Appendix 2: Recommended Amendments

Appendix 2: Recommended amendments

Amendments to these provisions that have already been recommended through other hearings are shown highlighted grey.

Definitions

Biodiversity management plan	A document prepared in accordance with ECO-SCHED2 – Biodiversity Management Plan Requirements[1] to direct development within one or more properties for the purpose of maintenance, enhancement[2] and protection of indigenous biodiversity
Biodiversity compensation[3]	Means any positive actions (excluding biodiversity offsets) to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from activities after all appropriate avoidance, remediation, mitigation and biodiversity offset measures have been sequentially applied.[4]
Biodiversity offset	A measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from development after all appropriate avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been sequentially applied ~~taken~~[5]. The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss of, indigenous biodiversity values.[6]
~~**Exotic pasture species**~~	~~Pasture grasses that are not indigenous and may include the following species:~~ ~~a. Ryegrass (*Lolium* species);~~ ~~b. Cocksfoot (*Dactylus glomeratus*);~~ ~~c. clover (*Trifolium* species);~~ ~~d. Sweet Vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*); and~~ ~~e. Browntop (*Agrotis capillaris*).~~[7]
Improved pasture	An area of pasture where exotic pasture species have been deliberately introduced, where those exotic pasture species dominate in cover and composition, and where the naturally occurring indigenous species are largely absent from that area.
Indigenous biodiversity	Is biodiversity that is naturally occurring anywhere in New Zealand. It includes all New Zealand's ecosystems, indigenous vegetation, indigenous fauna and the habitats of indigenous vegetation and fauna. ~~Includes all plants and animals that occur naturally in New Zealand and have evolved or arrived without any assistance from humans. Indigenous species include migratory species visiting New Zealand on a regular or irregular basis~~.[8]
Indigenous fauna	All animals that occur naturally in New Zealand and have evolved or arrived without any assistance from humans. It includes migratory species visiting New Zealand on a regular or irregular basis.

[1] DPR-0422.030 FFNC, DPR-0427.003 DOC
[2] DPR-0427.003 DOC
[3] DPR-0427.020 DOC
[4] DPR-0427.020 DOC
[5] DPR-0427.004 DOC
[6] DPR-0427.004 DOC
[7] DPR-0422.040 FFNC, DPR-0427.009 DOC
[8] DPR-0441.017 Manawa

Indigenous vegetation	A naturally occurring plant community containing plant species that are native to the area ~~Naturally occurring flora containing plant species that are native to the area~~[9]
Indigenous vegetation clearance	The clearing, modification[10] or removal of indigenous vegetation by any means, including over-grazing, cutting, crushing, trampling[11], cultivation, spraying, irrigation, chemical application, artificial[12] drainage, stop banking, overplanting, over sowing, ~~or~~[13] burning, shading or invasion.[14]
No net loss[15]	In relation to any biodiversity offset or biodiversity compensation, means no overall reduction in: a. the diversity of (or within) species b. species' population sizes (taking into account natural fluctuation), and long-term viability c. area occupied and natural range inhabited by species d. range and ecological health and functioning of assemblages of species, community types and ecosystems.[16]
Significant natural area	An area identified as meeting the criteria set out in ECO-SCHED1 for determining significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna, or an area listed in ECO-SCHED4 – Significant Natural Areas ~~listing in the district plan as a significant natural area in relation to indigenous biodiversity~~[17]
Wetland	*Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA* includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

ECO-Overview

In many parts of the District there are areas of vegetation which have species that are native to New Zealand or the local area, and which would be classified as significant areas of indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna under the Resource Management Act 1991. Part of promoting sustainable management includes identifying and protecting significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna as a matter of national importance.

[9] DPR-0260.063 CRC, DPR-0301.002 UWRG, DPR-0422.055 FFNC, DPR-0427.015 DOC, DPR-0441.018 Manawa, DPR-0407.004 Forest & Bird, DPR-0372.008
[10] DPR-0260.062 CRC, DPR-0301.008 UWRG, DPR-0372.009 Dairy Holdings, DPR-0388.003 Craigmore, DPR-0390.005 RIL, DPR-0407.005 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.016 DOC, DPR-0368.001 Beef + Lamb NZ & Deer NZ, DPR-0421.006 R & A Hill, DPR-0474.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed, DPR-0353.048, DPR-0353.049 HortNZ, DPR-0422.056 FFNC, DPR-0019.006 S Jarvis, DPR-0422.085 FFNC, DPR-0441.009 Manawa
[11] DPR-0427.016 DOC
[12] DPR-0372.009 Dairy Holdings, DPR-0388.003 Craigmore, DPR-0390.005 RIL
[13] Consequential to DPR-0407.005 Forest & Bird
[14] DPR-0407.005 Forest & Bird
[15] DPR-0441.026 Manawa, DPR-0407.FS051 Forest & Bird
[16] DPR-0441.026 Manawa, DPR-0407.FS051 Forest & Bird
[17] DPR-0260.064 CRC, DPR-0427.017 DOC

Areas with significant values include forest, tussock lands, shrublands, grasslands, and wetlands. The amount and type of indigenous vegetation remaining in the District varies over the rural area, due to many factors. Some areas have been actively conserved by landholders, and some simply left alone.

The ecosystems of the district have evolved over time to comprise hybrid ecosystems that combine elements of indigenous and exotic characteristics and species. They will continue to evolve and there is no expectation that a return to pre-human or even to pre-European ecosystems and biodiversity is achievable. However, the distinctive contribution New Zealand makes to global biodiversity of both ecosystems and species is founded in its indigenous biodiversity and the co-evolution of particular ecosystems. These are to be recognised, however with our particular responsibility to indigenous biodiversity at the forefront of our consideration.[18]

The high-country is a mix of extensive tussock lands, shrublands, scrub, secondary and regenerating native forest, areas of original forest, improved pasture and exotic forestry. The high country is notable for intact natural sequences from valley floor to alpine ecosystems in places.[19] Several rare and threatened animal and plant species are found in the high country, including four endemic species in the Castle Hill Basin. Over 50% of the high country is under some form of protection, particularly in relation to its conservation values, and west of State Highway 73 there is an almost unbroken sequence of public conservation land from the Main Divide to the eastern foothills.[20] These areas include Arthurs Pass National Park (114,356 hectares) of which approximately half is in the Selwyn District, Craigieburn Forest ~~Conservation~~[21] Park and many additional areas including Kura Tawhiti[22] Castle Hill Conservation Area, Lance McCaskill Nature Reserve, Cave Stream Scenic Reserve, ~~and~~[23] Lake Grasmere Scenic Reserve, Korowai Torlesse Tussock Lands Park, Moana Rua Lake Pearson Wildlife Reserve, and Peak Hill Conservation Area, which are wholly within Selwyn District[24]. There are also extensive areas of indigenous grassland and shrublands, together with a number of forest remnants outside the conservation estate.

Some exotic tree species are prone to spreading in the high country, particularly on land which is lightly grazed or not grazed at all. The RMA and Biosecurity Act 1993 have complementary roles in managing wilding trees. Plant pests are primarily managed through the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-2038 which is prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993. The National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry 2017 are a set of national regulations to manage the environmental effects of plantation forestry, including the risks associated with conifer species spreading to land outside a plantation. This District Plan is concerned with the avoidance, remediation, or mitigation of adverse effects associated with ~~future~~ exotic[25] forestry activities and the spread of potential pest species where the plant pest species are not already managed by either the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry 2017 or the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-2038.

[18] DPR-0290.002 H Rennie
[19] DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird
[20] DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird
[21] DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird
[22] DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird
[23] Consequential to DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird
[24] DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird
[25] DPR-0422.136 FFNC

Numerous areas of land on the Malvern Hills are under some form of protection status for their conservation value. Across the Canterbury Plains however there is very little remnant indigenous vegetation and that which remains is of high significance due to its rarity.

Two originally rare ecosystems, braided rivers and limestone outcrops, are characteristic features of Selwyn District. Limestone outcrops support numerous threatened plant species while the braided rivers within Selwyn District continue to provide important habitats for indigenous fauna despite being modified by flood-protection works, weed invasion, and gravel extraction. ~~The ecosystems within the braided rivers are also unique although they have been highly modified.~~[26]

The control of planting and removal of vegetation and other activities within the beds of lakes or rivers are the function of regional councils under section 30 of the Resource Management Act 1991.[27]

The Port Hills area within the Selwyn District has a mix of indigenous tussock, exotic trees, modified pasture, and regenerating indigenous bush. Most of the original native forest which stood on the Port Hills has been burned or cleared. Today there are areas of regenerating bush on the Port Hills and some small areas of original forest.

The importance of retaining and increasing the quantity, health, and diversity of indigenous biodiversity in Selwyn District extends beyond protecting areas which meet the criteria of 'significant' under s6(c) of the RMA. Indigenous biodiversity is important because most species are endemic to New Zealand and many are endemic locally. Our indigenous biodiversity has high value for cultural, ecological, and functional purposes, as well as landscape and heritage values. ~~The importance of retaining indigenous vegetation extends beyond the areas which meet the criteria of being significant.~~[28]
Indigenous vegetation and natural ecosystems are ~~generally is~~[29] important because they have ~~it has~~[30] the following functions to:

- form and maintain soil and underpin other ecological processes;
- provide habitat for native species;
- intercept, control and filter runoff and maintain freshwater ecological processes;
- contribute to landscape values and amenity;
- support and sustain mahinga kai;
- provide for cultural, recreational and educational opportunities; ~~and~~[31]

[26] DPR-0233.004 CBS, DPR-0290.001 H Rennie, DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird
[27] DPR-0422.137 FFNC
[28] DPR-0422.138 FFNC
[29] DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird
[30] DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird
[31] Consequential to DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

- contribute to economic wellbeing through activities such as grazing, beekeeping, and tourism~~.~~; and[32]
- provide nature based solutions to climate change and resilience to its effects.[33]

ECO-Objectives and Policies

ECO-Objectives	
ECO-O1	Indigenous biodiversity within the district is managed through the exercise of kaitiakitanga and stewardship, in order that: 1. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are protected ~~to ensure no net loss of indigenous biodiversity~~[34], and 2. Other indigenous biodiversity values are maintained and enhanced, and 3. The restoration and enhancement of areas of indigenous biodiversity is encouraged and supported.
ECO-O2	The relationship of Ngāi Tahu whānui, and their customs and traditions, with indigenous biodiversity is recognised and provided for, including through: 1. Facilitation and support for the exercise of kaitiakitanga in relation to indigenous species and habitats; and 2. Maintenance, enhancement, ~~and~~ or[35] restoration where degraded,[36] of habitats that sustain mahinga kai; and 3. Enabling customary use of taonga species.

ECO-Policies	
ECO-P1	Identify and map ~~Schedule~~[37] in the District Plan areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna by applying the criteria and determining significance as set out in ECO-SCHED1~~, and identify these significant natural areas on the Planning Maps and in ECO-SCHED4,~~[38] ~~where this is agreed with the landowner~~[39].
ECO-P2	Work with landowners, stakeholders and Ngā Rūnanga to identify and schedule ~~further~~[40] areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna~~, with a focus on the national priorities for biodiversity protection~~.[41]

[32] Consequential to DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird
[33] DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird
[34] DPR-0301.011 UWRG, DPR-0407.012 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.090 DOC, DPR-0440.007 EDSI
[35] DPR-0441.097 Manawa
[36] DPR-0441.097 Manawa
[37] DPR-0427.092 DOC
[38] DPR-0427.092 DOC
[39] DPR-0301.015 UWRG, DPR-0407.013 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.092 DOC, DPR-0440.008 EDSI, DPR-0468.007 Fish & Game
[40] DPR-0407.014 Forest & Bird, DPR-0440.009 EDSI
[41] DPR-0407.014 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.093 DOC, DPR-0440.009 EDSI

ECO-P3	Outside of Significant Natural Areas, provide ~~Provide~~[42] for small scale~~,~~ or[43] low impact activities that may adversely affect indigenous biodiversity values, where these are of wider environmental or community benefit, or enable continuation of existing activities.
ECO-P4	Avoid the clearance of indigenous vegetation, and any earthworks or plantation forestry within ~~scheduled~~[44] Significant Natural Areas, ~~and those other areas that meet the criteria set out in ECO-SCHED1,~~[45] where the activity–would adversely affect indigenous biodiversity values, except where necessary for the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms.[46]
~~**ECO-P5**~~	~~Avoid the clearance of vegetation and earthworks, where these activities would adversely affect indigenous biodiversity values. relating to specified indigenous species that have been identified as being of ecological significance.~~[47]
ECO-P6	Protect crested grebe and canterbury mudfish and their habitats, ~~Protect the habitats of specified indigenous fauna that have been identified as being of ecological significance,~~ by managing the adverse effects of activities on ~~activities that would adversely affect~~[48] those habitats.
~~**ECO-P7**~~	~~Encourage the use of Biodiversity Management Plans that are prepared in accordance with ECO-SCHED2, to manage land use activities, where the activities are integrated with the comprehensive identification, sustainable management, and protection of indigenous biodiversity values~~[49]
ECO-P8	Only consider ~~Consider~~[50] biodiversity offsets as part of resource consent applications or notices of requirement for a designation[51] ~~only~~[52] where: 1.[53] residual adverse effects cannot otherwise be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and 2. the residual adverse effects on biodiversity are capable of being offset and will be fully compensated to ensure ~~the offset will achieve~~[54] at least no net loss of indigenous biodiversity, and 3.[55] ~~where~~[56] the biodiversity offset is consistent with the framework detailed in ECO-SCHED5.
ECO-P9	Enable the removal of indigenous vegetation for mahinga kai purposes.

[42] DPR-0407.015 Forest & Bird
[43] DPR-0368.008 Beef + Lamb NZ & Deer NZ
[44] DPR-0260.069 CRC
[45] DPR-0260.069 CRC
[46] DPR-0350.127 Hort NZ
[47] DPR-0353.128 HortNZ, DPR-0441.101 Manawa
[48] DPR-0446.085 Transpower
[49] DPR-0353.129 HortNZ, DPR-0422.148 FFNC
[50] DPR-0427.098 DOC
[51] DPR-0446.086 Transpower
[52] DPR-0427.098 DOC
[53] DPR-0427.098 DOC
[54] DPR-0427.098 DOC
[55] Consequential to DPR-0427.098 DOC
[56] Consequential, for grammar

ECO-P10	Encourage the protection, enhancement and restoration of indigenous biodiversity by: ~~and~~[57] 1.[58] supporting[59] Nga Rūnanga, landowners/land managers and the community ~~to protect, create, and enhance indigenous biodiversity and mahinga kai values~~[60], through co-operation and a range of non-statutory options and protection mechanisms. 2. considering the use of incentives for protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats; 3. supporting community initiatives; 4. promoting physical works by private landowners and occupiers Ngāi Tahu and environmental organisations, to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.[61]
ECO-P11	Avoid planting pest tree and plant species that would affect indigenous biodiversity values.
ECO-PA	Recognise the maintenance of indigenous vegetation cover and habitat values in extensive, dryland pastoral systems[62]
ECO-PB	When considering ECO-P4, ECO-P5, and ECO-P6 in respect of proposals for important infrastructure, recognise: 1. the operational or functional requirements for the location proposed; and 2. site, route or method selection that serves to minimise the effects on the environment; and 3. design measures and management methods to mitigate adverse effects[63]

ECO-Rules

Notes[64] for Plan Users: *1.[65] There may be a number of Plan provisions that apply to an activity, building or structure, or site. In some cases, consent may be required under rules in this Chapter as well as rules in other District Wide or Area Specific Chapters in the Plan. In those cases, unless otherwise specifically stated in a rule, consent is required under each of those identified rules. Details of the steps Plan users should take to determine the status of an activity is provided in the How the Plan Works section.* *2. Please contact Council for advice and support to determine whether your rural property contains a Significant Natural Area, to avoid inadvertent breaches of District Plan provisions.[66]*

[57] DPR-0427.100 DOC
[58] DPR-0427.100 DOC
[59] DPR-0427.100 DOC
[60] DPR-0427.100 DOC
[61] DPR-0427.100 DOC
[62] DPR-0422.141 FFNC, DPR-0407.FS116
[63] DPR-0367.055, DPR-0367.056 Orion, DPR-0375.090 WKNZTA, DPR-0441.100, DPR-0441.102 Manawa, DPR-0446.083 Transpower
[64] Consequential to DPR-0260.078 CRC
[65] Consequential to DPR-0260.078 CRC
[66] DPR-0260.078 CRC

ECO-Rule List	
~~**ECO-R1**~~	~~Indigenous Vegetation Clearance and Earthworks~~[67]
ECO-RC	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance outside of significant natural areas[68]
ECO-RD	Indigenous vegetation clearance within significant natural areas[69]
ECO-RE	Vegetation clearance in the Crested Grebe Overlay[70]
ECO-RF	Vegetation clearance in the Mudfish Habitat Overlay[71]
~~**ECO-R2**~~	~~Earthworks within an SNA~~
ECO-R3	Potential Pest Species
ECO-R4	Plantation Forestry within a SNA

~~**ECO-R1**~~	~~**Indigenous Vegetation Clearance and Earthworks**~~[72]	
~~**CMUZ**~~ ~~**DPZ**~~ ~~**GRAZ**~~ ~~**GIZ**~~ ~~**KNOZ**~~ ~~**PORTZ**~~ ~~**RESZ**~~ ~~**TEZ**~~ ~~**SKIZ**~~	~~**Activity Status:** PER~~ ~~1. Indigenous vegetation clearance~~ ~~**Where:**~~ ~~a. Any indigenous vegetation clearance is not within a SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4; or~~ ~~b. Any removal in the SKIZ is less than $5m^2$ during a one month period;~~ ~~c. Any removal in the SKIZ is associated with Controlled or Restricted Discretionary earthworks as outlined in NFL-R2; or~~ ~~d. The indigenous vegetation clearance is not located in the GRAZ natural resource area as identified on GRAZ-FIG1.~~	~~**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**~~ ~~2. When compliance with any of ECO-R1.1.a., ECO-R1.1.b. or ECO-R1.1.c. is not achieved: NC~~ ~~3. When compliance with ECO-R1.1.d. is not achieved: Refer to ECO-R1.12. to confirm activity status.~~
~~**GRUZ**~~ ~~**MPZ**~~	~~**Activity status:** PER~~ ~~4. Indigenous vegetation clearance~~ ~~**Where:**~~	~~**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**~~ ~~5. When compliance with ECO-R1.4. is not achieved: refer to ECO-R1.8. to ECO-R1.25. (inclusive) to confirm activity status~~

[67] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Refer to ECO-RC – ECO-RF for restructured rules and responses to other submission points.
[68] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[69] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[70] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[71] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[72] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Refer to ECO-RC – ECO-RF for restructured rules and responses to other submission points.

~~**ECO Management Overlay**~~[73]	~~The works are:~~ ~~a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities~~ ~~b. the maintenance, repair or replacement of any existing defence against water administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority~~ ~~c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds (except as specified in ECO-R1.16)~~ ~~d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, infrastructure, or important infrastructure.~~ ~~e. indigenous vegetation clearance by Ngāi Tahu whānui for the purposes of mahinga kai or other customary uses, where the clearance is in accordance with tikanga protocols.~~ ~~f. indigenous vegetation clearance where required by a network utility operator, for the safe operation or maintenance of the National Grid or to remove a potential fire risk.~~ ~~g. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation has been planted and/or managed as part of a domestic or public garden or has been planted for amenity planting purposes;~~ ~~h. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation:~~ ~~i. has been planted and managed specifically for the purpose of harvesting; or~~ ~~ii. has been planted for purposes other than biodiversity values, e.g. water quality or erosion control (but does not include indigenous vegetation used as part of any ecological restoration and enhancement projects); or~~ ~~iii. has grown within an area of plantation forestry; or~~	

[73] DPR- DPR-0299 S & J West

	iv. is in accordance with, and explicitly specified within, an approved reserve management plan, national park management plan or conservation management plan or strategy, or Te Waihora Joint Management Plan Mahere Tukutahi o Te Waihora, or a registered conservation covenant or protective covenant. i. within an area of improved pasture, except where it is covered by ECO-R1.24b. j. for the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing buildings and structures, including an area no further than 2m from the exterior wall of the existing building. k. necessary in the course of removing pest plants and pest animals in accordance with any regional pest management plan or the Biosecurity Act 1993 l. the clearance of any vegetation (indigenous or exotic) or earthworks undertaken within any water race, drain or pond identified on the Mudfish Habitat Overlay where this is in accordance with, and explicitly specified within an approved management plan established through a Local Government Act or Resource Management Act 1991 process. m. indigenous vegetation clearance in the Port Hills Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay Area that is less than 100m² per hectare of indigenous vegetation in any 5 year period; n. indigenous vegetation clearance in the Hills and High Country Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay Area, or the Major Rivers Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay Area that is less than 500m² per hectare of indigenous vegetation in any 5 year period;	
GRUZ MPZ ECO Significant	**Activity status:** PER 6. Indigenous vegetation clearance within a Significant Natural Area identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4 **Where:**	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 7. When compliance with ECO-R1.6. is not achieved: NC

Natural Areas Overlay[74]	The works are: a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities b. the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing flood, protection works administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds (except as specified in ECO-R1.16) d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, or utilities. e. indigenous vegetation clearance by Ngāi Tahu whānui for the purposes of mahinga kai or other customary uses, where the clearance is in accordance with tikanga protocols. f. indigenous vegetation clearance where required by a network utility operator, for the safe operation or maintenance of the National Grid or to remove a potential fire risk.	
ECO Indigenous Biodiversity Management Overlay: Port Hills[75]	**Activity status:** RDIS 8. Clearance of indigenous vegetation, except where provided for in ECO-R1.4. or ECO-R1.6, that exceeds 100m^2 per hectare of indigenous vegetation (in any 5 year period), or is within any wetland or within 50m of the boundary of any wetland, or is within 20m from the bank of any surface water body, or is at an altitude of 800m or higher. **Where:** a. the clearance is not within a SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4; and b. the species are not listed in List A of ECO-SCHED3; and	**Activity status when compliance with achieved:** 10. When compliance with ECO-R1.8.a., or ECO-R1.8.b. is not achieved: NC 11. When compliance with ECO-R1.8.c. not is not achieved: DIS

[74] DPR-0260.082 CRC
[75] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

	c. the application is accompanied by a Biodiversity Management Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ECO-SCHED2 **Matters for discretion:** 9. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.8. is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT1	
ECO Management Overlay: Hills and High Country Area ECO Management Overlay: Major Rivers	**Activity status:** RDIS 12. Clearance of indigenous vegetation, except where provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6 that exceeds 500m^2 per hectare of indigenous vegetation (in any 5 year period), or is within any wetland or within 50m of the boundary of any wetland, or is within 20m from the bank of any surface water body, or is at an altitude of 800m or higher. **Where:** a. the clearance is not within a SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4; and b. the species are not listed in List B of ECO-SCHED3; and c. the application is accompanied by a Biodiversity Management Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ECO-SCHED2; and **Matters for discretion:** 13. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.12. is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT1[76]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 14. When compliance with ECO-R1.12.a. or ECO-R1.12.b. is not achieved: NC
ECO Mudfish Habitat Overlay	**Activity status:** RDIS 16. Vegetation clearance except where provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A

[76] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

	Where: The activity involves the clearance of any: a. vegetation (indigenous vegetation or exotic vegetation), other than any vegetation identified in ECO-Table 1 or ECO-Table 2. b. trees or shrubs (indigenous vegetation or exotic vegetation), other than any vegetation identified in ECO-Table 1 or ECO-Table 2, where the tree/shrub is over 1m in height and is located within 1.5m of any identified water race, drain or pond. **Matters for discretion:** 17. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.16. is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT2	
ECO Mudfish Habitat Overlay	**Activity status:** RDIS 18. Earthworks **Matters for discretion:** 19. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.18. is restricted to the following matters: b. ECO-MAT2	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A
ECO Crested Grebe Overlay	**Activity status:** RDIS 20. Except where provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6; clearance of any trees (indigenous vegetation or exotic vegetation) over 5m in height within 10m of any lake identified on the overlay, except for the clearance of willow species from 1 March to 31 August (inclusive) **Matters for discretion:** 21. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.20. is restricted to the following matters:	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A

	a. ECO-MAT2	
ECO Management Overlay: Canterbury Plains	**Activity status:** RDIS 22. Except where provided for in ECO-R1.4, ECO-R1.6, or ECO-R1.24 the clearance of indigenous vegetation **Where:** a. it is within any wetland or within 50m of the boundary of any wetland; or b. it is within 20m from the bank of any surface water body **Matters for discretion:** 23. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.22. is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT1; b. Where relevant, any effects on indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A
ECO Management Overlay: Canterbury Plains	**Activity status:** DIS 24. Any indigenous vegetation clearance **Where:** a. The indigenous vegetation clearance is not within a SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4, except where provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6. b. Any indigenous vegetation clearance within an area of improved pasture that has not been subject to any cultivation in the past (this clause takes precedence over ECO-R1.4.i.)	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 25. When compliance with ECO-R1.24.a. is not achieved: NC

ECO-RC	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance outside of significant natural areas[77]	
CMUZ **DPZ** **~~GRAZ~~** **GIZ** **KNOZ** **PORTZ** **RESZ** **TEZ** **~~SKIZ~~ PRZ**[78]	**Activity Status:** PER 1. Indigenous vegetation clearance outside any significant natural area ~~SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4~~[79] [80]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 2. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.1. is not achieved: N/A[81]
GRUZ **MPZ** **~~ECO Management Overlay~~**[82]	**Activity status:** PER 3. Indigenous vegetation clearance[83] outside any significant natural area[84] **Where:** The works are any of:[85] a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities. b. the maintenance, repair or replacement of any existing flood, erosion or drainage works ~~defence against water~~[86] administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 4. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.3. is not achieved: ~~refer to ECO-R1.6 ECO-R1.8. to ECO-R1.25. (inclusive) to confirm activity status~~ Refer to ECO-RC.5[96]

[77] Restructure of part of ECO-R1, arising from DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Where the text of this rule is that notified as ECO-R1, the original provision is footnoted. Where changes to the text of ECO-R1 are recommended in response to submissions, these are shown as text amendments.
[78] Recommendation of the s42A report for Hearing 27: Special Purpose - Terrace Downs Zone, Grasmere Zone & Porters Ski Zone
[79] DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird
[80] Refer ECO-R1.1.a as notified
[81] Equivalent to ECO-R1.2 as notified – Indigenous vegetation clearance within a SNA is subject to ECO-RD
[82] DPR- DPR-0299 S & J West
[83] Equivalent to ECO-R1.4 as notified
[84] DPR-0260.189 CRC
[85] Restructure for clarity, arising from DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[86] DPR-0260.079 CRC
[96] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

	c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds ~~(except as specified in ECO-R1.16)~~[87] d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, infrastructure, or important infrastructure. e. indigenous vegetation clearance by Ngāi Tahu whānui for the purposes of mahinga kai or other customary uses, where the clearance is in accordance with tikanga protocols. ~~f. indigenous vegetation clearance where required by a network utility operator, for the safe operation or maintenance of the National Grid or to remove a potential fire risk.~~[88] g. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation has been planted and/or managed as part of a domestic or public garden or has been planted for amenity planting purposes or as a shelterbelt;[89] h. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation: i. has been planted and managed specifically for the purpose of harvesting; or ii. has been planted for purposes other than biodiversity values, e.g. water quality or erosion control (but does not include indigenous vegetation used as part of any ecological restoration and enhancement projects); or iii. has grown within an area of plantation forestry; or iv. is in accordance with, and explicitly specified within, an approved reserve management plan, national park management plan or conservation management plan or strategy, or Te Waihora Joint Management Plan Mahere Tukutahi o Te Waihora, or a registered conservation covenant or protective covenant.	

[87] Not required because ECO-RF applies
[88] DPR-0367.057 Orion, DPR-0446.087 Transpower
[89] DPR-0353.131 HortNZ

	i. within an area of improved pasture ~~except where it is covered by ECO-R1.24b~~.[90] j. for the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing buildings and structures, including an area no further than 2m from the exterior wall of the existing building. k. necessary in the course of removing pest plants and pest animals in accordance with any regional pest management plan or the Biosecurity Act 1993, or for the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms[91] ~~l. the clearance of any vegetation (indigenous or exotic) or earthworks undertaken within any water race, drain or pond identified on the Mudfish Habitat Overlay where this is in accordance with, and explicitly specified within an approved management plan established through a Local Government Act or Resource Management Act 1991 process.~~[92] ~~m. indigenous vegetation clearance in the Port Hills Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay Area that is less than 100m² per hectare of indigenous vegetation in any 5 year period;~~[93] ~~n. indigenous vegetation clearance in the Hills and High Country Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay Area, or the Major Rivers Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay Area that is less than 500m² per hectare of indigenous vegetation in any 5 year period;~~[94] o. within an area of horticultural cropping, where cultivation has occurred within the past five years.[95]	
GRUZ MPZ	**Activity Status:** RDIS[97]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**

[90] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[91] Consequential amendment following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land
[92] DPR-0427.106 DOC
[93] DPR-0427.106 DOC
[94] DPR-0427.106 DOC
[95] DPR-0353.131 HortNZ
[97] DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

	5. Indigenous vegetation clearance outside a significant natural area that does not comply with ECO-RC.3.[98] **Where:** a. the application is accompanied by a Biodiversity Management Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ECO-SCHED2.[99] **Matters for discretion:** 6. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RC.5 is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT1; and b. Where relevant, any effects on indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment[100]	7. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.5 is not achieved: DIS[101]
GRAZ	**Activity Status:** PER 8. Indigenous vegetation clearance outside any significant natural area ~~SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4~~[102] [103] **Where:** a. The indigenous vegetation clearance is not located in the GRAZ natural resource area as identified on GRAZ-FIG1[104]; or b. Within the GRAZ natural resource area as identified on GRAZ-FIG1, the indigenous vegetation clearance is the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms.[105]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 9. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.8. is not achieved: RDIS[106] **Matters for discretion:** 10. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RC.9 is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT1[107]

[98] DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[99] DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[100] DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[101] DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[102] DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird
[103] Refer ECO-R1.1.a as notified
[104] Equivalent to ECO-R1.1.d as notified
[105] Consequential Amendments following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land hearing
[106] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG
[107] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG

~~SKIZ~~ PRZ[108]	**Activity Status:** PER 11. Indigenous vegetation clearance outside any significant natural area ~~SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4~~[109] [110] **Where:** a. Any removal is less than 5m^2 during a one month period; or b. Any removal is associated with Controlled or Restricted Discretionary earthworks as outlined in NFL-R2; or c. the indigenous vegetation clearance is necessary for the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms[111]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 12. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.11. is not achieved: RDIS[112] **Matters for discretion:** 13. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RC.12 is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT1[113]
ECO-RD	**Indigenous Vegetation Clearance within significant natural areas**[114]	
CMUZ DPZ ~~GRAZ~~ GIZ KNOZ PORTZ RESZ TEZ ~~SKIZ~~	**Activity Status:** PER 1. Indigenous vegetation clearance within any significant natural area ~~SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4~~[115] **Where:** a. the indigenous vegetation clearance is the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms[116]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 2. When compliance with any of ECO-RD.1. is not achieved: NC[117]
GRUZ GRAZ MPZ	**Activity status:** PER	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**

[108] Recommendation of the s42A report for Hearing 27: Special Purpose - Terrace Downs Zone, Grasmere Zone & Porters Ski Zone
[109] DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird
[110] Refer ECO-R1.1.a as notified
[111] Consequential Amendments following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land hearing
[112] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG
[113] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG
[114] Restructure of part of ECO-R1, arising from DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Where the text of this rule is that notified as ECO-R1, the original provision is footnoted. Where changes to the text of ECO-R1 are recommended in response to submissions, these are shown as text amendments.
[115] DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird
[116] Consequential Amendments following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land hearing
[117] Equivalent to ECO-R1.2 as notified

~~SKIZ~~ PRZ[118] ~~ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay~~[119]	3. Indigenous vegetation clearance within a Significant Natural Area[120] ~~identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4~~[121] **Where:** The works are any of:[122] a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities.[123] b. the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing flood, erosion or drainage ~~protection~~[124] works administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority[125] c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds ~~(except as specified in ECO-R1.16)~~[126] [127] d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, or utilities.[128] e. indigenous vegetation clearance by Ngāi Tahu whānui for the purposes of mahinga kai or other customary uses, where the clearance is in accordance with tikanga protocols.[129] f. indigenous vegetation clearance where required by an important infrastructure ~~a network utility~~ operator[130], for the	4. When compliance with any of ECO-R1.3. is not achieved: NC[134]

[118] Recommendation of the s42A report for Hearing 27: Special Purpose - Terrace Downs Zone, Grasmere Zone & Porters Ski Zone
[119] DPR-0260.082 CRC
[120] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6 as notified
[121] DPR-0260.082 CRC, DPR-0407.029 Forest & Bird
[122] Amendment for clarity
[123] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.a as notified
[124] DPR-0260.080 CRC
[125] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.b as notified
[126] Not required because ECO-RF applies
[127] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.c as notified
[128] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.d as notified
[129] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.e as notified
[130] DPR-0367.058, DPR-0367.202 Orion, DPR-0441.106 Manawa, DPR-0375.FS107 WKNZTA
[134] Equivalent to ECO-R1.7 as notified

	safe operation or maintenance of the <u>important infrastructure</u> ~~National Grid~~[131] or to remove a potential fire risk.[132] g. <u>indigenous vegetation clearance that is clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms.</u>[133]	
ECO-RE	**Vegetation clearance in the Crested Grebe Overlay[135]**	
Crested Grebe Overlay[136]	**Activity status:** PER 1. Indigenous vegetation clearance permitted by ECO-RC[137] 2. Indigenous vegetation clearance permitted by in ECO-RD[138] 3. Clearance of willow species[139] 4. Within 10m of any lake identified on the overlay, clearance of any other tree (indigenous vegetation or exotic vegetation) that is no more than 5m tall.[140] **Where:** a. The clearance does not take place during the period 1 March to 31 August in any year.[141]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 5. Activity status when any of ECO-RE.1, ECO-RE.2, ECO-RE.3 or ECO-RE.4 are not complied with: RDIS[142] **Matters for discretion:** 6. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RE.5 is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT2[143]
ECO-RF	**Vegetation Clearance in the Mudfish Habitat Overlay[144]**	
ECO Mudfish Habitat Overlay[145]	**Activity status:** PER 1. The clearance of vegetation (indigenous or exotic)	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**

[131] DPR-0367.058, DPR-0367.202 Orion, DPR-0441.106 Manawa, DPR-0375.FS107 WKNZTA
[132] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.f as notified
[133] DPR-0353.132 HortNZ, also consequential amendment following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ Hazardous substances and contaminated land
[135] Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[136] DPR-0427.114 DOC
[137] Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[138] Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[139] Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[140] Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[141] DPR-0427.114 DOC and equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[142] Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified
[143] DPR-0427.114 DOC and equivalent to ECO-R1.21 as notified
[144] Restructure of part of ECO-R1, arising from DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Where the text of this rule is that notified as ECO-R1, the original provision is footnoted. Where changes to the text of ECO-R1 are recommended in response to submissions, these are shown as text amendments.
[145] Equivalent to ECO-R1.16 as notified

	Where: a. the vegetation is listed in ~~ECO-Table 1 or ECO-Table 2~~ ECO-SCHEDI – Potential Pest Species; or[146] b. within any water race, drain or pond, the vegetation clearance is in accordance with, and explicitly specified within an approved management plan established through a Local Government Act or Resource Management Act 1991 process; or[147] c. within 1.5m of any water race, drain or pond identified in the Overlay, the vegetation is no more than 1m tall.[148]	3. Activity status when compliance with any of ECO-RF.1 is not achieved: DIS[149]
~~ECO-R2~~	**~~Earthworks within an SNA~~[150]**	
~~All Zones~~ ~~ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay~~[151]	**~~Activity Status:~~** ~~NC~~ ~~1. Any earthworks within a significant natural area,~~[152] ~~except where other than~~[153] ~~provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6.~~	**~~Activity status when compliance not achieved:~~** ~~N/A~~
ECO-R3	**Potential Pest Species**	
GRUZ **SCA-AD1** **SCA-AD2**	**Activity Status:** NC 1. Planting of any of the species listed in List A of ECO-SCHEDI Potential Pest Species ~~ECO-TABLE1 - Plant Species below~~.[154]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A
	~~ECO-TABLE1 - Plant Species~~[155]	
	~~Plant Species: Scientific Name~~	**~~Plant Species: Common Name~~**
	~~*Acer pseudoplatanus*~~	~~Sycamore~~
	~~*Berberis glaucocarpa*~~	~~Barberry~~
	~~*Buddleja davidii*~~	~~Buddleia~~

[146] Equivalent to ECO-R1.16.a as notified, amended to more clearly identify where ECO-Table 1 and ECO-Table 2 are located within the PDP.
[147] Equivalent to ECO-R1.4.l as notified
[148] Equivalent to ECO-R1.16.b as notified
[149] Status not provided in PDP, therefore the status is DIS as per s87B(1)(b) RMA
[150] DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)
[151] DPR-0260.095 CRC
[152] DPR-0260.095 CRC, DPR-0407.033 Forest & Bird
[153] DPR-0260.095 CRC
[154] Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol
[155] Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol

	~~*Cotoneaster simonsii*~~	~~Khasia berry~~
	~~*Crataegus monogyna*~~	~~Hawthorn~~
	~~*Erica lusitanica*~~	~~Spanish heath~~
	~~*Glechoma hederacea*~~	~~Ground ivy~~
	~~*Lupinus arboreus*~~	~~Tree lupin~~
	~~*Myricaria germanica*~~	~~False tamarisk~~
	~~*Salix cinerea*~~	~~Grey willow~~
	~~*Salix fragilis*~~	~~Crack willow~~
	~~*Sorbus aucuparia*~~	~~Rowan~~
ECO Management Overlay: Hill and High Country ONL Overlay SCA-AD1 SCA-AD2	**Activity Status:** NC 2. Planting of any of the species listed in List B of ECO-SCHEDI Potential Pest Species ~~ECO-TABLE2 - Plant Species below~~.[156]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A
	~~ECO-TABLE2 - Plant Species~~[157]	
	~~Plant Species: Scientific Name~~	**~~Plant Species: Common Name~~**
	~~*Betula pendula*~~	~~Silver Birch~~
	~~*Fraxinus ornus*~~	~~Ash~~
	~~*Ilex aquifolium*~~	~~Holly~~
ECO-R4	**Plantation Forestry within a ~~SNA~~ Significant Natural Area**[158]	
All Zones ~~ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay~~[159]	Activity Status: NC 1. ~~Plantation forestry~~ The establishment of a new, or expansion of an existing, plantation forest[160] within a significant natural area[161]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A

[156] Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol
[157] Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol
[158] Consequential amendment to DPR-0260.193 CRC
[159] DPR-0260.97 CRC
[160] DPR-0439.010, DPR-0439.019 Rayonier
[161] DPR-0260.193 CRC, DPR-0407.035 Forest & Bird

ECO-Rule Requirements

ECO-REQG	**Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity**[162]	
Mudfish Habitat Overlay	1. Earthworks within any water race, drain or pond are undertaken only where this is in accordance with, and explicitly specified within an approved management plan established through a Local Government Act or Resource Management Act 1991 process.[163]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 2. When compliance with any of ECO-REQG.1 is not achieved RDIS[164] **Matters for discretion:** 3. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-REQG.2 is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT2[165]
All Zones ~~**ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay**~~[166]	4. Earthworks within a Significant Natural Area[167] ~~identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4~~[168] and not subject to ECO-REQG.1 are limited to one or more of: a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities.[169] b. the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing flood, erosion or drainage ~~protection~~[170] works administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority[171] c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds ~~(except as specified in ECO-R1.16)~~[172] [173]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 5. When compliance with any of ECO-REQG.4 is not achieved: NC[174]

[162] DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)
[163] Refer ECO-R1.4.l as notified
[164] Equivalent to ECO-R1.18 as notified
[165] Equivalent to ECO-R1.19 as notified
[166] DPR-0260.082 CRC
[167] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6 as notified
[168] DPR-0260.082 CRC, DPR-0407.029 Forest & Bird
[169] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.a as notified
[170] DPR-0260.080 CRC
[171] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.b as notified
[172] Not required because ECO-RF applies
[173] Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.c as notified
[174] Refer to ECO-R2, ECO-R1.6 as notified

ECO-Matters for Control or Discretion

ECO-MAT1	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance
All Zones ~~**GRUZ ECO Management Overlay: Hill and High Country Area ECO Management Overlay: Major Rivers ECO Management Overlay: Port Hills**~~[175]	1. The extent to which the nature, scale, intensity, and location of the proposed clearance will adversely affect indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems taking into account: a. Whether the indigenous vegetation subject to the clearance is significant (as assessed against the criteria in ECO-SCHED-1) b. Whether the indigenous vegetation to be cleared provides habitat for threatened, at risk or locally uncommon species c. The importance of the vegetation to be cleared to tāngata whenua including any adverse effects on the mauri of the site, on mahinga kai or on wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga d. Any effects of the clearance on species diversity, ecosystem integrity and functioning, including the integrity and functioning of adjoining areas of indigenous vegetation e. The role the indigenous vegetation plays in providing an ecological buffer or corridor f. Whether any potential for mitigation, remedying, biodiversity[176] offsetting or biodiversity[177] compensation of adverse effects on biodiversity values is proposed and the anticipated effectiveness of such methods 2. Any site specific management, or mechanisms that assist the maintenance, protection or enhancement of significant indigenous vegetation such as QE II covenants and the use of Biodiversity Management Plans 3. Any social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits resulting from the proposed activity requiring the clearance, including the extent to which the activity may protect, maintain or enhance any ecosystems or indigenous biodiversity offsets, including through the use of biodiversity offsets, covenants, and/or restoration and enhancement 4. Any technical and operational constraints and route, site, and method selection 5. The risk of the increase in weed and pest species, and proposed management of pests.
ECO-MAT2	**Protecting Habitats of Indigenous Fauna** ~~**Criteria that Limit Indigenous Vegetation Clearance**~~[178]
ECO Mudfish Habitat Overlay **ECO Crested Grebe Overlay**	1. Whether any of the vegetation and/or associated sediment or sediment in any stock water race or drain subject to the application is significant (as assessed against the criteria in ECO-SCHED1); 2. Whether, upon specialist ecological assessment, the vegetation and/or sediment and/or tree/s proposed to be removed provide habitat for the indigenous fauna; 3. The extent to which the removal of vegetation and/or tree/s would adversely affect the ability of the identified protection areas to provide for the needs of the relevant indigenous fauna; 4. The extent to which the protection area has been previously modified by the removal of habitat 5. The potential to restore habitat of indigenous fauna.

[175] DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG
[176] DPR-0427.004 DOC
[177] Consequential to DPR-0427.020 DOC
[178] DPR-0427.120 DOC

	6. Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity[179]
ECO-MAT3	**Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity**
All Zones	1. Whether the size and shape of the sites are appropriate to maintain and protect the identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values and features. 2. Whether the creation of separate sites may result in separate ownership or management of sites with identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values. 3. Effects on access to the site(s) with identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values and whether any increase or restrictions on access may detract from or help maintain and protect these values. 4. Alternative boundaries for the new sites created which may better maintain and protect the identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values.

ECO-Schedules

ECO-SCHED1 - Criteria for Determining Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitat of Indigenous Fauna

These criteria shall be used to determine if an area is significant and significance shall be determined where areas or habitats meet one or more of the criteria in the Appendix.

Representiveness

1. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that is representative, typical, or characteristic of the natural diversity of the relevant ecological district. This can include degraded examples where they are some of the best remaining examples of their type, or represent all that remains of 'indigenous biodiversity' in some areas.
2. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that is a relatively large example of its type within the relevant ecological district.

Rarity and Distinctiveness

3. ‘Indigenous vegetation' or habitat of indigenous fauna that has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent in the region, or relevant land environment, ecological district, or freshwater environment.
4. 'Indigenous vegetation' or habitat of indigenous fauna that supports an indigenous species that is threatened, at risk, or uncommon, nationally or within the relevant ecological district.
5. The site contains 'indigenous vegetation' or an indigenous species at its distribution limit within Canterbury Region or nationally.
6. ‘Indigenous vegetation’ or an association of indigenous species that is distinctive, of restricted occurrence, occurs within an originally rare ecosystem, or has developed as a result of an unusual environmental factor or combinations of factors.

Diversity and Pattern

7. 'Indigenous vegetation' or habitat of indigenous fauna that contains a high diversity of indigenous ecosystem or habitat types, indigenous taxa, or has changes in species composition reflecting the existence of diverse natural features or ecological gradients.

[179] DPR-0427.120 DOC

Ecological Context

8. Vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that provides or contributes to an important ecological linkage or network, or provides an important buffering function.
9. A wetland which plays an important hydrological, biological or ecological role in the natural functioning of a river or coastal system.
10. 'Indigenous vegetation' or habitat of indigenous fauna that provides important habitat (including refuges from predation, or key habitat for feeding, breeding, or resting) for indigenous species, either seasonally or permanently.

ECO-SCHED2 - Biodiversity Management Plan Requirements

Purpose of a Biodiversity Management Plan

Biodiversity Management Plans are a tool to assist landowners, occupiers, lease holders and land managers in managing and protecting indigenous biodiversity on their property while recognising that areas of significant ecological value may also form an integral part of a productive farmed property. A Biodiversity Management Plan will take into consideration the recommendations contained in any assessment/s undertaken for a Significant Natural Area (SNA) or any other areas of indigenous biodiversity on the property. The purpose of a Biodiversity Management Plan is to protect SNAs where identified and more widely achieve maintenance and over time, enhancement, of indigenous biodiversity on the property alongside the ability to continue to use and develop rural land. The intent for Biodiversity Management Plans is to establish a collaborative approach with rural landowners, occupiers, lease holders, and land managers, as appropriate, to protect and enhance biodiversity values, through the development of Biodiversity Management Plans that:

a. Recognise and encourage the integrated management, maintenance, and protection of indigenous biodiversity, including SNAs, while also providing for ongoing use and development of rural land;
b. Recognises that there may need to be some clearance of indigenous vegetation as part of ongoing use and development of rural land; and
c. Achieves over time the overall enhancement of indigenous biodiversity values.
d. In summary, Biodiversity Management Plans submitted as part of resource consent applications shall:
    i. identify areas of indigenous biodiversity comprehensively throughout the property or properties;
    ii. identify the measures that will be used to maintain, protect, and, where appropriate, enhance indigenous biodiversity;
    iii. adopt methods to minimise the clearance of previously uncleared areas and SNAs, including areas that would be identified as significant according to the criteria in APP-1;
    iv. identify appropriate targets to measure progress in the maintenance, protection, and where appropriate, enhancement of indigenous biodiversity; and
    v. be flexible to adapt to changing needs of land use and indigenous biodiversity management.

Development of a Biodiversity Management Plan

A Biodiversity Management Plan is developed through a collaborative process between the Council and the landowners, occupiers, lease holders, and land managers. The Council will work with landowners, occupiers, lease holders, and land managers in developing a Biodiversity Management Plan and the process will include the support of a suitably qualified and experienced ecological expert to identify and assess the indigenous biodiversity of the

property, and to provide ecological advice on management of those values. Advice may also be provided from an appropriately qualified person who has expertise in land/farm management, where appropriate. The development of a Biodiversity Management Plan provides the best opportunity for the landowners, occupiers, lease holders, and land managers and Council to discuss and resolve any matters prior to it being lodged as part of an application for resource consent.

A Biodiversity Management Plan may be prepared for an individual property or aggregation of land managed as a single farm property; or for a collective of farm properties.

Content of a Biodiversity Management Plan
All Biodiversity Management Plans that are to form part of a resource consent application shall contain as a minimum:

Introduction
This section should briefly describe the background to why a biodiversity management plan has been prepared and outline its purpose and scope.

Plan Area Description
This section should briefly describe the site and must include a Location Plan and Site Plan, and shall include as a minimum:

Description of the property and its features:

a. Physical address;
b. Description of the ownership, any leasehold arrangements, and name of a contact person;
c. Legal description of the property;
d. Size of property (ha);
e. A description of historical management – types of land uses, types of land management (e.g. burning, fertiliser, and seeding history, etc);
f. A description of current management with specific mention of any management for biodiversity values (e.g. stocking policy, water supply, fertiliser policy, etc); and
g. A map(s) or aerial photograph at a scale that clearly shows, where relevant:
    i. the boundaries of the farm property or allotments managed as a single farm;
    ii. the boundaries of the main land management units on the property or within the property;
    iii. the location of all water bodies, including riparian vegetation;
    iv. constructed features including buildings, tracks, and any fencing to protect biodiversity values (including around riparian areas);
    v. the location of any areas within or adjoining the property that have been identified as a SNA or are legally protected by way of covenant;
    vi. the location of any other areas within the property that may have ecologically significant values;
    vii. areas of improved pasture;

viii. areas of retired land; and
ix. location of any proposed developments, including new tracks or buildings and areas to be cleared.

Biodiversity Values

The purpose of this section is to describe the indigenous biodiversity of the property/catchment to understand what the values are and any threats or risks to these values. This will inform how these values are to be managed to achieve the overall goal(s) of protection of SNAs, and maintenance, and over time, enhancement, of overall indigenous biodiversity on the property/catchment. This section will provide an overview of the existing ecological values and should include information based on a review of existing information and databases and a site visit. This section should be compiled by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. It should identify:

a. The ecological context e.g. Threatened Land Environment Classification, Ecological District and Region, Land Environments of New Zealand (LENZ), soil types, topography, protected areas, and significant/important biodiversity values in the wider area
b. The vegetation communities (e.g. silver tussock grassland, kanuka forest, mountain beech forest, matagouri, coprosma, corokia)
c. Significant and important habitats for indigenous fauna
d. The native plant species present in each of the vegetation communities
e. Native fauna e.g. birds, lizards invertebrates,
f. Threatened or At Risk plant and animal species (as classified under the most recent national threat classifications)
g. Aquatic ecology values: for example: stream names, physical habitat description, fish species, and other aquatic fauna
h. Where there are areas of high biodiversity value, the significance of indigenous vegetation and habitats should be assessed against the criteria listed in ECO-APP-1 by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and this assessment should be included in an appendix to the Biodiversity Management Plan.
i. Whether the site acts as a connector or buffer.
j. A plan showing areas of biodiversity value and areas assessed as being significant should be included as an Appendix.
k. Photographs of areas of biodiversity value could be included as an Appendix if this is helpful in explaining/assessing the current situation.

Existing Threats to Biodiversity Values

This section should identify and describe any existing threats to indigenous biodiversity values, for example:

a. Pest plants (e.g. old man's beard, Darwin's barberry, wilding pines, willows, hieracium, Russell lupin, banana passionfruit)
b. Animal pests (e.g. mustelids, hedgehogs, ship rats, possums, feral cats, feral goats, feral pigs, hares, rabbits, magpies)
c. Any land management practices that may impact on biodiversity values (e.g. stock access to the forest understorey, spraying, burning)

Description of Development Activities

This section should describe the land uses or activities being proposed for the site over a specified period e.g. next 10 years, and could include a plan (as an Appendix to the Biodiversity Management Plan) of areas for which these activities are proposed. Activities could include a wide range of activities

including construction of new farm tracks, construction of new buildings, vegetation clearance, earthworks, cultivation, or forestry. Specifically, any activities that would require the clearance or disturbance of indigenous biodiversity must be included and this must include a description of any potential adverse effects of the proposed activities described above on areas of indigenous biodiversity.

Management Vision and Objectives

This section should include a paragraph outlining the vision for the site, and it must list management objectives to balance the operational use of the site with the maintenance, protection and restoration/reconstruction of indigenous biodiversity values. Management objectives should be SMART (Specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound). Management objectives should be determined by a suitably qualified ecologist in conjunction with the landowners, occupiers, lease holders and land managers as appropriate.

Management Actions/Methods/Actions Plan

This section must describe the actions that will be undertaken to achieve the management objectives and the actions should be SMART as set out above. Management actions could include legal protection (e.g. QEII covenants or registered conservation covenant), fencing to exclude stock from stream margins, wetlands or areas of indigenous forest, pest control, weed control, restoration planting, or erosion and storm water controls. Management actions should be determined by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist in conjunction with the landowners, occupiers, lease holders, or land managers and should include measurable targets.

This section must outline in detail the management method/s for each of the management actions, including for example, which weed species should be targeted, the locations where they will be controlled, the control method(s), the timing of control and how frequently control should be repeated. Management actions can apply to the whole site or within specific management units if this is more appropriate. This is likely to depend on the size of the site and the range of ecosystems or habitats.

An action plan is suitable for this section and should how the management objectives and targets will be achieved by actions on the ground. An action plan should include how existing areas of indigenous vegetation and habitat will be managed to protect and maintain the values, including:

a. Fencing areas for protection;
b. Weed and pest control;
c. Restoration or enhancement planting; and
d. Stock removal or management of stock grazing levels to aid the regeneration of natural indigenous vegetation in appropriate areas.

Monitoring

This section will describe each of the monitoring methods used to monitor the success of the management objectives, in detail, including timing and location.

Monitoring methods should be appropriate to the specific site and situation, e.g. consider the biodiversity values (vegetation communities, habitats, species etc.), management actions, the size of the site etc. Where possible, both result and outcome monitoring should be undertaken.

Monitoring should use widely accepted scientifically robust methods, and preferably national standards. Appropriate monitoring methods should be determined by a suitably qualified ecologist in conjunction with the landowners, occupiers, lease holders, and land managers as appropriate.

Reporting

Review and reporting will be an important mechanism for the Council to monitor compliance with each biodiversity management plan to ensure management actions are being undertaken and management objectives are being met. Regular reviews will be a condition of consent associated with the Biodiversity Management Plan. Frequency of progress reviews will be determined as part of assessing the resource consent and will depend on activities proposed, indigenous biodiversity on the property, the duration of the resource consent, and will be informed by on-going dialogue with the landowners, occupiers, lease holders, and land managers as appropriate.

This section should outline how the results of the monitoring will be reported, how often they will be reported on, and who they will be reported to. The appropriate reporting period is likely to differ depending on specific management actions and monitoring approaches.

Adaptive Management, Review Period and Plan Duration.

Each management plan should include a process for evaluating the effectiveness of management actions (i.e. through monitoring) and adjusting the management actions to enhance their effectiveness. This should include periodical reviews of the overall management program, including the management objectives. This section should also state the intended duration of the plan and how frequently it will be reviewed and updated (as part of the adaptive management process).

ECO-SCHED3 - Indigenous Species and Area Lists

LIST A: Port Hills Area

- Any old-growth podocarp/hardwood forest which contains kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), totara (*Podocarpus totara, Podocarpus laetus*) rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*), conifer (*Libocedrus bidwillii*),[180] matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*); or any mature individual trees of these species.
- A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of regenerating podocarp/hardwood forest or mixed hardwood forest dominated by native trees such as mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), fivefinger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*), narrow-leaved lacebark (*Hoheria angustifolia*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*), kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*), kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), or ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*).
- A contiguous area of 0.25ha or more of mature and/or regenerating kanuka (*Kunzea robusta*) forest where any individual kanuka plants are 4 metres or greater in height.

[180] DPR-0427.124 DOC

- A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of low altitude small-leaved shrubland or scrub containing one or more of[181] the following species; Coprosma spp., korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*), Hebe spp., Olearia spp., porcupine shrub (*Melicytus alpinus*), matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*),[182] or native broom (*Carmichaelia* spp.) where the native shrub species cover exceeds 15%.
- Any indigenous vegetation on a rock outcrop.

LIST B: Hills and High Country Area and River Areas

- Any beech forest.
- Any podocarp/hardwood forest.
- A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of low altitude small-leaved shrubland or scrub containing one or more of[183] the following species; Coprosma spp., korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*), mountain wineberry (*Aristotelia fruticosa*), Hebe spp., Olearia spp., porcupine shrub (*Melicytus alpinus*), native broom (*Carmichaelia* spp.), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), makahikatoa (*Kunzea serotina*)[184] or tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophyllus*), where the native shrub species cover exceeds 15%.
- A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of subalpine mixed scrub containing one or more of[185] the following species; *Dracophyllum*, *Olearia*, or *Hebe* spp.
- Matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*) on alluvial surfaces (where alluvial surfaces include areas created by the deposition of sand, silt, clay, gravel or other material by flowing water, and includes active riverbeds and their flood plains, river terraces, alluvial fans, outwash gravels, moraine surfaces,[186] and inland sand dunes).
- Tall tussockland and/or tall tussock shrubland with native snow tussock (*Chionochloa*) and/or *Dracophyllum* spp.
- Cushion and mat vegetation with one or more species of *Raoulia*., *Pimelea*,, *Acaena*,., *Epilobium*., or Muehlenbeckia.. Scattered short tussocks and/or matagouri may also be present.[187]
- Short tussockland with native fescue/hard tussock (*Festuca novae-zelandiae*) and native inter-tussock species, on alluvial surfaces (where alluvial surfaces include areas created by the deposition of sand, silt, clay, gravel or other material by flowing water, and includes active riverbeds and their flood plains, river terraces, alluvial fans, outwash gravels, moraine surfaces, and inland sand dunes).[188]
- A contiguous area of 0.25ha of short ~~Short~~[189] tussockland with native fescue/hard tussock (*Festuca novae-zelandiae*) and native inter-tussock species on hillslopes, where the contiguous area of fescue/hard tussock and native inter-tussock species accounts for 20% or more of canopy cover.

[181] Amendment for clarity
[182] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[183] Amendment for clarity
[184] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[185] Amendment for clarity
[186] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[187] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[188] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[189] DPR-0427.124 DOC

- Short tussockland with native silver tussock (*Poa cita*) and native inter-tussock species, where the contiguous area silver tussock and native inter-tussock species accounts for 20% ~~30%~~[190] or more of canopy cover.
- Any indigenous vegetation on any limestone substrates, or on a[191] rock outcrop~~s over 100m²~~ [192].

ECO-SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District[193]		
Species	**Common name**	**Threat status**
Aciphylla subflabellata	Taramea, spaniard	At Risk - Declining
Agrostis imbecilla	Feeble bent	Data Deficient
Alepis flavida	Pirita, yellow mistletoe	At Risk - Declining
Amphibromus fluitans		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Anemanthele lessoniana	Gossamer grass	At Risk - Relict
Anisotome pilifera		At Risk – Declining
Anogramma leptophylla	Jersey fern, annual fern	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Anthosachne falcis		At Risk - Declining
Argyrotegium nitidulum		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Atriplex buchananii		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Australopyrum calcis subsp. *optatum*	Canterbury limestone wheat grass	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Azorella aff. *hookeri calcicole*		Data Deficient
Azorella exigua		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Azorella pallida		Data Deficient
Botrychium lunaria	Moonwort	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Brachyglottis sciadophila	Climbing groundsel	At Risk – Declining
Cardamine coronata	Cress	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Cardamine grandiscapa	Cress	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Cardamine heleniae	Cress	Data Deficient
Cardamine mutabilis	Castle Hill Cress	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Cardamine pachyphylla	Tarn cress	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Cardamine sinuatifolia	Cress	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex berggrenii	Cress	At Risk - Declining

[190] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[191] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[192] DPR-0427.124 DOC
[193] DPR-0427.127 DOC

Carex buchananii	Berggren's sedge	At Risk – Declining
Carex capillacea	Buchanan's sedge	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carex cirrhosa	Curly sedge	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Carex cyanea		At Risk – Declining
Carex enysii	Enys' sedge	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex inopinata	Grassy mat sedge	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carex kaloides		At Risk - Declining
Carex kirkii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex lachenalii subsp. *parkeri*		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex longifructus	Bastard grass	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex obtusifolia	Fine leaved bastard grass	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex parvispica	Sinclair's bastard grass	At Risk - Declining
Carex rubicunda		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carex strictissima	Bastard grass	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Carex subtilis	Handsome bastard grass	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carex tenuiculmis	Slender wine sedge	At Risk - Declining
Carex trachycarpa		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Carmichaelia corrugata	Dwarf broom	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carmichaelia crassicaulis subsp. *crassicaulis*	Coral broom	At Risk - Declining
Carmichaelia juncea		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carmichaelia kirkii	Climbing broom, Kirk's broom	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carmichaelia monroi	Stout dwarf broom	At Risk - Declining
Carmichaelia nana	Dwarf broom	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Carmichaelia torulosa	Canterbury pink broom	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Carmichaelia uniflora	Dwarf broom	At Risk - Declining
Chaerophyllum colensoi var. *delicatulum* (CHR 73872; Hauhungaroa Range)		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Chenopodium allanii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Chenopodium detestans	Fish-guts plant	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Clematis quadribracteolata	Clematis	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Colobanthus brevisepalus	Pin cushion	At Risk - Declining
Coprosma acerosa	Sand coprosma	At Risk - Declining

Coprosma brunnea		At Risk – Declining
Coprosma intertexta		At Risk - Declining
Coprosma pedicellata		At Risk - Declining
Coprosma virescens		At Risk - Declining
Coprosma wallii		At Risk - Declining
Cotula australis	Soldiers button	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Craspedia incana		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Crassula multicaulis		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hair-grass	At Risk - Declining
Deyeuxia youngii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Discaria toumatou	Matagouri	At Risk - Declining
Dysphania pusilla	Small fathen	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Epilobium angustum	Willowherb	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Epilobium brevipes	Willowherb	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Epilobium elegans	Willowherb	Data Deficient
Epilobium gracilipes	Limestone willowherb	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Epilobium hirtigerum	Hairy willowherb	At Risk - Recovering
Epilobium insulare	Willowherb	At Risk - Declining
Epilobium krulleanum	Willowherb	Data Deficient
Epilobium petraeum	Rock willowherb	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Epilobium pictum	Grassland willowherb	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Eryngium vesiculosum		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Euchiton polylepis		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Gaultheria depressa var. *depressa*	Snowberry	Data Deficient
Geranium aff. *retrorsum* (a) (AK 299877; Canterbury)		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Geranium retrorsum	Turnip rooted geranium	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Geranium solanderi	Solander's geranium	At Risk - Declining
Gingidia enysii var. enysii		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Gratiola concinna		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Helichrysum dimorphum		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Hypericum involutum	Grassland hypericum	At Risk - Declining

Hypericum rubicundulum		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Isolepis basilaris	Pygmy clubrush	At Risk - Declining
Juncus caespiticius		At Risk - Declining
Juncus distegus		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Juncus holoschoenus		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Juncus pusillus		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Kelleria lyallii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Korthalsella clavata	Dwarf mistletoe	At Risk - Declining
Korthalsella salicornioides	Dwarf mistletoe	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Kunzea robusta	Rawirinui, kanuka	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Kunzea serotina	Makahikatoa, kanuka	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Lagenophora barkeri		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Lagenophora montana		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Lepidium solandri		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Leptinella maniototo		At Risk - Relict
Leptinella pusilla		At Risk - Declining
Leptinella serrulata		At Risk - Declining
Leptospermum scoparium var. *scoparium*	Manuka, Kahikatoa	
Leucopogon nanum		At Risk - Declining
Linum monogynum var. *monogynum*		At Risk - Declining
Lobelia ionantha	Hypsela	At Risk - Declining
Lophomyrtus obcordata	Rohutu	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Luzula celata	Dwarf woodrush	At Risk - Declining
Luzula ulophylla		At Risk - Declining
Melicytus flexuosus		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Mentha cunninghamii	Hihoi, New Zealand mint	At Risk - Declining
Metrosideros diffusa	White rātā	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Metrosideros perforata	Akatea	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rātā	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Montia angustifolia		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Montia erythrophylla		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Montigena novae-zelandiae	Scree pea	At Risk - Declining

Muehlenbeckia ephedroides		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Myosotis brevis		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Myosotis colensoi	Castle Hill forget-me-not	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Myosotis elderi		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Myosotis explanata		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Myosotis lyallii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Myosotis pygmaea	Pygmy forget-me-not	At Risk - Declining
Myosotis spathulata		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Myosotis suavis		Data Deficient
Myosotis traversii var. *cinerascens*		Extinct
Myosotis uniflora		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Neomyrtus pedunculata		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Olearia adenocarpa		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Olearia fragrantissima	Fragrant tree daisy	At Risk - Declining
Olearia lineata		At Risk - Declining
Olearia quinquevulnera		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Oxybasis glauca subsp. *ambigua*		At Risk - Declining
Peraxilla colensoi	Korukoru, roeroe, pirita, scarlett mistletoe	At Risk - Declining
Peraxilla tetrapetala	Pikirangi, prinoa, pirita, roeroe, red mistletoe	At Risk - Declining
Pimelea declivis		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Pimelea pseudolyallii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Pimelea sericeovillosa subsp. *sericeovillosa*		At Risk - Declining
Pimelea villosa		At Risk – Declining
Pittosporum patulum	Pitpat	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Poa acicularifolia subsp. *acicularifolia*	Limestone cushion poa	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Poa intrusa	Kettlehole cudweed	Data Deficient
Pseudognaphalium ephemerum		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Pterostylis tanypoda		At Risk - Declining
Pterostylis tristis		At Risk - Declining
Ranunculus godleyanus	Yellow alpine buttercup	At Risk - Recovering
Ranunculus haastii	Haast's buttercup	At Risk - Declining
Ranunculus macropus	Swamp buttercup	Data Deficient

Ranunculus maculatus		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Ranunculus paucifolius	Castle Hill buttercup	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Ranunculus royi		Data Deficient
Raoulia (a) (CHR 79537; "K")	Mat daisy	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Raoulia (c) (CHR 401140; "M")	Mat daisy	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Raoulia australis	Mat daisy	At Risk - Declining
Raoulia monroi	Fan-leaved mat daisy	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Raoulia parkii	Celadon mat daisy	At Risk - Declining
Ruppia megacarpa		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Rytidosperma buchananii		At Risk - Declining
Rytidosperma exiguum		At Risk - Declining
Rytidosperma maculatum		Data Deficient
Rytidosperma merum		At Risk - Declining
Rytidosperma thomsonii		At Risk - Declining
Sebaea ovata	Sebaea	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Senecio dunedinensis		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Senecio glaucophyllus subsp. *basinudus*		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Senecio glaucophyllus subsp. *glaucophyllus*		Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Senecio scaberulus		Threatened - Nationally Critical
Solanum aviculare var. *aviculare*	Poroporo	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Sonchus aff. *novae-zelandiae*		
Sonchus kirkii	Puha, shore puha	At Risk - Declining
Sonchus novae-zelandiae	Dryland sow thistle	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable
Spiranthes novae-zelandiae	Lady's tresses	At Risk - Declining
Stenostachys enysii		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Stenostachys laevis	Grassland wheatgrass	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Stuckenia pectinata		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Teucridium parvifolium		At Risk - Declining
Thelymitra colensoi	Colenso's sun orchid	Data Deficient
Thyridia repens	Native monkey flower	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Triglochin palustris	Marsh arrow grass	Threatened - Nationally Critical
Tupeia antarctica	Taapia, pirita, tupia, white mistletoe	At Risk - Declining

Uncinia viridis		Taxonomically indistinct
Urtica aspera		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Urtica perconfusa	Swamp nettle	At Risk - Declining
Veronica armstrongii	Armstrong's whipchord hebe	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Veronica cheesemanii subsp. *flabellata*		At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Veronica cupressoides	Cypress hebe	Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Veronica lilliputiana	Tarn parahebe	At Risk - Declining
Veronica macrocalyx var. *macrocalyx*	Hebe	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Veronica tetrasticha	Hebe	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon
Wurmbea novae-zelandiae		Threatened - Nationally Endangered
Zoysia minima	Prickly couch	At Risk - Declining

ECO-SCHED4 - Significant Natural Areas

~~No Significant Natural Areas have been identified and confirmed for listing at this stage.~~

Unique identifier	Site Identifier	Material used for identification	Rationale for overall significance
SNA1	Thompsons Road, West Melton	Ecological Assessment SNA1	Largest remaining area of undeveloped Waimakariri River floodplain dryland habitat; one of the best representative examples of indigenous dryland vegetation in Low Plains Ecological District; supports populations of a wide range of nationally threatened and locally uncommon plants; habitat for nationally threatened and/or locally uncommon lizard and invertebrate species.

ECO-SCHED5 - Framework for Biodiversity Offsetting

The following sets out a framework for the use of biodiversity offsets. Any biodiversity offset is to be consistent with this framework. It should be read in conjunction with The New Zealand Government Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand August 2014 (or any successor document).

Framework:

1. Restoration, enhancement, and protection actions will only be considered a biodiversity offset where they are used to offset the anticipated ~~reasonably~~[194] measurable residual effects of activities after appropriate avoidance, remediation, and mitigation actions, in that order,[195] have occurred (i.e. not in situations where they are used to mitigate the adverse effects of activities).

[194] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[195] DPR-0427.126 DOC

2. A proposed biodiversity offset will contain an explicit loss and gain calculation ~~commensurate to the scale of effects the activity~~ incorporating biodiversity type, amount and condition, and will~~, and should~~[196] demonstrate the manner in which no net loss will ~~can~~[197] be achieved.
3. A biodiversity offset will recognise the limits to offsets due to irreplaceable and vulnerable biodiversity (including effects that must be avoided in accordance with Policy 11(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 and other relevant National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards[198]), and its design and implementation will include provisions for addressing sources of uncertainty and risk of failure of the delivery of no net loss.
4. Restoration, enhancement, and protection actions undertaken as a biodiversity offset are demonstrably additional to what otherwise would occur, including that they are additional to any remediation or mitigation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.
5. In relation to a SNA listed in ECO-SCHED-2, offset actions will be undertaken within the SNA as a first priority, or where this is not practicable, as close as possible to the location of development or impact[199] within the same ecological district as a second priority.
6. Offset actions will prioritise protection and enhancement of existing areas of biodiversity where those actions produce additional biodiversity gains commensurate with the biodiversity values lost.
7. The values to be lost through the activity to which the offset applies are counterbalanced by the proposed offsetting activity which is at least commensurate with the residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity, so that the overall result is no net loss.
8. The offset will be applied so that the ecological values being achieved through the offset are the same or similar to those being lost including over time and spatial contexts~~, unless an alternative ecosystem or habitat will provide a net gain for indigenous biodiversity~~[200], and the values lost are not irreplaceable or highly vulnerable.
9. There is a strong likelihood that the positive ecological outcomes of the offset last at least as long as the impact of the activity, and preferably in perpetuity. Adaptive management responses, including monitoring and evaluation will ~~should~~[201] be incorporated into the design of the biodiversity offset, ~~as required~~[202] to ensure that the positive ecological outcomes are maintained over time.
10. The biodiversity offset will be designed ~~and implemented~~[203] in a landscape context – i.e. with an understanding of both the donor and recipient sites' roles, or potential roles, in the ecological context of the area.

10A. The biodiversity offset will be implemented as close as possible to the location of impact or development where it will achieve the best ecological outcomes, preferably within the same ecological district.

10B. The delay between the loss of biodiversity through development and the gain or maturation of ecological outcomes is minimized.[204]

[196] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[197] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[198] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[199] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[200] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[201] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[202] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[203] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[204] DPR-0427.126 DOC

11. Any application that intends to utilise a biodiversity offset will include a biodiversity offset management plan that: a. Sets out quantitative (where possible)[205] baseline information on indigenous biodiversity that is potentially impacted by the proposal at both the donor and recipient sites; b. Demonstrates how the requirements of the framework set out in this appendix will be addressed; and c. Identifies the monitoring approach that will be used to demonstrate how the matters set out in this framework have been addressed, over an appropriate timeframe.	
ECO-SCHEDI – Potential Pest Species	
List A - Plant Species in the General rural zone, SCA-AD1 and SCA-AD2[206]	
Plant Species: Scientific Name	**Plant Species: Common Name**
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Berberis glaucocarpa	Barberry
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia
Cotoneaster simonsii	Khasia berry
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Erica lusitanica	Spanish heath
Glechoma hederacea	Ground ivy
Lupinus arboreus	Tree lupin
Myricaria germanica	False tamarisk
Salix cinerea	Grey willow
Salix fragilis	Crack willow
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
List B - Plant Species in the Hill and High Country Overlay, ONL Overlay, SCA-AD1 and SCA-RD2[207]	
Plant Species: Scientific Name	**Plant Species: Common Name**
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Eschscholzia californica	Californian Poppy[208]
Fraxinus ornus	Ash
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Lupinus polyphyllus	Russell Lupin[209]

[205] DPR-0427.126 DOC
[206] Equivalent to ECO-R3, ECO-TABLE1 as notified
[207] Equivalent to ECO-R3, ECO-TABLE2 as notified
[208] DPR-0427.118 DOC
[209] DPR-0427.118 DOC

Sambucus nigra	Elderberry[210]

EI Energy and Infrastructure

EI-R7	**All Activities Regulated by the National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities 2016 (NESTF)**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[211]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R8	**New and Temporary Customer Connections**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[212]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R9	**Temporary Network Utilities**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[213]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R10	**Below Ground Network Utilities Upgrading or Installation**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[214]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

[210] DPR-0427.118 DOC
[211] Consequential amendment
[212] Consequential amendment
[213] Consequential amendment
[214] Consequential amendment

EI-R11	**Upgrading of Existing Above Ground Network Utilities**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[215]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R12	**Public Telecommunication Kiosks**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[216]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R13	**Small Cell Units**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[217]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R14	**Telecommunication Cabinets**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[218]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R15	**Electricity Cabinets and EV Charging Stations**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** …	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

[215] Consequential amendment
[216] Consequential amendment
[217] Consequential amendment
[218] Consequential amendment

	ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[219]	
EI-R17	**Telecommunication Poles and Attached Antennas**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[220]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R19	**Overhead Telecommunication Lines, Electricity Distribution Lines, and Associated Support Structures and Equipment**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[221]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R21	**Substations and Switching Stations**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[222]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R22	**Environmental Monitoring Equipment Associated with a Network Utility**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[223]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R24	**Navigation Aids**	
…	1. …	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**

[219] Consequential amendment
[220] Consequential amendment
[221] Consequential amendment
[222] Consequential amendment
[223] Consequential amendment

	Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[224]	…
EI-R26	**Artificial Waterways and Associated Structures**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[225]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R27	**Other Network Utility Structures**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[226]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R28	**Renewable Electricity Generation Investigations**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[227]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R29	**Renewable Electricity Generation - Coleridge HEPS**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[228]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

[224] Consequential amendment
[225] Consequential amendment
[226] Consequential amendment
[227] Consequential amendment
[228] Consequential amendment

EI-R32	Emergency Services Facility	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[229]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
EI-R33	**Public Healthcare Institution**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[230]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

EI-REQ4	Clearance of vegetation	
GRUZ **MPZ**	1. All clearance of indigenous vegetation outside a significant natural area[231] shall comply with ECO-RC ~~ECO-R1~~.[232] A. All clearance of indigenous vegetation within a significant natural area shall comply with ECO-RD.[233]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** 2. When compliance with any of EI-REQ4.1 is not achieved: Refer to ECO-RC ~~ECO-R1~~.[234] 3. When compliance with any of EI-REQ4.A is not achieved: Refer to ECO-RD[235]
EI-REQ5	**Earthworks**	
	…	
~~**Indigenous Biodiversity Management**~~	~~7. All earthworks occurring outside of a land transport corridor shall comply with EIB-R1.18 [Earthworks].~~[237]	~~**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**~~ ~~8. When compliance with EI-REQ5.7 is not achieved: EIB-R1.18.~~[238]

[229] Consequential amendment
[230] Consequential amendment
[231] Consequential amendment
[232] Consequential amendment
[233] Consequential amendment
[234] Consequential amendment
[235] Consequential amendment
[237] Consequential amendment
[238] Consequential amendment

~~**Area Overlay: Mudfish Habitat**~~[236]		
~~**SNA**~~[239]	~~9. All earthworks occurring outside of a land transport corridor shall comply with EIB-R2 [Earthworks in an SNA].~~[240]	~~**Activity status when compliance not achieved:**~~ ~~10. When compliance with EI-REQ5.9 is not achieved: Refer to EIB-R2.~~[241]

TRAN-Transport

TRAN-R1	**Works and activities in a land transport corridor**	
…	1. … **And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[242]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
TRAN-R2	**Creation of a new land transport corridor**	
…	1. … **Where:** The new land transport corridor … e. is not located within a significant natural area ~~Significant Natural Areas Overlay~~;[243]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …
TRAN-R3	**Land Transport Infrastructure not within a Land Transport Corridor**	
…	1. … **Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:**	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

[236] Consequential to ECO-REQG
[239] Consequential to ECO-REQG
[240] Consequential to ECO-REQG
[241] Consequential to ECO-REQG
[242] Consequential amendment
[243] Consequential amendment

	… ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[244]	

TRAN-REQ1	Location of works	
…	7. The land transport infrastructure works or activity comply with: ~~ECO-R1 Indigenous Vegetation Clearance~~ ~~ECO-R2 Earthworks within an SNA~~ ECO-RC Indigenous vegetation clearance outside of significant natural areas ECO-RD Indigenous vegetation clearance within significant natural areas[245] …	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

EW-Earthworks

EW-R1	Earthworks subject to a building consent	
…	… **And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** **…** ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[246]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** … 3. When compliance with any ~~EW-~~Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to ~~EW-Rule Requirements~~ relevant rule requirement.[247]
EW-R2	**Earthworks**	
…	… **And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:**	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** …

[244] Consequential amendment
[245] Consequential amendment
[246] DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)
[247] Consequential amendment

	… ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[248]	3. When compliance with any ~~EW-~~Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to ~~EW-Rule Requirements~~ the relevant rule requirement.[249]
EW-R3	**Earthworks in the Grasmere Zone**	
…	… **And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[250]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** **…** 3. When compliance with any ~~EW-~~Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to ~~EW-Rule Requirements~~ the relevant rule requirement.[251]
EW-R4	**Earthworks in the Dairy Processing Zone**	
…	… **And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:** … ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity[252]	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** **…** 3. When compliance with any ~~EW-~~Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to ~~EW-Rule Requirements~~ the relevant rule requirement.[253]

SUB-R21 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

SUB-R21	**Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity**	
All Zones	**Activity Status:** RDIS 1. Subdivision of a site containing any Significant Natural Area ~~listed in ECO-SCHED4 – Significant Natural Areas~~.[254] This rule does not apply to any subdivision under SUB-R15.	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A

[248] DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)
[249] Consequential amendment
[250] DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)
[251] Consequential amendment
[252] DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)
[253] Consequential amendment
[254] DPR-0260.129 CRC

	Matters for discretion: 2. The exercise of discretion in relation to SUB-R21.1. is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT3 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	
Mudfish Protection Overlay **Crested Grebe Protection Overlay**	**Activity Status:** RDIS 3. Subdivision within the Mudfish Protection Overlay. This rule does not apply to any subdivision under SUB-R15. 4. Subdivision within the Crested Grebe Protection Overlay. This rule does not apply to any subdivision under SUB-R15. **Matters for discretion:** 5. The exercise of discretion in relation to SUB-R21.3. and SUB-R21.4. is restricted to the following matters: a. ECO-MAT3 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	**Activity status when compliance not achieved:** N/A

Planning maps

ECO Management Overlay	Delete all parts of the ECO Management Overlay, except the Hill and High Country Area.
ECO Management Overlay: Hill and High Country Area	Rename to “Hill and High Country Pest Management Overlay”
ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay	Insert the areas shown blue and red below into the ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay:

	
ECO Management Overlay	Delete the ECO Management Overlay: Canterbury Plains Area[255]

[255] DPR-0299.007 S & J West, DPR-0302.011 A Smith, D Boyd & J Blanchard, DPR-0456.015 Four Stars and Gould