

## Interpretations

<p><b>Biodiversity mitigation</b></p>	<p>The avoidance, lessening or repair of the adverse effects of an activity, undertaken in direct response to, and at the same location as, that activity. The mitigation of adverse effects on biodiversity involves three distinct steps, the order of which is specific and critical:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. avoid adverse effects on biodiversity</li> <li>2. minimise unavoidable adverse effects</li> <li>3. remedy those adverse effects that cannot be minimised.</li> </ol> <p>The principles to be applied when proposing and considering <b>biodiversity mitigation</b> are set out in Schedule G1 (<b>biodiversity mitigation</b>).</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity offset</b></p>	<p>A measurable positive environmental outcome resulting from actions designed to redress the <b>residual adverse effects</b> on biodiversity arising from activities after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been applied. The goal of a <b>biodiversity offset</b> is to achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, of indigenous biodiversity values. The principles to be applied when proposing and considering <b>biodiversity offsets</b> are provided in Schedule G2 (<b>biodiversity offsetting</b>).</p>

**Low energy receiving environment:** No change

**Natural lake:** No change

<p><b>Natural wetland</b></p>	<p>Is a permanently or intermittently wet area, shallow water and land water margin that supports a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions, including in the beds of lakes and rivers, the coastal marine area (e.g. saltmarsh), and groundwater-fed wetlands (e.g. springs). <b>Natural wetlands</b> do not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) wetted pasture, or pasture with patches of rushes, or</li> <li>(b) areas of wetland habitat that have established in or around bodies of water specifically designed, installed and maintained for any of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) water storage ponds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) public water supply, or</li> <li>b) hydroelectric power generation, or</li> <li>c) firefighting or</li> <li>d) irrigation, or</li> <li>e) stock watering or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) water treatment ponds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>wastewater</b>, or</li> <li>b) <b>stormwater</b>, or</li> <li>c) nutrient attenuation, or</li> <li>d) sediment control, or</li> <li>e) <b>animal effluent</b>, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iii) beautification, landscaping, amenity, or</li> <li>(iv) drainage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>See also <b>significant natural wetland</b> and <b>outstanding natural wetland</b>  'Wetland' has the same meaning as in the RMA.</p>
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<p><b>Outstanding natural wetland</b></p>	<p><b>Outstanding natural wetlands</b> are natural wetlands that are highly representative <b>and</b> either have high rarity values or are highly diverse.  (Note – Schedule A3 lists natural wetlands that have been identified as having outstanding indigenous biodiversity values.)</p>
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**Residual adverse effects:** No change

**Restoration:** No change

<p><b>Wairarapa Moana</b></p>	<p>Includes the water and beds of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke, the publicly owned reserves adjacent to the lakes, the connections between the lakes and wetlands and the ecological systems within those areas.</p>
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<p><b>Wetland restoration management plan</b></p>	<p>A plan for managing the restoration of sites, habitats, or ecosystems to support indigenous flora and fauna, ecosystems and natural processes. prepared in accordance with Schedule F3a (<b>wetland</b> restoration management plans).</p>
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<p><b>Significant natural wetland</b></p>	<p>A <b>natural wetland</b> that meets one or more of criteria (a) to (d) listed in Policy 23 of the Regional Policy Statement 2013 being: representativeness; rarity; diversity; ecological context.  (Note - Schedule F3 lists identified significant natural wetlands for the purpose of managing livestock exclusion under Rule R97).</p>
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## **Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai**

### **Objective O25**

Biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** in fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are safeguarded. Water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, and where an objective in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 or 3.8 is not met the fresh water body or coastal marine area is improved over time to meet that objective. In particular:

- a) The ecological, recreational, **mana whenua**, and amenity values of estuaries, and harbours are protected, including their sensitivity as low energy receiving environments are is recognised, and their health and function is restored
- b) Vegetated riparian margins are established, maintained or restored.
- c) The extent of **natural wetlands** is maintained or increased and their condition is restored.
- d) Use and development provides for the passage of fish and koura, and the passage of indigenous fish and koura is restored.
- e) The habitat of important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters is maintained or improved.
- f) Outstanding water bodies and their significant values are protected and restored.
- g) Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected and restored.

**Policy 39A: Managing adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems, habitats and species within the coastal marine area**

To manage indigenous biodiversity values of aquatic ecosystems use and development within the coastal marine area shall:

- a) Avoid adverse effects on:
  - i. indigenous taxa listed as threatened or at risk in the NZ Threat classification system lists or as threatened by the IUCN;
  - ii. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types in the coastal environment that are threatened or are naturally rare;
  - iii. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;
  - iv. areas in the coastal environment containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types;
  - v. areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation.
- b) Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, minimise, and remedy other adverse effects, of activities on the ecosystem values of estuaries, including their importance as habitat for indigenous plants, birds and fish including diadromous species, and as nursery for important fish stocks.

**Policy P38A: Restoring estuaries, harbours and other low energy environments, in particular Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and Wairarapa Moana**

Activities that restore the health and function of estuaries and harbours to meet the water quality, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives set out in Tables 3.3 and 3.8 shall be encouraged and supported. In particular, the ecological health and significant values of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and Wairarapa Moana will be restored by:

- (a) managing activities, **erosion-prone land**, and riparian margins to reduce sedimentation rates and pollutant inputs, and

- (b) undertaking planting and pest management programmes in harbour and lake habitats and ecosystems.

Policy P31: Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai

Biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** shall be maintained or restored by managing the effects of use and development on physical, chemical and biological processes to:

*Hydrology*

- (a) maintain or restore natural flow characteristics and hydrodynamic processes, and the natural pattern and range of water level fluctuations in rivers, lakes and natural wetlands, and

*Water quality*

- (b) maintain or improve water quality to meet the objectives in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of Objective O25, and

*Aquatic habitat diversity and quality*

- (c) minimise adverse effects on maintain or restore aquatic habitat diversity and quality, including the form, frequency and pattern of pools, runs, and riffles in rivers, and the natural form of rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and the coastal marine area, and

*Critical habitat for indigenous aquatic species and indigenous birds*

- (d) minimise adverse effects on maintain or restore habitats that are important to the life cycle and survival of indigenous aquatic species and the habitats of indigenous birds in the coastal marine area, wetlands and beds of lakes and rivers and their margins used for breeding, roosting, feeding, and migration, and

*Critical life cycle periods*

- (e) minimise adverse effects, including the disturbance of the bed or banks of a river or lake, at times which will most affect the breeding, spawning, and dispersal or migration of

aquatic species, including fish and koura, and indigenous birds that are dependent on aquatic habitat, and

*Fish passage*

- (f) avoid creating barriers to the migration or movement of indigenous aquatic species and trout, except where this is required for the protection of indigenous fish and koura populations, and
- (g) restore the connections between fragmented aquatic habitats, including the passage of indigenous fish and koura, where this is appropriate for the management and protection of indigenous aquatic species, and

*Riparian habitats*

- (h) maintain or restore riparian habitats and restore them where practicable, and

*Pests*

- (i) avoid the introduction, and restrict the spread, of aquatic pest plants and animals.

**Policy P32: Adverse effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai**

Adverse effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai shall be managed by:

- (a) avoiding significant adverse effects, and
- (b) where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and
- (c) where significant adverse effects cannot be completely avoided and/or minimised they are remedied on-site, and
- (d) where significant **residual adverse effects** remain, it is appropriate to consider the use of **biodiversity offsets**.

Proposals for **mitigation** and **biodiversity offsetting** will be assessed against the principles listed in Schedule G1 (**biodiversity mitigation**) and Schedule G2 (**biodiversity offsetting**).

#### Policy P41A: Effects on the spawning and migration of indigenous fish species

Avoid more than minor adverse effects of activities on indigenous fish species known to be present in any water body identified in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes) as habitat for indigenous fish species, or Schedule F1b (inanga spawning habitats), during known spawning and migration times identified in Schedule F1a (fish spawning/migration). These activities may include the following:

- a) discharges of contaminants, including sediment, and
- b) disturbance of the bed or banks that would significantly affect spawning habitat at peak times of the year, and
- c) damming, diversion or taking of water which leads to significant loss of flow or which makes the river impassable to migrating indigenous fish.

#### Policy P37: Values of wetlands

Activities in and adjacent to **natural wetlands** shall be managed to maintain and, where appropriate, restore their values including:

- (a) as habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, and
- (b) for their significance to mana whenua, and
- (c) for their role in the hydrological cycle including flood protection, and
- (d) for nutrient attenuation and sediment trapping, and
- (e) as a fisheries resource, and
- (f) for recreation, and
- (g) for education and scientific research.

#### Policy P38: Restoration of wetlands

The **restoration** of **natural wetlands** and the construction of artificial wetlands to meet the water quality, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives set out in Tables 3.7 and 3.8, to provide habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, and to carry out the physical and ecological functions of **natural wetlands**, shall be encouraged and supported.

#### 4.6 Sites with significant values

##### 4.6.1 Outstanding water bodies

#### Policy P39: Adverse effects on outstanding water bodies

The adverse effects of use and development on outstanding water bodies and their significant values identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies) shall be avoided.

#### Policy P40: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values

Protect and restore the following ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values:

- (a) the rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems identified in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), and
- (b) the habitats for indigenous birds identified in Schedule F2 (bird habitats), and
- (c) **significant natural wetlands**, including the **significant natural wetlands** identified in Schedule F3 (significant wetlands), and
- (d) the ecosystems and habitat-types with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area identified in Schedule F4 (coastal sites) and Schedule F5 (coastal habitats).

#### Policy P41: Managing adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values

In order to protect the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40, in the first instance activities that risk causing adverse effects on the values of a significant site, other than activities carried out in accordance with a **wetland restoration management plan**, shall avoid these ecosystems and habitats.

If the ecosystem or habitat cannot be avoided, (except for those ecosystems and habitats identified in Policy P40(d) which are managed by Policy P39(A), the adverse effects of activities shall be managed by:

- (a) avoiding more than minor adverse effects, and
- (b) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising ~~remedying~~ them, and
- (c) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be completely avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied on-site, and
- (d) where **residual adverse effects** remain **biodiversity offsets** may be required.

Proposals for **biodiversity mitigation** and **biodiversity offsets** will be assessed against the principles listed in Schedule G1 (**biodiversity mitigation**) and Schedule G2 (**biodiversity offsetting**). A precautionary approach shall be used when assessing the potential for adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values.

Where more than minor adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40 cannot be avoided, remedied, mitigated or redressed through biodiversity offsets, the activity is inappropriate.

#### Policy P42: Protecting and restoring ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values

In order to protect the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40, particular regard shall be given to managing the adverse effects of use and development in surrounding areas on physical, chemical and biological processes to:

- a) maintain ecological connections within and between these habitats, or
- b) provide for the enhancement of ecological connectivity between fragmented habitats through **biodiversity offsets**, and
- c) provide adequate buffers around ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, and
- d) avoid cumulative adverse effects on, and the incremental loss of the values of these ecosystems and habitats.

#### Policy P43: Wetland restoration management plans

**Restoration** activities that have more than minor adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity) are appropriate if they are undertaken as part of a **wetland restoration management plan**.

## Policy P45: Managing adverse effects on sites with significant mana whenua values



In the first instance, activities in sites with significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) shall be avoided.

If the site cannot be avoided, more than minor adverse effects on the significant **mana whenua** values must be evaluated through a **cultural impact assessment** undertaken by the relevant iwi authority or iwi authorities.

Significant adverse effects on the significant values of the site shall be avoided. Other adverse effects of activities shall be managed in accordance with **tikanga** and **kaupapa Māori** as recommended in the **cultural impact assessment** by:

- (a) avoiding more than minor adverse effects, and
- (b) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and
- (c) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be completely avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied on-site.

Where more than minor adverse effects on significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, the activity is inappropriate. Offsetting of effects in sites with significant **mana whenua** values is inappropriate.

The relevant iwi authority/ies shall be considered to be an affected party under RMA s95E for all activities which require resource consent within a Schedule C site where the adverse effects are minor or more than minor.

## Rules

### 5.5.2. Wetlands general conditions



Wetland general conditions for activities in **natural wetlands, significant natural wetlands** and **outstanding natural wetlands** are that:

- (a) the vegetation and the bed of the **natural wetland, significant natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland**, shall not be disturbed to a depth or an extent greater than that required to undertake the activity.
- (b) there shall be no discharge of contaminants (including but not limited to oil, petrol, diesel, paint, solvent, heavy metals and other toxicants) to water or the bed except

where this is the result of the disturbance of sediment and other materials already existing in the water or bed, and

- (c) no cleaning or refuelling of machinery or equipment, or storage of fuel shall take place in, or within 10m of, a **natural wetland**, a **significant natural wetland**, or an **outstanding natural wetland**, or at any location where fuel can enter a water body, and
- (d) all machinery, equipment and materials used for the activity shall be removed from the **natural wetland**, **significant natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland**, every night and on completion of the activity. This includes any excess material from the construction operation, any materials used during construction of any structure but not part of that structure, and any material removed or demolished from any structure, and
- (e) structures are designed, installed and maintained, and activities are carried out in a manner to ensure that fish passage is maintained at all times, unless a temporary restriction of no more than 48 hours is required for construction or maintenance activities, and
- (f) in any part of the **natural wetland**, **significant natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland** with inanga spawning habitat identified in Schedule F1b, no bed disturbance, diversions of water or sediment discharge shall occur between 1 March and 31 May, and
- (g) the diversion of water shall not be for longer than the time required to undertake the activity, and any diversion of water required to undertake the activity must be for fewer than 14 consecutive days, and must occur prior to the disturbance of the bed of the **natural wetland**, **significant natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland**, and
- (h) the following setback conditions apply to Plantation Forestry activities as covered by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation) Regulations 2017 :
  - (a) earthworks must not occur within 10m of a Schedule F3 (Identified significant natural wetlands) site, and

- (b) harvesting machinery must not be operated within 10m of a Schedule F3(Identified significant natural wetlands) site, and
- (c) mechanical land preparation must not occur within 10m of a Schedule F3(Identified significant natural wetlands) site.

*Note*

Cleaning and inspection of all equipment, machinery, or operating plant may be required under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to prevent the spread of “pests” or “unwanted organisms”.

*The meaning of earthworks, harvesting machinery and mechanical preparation are defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation) Regulations 2017.*

### **5.5. 3 Activities in wetlands**

*Note*

Also refer to the relevant district plan for provisions that apply to activities within or adjacent to wetlands.

Rule R104: Structures in natural wetlands and significant natural wetlands – permitted activity 

The maintenance, repair, addition, alteration, or replacement (like for like) of an existing structure, and the placement of a new structure of an area less than 10m<sup>2</sup> for the purpose of hunting and recreation (including maimai and jetties), wetland restoration, or the monitoring of wetland condition, and the removal of an existing structure, in a **natural wetland** or **significant natural wetland**, including any associated:

- (a) disturbance of a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland** or **significant natural wetland**, and
- (b) deposition in, on, or under a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland** or **significant natural wetland**, and

(c) damage to a part of the foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and

(d) diversion of water, and

(e) discharge of sediment to water

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(f) only hand-held machinery is used in any area of the **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and

(g) any new structure is not located within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), and

(h) any alteration or addition to an existing structure does not increase the size of the structure so that it occupies an area greater than  $10\text{m}^2$ , and

(i) the activity shall comply with the wetland general conditions for activities in **natural wetlands, significant natural wetlands and outstanding natural wetlands** specified above in Section 5.5.2.

Rule R104A: Structures in natural wetlands and significant natural wetlands within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) – restricted discretionary activity



The placement of a new structure of an area less than  $10\text{m}^2$  for the purpose of hunting and recreation (including maimai and jetties), wetland restoration or the monitoring of wetland condition in a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland** that is identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), including any associated:

a) disturbance of a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and

b) deposition in, on, or under a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and

- c) damage to a part of the foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland** or **significant natural wetland**, and
- d) diversion of water, and
- e) discharge of sediment to water

is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (f) any new structure must meet the conditions of Rule R104.

*Matters for discretion*

1. Effects on sites with significant **mana whenua** values

Rule R105: Planting and pest plant control in natural wetlands, significant natural wetlands and outstanding natural wetlands – permitted activity 

The deliberate introduction or planting of a plant, and the removal or control of pest plants in the bed of a **natural wetland**, **significant natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland** including any associated:

- (a) disturbance of a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland**, **significant natural wetland**, or **outstanding natural wetland** and
- (b) deposition in, on, or under a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland**, **significant natural wetland**, or **outstanding natural wetland** and
- (c) damage to a part of the foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland** , **significant natural wetland**, or **outstanding natural wetland** and
- (d) diversion of water, and
- (e) discharge of sediment to water

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (f) only indigenous wetland species typical of the area and wetland type are deliberately introduced or planted, and

- (g) only plant species that are not typical of the area and wetland type are deliberately removed or controlled, and
- (h) only agrichemicals approved by the Environmental Protection Authority for use over surface water bodies are used and the conditions of Rule R37 (excluding clause (d)) are met, and
- (i) agrichemicals are not applied by aerial spraying, and
- (j) only hand-held machinery is used in any area of the **natural wetland, significant natural wetland, or outstanding natural wetland** and
- (k) the activity shall comply with the wetland general conditions for activities in **natural wetlands, significant natural wetlands and outstanding natural wetlands** specified above in Section 5.5.2.

*Note*

The Wellington Regional Council provides advice on its website and upon request regarding the management of wetlands, including appropriate species to plant (those that are typical of the area and wetland type), and appropriate plants to remove (those that are not typical of the area and wetland type).

Rule R106: Restoration of natural wetlands, significant natural wetlands and outstanding natural wetlands – controlled activity



Activities for the purpose of the **restoration** of the indigenous biodiversity of a **natural wetland, significant natural wetland or outstanding natural wetland** identified in Schedule A3 (outstanding wetlands), that are not permitted by rules R104 and R105, are controlled activities provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the activities are stipulated in and carried out in accordance with an approved **wetland** restoration management plan.

*Matters of control*

1. Removal, damage or modification of indigenous vegetation

2. Changes to the hydrology of the **natural wetland, significant natural wetland or outstanding natural wetland**
3. Species for planting
4. Amount of disturbance and deposition that may occur
5. Timing of the activities
6. Management of sites with significant mana whenua values in any **natural wetland significant natural wetland, or outstanding natural wetland** identified in Schedule C (mana whenua)
7. Type, frequency, density and timing of **livestock** access to, and (where there is no practicable alternative) the limited location of fencing within, the **natural wetland, significant natural wetland or outstanding natural wetland**
8. Ongoing **natural wetland, significant natural wetland, or outstanding natural wetland** management
9. Methods of pest control, including the use of aerial spraying

Rule R107: Activities in natural wetlands and significant natural wetlands – discretionary activity 

The following activities in a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland** except for those stipulated in and carried out in accordance with a **restoration management plan** under Rule R106:

- (a) the placement of new structures that do not meet the conditions of Rule R104,
- (b) the discharge of water or contaminants not permitted by Rule R42,
- (c) the clearance of indigenous wetland vegetation, (excluding the removal of pest plants under Rule R105),
- (d) activities not meeting the conditions of Rules R104 or R105,

including any associated:

- (e) disturbance of a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland**, and

- (f) deposition in, on, or under a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland**, and
  - (g) damage to a part of the foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland**, and
  - (h) temporary diversion of water, and
  - (i) discharge of sediment to water
- are discretionary activities.

Rule R108: Activities in natural wetlands and significant natural wetlands – non-complying activity 

The following activities, in a **natural wetland** or **significant natural wetland** except for those stipulated in and carried out in accordance with a **wetland restoration management plan** under Rule R106:

- (a) take, use, damming or diverting water into, within, or from the **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**,
- (b) land disturbance including excavation and deposition,
- (c) reclamation and drainage of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**),

including any associated:

- (d) disturbance of a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and
- (e) deposition in, on, or under a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and
- (f) damage to a part of the foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland or significant natural wetland**, and
- (g) diversion of water, and
- (h) discharge of sediment to water

are non-complying activities.

**Rule R109: Activities in outstanding natural wetlands – discretionary activity** 

The following activities in an **outstanding natural wetland** identified in Schedule A3 (outstanding wetlands), except those stipulated in and carried out in accordance with a **restoration management plan** under Rule R106:

- (a) the maintenance, repair or replacement (like for like) of existing structures,
- (b) the placement of new structures that do not meet the conditions of Rule R104
- (c) the removal of existing structures,
- (d) removal of pest plants that are not permitted by Rule R105

are discretionary activities.

**Rule R110: Activities in outstanding natural wetlands – non-complying activity** 

No change

**Rule R111: Reclamation or drainage of outstanding natural wetlands – prohibited activity** 

Reclamation or drainage of all or part of an outstanding natural wetland identified in Schedule A3 (outstanding wetlands), except stipulated in and carried out in accordance with a **wetland restoration management plan** under Rule R106, is a prohibited activity.

**Consequential changes**

**Rule R37: Agrichemicals into water – permitted activity**



**Method M7: Outstanding water bodies**

Wellington Regional Council will:

- a) review criteria in the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region 2013 used to identify outstanding rivers and lakes for indigenous ecosystem values, and

- b) use an expert panel to develop and apply criteria for outstanding recreational values of rivers and lakes in the region, and
- c) work with territorial authorities to develop and apply criteria for outstanding landscape values of rivers and lakes, and
- d) work with mana whenua to develop and apply criteria to identify water bodies with outstanding cultural and spiritual values, and
- e) amend the Plan, after consultation with interested parties, through plan change or variation to include outstanding rivers and lakes identified in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

#### Method M9: Wairarapa Moana

No changes.

#### Method M20: Wetlands



No changes.

#### Method M20A Coastal Sites that meet NZCPS Policy 11

Wellington Regional Council will work with the Department of Conservation and territorial authorities as appropriate to:

- (a) identify sites in the coastal marine area or coastal environment within the region that meet the criteria set out in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement Policy 11, and
- (b) produce a regional list of these sites for inclusion in the Plan by plan change or variation.

#### Method M21: Fish passage



No changes.

### 3. Schedules

#### Schedule A1: Rivers with outstanding indigenous ecosystem values

Shown on Map 1

Rivers listed in Schedule A1 as having outstanding indigenous ecosystem values meet the following criteria:

- High macroinvertebrate health (MCI greater than 120) in areas with indigenous forest covering more than 80% of the upstream catchment; and
- Indigenous fish diversity (habitat for six or migratory indigenous fish species); and
- Threatened fish species (habitat for nationally threatened fish species); and
- Large (5th order) rivers

Schedule A1: Rivers with outstanding indigenous ecosystem values	
Rivers with outstanding values	Values
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, upstream of a point 20 metres above the Kaitoke Weir	High macroinvertebrate health Indigenous fish diversity Threatened fish species
Ōtaki River, upstream of, and including, the confluence with the Pukeatua River	
Wainuiomata River, upstream of a point 20 metres above the Wainuiomata Water Supply Intake	

#### Schedule A2: Lakes with outstanding indigenous ecosystem values

Shown on Map 1

Lakes listed in Schedule A2 as having outstanding indigenous ecosystem values meet the following criteria:

...:

#### Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values

Shown on Map 1

Wetlands listed in Schedule A3 as having outstanding indigenous ecosystem values meet the following criteria:

- highly representative **and** either
- have high rarity values or

- are highly diverse.

<b>Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values</b>	
<b>Wetlands with outstanding values</b>	<b>Description/values</b>
Allen/Lowes Bush	Representativeness and diversity
Eastern Lake Wairarapa Wetland	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Lake Kohangapiripiri Wetlands (within the East Harbour Regional Park)	Representativeness and diversity
Lake Kohangatera Wetlands (within the East Harbour Regional Park)	Representativeness and diversity
Lake Pounui Wetlands	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Mount Cone Turf Bog	Representativeness and rarity
Maymorn Wetlands	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Orongorongo Swamp	Representativeness and diversity
Pauatahanui Inlet Saltmarsh	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Pauatahanui Inlet Tidal Flats	Representativeness and rarity
Taupō Swamp Complex	Representativeness and rarity
Te Hapua Wetland A	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Te Harakeke Swamp	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Turakirae Head Wetland	Representativeness, diversity and rarity
Waikanae- River Mouth	Representativeness, diversity and rarity

## **Schedule F: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values**

Ecosystems and habitats listed as having significant indigenous biodiversity values are those that meet the criteria set down in Policy 23 of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region 2013 for representativeness, rarity, diversity and ecological context.

### **Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems**

No changes

## Schedule F1a: Known spawning and migration times for indigenous fish species



Schedule F1a: Known spawning and migration times for indigenous fish species					
Species	Migration direction	Life stage	Migration time range (peak)	Spawning habitat (where known)	Spawning time range (peak)
Banded Kokopu	Upstream	Juvenile	Aug – Nov (Sep – Nov)	Stream margins at flood among vegetation and debris	mid Apr – Jun (May – Jun)
	Downstream	Larvae	May – Jul (peak unknown)		
Black flounder	Upstream	Juvenile	Sep – Dec (Oct – Nov)		
Bluegilled bully	Upstream	Juvenile	Nov – Dec (Nov – Dec)	Similar to other bullies	Sep – Feb (peak unknown)
	Downstream	Larvae	Sep – Feb (peak unknown)		
Brown mudfish				Wetlands	Mar – Sept (Mar – Apr)
Common bully	Upstream	Juvenile	Oct – Feb (Dec – Feb)	Under firm flat surfaces	Oct – Feb (peak unknown)
	Downstream	Larvae	Oct – Nov (peak unknown)		
Common smelt	Upstream	Juvenile	mid Aug – Nov (Sep – Oct)	Sand banks of rivers	Dec – Jul (Mar – May)
	Downstream	Larvae	Mar – Jun (peak unknown)		
Cran's bully				Under large rocks	Oct – Feb (peak unknown)
Dwarf galaxias				Small stones instream	Sep – Dec (Sep – Dec)
Giant bully	Upstream	Juvenile	Nov – Feb (peak unknown)	Estuaries (unconfirmed)	Dec – Feb (peak unknown)
	Downstream	Larvae	Nov – Dec (peak unknown)		

## Schedule F1b: Known rivers and parts of the coastal marine area with inanga spawning habitat



No changes

## Schedule F1c: Lakes with significant aquatic plant communities

No changes

## Schedule F2: Significant habitats for indigenous birds

### Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers

No changes

### Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes

Shown on Map 17

Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes				
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description	Critical Periods
Parangarahu Lakes, Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangatera (including adjacent wetlands)	Kohangatera: 5419043	Kohangatera: 1756400	Five threatened or at risk species are resident or regular visitors to this site: NZ dabchick, pied shag, black shag, banded dotterel and NZ pipit.	All year round Black shag breeding
	Kohangapiripiri: 5419617	Kohangapiripiri: 1755494	This site is one of only a handful of sites in the Wellington Region to support a breeding population of NZ dabchick.  This site supports the second-largest of only a handful of black shag nesting colonies known in the Wellington Region.	

### Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area



No changes

## Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands



Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands			
Wetland name	District	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings
Allens Bush	Carterton District	5458151	1817513
Bankview	Carterton District	5442639	1831964
Brazendale	Carterton District	5452019	1806280
Burkhart Wetlands	Carterton District	5430341	1848324
Caledonia Wetland	Carterton District	5432320	1849515

<b>Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands</b>			
<b>Wetland name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>
Carters Bush/Pike Lagoon	Carterton District	5450862	1818737
Carterton Golf Course	Carterton District	5458246	1813514
Clareville wetland	Carterton District	5458273	1814646
Fensham and Cobden Bush and Wetland	Carterton District	5458860	1810476
Glenburn Station	Carterton District	5420089	1837545
Grete Dick Wetland	Carterton District	5456209	1822232
Honeycomb Rock Terrace	Carterton District	5417425	1834778
Kaiwhata River Oxbow	Carterton District	5436957	1844185
Main Road Swamp (Foreman)	Carterton District	5458121	1815388
Taumata Oxbow	Carterton District	5447796	1811723
Waimoana Wetland	Carterton District	5425290	1840128
Waingawa Swamp	Carterton District	5461511	1817569
Wainuioru River Bush	Carterton District	5440229	1828183
Lake Kopureherehere	Horowhenua District	5490166	1783540
269-281 SH1 Ōtaki	Kapiti Coast District	5485956	1782445
Andrews Pond	Kāpiti Coast District	5469483	1768216
Crown Hill Manuka Bush	Kapiti Coast District	5470460	1769131
El Rancho Mānuka Wetland	Kapiti Coast District	5473384	1770840
Haruātai Park Forest	Kapiti Coast District	5486349	1782103
Lake Huritini	Kapiti Coast District	5491470	1782219
K201 Recommended	Kapiti Coast District	5487072	1780269
Kaitawa Reserve	Kapiti Coast District	5467598	1769167
Lake Kaitawa & Keelings Bush	Kapiti Coast District	5489480	1783525
Lake Waiorongomai Wetlands	Kapiti Coast District	5491101	1780921
Lions Down Bush	Kapiti Coast District	5472527	1771188
MacKay's Crossing Swamp	Kapiti Coast District	5462285	1766498
Muaupoko Bush	Kapiti Coast District	5470637	1770629
Ngā Manu Sanctuary	Kapiti Coast District	5474162	1773430
Ngarara Bush	Kapiti Coast District	5474959	1773820
Ngarara Lake	Kapiti Coast District	5472918	1768966
Ngarara Road Wetland D	Kapiti Coast District	5474705	1773000
Ngātōtara Lagoon	Kapiti Coast District	5488591	1781987
Otepua-Paruāuku	Kapiti Coast District	5488158	1783419
Okupe Lagoon	Kapiti Coast District	5478680	1764239
Osbourne's Swamp	Kapiti Coast District	5473876	1771019

<b>Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands</b>			
<b>Wetland name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>
Ōtaki and Porirua Trust Wetland	Kapiti Coast District	5487002	1778751
Ōtaki River Mouth South	Kapiti Coast District	5485582	1777962
Ōtaki River	Kapiti Coast District	5485582	1777962
Ōtaki Stewardship area wetland	Kapiti Coast District	5486839	1778372
Pekapeka Road Swamp	Kapiti Coast District	5477043	1774498
Poplar Ave Wetland	Kapiti Coast District	5466104	1766855
Pylon Swamp	Kapiti Coast District	5490502	1782017
Queen Elizabeth Park Bush and Wetlands	Kapiti Coast District	5462685	1766050
Queen Elizabeth Park Railway Wetlands	Kapiti Coast District	5462589	1766296
Raumati South Peatlands	Kapiti Coast District	5467072,	1767682
Reikorangi Road Bush D	Kapiti Coast District	5470711	1774797
Simcox Swamp	Kapiti Coast District	5490591	1782783
Sims Wetland	Kapiti Coast District	5489050	1779513
South Waikawa Beach Dune Lake	Kapiti Coast District	5491970	1780658
Te Hapua Wetland C	Kapiti Coast District	5478912	1775424
Te Hapua Swamp Complex D	Kapiti Coast District	5479483	1775883
Te Hapua Wetland E	Kapiti Coast District	5479089	1776506
Te Hapua Swamp Complex F	Kapiti Coast District	5478597	1775782
Tini Bush	Kapiti Coast District	5471481	1771399
Greenhill Swamp	Kapiti Coast District	5475270	1774398
Waimanguru Lagoon (Forest Lake)	Kapiti Coast District	5488816	1782834
Waimeha Lagoon, Waikanae	Kapiti Coast District	5473923	1770181
Waiorongomai Mānuka Wetland	Kapiti Coast District	5489706	1782122
Waitohu River Mouth	Kapiti Coast District	5488729	1779307
Whareroa Bush F	Kapiti Coast District	5461713	1767323
Gracefield Scrub/Waiiau Wetland	Lower Hutt City	5432041	1761493
Hutt River mouth	Lower Hutt City	5433554	1759088
Paiaka Stream Wetland	Lower Hutt City	5418557	1757359
Skull Gully Wetland	Lower Hutt City	5432588	1767881
Unsurveyed 11	Lower Hutt City	5418120	1758283
Unsurveyed 16	Lower Hutt City	5431632	1766348
Unsurveyed site 1	Lower Hutt City	5418040	1756269
Wainuiomata River Bush A	Lower Hutt City	5421282	1760593
Wainuiomata Waterworks Swamp Lower	Lower Hutt City	5429651	1766855
Bushgate	Masterton District	5482460	1820918

<b>Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands</b>			
<b>Wetland name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>
D Cook Wetland	Masterton District	5467386	1828779
Davidson Wetland	Masterton District	5471197	1812171
Gary Daniells	Masterton District	5477878	1821457
Henley Lakes A	Masterton District	5462701	1825390
Hidden Lakes	Masterton District	5477384	1822672
Le Grove Wetland	Masterton District	5438277	1850627
Manuka flats	Masterton District	5481515	1821024
Matahiwi Bush II	Masterton District	5469194	1819877
Motuwaireka Rivermouth & Shelton Wetland	Masterton District	5447246	1858299
Ngakaukau Stream Mouth	Masterton District	5464625	1868188
Orui A Whareama River Mouth	Masterton District	5453694	1861015
Orui C & D	Masterton District	5448760	1859314
Otahome Stream Mouth	Masterton District	5462290	1865579
Otahoua Swamp	Masterton District	5459784	1832404
Patanui Stream Mouth	Masterton District	5439760	1853847
Rare Animal Farm	Masterton District	5462971	1825232
Riversdale South Dunes	Masterton District	5444437	1857633
Ruakaka Pond	Masterton District	5443211	1854115
Ruamāhanga River Terrace	Masterton District	5456255	1824312
Ruamāhunga Oxbow	Masterton District	5456358	1824247
Solway Remnant A	Masterton District	5462769	1821099
Solway Remnants B	Masterton District	5462593	1820618
Trimble Trust	Masterton District	5479209	1821164
Unknown QE2	Masterton District	5463032	1821940
Uriti Point	Masterton District	5443346	1857387
Waikaraka Stream Mouth	Masterton District	5439217	1853135
Waipawa Stream Wetland	Masterton District	5460141	1836565
Wairongo Road wetland	Masterton District	5442142	1856453
Wairongo Stream Wetland	Masterton District	5441766	1856042
Whakatiki River Mouth	Masterton District	5470626	1871821
Whareama Dune System Wetland	Masterton District	5452300	1860731
Willy Cranswick Wetland	Masterton District	5455390	1827193
Camborne Scarp wetland	Porirua City	5449326	1757669
Duck Creek Saltmarsh	Porirua City	5447672	1759602
Horokiri saltmarsh	Porirua City	5449010	1760129

<b>Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands</b>			
<b>Wetland name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>
Kakaho Saltmarsh	Porirua City	5449849	1758967
Mana Island	Porirua City	5449490	1749865
Motukaraka saltmarsh/Ration Point	Porirua City	5449125	1759392
Muri Road Wetland	Porirua City	5454830	1758760
Papakōwhai Bush	Porirua City	5447010	1756415
Papakōwhai Lagoon	Porirua City	5447024	1756256
Plimmerton Swamp East	Porirua City	5451008	1757717
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour (Onepoto Arm) – Tidal Flats	Porirua City	5446839	1755684
Romesdale Lagoon	Porirua City	5446807	1756255
Swampy Gully, Battle Hill	Porirua City	5453796	1763552
Te Onepoto Wetland	Porirua City	5447831	1755594
Battery Pond	South Wairarapa District	5421965	1777479
Boggy Pond/Matthews Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5430223	1789671
Davies Swamp	South Wairarapa District	5425713	1780615
Diversion Road	South Wairarapa District	5438630	1794886
Dunrobin Loop	South Wairarapa District	5427671	1793509
Eastern Alsops Bay	South Wairarapa District	5427606	1782912
Elm Grove (Kempton)	South Wairarapa District	5447131	1805954
Hikiinui Road Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5435307	1800871
JK Donald/Tairoa	South Wairarapa District	5436326	1794005
Kaiwaka Road A	South Wairarapa District	5400422	1801218
Kaiwaka Road B	South Wairarapa District	5399702	1801610
Kawakawa Dune Hollow	South Wairarapa District	5398256	1785065
Kiriwai Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5416706	1775697
Lake Domain Reserve	South Wairarapa District	5440040	1794071
Lake Ferry Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5414909	1779534
Lake Nganoke	South Wairarapa District	5419439	1782873
Lake Onoke Wetlands	South Wairarapa District	5417655	1777051
Mahaki Swamp	South Wairarapa District	5433124	1801902
Makakahi backwater	South Wairarapa District	5433563	1792896
McCreary Pond	South Wairarapa District	5422123	1777129
Moeraki	South Wairarapa District	5427696	1823558
Northern Lake Wairarapa	South Wairarapa District	5440410	1790928
Northern Turanganui Delta	South Wairarapa District	5419665	1779433

<b>Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands</b>			
<b>Wetland name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>
Oporua Bush A	South Wairarapa District	5428681	1790512
Oporua Spillway backwater	South Wairarapa District	5430659	1791063
Opouawe Rivermouth	South Wairarapa District	5395880	1802137
Pahaoa	South Wairarapa District	5413420	1827190
Papatahi Neville Davies	South Wairarapa District	5425703	1780299
Pounui Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5418888	1777832
Pukio Oxbow	South Wairarapa District	5430095	1796518
Punaruku Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5393223	1786074
Rototawai Lake	South Wairarapa District	5434694	1796632
Tauherenikau Delta	South Wairarapa District	5439049	1794588
Te Hopai Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5426448	1787221
Te Kaukau Point Seal Haulout	South Wairarapa District	5395586	1803388
Ti Kouka Swamp	South Wairarapa District	5421152	1783831
Tora Coast (a)	South Wairarapa District	5396552	1804449
Tora Coast (b)	South Wairarapa District	5397742	1805990
Tora Coast (c)	South Wairarapa District	5398601	1806725
Tora Coast (d)	South Wairarapa District	5399121	1807318
Tora Road Wetland	South Wairarapa District	5411698	1808489
Turanganui Pond	South Wairarapa District	5419059	1782784
Turners Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5442088	1791860
Tuturumuri Swamp A	South Wairarapa District	5413155	1807602
Tuturumuri Swamp B	South Wairarapa District	5412585	1807777
Tuturumuri Swamp C	South Wairarapa District	5412036	1807740
Unknown (not Battery Pond)	South Wairarapa District	5422433	1777933
Waihora Lagoon	South Wairarapa District	5422486	1790848
Wairongomai rivermouth	South Wairarapa District	5429711	1781966
Wairongomai	South Wairarapa District	5433031	1781579
Warren freshwater wetlands	South Wairarapa District	5418515	1779546
Warren saltmarsh	South Wairarapa District	5418001	1779413
Western Alsops Bay	South Wairarapa District	5427153	1780528
Whangaimoana Stream Mouth	South Wairarapa District	5413647	1781693
Wharekauhau Swamp	South Wairarapa District	5417371	1770201
White Rock Beach A	South Wairarapa District	5395713	1800555
White Rock Beach B	South Wairarapa District	5395430	1798395
Woodside Bush Fragments	South Wairarapa District	5451268	1800297

<b>Schedule F3: Identified significant natural wetlands</b>			
<b>Wetland name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>
Mataikona River Mouth Swamp	Tararua District	5480421	1875784
Owahanga Tussockland	Tararua District	5489074	1881232
Owahanga Coast (Chimnes)	Tararua District	5482391	1877462
Waipaua Stream Shrubland	Tararua District	5487223	1879480
Blue Mountain Bush Swamp Forest	Upper Hutt City	5441143	1771959
Johnson's Road Wetland	Upper Hutt City	5436980	1770499
Ladel Bend Wetland	Upper Hutt City	5444889	1784499
Martin River Wetland	Upper Hutt City	5461148	1772942
Stock Car wetland	Upper Hutt City	5449430	1779639
Whakarikei Wetland	Upper Hutt City	5451805	1770708
Whakatikei Headwater Swamp	Upper Hutt City	5458476	1768210
Makara River Mouth	Wellington City	5435130	1743782
Opau Stream Wetland A	Wellington City	5433563	1741653
Opau Stream Wetland B	Wellington City	5433991	1741564
Quartz Hill Swamp	Wellington City	5431984	1741911

### **Schedule F3a: Contents of wetland restoration management plans**



No change

### **Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area**



<b>Site name</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Northings</b>	<b>NZTM 2000 Eastings</b>	<b>Description/values</b>
Kohangapiripiri Lake estuary	5419587	1755276	<p>Lake Kohangapiripiri is on rare occasion open to the sea and still possesses some estuarine characteristics such as brackish, shallow water and saltmarsh vegetation.</p> <p>There are various Threatened or At Risk plant species present in the estuarine system. Other plants of interest are gratiola, mudwort, kuāwa, prickly couch and swamp buttercup.</p> <p>Lake Kohangapiripiri provides seasonal or core habitat for two threatened indigenous fish species that are longer-lived species and require only intermittent recruitment, such as the longfin eel and giant kōkopu.</p>

Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
Kohangatera Lake estuary	5418787	1756076	<p>Lake Kohangatera is periodically open to the sea and still possesses estuarine characteristics such as brackish, shallow water and saltmarsh vegetation.</p> <p>There are various Threatened or At Risk plant species present in the estuarine system. Other plants of interest are gratiola, mudwort, kuāwa, prickly couch and swamp buttercup.</p> <p>Lake Kohangatera provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.</p>

### Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area



Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	General descriptor	Known locations
Seagrass	<p>Seagrass grows in soft sediments in NZ estuaries where its presence enhances estuarine biodiversity. Seagrass is highly valued ecologically for the ecosystem services it supports, such as, primary production, nutrient recycling, sediment stabilisation, and as a nursery for fish and invertebrates. Seagrass is also an important forerunner to the establishment of healthy saltmarsh on tidal flats.</p> <p>Though tolerant of a wide range of conditions, seagrass is vulnerable to high levels of suspended sediments, high levels of nitrogen, and poor sediment quality.</p>	<p>The largest seagrass beds in the region are in Pauatahanui inlet, Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour. Seagrass occurs as small remnant beds in many other estuaries region wide.</p>

### Schedule G1: Principles to be applied when proposing and considering **mitigation** in relation to biodiversity

This schedule details the principles that should be used to guide the development of **biodiversity** mitigation proposals. These principles will be used when assessing the adequacy of proposals for the design and implementation of **biodiversity mitigation** as part of resource consents issued under this Plan.

Any biodiversity mitigation proposed to manage adverse effects on biodiversity under Policies P32 and P41 should be designed and implemented with regard to any current guidance or direction from central government in relation to mitigation.

The numbering of the principles in this schedule is solely for convenience and should not be interpreted as an indication of relative importance.

1. Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy

The proposed **biodiversity mitigation** will be assessed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy set out in Policies P32 and P41. Any proposal for **biodiversity mitigation or** will:

- (a) document the appropriate measures taken to respectively avoid, minimise, or remedy any adverse effects of the activity on biodiversity.

2. Additional conservation outcomes

Any proposal for **biodiversity mitigation** will

demonstrate that the actions to mitigate adverse effects on biodiversity are additional to what would have occurred without the proposed mitigation, including any activities required by any associated resource consent/s.

3. Landscape context

Any proposals for **biodiversity mitigation** will:

- (a) demonstrate that the proposed actions to mitigate adverse effects will be undertaken at the same location as the activity that causes them, and
- (b) complement and contribute to the protection of significant indigenous vegetation, or the habitats of threatened fauna at the local, regional or national level, and
- (c) take into account available information on the full range of biological, social and cultural values of biodiversity and support an ecosystem-scale approach, and
- (d) take into consideration other likely future developments, such as competing land use pressures, within the landscape.

4. Long-term outcomes

Any proposals for **biodiversity mitigation** should be based on an adaptive management approach, incorporating monitoring and evaluation, with the objective of securing outcomes that last at least as long as the activity's impacts, and preferably in perpetuity.

The proposed **biodiversity mitigation** will:

- (a) demonstrate that management arrangements, legal arrangements (e.g. covenants) and financial arrangements (e.g. bonds) are in place for as long as the adverse effects of the activity, and preferably in perpetuity, and
- (b) be able to be implemented and enforced in line with any resource consent conditions associated with the activity. These conditions should include:
  - i. specific, measurable and time-bound targets, and
  - ii. mechanisms for adaptive management using the results of periodic monitoring and evaluation against identified milestones to determine whether the **biodiversity mitigation** is on track and how to rectify if necessary
- (c) establish roles and responsibilities for managing, governing, monitoring and enforcing the **biodiversity mitigation**, and
- (d) undertake methods by which analysis will identify when milestones of the **biodiversity mitigation** are not achieved, and the causes of non-achievement, and how to revise the management plan to avoid similar occurrences.

## Schedule G1: Principles to be applied when proposing and considering mitigation in relation to biodiversity

## Schedule G2: Principles to be applied when proposing and considering a biodiversity offset

This schedule details the principles that should be used to guide the development of **biodiversity offsets**. These principles will be used when assessing the adequacy of proposals for the design and implementation of offsetting as part of resource consents issued under this Plan.

Any biodiversity offsetting proposed to manage adverse effects on biodiversity under Policies P32 and P41 should be designed and implemented with regard to any current guidance or direction from central government in relation to **biodiversity offsets**.

The numbering of the principles in this schedule is solely for convenience and should not be interpreted as an indication of relative importance.

### 1. Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy

The proposed biodiversity offset will be assessed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy set out in Policies P32 and P41. Any proposal for a biodiversity offset will demonstrate how it addresses the residual adverse effects of the activity.

### 2. Limits to what can be offset

Consideration of biodiversity offsetting is inappropriate when an activity has the potential to cause residual adverse effects on an area where:

- a) the ecosystems or species are “threatened” (as defined by the New Zealand Threat Classification System categories: Nationally Critical (NC), Nationally Endangered (NE), and Nationally Vulnerable (NV)), or
- b) the ecosystem is naturally uncommon, or
- c) where there is no appropriate site, knowledge, proven methods, expertise or mechanism available to design and implement an adequate biodiversity **offset**.

### 3. Additional conservation outcomes

Any proposal for a **biodiversity offset** will demonstrate that the actions taken to achieve positive effects on biodiversity are additional to what would have occurred without the proposed **biodiversity offset**, including any activities required by any associated resource consent/s.

### 4. Landscape context

Any proposals for biodiversity offsetting will:

- (a) demonstrate that positive effects are achieved preferentially, first at the site, then the relevant catchment, then ~~or where appropriate~~ within the ecological district, except where there is an appropriate ecological rationale for doing otherwise, and
- (b) complement and contribute to the protection of significant indigenous vegetation, or the habitats of threatened fauna at the local, regional or national level, and
- (c) take into account available information on the full range of biological, social and cultural values of biodiversity and supports an ecosystem-scale approach, and
- (d) take into consideration other likely future developments, such as competing land use pressures, within the landscape.

5. Long-term outcomes

Any proposals for **biodiversity offset** should be based on an adaptive management approach, incorporating monitoring and evaluation, with the objective of securing outcomes that last at least as long as the activity's impacts, and preferably in perpetuity.

The proposed biodiversity offset will:

- (a) demonstrate that management arrangements, legal arrangements (e.g. covenants) and financial arrangements (e.g. bonds) are in place that allow the positive effects to endure as long as the residual adverse effects of the activity, and preferably in perpetuity, and
- (b) be able to be implemented and enforced in line with any resource consent conditions associated with the activity. These conditions should include:
  - (i) specific, measurable and time-bound targets, and
  - (ii) mechanisms for adaptive management using the results of periodic monitoring and evaluation against identified milestones to determine whether the **biodiversity offset** is on track and how to rectify if necessary
- (c) establish roles and responsibilities for managing, governing, monitoring and enforcing the **biodiversity offset**, and
- (d) undertake methods by which analysis will identify when milestones of the **biodiversity offset** are not achieved, and the causes of non-achievement, and how to revise the offset-management plan to avoid similar occurrences.

6. No net biodiversity loss

Any proposals for **biodiversity offsets** will provide measurable positive effects on biodiversity preferentially, first at the site, then the relevant catchment, then within

the ecological district, which can reasonably be expected to result in no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity.

No net biodiversity loss means no reasonably measurable overall reduction in:

- (a) the diversity of indigenous species or recognised taxonomic units; and
- (b) indigenous species' population sizes (taking into account natural fluctuations) and long term viability; and
- (c) the natural range inhabited by indigenous species; and
- (d) the range and ecological health and functioning of assemblages of indigenous species, community types and ecosystems
- (e) the cultural use values of indigenous habitats or species.

Any proposals for **biodiversity offset** will demonstrate:

- (a) that an explicit calculation of loss and gain has been undertaken as the basis for the **biodiversity offset** design, and should demonstrate the manner in which no net loss, and preferably a net gain of biodiversity, can be achieved by the **biodiversity offset**, and
- (b) that the **biodiversity offset** design and implementation should include provisions for addressing sources of uncertainty and risk of failure in delivering the **biodiversity offset**, and
- (c) that the offset is applied so that the ecological values being achieved through the offset are the same or similar to those being lost, and
- (d) the intention to include and use a **biodiversity offset** management plan that:
  - (i) sets out baseline information on the indigenous biodiversity that is potentially impacted by the proposed activity at both the donor and recipient sites, and
  - (ii) demonstrates how the requirements set out in this schedule will be carried out, and
  - (iii) identifies the monitoring approach that will be used to demonstrate how the matters set out in this schedule have been addressed over an appropriate timeframe.

## Schedule I: Important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters

Note

Schedule I only applies to tributaries that are specifically listed.

Schedule I: Important trout spawning waters	
Important trout fishery rivers	
Akatarawa River	Ruamāhanga River
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	Tauweru River
Huanga River	Waikanae River
Karori Stream	Waingawa River
Kaiwharawhara Stream	Wainuiomata River
Kopuaranga River	Waiohine River
Korokoro Stream	Waipoua River
Lake Kourarau	Waitohu Stream
Mangaone Stream	Whakatikei River
Mangaroa River	Whakatikei River
Mangatarere Stream	Whakatikei River
Makara Stream	Whakatikei River
Orongorongo River	Whakatikei River
Ōtaki River	Whakatikei River
Pakuratahi River	Whakatikei River
Important trout spawning waters (specific locations shown in Map 22) <sup>1</sup>	
Abbotts Creek	
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	
└─	Pakuratahi River
└─	Farm Creek
└─	Rimutaka Stream
└─	Akatarawa River
└─	Akatarawa West
└─	Deadwood Stream
└─	Frances Stream
└─	Birchville Stream
└─	Mangaroa River
└─	Collins Stream

<sup>1</sup> An indented river is a tributary of the river above

<b>Schedule I: Important trout spawning waters</b>	
↪	Cooleys Stream
↪	Narrow Neck Stream
↪	Whakatikei River
↪	Wainui Stream
↪	Plateau Stream
↪	Moonshine Stream
	Karori Stream
	Kaiwharawhara Stream
	Korokoro Stream
	Lake Kourarau
	Makara Stream
	Mangaone Stream
	Ōtaki River
↪	Waiotauru River
↪	Pukeatua Stream
↪	Rahui Stream
↪	Waitatapia Stream
	Otakura Stream
	Ruamāhanga River
↪	Kopuaranga River
↪	Waipoua River
↪	Mikimiki Stream
↪	Te Mara Stream
↪	Kiriwhakapapa Stream
↪	Wakamoekau Creek
↪	Waingawa River
↪	Blakes Stream
↪	Atiwhakatu Stream
↪	Kourarau/Tupurupuru Stream
↪	Waiohine River
↪	Mangatarere stream
	↪ Enaki Stream
	↪ Kaipatangata Stream
	↪ Beef Creek
↪	Papawai Stream
↪	Huanga River

Schedule I: Important trout spawning waters
└ Ruakokoputuna River
Tauherenkau River
Waikanae River
└ Maungakotukutuku stream
Wainuiomata River
└

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## Correction of Map Coordinates for Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems

Table x: Correction of map coordinates for Schedule F1

Old	Old2	New	New3
X_NZMG1949	Y_NZMG1949	X_NZGD2000	Y_NZGD2000
Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
2649512	5994279	1739490	5432570
2645858	5992248	1735840	5430540
2645291	5990776	1735270	5429070
2674784	6002825	1764760	5441110
2690210	6013188	1780190	5451470
2691469	6013778	1781450	5452060
2693097	6014646	1783080	5452930
2693768	6014080	1783750	5452360
2692117	6013637	1782100	5451920
2690091	6011887	1780070	5450170
2666404	5984867	1756380	5423150
2668685	5981853	1758660	5420140
2669728	5984761	1759700	5423050
2669736	5983420	1759710	5421710
2672166	5987830	1762140	5426120
2670659	5985726	1760640	5424010
2673042	5990552	1763020	5428840
2672867	5988579	1762840	5426870
2671942	5987120	1761920	5425410
2673216	5987766	1763190	5426050
2671083	5985483	1761060	5423770
2670271	5984975	1760250	5423260
2670171	5982830	1760150	5421120
2670163	5983286	1760140	5421570
2668707	5980412	1758680	5418700
2667356	5977421	1757330	5415710
2669723	5973340	1759700	5411630
2671823	5974316	1761800	5412600
2672936	5975150	1762910	5413440

2674460	5975740	1764430	5414030
2674066	5975699	1764040	5413990
2677227	5977782	1767200	5416070
2676385	5977393	1766360	5415680
2679406	5978442	1769380	5416730
2680553	5979372	1770530	5417660
2681684	5979619	1771660	5417900
2688215	5984460	1778190	5422740
2692884	5996151	1782860	5434430
2694063	5996975	1784040	5435260
2692330	5998772	1782310	5437060
2697398	5999542	1787380	5437820
2695430	5970948	1785400	5409230
2699931	5952563	1789900	5390850
2706907	5956382	1796880	5394660
2704414	5953691	1794380	5391970
2630771	5970382	1720750	5408680
2720619	5969714	1810590	5407990
2720420	5967801	1810390	5406080
2730771	5970382	1820740	5408660
2732180	5971870	1822150	5410140
2734914	5974195	1824890	5412470
2736097	5978693	1826070	5416970
2736920	5989397	1826900	5427670
2734370	5981080	1824350	5419350
2736018	5980915	1825990	5419190
2736747	5978733	1826720	5417010
2737610	5977780	1827590	5416050
2784666	6038022	1874670	5476300
2784952	6039543	1874960	5477820
2777622	6051767	1867620	5490050
2779991	6051457	1869990	5489740
2782558	6050863	1872560	5489140
2784470	6047666	1874470	5485940

