



WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

Boffa Miskell



Part
B

Appendix B12.8.3

Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan

Hunua Quarry Development

Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan
Prepared for Winstone Aggregates

24 March 2026





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Cover photograph: View from Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a north-westerly direction, © BML, 2025.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Winstone Aggregates (a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited) proposes to expand and deepen the existing Symonds Hill Pit within the Hunua Quarry to secure additional high-quality greywacke resource and extend the operational life of the quarry out to approximately 50 years. Initial investigations have identified that there is considerable resource available at the quarry: based on current rates of demand and constraints at the site, it is more than 80 years. This project is integral to the Auckland region meeting its ongoing demand for construction materials, as the Auckland region continues to grow and replace/revitalise its infrastructure.

Hunua Quarry has operated for about 100 years and is recognised as one of Auckland's three most strategically important sources of aggregate. It is located approximately 5 km east of Papakura and 35 km southeast of Auckland's CBD. The site lies within the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone (SPQZ) under the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) and encompasses a well-established quarrying and processing complex (Figure 1).

The quarry produces a range of aggregate grades used in the manufacture of concrete, asphalt, and roading materials, and supports regional infrastructure projects of national importance. The proposed Hunua Quarry Development will provide for operational re-configuration of key elements of the quarry (diverting a stream tributary, new haul road and alignment of existing consents) to unlock the maximum potential of an expanded Symonds Pit enabling sustainable extraction of the resource and the continuation of quarrying within Winstone's existing freehold land for 80 years, while also seeking to improve water management, stream health, and environmental performance.

1.2 Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan

This 'Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan' (AFSRP) for the proposed Hunua Quarry Development, follows on from the Assessment of Ecological Effects (AEE) report, which describes freshwater values and effects management for the Project. This AFSRP will detail the processes for native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) salvage that are required in several watercourses within the Hunua Quarry operation site. Successful relocations reduce the potential impacts on native fauna and will allow streamworks to commence.

The freshwater fish onsite are protected by the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983, which prohibits intentionally killing or destroying indigenous fish.

The locations for the aquatic fauna salvage are expected to be challenging, both at the salvage sites, and in transferring the fauna to the relocation sites. Accordingly a specific Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan (EFSRP) will be prepared for each location closer to the time of operations, and each EFSRP will provide more detail on how these challenges will be provided for.

1.3 Locations

Fish and kōura salvage is required in the following stream reaches (Figure 1):

- Mangapū Stream tributary
- Mangapū Stream trib3
- Mangapū Stream trib4

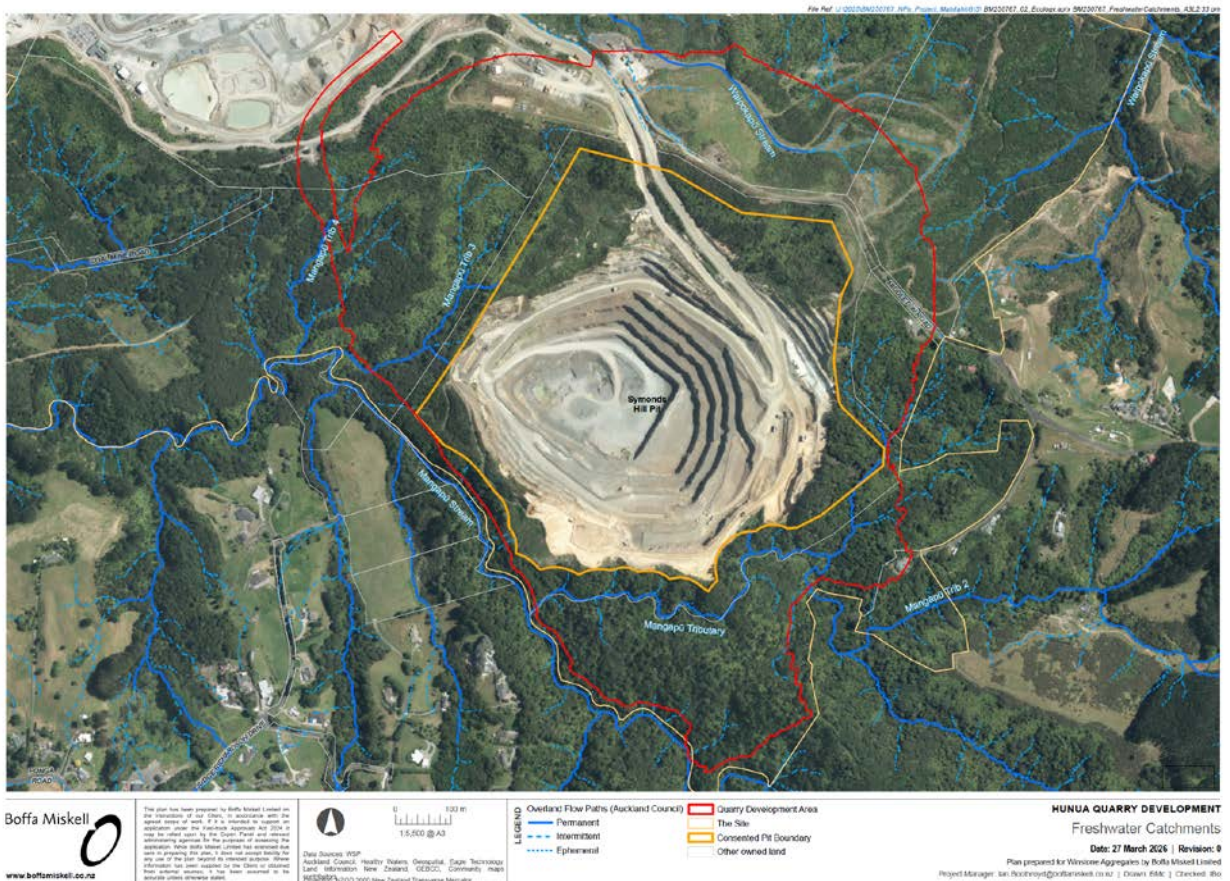


Figure 1. Fish salvage and relocation reaches, Mangapū Stream, Hunua Quarry.

2.0 Fish Communities

2.1 Overview

Assessments of fish communities were undertaken across all watercourses proposed to be removed for the Hunua Quarry Development to ascertain what species were present. Surveys were undertaken using a backpack mounted Electric Fishing Machine (NIWA kainga EFM300) operated by suitably qualified freshwater ecologists, and the collection of environmental DNA. A summary of the fish communities at each location are provided in the following section and detailed in the ecological assessment (Boffa Miskell 2026).

The fish species detected and their threat status of the fish observed are shown in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Threat status of species observed in waterways across the Hunua Quarry site (2017 – 2025). Threat status from DOC 2025.

Common Name	Species	Threat Status
Longfin eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	At – Risk - Declining
Shortfin eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	Not Threatened
Banded kokopu	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>	Not Threatened
Common Bully	<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>	Not Threatened

3.0 Pre-Streamworks

3.1 Streamwork requirements

The Hunua Quarry Development requires the removal of some 1727 m of stream within the Project area (but with 570 m realigned). These will be staged as the Project progresses and the staging will be undertaken across many years.

As the project progresses and stream removal is required, then a pre-streamworks site visit must be undertaken by the Project Freshwater Ecologist and members of the Project Team to discuss and confirm the proposed streamworks (i.e., stream realignment, culvert locations). This site visit should discuss and confirm, but not be limited to, the following:

- The upper and lower extent of the streamworks.
- The proposed timing of the streamworks and adverse weather options.
- The proposed method of streamworks.
- The proposed method of fish salvage, which should be consistent with this plan, and its implementation.
- The potential requirement for undertaking the fish salvage in stages if long reaches of stream are proposed to be reclaimed.
- The use of any diversion channels, both temporary or permanent.
- The proposed areas of relocation and any access arrangements.
- If the proposed reclamation stream contains soft sediment that may be suitable mussel habitat.
- A source of bracken fern *Pteridium esculentum* should also be confirmed.
- Monitoring methods.

The Project Freshwater Ecologist must also undertake a site visit to the proposed relocation sites, to ensure they are suitable. GPS locations must be recorded and a general habitat assessment undertaken.

The pre-streamworks site visit and associated Project Team meeting will inform the Relocation Event Fish Salvage Plan.

3.2 Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan

Prior to each streamworks event a specific Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan (REFSRP) should be prepared. The Hunua Quarry Development requires removal of stream reaches with similar fauna communities and habitat features. Not all methods proposed within this Plan may be applicable at the time of salvage and relocation. The exact timing and staging of streamworks is currently unknown and stream habitats may change over time. Similarly, innovation in aquatic fauna salvage methods may have arisen.

Each Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan will detail fish and kōura salvage and relocation methods for the individual relocation events. This Plan shall detail as a minimum the following:

- Proposed location(s), including GPS locations, and length of stream to be realigned or reclaimed.
- Proposed streamworks and the use of any diversions, temporary or permanent.
- Staging of any salvage.
- Site preparation methods.
- Fish and kōura salvage methods.
- Dewatering method.
- Details of relocation site(s), including general habitat, suitability for expected species, GPS locations and access.
- Storage and transport methods.
- Details of personnel implementing the plan and their associated experience and any permits required to undertake the work.
- Reporting requirements, including recording of the species and abundance of all fauna relocated or euthanised.

Relocation events within a Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan may include different stream reaches if the fish salvage and relocation operation is undertaken concurrently or consecutively. However, the attributes bulleted above must be detailed within the Plan for each individual streamworks reach.

Each Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan must be consistent with this Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan.

Each Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan must be approved and certified by Auckland Council prior to implementation.

4.0 Fish and Koura Salvage Methods

4.1 Overview

Prior to starting any instream works, or construction activities that may affect watercourses aquatic fauna salvage must be undertaken. To successfully salvage as many fish and kōura from watercourses as practicable, a combination of whakaweku¹ (Appendix 1), visual searches, netting, electric fishing, and channel dewatering are likely to be required. The best combination of methods for each stream reach will be determined prior to streamworks by the lead freshwater ecologist dependent on the habitat present at the time of salvage. However, each fish salvage operation should plan to include the following:

- Site preparation (including exclusion nets)
- Tau Kōura / Kōura Salvage (whakaweku and Gee minnows)
- Set-nets for fish (fyke and Gee minnow)
- Electric fishing for fish
- Stream dewatering

The detail of each stage is further outlined below.

The project freshwater ecologist must be given as much notice of upcoming streamworks as possible. The successful implementation of this Plan is weather dependent and resource heavy and requires as much lead in time as possible. The execution of the Plan should be as close as practicable to the proposed streamworks, preferably finishing within 48 hours of streamworks, to limit the possibility of fish species re-entering the watercourse. The Plan should not be implemented during a time of high, or predicted high rainfall and weather forecasts, and stream water levels should be monitored regularly.

The methods described below are considered approved and appropriate practice for fish and kōura salvage respectively at the time of the preparation of this plan. The final method will be determined following a site visit at the time and enable any new methods that have become available since the preparation of this plan. The plan must be implemented by a suitably qualified freshwater ecologist(s) who has the experience and associated permits and approvals required to safely undertake the work.

4.2 Salvage Timing

The successful implementation of salvage activities is dependent on weather and the staging of the Project associated streamworks. Generally, water levels within streams are lower during summer months and there is a reduced frequency of high rainfall events. This makes it easier to navigate streams and reduces the chance of damage to the exclusion nets. Any streams that are intermittent may also be dry during summer months, reducing the potential effects on fish.

¹ A variation of tau kōura which makes use of individual fern bundles is also used to harvest kōura and small fish (e.g. eelers and whitebait) in streams, rivers and the shallow shoreline areas of lakes, ponds and wetlands. These fern bundles are known as whakaweku

The Project Freshwater Ecologist shall consult with the Project Team to plan the staging and sequence for work.

4.3 Site Preparation

4.3.1 Overview

Prior to the start of fishing, the reach must be isolated upstream and downstream to prevent the movement of fish species into or out of the reach. This can be created through the installation of fish exclusion nets, or by bunding the upstream and downstream extents using earth bunds or large metal plates. The final method will depend on the stream and the water depth at the time of implementing the Plan.

4.3.2 Fish Exclusion Nets

Fish exclusion nets can be installed by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist prior to fishing. A fish exclusion net must be installed at the upstream and downstream extent of the proposed streamworks. The fish exclusion net prevents the movement of fish, while still allowing the flow of water. When installing a fish exclusion net, its construction should include:

- Waratahs at 0.5 m intervals to withstand potential high flows.
- Permeable mesh with aperture size less than 5 mm.
- Extra deep footing (400 mm below bed and 400 mm above water surface) that is secured to the streambed using rocks.
- Footings at each end extended 400 mm into bank and pinned.

The nets should be inspected daily to ensure they have not failed or been damaged. If high rainfall is forecast while the nets are in place, the nets must be inspected prior to and following the rainfall event. If water has overtopped the nets, or they have been damaged, a decision will need to be made by the Project Freshwater Ecologist about whether the salvage operation will need to start-again. This will be dependent on the stage at which the salvage operation is at and the extent of the fish exclusion breach.

4.3.3 Bunding

If the stream is too deep or otherwise unsuitable for fish exclusion nets, then earth bund/metal plates may be used. The bund or metal plates must be of sufficient size to prevent any water breaching over, or around.

Dependent on the duration of fishing, water may need to be pumped past the area of fishing, or it may need to be pumped into and out of the exclusion area to keep cool, oxygenated water flowing within the channel. The pump must be fitted with a fish exclusion rose, or covered in shade cloth with an aperture of no more than 5 mm. This will be decided between the Project Freshwater Ecologist and the Project Team and will depend on the stream habitat, season, weather and associated streamworks.

Water levels of the bund should be inspected daily to ensure water has not breached the bund. If water has overtopped the bund, or the bunds have been damaged, a decision will need to be

made by the Project Freshwater Ecologist about whether the salvage operation will need to start again. This will be dependent on the stage at which the salvage operation is at and the extent of the breach.

4.4 Fish Salvage

4.4.1 Netting: Fyke and G-Minnows

Netting is to use a combination of baited fyke nets and G-Minnow traps. The total number of nets/traps will be dependent on the site and will be determined at the time of deployment.

Netting should follow the following method:

- Nets should be set at regular intervals within the exclusion channel. All nets should be baited and set with an 'air gap' and left overnight.
- Channels with high macrophyte growth may require the creation of 'capture pits'. These pits are large pits made in the channel using an excavator. They create clear areas in the channel within which fyke nets can be set. They also provide refugia for fish during the final dewatering process allowing efficient capture.
- Nets should be checked the following morning. Any fish captured are to be identified and transferred to a large fish bin prior to relocation.
- If large numbers of fish are captured, then fish may need to be released prior to the checking of all nets to minimise time spent within the fish bins.

If fish are captured then the nets are to be inspected for any damage, rebaited and redeployed for consecutive nights, until the total catch is less than 20% of the first nights catch, up to a maximum of four nights. It is recommended that fish salvage commences on a Monday to enable four consecutive nights of salvage more easily, if required. If very high numbers of fish are still being captured after the fourth consecutive night, a decision will be made by the Project Freshwater Ecologist if further netting is required.

If no fish are captured within the nets, then the nets do not need to be re-deployed, and the netting component of the Plan is considered complete.

4.4.2 Electric Fishing

Following the completion of netting, or if netting is not suitable, then electrofishing should be undertaken. Electrofishing should only be undertaken by suitably qualified freshwater ecologists who have the necessary permits and approvals and experience to use an electric fishing machine.

Electrofishing should be carried out as follows:

- All suitable areas within the exclusion channel should be electrofished using a NIWA Kainga EFM300 backpack fishing machine or similar.
- Three electrofishing passes are to be undertaken. If large numbers of fish are still being caught on the third pass, then electrofishing shall continue until a capture rate of <20% off the first pass is achieved.

- If necessary, fish should be placed into a recovery bucket prior to being placed in larger fish bins, to allow the effects of the electrofishing machine to wear off.
- If large numbers of fish are captured, then fish may need to be released in between passes to minimise time spent within the fish bins.

All captured fish species shall be held in large fish bins filled with cool, oxygenated water. Large eel species should be separated from smaller fish species. Elvers and fish species may be held together. Further details of storage and transport is provided below.

During fish salvage operations it is possible that additional kōura may be captured. If this occurs, then kōura should be held separately from other fish species.

4.5 Dewatering

Following the completion of netting and/or electrofishing then the channel can be dewatered. The following methods should be followed:

- Dewatering should occur as soon as practical following completion of fishing, to minimise the risk of fish exclusion barriers failing.
- The upstream source of water must be stopped or staged. Depending on the type of streamworks to be undertaken, this may be through the blocking and diversion of the upstream reach to a new channel, or through pumping the water over and / or around the streamworks reach.
- If not already in place, an earth bund or a metal plate may be used to stop water entering the earthworks reach at the upstream and downstream ends, unless the dewatering is staged. Similarly, if the water is to be pumped, the pump head must be within the fish exclusion nets to prevent any fish entering the pump.
- Once the source of water has been stopped then the reach will be allowed to sufficiently drain either naturally or through use of a pump. The specialist ecologist may require capture pits to be dug if they were not created earlier.
- A suitably qualified and experienced freshwater ecologist must supervise the dewatering. A hand net should be used to capture any fish that are observed. If suitable, a single electrofishing pass may be undertaken within the channel or capture pits.

4.6 Storage and Transport

4.6.1 Kōura

Captured kōura are to be held in a large fish bin prior to relocation, but not in the same bin as fish. The fish bin will have an aquarium air pump, some vegetation and will be located in a shaded spot. While contained, kōura will be monitored for signs of stress, with water to be changed regularly.

It is anticipated that kōura will be transported to their relocation site either through walking or by driving. To transport the kōura, they should be placed in buckets of stream water, with an aquarium air pump.

Fish

Any fish captured will be held in a large fish bin prior to relocation. The fish bin will have an aquarium air pump, some vegetation, and will be placed in a shaded spot. Whilst contained, fish will be monitored for signs of stress, with water to be changed regularly. Smaller fish species (e.g., banded kokopu) are to be kept separate from eels. Kōura should be kept on their own. Large eels will be separated and kept within mesh bags within fish bins.

It is anticipated that fish will be transported to their relocation site either through walking or by driving. It is not anticipated that the fish will need to be transported through dense bush or for long distances. Therefore fish will be transported in fish bins, or buckets. When transporting the bins or buckets to the relocation site the lids must be securely fastened. Where practicable, bins should be transported at low speeds to minimise the movement of water within the fish bins.

Fish must not be held overnight in fish bins.

4.7 Tau Kōura / Kōura Salvage

The Tau Kōura (traditional Māori kōura harvest method) of using whakaweku has been adapted and undertaken in conjunction with modern practises to capture koura (e.g., Gee minnow traps). Successful Tau kōura functions by placing whakaweku (bundles of bracken fern *Pteridium esculentum*) on the stream bed that kōura then colonise. A variation of this will be utilised where individual fern bundles are used. Tau Kōura varied methods are:

- Individual whakaweku are to be constructed using bracken fern fronds that have been cut off near the ground and bound together using cable ties (See Appendix 2 for full method).
- Individual whakaweku are to be anchored to the streambed or streambank, in line with water flow. It should be set in water 0.2 m or deeper (Kusabs et al., 2018), and can include pools, runs, or be placed along the stream edge.
- The whakaweku should be left in place for a minimum of two weeks prior to sampling, ideally up to four weeks.
- When retrieving the whakaweku a large stop net is to be placed downstream of, then used to wrap and lift the whakaweku to the streambank to prevent the loss of any kōura.
- The kōura should then be placed in a large fish bin with an aquarium air pump. Some of the whakaweku fronds should be placed in the fish bin to provide cover.

Where possible kōura should be transported via vehicles in fish bins or lidded buckets, at low speed to the relocation site. Kōura should be placed into pools or areas of slow flow at the relocation site(s). Preference should be given to areas with abundant habitat cover (large wood, undercut banks, cobbles, boulders) to provide shelter to the newly introduced individuals.

Where possible, exclusion nets should be installed prior to the placement of whakaweku and stay in place for 2-4 weeks prior to sampling. The whakaweku should be inspected following any periods of high rainfall, to ensure they are still in place. Sampling should only occur once exclusion nets or bunds are in place.

The other fishing methods should commence once the whakaweku have been sampled. Whakaweku are to be re-deployed during netting methods and checked daily (after their initial 2-4 week soak). However, they should be removed from the stream prior to any electrofishing.

Whakaweku also can catch smaller fish such as elver (juvenile *Anguilla spp.*), juvenile *Galaxias* species and bullies. These should also be harvested from the whakaweku and relocated with any kōura.

These methods may need to be adapted to the streams depending on factors such as debris, macrophyte cover, water depth, etc. This will be confirmed by the Project Freshwater Ecologist.

4.8 Relocation Sites

Prior to the implementation of this Plan suitable relocation sites must be identified. Relocation sites should be as close as possible to the fish salvage site, ideally upstream or downstream. The relocation sites must contain suitable, stable habitats for the relocation species. A number of salvage sites might be needed to be identified if high number of fish species are anticipated. The location of relocation site should be recorded, and any access requirements should be arranged prior to implementing this Plan. Proposed relocation sites are expected to be the mainstem of Mangapū Stream and/or the proposed realigned stream diversion.

It is expected that sufficient suitable habitat is available within the same catchment, then additional catchments must be as close as possible.

All potential relocation sites must be inspected prior to starting the salvage to ensure suitable is present.

Detail of the relocation site must be recorded including location, photos and a general habitat assessment.

4.9 Data capture

The species, size and general health of all species (including kōura) caught must be recorded. This includes native and non-native or pest species, alive or dead. Their relocation site must also be recorded.

The final methods undertaken for each implementation of the Plan must be recorded and provided within a summary report.

4.10 Biosecurity

Any pest fish species captured shall be humanely euthanised using AQUI-S solution or similar and disposed of to landfill.

At the time of writing, two species of exotic freshwater clams (*Corbicula*) have been found in the Waikato Region (but not in the Auckland region) and it is imperative to stop their spread. The two species, *Corbicula fluminea* and *Corbicula australis* have been given the legal status of an Unwanted Organism under the Biosecurity Act. Specific Controlled Area Notice's (CAN) are in force and have specific rules to follow for equipment that has been used within the area.

Any equipment used within the CAN area must follow the Check-Clean-Dry² requirements to ensure that the clam is not transferred. Of particular relevance to this Plan is the treatment of the absorbent material on fyke and hand nets. If these have been used in any CAN area, then

² <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/outdoor-activities/boating-and-water-activities-preventing-the-spread-of-pests-weeds-and-diseases/check-clean-dry/>

they must be frozen overnight, or submerged in hot water (refer to Ministry of Primary Industries).

It is recommended that no nets or associated equipment that has been in a CAN area are used.

5.0 Accidental Discovery

The following protocols will be undertaken if there is an accidental or incidental discovery of aquatic fauna (especially any threatened fauna).

- Immediately cease streamworks (including dewatering) upon accidental discovery of any unexpected aquatic fauna and notify the Council.
- Ensure aquatic fauna are left in a suitable environment where they will be unharmed while the Aquatic Fauna Capture and Relocation Plan is updated by a suitably qualified expert.
- The area should be secured to prevent further damage to the species or habitat.
- A qualified expert (aquatic ecologist) should assess the discovery to determine its significance.
- Update the Aquatic Fauna Capture and Relocation Plan to address handling and relocation of the unexpected aquatic fauna to be submitted to Council.

Only re-commence the capture and relocation upon submission of the revised NFCRP

6.0 Permits and Approvals

This Plan is to be implemented by a suitably qualified and experienced freshwater ecologist. Electrofishing should only be undertaken by an experienced operator who have their Electric Fishing Certification, as issued by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (or equivalent) and be familiar with using a NIWA Kainga300 Electrofishing machine or similar. The following permits and approvals are required to undertake this work³:

- Department of Conservation Authority to operate and Electric Fishing Machine
- Fisheries New Zealand Special Permit / MPI Special Permit

All conditions specified within the above permits and approvals must be adhered to. Notification and reporting requirements must be undertaken within the specified timeframes therein.

³ The permits and approvals were required at the time of writing and may change prior to implementation of the plan.

7.0 Reporting

Following the implementation of each relocation event, a Summary Report will be prepared. For all species the following will be recorded:

- Date, time, location, and method of capture.
- Species, size and health.
- Location and general habitat of relocation site.
- Details of species released at each site.

The results of any aquatic fauna captured will be uploaded into NIWA's Freshwater Fish Database. Results will also be provided to the Ministry of Primary Industries, the Department of Conservation as a requirement of the required Permits, and Auckland Council.

The summary report should be supplied to Auckland Council within 28 days of the completion of each relocation event.

8.0 References

Boffa Miskell 2026.

DOC 2025. Conservation status of New Zealand freshwater fishes, 2023. New Zealand Threat Classification Series 46. Published by the Department of Conservation, November 2025.

Kusabs, I.A., Hicks, B.J., Quinn, J.M., Perry, W.L., Whaanga, H. 2018. Evaluation of a traditional Māori harvesting method for sampling kōura (freshwater crayfish, *Paranephrops planifrons*) and toi toi (bully, *Gobiomorphus* spp.) populations in two New Zealand streams. New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research. Volume 52 (4), 603-625p.

Appendix 1: Tau Kōura Methods

The below methods are taken from NIWA (2024¹).

Tau Kōura is a traditional method used for harvesting Kōura and has commonly been used in the Te Arawa and Taupō lakes, where kōura are abundant. A variation of tau kōura which makes use of individual fern bundles is also used to harvest kōura and small fish (e.g. elvers and whitebait) in streams, rivers and the shallow shoreline areas of lakes, ponds and wetlands. These fern bundles are known as whakaweku in the Te Arawa and Taupō districts, and as koere and taruke in other areas (NIWA, 2024⁴).

Whakaweku construction

Collect bracken fern (*Pteridium esculentum*) fronds by cutting them off near ground level. This leaves the rhizome intact so that the fern regrows quickly.

Construct bundles of about 10-12 fronds by binding their stems together. Using strong plastic cable ties, adjust the fronds so that they form an open bunch, and cut the ends off the fern bundles to make a “handle” (Figure 1-1)



Figure 1-1. Constructing a whakaweku (fern bundle) for catching kōura: (a) collecting bracken fern, (b) binding 10-12 bracken fern fronds together using cable ties, and (c) a finished whakaweku ready for use.

⁴ <https://niwa.co.nz/freshwater/monitoring-koura/tau-koura-sample-collection-and-processing-protocol>

Where to put your whakaweku

The individual whakaweku should be anchored on the streambed and positioned in line with stream flow. You can use a rope tied to the whakaweku to anchor the whakaweku to the bank or waratah (Figure 1-2). The whakaweku (once water-logged) is usually kept in position by its own weight in areas of low current velocity. In faster flows, or in deeper water, you may need to add weight (e.g., rocks) to the whakaweku or attach it to a waratah to anchor it in the desired location.

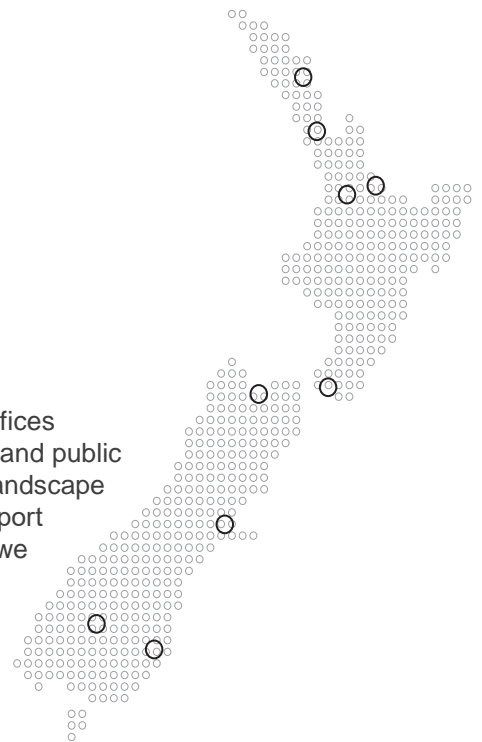
You can set whakaweku anywhere in a stream where the water depth is greater than about 50 cm, including in deep pools, beneath undercut banks or mid-stream. The whakaweku work even if they are not fully submerged in water.



Figure 3. Whakaweku set in a small stream.

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