

NOTE: The rule amendments proposed in this Plan Change relate to areas of significant indigenous vegetation and areas of significant habitats of indigenous fauna, meaning they have **immediate legal effect** on notification in accordance with Section 86B(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

MANAGING SIGNIFICANT INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

Explanation

The purpose of Plan Change 7 is to better protect and maintain indigenous vegetation while still providing for its clearance, where it is small scale and low impact, to provide for the continuation of farming activities. It seeks to achieve this through four key components:

- **Amending the Definition of Improved Pasture (District Wide):** Amendments to the definition of *improved pasture* are proposed, to improve its interpretation and subsequent application within the indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems rule framework;
- **Introducing a New Rule Framework for the Coastal Environment:** The introduction of a new permitted, restricted discretionary activity and non-complying rule framework that applies to the clearance of indigenous vegetation within areas of improved pasture in the coastal environment is proposed. The new rule framework seeks to better manage the type and scale of indigenous vegetation that can be cleared within these areas before the requirement for resource consent is triggered;
- **Amending Existing Policies (District Wide):** It is proposed to amend six existing policies to provide greater clarity of how the objectives are to be achieved in response to feedback from implementation of the existing policies and rules. The policies relate to the circumstances when an assessment of significance is required as part of an application for resource consent and how adverse effects should be managed in the coastal and other environments; and
- **Amending Appendix 9.1.6.6 (District Wide):** Five key amendments to Appendix 9.1.6.6 are proposed to ensure that indigenous vegetation present on Banks Peninsula and within the coastal environment is better protected and maintained. The changes relate to:
 1. Replacing all “N/A” values with “0” to avoid “N/A” being interpreted in such a way that clearance of the listed vegetation can occur as a permitted activity unrestricted;
 2. The definition of “contiguous” as it relates to the contiguous area occupied for kanuka and indigenous coastal vegetation described in the appendix;
 3. The geographic extent of the location of indigenous coastal vegetation and application of its associated limits;
 4. The introduction of a limit relating to contiguous area occupied for indigenous coastal vegetation to provide an allowance for clearance in a five year period, while still protecting significant ecological values; and
 5. The inclusion of an additional salt marsh species in the indigenous vegetation described in Table 1(d)(ii).

Amendments to the Definition of “Improved Pasture” (District Wide):

Plan Change 7 proposes to amend the definition of “improved pasture” to remove ambiguity relating to the existing “visual predominance” qualifier within the definition and to improve its application within its associated rule framework. It proposes to replace the “visual predominance” qualifier with one relating to exotic pasture grasses and herb species that have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of livestock grazing, in order for an area to be considered improved pasture.

New Rule Framework for the Coastal Environment:

Plan Change 7 proposes to:

- Introduce new permitted activity, restricted discretionary and non-complying rules that apply to the clearance of indigenous vegetation within areas of improved pasture in the coastal environment; and
- Amend the geographic extent of the existing permitted activity rule that applies to the clearance of indigenous vegetation within areas of improved pasture so that it continues to apply outside the coastal environment but subject to the amended definition of “improved pasture” described above.

The proposed new rule framework relies on Appendix 9.1.6.6 of the District Plan for determining whether resource consent is required for clearance of indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment. Appendix 9.1.6.6 lists vegetation types and plant communities present on Banks Peninsula and the Port Hills and includes limits that serve two purposes:

1. To provide an indicative point at which that vegetation is likely to be of ecological significance in the absence of ecological field studies; and
2. Provide an allowance for clearance of that vegetation below the limits specified as a permitted activity. Where clearance of that vegetation is proposed to occur above those limits, resource consent is required.

Under the operative District Plan, there are a number of permitted activities where clearance can occur, without having to comply with the listed thresholds for maximum quantities of clearance, including within areas of improved pasture. The proposed new rule framework triggers the requirement for resource consent where clearance of the listed species within an area of improved pasture **in the coastal environment** exceeds the listed thresholds.

Amendments to Existing Policies (District Wide):

Plan Change 7 proposes to amend the existing policy framework to provide greater clarity of how the objectives are to be achieved in relation to:

- When a resource consent application should include an assessment of significance in accordance with the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement for vegetation not currently identified as significant; and
- The management of potential adverse effects associated with clearance in the coastal and other environments in accordance with the requirements of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

Amendments to Appendix 9.1.6.6:

Plan Change 7 proposes five key amendments to Table 1 of Appendix 9.1.6.6:

- Replacing all “N/A” values that relate to contiguous area occupied, percentage of canopy cover, and height with “0” so that Appendix 9.1.6.6 is not interpreted in such a way that the listed vegetation with any “N/A” values can be cleared by default as a permitted activity;
- Introducing a definition of “contiguous” for the indigenous vegetation described in Table 1(a)(i), (ii) (kanuka), and (c) (indigenous coastal vegetation) to ensure that individual plants associated with larger contiguous plant communities that are likely to be significant are not cleared as a permitted activity;
- Extending the geographic extent of where the listed indigenous coastal vegetation described in Table 1(c) is likely to be present, and where the specified limits apply, to the entire Coastal Environment of Banks Peninsula. This change will ensure that the extent of those species in the coastal environment are better protected;
- Introducing a limit for the indigenous coastal vegetation described in Table 1(c) that represents a point at or above which that vegetation is likely to be of ecological significance, and provides an allowance for clearance. This limit enables an assessment of effects associated with clearance above this limit to be undertaken to ensure that significant ecological values will be protected and maintained; and
- Introducing an additional salt marsh species into Table 1 (d)(ii) (Three-square (*Schenoplectus pungens*)). This is a dominant salt-marsh species present within salt-marsh ecosystems in Canterbury that is not currently listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6, rendering it vulnerable to clearance.

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Plan Change 7 proposes **amendments** to the following provisions:

1. Amend Chapter 2 Abbreviations and Definitions

- a. Amend the definition of *improved pasture* to improve its interpretation and application within a permitted activity rule framework.

2. Amend Chapter 9 (Natural and Cultural Heritage), sub-chapter 9.1 (Indigenous Biodiversity and Ecosystems)

a. Policies:

- i. 9.1.2.2.4 - *Mechanisms for the management and protection of other indigenous vegetation and habitats;*
- ii. 9.1.2.2.6 - *Protection and management of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1;*
- iii. 9.1.2.2.7 - *Protection and management of other indigenous vegetation and habitats;*

- iv. 9.1.2.2.8 - Protection of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment;
 - v. 9.1.2.2.11 – Farm biodiversity plans; and
 - vi. 9.1.2.2.14 – Offsetting.
- b. Rules:**
- i. 9.1.4.1.1 (Permitted Activities (P1)(a)(iii), P4 and proposed new Rule P5));
 - ii. 9.1.4.1.3 (Restricted Discretionary Activities new RD7); and
 - iii. 9.1.4.1.5 (Non-Complying Activities NC1).
- c. Appendix 9.1.6.6:**
- i. Table 1: Occupying a contiguous area of (hectares), canopy cover (%) of, and height (metre) of any individual plants – Replace all “N/A” values with “0”;
 - ii. Table 1(a)(i),(ii) and (c): Indigenous trees and forest and indigenous coastal vegetation – Introduce a definition of “contiguous” so far as it applies to “contiguous area occupied”.
 - iii. Table 1(c): Indigenous coastal vegetation – Extend geographic extent to entire Coastal Environment in Banks Peninsula;
 - iv. Table 1(c): Indigenous coastal vegetation – Introduce a limit for contiguous area occupied of 0.1 hectare (except for Kaitōrete Spit). Note: clearance under proposed Rule 9.1.4.1.1 (P5) is limited to 0.1 hectare in any five year period; and
 - v. Table 1(d)(ii): Indigenous coastal vegetation – introduction of Three-square (*Schenoplectus pungens*).

The amendments to the provisions listed above are set out in proceedings sections.

DISTRICT PLAN AMENDMENTS

Note: For the purposes of this plan change, any text proposed to be added by the plan change as notified is shown as **bold underlined** and text to be deleted as ~~**bold strikethrough**~~.

Text in **green** font identifies existing terms defined in Chapter 2 – Definitions. Where the newly added text contains a defined term, the term is shown as **bold underlined text in green**.

Text in **blue** font indicates links to other provisions in the District Plan and/or external documents. These will have popups and links, respectively, in the on-line Christchurch District Plan. Where newly added text contains links to other provisions in the District Plan and/or external documents, that text is shown as **bold underlined text in blue**.

Amend the District Plan as follows:

Chapter 2 Abbreviations and Definitions

Definition List

Improved Pasture

in relation to [Sub-chapter 9.1](#) Indigenous Biodiversity and Ecosystems of Chapter 9 Natural and Cultural Heritage, means an area of pasture:

- a. where exotic pasture grass and herb species ~~are the visually predominant vegetation cover~~ **have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of livestock grazing**; and
- b. that:
 - i. is used for livestock grazing and has been routinely so used since 1 June 1996; or
 - ii. at any time on or after 1 June 1996 was modified or enhanced for the purpose of livestock grazing by cultivation, irrigation, oversowing, top-dressing and/or direct drilling.

Chapter 9 Natural and Cultural Heritage

9.1 Indigenous Biodiversity and Ecosystems

9.1.2 Objectives and Policies

9.1.2.2 Policies

9.1.2.2.1 Policy – Identification and assessment of sites

- a. Recognise that the Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) do not represent a comprehensive list of sites that are of significance for **indigenous biodiversity** within the **Christchurch District**; and undertake further work with landowners, Ngāi Tahu, Department of Conservation, Canterbury Regional Council, conservation groups and other stakeholders to identify and

assess additional areas of **indigenous vegetation** or **habitats of indigenous fauna** that may be of significance.

- b. Prioritise the assessment of the sites listed in Schedule B of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) for potential listing in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#). Other sites of **indigenous vegetation** and habitats of **indigenous fauna** will be assessed over time to identify their potential for significance, taking into account the following factors:
 - i. ecological values, determined by the results of literature searches and / or expert advice;
 - ii. the level of existing legal protection;
 - iii. threats to ecological values;
 - iv. whether the site has been identified as a Recommended Area for Protection in the surveys undertaken by Hugh Wilson (1992) for the Department of Conservation Protected Natural Areas Programme;
 - v. the national priorities for protection in Policy 9.3.2 of the [Canterbury Regional Policy Statement](#); and
 - vi. requests for assessments by landowners.

9.1.2.2.2 Policy – Determination of significance

- a. Significance of **indigenous biodiversity** will be determined by:
 - i. the identification and assessment of areas of **indigenous vegetation** and habitats of **indigenous fauna** in accordance with the process in [Policy 9.1.2.2.1](#); and
 - ii. the assessment of these areas against the significance criteria in the [Canterbury Regional Policy Statement](#) Policy 9.3.1 and Appendix 3.
- b. Following the identification and assessment of significance undertaken in (a) above, the **Council** will determine the extent of those areas identified as significant and warranting protection.

9.1.2.2.3 Policy – Mechanisms for the protection of indigenous biodiversity

- a. Recognise that the maintenance and protection of **indigenous biodiversity**, including the Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#), is dependent on landowner support and will be achieved through a number of mechanisms, including:
 - i. the listing of sites of **significant indigenous vegetation** and significant habitats of **indigenous fauna** in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#);
 - ii. the use of rules regulating the clearance of **indigenous vegetation** and the disturbance of indigenous habitats;
 - iii. legal protection by way of covenants; and

- iv. landowner commitment to conservation and stewardship of the natural environment, including through the use of Farm Biodiversity Plans;

and that the most appropriate mechanism may vary depending on the indigenous biodiversity and use of the particular [site](#), including by way of an understanding of how land use practices on the site assist with management, maintenance and protection of [indigenous biodiversity](#) values.

9.1.2.2.4 Policy – Mechanisms for the management and protection of other indigenous vegetation and habitats that may be significant

- a. Recognise that the [indigenous vegetation](#) and habitat types on [Banks Peninsula](#) and the Port Hills listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#) may be of ecological significance in the [Christchurch District](#) by providing for their management and protection through:
 - i. the [Council](#) working with and advising landowners where they consider that a property may contain the [indigenous vegetation](#) and habitat types listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#);
 - ii. the [Council](#) filing its written advice on the property file held for the relevant property; and
 - iii. the use of **assessments of significance in accordance with the [Canterbury Regional Policy Statement Policy 9.3.1 and Appendix 3 and District Plan](#) rules** to manage any potential adverse effects of the clearance or disturbance of the identified [indigenous vegetation](#) and habitat types listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#) and at the size and scale identified in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#).

9.1.2.2.5 Policy – Plan change

- a. The [Council](#) will initiate a plan change within six years of this Plan becoming operative to:
 - i. include any other sites of [indigenous vegetation](#) and habitats of [indigenous fauna](#) assessed as being significant and warranting protection, by amending and updating Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#);
 - ii. remove those sites listed in Schedule B of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) that have been assessed for significance; and
 - iii. remove [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#) and associated rules.

9.1.2.2.6 Policy – Protection and management of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1 outside the coastal environment

- a. Recognise and protect the **indigenous vegetation** and habitats of **indigenous fauna** within each site listed in the Sites of Ecological Significance in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) **except for those that are within the coastal environment** so as to ensure **no net loss** of **indigenous biodiversity** by:
 - i. avoiding the adverse effects of vegetation clearance and the disturbance of habitats as far as practicable; then
 - ii. remedying any adverse effects that cannot be avoided; then
 - iii. mitigating any adverse effects that cannot be remedied; and
 - iv. where there are any significant residual adverse effects on the **significant indigenous vegetation** and significant habitats of **indigenous fauna** within the site, offsetting them in accordance with [Policy 9.1.2.2.14](#).

9.1.2.2.87 ~~Policy – Protection of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment~~ Protection and management of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1 and indigenous vegetation and habitat types listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6 located within the coastal environment

- a. Where Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) or **indigenous vegetation** and habitat types listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#) are located within the coastal environment, the protection of their **indigenous biodiversity** will be achieved by:
 - i. avoiding adverse effects on:
 - A. indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;
 - B. taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;
 - C. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;
 - D. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;
 - E. areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and
 - F. areas set aside for full or partial protection of **indigenous biodiversity** under other legislation; and
 - ii. avoiding significant adverse effects and avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on:

- A. areas of predominantly **indigenous vegetation** in the coastal environment;
- B. habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;
- C. indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal **wetlands**, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh;
- D. habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;
- E. habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and
- F. ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.

9.1.2.2.87 Policy – Protection and management of other indigenous vegetation and habitats that may be significant

- a. On **Banks Peninsula** and the Port Hills, outside Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of **Appendix 9.1.6.1**, manage the clearance of **indigenous vegetation** and habitat types listed in **Appendix 9.1.6.6**, by ensuring **that**:
 - i. resource consent applications to clear **indigenous vegetation** or disturb habitat include an assessment of the **significance of the indigenous biodiversity** of the listed **indigenous vegetation** and habitat types on the **site in accordance with the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement Policy 9.3.1 and Appendix 3**, in order to inform the assessment of the potential effects of the activity;
 - ii. ~~that~~ where the assessment undertaken in i. above concludes that an area of **indigenous vegetation** or habitat of **indigenous fauna** is significant:
 - A. **Outside the coastal environment**, the effects of any clearance shall be considered in relation to the matters set out in Policy **9.1.2.2.6 a.i. – iv** ~~to ensure there is no net loss of indigenous biodiversity~~;
 - B. **Within the coastal environment, the effects of any clearance shall be considered in relation to the matters set out in Policy 9.1.2.2.7.**
- to ensure there is no net loss of indigenous biodiversity; and**
- b. Avoid the clearance of mature and regenerating podocarp/hardwood and beech forest in the District.

9.1.2.2.9 Policy – Land management

- a. Provide for small-scale, low impact **indigenous vegetation** clearance where it will enable the continued use of land and the maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- b. Recognise that the locational, operational and technical requirements of new, or upgrades to, **utilities** or **network infrastructure** operated by **network utility operators** may necessitate the removal of **indigenous vegetation** and habitats of **indigenous fauna**, including within Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#).

9.1.2.2.10 Policy – Maintenance and enhancement or indigenous biodiversity

- a. Enable activities that maintain and enhance **indigenous biodiversity** including:
 - i. planting with appropriate indigenous species; and
 - ii. the removal or management of pest plant and animal species and for biosecurity works

9.1.2.2.11 Policy - Farm biodiversity plans

- a. Establish a collaborative approach with rural landowners/land managers through the development of Farm Biodiversity Plans that:
 - i. recognises and encourages the integrated management, maintenance and protection of **indigenous biodiversity**, including Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#), **and the vegetation types listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#)**, while also providing for the maintenance of **rural productive activities**;
 - ii. recognises that there may need to be some clearance of **indigenous vegetation** as part of maintaining **rural productive activities**; and
 - iii. achieves maintenance, and over time, the enhancement of **indigenous biodiversity**.
- b. Farm Biodiversity Plans submitted as part of resource consent applications shall:
 - i. identify areas of **indigenous biodiversity** to be maintained, protected and, where appropriate, enhanced;
 - ii. adopt methods to minimise the clearance of previously un-cleared areas and Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#), **and the vegetation types listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#)**;
 - iii. identify the measures that will be used to maintain, protect and, where appropriate, enhance **indigenous biodiversity**;
 - 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.
- c. Promote the development of Farm Biodiversity Plans to landowners:
 - i. at the time of identification and assessment of potentially ecologically significant values;
 - ii. as good practice for maintaining and protecting **indigenous biodiversity**;
 - iii. at a whole of property or catchment level, where appropriate; and
 - iv. where resource consent is required for **farming** involving clearance activities.

9.1.2.2.12 Policy – Cultural heritage and customary rights

- a. Ngāi Tahu mana whenua cultural heritage values associated with **indigenous biodiversity** will be maintained and enhanced through:
 - i. providing for the **customary harvesting** of taonga species by Ngāi Tahu, while ensuring such harvest will maintain the **indigenous biodiversity** of the site;
 - ii. non-regulatory incentives and assistance; and
 - iii. providing for the planting of **indigenous vegetation** for the purpose of **customary harvesting**.

9.1.2.2.13 Policy – Cultural heritage and customary rights

- a. Work with nga rūnanga, landowners / land managers and the community to take an active role in maintaining and enhancing **indigenous biodiversity** by:
 - i. supporting and promoting the use of covenants, **reserves**, management plans and community initiatives;
 - ii. providing a landowner support package with incentives, advice and guidance for managing Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) and any property that may contain **indigenous vegetation** and habitat types listed in [Appendix 9.1.6.6](#);
 - iii. providing a range of other incentives to assist landowners / land managers in the protection, retention, regeneration and restoration of **indigenous biodiversity** and ecosystem functions;
 - iv. promoting the use of indigenous species in planting and **landscaping**;
 - v. encouraging the planting of **indigenous vegetation** for the purpose of **customary harvesting** and enhancing habitats of **indigenous biodiversity**;

- vi. recognising and encouraging landowners / land managers committed to protection and management of **indigenous biodiversity**; and
- vii. continuing to work with the Banks Peninsula Ecological Steering Group or its successor.

9.1.2.2.14 Policy – Offsetting

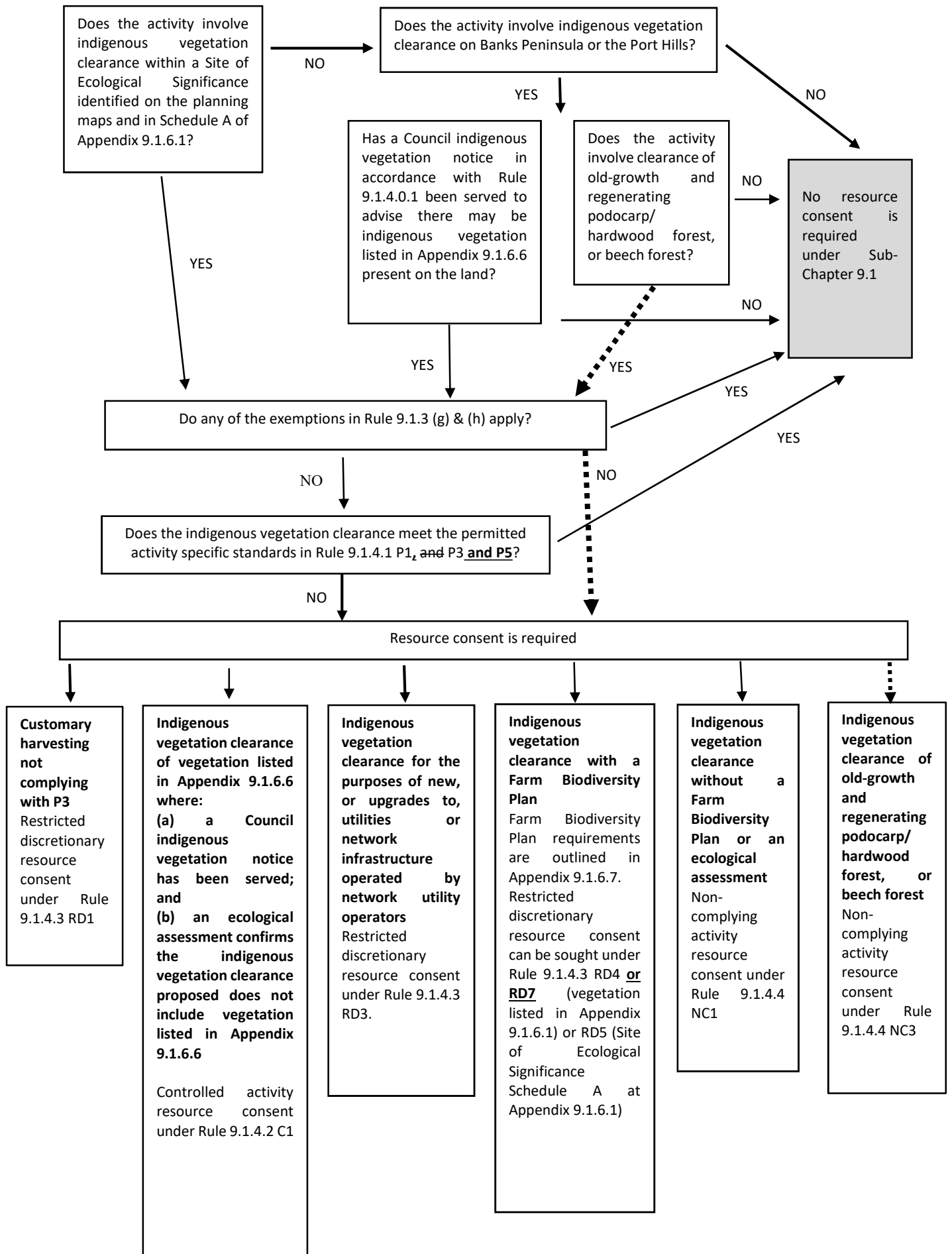
- a. Allow for a **biodiversity offset** to be offered by a resource consent applicant where an activity will result in residual adverse effects on a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#), or on **indigenous biodiversity** outside such Sites of Ecological Significance.
- b. Within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) **biodiversity offset** will only be considered appropriate where adverse effects on the **significant indigenous vegetation** and significant habitats of **indigenous fauna** within the site have been avoided remedied or mitigated in accordance with the **hierarchy hierarchies** established in [Policy Policies 9.1.2.2.6 and 9.1.2.2.7](#); and
 - i. the **biodiversity offset** is consistent with the framework detailed in [Appendix 9.1.6.5](#); and
 - ii. the **biodiversity offset** can achieve **no net loss** of **indigenous biodiversity**:
 - A. preferably in the affected area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna; or
 - B. where that is not practicable, in the ecological district in which the affected area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna is located.

9.1.2.2.15 Policy – Monitoring

- a. The **Council** will undertake regular monitoring of the indigenous biodiversity in the ecological districts identified in [Appendix 9.1.6.4](#) (within the **Christchurch District**) in order to measure whether **no net loss** of **indigenous biodiversity** is being achieved.

9.1.3 How to interpret and apply the rules

- i. The following diagram shows when a resource consent is required for **indigenous vegetation clearance** under Rule [9.1.4](#).



9.1.4 Rules

9.1.4.1 Activity status tables

9.1.4.1.1 Permitted activities

	Activity	Activity specific standards
P1	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance:</p> <p>a. within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1; or</p> <p>b. of vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6.</p>	<p>a. Any indigenous vegetation clearance shall be limited to clearance for one or more of the following:</p> <p>i. the operation, maintenance and repair, within 2 metres either side, of fences, access tracks, buildings, fire ponds, gates, stock yards, troughs and water tanks;</p> <p>ii. clearance necessary for the removal of pest plants and pest animals in accordance with any regional pest management plan or the Biosecurity Act 1993;</p> <p>iii. for the purpose of maintaining improved pasture <u>outside the coastal environment</u>;</p> <p>iv. conservation activities;</p> <p>v. to implement a conservation covenant established under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in the First Schedule of the Conservation Act 1987;</p> <p>vi. clearance of any understory of indigenous vegetation as a result of harvesting an existing forestry area or maintenance of forestry access or firebreaks.</p>
P2	<p>Planting and seed gathering:</p> <p>a. within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1; or</p> <p>b. within indigenous vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6.</p>	<p>a. Planting shall utilise indigenous species that are naturally occurring and sourced from within the relevant ecological district within which the planting is to take place.</p> <p>Advice note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological districts are identified in Appendix 9.1.6.4. Vegetation to be planted in the vicinity of any electricity infrastructure should be selected and/or managed to ensure that it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

	Activity	Activity specific standards
P3	<p>Customary harvesting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any species grown specifically for that purpose; or b. any other taonga species with the written permission of the relevant rununga: <p>that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1; or ii. indigenous vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6. <p>Advice note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This rule does not override the requirements to obtain permission of the landowner or administrator for any customary harvesting of taonga species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any felling of trees shall be limited to Māori land in a Pāpakianga/Kāinga Nohoanga Zone and only where the felling of the tree is ancillary to a permitted activity or has been provided for by resource consent granted under any rule of that zone.
P4	<p>Any indigenous vegetation clearance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. outside a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1; and b. that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is not vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6 <u>and is not provided for by P5.</u> 	Nil
P5	<p><u>Any indigenous vegetation clearance within an area of improved pasture within the coastal environment that is of vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6 below the specified thresholds.</u></p>	<u>Nil</u>

9.1.4.1.3 Restricted discretionary activities

Activity	The Council's discretion shall be limited to the following matters:
<p>RD1 Any customary harvesting listed in Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P3 that does not meet any one or more of the activity specific standards in Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P3.</p> <p>Any resource consent application shall not be limited or publicly notified.</p>	<p>a. Planting and customary harvesting – Rule 9.1.5.1</p>
<p>RD2 Any planting and seed gathering activity listed in Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P2 that does not meet any one or more of the activity specific standards in Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P2.</p> <p>Any resource consent application shall not be limited or publicly notified.</p>	<p>a. Planting and customary harvesting – Rule 9.1.5.1</p>
<p>RD3</p> <p>a. Indigenous vegetation clearance, not provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P1, for the purposes of new, or upgrades (except minor upgrades under Rule 11.4.1 P9 - P15) to, utilities or network infrastructure operated by network utility operators, including associated access tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1; or ii. of vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6; or iii. consisting of the vegetation described in Rule 9.1.4.1.5 NC3. <p>Advice note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This rule does not apply to customary harvesting. 	<p>a. Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems – Rule 9.1.5.2</p>
<p>RD4</p> <p>a. Indigenous vegetation clearance of vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6, that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. is not provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P1 or P3; and ii. is undertaken in accordance with a Farm Biodiversity Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 9.1.6.7. <p>b. Any application arising from this rule shall not be publicly notified and shall be limited notified only to the Department of Conservation (absent its written approval)</p> <p>Advice note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rule does not apply to customary harvesting. 	<p>a. Farm Biodiversity Plans – Rule 9.1.5.3</p>
<p>RD5</p> <p>a. Indigenous vegetation clearance within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1 that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. is not provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P1 or P3; and ii. is undertaken in accordance with a Farm Biodiversity Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the 	<p>a. Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems – Rule 9.1.5.2</p> <p>b. Farm Biodiversity Plans – Rule 9.1.5.3</p>

Activity	The Council's discretion shall be limited to the following matters:
<p>requirements of Appendix 9.1.6.7</p> <p>b. Any application arising from this rule shall not be publicly notified and shall be limited notified only to the Department of Conservation (absent its written approval)</p> <p>Advice note:</p> <p>1. The rule does not apply to customary harvesting.</p>	
<p>RD6</p> <p>a. Indigenous vegetation clearance within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1 that:</p> <p>i. is not provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P1 or P3; and</p> <p>ii. is located within a Landing Overlay as shown on the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Development Plan in Appendix 13.14.6.1.</p> <p>Advice note:</p> <p>1. Reference should also be made to the rules in Chapter 13.14 pertaining to indigenous vegetation clearance.</p>	<p>a. Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems – Rule 9.1.5.2.</p>
<p>RD7</p> <p>a. <u>Indigenous vegetation clearance of vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6, that:</u></p> <p>i. <u>is not provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P5; and</u></p> <p>b. <u>Is undertaken in accordance with a Farm Biodiversity Plan which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 9.1.6.7.</u></p>	<p>a. <u>Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems – Rule 9.1.5.2.</u></p> <p>b. <u>Farm Biodiversity Plans – Rule 9.1.5.3;</u></p> <p>c. <u>Effects of activities on the coastal environment – Rule 9.6.3.1.</u></p>

9.1.4.1.5 Non-complying activities

Activity	
NC1	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance, that is not provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.1 P1 or P3 or Rule 9.1.4.1.3 RD3 – RD6 RD7:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">within a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1; orof vegetation listed in Appendix 9.1.6.6. <p>Advice note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">This rule does not apply to customary harvesting.
NC2	<p>Plantation forestry in a Site of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1.</p>
NC3	<p>On Banks Peninsula and the Port Hills, indigenous vegetation clearance involving the clearance of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Any old-growth podocarp/hardwood forest which contains kahikatea (<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>), totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>, <i>Podocarpus laetus</i>) matai (<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>), miro (<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>), or kaikawaka (<i>Libocedrus bidwillii</i>) trees, or beech forest which contains <i>Fuscospora</i> spp trees; or any mature individual trees of these species; orA contiguous area of 0.5ha or more of regenerating podocarp/hardwood forest or beech forest or mixed hardwood forest dominated by native trees such as mahoe (<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>), fivefinger (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>), lemonwood (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>), tree fuchsia (<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>), narrow-leaved lacebark (<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>), ribbonwood (<i>Plagianthus regius</i>), kaikomako (<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>), kowhai (<i>Sophora microphylla</i>), pigeonwood (<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>), or ngaio (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>). <p>Advice note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">This rule does not apply to customary harvesting or to indigenous vegetation clearance provided for by Rule 9.1.4.1.3 RD3.

9.1.5 Rules – Matters of discretion

- When considering applications for restricted discretionary activities, the [Council](#)'s discretion to grant or decline consent, or impose conditions, is restricted to the matters over which discretion is restricted in the relevant rule and as described below.

9.1.5.1 Planting and customary harvesting

- The extent to which the selected or proposed species are locally appropriate / endemic; and
- The extent to which **customary harvesting** is sustainable for the habitat and will not result in any long term ecological impacts, including on significance values.

9.1.5.2 Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems

- The extent to which the nature, scale, intensity and location of the proposed activity will adversely affect **indigenous biodiversity** and ecosystems taking into account:

- i. any loss of, or effects on, [indigenous vegetation](#) or habitats of [indigenous fauna](#), including [wetlands](#), ecological corridors and linkages;
 - ii. indigenous ecosystem integrity and function;
 - iii. Ngāi Tahu values associated with [indigenous biodiversity](#);
 - iv. where relevant, any effects on areas of [significant indigenous vegetation](#) and/or significant habitats of [indigenous fauna](#) in Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#); and
 - v. where relevant, any effects on [indigenous vegetation](#) and habitats of [indigenous fauna](#) in the coastal environment.
- b. The extent to which areas of [significant indigenous vegetation](#) and/or significant habitats of [indigenous fauna](#) in Sites of Ecological Significance listed in Schedule A of [Appendix 9.1.6.1](#) will be protected to ensure [no net loss](#) of [indigenous biodiversity](#);
 - c. The extent to which adverse effects on [indigenous biodiversity](#) and Ngāi Tahu values will be managed to ensure [indigenous biodiversity](#) in the [Christchurch District](#) is maintained and enhanced;
 - d. Any social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits resulting from the proposed activity including the extent to which the activity may protect, maintain or enhance any ecosystems or [indigenous biodiversity](#), including through the use of [biodiversity offsets](#), covenants and/or restoration and enhancement;
 - e. The risk of the increase in weed and pest species, and proposed management of pests; and
 - f. Any locational, technical or operational requirements of the proposed activity and the practicality of avoiding [indigenous vegetation](#), including the viability of alternatives.

9.1.5.3 Farm Biodiversity Plans

- a. The extent to which the nature, scale, intensity and location of the proposed activity/activities will adversely affect [indigenous biodiversity](#), and the planned actions in the Farm Biodiversity Plan to avoid, remedy or mitigate these effects;
- b. The extent to which the Farm Biodiversity Plan achieves the overall maintenance and/or enhancement of [indigenous biodiversity](#), including the protection of areas of [significant indigenous vegetation](#) and significant habitats of [indigenous fauna](#), alongside the maintenance of rural productive values;
- c. Where relevant, any effects on [indigenous vegetation](#) and habitats of [indigenous fauna](#) in the coastal environment;
- d. Whether the targets and actions in the Farm Biodiversity Plan are appropriate, including timeframes; and
- e. The extent to which it is necessary to include regular reviews of progress against the targets and actions in the Farm Biodiversity Plan.

Appendix 9.1.6.6 Indigenous vegetation on Banks Peninsula and the Port Hills, outside of the sites of ecological significance listed in Schedule A of Appendix 9.1.6.1

Table 1. Indigenous vegetation on Banks Peninsula and the Port Hills (Note: Banks Peninsula means the area shown at [Appendix 2.1](#) of Chapter 2 Definitions)

Note: For the purpose of Table 1(a)(i) and (ii), contiguous means all plants are interconnected and form an intact (touching) cover. Where any individual plants are located beyond the intact edge being one metre or more away from any other plant and are not touching, they are not considered interconnected or contiguous.

Note: For the purpose of Table 1(c), the vegetation described is considered to be contiguous where native plants occur irregularly but in proximity of each other within mixed exotic herbs and grasses. For the purpose of interpretation, the contiguous area of 0.1 ha is deemed to be an area comprising both native and exotic species.

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
a. Indigenous trees and forest	i. Mature and regenerating kanuka (<i>Kunzea robusta</i>) forest in the Port Hills Ecological District	0.25 ha or greater in area	N/A <u>0</u>	Any individual kanuka plants are 4 metres or greater in height	https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/kunzea-robusta/?download=pdf
	ii. Mature and regenerating kanuka (<i>Kunzea robusta</i>) forest in the Herbert, Akaroa or Ellesmere Ecological Districts	0.5 ha or greater in area ^{Error!}	N/A <u>0</u>	Any individual kanuka	https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/kunzea-robusta/?download=pdf

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
		Bookmark not defined.		plants are 6 metres or greater in height	
	<p>iii. Lower altitude mixed scrub – in which mature specimens of any of the following genera form the dominant cover:</p> <p><i>Olearia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Olearia arborescens</i> - Mountain akeake (<i>Olearia avicenniifolia</i>) - <i>Olearia bullata</i> - <i>Olearia fimbriata</i> - Fragrant tree daisy (<i>Olearia fragrantissima</i>) - Mountain holly, hakeke (<i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>) - <i>Olearia nummulariifolia</i> - Akiraho (<i>Olearia paniculata</i>) <p><i>Hebe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Hebe odora</i> - Koromiko (<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>) - Banks Peninsula hebe (<i>Hebe strictissima</i>) <p><i>Pseudopanax</i></p>	0.5ha or greater in area	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	<p><i>Olearia arborescens</i> - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-arborescens/?download=pdf</p> <p>Mountain akeake - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-avicenniifolia/?download=pdf</p> <p><i>Olearia bullata</i> - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-bullata/?download=pdf</p> <p><i>Olearia fimbriata</i> - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-fimbriata/?download=pdf</p> <p>Fragrant tree daisy - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-fragrantissima/?download=pdf</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fivefinger, whauwhaupaku (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>) - mountain fivefinger, oriou (<i>Pseudopanax colensoi</i>) - lancewood, horoeke (<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>) - fierce lancewood (<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>) <p>Fuchsia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fuchsia, kotukutuku (<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>) - climbing fuchsia (<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i>) <p>Griselinia,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - broadleaf, kapuka (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>) - shining broadleaf, puka (<i>Griselinia lucida</i>) <p>Pseudowintera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - horopito, pepperwood (<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>) <p>and</p> <p>Coprosma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - thin-leaved Coprosma (<i>Coprosma areolata</i>) - mikimiki (<i>Coprosma ciliata</i>, <i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>, <i>Coprosma dumosa</i>, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i>, <i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>, <i>Coprosma</i> 				<p>Mountain holly, hakeke https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-ilicifolia/?download=pdf</p> <p><i>Olearia nummulariifolia</i> - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-nummulariifolia/?download=pdf</p> <p>Akiraho - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/olearia-paniculata/?download=pdf</p> <p>fivefinger, whauwhaupaku - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudopanax-arboreus/?download=pdf</p> <p>mountain fivefinger, oriou - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudopanax-colensoi-var-colensoi/?download=pdf</p> <p>lancewood, horoeke - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudopanax-crassifolius/?download=pdf</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
	<p><i>rigida</i>, <i>Coprosma rubra</i>, <i>Coprosma virescens</i>, <i>Coprosma wallii</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - yellow wood (<i>Coprosma linariifolia</i>) - karamu (<i>Coprosma lucida</i>, <i>Coprosma robusta</i>) - round-leaved mikimiki (<i>Coprosma rotundifolia</i>) - <i>Coprosma rugosa</i> 				<p>fierce lancewood https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudopanax-ferox/?download=pdf</p> <p>fuchsia, kotukutuku - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/fuchsia-excorticata/?download=pdf</p> <p>climbing fuchsia - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/fuchsia-perscandens/?download=pdf</p> <p>broadleaf, kapuka - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/griselinia-littoralis/?download=pdf</p> <p>shining broadleaf, puka - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/griselinia-lucida/?download=pdf</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>horopito, pepperwood - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudowintera-colorata/?download=pdf</p> <p>thin-leaved Coprosma - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-areolata/?download=pdf</p> <p>mikimiki - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-ciliata/?download=pdf; https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-crassifolia/?download=pdf;</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-dumosa/?download=pdf;</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-propinqua-var-propinqua/?download=pdf;</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-rhamnoides/?download=pdf;</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-rigida/?download=pdf;</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-rubra/?download=pdf;</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-virescens/?download=pdf;</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-wallii/?download=pdf</p> <p>yellow wood -</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-linariifolia/?download=pdf</p> <p>karamu - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-lucida/?download=pdf; https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-robusta/?download=pdf</p> <p>round-leaved mikimiki - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-rotundifolia/?download=pdf</p> <p><i>Coprosma rugosa</i> - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-rugosa/?download=pdf</p>
	iv. Subalpine mixed scrub with generally continuous canopy of native species in which mature specimens of any of the following genera form the dominant cover: <i>Dracophyllum, Olearia, Hebe</i>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
	<p>v. Lower altitude small-leaved shrubland dominated by small-leaved Coprosma species, scrub pohuehue (<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>), <i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>, porcupine shrub (<i>Melicytus alpinus</i>), common broom (<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>) and/or matagouri (<i>Discaria toumatou</i>)</p> <p><u>Note: Kaitōrete Spit comprises the entire spit from where it adjoins Lake Forsyth / Wairewa and State Highway 75</u></p>	<p>0.1 ha or greater in area</p> <p><u>0 - where the vegetation and habitat is located within Kaitōrete Spit</u></p>	<p>All native shrub species exceeds 15%.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0</u></p>	<p>Scrub pohuehue - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/muehlenbeckia-complexa-var-complexa/?download=pdf</p> <p>Porcupine shrub - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/melicytus-alpinus/?download=pdf</p> <p>Common broom - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/carmichaelia-australis/?download=pdf</p> <p>Matagouri - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/discaria-toumatou/?download=pdf</p> <p><i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i> - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/helichrysum-lanceolatum/?download=pdf</p>
b. Indigenous	i. Tall tussockland and/or tall tussock shrubland with native snow tussock (<i>Chionochloa</i>) and/or <i>Dracophyllum</i>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	Native snow tussock -

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
s tussock grassland					https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/chionochoa-rigida-subsp-rigida/?download=pdf https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/chionochoa-conspicua-subsp-conspicua/?download=pdf Dracophyllum acerosum - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/dracophyllum-acerosum/?download=pdf
	ii. Short tussockland with native fescue/hard tussock (<i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i>) and native inter-tussock species	N/A <u>0</u>	The contiguous area of specified species accounts for 20% or more of canopy cover	N/A <u>0</u>	Hard tussock - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/festuca-novae-zelandiae/?download=pdf
	iii. Short tussockland with native silver tussock (<i>Poa cita</i>) and native inter-tussock species	A contiguous area of over 1.0ha	The contiguous area of specified species accounts for	N/A <u>0</u>	Silver tussock - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/poa-cita/?download=pdf

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
			30% or more of canopy cover.		
c. Indigenous coastal vegetation	<p>i. Coastal shrubland communities;</p> <p>ii. Scattered (low density) indigenous tussock, shrubs, rushes, vines, herbs, grasses and mosses among predominantly exotic grasslands, and/or cushionfields, mossfields and stonefields for example on Kaitōrete Spit but not restricted to here.</p> <p><u>Note: Kaitōrete Spit comprises the entire spit from where it adjoins Lake Forsyth / Wairewa and State Highway 75</u></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0.1 ha within a five year period (outside Kaitōrete Spit)</u></p> <p><u>0 within Kaitōrete Spit</u></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0</u></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0</u></p>	
d. Indigenous wetland vegetation	<p>i. Naturally occurring freshwater marsh, fen, swamp, seepage, flush and aquatic vegetation, including closely associated riparian vegetation, in which native species of the following genera are present: raupo (<i>Typha</i>), toetoe (<i>Cortaderia</i>), flax (<i>Phormium</i>), sedges (<i>Carex</i>), spike rush (<i>Eleocharis</i>), pond weed (<i>Potamogeton</i>), sphagnum moss (<i>Sphagnum</i>),</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0</u></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0</u></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>0</u></p>	<p>Raupo - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/typha-orientalis/?download=pdf</p> <p>Toetoe -</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
	bog rush (<i>Schoenus</i>); pygmy clubrush (<i>Isolepis basilaris</i>), slender clubrush (<i>Isolepis cernua</i>), <i>Isolepis distigmata</i> , <i>Isolepis Habra</i> , <i>Isolepis pottsii</i>				<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/austroderia-richardii/?download=pdf</p> <p>Flax - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/phormium-tenax/?download=pdf</p> <p>Spike rush - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/eleocharis-acuta/?download=pdf</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/eleocharis-gracilis/?download=pdf</p> <p>Pondweed - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/potamogeton-cheesemaniae/?download=pdf</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/potamogeton-ochreatus/?download=pdf</p> <p>Bog rush -</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/schoenus-brevifolius/?download=pdf</p> <p>Pygmy clubrush - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/solepis-basilaris/?download=pdf</p> <p>Slender clubrush - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/solepis-cernua-var-cernua/?download=pdf</p> <p>Isolepis distigmata - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/solepis-distigmata/?download=pdf</p> <p>Isolepis Habra - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/solepis-habra/?download=pdf</p> <p>Isolepis inundata -</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/isolepis-inundata/?download=pdf</p> <p>Isolepis pottsii -</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/isolepis-pottsii/?download=pdf</p>
	<p>ii. Saltmarsh vegetation in which any of the following native species are present: seagrass (<i>Zostera</i>), saltmarsh ribbonwood (<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>), three square (<i>Schenoplectus pungens</i>) sea rush (<i>Juncus kraussii</i>), jointed rush (<i>Apodasmia similis</i>), remuremu (<i>Selliera radicans</i>), sea primrose (<i>Samolus repens</i>), glasswort (<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>), native musk (<i>Thyridia repens</i>), salt grass (<i>Puccinellia</i> spp), <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp;</p>	<p>N/A <u>0</u></p>	<p>N/A <u>0</u></p>	<p>N/A <u>0</u></p>	<p>Seagrass - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/zostera-muelleri-subsp-novazelandica/?download=pdf</p> <p>Saltmarsh ribbonwood - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/plagianthus-divaricatus/?download=pdf</p> <p>Sea rush - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/juncus-kraussii-subsp-australiensis/?download=pdf</p> <p>Jointed rush -</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/apodasmia-similis/?download=pdf</p> <p>Remuremu - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/selliera-radicans/?download=pdf</p> <p>Sea primrose - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/samolus-repens-var-repens/?download=pdf</p> <p>Glasswort - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/salicornia-quinqueflora/?download=pdf</p> <p>Native musk - https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/thyridia-repens/?download=pdf</p> <p>Saltgrass (Puccinellia spp.) -</p>

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
					<p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/puccinellia-stricta/?download=pdf</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/puccinellia-walkeri/?download=pdf</p> <p>Schoenoplectus spp. -</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/schoenoplectus-tabernaemontani/?download=pdf</p> <p>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/schoenoplectus-pungens/?download=pdf</p>
e. Naturally uncommon ecosystem	i. Indigenous vegetation in a naturally uncommon ecosystem as identified in Table 2;	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	Refer to Table 2

Ecosystem Category	Vegetation and habitat (species)	Occupying a contiguous area of: (hectares)	Canopy cover (%) of:	Height (metre) of any individual plants	Link to factsheet with example of vegetation type
f. Threatened indigenous species	i. An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous species that is threatened, at risk or uncommon, nationally or within the relevant ecological district or that is endemic to the Canterbury Region	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A <u>0</u>	N/A

Table 2. Naturally Uncommon Ecosystems

Tentative common name	Vegetation structure	Link to information sheet that describes the ecosystem
Coastal ecosystems		
Active sand dunes	Grassland, sedgeland, open land	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/active-sand-dunes
Dune deflation hollows	Open land	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/dune-deflation-hollows
Shell barrier beaches	Grassland, herbfield	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/shell-barrier-beaches-chenier-plains
Coastal turfs	Open land, herbfield	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/coastal-turfs
Stony beach ridges	Scrub, shrubland, open land	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/stony-beach-ridges
Shingle beaches	Open land	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/shingle-beaches
Stable sand dunes	Shrubland, grassland, tussockland, herbfield, open land	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/stable-sand-dunes
Coastal rock stacks	Open land, herbfield, lichenfield, shrubland	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/coastal-rock-stacks
Basic coastal cliffs	Open land, lichenfield, herbfield, scrub, shrubland, tussockland	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/coastal/coastal-cliffs-of-basic-rocks
Inland and Alpine ecosystems		
Volcanic boulderfields	Forest, scrub	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/inland-and-alpine/volcanic-boulderfields
Basic cliffs, scarps and tors	Open land, herbfield, tussockland, shrubland	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/inland-and-alpine/basic-cliffs-scarps-and-tors
Inland sand dunes	Open land, scrub, tussockland, herbfield	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/inland-and-alpine/inland-sand-dunes
Inland outwash gravels	Open land, herbfield, treeland	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/inland-and-alpine/inland-outwash-gravels

Tentative name	common	Vegetation structure	Link to information sheet that describes the ecosystem
Braided riverbeds		Open land, herbfield	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/inland-and-alpine/braided-riverbeds
Induced by native vertebrates			
Seabird deposits	guano	Open land, herbfield	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/induced-by-native-vertebrates/seabird-guano-deposits
Seabird burrowed soils		Open land to forest	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/induced-by-native-vertebrates/seabird-burrowed-soils
Marine haulouts	mammal	Open land to forest	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/induced-by-native-vertebrates/marine-mammal-rookeries-and-haulouts
Wetlands			
Lake margins		Open land, herbfield, rushland	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/wetlands/lake-margins
Dune slacks		Herbfield, open land	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/wetlands/dune-slacks
Estuaries		Open land, sedgeland, rushland, reedland, herbfield, shrubland, scrub	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/wetlands/estuaries
Lagoons		Open land, sedgeland, rushland, reedland, herbfield, shrubland, scrub	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/wetlands/lagoons
Seepage and flushes		Sedgeland, cushionfield, mossfield, scrub	http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/rare-ecosystems/wetlands/seepages-and-flushes

9.6.3 Rules - Matters of Discretion

9.6.3.1 Effects of activities on the coastal environment

- a. The location, scale and intensity of the activity and/or [buildings](#) and the extent to which the proposal will adversely affect the values of the coastal environment, including:
 - i. [indigenous biodiversity](#) and ecosystems;
 - ii. natural character, natural landscapes and features, visual qualities and [amenity values](#);
 - iii. [historic heritage](#); and
 - iv. Ngāi Tahu – mana whenua cultural and traditional associations, ‘Te Tai o Mahaanui’ statutory acknowledgement area and [sites of Ngāi Tahu cultural significance](#) identified in [Appendix 9.5.6](#).
- b. Whether the proposal will maintain or enhance public access to and along the coast, including:
 - i. the potential for use and development to adversely affect existing customary access or public access to and along the coast; and
 - ii. whether the location of public access has the potential to adversely affect public health and safety, Ngāi Tahu manawhenua, cultural values, including effects on [Sites of Ngāi tahu cultural significance](#) identified in [Appendix 9.5.6](#), mahinga kai, riparian vegetation, water quality and connections between fresh water resources, [amenity values](#) associated with freshwater, the coastal environment and their margins.
- c. Whether any mitigation measures are proposed, including planting and restoration of natural character.
- d. Extent to which the proposed [subdivision](#), use or development is likely to result in adverse cumulative effects on the values of the coastal environment.
- e. Whether the proposal is susceptible to the effects of coastal hazards.
- f. Whether the proposal supports [coastal recreation activities](#) and/or facilities.
- g. The contribution the proposed [subdivision](#), use or development activity makes to the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of people and communities.
- h. Within a [Site of Ngāi Tahu cultural significance](#) identified in [Appendix 9.5.6](#), the matters set out in [Rule 9.5.5](#) as relevant to the site classification:
 - i. [9.5.6.1](#) – Wāhi Tapu/Wāhi Taonga
[9.5.6.2](#) - Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan Silent Files and Kaitorete Spit;
 - ii. [9.5.6.3](#) – Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna; and
 - iii. [9.5.6.4](#) – Ngā Wai.

Advice note:

1. With respect to Ngā Wai Te Tai o Mahaanui reference should be made to Objectives [9.5.2.1.1](#) – [9.5.2.1.3](#) in Sub-chapter [9.5](#) Ngāi Tahu values and the natural environment, and [Policy 9.5.2.2.3](#) Ngā Wai.