the high tide mark, in coastal pebble banks, grassland, wetland, dense scrubland, mature forest with dappled sunlight, and will also live in suburban gardens with sufficient ground cover. Glossy brown skinks show a preference for somewhat damper microhabitats	Moderate
<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>	Ornate skink	At Risk - Declining	Inhabit forested areas, shrubland and heavily vegetated coastlines; they are often found amongst leaf litter, in dense low foliage, thick rank grass and under rocks or logs, and are known to occupy small burrows	Low