

**From:** 9(2)(g)(ii)  
**To:** [permissions](#)  
**Cc:** 9(2)(g)(ii)  
**Subject:** FW: Mt Messenger Wildlife Authority Application  
**Date:** Tuesday, 22 December 2020 9:49:58 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[20201221.MMA.DOC\\_wildlife-act-authority-application-9.pdf](#)

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Morena Team

We have received the Wildlife applications for the Mount Messenger Bypass project. This is a priority project for NZTA and DOC, Directors have indicated this application will be processed accordingly.

**Iwi consultation-** Ngati Tama are project partners with NZTA on this work- their endorsement for the application is included.

**ELMP-** I have a hard copy of this document on my desk. If this is needed electronically it maybe worth finding a way to get this large file from NZTA separately.

**RMA process-** DOC involvement in the RMA process was extensive and is ongoing. It is important that agreements and conditions made in the RMA process are reflected in the WLA authority, where appropriate.

**DOC Resources-** 9(2)(g)(ii) has already been assigned as PA and is part of our internal project team for the wider project. 9(2)(g)(ii) is the relevant community ranger. Other advisors involved in the RMA process, which maybe relevant to review the WLA aspects include:

9(2)(g)(ii)

I am happy to answer any questions and am available as a team member to assist processing of this application. I would appreciate if you could please cc me in on any correspondence with the applicant.

Thanks- have a great Christmas break.

9(2)(g)(ii)

9(2)(g)(ii)

Statutory Manager Hauraki Waikato Taranaki Region  
Department of Conservation | Te Papa Atawhai  
9(2)(a) | 9(2)(g)(ii)

**Hamilton Office | Kirikiriroa**

Level 4 | 73 Rostrevor Street | Private Bag 3072 | Hamilton 3240

**Kia piki te oranga o te ao tūroa, i roto i te ngātahitanga, ki Aotearoa**  
**To work with others to increase the value of conservation for New Zealanders**

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**From:** 9(2)(g)(ii) 9(2)(a)  
**Sent:** Monday, 21 December 2020 10:33 pm  
**To:** 9(2)(g)(ii)  
**Cc:** 9(2)(a) 9(2)(g)(ii)  
9(2)(g)(ii)  
**Subject:** Mt Messenger Wildlife Authority Application

Hi 9(2)(g)(ii)

As discussed today, please find attached the Mt Messenger Alliance / NZTA Wildlife Authority application for the Mt Messenger Bypass project.

Appended to the application form is an email (Appendix E) from 9(2)(a), the Ngati Tama Runanga (TRONT) Chairman, acknowledging Ngati Tama approval of the application contents.

Please note also that only the cover page of the Ecology and Landscape Management Plan (ELMP) has been appended. This is because the ELMP document is too large to attach in an email. We believe you already have a copy of the latest version of the ELMP (dated May 2019) but if this is not the case please let me know and I will forward a copy separately.

While I am aware of the backlog of Wildlife Act applications I would appreciate anything you can do to facilitate the speedy processing of this application. If all decision-making goes in our favour we hope to be undertaking activities on the Project site related to this application as early as mid March 2021.

Please direct any questions arising from this application to me in the first instance and I will forward them to the appropriate person for response.

Thanks

9(2)(g)  
(ii)

9(2)(g)(ii) | **Principal Environmental Consultant**

BSc (Hons)

**Tonkin + Taylor - Exceptional thinking together**

Norris Ward McKinnon House, Level 5, 711 Victoria Street, Hamilton 3240 | PO Box 9544, Hamilton 3240, New Zealand

M 9(2)(a) [www.tonkintaylor.co.nz](http://www.tonkintaylor.co.nz)

 To send me large files you can use my [file drop](#)

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Department of  
Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

# Wildlife Act Authority (General)

## Application form 9

This application form is only for the following activities involving any animal protected under the Wildlife Act 1953 (which does not include marine mammals)

Catch, handle, release wildlife at one site

- Hunt, disturb, kill or catch alive protected wildlife that are causing damage (under section 54 of the Wildlife Act 1953)
- Catch and/or hold wildlife for rehabilitation – up to 3 months
- Hold wildlife in permanent captivity, if already held in captivity

# Using this application form

## Completing the application



**Save** – You can save this application form to your digital device and edit or fill it in your own time.



**Fill** – You can fill this application digitally using Microsoft word.



**Print** – You can print this application form and fill it manually, or you can fill it digitally, then print it.



**Submit** – This application form can be submitted by email or by post.



**Email** – Email your application and all the required labelled attachments to: [permissions@doc.govt.nz](mailto:permissions@doc.govt.nz)



**Post** – Post your application and all the required labelled attachments to:  
Statutory Process Team  
Private Bag 3072  
Hamilton 3240

## ! Application checklist

- Have you included labelled attachments as required for your activities (including maps, testimonials, and consultations)?
- Have you read the section regarding liability of the applicant for payment of fees?
- Have you checked if your application requires a CITES permit or EPA application and included these as applicable?
- Have you signed your application (digitally or manually)?

## Navigation



**Hints** – Use the links through the hints column on the right hand side of the application form



**Scroll** – Simply use your mouse or keyboard arrows to scroll through the document page-by-page.

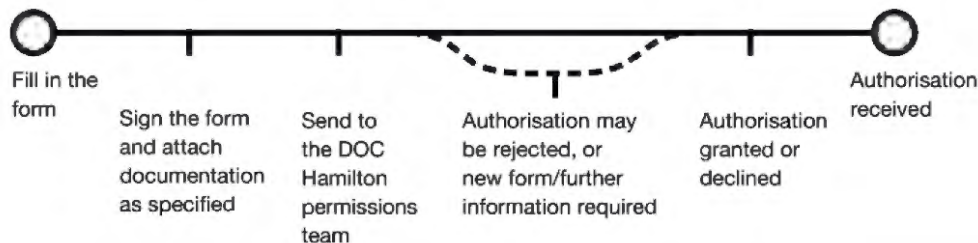
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## Before you start

All efforts in putting together a detailed application are greatly appreciated and will allow the Department to effectively and efficiently process your application.

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## Process



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## Applications for proposals of activities are categorised as either standard or complex proposals:

- Standard proposals are those activities that are likely to have little or no significant effect on conservation values. See the fee section for information on what fees are likely to apply.
- Complex proposals are those activities likely to have more significant effects, and therefore require careful consideration. See the fee section below for information on what fees are likely to apply.

## Consultation:

- Consultation is required on most applications. In general iwi have 20 working days to respond to DOC once we make a formal request. If there are considerable iwi values to consider they may request a further 20 working days to respond. If no response is received from iwi within the specified period DOC will continue to process your application, as we may be able to locate relevant information about their interests from other sources.

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## Contact

Statutory Process Team  
Private Bag 3072  
Hamilton 3240

+64 27 308 8958  
permissions@doc.govt.nz

! Please take the timeframes below into consideration when submitting your application.

! An application is deemed complete when all information requested has been received.

! Any amendments requested after lodgement may require a Form 9a variation application to be completed resulting in a delay of processing of your application.

! Please see also the [fees](#) section.

! For more information please see the [iwi consultation](#) section.



## Section A | Applicant details

Full name (registered company, institute, organisation, or individual)

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency

! Enter your details in the grey fields.

Legal status of applicant:

Individual  Trust  Registered company

! Please attach a copy of Trust Deed

Research institute

Other (specify)

Crown agency

Registration number (if company, trust or incorporated society)

Trading name (if different from applicant name)

Any previous Authorisations held?  Yes  No

If yes, please provide Authority number

82044-FAU, 53708-FAU

Postal address

Private Bag 6995

Marion Square

Wellington 6141

New Zealand

Street address (if different from postal)

Registered office of company or incorporated society (if applicable)

Phone

+64 4 894 5400

Website

nzta.govt.nz

! You must provide a New Zealand address for service.

Contact person and role

9(2)(a), Mt Messenger Alliance Lead Ecologist (Tonkin & Taylor Ltd)

Phone

9(2)(a)

Mobile

9(2)(a)

! Please fill these three fields for your company contact person or if you are applying as an individual.

Email

9(2)(a)

& Consentsandapprovals@nzta.govt.nz

## Section B | Activities

### 1. Research/species management project description.

If the activity is research or species management, then please specify the purpose of the research or management activity.

Please provide a brief summary paragraph (100 words or less) here:


Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency have proposed to construct and operate a new section of highway for State Highway 3 in northern Taranaki, bypassing Mount Messenger, called the Mount Messenger Bypass. The 6 km route will be constructed between Uruti to Ahititi, removing the existing steep, narrow and winding route over Mt Messenger. The highway construction (hereafter, the Project) will affect habitat which supports, or potentially supports, a number of native wildlife taxa protected under the Wildlife Act 1953. An Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) report and associated Ecology and Landscape Management Plan (ELMP) were developed for the Project.

This is a single application compiled to cover all taxa which require a Wildlife Act Authority (WAA) before management can be undertaken to minimise potential effects associated with the Project. Details of the proposed management are included in the ELMP (attachment B1 – hard copy provided during Project meeting on 13/10/20 ahead of WAA application; soft copy provided 16/10/20).


We are obtaining a WAA to protect and manage native fauna during the Project's vegetation clearance and earthworks, requiring authority to:

- Catch and handle bats, avifauna, and herpetofauna as listed in Section 2 B if/as required;
- Take or destroy the eggs of wildlife (avifauna) – when unavoidable; attempts will be made to relocate nests in the first instance or take chicks to an appropriate wildlife rearing/rehabilitation provider;
- Kill wildlife (bats, avifauna, herpetofauna) – when unavoidable following implementation of all protocol within the Project's ELMP and after applying good/best practice methods;
- Tagging kiwi with radio-transmitters for monitoring and management, as a continuation of the current programme.

Our intention is to minimise and avoid catching and handling wildlife, egg destruction and wildlife kills as far as possible, through implementation of the Project's ELMP, however some risk remains that these activities may occur, or will need to occur. Kiwi radio tagging will be required to maintain the current radio-tracking programme, so that kiwi can be monitored for

 Attach a copy of your research / management project proposal to this form and label it Attachment B1.





location and incubation to ensure that project works does not harm or kill kiwi, and to allow incubation to proceed until eggs can be uplifted, in line with the ELMP and best practice.

Please provide a more detailed summary of your proposal here:

An Assessment of Environmental Effects and associated Ecology and Landscape Management Plan (ELMP - attachment B1) has been prepared and lodged as part of the resource consent application for the Project (note the ELMP attached is the most recent version of the ELMP at the time of this WAA application, and may have minor amendments made before construction works begin).


As part of the assessment of effects, an offset/compensation package is proposed to address potential residual adverse ecological effects of the Project. The package includes terrestrial restoration planting, wetland restoration planting, riparian margin restoration planting and an extensive pest management programme covering 3,650 ha. The details on these measures are included in the attached ELMP, along with the upfront fauna management measures designed to avoid and minimise effects in the first instance.

This WAA includes all indigenous fauna protected under the Wildlife Act that will or may require management under the Project's attached ELMP. This WAA application is sought to allow enactment of the fauna management measures provided in the ELMP including capturing, handling, relocating, as well as killing of native wildlife - as a risk associated with the Project (despite management measures).

Management measures will be implemented to reduce harm to native fauna, in line with the purpose of the Wildlife Act, and while it is undesirable and will be avoided in the first instance, killing of fauna while carrying out measures to protect them could be foreseen. The fauna management measures can be found in the attached ELMP as follows:

- Bat Management Plan protocol – Section 5.7.7 to 5.7.12 (inclusive);
- Avifauna Management Plan protocol – Section 6.3 to 6.4; and (inclusive),
- Herpetofauna Management Plan protocol – Section 7.4 to 7.5 (inclusive).

The fauna that have been included in this application are those previously identified in the Project's ecological assessments, species identified as



possibly present (due to known distribution range or proximity to their known distribution range), and additional species possibly present based on their wide distribution range and habitat preference. From prior construction experience, we are aware that the site may become attractive to some species during earthworks, such as northern New Zealand dotterel and pied stilt; we have therefore included these species in anticipation of the possibility.


Some species included are At Risk or Threatened. We recommend consultation with DOC on an as-needed basis if or when Threatened species are salvaged that do not have prescribed management protocol within the ELMP.

Below is a short summary of the proposed management actions for the aforementioned taxa groups. Refer to the ELMP (Attachment B1) for further detail.

#### Bats:

Long-tailed bats are known to be present within the Project designation based on data from Automatic Bat Monitors (ABMs) deployed during the Assessment of Ecological Effects (AEcE). While the Project's bat tracking programme did not identify a roost within the Project's designation, it is highly likely bats will be utilising roost habitat within the Project designation from time to time. The Bat Management Plan (BMP) does not require handling, however there is a risk that handling may be necessary in the event of accidental discovery (after following all measures provided in the ELMP).

Short-tailed bats were previously recorded within 15 km of the Project designation. Short-tailed bats were also therefore extensively monitored for through targeted ABM deployment in suitable habitat within the Project designation during the AEcE. No short-tailed bats were found during any of the AEcE monitoring or subsequent surveys. While no short-tailed bats were detected, it remains possible that short-tailed bats could establish or inhabit roosts within the Project designation where suitable habitat is present. Some remnant old growth trees remain within the Project designation – these trees are considered High Risk Bat Roosting trees by default and vegetation clearance will be managed accordingly. The Project designation's forest has high connectivity with other nearby forest, however, land use impacts are prevalent within the lower valleys and valley floor of the Project designation. A low risk remains that short-tailed bats may be affected during vegetation clearance. As extensive pre-vegetation clearance bat management protocol are in place, the risk of direct effects to short-tailed bats is very low. However, as a precautionary measure we have included short-tailed bats in this WAA application to ensure we can



proactively manage for short-tailed bats, and reduce direct effects should they be found present.

The BMP (Section 5 of Attachment B1) outlines:

- 1) Comprehensive pre-clearance tree removal protocols to minimise the likelihood of an occupied roost being felled with bats inside (including high risk bat roost tree identification and pre-felling survey and inspection in line with best practice);
- 2) Steps to be taken in the event of discovery, injury or mortality of a bat;
- 3) Reporting requirements.

Avifauna:


Many protected bird species are present or potentially present within the Project designation, some of which are At Risk or Threatened such as North Island brown kiwi. Specific measures are provided for in the Avifauna Management Plan (AMP) to reduce the risk and extent of direct effects on kiwi, Australasian bittern (if found present) and kōkako (if found present). Kiwi will need to be monitored through radio tracking throughout the majority of the Project. This will be undertaken by appropriately trained and qualified (accredited) personnel, under the guidance of 9(2)(a). Kiwi dogs will be used to detect whether new kiwi establish within the Project designation.

It should be noted that based on recent and previous surveys it is unlikely that bittern and kōkako will be present within the Project designation during construction, however management protocol are provided for in the AMP as a precautionary measure.

Avifauna, particularly kiwi, will or may need to be caught and handled to be effectively protected from direct effects of the Project, such as potential injury associated with vegetation clearance.

The AMP (Section 7 of Attachment B1) specifies:

- 1) Baseline monitoring of kiwi to determine their territory ranges of within the Project designation;
- 2) Baseline monitoring for bittern within and proximate to the Project designation;
- 3) Measures to recognise whether kōkako are present proximate to or within the Project designation ahead of and during construction;
- 4) Management measures to prevent kokako disturbance during construction (should they be found present);



4) Kiwi management measures during construction to reduce the risk of direct effects on kiwi (tracking and monitoring);

5) Management measures to reduce the risk of direct effects on bittern should bittern be found present during construction;

6) Steps to be taken in the event of bird discovery\*, injury or death during construction;

7) Reporting requirements.

\*The ELMP requires that should kiwi be within the critical works path that they will be relocated over 40 m away, within a burrow within their existing territory. Should an incubating kiwi be found, the kiwi is not to be disturbed until the egg can be uplifted at/after 40 days of incubation.

It should be noted that vegetation clearance will be undertaken in a two-phased approach, tree felling will be undertaken manually with chain saws operated by arborists on foot. Felled vegetation will then be removed and/or relocated by machinery. Application of the ELMP fauna and vegetation clearance management protocol will therefore be undertaken in two phases when necessary, for example – kiwi within the area to have vegetation felled will be tracked to ensure they are not present within the felling area, and the ‘fall’ area of trees to be felled will be checked for kiwi before felling. After felling a kiwi dog will be used to check for new kiwi amongst felled vegetation before machinery clearance – it is likely that there will be a delay of up to several days between felling and felled vegetation removal and relocation.

Protected forest birds may be nesting at the time of vegetation clearance. There may be instances where active nests (including eggs or chicks) cannot be salvaged prior to felling. An arborist will be climbing and inspecting many trees for signs of bat roosting ahead of clearance and may be able salvage some nests simultaneously. Some nests may be located in areas that won't or can't be climbed. Therefore there may be some destruction of eggs, or chick fatalities during vegetation clearance.

As most bird species are highly mobile, some species not previously found within the Project designation, but with nearby records have been included in this WAA application as a precautionary measure in case they should occupy parts of the works footprint during construction. The same applies for avifauna species found nearby where habitat may become more favourable during construction. Bird species in this category include NZ pipit, bush falcon, banded dotterel and others as listed in Section B 2 below. Their inclusion is a precautionary measure to ensure that we can adequately manage for these species and reduce direct effects on





individuals should need arise.

Herpetofauna:

It should be noted that herpetofauna surveys found no lizards or native frogs within the Project footprint, and surveys within the wider landscape only found copper skink. It is likely that lizards are present at low densities, and it is possible that some species identified on this WAA species list may not be present, such as native frogs. We have included the species listed in Section B 2 below as a precautionary measure to ensure we can provide appropriate management should such species be found during construction. Due to the likely presence of at least some common lizards such as copper skink, a herpetofauna management plan was developed. All salvaged individuals will be caught and processed (identified, measured, sexed, photographed) and will then be released into appropriate habitat.

The Herpetofauna Management Plan (HMP, Section 7 of Attachment B1) specifies:

- 1) Lizard salvaging protocols for all indigenous lizards;
- 2) Lizard relocation protocols including:
  - a) Handling and transport specifications;
  - b) Details and requirements of proposed relocations\*;
- 3) Management measures required should native frogs be discovered on site;
- 4) Steps to be taken in the event of lizard injury or death.
- 5) Reporting requirements.

\*The HMP requires that any salvaged striped skink are released at Rotokare Scenic Reserve near Eltham to increase the chance of lizard survival based on relocation to appropriate habitat and low pest animal predation risks. The HMP requires other herpetofauna species to be released within the Pest Management Area (PMA) to increase the chance of relocation success in an environment with low pest animal predator abundance and high proximity to the salvage location.

This WAA will allow us to afford as much protection and effort toward mitigating the Project's direct effects on the species listed below.






## Section B (continued) | Activities

### 2. Species name and threat classification

Please list the common and scientific name/s and threat classification of all protected species for which the authorisation is sought.

 A New Zealand classification system guide can be found [here](#) on the DOC website.

Common name	Scientific name	NZ threat classification
<b>Herpetofauna</b>		
1. Archey's frog	1. <i>Leiopelma archeyi</i>	1. Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
2. Copper skink	2. <i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>	2. Not Threatened
3. Duvaucel's gecko	3. <i>Hoplodactylus duvaucelii</i>	3. At Risk - Relict
4. Elegant gecko	4. <i>Naultinus elegans</i>	4. At Risk - Declining
5. Forest gecko	5. <i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i>	5. At Risk - Declining
6. Glossy brown skink	6. <i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>	6. At Risk - Declining
7. Goldstripe gecko	7. <i>Woodworthia chrysosiretica</i>	7. At Risk - Relict
8. Hochstetter's frog	8. <i>Leiopelma hochstetteri</i>	8. At Risk - Declining
9. Northern Grass skink	9. <i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>	9. Not Threatened
10. Ornate skink	10. <i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>	10. At Risk - Declining
11. Pacific gecko	11. <i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>	11. At Risk - Relict
12. Raukawa gecko	12. <i>Woodworthia maculata</i>	12. Not Threatened



13. Striped skink	13. <i>Oligosoma striatum</i>	13. At Risk - Declining
<b>Bats</b>		
14. Long-tailed bat	14. <i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i> 'North Island'	14. Threatened - Nationally Critical
15. Short-tailed bat	15. <i>Mystacina tuberculata rhyacobia</i>	15. At Risk - Declining
<b>Avifauna</b>		
16. Australasian bittern	16. <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	16. Threatened - Nationally Critical
17. Banded dotterel	17. <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	17. Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
18. Bellbird	18. <i>Anthornis melanura</i>	18. Not Threatened
19. Black shag	19. <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	19. At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
20. Bush falcon	20. <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>	20. At Risk - Recovering
21. Fantail	21. <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	21. Not Threatened
22. Grey warbler	22. <i>Gerygone igata</i>	22. Not Threatened
23. Kererū	23. <i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	23. Not Threatened
24. Little black shag	24. <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	24. At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
25. Little shag	25. <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	25. Not Threatened

26. Long tailed cuckoo	26. <i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>	26. At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
27. New Zealand pipit	27. <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	27. At Risk - Declining
28. North Island brown kiwi	28. <i>Apteryx mantelli</i>	28. At Risk - Declining
29. North Island fernbird	29. <i>Bowdleria punctata vealeae</i>	29. At Risk - Declining
30. North Island robin	30. <i>Petroica longipes</i>	30. At Risk - Declining
31. North Island tomtit	31. <i>Petroica macrocephala</i>	31. Not Threatened
32. New Zealand dotterel	32. <i>Charadrius obscurus</i>	32. At Risk - Recovering
33. Paradise shelduck	33. <i>Tadorna variegata</i>	33. Not Threatened
34. Pied shag	34. <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	34. At Risk - Recovering
35. Pied stilt	35. <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	35. Not Threatened
36. Pukeko	36. <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	36. Not Threatened
37. Red-billed gull	37. <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	37. At Risk - Declining
38. Sacred kingfisher	38. <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	38. Not Threatened
39. Shining cuckoo	39. <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	39. Not Threatened
40. Silvereye	40. <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	40. Not Threatened



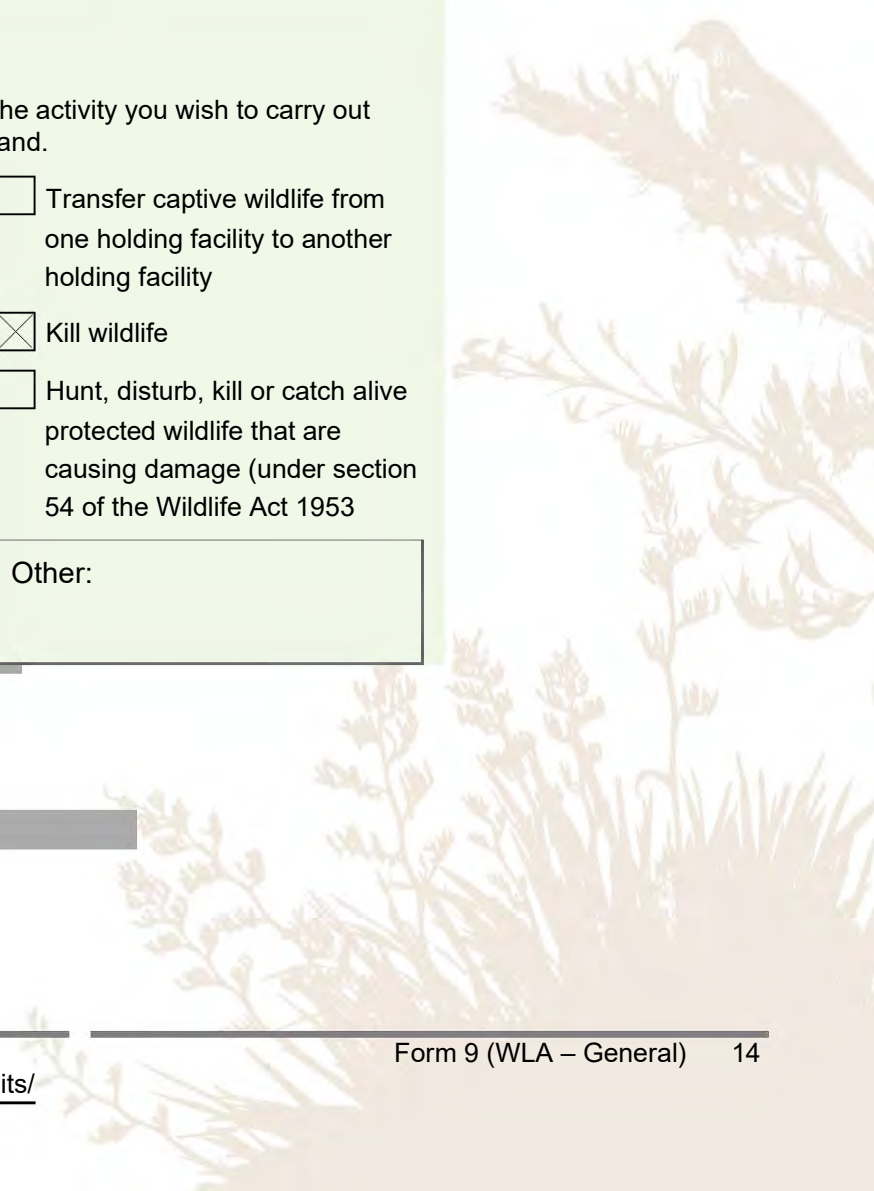
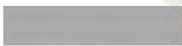
41. Spotless crane	41. <i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	41. At Risk - Declining
42. Swamp harrier	42. <i>Circus approximans</i>	42. Not Threatened
43. Tūī	43. <i>Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae</i>	43. Not Threatened
44. Welcome swallow	44. <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	44. Not Threatened
45. White-faced heron	45. <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	45. Not Threatened
46. Whitehead	46. <i>Mohoua albicilla</i>	46. At Risk - Declining
47. Kōkako	47. <i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>	47. At Risk - Recovering

### 3. Activities

#### 3.1. Actions

Please select all the actions that are applicable to the activity you wish to carry out involving wildlife on and/or off public conservation land.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch and handle wildlife on site  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transfer captive wildlife from one holding facility to another holding facility   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Take samples from wildlife  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kill wildlife  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Take or destroy the eggs of wildlife                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunt, disturb, kill or catch alive protected wildlife that are causing damage (under section 54 of the Wildlife Act 1953) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attach identification bands to wildlife   |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mark – tag or attach other scientific apparatus (except bands) to wildlife |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Catch and temporarily hold wildlife in captivity (less than 3 months)                 | Other: <input type="text"/>  |







## Section B (continued) | Activities

### 3.2. Purpose

Please select or specify the purpose of the activity.

Traditional/cultural use

Education

Species management

Museum display/collection

Rehabilitation of sick/injured animals

Other:

Research

### 3.3. Is Animal Ethics approval required?

Yes

No

Don't know

! If yes, please attach evidence of Animal Ethics Approval

! If you apply for more than 10 years, processing may take longer as longer term impacts will need to be assessed and there may be additional legal requirements.

! See Authorisations and Special Conditions [for your information.](#)

## 4. Authorisation term and activity timeframes

### 4.1. Authorisation term

Authorisations will be granted for a limited term. Please specify the start and end dates you would like your proposed authorisation to cover and explain why this term is sought. e.g. '10 years' or 'July 2015 – March 2015.'

Term: 10 years. Start date 10 January 2021, end date 10 January 2031

Reason: To allow sufficient time for:

- The road to be constructed and the Project to be completed (including allowance for any potential construction delays);
- Post-completion monitoring of kiwi regarding use of culverts as 'underpasses' beneath the road.





## Section B (continued) | Activities

### 5. Number to be caught, held or killed

Where possible, please state:

The target number of individuals of each species of protected wildlife to be caught, held or killed and what proportion of the local and global species population you estimate would be affected by your activity.

Species	# of individuals	Proportion/population
1. North Island brown kiwi	Up to 40	Low within local landscape
2. Avifauna (all species listed in Section 2 B)	Unknown	Very low within local landscape
3. Bats (long-tailed and short-tailed)	Unknown	Very low within local landscape
4. Lizards (all species)	Unknown	Very low within local landscape
5. Frogs (Hochstetter's and Archey's frogs)	Unknown – expected to be none	Very low within the local landscape

**!** If your application is not to catch, hold or kill a live animal (i.e. you are applying to hold specimens), please go to [Question 10](#).

### 6. Method/s of capture

Please describe the methods to be used to safely, efficiently and humanely catch, hold or kill the animals and identify relevant animal ethics processes.

Kiwi and other protected birds will be captured for the purposes of relocation when found roosting within the critical path of vegetation clearance, or when transmitter changes are necessary. Capture, handling and relocation of kiwi and any other salvaged birds will be undertaken in accordance with the ELMP and in line with best practice.

Herpetofauna will be captured for the purposes of relocation when found residing within or below vegetation or other structures when vegetation clearance occurs. Capture, handling and relocation of any herpetofauna will be undertaken in accordance with the ELMP, and best practice.

Bats are only at risk of direct mortality during discrete periods (e.g. roosting) when vegetation clearance is being undertaken. Bats are not intended to be handled unless necessary, due to an accidental discovery during vegetation clearance (after implementing the BMP and following best practice). To avoid the need for handling the comprehensive BMP will be adhered to. Should bats

be found roosting within the critical path of vegetation clearance, we intend to avoid handling by allowing bats to vacate the given roost tree before proceeding with vegetation clearance.

## 7. Samples to be collected

### 7.1. Samples, amounts, methods

Please list exactly what samples are to be taken (e.g. blood, DNA, feathers, etc) and the methods/s to be used, including amounts to be taken (if known).

Sample	Method	Amount
1. N/A		
2.		
3.		

### 7.2. Purpose

Please state the purpose for which the samples would be taken (e.g. taxonomy, genetic modification, disease screening) and if they will be sent overseas.

N/A no samples will be collected,

Sending overseas?

Yes  No

! If no samples are to be collected, please go to [Question 8.](#)

! If you answer **Yes** to sending samples overseas, please download and complete Form9f see [Application forms: Apply for permits](#)

## Section B (continued) | Activities

### 7.3. Samples for genetic modification

If you will be taking samples for genetic modification, please attach your Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) application and label it attachment B6.2.3.

### 8. Marking, banding, tagging

#### 8.1. Banding

Are you requesting to **band** wildlife?

Yes

No

#### 8.2. Other marking

If you are proposing to mark wildlife with any other mark than a band, please describe the type of marking and details of the method to be used to attach it to ensure the animals' health and safety.

Mark/tag to be fitted

Radio transmitter/tag with smart egg-timer for kiwi

Method

Continuation of kiwi radio tracking of kiwi potentially impacted by the Project through attachment and replacement of radio transmitters (radio tags). Catching and attachment of radio transmitters/tags (smart egg-timer) will use standard methods (baby band and electrical tape) and be undertaken in accordance with the ELMP and best practice (Robertson and Colbourne, 2017). The WAA is needed to allow transmitter replacement for existing tagged kiwi or transmitter attachment to new kiwi that may become established within the Project designation during the life of the Project.

### 9. Access to Restricted Lands

**Special permission is required to enter some public conservation lands that have particularly high levels of protection. If you wish to enter land of any status listed below to carry out the proposed activity, please select the status and state the full name of the land to which permission for access is sought.**

Nature Reserve (s20 Reserves Act 1977)

**Name of land to be accessed**

N/A

#### Wildlife Act

Authorisations apply to private land and public conservation land. If the location is private land, you will also need the consent of the land owner.



Scientific Reserve (s21 Reserves Act 1977)


**Name of land to be accessed**

N/A

Government Purpose (s22 Reserves Act 1977)

**Name of land to be accessed**

N/A

 Use [DOCgis](#) to view Conservation Land.







## Section B (continued) | Activities

Specially Protected Area in a National Park (s13 National Parks Act 1980)

**Name of land to be accessed**

N/A

State why?

N/A

Wildlife Sanctuary (s9 Wildlife Act 1953)

**Name of land to be accessed**

N/A

Wildlife Refuge (s14 Wildlife Act 1953)

**Name of land to be accessed**

N/A

### 10. Proposed activity site

#### 10.1. Wild

State the location/s in which the activity will be carried out and why this site is the best option. For specific sites, please include a map (and GPS co-ordinates if available). Attach map and label it attachment B10.1.

The Project area includes the Project designation (labelled proposed route in map), this is shown on a map - attachment B10.1. All salvaged lizards will be released within the PMA immediately adjacent to the designation, in appropriate habitat near to the location they were found, with exception to striped skink which will be released in the Rotokare Scenic Reserve (some 100 km SSW of the Project).

#### 10.2. Captive

Please answer if the live animal/s; specimen/s; or sample/s is to be obtained from another authorised wildlife holder, who has an authorisation to hold the species in captivity or the specimen/sample. Fill in the following information of the person **from** whom the animal/specimen/sample will be obtained.

Name

N/A

Address

N/A

**!** If proposing to undertake your activity in a National Park, your activity must be essential for management, research, interpretation or educational purposes. Please state why?

**!** Use [DOCgis](#) to view Conservation Land.

**!** If you are intending to receive animals from another authorised holder, ensure they have an authorisation to transfer.



DOC authorisation number

N/A

Expiry Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

N/A

## Section B (continued) | Activities

### 10.3. Holding live animals

Please fill in this question if you currently hold animals in captivity and wish to continue doing so; or you wish to receive animals held in captivity at another facility; or you wish to hold animals for less than 3 months for rehabilitation.

### 10.4. Captive management programme

Are you part of a co-ordinated captive management programme for the species?  Yes  No

If yes, please state the name of the DOC captive co-ordinator and whether they support this application.

Co-ordinator's name

N/A

Supports application?  Yes  No

### 10.5. Holding site

Provide a detailed description of the holding facility/cage including dimensions.

Holding site address:

N/A

Description of facility/cage

N/A

**!** Please attach written proof of their support and label it attachment B10.4

**!** The applicant must meet the requirements of the DOC Captive Management SOP (available [here](#)) and the facility must meet the requirements of the husbandry manual for the species, where one exists.



## Section B (continued) | Activities

### 11. Management of effects

Please list all actual and potential adverse (or positive) effects of the proposed activity at the site, including effects on the target species, other indigenous species and the ecosystems at the site. Where adverse effects are identified please state what methods will be used to manage those effects.

**!** If you are applying to hold specimens or parts of them, or you are applying to hold wildlife already in captivity, you do not need to answer this question.

#### Effect

Injury or death as a result of vegetation clearance and construction activities (roosting bats, nesting birds, chicks and eggs, and herpetofauna, namely lizards)

#### Management method

Tree removal protocols will be employed prior to tree clearance as per Section 5 and 6 of the ELMP (attachment b1), by appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

High risk bat roost trees and high risk lizard habitat will be physically marked ahead of vegetation clearance.

Appropriately trained and qualified ecologists will supervise vegetation clearance as per section 5 to 7 of the ELMP and undertake salvage as per section 7 of the ELMP.

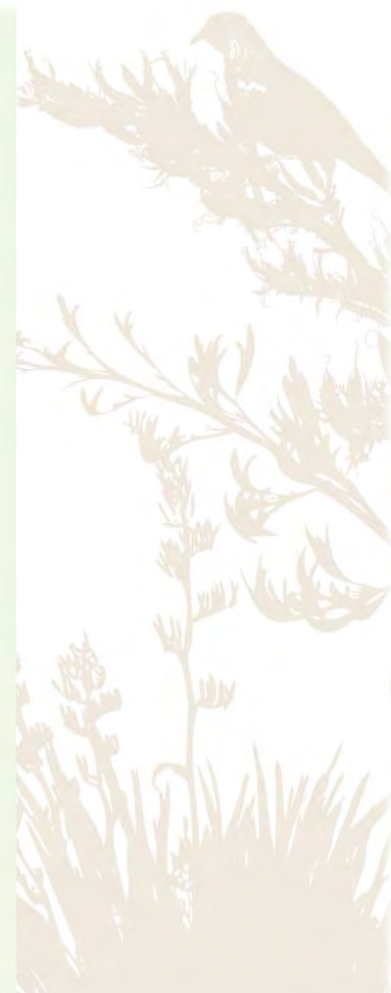
Vegetation clearance will not take place if bats are found to be roosting in the trees to be felled as per section 5 of the ELMP, and incubating kiwi will not be disturbed by vegetation clearance until after 40 days of incubation when the egg can be uplifted. Kiwi day roosting in the critical path of vegetation clearance will be moved by an appropriately trained and qualified person to another burrow within their territory that is over 40 m away from vegetation clearance activities. Lizards will be salvaged from high risk habitat.

Salvaged fauna will be processed and released as per the relevant sections of the ELMP.

Any injured or dead fauna will be taken to a vet with DOC advised, in accordance with the ELMP.

Reduced avifauna reproductive success

Some active nests of forest birds are likely to be directly impacted by vegetation clearance.





through nest disturbance or destruction as a result of vegetation clearance and construction activities.

Where feasible and where high risk bat tree arborist assessment is required, nests will be checked for chicks.

While some nest failures are expected as a result of the Project's vegetation clearance, the perpetual intensive pest control within the 3,650 ha PMA is expected to result in a statistically significant net gain ecologically, including avifauna abundance (and recruitment) over an area two order of magnitude larger than the Project vegetation clearance area.

Bat roost habitat loss, lizard habitat loss, and avifauna habitat loss

There are numerous high risk bat roost trees within the area of vegetation to be cleared (approximately 32 ha). The extent of definitive roost tree loss can not be precisely determined.

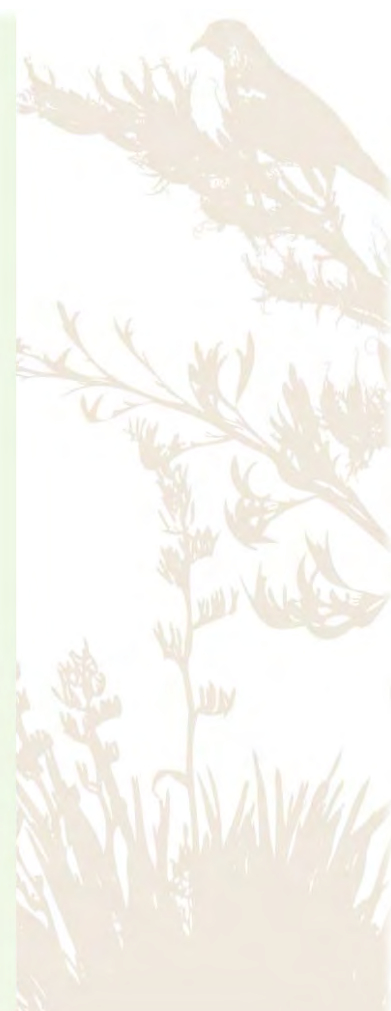
Lizard habitat will also be lost as a result of vegetation clearance and construction activities within the Project designation. While we cannot confirm lizards are present, it is highly likely some are present in low numbers, and therefore we consider there to be some lizard habitat loss.

The loss of roost tree habitat, lizard habitat, and avifauna habitat will be compensated for through the improvement of bat, lizard and avifauna habitat within the 3,650 ha PMA, an area over two orders of magnitude larger than the area of vegetation to be cleared as a result of the Project. Bat tracking has confirmed the PMA contains bat roosts and maternity roosts.

As there is a large area of forest to be protected, multiple types of lizard and bird habitat, are expected to be present and benefit from pest animal control.

Habitat loss, fragmentation, and increase in edge effects. Includes

Mitigation, offset, and compensation restoration planting totalling ~44 ha, including the following:

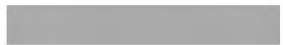




regenerating and mature forest, treeland scrub, and exotic rushland.

- At least 6 hectares of kahikatea swamp forest;
- At least 9ha of terrestrial mitigation planting using an appropriate mix of plant species;
- Planting of seedlings in ecologically appropriate sites at a loss to replacement ratio of 1:200 on a 'like for like' species basis for each significant tree that is felled;
- Approximately 16.91 ha of riparian planting;
- Rehabilitation of modified landscapes (~2.9 ha).

Additionally 3,650 ha of native forest will have intensive pest control undertaken in perpetuity.





## Section D | Applicant skills and experience

Please provide relevant information relating to your ability to carry out the proposed activity (e.g. details of previous authorisations, membership of professional organisations and relevant qualifications and experience). List full names of all individuals who will be involved in the activity.



Please attach details and label as Attachment D.

All individuals involved in activity

### Full Names

Refer to attachment D for the names and relevant information for individuals involved in the activities applied for in the WAA application.

Has the applicant or any company directors, trustees, partners, or anyone involved with the application been convicted of any offence?

Yes

No

If yes please provide details:

N/A

Does the Applicant or any of the company directors, trustees, partners, or anyone involved with the Application have any current criminal charges pending before the court?

Yes

No

If yes please provide details:

N/A







## Section E | Consultation

Many applications require consultation with Tāngata whenua (local Māori), and other interested parties. Please attach proof and details of all consultation, including with hapū or iwi, to this application and label as attachment E1

Please attach any additional written expert views, advice or opinions you have obtained concerning your proposal to support the application and label them attachment E2.

**!** If you are unsure of any consultation requirements for your proposal, please see the [iwi consultation section](#) or contact your [local DOC Partnerships office](#) to discuss what is required.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



# Section F | Fees

## Please note

This section only applies to applications with a commercial focus – which will include applications from registered companies. The Department does not charge fees for non-commercial Wildlife Act authorisations.

## Processing fees

Section 60B of the Conservation Act contains the statutory provisions regarding processing fees.

The Department recovers all direct and indirect costs to process an application from applicants regardless of whether the application is approved or declined. If at any stage an application is withdrawn, the Department will invoice the applicant for the costs incurred by the Department up to that point.

### Standard application fee

The estimated standard application fee is **\$400 +GST**.

This covers most applications. However if your application is likely to have significant effects, is novel, or spans multiple DOC regions, it will require more careful consideration and cost approximately **\$800 +GST**.

Particularly complex applications may incur further costs – you will be sent an estimate of costs in this situation. We will contact you to advise if the fee is more than the estimated standard cost. Applicants are also entitled to request an estimate of costs at any point, but the Department may impose a charge for preparing such an estimate. Estimates are not binding.

## Paying fees

The Department will ordinarily invoice the applicant for processing fees after a decision has been made on the application, but in some cases interim invoices will be issued.

Please select your method of payment below.

I have attached a cheque

I have direct credited the DOC account

Please use the Applicant name and permission number (which the permissions team will give to you) as the references.

**Department of Conservation  
Westpac Bank  
Account number: 03 0049 0002808 00**

I do not intend to pay the fees at the time of applying and/or I require an invoice for payment

I have a purchase order/number from an organisation registered with DOC

N/A

! If you are making an application for non-commercial activity, [proceed to declaration](#).

! Applicants are required to pay the processing fees within 28 days of receiving an invoice. The Director-General is entitled to recover any unpaid fees as a debt.

! If you are applying from outside New Zealand we can process a credit card payment – please [contact us](#) to request this procedure.

## Section F (continued) | Fees

### Fee waivers and reductions

The Director-General has discretion to reduce or waive processing fees. You may apply for a fee waiver or reduction if you can provide information to the permissions team about how your application meets at least one of the following criteria.

- The activity will make a direct contribution to management
- The activity will support or contribute to the Department's priority outcomes – stated in the Department's 2013 – 2017 Statement of Intent
- There will be other non-commercial public benefits from the activities covered by the authorisation (if approved)
- Activity covered by the authorisation (other than research, collection or educational activities) will make a contribution to the management of, or the public interest in, the lands that are covered by the authorisation

The Department may obtain further information either from the applicant or from any other relevant source in order to process the application. The applicant will be advised of any information obtained from other sources. The cost of obtaining such information will be charged to and recovered from the applicant. The applicant will be informed as soon as practicable from receipt of the application if further information is required before this application form can be fully processed by the Department.

! View the Department's 2013 – 2017 Statement of Intent [here](#) for the priority outcomes.

### Terms and conditions: Account with the Department of Conservation

Have you held an account with the Department before?

Yes

No

If **yes**, under what name?

N/A

### Terms and conditions: Account with the Department of Conservation

1. I/We agree that the Department of Conservation can provide my details to the Department's Credit Checking Agency to enable it to conduct a full credit check.
2. I/We agree that any change which affects the trading address, legal entity, structure of management or control of the applicant's company (as detailed in this application) will be notified in writing to the Department of Conservation within 7 days of that change becoming effective.
3. I/We agree to notify the Department of Conservation of any disputed charges within 14 days of the date of the invoice.
4. I/We agree to fully pay the Department of Conservation for any invoice received on or before the due date.
5. I/We agree to pay all costs incurred (including interest, legal costs and debt recovery fees) to recover any money owing on this account.
6. I/We agree that the credit account provided by the Department of Conservation may be withdrawn by the Department of Conservation, if any terms and conditions of the credit account are not met.
7. I/We agree that the Department of Conservation can provide my details to the Department's Debt Collection Agency in the event of non-payment of payable fees.



## Section F (continued) | Fees

### Reduction in fees for exceeding processing timeframe

If the Department fails to meet its own processing timeframes the estimate of fees will be reduced at a rate of 1% per day late, up to a maximum of 50% of the total processing fee. The reduction will not apply if the Applicant's actions have delayed the process.

### Additional Fees

You may also be required to pay additional fees. These may include:

- Annual management fee to cover administration time; and/or
- Monitoring fee to cover the cost of monitoring the effects of your activity.

! Please [contact the Permissions team](#) to discuss whether these fees apply.







# Section G | Declaration

**I certify that the information provided on this application form and all attached additional forms and information is to the best of my knowledge true and correct.**

Signature (applicant)

9(2)(a)

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

21/12/20

**!** An Authorisation may be varied or revoked if the information given in this application contains inaccuracies.

This application is made pursuant to Section/s 41(1)(g), 53; 54; 55; and/or 56 of the Wildlife Act 1953 [and (where applicable) Section/s 22; 49; 50; 51; 57; and/or 59 of the Reserves Act 1977; and/or Section/s 5; 13; 14(3) of the National Parks Act 1980; and/or 38 of the Conservation Act].

Applicants should familiarise themselves with the relevant provisions of the Wildlife Act 1953, the Conservation Act 1987, the Reserves Act 1977 and the National Parks Act 1980 relating to authorisations.

The purpose of collecting this information is to enable the Department to process your application. The Department will not use this information for any reason not related to that purpose.

Applicants should be aware that provisions of the Official Information Act may require that some or all information in this application be publicly released.

## For Departmental use

Credit check undertaken?

Yes

No

Comments

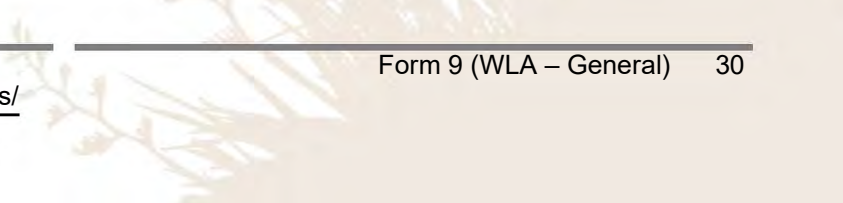
Signed

Name

Approved

Name

**!** Approval is to be by a Tier 4 Manager or above.



Attachment B1:  
Full Ecology and Landscape Management  
Plan provided during consultation meeting 13  
October 2020. Please email if additional copies  
required.

# Ecology and Landscape Management Plan

~~May 2019~~ ~~October 2018~~

Mt Messenger Alliance

MMA-ENV-ECL-RPT-3237



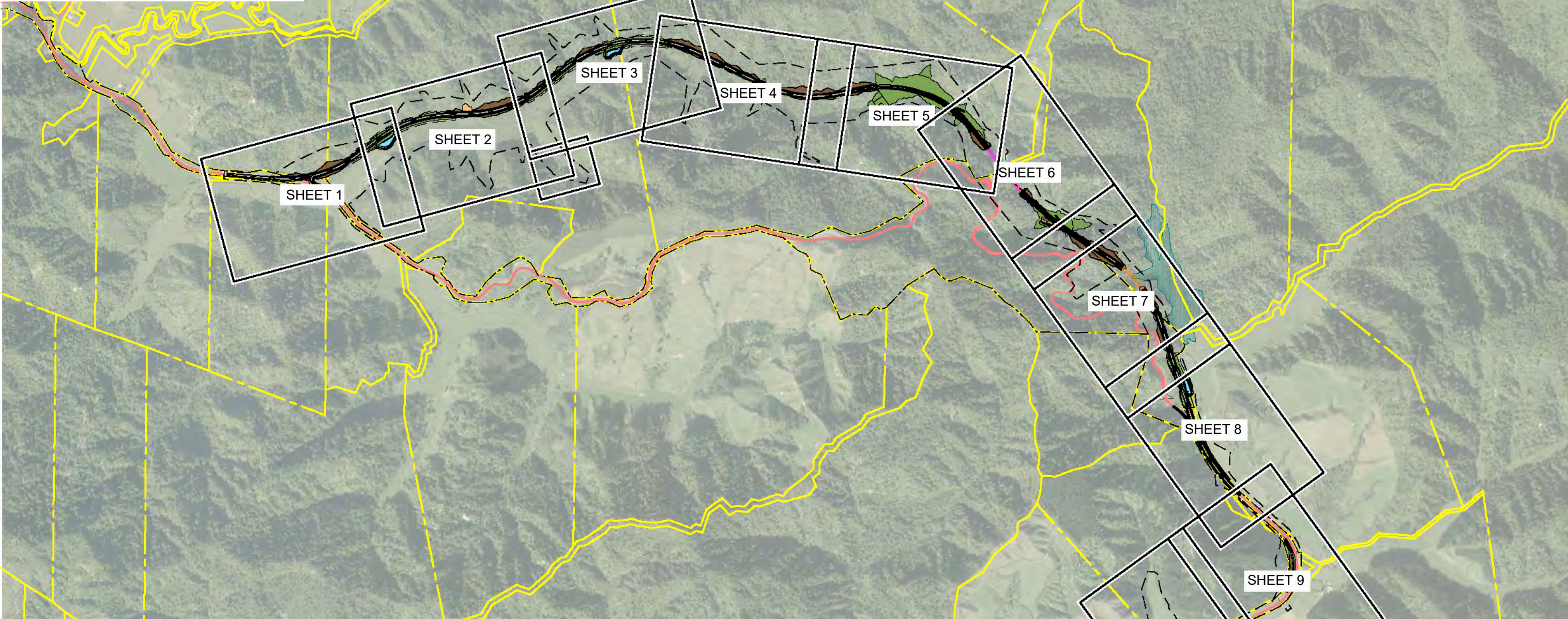


NOTES

1. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NEW ZEALAND TRANSVERSE MERCATOR 2000 (NZTM2000).
2. HEIGHT DATUM: TARANAKI 1970 SEA LEVEL (TARAHT1970).
3. FOR LONG SECTIONS SEE DRAWINGS MMA-DES-GEM-C0-DRG-2001\_2009.
4. FOR CROSS SECTIONS SEE DRAWINGS MMA-DES-GEM-C0-DRG-3011\_3014.
5. FOR DRAINAGE DESIGN SEE DRAWINGS MMA-DES-DNG-C0-DRG-1000\_1010.
6. FOR TUNNEL DESIGN SEE DRAWINGS MMA-DES-TUN-C0-DRG-1001.
7. FOR BRIDGE DESIGN SEE DRAWINGS MMA-DES-STR-C0-1001\_1003 AND MMA-DES-STR-C0-1101\_1103.
8. FOR LANDSCAPE CONCEPT SEE DRAWINGS MMA-DES-UDL-C0-1000\_1013.
9. FOR DESIGNATION PLANS SEE MMA-DES-PRP-C0-1000\_1004.



Attachment B10.1:  
Overview map of the Project location including project designation and footprints within which the proposed activities will occur.

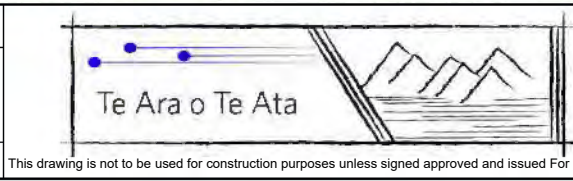


LEGEND

	PROPOSED CUT (DESIGN FOOTPRINT)		MIMI SWAMP FOREST
	PROPOSED FILL (DESIGN FOOTPRINT)		EXISTING WATER COURSE
	TOE OF SURCHARGE		EXISTING CULVERT
	PROPOSED BRIDGE		STORMWATER CULVERT
	PROPOSED TUNNEL		STORMWATER FLUME
	EXISTING SH3		STORMWATER ROAD DRAINAGE PIPE
	PROPOSED DESIGNATION		STREAM DIVERSION (TYPE 1)
	EXISTING DESIGNATION		STREAM DIVERSION (TYPE 2)
	PROPERTY BOUNDARY		STREAM DIVERSION (TYPE 3)
			CONSTRUCTED WETLAND

Rev	Revision Description	Drawn	Checked	Designed	Checked	Approved	Date
D	REVISED CONSENT ISSUE	QDO'S	GGC*	GGC	BSS*	BSS*	03/07/2020
C	UPDATED CONSENT ISSUE	QDO'S	GGC*	GGC	BSS	BSS	17/05/2019
B	CHANGES TO SHEETS 1004 AND 1008 ONLY	QDO'S	GGC	GGC	BSS	BSS	26/07/2018
A	FOR CONSENT	QDO'S	WHE	GGC	LG	LG	14/11/2017

Tab	MMA-DES-GEM-C0-DRG-1000
Scales	NOT TO SCALE
Original Size	A1



MT MESSENGER BYPASS  
GEOMETRICS  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT  
SHEET LAYOUT

Approved	9(2)(g)(ii)
Status	FOR CONSENT
Drawing Number	MMA-DES-GEM-C0-DRG-1000
Revision	D



## **Attachment D - Skills and Experience**

See below the names and experience of the ecologists that we propose to be listed on the Wildlife Act Authority (WAA). We note that other suitably skilled personnel and iwi partners will assist with the fauna management for the Project, but this will only happen under the direct supervision of personnel named on the WAA. In addition, those operating under this WAA will also be subject to the ELMP standards of competency, i.e. being named on the WAA does not necessarily mean those named are appropriate to undertake all activities, and minimum standards stated in the ELMP will prevail in determining the appropriate person for any given activity.

### **9(2)(a) – MSc (Ecology)**

9(2)(a) is a qualified and experienced bat ecologist and is certified by the Department of Conservation (DOC) for competency Classes A, B, C2 and D and has experience capturing and handling both long-tailed and short-tailed bats. He has a breadth of experience assessing potential bat habitat, supervising the removal of potential bat roost trees, and has written and implemented bat management plans for several projects across the North Island. 9(2)(a) has worked as a bat ecologist on infrastructure projects such as the Waikato Expressway (WEX) Longswamp Section, the Pūhoi to Warkworth project and Mt Messenger bypass.

9(2)(a) is experienced in undertaking a range of skink and gecko survey and salvage work such as ACO surveys, pitfall trapping, spotlighting, manual searches, handling, measuring, and translocating skinks. Project experience with searching for and handling lizards includes WEX Hamilton Section & Longswamp Section, the Southern Links Development, and Symonds Quarry.

9(2)(a) has received training from 9(2)(a). He has also been involved in numerous projects that have required assessment of potential lizard habitat such as Tirohia landfill, and the proposed Auckland Regional Landfill. 9(2)(a) also has experience surveying Hochstetter's frog from the proposed Auckland Regional Landfill.

9(2)(a) has undertaken a variety of bird surveying such as five-minute bird counts, playback calls, and acoustic surveys. He has also been responsible for the management of indigenous bird species for a variety of infrastructure projects such as the WEX Longswamp Section and Hamilton Sections of the Waikato Expressway.

### **9(2)(a) – MSc (Environmental Science)**

9(2)(a) has over two years' experience working with terrestrial ecology across New Zealand. Herpetofauna experience include lizard salvaging and location on large scale motorway projects; namely Pūhoi to Warkworth Motorway, where techniques used include manual searches for skinks, use of artificial refuges/cover objects, and spotlighting at night for geckos. Amphibian experience include surveying and handling native Hochstetter's frog and exotic Southern Bell frog. 9(2)(a) has received training under herpetologist 9(2)(a).

9(2)(a) also has experience in terrestrial fauna monitoring, salvaging, and relocation; techniques include pitfall traps and manual searches. 9(2)(a) also has experience in avifauna monitoring of forest and wetland birds; techniques include bird counts, playback counts, deployment of Acoustic Bird Recorders and spectrogram analysis. 9(2)(a) has also been involved in completing terrestrial fauna



(herpetofauna, avifauna, invertebrates) habitat assessments and management plans for Assessment of Ecological Effects (AEcE).

9(2)(a) has also achieved Department of Conservation (DOC) bat competency Class A & B, being competent in bat monitor deployment and monitor data analysis and has conducted automatic bat monitor surveys for the Manawatū Tararua Highway Project, as well as Pūhoi to Warkworth and other smaller projects around New Zealand.

9(2)(a) - MEnvMgmt

9(2)(a) has five years of experience in terrestrial ecology across New Zealand. 9(2)(a) 's reptile survey experience includes the use of artificial refuges/cover objects (ARs/ACOs), pitfall traps and manual searches for skinks, and spotlighting and manual searches for geckos.

Projects that 9(2)(a) has lead or been involved with that include lizard survey, habitat assessment, salvage and monitoring include the Tauranga Northern Link road project, the Waikato Expressway Hamilton Section, the Waikato Expressway Longswamp, the Southern Links Development, and the KiwiRail Tunnel 21 realignment.

9(2)(a) has been involved in lizard survey design, survey, salvage, handling, processing (weighing, measuring) and relocation of herpetofauna for four years. 9(2)(a) also has a personal interest in lizards in her own time, having spent time at Tāwharanui Regional Park and contributed to Sanctuary Mount Maungatautari education and monitoring planning.

9(2)(a) lead the lizard ecology work for the Waikato Expressway Hamilton Section and has developed the copper skink monitoring plan for the project that will begin in Spring.

9(2)(a) is a member of the New Zealand Herpetological Society and has had training experience with 9(2)(a). 9(2)(a) gained experience handling skinks, particularly copper skink, having learned and practiced handling skills on plague skink before handling native species.

9(2)(a) has achieved DOC Class A and B bat competencies. 9(2)(a) 's bat handling experience has been under the supervision of 9(2)(g)(ii) while receiving training towards achieving DOC Class D bat competency which included sexing, forearm measurement, banding, determining reproductive status and weighing bats. She has experience setting up, deploying and analysing data of acoustic bat monitors for a range of projects and habitats including the initial Manawatū Tararua Highway optioneering ecological survey and assessment for the favoured route option, Fonterra farm biodiversity stocktakes, SH2 upgrades (Pokeno to Mangatarata). 9(2)(a) has also conducted volunteer long-tailed bat monitoring in her own time for Project Echo in Hamilton. 9(2)(a) will be undertaking roost tree identification and bat catching and handling training early next year, with aims to achieve DOC bat competency Classes C2 and D.

9(2)(a) has been a Waikato Expressway Hamilton Section ecologist for the past three years, and has been involved with the Project bird surveys, vegetation clearance management for birds, and bird management responses. 9(2)(a) is competent in bird survey having undertaken numerous bird surveys, including 5-minute bird counts, dawn and dusk surveys, playback and opportunistic survey, radio tracking, and automatic recorder device use. Last year 9(2)(a) took a NZ dotterel course provided by 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a), which covered ground nesting bird best practice nest management and relocation techniques. 9(2)(a) has undertaken pukeko and mallard duck nest

relocations, and has been involved in pied stilt nest management in earthworks and construction scenarios. 9(2)(a) has experience handling birds in management responses where birds have been injured, or trapped in nets and other unsuitable locations, including forest birds such as tūi. 9(2)(a) has experience with North Island brown kiwi under 9(2)(a) including kiwi catching, burrow extraction, handling, radiotracking and transmitter changes. 9(2)(a) will achieve accredited handler status over the following months from working with kiwi at Mt Messenger.

9(2)(a)

9(2)(a) has contributed to the Mt Messenger ecology work for many years, having years of experience within the Project area, being of Ngāti Tama and having interests in conservation and native wildlife. 9(2)(a) leads the Paraninihi project which includes pest control management and management and monitoring of a translocated population of kōkako.

9(2)(a) has participated in the Mt Messenger Project's bat tracking programme where he tracked radio-tagged bats to gain information on their roost locations. 9(2)(a) has also been heavily involved with the Project's kiwi monitoring and tracking programme, having undertaken kiwi extraction from burrows, and experience in kiwi handling, and transmitter changes. 9(2)(a) has also assisted Operation Nest Egg in uplifting kiwi eggs from the Project area.

9(2)(a) – BSc

9(2)(a) has 3 years' experience in terrestrial ecology at location across New Zealand. He generally works with New Zealand's native flora, and indigenous bats, having extensive experience in both fields. 9(2)(a) is a Class A, B, C2, and D certified bat ecologist and is regularly involved in the capture and handling of long-tailed bats throughout New Zealand. His long-tailed bat handling experience includes population monitoring at Fiordland National Park, Pureora Forest Park, and Grand Canyon Scientific Reserve. He has also been involved in the survey, capture and handling of long-tailed bats on large roading projects including the Mt Messenger Bypass, Cobham Wairere Drive intersection, and the Pūhoi to Warkworth Motorway. 9(2)(a) contributed to the Mt Messenger Bypass bat tracking programme, tracking bats that had transmitters attached to determine roost and maternity roost locations of long-tailed bats within the area.

9(2)(a)'s reptile survey experience includes the use of artificial refuges (ARs), pitfall traps and manual searches for skinks, and spotlighting and manual searches for geckos. He has undertaken salvage and relocation of herpetofauna on road projects including the Mt Messenger Bypass, and the Hamilton section of the Waikato Expressway. He has also been involved with herpetofauna identification of lizard bycatch for the Auckland Council. 9(2)(a) also has experience surveying Hochstetter's frog from the North Auckland Region.

9(2)(a) has supervised vegetation clearance subject avifauna protocol including checking for active nests and species for projects such as the Waikato Expressway – Hamilton Section, and Manawatū Tararua Highway Project.

9(2)(a) - MSc(Ecology)

9(2)(a) has over six years' experience in terrestrial ecology across New Zealand. 9(2)(a) is certified by DOC as competent bat ecologist in Classes A, B, C1, C2 and D. She has extensive experience through her master's research and project work undertaking acoustic bat surveys as well as capturing and handling both native bat species. 9(2)(a) has written bat management plans and has experience supervising the removal of potential bat roost trees.

9(2)(a)'s herpetofauna survey experience includes the use of artificial cover objects, pitfall traps, gee-minnow traps, manual searches, and spotlighting for geckos and Archey's frogs. These surveys have been based across the country including: Karikari peninsula in northland, various locations around Auckland and the Coromandel Peninsula, Hamilton, Pūkaha National Wildlife Centre, Wellington and the West Coast in the South Island. Due to the geographical range of the projects 9(2)(a) has worked on, she has experience identifying, capturing, and handling a variety of different reptile taxa. 9(2)(a) also has also been involved with the preparation and implementation of lizard management plans for multiple projects.

9(2)(a)'s avifauna experience includes, 5-minute bird counts, pre-clearance nest surveys, New Zealand dotterel nest surveys, monitoring forest and wetland birds with acoustic recorders, and playback surveys. Georgia has written and implemented native bird management plans for conservation and construction projects.

9(2)(a) - MSc (Ecology)

9(2) has been a consultant ecologist for one year, and has been contributing to and assisting with bat<sup>(a)</sup> monitor deployment and monitor data analysis. 9(2) has been guided by 9(2)(a) and 9(2)(a), both DOC bat Class A, B, C2 and D competent. 9(2) will contribute to collecting and interpreting data under the supervision of a Class A, B, C2 and D<sup>(a)</sup> ecologist before applying to DOC for certification of bat competency at Class A and B.

9(2)(a) - PhD (Ecology)

9(2) has 10 years' experience as a terrestrial ecologist and environmental scientist. She is highly experienced in undertaking a wide variety of flora and fauna surveys (vegetation, invertebrates, mammals (including bats), amphibians and reptiles) in a range of environments, in both New Zealand, UK and numerous tropical countries.

9(2) has DOC Class A, B, C2 and D bat competencies and has partaken in bat management and<sup>(a)</sup> vegetation clearance management for bats for the Waikato Expressway Hamilton Section, and has volunteer experience with DOC monitoring and handling long-tailed bats in the North and South Islands.

9(2) reptile survey experience includes trapping/handling of lizards, skinks, slow worms and adders using pitfall and artificial refuge (ACO) techniques, and also conducting lizard habitat assessments.

9(2) also has experience gecko spotlighting from the SH3 Awakino Gorge and Mt Messenger bypass<sup>(a)</sup> projects. 9(2) experience also includes the development of native lizard management plans for other NZTA projects.<sup>(a)</sup>

She also holds specialist botanical and entomological taxonomic skills, and has expertise in project design and management, and devising field survey and monitoring programmes with scientifically rigorous methods. 9(2) has authored a number of peer-reviewed publications and is a reviewer for a number of international journals.

#### 9(2)(a) - MSc (Zoology)

9(2) has over 5 years of terrestrial ecology experience, particularly focused in Avifauna and avifauna recovery programmes for Threatened species. 9(2) was previously with the Department of Conservation as a kākāpō ranger and has worked closely with rowi and other kiwi species. 9(2) has extensive experience in bird handling, bird management, bird breeding (including candling), and is an accredited kiwi handler.

9(2) also has experience with lizards, having been involved with Department of Conservation lizard surveys in the South Island. 9(2)(a) wide breadth understanding of fauna handling techniques for different species will be of considerable value to the Project, particularly for kiwi management and enacting ELMP kiwi and vegetation clearance protocol.

9(2) will be undertaking roost tree identification and bat catching and handling training early next year, with aims to achieve DOC bat competency Classes C2 and D.

#### 9(2)(a) - PhD (Ecology)

9(2) has over 20 years of national and international experience as an ecologist, working in academia, local government and consulting. He is a national expert in Assessments of Environmental Effects, the development and implementation of Environmental Management Plans (including biodiversity offsetting and compensation plans), and stakeholder/iwi engagement on a wide range on infrastructure projects. 9(2) has authored numerous technical reports and scientific publications, served as an expert witness in Council Hearings, Environment Court and Boards of Inquiry and is a certified RMA hearings panel commissioner. Matt lead research on Hochstetter's frog at Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari.

9(2) has lead the development and implementation of numerous ecological management plans that have involved surveys, translocations and salvage and relocation operations for a variety of bird, lizard, and invertebrate fauna across the North and South Islands and holds a Department of Conservation Wildlife Authority for lizards in the Auckland Region.

#### 9(2)(a) - PhD EnvMgmt

9(2)(a) background is in landscape ecology with a focus on vegetation ecology and restoration. She has experience in preparing terrestrial Assessment of Ecological Effects reports, restoration and management plans, and the implementation of resource consent conditions, management plans and monitoring regimes for terrestrial flora and fauna.

9(2)(a) has worked with lizards, birds, and snails on a number of projects including the Pūhoi to Warkworth Motorway. Her lizard experience includes the salvage and relocation of copper skinks, Pacific and forest geckos applying a range of techniques, including spotlighting, manual searching and artificial cover objects (skinks and geckos). 9(2)(a) has also volunteered with Department of



Conservation on their lizard monitoring program on Motutapu Island, checking pitfall traps for diving skinks (*Oligosoma suteri*). Further, 9(2)(a) has prepared several Lizard Management Plans under the guidance of 9(2)(a)

9(2)(a) has DOC Class A and B bat competencies for long-tailed bats, having deployed ABMs and checked ABM data for a range of projects such as the proposed Auckland Regional Landfill.

9(2)(a) also has experience in avifauna monitoring. She has undertaken bird breeding checks pre vegetation clearance, New Zealand dotterel nest surveys and monitoring wetland birds using acoustic bird recorders, spectrogram analysis and playback surveys. 9(2)(a) has implemented native bird management plans on several construction projects.

#### 9(2)(g)(ii) – BSc Hons (Zoology, Ecology)

9(2)(g) has over 30 years' experience as a terrestrial ecologist specialising especially in ecological restoration and environmental management. He has experience in most areas of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecology and has particular expertise in the restoration of natural, modified and damaged sites.

He has a broad knowledge and experience of terrestrial ecology having undertaken multiple vegetation, bat, lizard and pest animal surveys and developed and implemented management and restoration plans for every environment from coastal estuaries and sand dunes to sub-alpine herb fields above the tree line and in every region of New Zealand.

One of 9(2)(g)(ii) more notable projects has been the Maungatautari Ecological Island Sanctuary project. He produced the Project Plan that served as the foundation for the Project and led the team that developed and built the pest proof fence that surrounds the 3400 ha forested maunga in the central Waikato. He also served as part of the committee of experts that developed and implemented the pest eradication plan that successfully eradicated all mammalian pests from the mountain apart from mice.

In recent years, 9(2)(g)(ii) work has been directed at assessing the impact of new roading projects, commercial and extraction industry ventures and farming activities on terrestrial and aquatic environments. This work has focused especially on the development of meaningful, equitable and measurable mitigation, offset and compensation measures to offset the environmental impacts of each project. Mt Messenger Bypass is one his current roading projects.

9(2)(g) is a founding Trustee of Tane's Tree Trust, a charitable organisation that promotes and supports the planting and management of indigenous forest for multiple purposes including biodiversity enhancement and carbon sequestration.

#### 9(2)(a) - MSc (Biosecurity and conservation)

9(2) is a terrestrial ecologist with 3 years' ecological experience undertaking lizard, bird and bat monitoring and salvaging on large construction projects including the Pūhoi to Warkworth Motorway, Mt Messenger Bypass and Pekapeka to Ōtaki Expressway. His lizard experience includes salvage and relocation of copper and ornate skinks, Pacific and forest geckos, using a variety of salvaging techniques, including spotlighting, manual searching and artificial cover objects (ACOs).

9(2) undertook an MSc in urban bird communities, and has been involved in five-minute bird counts, bird-nest checks, kiwi monitoring and tracking (under 9(2)(a)), coastal bird surveys and wetland bird monitoring using playback surveys across New Zealand. 9(2) is an active member of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand. 9(2) is Class A and B certified for long-tailed bats, having monitored, tagged and tracked bats during surveys for the Mt Messenger Bypass and with the Department of Conservation at Pureora Forest.

9(2) has developed and implemented numerous management plans and monitoring regimes for terrestrial fauna for a variety of clients across New Zealand.

#### 9(2)(a) – MSc (Conservation Biology)

9(2)(a) is currently a Level C2 Bat Ecologist and has also been approved to supervise the felling of high-risk roost trees. She has undertaken many acoustic bat surveys in the Auckland and Waikato Regions. She has participated in tracking and trapping projects in the Hunua Ranges, Pureora Forest, Grand Canyon Cave, and Mount Messenger primarily using harp traps but has also used mist nets. She has handled both short-tail and long-tailed bats and has experience banding and attaching transmitters to long-tailed bats, as well as taking morphometric measurements. She has assessed for potential long-tailed bat roost trees for several development projects in the Auckland and Waikato Regions. 9(2)(a) will be undertaking roost tree identification and bat catching and handling training early next year, with aims to achieve DOC bat competency Class D.

9(2)(a) has several years of experience undertaking herpetofauna habitat assessments and management. She has completed several lizard salvage projects for large developments throughout the Auckland, Waikato, and Canterbury Regions. She has handled several species of native herpetofauna, including copper skink, ornate skink, shore skink, moko skink, southern grass skink, forest gecko, pacific gecko, elegant gecko, raukawa gecko, Hochstetter's frog and Archey's frog. She is experienced in using industry-standard methods, including the use of artificial retreats, pitfall traps, manual habitat searches, nocturnal spotlighting, and funnel traps. She has been involved with monitoring lizards for various projects, including elegant and forest gecko surveys for Auckland Council and has also assisted with translocation efforts of Duvaucel's gecko to the pest-free offshore islands Motuora and Motuihe Islands.

9(2)(a) has undertaken several avifauna monitoring and management techniques while working as a terrestrial ecologist. These include five-minute bird counts, call playback surveys, acoustic recorders and nest surveys. She has undertaken surveys for cryptic wetland birds at multiple sites throughout Auckland, and has analysed large amounts of acoustic data using Kaleidoscope Pro. She also has experience undertaking kiwi call surveys and has undertaken radio-tracking of Northern brown kiwi. She has experience in mist-netting forest birds.

Attachment E1:

Te Rūnunga o Ngāti Tama met with 9(2)(a) on 17 December 2020. The Project Wildlife Act Authority application and the relevant activities that will be involved as a result of Project works were discussed. Following the meeting, the below email, on page 41, was provided in support of this application.



File Message Help PDF-XChange VE Tell me what you want to do

Ignore Delete Archive Reply Reply All Forward Meeting IM More

Junk ~ Delete Archive Reply Reply All Forward Meeting IM More


Quick Steps: #1001181.4000... To Manager Done Create New Team Email Reply & Delete

Move Rules OneNote Actions

Mark Unread Categorize Follow Up Translate Read Aloud Zoom


Tags Editing Speech Zoom

### Wildlife Act Authority Permit

 9(2)(a)  
 To: 9(2)(a) 9(2)(g)(ii)

Reply Reply All Forward ...

Thu 17/12/2020 7:34 PM

 You replied to this message on 17/12/2020 8:19 PM.

Action Items

Kia ora 9(2)(a)

Te Rununga O Ngati Tama met today and agreed to support the Wildlife Act Authority Permit application from the Mount Messenger Alliance/NZTA to DoC .

If you have any queries please get in touch ?

Nga mihi  
9(2)(a)

TRONT Chairman

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10





To: [redacted] 9(2)(g)(ii) as Operations Director, HWT

From: [redacted] 9(2)(g)(ii) as DDG Operations

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021

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Task Assignment: Process Application from NZ Transport Agency (NZTA)

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The Court of Appeal and Supreme Court judgments in the *PauaMAC5 Inc.* case had ramifications for the types of authorisations delegates of the Director-General of Conservation (DG) can grant under section 53 of the Wildlife Act 1953:

1. An application for authorisation under section 53 can only be considered if **the activity is “catch alive” or “kill”**. Lesser interferences such as disturbance or **unsuccessful pursuit can only be authorised if they occur as part of “catch alive or kill”**.
2. **Authorising “catch alive or kill” envisages something inherently intentional. It cannot be used to facilitate or “cover” in case of an accidental action. An example of accidental killing is hitting a bird with your car. Incidental killing would be where an area is bulldozed knowing lizards will be present even though salvage has been undertaken. Accidental cannot be authorised; incidental can.**
3. The judgments also confirmed the purpose of the Act (essentially to protect wildlife and control game). This means that an activity authorised under section 53 must promote the wider purpose of the Act. Purely anthropocentric activities with no benefit to wildlife would be unlikely to meet the purpose of the Act as there is no element of protection.

For more information on the impacts of the PauaMAC5 case, refer to the Factsheet for Decision Makers [DOC-6193585](#).

### Wildlife Act Application to Salvage, Transfer and Incidentally Kill Wildlife

Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency have proposed to construct and operate a new section of highway for State Highway 3 in northern Taranaki, bypassing Mount Messenger, called the Mount Messenger Bypass. The 6 km route will be constructed between Uruti to Ahititi, removing the existing steep, narrow and winding route over Mt Messenger. The highway construction (hereafter, the Project) will affect habitat which supports, or potentially supports, a number of native wildlife taxa protected under the Wildlife Act 1953. An Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) report and associated Ecology and Landscape Management Plan (ELMP) were developed for the Project.

This is a single application compiled to cover all taxa which require a Wildlife Act Authority (WAA) before management can be undertaken to minimise potential effects associated with the Project. Details of the proposed management are included in the ELMP (attachment B1 – hard copy provided during Project meeting on 13/10/20 ahead of WAA application; soft copy provided 16/10/20).



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The applicant is applying for a WAA to protect and manage native fauna during the Project's vegetation clearance and earthworks, requiring authority to:

- **Catch and handle bats, avifauna, and herpetofauna as listed in Section 2 B** if/as required;
- **Take or destroy the eggs of wildlife (avifauna)** – when unavoidable; attempts will be made to relocate nests in the first instance or take chicks to an appropriate wildlife rearing/rehabilitation provider;
- **Kill wildlife (bats, avifauna, herpetofauna)** – when unavoidable following implementation of all protocol within the Project's ELMP and after applying good/best practice methods;
- **Tagging kiwi with radio-transmitters** for monitoring and management, as a continuation of the current programme.

The intention is to minimise and avoid catching and handling wildlife, egg destruction and **wildlife kills as far as possible, through implementation of the Project's ELMP, however some risk remains that these activities may occur, or will need to occur.**

Kiwi radio tagging will be required to maintain the current radio-tracking programme, so that kiwi can be monitored for location and incubation to ensure that project works does not harm or kill kiwi, and to allow incubation to proceed until eggs can be uplifted, in line with the ELMP and best practice.

### Capture Methods

Kiwi and other protected birds will be captured for the purposes of relocation when found roosting within the critical path of vegetation clearance, or when transmitter changes are necessary. Capture, handling and relocation of kiwi and any other salvaged birds will be undertaken in accordance with the ELMP and in line with best practice.

Herpetofauna will be captured for the purposes of relocation when found residing within or below vegetation or other structures when vegetation clearance occurs. Capture, handling and relocation of any herpetofauna will be undertaken in accordance with the ELMP, and best practice.

Bats are only at risk of direct mortality during discrete periods (e.g. roosting) when vegetation clearance is being undertaken. Bats are not intended to be handled unless necessary, due to an accidental discovery during vegetation clearance (after implementing the BMP and following best practice). To avoid the need for handling the comprehensive BMP will be adhered to. Should bats be found roosting within the critical path of vegetation clearance, we intend to avoid handling by allowing bats to vacate the given roost tree before proceeding with vegetation clearance.

### Proposed location

The Project area includes the Project designation (labelled proposed route in map), this is shown on a map - attachment B10.1. All salvaged lizards will be released within the PMA immediately adjacent to the designation, in appropriate habitat near to the location they were found, with exception to striped skink which will be released in the Rotokare Scenic Reserve (some 100 km SSW of the Project).

### Proposed term

10 years. Start date 10 January 2021, end date 10 January 2031

### Consultation

Ngati Tama are project partners with NZTA on this work- their endorsement for the application is included.



List of affected and potentially affected species

Common name	Scientific name	NZ threat classification
<b>Herpetofauna</b>		
1. Archey's frog	1. <i>Leiopelma archeyi</i>	1. Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
2. Copper skink	2. <i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>	2. Not Threatened
3. Duvaucel's gecko	3. <i>Hoplodactylus duvaucelii</i>	3. At Risk - Relict
4. Elegant gecko	4. <i>Naultinus elegans</i>	4. At Risk - Declining
5. Forest gecko	5. <i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i>	5. At Risk - Declining
6. Glossy brown skink	6. <i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>	6. At Risk - Declining
7. Goldstripe gecko	7. <i>Woodworthia chrysosiretica</i>	7. At Risk - Relict

8. Hochstetter's frog	8. <i>Leiopelma hochstetteri</i>	8. At Risk - Declining
9. Northern Grass skink	9. <i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>	9. Not Threatened
10. Omate skink	10. <i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>	10. At Risk - Declining
11. Pacific gecko	11. <i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>	11. At Risk - Relict
12. Raukawa gecko	12. <i>Woodworthia maculata</i>	12. Not Threatened



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13. Striped skink	13. <i>Oligosoma striatum</i>	13. At Risk - Declining
<b>Bats</b>		
14. Long-tailed bat	14. <i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i> 'North Island'	14. Threatened - Nationally Critical
15. Short-tailed bat	15. <i>Mystacina tuberculata rhyacobia</i>	15. At Risk - Declining
<b>Avifauna</b>		
16. Australasian bittern	16. <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	16. Threatened - Nationally Critical
17. Banded dotterel	17. <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	17. Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
18. Bellbird	18. <i>Anthornis melanura</i>	18. Not Threatened

19. Black shag	19. <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	19. At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
20. Bush falcon	20. <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>	20. At Risk - Recovering
21. Fantail	21. <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	21. Not Threatened
22. Grey warbler	22. <i>Gerygone igata</i>	22. Not Threatened
23. Kererū	23. <i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	23. Not Threatened
24. Little black shag	24. <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	24. At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
25. Little shag	25. <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	25. Not Threatened





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26. Long tailed cuckoo	26. <i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>	26. At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
27. New Zealand pipit	27. <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	27. At Risk - Declining
28. North Island brown kiwi	28. <i>Apteryx mantelli</i>	28. At Risk - Declining
29. North Island fernbird	29. <i>Bowdleria punctata vealeae</i>	29. At Risk - Declining
30. North Island robin	30. <i>Petroica longipes</i>	30. At Risk - Declining
31. North Island tomtit	31. <i>Petroica macrocephala</i>	31. Not Threatened
32. New Zealand dotterel	32. <i>Charadrius obscurus</i>	32. At Risk - Recovering
33. Paradise shelduck	33. <i>Tadorna variegata</i>	33. Not Threatened
34. Pied shag	34. <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	34. At Risk - Recovering
35. Pied stilt	35. <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	35. Not Threatened
36. Pukeko	36. <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	36. Not Threatened
37. Red-billed gull	37. <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	37. At Risk - Declining
38. Sacred kingfisher	38. <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	38. Not Threatened
39. Shining cuckoo	39. <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	39. Not Threatened
40. Silvereye	40. <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	40. Not Threatened





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41. Spotless crane	41. <i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	41. At Risk - Declining
42. Swamp harrier	42. <i>Circus approximans</i>	42. Not Threatened
43. Tūī	43. <i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>	43. Not Threatened
44. Welcome swallow	44. <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	44. Not Threatened
45. White-faced heron	45. <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	45. Not Threatened
46. Whitehead	46. <i>Mohoua albicilla</i>	46. At Risk - Declining
47. Kōkako	47. <i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>	47. At Risk - Recovering

If this activity cannot take place in your area an active decision must still be made to decline the application.

#### Fees

The authority for agreeing fees sits with PPL Director to ensure a consistent approach across the country. Where the fee setting is consistent with the Price Book, place based decision makers can incorporate this into their decision.

#### Purpose

To make a decision on the application.

#### Quantity:

- A decision or other appropriate closure of the application
- Written rationale for decision
- Permissions processing complete (e.g. paperwork, database)

#### Quality:

- Ensure permissions contracts contain relevant conditions around current covid-19 restrictions
- Ensure the purpose of the Wildlife Act 1953 is considered
- Ensure appropriate engagement with iwi/hapu/whanau
- Ensure stakeholders are appropriately consulted
- Ensure all effects are understood and addressed
- Ensure a robust decision-making process following best practice
- Ensure appropriate interaction and communication with the applicant
- **Use team process and follow the defined 'Type 2' process steps**
- Utilise resources provided
- Request changes to resources if required
- Ensure final decision is appropriately shared
- Assess and escalate critical issues



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- Learn how to shorten the cycle time
- Ensure standard lizard salvage conditions are used (see below and include conditions that apply)

*[This activity has very high impacts. Authorities should be issued for a maximum of 3 years. Please ensure BEFORE GRANTING that Operations rangers and whānau/hāpu/iwi fully understand what this authority does, which also includes killing lizards.— Killing lizards should be included as an activity on the permit, note that many applicants fail to identify this as an activity: they should be made aware of this. Ensure that all mitigation conditions are always included. Authorisations are for lizards and issued to people assessed as experienced Herpetologists only.*

*Note: ONLY name people on the permit if they meet the following, other employees of the company should NOT be included. These generic multiple salvage permits should only be issued to “suitably experienced herpetologist”. This will be assessed by the Lizard TAG based on the following criteria:*

- *Appropriate qualifications as an ecologist*
- *Suitable and relevant field skills from New Zealand and NZ lizard species*
- *Experienced in the conservation management and/or ecological requirements of most/all NZ Not Threatened and At-Risk lizard species.*
- *Suitable experience with lizard salvage operations.*
- *Suitable experience in writing Lizard Management Plans (LMP), and favourable peer review for at least 2 salvage related LMPs*
- *Have complied with all permit conditions of previous permits, including reporting.*
- *Understanding and experience of the effort required for lizard survey and salvage, including favourable peer review of at least 2 salvage operations.*

*When renewing salvage permits check that the standard conditions apply (they may have been modified since the past permit was issued. Before reissuing a renewal, ensure that all conditions have been met from the previous permit, including reporting. It is essential we have full reports of all salvage operations before reissuing these permits.*

### Mitigation Conditions:

The Authority Holder is only permitted to release wildlife:

- a. that are classified as Not Threatened or At-Risk species under the current threat classification system.
- b. into release site(s) that are assessed by a qualified herpetologist [or another expert] as being of similar or better habitat than the source location, and capable of supporting that lizard species.
- c. into release site(s) that are within five hundred (500) metres of the development footprint (or with consultation and agreement with the relevant DOC Services Manager);
- d. into release site(s) where habitat for that species of wildlife has been enhanced and approved prior to relocation, using accepted techniques such as provision of extra refuges suitable for the species providing protection from predators (e.g. complex rock stack), or long-term predator control; and



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- e. into release site(s) where the site has long-term security from development or modification (e.g. Council or DOC- managed Reserves, covenants or District Plan provisions).

Any salvage operation for wildlife shall be accompanied by a translocation proposal or Species Specific Management Plan that outlines, as a minimum, capture and handling techniques to be applied, the proposed relocation release site, management of the release site including provision for protection of relocated wildlife, provision of post-release monitoring, actions that will be followed in the event that Threatened lizard species are found within the development footprint and contingencies should establishment of salvaged wildlife fails. The translocation proposal or Species-Specific Management Plan shall be approved by the Grantor.

#### Incidentally kill wildlife

The Authority Holder is permitted to kill wildlife provided reasonable efforts have been made to meet all of the terms and conditions expressed and implied in this Authority.

If any lizards are injured as part of the Authorised Activity, the Authority Holder shall contact a suitably qualified herpetologist to get advice on management of the lizard. The Authority Holder is authorised to euthanise injured animal(s) on recommendation of the qualified herpetologist

#### Salvage relocation and habitat enhancement

Where monitoring indicates that population establishment has failed, the Authority Holder must perform actions as set out in the contingencies/adaptive management sections of the Species-Specific Management Plan(s) to ensure adequate mitigation of effects has been achieved.

DOC Operations Manager(s) are to be contacted immediately for further advice if wildlife species classified as Threatened are located within the footprint of the proposed development or within the proposed release site. separate application to translocate Threatened species will be required.

During wildlife salvage operations or construction, if Threatened wildlife are found within the footprint of the site, the Authority Holder must contact the DOC Operations Manager(s). The Authority Holder must transfer the wildlife to an approved captive holding facility until a suitable release site is identified by DOC. A separate application to translocate Threatened species may be required. The costs of care and subsequent release are the responsibility of the Authority Holder.

This Authority only allows the salvage of up to twenty (20) individuals of any species. If a larger number is estimated at the salvage site, a separate application to translocate over twenty (20) individuals is required.

The Authority Holder must engage with the relevant tangata whenua prior to any relocation of wildlife taking place in their rohe. Advice on engagement with tangata whenua should be sought from the DOC Operations Manager(s).

Once a Species-Specific Management Plan has been prepared and approved by DOC, the Authority Holder may hold any of the salvaged wildlife in captivity for up to twelve (12) months.

Any offspring of the salvaged wildlife born in captivity must be released with the original salvaged wildlife, in accordance with the Species-Specific Management Plan.



Lizard capture, handling and relocation should be undertaken at a suitable time of year [*insert months*] when lizards are active, as advised by a suitably experienced herpetologist [*September – May is the usual duration, but this will vary by region and altitude. Check with local experts on the conditions /species to help define suitable times*].

### Lizard Salvage Reporting

1. A report is to be submitted in writing to the DOC Operations Manager, [*insert office and address*], by 30 June each year for the life of this Authorisation, summarising outcomes in accordance with the Species-Specific Management Plan. Each report must include:
  - the species and number of any animals collected and released.
  - the GPS location (or a detailed map) of the collection point(s) and release point(s);
  - copies of approved [Species Specific Assessment of Environment Effects \(lizards\): Lizard Management Plans or similar](#); and
  - results of all surveys, monitoring or research.
2. Completed Amphibian and Reptile Distribution System (ARDS) cards for all herpetofauna sightings and captures (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/conservation/native-animals/reptiles-and-frogs/species-information/herpetofauna-data-collection/ards-card/>) must be sent to Herpetofauna, Department of Conservation, National Office, PO Box 10420 Wellington 6143 or [herpetofauna@doc.govt.nz](mailto:herpetofauna@doc.govt.nz).

### Resources

Permissions Advisor – 9(2)(g)(ii)

Community Ranger – **To be assigned by the Decision Maker**

Technical Advisor(s) – 9(2)(g)(ii)

Management Planner - Declined (request for MP declined as **this is a wildlife permit and does not need to come to management planning.**)

Statutory Manager – 9(2)(g)(ii)

Legal Advisor – 9(2)(g)(ii)

Link to Application: [DOC-6531572](#)

### Additional Resources:

Permissions Advisor guidance: [DOC-6182664](#)

9(2)(h)

### Timeframe

Within 20 working days of acceptance of Task Assignment. In this instance, the 20 working days will commence from 22<sup>nd</sup> January.