APPENDIX H – COMPLEX FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTIVITY APPROVAL CONDITIONS - Reissued minor corrections version 13 November 2026

Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan

1. The objective of the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP) is to detail the measures and procedures to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) by way of relocating native aquatic fauna prior to any works being undertaken within watercourses at the Site.

   The AFSRP must include:

   (a) a description of the aquatic fauna values to be addressed by the AFSRP;

   (b) measures to avoid or minimise time instream works during key fish spawning and migration periods;

   (c) plans identifying the locations where salvage of fish and kōura will be undertaken, and in Tributaries 3 and 4 restrict salvage to culvert installation sites only at Stage 2;

   (d) procedures for pre-stream works site visits prior to any works commencing within any streams, with each site visit addressing at a minimum:

      i. the extent of works proposed;

      ii. the timing and methods proposed for stream works;

      iii. the methods proposed for fish salvage;

      iv. monitoring methods;

      v. locations for relocation sites;

      vi. information necessary to inform the Relocation Event Salvage Plan;

   (e) a description of the process for developing and content of Relocation Event Salvage Plans;

   (f) a description of methods to be used for fish salvage activities;

   (g) timeframes for the implementation of the AFSRP;

   (h) procedures to ensure compliance with all other permits and approvals required for fish salvage activities;

   (i) a description of how salvage and relocation actions will be monitored and reported, including timeframes, and measures of success; and

   (j) a process for review of the AFSRP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment.

2. Any fish capture and relocation must occur prior to and during the dewatering of any watercourses.

3. All pumps used to dewater the stream(s) must have a 3mm mesh screen to prevent fish from entering the pump.

Detailed Design

4. During detailed design of the Project, the Dispensation Holder must, to the extent practicable, follow good practice design standards as outlined in the NZ Fish Passage Guidelines Version 2.0 2024 in relation to the Dispensation. The Dispensation Holder must set clear fish passage objectives and performance standards, incorporating appropriate design standards to provide passage for the target fish species that will be implemented in the final design of the Project.

Monitoring and Reporting

5. A SQEP must inspect all culverts and the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary to monitor fish passage success. Success, and how to measure it should be pre-defined in a way that facilitates robust inference from monitoring data. Inspections must be carried out one year, two years and four years following completion of construction. The Dispensation Holder must provide inspection results to DOC annually by 30 June.

6. If, after the inspections at year one and year two the SQEP concludes that fish passage is unlikely to be provided by the four-year inspection without intervention, the SQEP must recommend a range of methods and interventions to support the provision of fish passage. The Dispensation Holder must implement the recommended methods and interventions, to the extent practicable.

7. Following completion of the year four inspection of the structures required under Condition 5 , the SQEP must assess whether the structures have adequately provided for fish passage. If the SQEP concludes fish passage has not been adequately provided for, the SQEP must recommend a range of methods and interventions to support the provision of fish passage. The Dispensation Holder must implement the recommended methods and interventions, to the extent practicable.

Advice Note:

- *Data collected as part of the inspections required to be undertaken by the Dispensation Holder should include, but may not be limited to, the data required by the Fish Passage Assessment Tool (NIWA 2025), so that data can be uploaded to the Fish Passage Assessment Tool database.*