

Appendix 2: Recommended amendments

Insertions are shown underlined and deletions are shown ~~struck through~~, as set out in the s42A report

Text amendments highlighted in grey show amendments that have already been recommended through other hearings

Text amendments recommended in the Officer's response to Panel questions are shown with blue text.

Text amendments recommended in this right of reply report are shown highlighted in yellow.

Definitions

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| Biodiversity management plan | A document prepared <u>in accordance with ECO-SCHED2 – Biodiversity Management Plan Requirements¹</u> to direct development within one or more properties for the purpose of maintenance, <u>enhancement²</u> and protection of indigenous biodiversity |
| Biodiversity compensation³ | <u>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</u> |
| 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 . <u>The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss of indigenous biodiversity values.</u> |
| Ecological integrity⁶ | <u>means the extent to which an ecosystem is able to support and maintain its:</u> <u>a. composition (being its natural diversity of indigenous species, habitats, and communities); and</u> <u>b. structure (being its biotic and abiotic physical features); and</u> <u>c. functions (being its ecological and physical processes)⁷</u> |
| Exotic pasture species | Pasture grasses that are not indigenous and may include the following species: a. Ryegrass (<i>Lolium</i> species); b. Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylus glomeratus</i>); c. clover (<i>Trifolium</i> species); d. Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>); and |

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-0427.095 DOC

⁷ DPR-0427.095 DOC

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| | e. Browntop (<i>Agrotis capillaris</i>) . ⁸ |
| Improved pasture | An area of pasture where exotic pasture species have been deliberately introduced, where those ⁹ exotic pasture species dominate in cover and composition, and where the naturally occurring indigenous species are largely absent from that area. |
| Indigenous biodiversity | Is indigenous ¹⁰ 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, flora and fauna . ¹¹ 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. ¹² |
| 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. |
| Indigenous vegetation | A naturally occurring plant ¹³ community containing plant, bryophyte, ¹⁴ or lichen ¹⁵ species that are native to the area Naturally occurring flora containing plant species that are native to the area ¹⁶ |
| Indigenous vegetation clearance | The clearing, modification ¹⁷ or removal of indigenous vegetation by any means, including over-grazing/ trampling, ¹⁸ cutting, crushing, trampling ¹⁹ , cultivation, spraying, irrigation, chemical application, artificial ²⁰ drainage, stop banking, overplanting, over sowing, or ²¹ burning, shading or invasion. ²² |
| No net loss ²³ | <u>In relation to any biodiversity offset or biodiversity compensation, means no overall reduction in:</u> <u>a. the diversity of (or within) species</u> <u>b. species' population sizes (taking into account natural fluctuation), and long-term viability</u> <u>c. area occupied and natural range inhabited by species</u> |

⁸ DPR-0422.040 FFNC, DPR-0427.009 DOC

⁹ Statement of evidence of Nicholas Head on behalf of Forest & Bird, section 14, DPR-0301.003 UWRG, DPR-0407.002 Forest & Bird, DPR-0422.052 FFNC, DPR-0427.013 DOC

¹⁰ Evidence of Michael Harding for DOC, from para 53, DPR-0427.014 DOC

¹¹ DPR-0427.014 DOC

¹² DPR-0441.017 Manawa

¹³ Amendment for grammar

¹⁴ Mosses, liverworts and hornworts. These are all within the definition of 'plant', but the term is included to provide clarity for plan users

¹⁵ Lichen is not a 'plant', and so needs to be listed separately.

¹⁶ 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

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ DPR-0427.016 DOC

¹⁹ DPR-0427.016 DOC

²⁰ DPR-0372.009 Dairy Holdings, DPR-0388.003 Craigmore, DPR-0390.005 RIL

²¹ Consequential to DPR-0407.005 Forest & Bird

²² DPR-0407.005 Forest & Bird

²³ DPR-0441.026 Manawa, DPR-0407.FS051 Forest & Bird

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| | d. range and ecological health and functioning of assemblages of species, community types and ecosystems. ²⁴ |
| Over-grazing/trampling ²⁵ | <u>The practice of confining farm stock to an area of land resulting in the depletion or destruction of indigenous vegetation by intensive grazing and/or trampling.</u> ²⁶ |
| Overplanting ²⁷ | <u>The planting of exotic plants into an area of indigenous vegetation.</u> ²⁸ |
| Over sowing ²⁹ | <u>The over-sowing of exotic seeds on land that cannot be proven to have been over-sown in the past as part of a farming operation.</u> ³⁰ |
| 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 ³¹ |
| Threatened and at risk species ³² | <u>Any indigenous species of flora or fauna that meets the criteria for Threatened or At Risk species in the New Zealand Threat Classification System</u> ³³ |
| Wetland | <i>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA</i> 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.

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.

²⁴ DPR-0441.026 Manawa, DPR-0407.FS051 Forest & Bird

²⁵ DPR-0471.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed

²⁶ DPR-0471.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed

²⁷ DPR-0471.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed

²⁸ DPR-0471.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed

²⁹ DPR-0471.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed

³⁰ DPR-0422.295 FFNC, DPR-0471.002 D & K Calder, R Jamison & R Reed

³¹ DPR-0260.064 CRC, DPR-0427.017 DOC

³² Memorandum for the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* 5 August 2022, para 10

³³ Memorandum for the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* 5 August 2022, para 10. As required by the Planning Standards, a hyperlink to <https://nztcs.org.nz/> will also be required.

The ecosystems of the district have evolved over time to ~~comprise hybrid ecosystems that combine elements of~~ contain 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 While the co-evolution of particular ecosystems. These are to should be recognised, however with our particular responsibility to~~ the protection of indigenous biodiversity ~~is the desired outcome. at the forefront of our consideration.~~³⁴

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.³⁵ 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.³⁶ These areas include Arthurs Pass National Park (114,356 hectares) of which approximately half is in the Selwyn District, Craigieburn Forest Conservation³⁷ Park and many additional areas including Kura Tawhiti³⁸ Castle Hill Conservation Area, Lance McCaskill Nature Reserve, Cave Stream Scenic Reserve, and³⁹ 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 District⁴⁰. 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 exotic⁴¹ 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.

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.

³⁴ DPR-0290.002 H Rennie

³⁵ DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird

³⁶ DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird

³⁷ DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird

³⁸ DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird

³⁹ Consequential to DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird

⁴⁰ DPR-0407.010 Forest & Bird

⁴¹ DPR-0422.136 FFNC

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.⁴²

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 1991.⁴³

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.⁴⁴

Indigenous vegetation and natural ecosystems are generally⁴⁵ important because they have it has⁴⁶ 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; and⁴⁷
- contribute to economic wellbeing through activities such as grazing, beekeeping, and tourism-; and⁴⁸

⁴² DPR-0233.004 CBS, DPR-0290.001 H Rennie, DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

⁴³ DPR-0422.137 FFNC

⁴⁴ DPR-0422.138 FFNC

⁴⁵ DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

⁴⁶ DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

⁴⁷ Consequential to DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

⁴⁸ Consequential to DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

- provide nature based solutions to climate change and resilience to its effects.⁴⁹

ECO-Objectives and Policies

| ECO-Objectives | |
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| ECO-O1 | Indigenous biodiversity within the district is managed through the exercise of kaitiakitanga and stewardship, in order that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are protected to ensure no net loss of indigenous biodiversity⁵⁰, 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitation and support for the exercise of kaitiakitanga in relation to indigenous species and habitats; and 2. Maintenance, enhancement, and or⁵¹ restoration <u>where degraded</u>,⁵² of habitats that sustain mahinga kai; and 3. Enabling customary use of taonga species. |

| ECO-Policies | |
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| ECO-P1 | <u>Identify and map Schedule</u> ⁵³ 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, ⁵⁴ where this is agreed with the landowner ⁵⁵ . |
| ECO-P2 | Work with landowners, stakeholders and Ngā Rūnanga to identify and schedule further ⁵⁶ areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, with a focus on the national priorities for biodiversity protection. ⁵⁷ |

⁴⁹ DPR-0407.101 Forest & Bird

⁵⁰ DPR-0301.011 UWRG, DPR-0407.012 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.090 DOC, DPR-0440.007 EDSI

⁵¹ DPR-0441.097 Manawa

⁵² DPR-0441.097 Manawa

⁵³ DPR-0427.092 DOC

⁵⁴ DPR-0427.092 DOC

⁵⁵ DPR-0301.015 UWRG, DPR-0407.013 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.092 DOC, DPR-0440.008 EDSI, DPR-0468.007 Fish & Game

⁵⁶ DPR-0407.014 Forest & Bird, DPR-0440.009 EDSI

⁵⁷ DPR-0407.014 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.093 DOC, DPR-0440.009 EDSI

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| ECO-P3 | Outside of Significant Natural Areas, provide Provide ⁵⁸ for small scale, or ⁵⁹ low impact activities that may have minor adverse effects on adversely affect ⁶⁰ 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 ⁶¹ Significant Natural Areas, and those other areas that meet the criteria set out in ECO-SCHED1, ⁶² where the activity would adversely affect indigenous biodiversity values the ecological integrity of the Significant Natural Area, ⁶³ except where necessary for the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms. ⁶⁴ |
| 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. ⁶⁵ |
| ECO-P6 | Protect crested grebe and canterbury mudfish threatened and at risk species ⁶⁶ and their habitats, the habitats of specified indigenous fauna that have been identified as being of ecological significance, by ⁶⁷ avoiding significant adverse effects and ⁶⁸ managing other the ⁶⁹ adverse effects of activities on activities that would adversely affect ⁷⁰ those species and their 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 ⁷¹ |
| ECO-P8 | Only consider Consider ⁷² biodiversity offsets as part of resource consent applications or notices of requirement for a designation ⁷³ only ⁷⁴ where: 1. ⁷⁵ residual adverse effects cannot otherwise be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and |

⁵⁸ DPR-0407.015 Forest & Bird

⁵⁹ DPR-0368.008 Beef + Lamb NZ & Deer NZ

⁶⁰ DPR-0427.094 DOC

⁶¹ DPR-0260.069 CRC

⁶² DPR-0260.069 CRC

⁶³ DPR-0427.095 DOC

⁶⁴ DPR-0350.127 Hort NZ

⁶⁵ DPR-0353.128 HortNZ, DPR-0441.101 Manawa

⁶⁶ DPR-0427.097 DOC, DPR-0440.013 EDSI

⁶⁷ DPR-0427.097 DOC

⁶⁸ DPR-0301.019 UWRG, DPR-0407.019 Forest & Bird

⁶⁹ DPR-0301.019 UWRG, DPR-0407.019 Forest & Bird

⁷⁰ DPR-0446.085 Transpower

⁷¹ DPR-0353.129 HortNZ, DPR-0422.148 FFNC

⁷² DPR-0427.098 DOC

⁷³ DPR-0446.086 Transpower

⁷⁴ DPR-0427.098 DOC

⁷⁵ DPR-0427.098 DOC

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| | <p>2. the residual adverse effects on biodiversity are capable of being offset and will be fully compensated to ensure the offset will achieve⁷⁶ at least no net loss of indigenous biodiversity, and</p> <p>3.⁷⁷ where⁷⁸ the biodiversity offset is consistent with the framework detailed in ECO-SCHED5.</p> |
| ECO-P9 | Enable the removal of indigenous vegetation for mahinga kai purposes. |
| ECO-P10 | <p>Encourage the protection, enhancement and restoration of indigenous biodiversity by: and⁷⁹</p> <p>1.⁸⁰ supporting⁸¹ Nga Rūnanga, landowners/land managers and the community to protect, create, and enhance indigenous biodiversity and mahinga kai values⁸², through co-operation and a range of non-statutory options and protection mechanisms.</p> <p>2. considering the use of incentives for protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats;</p> <p>3. supporting community initiatives;</p> <p>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.⁸³</p> |
| ECO-P11 | Avoid planting pest tree and plant species that would affect indigenous biodiversity values. |
| ECO-PA | Recognise Ensure ⁸⁴ the maintenance of indigenous vegetation cover and habitat values in extensive, dryland pastoral systems ⁸⁵ |
| ECO-PB | <p>When considering ECO-P4, ECO-P5, and ECO-P6 in respect of proposals for Manage the effects of important infrastructure on indigenous biodiversity values through Policy EI-P2 and do not apply ECO-P3 or ECO-P4 to important infrastructure, recognise:</p> <p>1. the operational or functional requirements for the location proposed; and</p> <p>2. site, route or method selection that serves to minimise the effects on the environment; and</p> <p>3. design measures and management methods to mitigate adverse effects⁸⁶</p> |
| ECO-PK⁸⁷ | <p>Only consider biodiversity compensation where:</p> <p>1. the compensation is proposed to address residual adverse effects after taking steps to first:</p> <p>a. avoid adverse effects; then</p> <p>b. minimise adverse effects as far as practicable; by</p> <p>i. mitigating effects and then remedying effects that cannot be mitigated; and</p> |

⁷⁶ DPR-0427.098 DOC

⁷⁷ Consequential to DPR-0427.098 DOC

⁷⁸ Consequential amendment, for grammar

⁷⁹ DPR-0427.100 DOC

⁸⁰ DPR-0427.100 DOC

⁸¹ DPR-0427.100 DOC

⁸² DPR-0427.100 DOC

⁸³ DPR-0427.100 DOC

⁸⁴ DPR-0407.FS116 Forest & Bird

⁸⁵ DPR-0422.141 FFNC, DPR-0407.FS116 Forest & Bird

⁸⁶ DPR-0367.055, DPR-0367.056 Orion, DPR-0375.090 WKNZTA, DPR-0441.100, DPR-0441.102 Manawa, DPR-0446.083 Transpower

⁸⁷ DPR-0427.103 DOC

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| | <p>ii. ensuring that any on-site rehabilitation or restoration measures will occur as soon as practicable; then</p> <p>c. offset adverse effects in accordance with Policy ECO-P8;</p> <p>2. the environmental compensation is as close as possible to meeting the criteria for a biodiversity offset as set out in ECO-SCHED5;</p> <p>3. the positive effects of biodiversity compensation are proportional to the adverse effects.⁸⁸</p> |
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ECO-Rules

Notes⁸⁹ for Plan Users:

1.⁹⁰ *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.*⁹¹

| ECO-Rule List | |
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| ECO-R1 | Indigenous Vegetation Clearance and Earthworks ⁹² |
| ECO-RC | Indigenous Vegetation Clearance outside of significant natural areas ⁹³ |
| ECO-RD | Indigenous vegetation clearance within significant natural areas ⁹⁴ |
| ECO-RE | Vegetation clearance in the Crested Grebe Overlay ⁹⁵ |
| ECO-RF | Vegetation clearance in the Mudfish Habitat Overlay ⁹⁶ |
| ECO-R2 | Earthworks within an SNA |
| ECO-R3 | Potential Pest Species |
| ECO-R4 | Plantation Forestry within a SNA |

⁸⁸ DPR-0427.103 DOC

⁸⁹ Consequential to DPR-0260.078 CRC

⁹⁰ Consequential to DPR-0260.078 CRC

⁹¹ DPR-0260.078 CRC

⁹² DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Refer to ECO-RC – ECO-RF for restructured rules and responses to other submission points.

⁹³ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

⁹⁴ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

⁹⁵ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

⁹⁶ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

ECO-R1 Indigenous Vegetation Clearance and Earthworks

| ECO-R1 | Indigenous Vegetation Clearance and Earthworks⁹⁷ | |
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| 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 ECO Management Overlay⁹⁸ | Activity status: PER 4. — Indigenous vegetation clearance Where: 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. | 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 |

⁹⁷ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG. Refer to ECO-RC – ECO-RF for restructured rules and responses to other submission points.

⁹⁸ DPR- DPR-0299 S & J West

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>h. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. has been planted and managed specifically for the purpose of harvesting; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii. has grown within an area of plantation forestry; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">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.</p> <p>i. within an area of improved pasture, except where it is covered by ECO-R1.24b.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> | |
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| | <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> | |
| <p>GRUZ MPZ ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay⁹⁹</p> | <p>Activity status: PER</p> <p>6. Indigenous vegetation clearance within a Significant Natural Area identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4</p> <p>Where: The works are:</p> <p>a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities</p> <p>b. the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing flood, protection works administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority</p> <p>c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds (except as specified in ECO-R1.16)</p> <p>d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, or utilities.</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>7. When compliance with ECO-R1.6. is not achieved: NC</p> |

⁹⁹ DPR-0260.082 CRC

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |
| ECO Indigenous Biodiversity Management Overlay: Port Hills¹⁰⁰ | <p>Activity status: RDIS</p> <p>8. Clearance of indigenous vegetation, except where provided for in ECO-R1.4. or ECO-R1.6, that exceeds 100m² 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.</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. the clearance is not within a SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4; and</p> <p>b. the species are not listed in List A of ECO-SCHED3; and</p> <p>c. the application is accompanied by a Biodiversity Management Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ECO-SCHED2</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>9. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.8. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT1</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance with achieved:</p> <p>10. When compliance with ECO-R1.8.a., or ECO-R1.8.b. is not achieved: NC</p> <p>11. When compliance with ECO-R1.8.c. not is not achieved: DIS</p> |
| ECO Management Overlay: Hills | <p>Activity status: RDIS</p> <p>12. Clearance of indigenous vegetation, except where provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6 that exceeds 500m² per hectare of indigenous vegetation (in any 5 year period), or is within</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>14. When compliance with ECO-R1.12.a. or ECO-R1.12.b. is not achieved: NC</p> |

¹⁰⁰ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

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| <p>and High Country Area ECO Management Overlay: Major Rivers</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. the clearance is not within a SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4; and</p> <p>b. the species are not listed in List B of ECO-SCHED3; and</p> <p>c. the application is accompanied by a Biodiversity Management Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ECO-SCHED2; and</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>13. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.12. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT1¹⁰¹</p> | |
| <p>ECO-Mudfish Habitat Overlay</p> | <p>Activity status: RDIS</p> <p>16. Vegetation clearance except where provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>The activity involves the clearance of any:</p> <p>a. vegetation (indigenous vegetation or exotic vegetation), other than any vegetation identified in ECO-Table 1 or ECO-Table 2.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A</p> |

¹⁰¹ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

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| | <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>17. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.16. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT2</p> | |
| ECO-Mudfish Habitat Overlay | <p>Activity status: RDIS</p> <p>18. Earthworks</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>19. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.18. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>b. ECO-MAT2</p> | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |
| ECO-Crested Grebe Overlay | <p>Activity status: RDIS</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>21. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.20. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT2</p> | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |
| ECO Management Overlay: Canterbury Plains | <p>Activity status: RDIS</p> <p>22. Except where provided for in ECO-R1.4, ECO-R1.6, or ECO-R1.24 the clearance of indigenous vegetation</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. it is within any wetland or within 50m of the boundary of any wetland; or</p> <p>b. it is within 20m from the bank of any surface water body</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |

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| | <p>23. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-R1.22. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT1;</p> <p>b. Where relevant, any effects on indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment</p> | |
| ECO Management Overlay: Canterbury Plains | <p>Activity status: DIS</p> <p>24. Any indigenous vegetation clearance</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.)</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>25. When compliance with ECO-R1.24.a. is not achieved: NC</p> |

ECO-RC Indigenous Vegetation Clearance outside of significant natural areas

| ECO-RC | Indigenous Vegetation Clearance outside of significant natural areas ¹⁰² | |
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| CMUZ DPZ GRAZ GIZ KNOZ PORTZ RESZ TEZ | <p>Activity Status: PER</p> <p>1. Indigenous vegetation clearance outside any <u>significant natural area</u> SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4^{104 105}</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>2. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.1. is not achieved: <u>Refer to ECO-RD.1</u> N/A¹⁰⁶</p> |

¹⁰² 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.

¹⁰⁴ DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird

¹⁰⁵ Refer ECO-R1.1.a as notified

¹⁰⁶ Equivalent to ECO-R1.2 as notified – Indigenous vegetation clearance within a SNA is subject to ECO-RD

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| SKIZ PRZ ¹⁰³ | | |
| GRUZ FHSVZ ¹⁰⁷ MPZ ECO Management Overlay ¹⁰⁸ | <p>Activity status: PER</p> <p>3. Indigenous vegetation clearance¹⁰⁹ <u>outside any significant natural area</u>¹¹⁰</p> <p>Where: The <u>clearance is works are</u> any of:¹¹¹</p> <p>a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities, <u>limited to the area within 2m of any fence and to within the existing footprint of every other feature.</u>¹¹²</p> <p>b. the maintenance, repair or replacement of any existing <u>flood, erosion or drainage works defence against water</u>¹¹³ administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority, <u>limited to the area within the existing footprint of the works.</u>¹¹⁴</p> <p>c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds (except as specified in ECO-R1.16)¹¹⁵ <u>limited to the area within 2m of any drain and to within the existing footprint of any pond.</u>¹¹⁶</p> <p>d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, infrastructure, or important infrastructure.</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>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 <u>Refer to ECO-RC.5</u>¹³³</p> |

¹⁰³ Recommendation of the s42A report for Hearing 27: Special Purpose - Terrace Downs Zone, Grasmere Zone & Porters Ski Zone

¹⁰⁷ DPR-0097.003 Flock Hill, recommendation dependant on the outcome of the relevant Rezone hearing.

¹⁰⁸ DPR- DPR-0299 S & J West

¹⁰⁹ Equivalent to ECO-R1.4 as notified

¹¹⁰ DPR-0260.189 CRC

¹¹¹ Restructure for clarity, arising from DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹¹² DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹¹³ DPR-0260.079 CRC

¹¹⁴ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹¹⁵ Not required because ECO-RF applies

¹¹⁶ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹³³ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

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| | <p>e. indigenous vegetation clearance by Ngāi Tahu whānui for the purposes of mahinga kai or other customary uses.</p> <p>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.¹¹⁷</p> <p>g. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation has been planted and/or¹¹⁸ managed as part of a domestic or public garden, or has been planted for¹¹⁹ amenity planting¹²⁰ purposes or as a shelterbelt.¹²¹</p> <p>h. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> has been planted and¹²² managed specifically for the purpose of harvesting; or 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); or¹²³ has grown within an area of plantation forestry; or 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. | |
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¹¹⁷ DPR-0367.057 Orion, DPR-0446.087 Transpower

¹¹⁸ DPR-0212.044 ESAI

¹¹⁹ DPR-0212.044 ESAI

¹²⁰ DPR-0212.044 ESAI

¹²¹ DPR-0353.131 HortNZ

¹²² DPR-0212.044 ESAI

¹²³ DPR-0212.044 ESAI

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| | <p>i. within the Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay, grazing that is not over-grazing/trampling.¹²⁴ within an area of improved pasture except where it is covered by ECO-R1.24b.¹²⁵</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, including or¹²⁶ for the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms¹²⁷</p> <p>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.¹²⁸</p> <p>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;¹²⁹</p> <p>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;¹³⁰</p> <p>o. within an area of horticultural cropping or planting, where cultivation has occurred within the past five years.¹³¹</p> | |
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¹²⁴ DPR-0233.011 CBS, DPR-0301.025 UWRG, DPR-0422.152 FFNC, DPR-0407.024 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹²⁵ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹²⁶ DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ

¹²⁷ Consequential amendment following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land

¹²⁸ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹²⁹ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹³⁰ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹³¹ DPR-0353.131 HortNZ

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| | <p>p. — clearance of indigenous vegetation from areas that within the last ten years, have been cultivated or clear of such vegetation¹³²</p> | |
| GRUZ FHSVZ¹³⁴ MPZ | <p>Activity Status: RDIS¹³⁵</p> <p>5. <u>Indigenous vegetation clearance outside a significant natural area that does not comply with ECO-RC.3.</u>¹³⁶</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. <u>the application is accompanied by a Biodiversity Management Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ECO-SCHED2.</u>¹³⁷</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>6. <u>The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RC.5 is restricted to the following matters:</u></p> <p>a. <u>ECO-MAT1; and</u></p> <p>b. <u>Where relevant, any effects on indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment</u>¹³⁸</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>7. <u>When compliance with any of ECO-RC.5 is not achieved:</u></p> <p><u>DIS</u>¹³⁹</p> |
| GRAZ | <p>Activity Status: PER</p> <p>8. <u>Indigenous vegetation clearance outside any significant natural area SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4</u>^{140 141}</p> <p>Where:</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>9. <u>When compliance with any of ECO-RC.8. is not achieved:</u></p> <p><u>RDIS</u>¹⁴⁴</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>10. <u>The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RC.9 is restricted to the following matters:</u></p> |

¹³² DPR-0353.131 HortNZ

¹³⁴ DPR-0097.003 Flock Hill, dependant on the outcome of the relevant Rezone hearing.

¹³⁵ DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹³⁶ DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹³⁷ DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹³⁸ DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹³⁹ DPR-260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

¹⁴⁰ DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird

¹⁴¹ Refer ECO-R1.1.a as notified

¹⁴⁴ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG

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| | <p>a. The indigenous vegetation clearance is not located in the GRAZ natural resource area as identified on GRAZ-FIG1¹⁴²; <u>or</u></p> <p>b. <u>Within the GRAZ natural resource area as identified on GRAZ-FIG1, the indigenous vegetation clearance is the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms</u>¹⁴³</p> | a. ECO-MAT1 ¹⁴⁵ |
| SKIZ PRZ ¹⁴⁶ | <p>Activity Status: PER</p> <p>11. Indigenous vegetation clearance outside any <u>significant natural area SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4</u>^{147 148}</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. <u>Any removal is less than 5m² during a one month period;</u>¹⁴⁹ <u>or</u></p> <p>b. Any removal is associated with Controlled or Restricted Discretionary earthworks as outlined in NFL-R2;¹⁵⁰ <u>or</u></p> <p>c. <u>the indigenous vegetation clearance is necessary for the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms</u>¹⁵¹</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p><u>12. When compliance with any of ECO-RC.11. is not achieved: RDIS</u>¹⁵²</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p><u>13. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RC.12 is restricted to the following matters:</u></p> <p>a. ECO-MAT1¹⁵³</p> |

ECO-RD Indigenous Vegetation Clearance within significant natural areas

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| ECO-RD | Indigenous Vegetation Clearance within significant natural areas ¹⁵⁴ | |
| CMUZ DPZ GRAZ | Activity Status: PER | Activity status when compliance not achieved: |

¹⁴² Equivalent to ECO-R1.1.d as notified

¹⁴³ Consequential Amendments following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land hearing

¹⁴⁵ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG

¹⁴⁶ Recommendation of the s42A report for Hearing 27: Special Purpose - Terrace Downs Zone, Grasmere Zone & Porters Ski Zone

¹⁴⁷ DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird

¹⁴⁸ Refer ECO-R1.1.a as notified

¹⁴⁹ DPR-0407.104 DOC

¹⁵⁰ A consequential amendment may be required in response to the outcome of the Natural Features and Landscapes hearing, to update the relevant rule or rule requirement reference.

¹⁵¹ Consequential amendments following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land hearing

¹⁵² DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG

¹⁵³ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.042 UWRG

¹⁵⁴ 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.

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| GIZ KNOZ PORTZ RESZ TEZ SKIZ | <p>1. <u>Indigenous vegetation clearance within any significant natural area SNA identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4</u>¹⁵⁵</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. <u>the indigenous vegetation clearance is the clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms</u>¹⁵⁶</p> | <p>2. When compliance with any of ECO-RD.1. is not achieved: NC¹⁵⁷</p> |
| GRUZ GRAZ FHSVZ ¹⁵⁸ MPZ SKIZ-PRZ ¹⁵⁹ ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay ¹⁶⁰ | <p>Activity status: PER</p> <p>3. <u>Indigenous vegetation clearance within a Significant Natural Area</u>¹⁶¹ <u>identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4</u>¹⁶²</p> <p>Where: The works are <u>any of:</u>¹⁶³</p> <p>a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities¹⁶⁴, <u>limited to the area within 2m of any fence and to within the existing footprint of every other feature.</u>¹⁶⁵</p> <p>b. the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing flood, <u>erosion or drainage protection</u>¹⁶⁶ works administered by a</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>4. When compliance with any of ECO-R1.3. is not achieved: NC¹⁷⁶</p> |

¹⁵⁵ DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird

¹⁵⁶ Consequential Amendments following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ, Hazardous substances and contaminated land hearing

¹⁵⁷ Equivalent to ECO-R1.2 as notified

¹⁵⁸ DPR-0097.003 Flock Hill, dependant on the outcome of the relevant Rezone hearing.

¹⁵⁹ Recommendation of the s42A report for Hearing 27: Special Purpose - Terrace Downs Zone, Grasmere Zone & Porters Ski Zone

¹⁶⁰ DPR-0260.082 CRC

¹⁶¹ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6 as notified

¹⁶² DPR-0260.082 CRC, DPR-0407.029 Forest & Bird

¹⁶³ Amendment for clarity

¹⁶⁴ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.a as notified

¹⁶⁵ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹⁶⁶ DPR-0260.080 CRC

¹⁷⁶ Equivalent to ECO-R1.7 as notified

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| | <p>Regional or Territorial Authority¹⁶⁷, <u>limited to the area within the existing footprint of the works.</u>¹⁶⁸</p> <p>c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds (except as specified in ECO-R1.16)¹⁶⁹, <u>limited to the area within 2m of any drain and to within the existing footprint of any pond.</u>¹⁷⁰</p> <p>d. indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, or utilities.¹⁷¹</p> <p>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.¹⁷²</p> <p>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.¹⁷³</p> <p>g. <u>indigenous vegetation clearance that is clearance of material infected by unwanted organisms.</u>¹⁷⁴</p> | |
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ECO-RE Vegetation clearance in the Crested Grebe Overlay

| ECO-RE | Vegetation clearance in the Crested Grebe Overlay ¹⁷⁷ | |
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| Crested Grebe Overlay¹⁷⁸ | Activity status: PER 1. Indigenous vegetation clearance permitted by ECO-RC ¹⁷⁹ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: |

¹⁶⁷ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.b as notified

¹⁶⁸ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹⁶⁹ Not required because ECO-RF applies

¹⁷⁰ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.c as notified

¹⁷¹ DPR-0427.106 DOC

¹⁷² Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.d as notified

¹⁷³ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.e as notified

¹⁷⁴ DPR-0367.058, DPR-0367.102 Orion, DPR 0441.106 Manawa, DPR-0446.087 Transpower, DPR-0375.FS107 WKNZTA

¹⁷⁵ DPR-0353.132 HortNZ, also consequential amendment following DPR-0353.0119 HortNZ Hazardous substances and contaminated land

¹⁷⁷ Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

¹⁷⁸ DPR-0427.114 DOC

¹⁷⁹ Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

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| | <p>2. Indigenous vegetation clearance permitted by in ECO-RD¹⁸⁰</p> <p>3. Clearance of willow species¹⁸¹</p> <p>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.¹⁸²</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. The clearance does not take takes¹⁸³ place during the period 1 March to 31 August in any year.¹⁸⁴</p> | <p>5. Activity status when any of ECO-RE.1, ECO-RE.2, ECO-RE.3 or ECO-RE.4 are not complied with: RDIS¹⁸⁵</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>6. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RE.5 is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT2¹⁸⁶</p> |
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ECO-RF Vegetation Clearance in the Mudfish Habitat Overlay

| ECO-RF | Vegetation Clearance in the Mudfish Habitat Overlay ¹⁸⁷ | |
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| ECO Mudfish Habitat Overlay¹⁸⁸ | <p>Activity status: PER</p> <p>1. The clearance of vegetation (indigenous or exotic)</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. the vegetation is listed in ECO Table 1 or ECO Table 2 <u>ECO-SCHEDI – Potential Pest Species; or</u>¹⁸⁹</p> <p>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</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>3. Activity status when compliance with any of ECO-RF.1 is not achieved: DIS¹⁹⁴ RDIS¹⁹⁵</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>4. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-RF.3 is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT2¹⁹⁶</p> |

¹⁸⁰ Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

¹⁸¹ Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

¹⁸² Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

¹⁸³ DPR-0427.114 DOC

¹⁸⁴ DPR-0427.114 DOC and equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

¹⁸⁵ Equivalent to ECO-R1.20 as notified

¹⁸⁶ DPR-0427.114 DOC and equivalent to ECO-R1.21 as notified

¹⁸⁷ 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.

¹⁸⁸ Equivalent to ECO-R1.16 as notified

¹⁸⁹ 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.

¹⁹⁴ Status not provided in PDP, therefore the status is DIS as per s87B(1)(b) RMA

¹⁹⁵ DPR-0212.042 ESAI, DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

¹⁹⁶ DPR-0212.042 ESAI, DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

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| | Government Act or Resource Management Act 1991 ¹⁹⁰ process that has specifically addressed ecological integrity within the Mudfish Habitat Overlay. ¹⁹¹ ; or ¹⁹² c. within 1.5m of any water race, drain or pond identified in the Overlay, the vegetation is no more than 1m tall. ¹⁹³ | |
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ECO-R2 Earthworks within an SNA

| ECO-R2 | Earthworks within an SNA ¹⁹⁷ | |
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| All Zones ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay ¹⁹⁸ | Activity Status: NC 1. Any earthworks within a significant natural area, ¹⁹⁹ except where other than ²⁰⁰ provided for in ECO-R1.4 or ECO-R1.6. | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |

ECO-R3 Potential Pest Species

| ECO-R3 | Potential Pest Species | |
|--|--|--|
| GRUZ FHSVZ ²⁰¹ 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. ²⁰² | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |
| | ECO TABLE1 Plant Species ²⁰³ | |
| | Plant Species: Scientific Name | Plant Species: Common Name |
| | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| | <i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i> | Barberry |
| | <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | Buddleia |
| | <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i> | Khasia berry |
| | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |

¹⁹⁰ DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

¹⁹¹ DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

¹⁹² Equivalent to ECO-R1.4.I as notified

¹⁹³ Equivalent to ECO-R1.16.b as notified

¹⁹⁷ DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

¹⁹⁸ DPR-0260.095 CRC

¹⁹⁹ DPR-0260.095 CRC, DPR-0407.033 Forest & Bird

²⁰⁰ DPR-0260.095 CRC

²⁰¹ DPR-0097.003 Flock Hill, dependant on the outcome of the relevant Rezone hearing.

²⁰² Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol

²⁰³ Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | <i>Erica lusitanica</i> | Spanish heath |
| | <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | Ground ivy |
| | <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> | Tree lupin |
| | <i>Myricaria germanica</i> | False tamarisk |
| | <i>Salix cinerea</i> — | Grey willow |
| | <i>Salix fragilis</i> | Crack willow |
| | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| ECO Management Overlay: Hill and High Country Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay ²⁰⁴ ONL Overlay SCA-AD1 SCA-AD2 | Activity Status: NC 2. Planting of any of the species listed in <u>List B of ECO-SCHED1</u> Potential Pest Species <u>ECO-TABLE2 – Plant Species below.</u> ²⁰⁵ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |
| | ECO-TABLE2 – Plant Species ²⁰⁶ | |
| | Plant Species: Scientific Name — | Plant Species: Common Name |
| | <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| | <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> | Ash |
| | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |

ECO-R4 Plantation Forestry

| ECO-R4 | Plantation Forestry within a <u>SNA Significant Natural Area</u> ²⁰⁷ | |
|---|---|--|
| All Zones ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay ²⁰⁸ | Activity Status: NC 1. <u>Plantation forestry The establishment of a new, or expansion of an existing, plantation forest</u> ²⁰⁹ <u>within a significant natural area</u> ²¹⁰ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |

²⁰⁴ DPR-0233.011 CBS, DPR-0301.025 UWRG, DPR-0422.152 FFNC, DPR-0407.024 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.106 DOC

²⁰⁵ Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol

²⁰⁶ Amendment for consistency with PDP drafting protocol

²⁰⁷ Consequential amendment to DPR-0260.193 CRC

²⁰⁸ DPR-0260.97 CRC

²⁰⁹ DPR-0439.010, DPR-0439.019 Rayonier

²¹⁰ DPR-0260.193 CRC, DPR-0407.035 Forest & Bird

ECO-Rule Requirements

ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity

| ECO-REQG | Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity ²¹¹ | |
|--|--|---|
| Mudfish Habitat Overlay | <p>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 1991²¹² process²¹³ that has specifically addressed ecological integrity within the Mudfish Habitat Overlay.²¹⁴</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>2. When compliance with any of ECO-REQG.1 is not achieved RDIS²¹⁵</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>3. The exercise of discretion in relation to ECO-REQG.2 is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT2²¹⁶</p> |
| All Zones ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay²¹⁷ | <p>4. Earthworks within a Significant Natural Area²¹⁸ identified on the Planning Maps and listed in ECO-SCHED4²¹⁹ and not subject to ECO-REQG.1 are limited to one or more of:</p> <p>a. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing fences, vehicle tracks, roads, walkways, firebreaks, dams, waterway crossings, or network utilities²²⁰ limited to the area within 2m of any fence and to within the existing footprint of every other feature²²¹</p> <p>b. the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing flood, erosion or drainage protection²²² works</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>5. When compliance with any of ECO-REQG.4 is not achieved: NC²²⁸</p> |

²¹¹ DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²¹² DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

²¹³ Refer ECO-R1.4.l as notified

²¹⁴ DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

²¹⁵ Equivalent to ECO-R1.18 as notified

²¹⁶ Equivalent to ECO-R1.19 as notified

²¹⁷ DPR-0260.082 CRC

²¹⁸ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6 as notified

²¹⁹ DPR-0260.082 CRC, DPR-0407.029 Forest & Bird

²²⁰ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.a as notified

²²¹ DPR-0427.106 DOC

²²² DPR-0260.080 CRC

²²⁸ Refer to ECO-R2, ECO-R1.6 as notified

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>administered by a Regional or Territorial Authority²²³ limited to the area within the existing footprint of the works.²²⁴</p> <p>c. the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing drains and man-made ponds (except as specified in ECO-R1.16)^{225 226}, limited to the area within 2m of any drain and to within the existing footprint of any pond.²²⁷</p> | |
|--|---|--|

ECO-Matters for Control or Discretion

ECO-MAT1 Indigenous Vegetation Clearance

| ECO-MAT1 | Indigenous Vegetation Clearance |
|--|--|
| All Zones GRUZ ECO Management Overlay: Hill and High Country Area ECO Management Overlay: Major Rivers ECO Management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which the nature, scale, intensity, and location of the proposed clearance will adversely affect indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems taking into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the indigenous vegetation subject to the clearance is significant (as assessed against the criteria in ECO-SCHED-1) Whether the indigenous vegetation to be cleared provides habitat for threatened, at risk threatened and at risk species²³⁰ or locally uncommon species 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 Any effects of the clearance on ecological integrity species diversity, ecosystem integrity and functioning, ecological integrity²³¹ of adjoining areas of indigenous vegetation The role the indigenous vegetation plays in providing an ecological buffer or corridor Whether any potential for mitigation, remedying, biodiversity²³² offsetting or biodiversity²³³ compensation of adverse effects on biodiversity values is proposed and the anticipated effectiveness of such methods 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 |

²²³ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.b as notified

²²⁴ DPR-0427.106 DOC

²²⁵ Not required because ECO-RF applies

²²⁶ Equivalent to ECO-R1.6.c as notified

²²⁷ DPR-0427.106 DOC

²³⁰ Consequential amendment following Memorandum for the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* 5 August 2022, para 10, so that the proposed defined term applies as intended

²³¹ DPR-0427.095 DOC

²³² DPR-0427.004 DOC

²³³ Consequential to DPR-0427.020 DOC

| | |
|--|--|
| Overlay: Port Hills²²⁹ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Any technical and operational constraints and route, site, and method selection The risk of the increase in weed and pest species, and proposed management of pests. |
|--|--|

ECO-MAT2 Protecting Habitats of Indigenous Fauna

| ECO-MAT2 | Protecting Habitats of Indigenous Fauna Criteria that Limit Indigenous Vegetation Clearance²³⁴ |
|--|---|
| ECO Mudfish Habitat Overlay ECO Crested Grebe Overlay | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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); Whether, upon specialist ecological assessment, the vegetation and/or sediment and/or tree/s proposed to be removed provide habitat for the indigenous fauna; 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; The extent to which the protection area has been previously modified by the removal of habitat²³⁵ The potential to restore habitat of indigenous fauna. <u>Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity</u>²³⁶ |

ECO-MAT3 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

| ECO-MAT3 | Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity |
|------------------|--|
| All Zones | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the size and shape of the sites are appropriate to maintain and protect the identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values and features. Whether the creation of separate sites may result in separate ownership or management of sites with identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values. 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. Alternative boundaries for the new sites created which may better maintain and protect the identified ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values. |

²²⁹ DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

²³⁴ DPR-0427.120 DOC

²³⁵ DPR-0407.120 DOC

²³⁶ DPR-0427.120 DOC

ECO-Schedules

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

| ECO-SCHED1 - Criteria for Determining Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitat of Indigenous Fauna |
|--|
| <p>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.</p> <p>Representativeness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>Rarity and Distinctiveness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 a threatened or at risk species²³⁷ or an indigenous species that is threatened, at risk, or²³⁸ 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. <p>Diversity and Pattern</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>Ecological Context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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. |

²³⁷ Consequential amendment following Memorandum for the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* 5 August 2022, para 10, so that the proposed defined term applies as intended

²³⁸ Consequential amendment following Memorandum for the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* 5 August 2022, para 10, so that the proposed defined term applies as intended

ECO-SCHED2 – Biodiversity Management Plan Requirements

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)~~ Threatened and at risk species²³⁹
- 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

²³⁹ Consequential amendment following Memorandum for the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* 5 August 2022, para 10, so that the proposed defined term applies as intended

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 show 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 – Examples of potentially significant indigenous vegetation and habitat types Potential significant natural areas within Selwyn District

ECO-SCHED3 - Indigenous Species and Area Lists Examples of potentially significant indigenous vegetation and habitat types Potential natural areas within Selwyn District

This is not an exhaustive list, but rather a guide to assist Plan users. There will be other areas that meet the criteria set out in ECO-SCHED1 - Criteria for Determining Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitat of Indigenous Fauna, and there may be areas listed below that do not meet that criteria. An assessment by an appropriately qualified and experienced person will be required to determine whether the criteria set out in ECO-SCHED1 have been met.²⁴⁰

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.²⁴¹

LIST A: Port Hills Area²⁴²

- Old-growth Any old-growth²⁴³ podocarp/hardwood forest which contains kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), totara (*Podocarpus totara*, *Podocarpus laetus*) rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*), conifer (*Libocedrus bidwillii*),²⁴⁴ matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*); or any mature individual trees of these species.

²⁴⁰ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁴¹ Consequential amendment following DPR-0260.078 CRC

²⁴² DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁴³ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁴⁴ DPR-0427.124 DOC

- ~~Regenerating A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of regenerating~~²⁴⁵ 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*).
- ~~Mature A contiguous area of 0.25ha or more of mature~~²⁴⁶ and/or regenerating kanuka (*Kunzea robusta*) forest where any individual kanuka plants are 4 metres or greater in height.
- ~~Low A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of low~~²⁴⁷ altitude small-leaved shrubland or scrub containing one or more of²⁴⁸ the following species; Coprosma spp., korokio (*Corokia cotoneaster*), Hebe spp., Olearia spp., porcupine shrub (*Melicytus alpinus*), matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*),²⁴⁹ or native broom (*Carmichaelia* spp.) where the native shrub species cover exceeds 15%.
- Any indigenous vegetation on a rock outcrop.

LIST B: Hills²⁵⁰ and High Country Area²⁵¹ and Rivers Areas²⁵²

- Any beech forest.
- Any podocarp/hardwood forest.
- ~~Low A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of low~~²⁵³ altitude small-leaved shrubland or scrub containing one or more of²⁵⁴ 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*)²⁵⁵ or tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophyllus*), where the native shrub species cover exceeds 15%.
- ~~Subalpine A contiguous area of 0.1ha or more of subalpine~~²⁵⁶ mixed scrub containing one or more of²⁵⁷ the following species; *Dracophyllum*, *Olearia*, or *Hebe* spp.

²⁴⁵ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁴⁶ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁴⁷ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁴⁸ Amendment for clarity

²⁴⁹ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁵⁰ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁵¹ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁵² DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁵³ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁵⁴ Amendment for clarity

²⁵⁵ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁵⁶ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁵⁷ Amendment for clarity

- 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,²⁵⁸ 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.²⁵⁹
- 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).²⁶⁰
- Short A contiguous area of 0.25ha of short Short²⁶¹ 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.
- 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%~~²⁶² or more of canopy cover.
- Any indigenous vegetation on any limestone substrates, or on a²⁶³ rock outcrops ~~over 100m²~~.²⁶⁴

Canterbury Plains

- Any indigenous vegetation on the Canterbury Plains²⁶⁵
- Braided river environments, outside the bed of the river²⁶⁶

ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Aciphylla subflabellata</i> | Taramea, spaniard | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Agrostis imbecilla</i> | Feeble bent | Data Deficient |
| <i>Alepis flavida</i> | Pirita, yellow mistletoe | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |

²⁵⁸ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁵⁹ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁶⁰ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁶¹ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA

²⁶² DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁶³ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁶⁴ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁶⁵ DPR-0427.124 DOC

²⁶⁶ DPR-0375.095 WKNZTA, DPR-0427.113, DPR-0427.124 DOC, Statement of evidence of Philip Grove for Canterbury Regional Council, para 37

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i> | Gossamer grass | At Risk – Relict |
| <i>Anisotome pilifera</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> | Jersey fern, annual fern | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Anthosachne falcis</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Atriplex buechananii</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Australopyrum calcis</i> subsp. <i>optatum</i> | Canterbury limestone wheat grass | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Azorella</i> aff. <i>hookeri</i> <i>callicole</i> | | Data Deficient |
| <i>Azorella exigua</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Azorella pallida</i> | | Data Deficient |
| <i>Botrychium lunaria</i> | Moonwort | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Brachyglottis sciadophila</i> | Climbing groundsel | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Cardamine coronata</i> | Cress | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Cardamine grandiscapa</i> | Cress | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Cardamine heleniae</i> | Cress | Data Deficient |
| <i>Cardamine mutabilis</i> | Castle Hill Cress | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Cardamine pachyphylla</i> | Tarn cress | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Cardamine sinuatifolia</i> | Cress | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carex berggrenii</i> | Cress | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carex buechananii</i> | Berggren's sedge | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carex capillacea</i> | Buchanan's sedge | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carex cirrhosa</i> | Curly sedge | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Carex cyanea</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carex enysii</i> | Enys' sedge | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carex inopinata</i> | Grassy mat sedge | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carex kaloides</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carex kirkii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>parkeri</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carex longifructus</i> | Bastard grass | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carex obtusifolia</i> | Fine leaved bastard grass | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Carex parvispica</i> | Sinclair's bastard grass | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carex rubicunda</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carex strictissima</i> | Bastard grass | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Carex subtilis</i> | Handsome bastard grass | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carex tenuiculmis</i> | Slender wine sedge | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carex trachycarpa</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Carmichaelia corrugata</i> | Dwarf broom | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carmichaelia crassicaulis</i> subsp. <i>crassicaulis</i> | Coral broom | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carmichaelia kirkii</i> | Climbing broom, Kirk's broom | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carmichaelia monroi</i> | Stout dwarf broom | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Carmichaelia nana</i> | Dwarf broom | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Carmichaelia torulosa</i> | Canterbury pink broom | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Carmichaelia uniflora</i> | Dwarf broom | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Chaerophyllum colensoi</i> var. <i>delicatulum</i> (CHR 73872; Hauhungaroa Range) | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Chenopodium allanii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Chenopodium detestans</i> | Fish guts plant | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Clematis quadribacteolata</i> | Clematis | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Colobanthus brevisepalus</i> | Pin cushion | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Coprosma acerosa</i> | Sand coprosma | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Coprosma brunnea</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Coprosma intertexta</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Coprosma pedicellata</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Coprosma virescens</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Coprosma wallii</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Cotula australis</i> | Soldiers button | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Craspedia incana</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Crassula multicaulis</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted hair grass | At Risk – Declining |

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Deyeuxia youngii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Discaria toumatou</i> | Matagouri | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Dysphania pusilla</i> | Small fathen | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Epilobium angustum</i> | Willowherb | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Epilobium brevipes</i> | Willowherb | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Epilobium elegans</i> | Willowherb | Data Deficient |
| <i>Epilobium gracilipes</i> | Limestone willowherb | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i> | Hairy willowherb | At Risk – Recovering |
| <i>Epilobium insulare</i> | Willowherb | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Epilobium krulleianum</i> | Willowherb | Data Deficient |
| <i>Epilobium petraeum</i> | Rock willowherb | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Epilobium pictum</i> | Grassland willowherb | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Euchiton polylepis</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Gaultheria depressa</i> var. <i>depressa</i> | Snowberry | Data Deficient |
| <i>Geranium</i> aff. <i>retrosum</i> (a) (AK 299877; Canterbury) | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Geranium retrosum</i> | Turnip rooted geranium | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Geranium solanderi</i> | Solander's geranium | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Gingidia enysii</i> var. <i>enysii</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Gratiola concinna</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Helichrysum dimorphum</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Hypericum involutum</i> | Grassland hypericum | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Hypericum rubicundulum</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Isolepis basilaris</i> | Pygmy clubrush | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Juncus caespiticius</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Juncus distegus</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Juncus holoschoenus</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Juncus pusillus</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Kelleria lyallii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Korthalsella clavata</i> | Dwarf mistletoe | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i> | Dwarf mistletoe | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Kunzea robusta</i> | Rawirinui, kanuka | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Kunzea serotina</i> | Makahikatoa, kanuka | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Lagenophora barkeri</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Lagenophora montana</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Lepidium solandri</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Leptinella maniototo</i> | | At Risk – Relict |
| <i>Leptinella pusilla</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Leptinella serrulata</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i> | Manuka, Kahikatoa | |
| <i>Leucopogon nanum</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Linum monogynum</i> var. <i>monogynum</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Lobelia ionantha</i> | Hypsela | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i> | Rohutu | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Luzula celata</i> | Dwarf woodrush | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Luzula ulophylla</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Melicytus flexuosus</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Mentha cunninghamii</i> | Hihoi, New Zealand mint | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Metrosideros diffusa</i> | White rātā | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Metrosideros perforata</i> | Akatea | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Metrosideros umbellata</i> | Southern rātā | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Montia angustifolia</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Montia erythrophylla</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Montigena novae-zelandiae</i> | Scree pea | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia ephedroides</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Myosotis brevis</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Myosotis colensoi</i> | Castle Hill forget-me-not | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Myosotis elderi</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Myosotis explanata</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Myosotis lyallii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Myosotis pygmaea</i> | Pygmy forget-me-not | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Myosotis spathulata</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Myosotis suavis</i> | | Data Deficient |
| <i>Myosotis traversii</i> var. <i>cinerascens</i> | | Extinct |
| <i>Myosotis uniflora</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Neomyrtus pedunculata</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Olearia adenocarpa</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Olearia fragrantissima</i> | Fragrant tree daisy | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Olearia lineata</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Olearia quinquevulnera</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Oxybasis glauca</i> subsp. <i>ambigua</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Peraxilla colensoi</i> | Korukoru, roeroe, pirita, scarlett mistletoe | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i> | Pikirangi, prinoa, pirita, roeroe, red mistletoe | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Pimelea declivis</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Pimelea pseudolyallii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Pimelea sericeovillosa</i> subsp. <i>sericeovillosa</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Pimelea villosa</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Pittosporum patulum</i> | Pitpat | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Poa acicularifolia</i> subsp. <i>acicularifolia</i> | Limestone cushion poa | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Poa intrusa</i> | Kettlehole cudweed | Data Deficient |
| <i>Pseudognaphalium ephemerum</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Pterostylis tanypoda</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Pterostylis tristis</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Ranunculus godleyanus</i> | Yellow alpine buttercup | At Risk – Recovering |
| <i>Ranunculus haastii</i> | Haast's buttercup | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Ranunculus macropus</i> | Swamp buttercup | Data Deficient |
| <i>Ranunculus maculatus</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Ranunculus paucifolius</i> | Castle Hill buttercup | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Ranunculus royi</i> | | Data Deficient |

| ECO SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Raoulia</i> (a) (CHR 79537; “K”) | Mat daisy | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Raoulia</i> (c) (CHR 401140; “M”) | Mat daisy | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Raoulia australis</i> | Mat daisy | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Raoulia monroi</i> | Fan-leaved mat daisy | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Raoulia parkii</i> | Celadon mat daisy | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Ruppia megacarpa</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Rytidosperma buchananii</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Rytidosperma exiguum</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Rytidosperma maculatum</i> | | Data Deficient |
| <i>Rytidosperma merum</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Rytidosperma thomsonii</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Sebaea ovata</i> | Sebaea | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Senecio dunedinensis</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> subsp. <i>basinudus</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> subsp. <i>glaucophyllus</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Senecio scaberulus</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Solanum aviculare</i> var. <i>aviculare</i> | Poroporo | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Sonchus</i> aff. <i>novae-zelandiae</i> | | |
| <i>Sonchus kirkii</i> | Puha, shore puha | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Sonchus novae-zelandiae</i> | Dryland sow thistle | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable |
| <i>Spiranthes novae-zelandiae</i> | Lady’s tresses | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Stenostachys enysii</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Stenostachys laevis</i> | Grassland wheatgrass | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Teucrium parvifolium</i> | | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Thelymitra colensoi</i> | Colenso’s sun orchid | Data Deficient |
| <i>Thyridia repens</i> | Native monkey flower | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Triglochin palustris</i> | Marsh arrow grass | Threatened – Nationally Critical |
| <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> | Taapia, piritia, tupia, white mistletoe | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Uncinia viridis</i> | | Taxonomically indistinct |

| ECO-SCHEDH – Rare and threatened plants found within the Selwyn District | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Species | Common name | Threat status |
| <i>Urtica aspera</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Urtica perconfusa</i> | Swamp nettle | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Veronica armstrongii</i> | Armstrong's whipchord hebe | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Veronica cheesemanii</i> subsp. <i>flabellata</i> | | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Veronica cupressoides</i> | Cypress hebe | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Veronica lilliputiana</i> | Tarn parahebe | At Risk – Declining |
| <i>Veronica macrocalyx</i> var. <i>macrocalyx</i> | Hebe | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Veronica tetrasticha</i> | Hebe | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon |
| <i>Wurmbea novae-zelandiae</i> | | Threatened – Nationally Endangered |
| <i>Zoysia minima</i> | Prickly couch | At Risk – Declining |

ECO-SCHED4 – Significant Natural Areas

| 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

| 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~~²⁶⁷ measurable residual effects of activities after appropriate avoidance, remediation, and mitigation actions, in that order,²⁶⁸ have occurred (i.e. not in situations where they are used to mitigate the adverse effects of activities).
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~~²⁶⁹ demonstrate the manner in which no net loss will ~~can~~²⁷⁰ 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 Standards²⁷¹), 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 impact²⁷² 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~~²⁷³, 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~~²⁷⁴ be incorporated into the design of the biodiversity offset, ~~as required~~²⁷⁵ to ensure that the positive ecological outcomes are maintained over time.
10. The biodiversity offset will be designed ~~and implemented~~²⁷⁶ 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.

²⁶⁷ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁶⁸ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁶⁹ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷⁰ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷¹ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷² DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷³ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷⁴ DPR-0427.126 DOCECO-SCHEDI – Potential Pest Species

²⁷⁵ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷⁶ DPR-0427.126 DOC

- 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.²⁷⁷
11. Any application that intends to utilise a biodiversity offset will include a biodiversity offset management plan that:
- Sets out quantitative (where possible)²⁷⁸ baseline information on indigenous biodiversity that is potentially impacted by the proposal at both the donor and recipient sites;
 - Demonstrates how the requirements of the framework set out in this appendix will be addressed; and
 - 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

| ECO-SCHEDI – Potential Pest Species | |
|---|----------------------------|
| List A - Plant Species in the General rural zone, FHSVZ, ²⁷⁹ SCA-AD1 and SCA-AD2 ²⁸⁰ | |
| Plant Species: Scientific Name | Plant Species: Common Name |
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i> | Barberry |
| <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | Buddleia |
| <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i> | Khasia berry |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Erica lusitanica</i> | Spanish heath |
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | Ground ivy |
| <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> | Tree lupin |
| <i>Myricaria germanica</i> | False tamarisk |
| <i>Salix cinerea</i> | Grey willow |
| <i>Salix fragilis</i> | Crack willow |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| List B - Plant Species in the Hill and High Country Indigenous Biodiversity ²⁸¹ Overlay, ONL Overlay, SCA-AD1 and SCA-AD2 ²⁸² | |
| Plant Species: Scientific Name | Plant Species: Common Name |

²⁷⁷ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷⁸ DPR-0427.126 DOC

²⁷⁹ DPR-0097.003 Flock Hill, dependant on the outcome of the relevant Rezone hearing.

²⁸⁰ Equivalent to ECO-R3, ECO-TABLE1 as notified

²⁸¹ DPR-0233.011 CBS, DPR-0301.025 UWRG, DPR-0422.152 FFNC, DPR-0407.024 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.106 DOC

²⁸² Equivalent to ECO-R3, ECO-TABLE2 as notified

| ECO-SCHEDI – Potential Pest Species | |
|--|---|
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | Californian Poppy ²⁸³ |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior ornus</i> ²⁸⁴ | European ash or common ash Ash ²⁸⁵ |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> | Russell Lupin ²⁸⁶ |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elderberry ²⁸⁷ |

EI Energy and Infrastructure

EI-Rules

| EI-R6 | Operation, Maintenance, and Repair of Existing Network Utilities and Ancillary Vehicle Access Tracks | |
|-------|--|--|
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... EI-REQ4.6 Clearance of vegetation ²⁸⁸ ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity ²⁸⁹ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| 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 ²⁹⁰ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R8 | New and Temporary Customer Connections | |
| ... | 1. ... | Activity status when compliance not achieved: |

²⁸³ DPR-0427.118 DOC

²⁸⁴ DPR-0427.118 DOC

²⁸⁵ DPR-0427.118 DOC

²⁸⁶ DPR-0427.118 DOC

²⁸⁷ DPR-0427.118 DOC

²⁸⁸ DPR-0212.042 ESAI, DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

²⁸⁹ DPR-0212.042 ESAI, DPR-0427.111, DPR-0427.112 DOC

²⁹⁰ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

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| | <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>²⁹¹</p> | ... |
| EI-R9 | Temporary Network Utilities | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>²⁹²</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| EI-R10 | Below Ground Network Utilities Upgrading or Installation | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>²⁹³</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| EI-R11 | Upgrading of Existing Above Ground Network Utilities | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>²⁹⁴</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| EI-R12 | Public Telecommunication Kiosks | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |

²⁹¹ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹² Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹³ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹⁴ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| | ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity ²⁹⁵ | |
| EI-R13 | Small Cell Units | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity ²⁹⁶ | 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 ²⁹⁷ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R15 | Electricity Cabinets and EV Charging Stations | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity ²⁹⁸ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| 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 ²⁹⁹ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R19 | Overhead Telecommunication Lines, Electricity Distribution Lines, and Associated Support Structures and Equipment | |
| ... | 1. ... | Activity status when compliance not achieved: |

²⁹⁵ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹⁶ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹⁷ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹⁸ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

²⁹⁹ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| | <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁰⁰</p> | ... |
| EI-R21 | Substations and Switching Stations | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁰¹</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| EI-R22 | Environmental Monitoring Equipment Associated with a Network Utility | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁰²</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| EI-R24 | Navigation Aids | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁰³</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| EI-R26 | Artificial Waterways and Associated Structures | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁰⁴</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |

³⁰⁰ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰¹ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰² Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰³ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰⁴ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| EI-R27 | Other Network Utility Structures | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... <u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u> ³⁰⁵ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R28 | Renewable Electricity Generation Investigations | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... <u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u> ³⁰⁶ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R29 | Renewable Electricity Generation - Coleridge HEPS | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... <u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u> ³⁰⁷ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R32 | Emergency Services Facility | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... <u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u> ³⁰⁸ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| EI-R33 | Public Healthcare Institution | |
| ... | 1. ... Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |

³⁰⁵ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰⁶ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰⁷ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁰⁸ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity ³⁰⁹ | |
|--|---|--|

EI-Rule Requirements

| EI-REQ4 | Clearance of vegetation | |
|---|--|---|
| GRUZ FHSVZ ³¹⁰ MPZ | <p>1. All clearance of indigenous vegetation <u>outside a significant natural area</u>³¹¹ shall comply with ECO-R1.ECO-RC.³¹²<u>3.</u>³¹³</p> <p>A. All clearance of indigenous vegetation <u>within a significant natural area</u> shall comply with ECO-RD.³¹⁴<u>3.</u>³¹⁵</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>2. When compliance with any of EI-REQ4.1 is not achieved: <u>Refer to ECO-R1.RDIS</u>³¹⁶</p> <p>3. When compliance with any of EI-REQ4.A is not achieved:³¹⁷ <u>DIS</u>³¹⁸</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>B. The exercise of discretion in relation to EI-REQ4.2 is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. EI-MAT1</p> <p>b. ECO-MAT1³¹⁹</p> |
| <u>Crested Grebe Overlay</u> ³²⁰ | 4. All clearance of indigenous vegetation shall comply with <u>ECO-RE.</u> ³²¹ | 5. When compliance with any of EI-REQ4.4 is not achieved: <u>Refer to ECO-RE</u> ³²² |

³⁰⁹ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³¹⁰ DPR-0097.003 Flock Hill, dependant on the outcome of the relevant Rezone hearing.

³¹¹ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³¹² Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³¹³ DPR-0446.087 Transpower

³¹⁴ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³¹⁵ DPR-0446.087 Transpower

³¹⁶ DPR-0446.087 Transpower

³¹⁷ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³¹⁸ DPR-0446.087 Transpower

³¹⁹ DPR-0446.087 Transpower

³²⁰ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³²¹ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³²² Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Mudfish Habitat Overlay ³²³ | 6. All clearance of indigenous vegetation shall comply with ECO-RF. ³²⁴ | 7. When compliance with any of EI-REQ4.6 is not achieved: Refer to ECO-RF. ³²⁵ |
| EI-REQ5 | Earthworks | |
| | ... | |
| Indigenous Biodiversity Management Area Overlay: Mudfish Habitat ³²⁶ | 7. All earthworks occurring outside of a land transport corridor shall comply with EIB-R1.18 [Earthworks]. ³²⁷ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: 8. When compliance with EI-REQ5.7 is not achieved: EIB-R1.18. ³²⁸ |
| SNA ³²⁹ | 9. All earthworks occurring outside of a land transport corridor shall comply with EIB-R2 [Earthworks in an SNA]. ³³⁰ | Activity status when compliance not achieved: 10. When compliance with EI-REQ5.9 is not achieved: Refer to EIB-R2. ³³¹ |

TRAN-Transport

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| TRAN-R1 | Works and activities in a land transport corridor | |
| ... | 1. ... And this activity complies with the following rule requirements: ... <u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u> ³³² | Activity status when compliance not achieved: ... |
| TRAN-R2 | Creation of a new land transport corridor | |

³²³ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³²⁴ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³²⁵ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³²⁶ Consequential to ECO-REQG

³²⁷ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³²⁸ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³²⁹ Consequential to ECO-REQG

³³⁰ Consequential to ECO-REQG

³³¹ Consequential to ECO-REQG

³³² Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

| | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>The new land transport corridor</p> <p>...</p> <p>e. is not located within a <u>significant natural area</u> Significant Natural Areas Overlay,³³³</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| TRAN-R3 | Land Transport Infrastructure not within a Land Transport Corridor | |
| ... | <p>1. ...</p> <p>Where this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³³⁴</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |
| TRAN-REQ1 | Location of works | |
| ... | <p>7. The land transport infrastructure works or activity comply with:</p> <p>ECO-R1 Indigenous Vegetation Clearance³³⁵</p> <p>ECO-R2 Earthworks within an SNA³³⁶</p> <p><u>ECO-RC Indigenous vegetation clearance outside of significant natural areas</u>³³⁷</p> <p><u>ECO-RD Indigenous vegetation clearance within significant natural areas</u>³³⁸</p> <p>...</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> |

³³³ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird

³³⁴ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³³⁵ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.076 CRC, DPR-0407.023 Forest & Bird

³³⁶ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³³⁷ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

³³⁸ Consequential amendment, following DPR-0260.093 CRC, DPR-0301.043 UWRG

EW-Earthworks

EW-Rules

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| EW-R1 | Earthworks subject to a building consent | |
| ... | <p>...</p> <p>And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³³⁹</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. When compliance with any EW-Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to <u>EW-Rule Requirements the</u>³⁴⁰ relevant rule requirement.³⁴¹</p> |
| EW-R2 | Earthworks | |
| ... | <p>...</p> <p>And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁴²</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. When compliance with any EW-Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to <u>EW-Rule Requirements the relevant rule requirement.</u>³⁴³</p> |
| EW-R3 | Earthworks in the Grasmere Zone | |
| ... | <p>...</p> <p>And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁴⁴</p> | <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. When compliance with any EW-Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to <u>EW-Rule Requirements the relevant rule requirement.</u>³⁴⁵</p> |
| EW-R4 | Earthworks in the Dairy Processing Zone | |
| ... | ... | Activity status when compliance not achieved: |

³³⁹ DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁴⁰ Amendment for consistency with drafting protocol

³⁴¹ Consequential amendment

³⁴² DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁴³ Consequential amendment

³⁴⁴ DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁴⁵ Consequential amendment

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>And this activity complies with the following rule requirements:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>ECO-REQG Earthworks and Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</u>³⁴⁶</p> | <p>...</p> <p>3. When compliance with any EW-Rule Requirement listed in this rule is not achieved: Refer to EW-Rule Requirements <u>the relevant rule requirement</u>.³⁴⁷</p> |
|--|--|--|

SUB-R21 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

| SUB-R21 | Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity | |
|--|--|--|
| All Zones | <p>Activity Status: RDIS</p> <p>1. Subdivision of a site containing any Significant Natural Area listed in ECO SCHED4—Significant Natural Areas.³⁴⁸ This rule does not apply to any subdivision under SUB-R15.</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>2. The exercise of discretion in relation to SUB-R21.1. is restricted to the following matters:</p> <p>a. ECO-MAT3 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity</p> | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |
| Mudfish Protection Overlay Crested Grebe Protection Overlay | <p>Activity Status: RDIS</p> <p>3. Subdivision within the Mudfish Protection Overlay. This rule does not apply to any subdivision under SUB-R15.</p> <p>4. Subdivision within the Crested Grebe Protection Overlay. This rule does not apply to any subdivision under SUB-R15.</p> <p>Matters for discretion:</p> <p>5. The exercise of discretion in relation to SUB-R21.3. and SUB-R21.4. is restricted to the following matters:</p> | Activity status when compliance not achieved: N/A |

³⁴⁶ DPR-0414 Kāinga Ora, para 34(n)

³⁴⁷ Consequential amendment

³⁴⁸ DPR-0260.129 CRC

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | a. ECO-MAT3 Subdivision and Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity | |
|--|--|--|


Planning maps

| | |
|---|--|
| ECO Management Overlay | Delete all parts of the ECO Management Overlay, except the Hill and High Country Area and the Major Rivers Area . ³⁴⁹ |
| ECO Management Overlay | Delete the ECO Management Overlay: Canterbury Plains Area ³⁵⁰ |
| ECO Management Overlay: Hill and High Country Area ECO Management Overlay: Major Rivers Area | Rename to “Hill and High Country Pest Management Overlay” Combine and rename to “Indigenous Biodiversity Overlay” ³⁵¹ |
| ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay | Insert the areas shown blue and red below into the ECO Significant Natural Areas Overlay: |

³⁴⁹ DPR-0233.011 CBS, DPR-0301.025 UWRG, DPR-0422.152 FFNC, DPR-0407.024 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.106 DOC

³⁵⁰ DPR-0299.007 S & J West, DPR-0302.011 A Smith, D Boyd & J Blanchard, DPR-0456.015 Four Stars and Gould

³⁵¹ DPR-0233.011 CBS, DPR-0301.025 UWRG, DPR-0422.152 FFNC, DPR-0407.024 Forest & Bird, DPR-0427.106 DOC

| | |
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| |  |
| Mudfish Habitat Overlay | Amend the overlay so that so that the location of the mapped water races and drains matches those on the ground ³⁵² |

³⁵² DPR-0212.042 ESAI