

26 November 2021

Waimakariri District Council
215 High Street
Private Bag 1005
Rangiora 7440
New Zealand
Email: developmentplanning@wmk.govt.nz

Attention: Trevor Ellis, Planning Manager (Waimakariri Plan Review)

Waimakariri District Plan – District Plan Review - Submission

Please find enclosed the submission by the Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* in respect of the proposed Waimakariri District Plan which was notified on 18 September 2021. The submission identifies the Director-General's concerns and is made in respect of the North Canterbury Department of Conservation District Offices.

Please contact Amy Young in the first instance if you wish to discuss any of the matters raised in this submission via ayoung@doc.govt.nz or on 027 225 3171.

Yours sincerely,



Leeann Ellis
Operations Manager *Pou Matarautaki* (Acting)
North Canterbury

Form 5: Submission on notified proposal for policy statement or plan, change or variation

Pursuant to clause 6 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991

To: Waimakariri District Council (**the Council**)

Name of submitter: Penny Nelson, Director-General of Conservation *Tumuaki Ahurei* (the **Director-General**)

1. This is a submission on the following proposed plan:

Proposed Waimakariri District Plan

2. I cannot gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission
3. The specific provisions of the proposal that my submission relates, and the detailed decisions sought to are set out in **Attachment 1** to this submission.
4. I **seek** the following decision from the Council:
- a. That the particular provisions of Proposed Plan that I support, as identified in Attachment 1, are retained;
 - b. That the amendments, additions and deletions to Proposed Plan sought in Attachments 1 are made; and
 - c. Further or alternative relief to like effect to that sought in 4. a. and 4. b. above, including any consequential changes or changes required for consistency.
5. The decisions sought in this submission are required to ensure that the proposed Waimakariri District Plan:
- a. Gives effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, and the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013;
 - b. Recognises and provides for the matters of national importance listed in section 6 of the Act and has particular regard to the other matters in section 7 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA, the Act);

- c. Promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources; and
 - d. The changes sought are necessary, appropriate and sound resource management practice.
6. I wish to be heard in support of my submission, and if others make a similar submission, I will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing.



Leeann Ellis
Operations Manager *Pou Matarautaki* (Acting)
North Canterbury

Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*

Acting pursuant to delegated authority on behalf of Penny Nelson, Director-General of Conservation
Tumuaki Ahurei

Date: 26 November 2021

Note: A copy of the Instrument of Delegation may be inspected at the Director-General's office at Conservation House Whare Kaupapa Atawhai, 18/32 Manners Street, Wellington 6011

Address for service:

Attn: Amy Young, RMA Planner *Kaiwhakamahere Penapenarawa*

ayoung@doc.govt.nz

027 225 3171

Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*

ATTACHMENT 1:

PROPOSED SELWYN DISTRICT PLAN SUBMISSION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CONSERVATION

The Chapters that my submission relates to are set out in the table below. My submissions are set out immediately following these headings, together with the reason and the decision I seek from the Council.

The decision that has been requested may suggest new or revised wording for identified sections of the proposed plan. This wording is intended to be helpful but alternative wording of like effect may be equally acceptable. Text quoted from Proposed Plan is shown in *Italics*. The wording of relief sought shows new text as underlined and original text to be deleted as ~~strikethrough~~. Unless specified in each-submission point, my reasons for supporting are that the provisions are consistent with the purposes of the Act and higher order documents.

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
Hyperlinks	Oppose in part	<p>Several hyperlinks to definitions throughout the E-Plan are incorrect.</p> <p>“Ecological District” has a hyperlink definition on the word District which refers to “Waimakariri District” which is not the intent of this definition.</p> <p>The hyperlink to the definition for sites needs to be considered in the context of the following:</p> <p>“Archaeological sites” the word “sites” in this definition does not have to align to a legal boundary or record of title. The hyperlink to the site definition needs to be removed.</p> <p>Need to differentiate between a site as a defined area with a boundary and a site as a general description of a place of where something has happened that may not have a defined boundary as such. In the introduction to SASM - Ngā whenua tapu o ngā iwi - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori. The word ‘sites’ is linked to the site definition. This</p>	<p>Amend the proposed E Plan to ensure hyperlinks are correct. Care should be taken to ensure that the hyperlink to the word site and sites is to the correct definition of site.</p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
		definition is not correct in this context as the extent of a site or sites are not always defined by title or legal boundaries.	
General – Definitions	Support	The D-G generally supports the definitions in the proposed plan except where amendments are sought below.	
<p>‘Alteration’</p> <p><i>in relation to historic heritage, means any modification which impacts on heritage fabric, involving:</i></p> <p><i>a. permanent modification of, adding of or permanent removal of, heritage fabric which is not decayed or damaged and includes partial demolition of historic heritage;</i></p> <p><i>b. physical change to the existing surface finish or materials; and</i></p> <p><i>c. permanent addition of fabric;</i></p> <p><i>but excludes:</i></p> <p><i>d. maintenance or repair;</i></p> <p><i>e. heritage investigative and temporary works;</i></p> <p><i>f. any addition.</i></p>	Support in part	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘alteration’ however a minor change is recommended.	<p><i>Amend clause c. as follows:</i></p> <p><i>c. permanent addition of <u>heritage</u> fabric;</i></p>
<p>‘Biodiversity Offset’</p> <p><i>means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions that comply with the principles in ECO-APP2 and are designed to:</i></p> <p><i>a. compensate for more than minor residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from subdivision, use or development after appropriate avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been sequentially applied; and</i></p>	Support	The D-G supports the intent of the proposed provisions as it is consistent with the draft NPSIB and seeks to ensure the Council meets its requirement to maintain indigenous biodiversity (s31 of the RMA).	Retain as notified

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>achieve a no net loss of and preferably a net gain to, indigenous biodiversity value</i>			
‘Bonus Allotment’ <i>means a new allotment of between 1 and 2 ha, created as a result of subdivision that provides protection and enhancement of a SNA on the balance site.</i>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of this definition.	Retain as notified.
‘Bonus Residential Unit’ <i>means an additional residential unit on a site that already has one residential unit where protection and restoration of a SNA listed in ECO-SCHED1 which is located on the same site has been provided.</i>	Support.	The D-G supports the inclusion of this definition.	Retain as notified.
‘Carbon Forest’ <i>means forest land, other than Production Forest, that is for the purpose of carbon sequestration</i>	Support in part	Production forest is not defined in the proposed plan. This definition should exclude ‘plantation forestry’ and ‘woodlots’ if they are not planted for the purpose of carbon sequestration.	‘Carbon Forest’ <i>means forest land, other than Production Forest, Plantation Forestry and Woodlots, that is for the purpose of carbon sequestration</i>
‘Coastal Hazard Mitigation Works’ <i>means works and structures designed to prevent or mitigate coastal hazards, such as coastal erosion and seawater inundation. It includes beach re-nourishment, dune replacement, sand fences, seawalls, groynes, gabions and revetments.</i>	Oppose in part	The D-G supports the inclusion of this definition. The type of works proposed can be covered by using the terms soft and hard engineering natural hazard mitigation.	Amend ‘Coastal Hazard Mitigation Works’ as follows: <i>Any work or structure designed to prevent or mitigate coastal hazards, such as coastal erosion and seawater inundation. It includes <u>soft engineering natural hazard mitigation</u>, beach re-nourishment, dune replacement, and sand fences, seawalls, groynes, gabions and revetments and <u>hard engineering natural hazard mitigation</u>.</i>
‘Conservation activities’ <i>means the management, maintenance and enhancement of ecological values of parks and reserves, beach areas and open space and recreation zones. This includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. pest control; b. fencing; c. plant nurseries; d. conservation and restoration planting; 	Oppose	The proposed definition is inconsistent with the definition of “conservation” in section 2 of the Conservation Act 1987 and should be revised for clarification. ‘Conservation’ means: <i>preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment</i>	Amend the definition as follows: <i>means the <u>use of land and/or buildings for any activity undertaken for the purposes of preservation, protection management, maintenance and enhancement of intrinsic values of natural and historical resources.</u> ecological values of parks and reserves, beach areas and open space and recreation zones. This includes</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p><i>e. planting for stormwater treatment, erosion and coastal protection, and carbon sequestration;</i></p> <p><i>f. ancillary environmental research and education activities;</i></p> <p><i>g. ancillary access tracks and ancillary structures;</i></p> <p><i>h. the ancillary use of vehicles, machinery or equipment.</i></p>		<p><i>by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations</i></p> <p>The D-G opposes listing activities in this definition.</p>	<p>a. pest control;</p> <p>b. fencing;</p> <p>c. plant nurseries;</p> <p>d. conservation and restoration planting;</p> <p>e. planting for stormwater treatment, erosion and coastal protection, and carbon sequestration;</p> <p>f. ancillary environmental research and education activities;</p> <p>g. ancillary access tracks and ancillary structures;</p> <p>the ancillary use of vehicles, machinery or equipment.</p>
<p>‘Ecological Services’</p> <p><i>the benefits people obtain from ecosystems that support us by providing services on which our health, livelihoods, and well-being depend, i.e., water purification and regulation; provision of food, medicine, fiber, and energy; and places for physical, cultural, spiritual and recreation.</i></p>	Support in part	The proposed plan does not refer to ‘ecological services’ within the text. The text does refer to a more commonly used phrase ‘ecosystem services’.	The D-G seeks that the definition is renamed ‘Ecosystem Services’ ‘Ecological Ecosystem Services’
<p>‘Farm Quarry’</p> <p><i>means the extraction of minerals taken for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. It includes the extraction of material for farm and forestry tracks, accessways and hardstand areas on the property of origin. It does not include the exportation or removal of extracted material (including any aggregate) from the property of origin or retail or other sales of such material.</i></p>	Oppose in part	The D-G considers this definition should exclude the disturbance of indigenous vegetation.	<p>Amend the definition of “farm quarry” as follows:</p> <p><i>means the extraction of minerals taken for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. It includes the extraction of material for farm and forestry tracks, accessways and hardstand areas on the property of origin. It does not include the exportation or removal of extracted material (including any aggregate) from the property of origin or retail or other sales of such material. <u>It does not include indigenous vegetation clearance or disturbance of the habitat of indigenous fauna or the use of land</u></i></p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
			<u>and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry</u>
<p>‘Hard Engineering Natural Hazard Mitigation’</p> <p><i>means the construction of, usually artificial, physical structures or resistant barriers, to avoid flood damage or slow down or prevent erosion or inundation of the coastline. Such structures include stop banks, seawalls, gabions, breakwaters and groynes.</i></p>	Oppose in part	<p>The definition of hard engineering natural hazard mitigation is not consistent with the definition of hard protection structure in the NZCPS 2010:</p> <p>‘Hard Protection Structure’ Includes a seawall, rock revetment, groyne, breakwater, stop bank, retaining wall or comparable structure or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion.</p>	<p>Amend the definition of ‘Hard Engineering Natural Hazard Mitigation’ as follows:</p> <p><i>means the construction of, usually artificial, physical structures or resistant barriers, <u>or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion to avoid flood damage or slow down or prevent erosion or inundation of the coastline.</u> Such structures include stop banks, seawalls, gabions, breakwaters, <u>rock revetments and groynes, or comparable structure.</u></i></p>
<p>‘Improved Pasture’</p> <p><i>means an area of land where exotic pasture species have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of pasture production since 31 December 1999* and species composition and growth has been modified and is being managed for livestock grazing.</i></p> <p><i>*The aerial map series on Canterbury Maps - Basemap Gallery - Imagery Basemap type ‘Imagery 1995-1999’ can be used to help determine this at https://canterburymaps.govt.nz/</i></p>	Oppose in part.	<p>The D-G has sought some additional wording for clarification, such as ‘actively managed’. To be improved pasture the pasture should have been actively maintained and not abandoned. Considering the importance of this definition in the rule framework, this definition needs to be directive and certain.</p>	<p>Amend definition:</p> <p>‘Improved Pasture’</p> <p><i>means an area of land where exotic pasture species have been deliberately sown or <u>and</u> maintained for the purpose of pasture production since 31 December 1999* and species composition and growth has been modified and is being <u>actively</u> managed for livestock grazing.</i></p>
New definition – ‘Indigenous Biodiversity Compensation’	New	<p>The D-G supports the provisions in the notified plan around the use of biodiversity offsets in certain circumstances. However, there may be circumstances where biodiversity offsets are unable to be applied, but there are still residual effects as a result of the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Insert a new definition for “biodiversity compensation” as follows (or words to similar effect):</p> <p><u><i>Means any positive actions (excluding biodiversity offsets) to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from activities after all</i></u></p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
		Providing for the use of biodiversity compensation (where the mitigation hierarchy has already been applied), enables councils and applicants to address any residual adverse effects, that cannot otherwise be addressed through a biodiversity offset.	<u>appropriate avoidance, remediation, mitigation and biodiversity offset measures have been sequentially applied.</u>
‘Indigenous Biodiversity Offset’ <i>means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from development after all appropriate avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss.</i>	Oppose	The proposed plan includes two biodiversity offset definition, ‘Biodiversity Offset’ and ‘Indigenous Biodiversity Offset’. The difference in the two is that “biodiversity offset” seeks to achieve a no net loss of <u>and preferably a net gain to, indigenous biodiversity value.</u> The ‘biodiversity offset’ definition refers to improvement of indigenous biodiversity and is taken from the Draft NPSIB. The ‘Indigenous Biodiversity Offset’ definition does not specifically refer to adverse biodiversity effects, however “indigenous biodiversity offset” is the activity that is being defined so it is implied and not likely to be misinterpreted. The ‘Indigenous Biodiversity Offset’ definition does not include “preferably net gain”. The result is that the use of the “Biodiversity Offset” definition when interpreting the plan could lead to better environmental outcomes than if the “indigenous biodiversity offset” definition was used. To avoid confusion the D-G seeks that the “Indigenous Biodiversity Offset” definition is removed from the plan.	Remove definition. ‘Indigenous Biodiversity Offset’ means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from development after all appropriate avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss.
‘Indigenous Vegetation’ <i>means a community of vascular plants and non-vascular plants, that includes species native to the ecological district in which that area is located.</i>	Oppose in part	The D-G opposes in part the definition of ‘indigenous vegetation’. The D-G seeks a definition consistent with the draft NPSIB and inclusion of mosses and or lichens. The following relief is sought:	Amend the definition of Indigenous Vegetation as follows: <i>means a community of vascular plants, and non-vascular plants mosses and/or lichens and fungi, that includes species native to the</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
			<i>ecological district in which that area is located. <u>The community may include exotic species.</u></i>
‘Indigenous Vegetation Clearance’ <i>means the felling, clearing, damage or disturbance of indigenous vegetation by cutting, mob stocking, crushing, cultivation, irrigation, earthworks, chemical application, artificial drainage, stop banking, burning, or any other activity in or directly adjacent to an area of indigenous vegetation that destroys or directly results in extensive failure of an area of indigenous vegetation.</i>	Support in part	The D-G supports the proposed definition however seeks the addition of trampling to account for the impact of cattle in sensitive environments.	Amend the definition of ‘Indigenous Vegetation Clearance’ as follows: <i>means the felling, clearing, damage or disturbance of indigenous vegetation by cutting, mob stocking, crushing, <u>trampling</u>, cultivation, <u>over sowing</u>, irrigation, earthworks, chemical application, artificial drainage, stop banking, burning, or any other activity in or directly adjacent to an area of indigenous vegetation that destroys or directly results in extensive failure of an area of indigenous vegetation.</i>
‘Infrastructure’ has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA	Oppose in part.	The D-G supports the inclusion of the RMA definitions in the plan. It would be helpful when using the E-Plan if the full definition was provided without having to search the RMA.	Include definition text from Section 2 of the RMA.
‘Mapped SNA’ <i>means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna shown on the planning map and listed in ECO-SCHED1 that meets one or more of the ecological significance criteria listed in ECO-APP1.</i>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘Mapped SNA’. For clarity the definition should include the full name and the abbreviation.	The D-G seeks the following relief: <i><u>Mapped Significant Natural Area (SNA)</u></i> <i>means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna shown on the planning map and listed in ECO-SCHED1 that meets one or more of the ecological significance criteria listed in ECO-APP1.</i>
New Definition – ‘Natural Defences’	New	The proposed plan refers to the maintenance of natural defences in the Natural Hazards Section. There is no definition included in the proposed plan.	For clarity the D-G seeks the inclusion of the following definition. <i><u>Natural Defences</u></i> <i><u>Means:</u></i> <i><u>in relation to natural hazards in the coastal area natural defences include natural beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, coastal vegetation, dunes and barrier islands.</u></i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p>‘No Net Loss’ <i>in relation to indigenous biodiversity, means no reasonably measurable overall reduction in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>the diversity of indigenous species or recognised taxonomic units; and</i> b. <i>indigenous species’ population sizes (taking into account natural fluctuations) and long term viability; and</i> c. <i>the natural range inhabited by indigenous species; and</i> d. <i>the range and ecological health and functioning of assemblages of indigenous species, community types and ecosystems.</i> 	Support in part	<p>The Draft NPSIB defines no net loss and also includes ‘preferably a net gain’ as follows: <i>‘The values to be lost through the activity to which the offset applies are counterbalanced by the proposed offsetting activity which is at least commensurate with the adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity so that the overall result is no net loss and preferably a net gain in biodiversity. No net loss and net gain are measured by type, amount and condition at the impact and offset site and require an explicit loss and gain calculation’.</i> The proposed plan does not include a definition of ‘net gain’ but uses the phrase ‘no net loss and preferably net gain’ throughout the document.</p>	<p>The D-G seeks that the definition is amended to include the definition of ‘net gain’ or a new definition of ‘net gain’ is added to the plan.</p> <p>No Net Loss and Preferably Net Gain</p> <p><i>In relation to indigenous biodiversity, means</i> <u><i>The values to be lost through the activity to which the offset applies are counterbalanced by the proposed offsetting activity which is at least commensurate with the adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity so that the overall result is no net loss and preferably a net gain in biodiversity. No net loss should show no reasonably measurable overall reduction in:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>the diversity of indigenous species or recognised taxonomic units; and</i> b. <i>indigenous species’ population sizes (taking into account natural fluctuations) and long term viability; and</i> c. <i>the natural range inhabited by indigenous species; and</i> d. <i>the range and ecological health and functioning of assemblages of indigenous species, community types and ecosystems.</i> <p><u><i>No net loss and net gain are measured by type, amount and condition at the impact and offset site and require an explicit loss and gain calculation’</i></u></p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p>Regionally Significant Infrastructure means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. strategic land transport network and arterial roads; b. Timaru Airport; c. Port of Timaru; d. commercial maritime facilities at Kaikoura; e. telecommunication and radiocommunication facilities; f. national, regional and local renewable electricity generation activities of any scale; g. the electricity transmission and distribution network; h. sewage collection, treatment and disposal networks; i. community land drainage infrastructure; j. community potable water systems; k. established community-scale irrigation and stockwater infrastructure; l. transport hubs; m. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; and n. strategic infrastructure. 	Oppose in part	<p>The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of 'regionally significant infrastructure'. However, if this infrastructure is not located within the Waimakariri District then it should be removed from the definition for this plan.</p> <p>There is no requirement for 'strategic infrastructure' to be included in this definition. The proposed plan includes a separate definition for 'strategic infrastructure'.</p> <p>The reason why it is important for protecting conservation values is that 'regionally significant infrastructure' is included in the definition of 'specified infrastructure' in the NPSFM. Specified infrastructure can be located within natural inland wetlands if there is a functional need.</p>	<p>Amend definition to remove infrastructure that is not located within the Waimakariri District.</p> <p>Regionally Significant Infrastructure means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. strategic land transport network and arterial roads; b. Timaru Airport; c. Port of Timaru; d. commercial maritime facilities at Kaikoura; e. telecommunication and radiocommunication facilities; f. national, regional and local renewable electricity generation activities of any scale; g. the electricity transmission and distribution network; h. sewage collection, treatment and disposal networks; i. community land drainage infrastructure; j. community potable water systems; k. established community-scale irrigation and stockwater infrastructure; l. transport hubs; m. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; and n. strategic infrastructure.
<p>'Rehabilitation' means restoring land that has been damaged by earthworks activity, to as near to pre-disturbance conditions as possible.</p>	Support in part.	<p>The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of 'rehabilitation' however rehabilitation does not only refer to earthworks activities. The proposed plan specifically mentions</p>	<p>The D-G seeks the change in the definition wording as follows: 'Rehabilitation'</p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
		rehabilitation in the definition and rules relating to quarrying and gravel extraction.	<i>means restoring land that has been damaged by earthworks activity, <u>gravel extraction</u>, quarrying, to as near to pre-disturbance conditions as possible.</i>
‘Riparian Margin’ <i>means any vegetated strip of land which extends along streams, rivers and the banks of lakes and wetlands and is therefore the interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.</i>	Support in part	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘riparian margin’. However, ‘riparian margin’ is not referred to anywhere else in the plan. The earthworks section refers to ‘margin of the waterbody’ in matter of discretion EW-MD7. River corridor and margins are referred to in Appendix NFL-APP1 - Outstanding and Significant Landscapes and Features - Values and Threats: Ashley River/Rakahuri - Significant Amenity Landscape: Likely Threats: Further encroachment into the river corridor and margins by activities on adjacent land e.g., agriculture	The D-G seeks consistency by replacing ‘river corridor’ and ‘margin of the waterbody’ with ‘Riparian Margin’ throughout the Plan. Retain definition as notified.
‘Shelterbelts’ means a row or rows of trees or hedges planted to partially block wind flow.	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘shelterbelt’.	Retain as notified.
‘Significant Natural Area ‘ <i>means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna that meets one or more of the ecological significance criteria listed in ECO-APP1. A SNA can be either a mapped SNA or unmapped SNA. Refer to the individual definitions for these terms.</i>	Support in part	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘significant natural area’. The definition should include the abbreviation that is used throughout the plan.	‘Significant Natural Area (<u>SNA</u>)’ <i>means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna that meets one or more of the ecological significance criteria listed in ECO-APP1. A SNA can be either a mapped SNA or unmapped SNA. Refer to the individual definitions for these terms.</i>
‘Strategic Infrastructure’ <i>means those necessary facilities, services and installations which are of greater than local importance, and can include infrastructure that is nationally significant, such as:</i> <i>a. strategic transport networks;</i> <i>b. Christchurch International Airport;</i>	Support in part.	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘Strategic Infrastructure’. However, if this infrastructure is not located within the Waimakariri District then it should be removed from the definition for this plan.	The infrastructure not located within the Waimakariri District should be removed. ‘Strategic Infrastructure’ <i>means those necessary facilities, services and installations which are of greater than local</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p>c. Rangiora Airfield; d. Port of Lyttelton; e. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; f. defence facilities; g. strategic telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities; h. electricity transmission and distribution network including the National Grid; i. other strategic network utilities.</p>			<p>importance, and can include infrastructure that is nationally significant, such as: a. strategic transport networks; b. Christchurch International Airport; c. Rangiora Airfield; d. Port of Lyttelton; e. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; f. defence facilities; g. strategic telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities; h. electricity transmission and distribution network including the National Grid; i. other strategic network utilities.</p>
<p>‘Unmapped SNA’ means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna listed in ECO-SCHED2 that occupies at least the specified minimum contiguous area and is not a mapped SNA shown on the planning map and listed in ECO-SCHED1.</p>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of the definition of ‘unmapped SNA’. The definition should include the full description as well as the abbreviation.	The D-G seeks the following relief: <u>Unmapped Significant Natural Area (SNA)</u> means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna listed in ECO-SCHED2 that occupies at least the specified minimum contiguous area and is not a mapped SNA shown on the planning map and listed in ECO-SCHED1.
<p>‘Woodlot’ means a stand of trees for the purposes of firewood, Christmas trees, the creation of other wood products, a carbon sink, erosion control, pest, or wilding tree management purposes, but excluding plantation forestry.</p>	Oppose in part	The proposed plan includes a definition of ‘woodlot’ however this definition includes the use of trees for a carbon sink. A carbon sink is anything that absorbs more carbon than it produces. This would align with the definition of carbon forest and to avoid confusion could be removed from the ‘woodlot’ definition. This definition should exclude ‘shelterbelts’	‘Woodlot’ means a stand of trees for the purposes of firewood, Christmas trees, the creation of other wood products, a carbon sink , erosion control, pest, or wilding tree management purposes, but excluding plantation forestry.
Part 2: District-wide Matters – General District-wide Matters			
Strategic Directions			

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
General- SD- Strategic Directions	The D-G generally supports proposed objectives that give effect to the CRPS except where amendments are sought below.		
<p>SD-03 Energy and infrastructure</p> <p><i>Across the District:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>improved accessibility and multi-modal connectivity is provided through a safe and efficient transport network that is able to respond to technology changes and contributes to the well-being and liveability of people and communities;</i> <i>infrastructure, including strategic infrastructure, critical infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>is able to operate efficiently and effectively; and</i> <i>is enabled, while:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>managing adverse effects on the surrounding environment, having regard to the social, cultural and economic benefit, functional need and operational need of the infrastructure; and</i> <i>managing the adverse effects of other activities on infrastructure, including managing reverse sensitivity;</i> <i>the nature, timing and sequencing of new development and new infrastructure is integrated and coordinated; and</i> <i>encourage more environmentally sustainable outcomes as part of subdivision and development, including though the use of energy</i> 	Support in part	The D-G generally supports this strategic direction but suggests some changes to the wording of part two. infrastructure, including strategic infrastructure, critical infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure to align with the NPSFM2020 and Canterbury Regional Land and Water Plan which provides a consent pathway for infrastructure provided that effects on wetland and river extent are avoided, rather than effects are managed.	<p>The D-G seeks the following relief:</p> <p><i>a. is able to operate efficiently and effectively; and</i></p> <p><i>b. is enabled, while:</i></p> <p><i>i. managing adverse effects on the surrounding environment <u>including avoiding the loss of extent of natural inland wetlands and the loss of river extent and values; and</u></i></p> <p><i>ii. having regard to the social, cultural and economic benefit, functional need and operational need of the infrastructure; and</i></p> <p><i>iii. managing the adverse effects of other activities on infrastructure, including managing reverse sensitivity;</i></p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>efficient buildings, green infrastructure and renewable electricity generation</i>			
<p>SD-O4 Rural land</p> <p><i>Outside of identified residential development areas and the Special Purpose Zone (Kāinga Nohoanga), rural land is managed to ensure that it remains available for productive rural activities by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>providing for rural production activities, activities that directly support rural production activities and activities reliant on the natural resources of Rural Zones and limit other activities; and</i> <i>ensuring that within rural areas the establishment and operation of rural production activities are not limited by new incompatible sensitive activities</i> 	Oppose in part	The D-G opposes in part this strategic direction as this strategic direction does not recognise the importance of heritage values and cultural values on rural land within the Waimakariri District as provided for in the Historic and Cultural Values chapter of the plan. The D-G recommends that reference is made to the importance of cultural and heritage values.	<p><i>The D-G seeks the following relief:</i> SD-O4 Rural land</p> <p><i>Outside of identified residential development areas and the Special Purpose Zone (Kāinga Nohoanga), rural land is managed to ensure that it remains available for productive rural activities by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>providing for rural production activities, activities that directly support rural production activities and activities reliant on the natural resources of Rural Zones and limit other activities; and</i> <i>ensuring that within rural areas the establishment and operation of rural production activities are not limited by new incompatible sensitive activities</i> <u><i>recognise and support Ngāi Tūāhuriri cultural values through the protection of sites and areas of significance to Māori identified in SASM-SCHED1</i></u> <u><i>recognise and protect historic heritage through the protection of Historic Heritage Items identified in HH-SCHED2</i></u>
Energy, infrastructure and transport			
EI - Pūngao me te hanganga hāpori - Energy and infrastructure			
<i>EI-P4, EI-R10, EI-R23, EI-R25, EI-R26, EI-R32, EI-R34, EI-R35 EI-R39, EI-R43, EI-R44, EI-R46, EI-MD1</i>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of these Energy Infrastructure rules and matter of discretion.	Retain as notified.

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>EI-R41 New small scale wind turbine(s) for small scale or community scale renewable electricity generation</i>	Oppose in part	The D-G opposes in part rule EI-R41. Wind turbines should be excluded from SNAs.	<p>The D-G seeks the following relief: <i>EI-R41 New small scale wind turbine(s) for small scale or community scale renewable electricity generation</i> <i>All Zones Activity status: PER</i> <i>...6.The activity shall not be located in the following areas:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <i>a. ONF, ONL and SAL;</i> <i>b. areas of ONC, VHNC and HNC;</i> <i>c. <u>SNAs</u></i> </p> <p><i>7.each wind turbine (including the full extent of blades) shall comply with road and internal boundary building setback requirements for the zone;</i></p>
Energy, infrastructure and transport			
TRAN - Ranga waka – Transport			
<i>TRAN-P2 Environmentally sustainable outcomes</i>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of policy TRAN-P2	Retain as notified.
Hazards and risks			
NH - Matepā māhorahora - Natural hazards			
<i>NH-O3, NH-O4, NH-P1, NH-P2, NH-P3, NH-P4, NH-P5, NH-P6, NH-P7, NH-P8, NH-P10, NH-P11, NH-P12, NH-P13, NH-P15, NH-P16, NH-P17, NH-P18, NH-R19, NH-R20.</i>	Support	The D-G supports these natural hazard objectives and policies and rules.	Retain as notified.
<i>NH-P9 Community scale natural hazard mitigation works</i> <i>Natural hazard mitigation works:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>undertaken by the Crown, the Regional Council or the District Council are enabled where community scale natural hazard mitigation works are necessary to protect existing communities from natural hazard risk</i> 	Support in part	The D-G supports the inclusion of this policy. SNA's should be included in the list of mapped areas that need to be protected	<p>The following relief is sought:</p> <p>NH-P9 Community scale natural hazard mitigation works</p> <p><i>Natural hazard mitigation works:</i></p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p><i>which cannot reasonably be avoided, and any adverse effects on the values of any identified ONL, ONF, SAL, scheduled natural character areas, the coastal environment, and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori are mitigated; or</i></p> <p>2. <i>not undertaken by the Crown, the Regional Council or the District Council, will only be acceptable where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. the natural hazard risk cannot reasonably be avoided;</i> <i>b. any adverse effects of those works on the values of any areas identified as ONL, ONF, SAL, scheduled natural character areas and the coastal environment, and on sites and areas of significance to Māori are avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with the provisions in those chapters;</i> <i>c. the mitigation works do not transfer or create unacceptable hazard risk to other people, property, infrastructure or the natural environment; and</i> <i>d. the mitigation works do not involve the construction of private flood mitigation measures such as stopbanks, or floodwalls to protect new hazard sensitive activities as these works could result in significant residual risk to life or property if they fail.</i> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>undertaken by the Crown, the Regional Council or the District Council are enabled where community scale natural hazard mitigation works are necessary to protect existing communities from natural hazard risk which cannot reasonably be avoided, and any adverse effects on the values of any identified <u>SNA</u>, ONL, ONF, SAL, scheduled natural character areas, the coastal environment, and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori are mitigated; or</i> 2. <i>not undertaken by the Crown, the Regional Council or the District Council, will only be acceptable where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. the natural hazard risk cannot reasonably be avoided;</i> <i>b. any adverse effects of those works on the values of any areas identified as <u>SNA</u>, ONL, ONF, SAL, scheduled natural character areas and the coastal environment, and on sites and areas of significance to Māori are avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with the provisions in those chapters;</i> <i>c. the mitigation works do not transfer or create unacceptable hazard risk to other people, property, infrastructure or the natural environment; and</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
			d. <i>the mitigation works do not involve the construction of private flood mitigation measures such as stopbanks, or floodwalls to protect new hazard sensitive activities as these works could result in significant residual risk to life or property if they fail</i>
SASM - Ngā whenua tapu o ngā iwi - Sites and areas of significance to Māori			
<p><i>SASM-MD3 Ngā wai</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Where Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga has been consulted, the outcome of that consultation, and how the development or activity responds to, or incorporates the outcome of that consultation.</i> <i>2. Effects on sites of archaeological value, including consideration of the need to impose an accidental discovery protocol or have a cultural or archaeological monitor present (including the resourcing).</i> <i>3. Effects of the proposal on Ngāi Tahu values and proposed mitigation measures, including new planting and improved access for customary use.</i> <i>4. Whether, and the extent to which, the proposed activity will result in the removal of indigenous vegetation and the proposed mitigation measures.</i> <i>5. Adverse effects on mahinga kai and other customary uses, and access for these purposes.</i> <i>6. The extent to which the proposed activity will affect the natural character values and natural processes of the water body and its margins, including those within the coastal environment.</i> 	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of <i>SASM-MD3 Ngā wai</i>	Retain as notified

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p>7. <i>The manner in which any wastewater system and stormwater infrastructure recognise the cultural significance of ngā wai and do not create additional demand to discharge directly to any water body.</i></p> <p>8. <i>In respect of infrastructure, the extent to which the proposed infrastructure has a functional need or operational need for its location, and whether alternative locations or layout/methodology would be suitable.</i></p>			
Natural environment values			
ECO - Pūnaha hauropi me te rerenga rauropi taketake - Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity			
<p><i>The introduction to the 'ECO - Pūnaha hauropi me te rerenga rauropi taketake - Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity' chapter of the plan states that 'The purpose of this chapter is to protect SNAs, and maintain indigenous biodiversity, as required under the RMA.'</i></p>	Support in part.	<p>This introduction does not reflect the stronger wording in the strategic direction (SD-01 (1)) that is seeking to ensure that <i>'there is an overall net gain in the quality and quantity of indigenous ecosystems and habitat, and indigenous biodiversity.</i></p>	<p>Relief sought by the D-G is that the introduction is reworded to align with the strategic direction focus on overall net gain in the quality and quantity of indigenous ecosystems and habitat, and indigenous biodiversity.:</p> <p><i>.... The purpose of this chapter is to protect SNAs, and maintain <u>and enhance</u> indigenous biodiversity, as required under the RMA.</i></p> <p><i>SNAs are areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna. They comprise two types....</i></p>
<p>Objective ECO-01</p> <p><i>Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</i></p> <p><i>Overall, there is an increase in indigenous biodiversity throughout the District, comprising:</i></p> <p>1. <i>protected and restored SNAs; and</i></p>	Support	<p>The proposed objective aligns with the intent of the Strategic Direction and aligns with Objectives 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 of the CRPS which seek to halt the decline of Canterbury's ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity and restore and enhance ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity.</p>	Retain as notified.

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
2. <i>other areas of indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous fauna that are maintained or enhanced.</i>			
<i>ECO-P1 Identification of mapped SNAs Recognise the additional clarity and certainty provided by mapped SNAs by listing them in ECO-SCHED1, and continuing to identify new mapped SNAs through applying the significance criteria in ECO-APP1</i>	Support in part	Mapping SNAs requires an active work programme to ensure that unmapped SNAs are located, surveyed and included in the plan.	<i>The D-G seeks the following amendment: Proposed ECO-P1 Recognise that Mapped SNAs provide measurable data that can be used to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is maintained and enhanced by listing them in ECO-SCHED1 and identifying them on the District Plan Map, and continuing to identify new mapped SNAs <u>by actively surveying and applying the significance criteria in ECO-APP1.</u></i>
<i>ECO-P2 Protection and restoration of SNAs</i> <i>Protect and restore SNAs by:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>limiting indigenous vegetation clearance within SNAs;</i> 2. <i>limiting planting within mapped SNAs;</i> 3. <i>limiting irrigation near mapped SNAs in order to provide a buffer from edge effects;</i> 4. <i>providing for an on-site bonus allotment or bonus residential unit within sites containing a mapped SNA;</i> 5. <i>supporting and promoting the use of covenants, reserves, management plans and community initiatives;</i> 6. <i>encouraging pest control; and</i> 7. <i>working with and supporting landowners, the Regional Council, the Crown, Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust, NZ Landcare Trust, and advocacy</i> 	Support in part	This policy wording has inconsistent use of the terms ‘mapped SNA’ and ‘unmapped SNAs’. All SNAs should be treated equally as they are all considered significant regardless of mapped status. The reference “mapped” should be removed from this policy as it implies that irrigation near unmapped SNAs and planting within unmapped SNAs is appropriate. The proposed changes will help to protect and restore all SNAs which will help to give effect to the objective: ECO-O1: <i>Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity</i> Overall, there is an increase in indigenous biodiversity throughout the District, comprising: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>protected and restored SNAs; and</i> 2. <i>other areas of indigenous vegetation and habitat</i> 	The D-G seeks the following relief: <i>ECO-P2 Protection and restoration of SNAs</i> <i>Protect and restore SNAs by:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>limiting indigenous vegetation clearance within SNAs;</i> 2. <i>limiting <u>exotic</u> planting within mapped SNAs;</i> 3. <i>limiting irrigation near mapped SNAs in order to provide a buffer from edge effects;</i> 4. <i>providing for an on-site bonus allotment or bonus residential unit <u>incentive</u> within sites containing an mapped-SNA <u>which has been protected in perpetuity;</u></i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>groups, including by providing information, advice and advocacy.</i>		<i>of indigenous fauna that are maintained or enhanced.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>supporting and promoting the use of covenants, reserves, management plans and community initiatives;</i> 6. <i>encouraging pest control; and</i> 7. <i>working with and supporting landowners, the Regional Council, the Crown, Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust, NZ Landcare Trust, and advocacy groups, including by providing information, advice and advocacy.</i>
<p>ECO-P3 Bonus allotments and bonus residential units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Enable an on-site bonus allotment or bonus residential unit within a site containing a mapped SNA, where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>an eligible SNA is legally protected in perpetuity; and</i> b. <i>the SNA is physically protected and restored, as set out in Appendix APP2; and</i> c. <i>substantial and long-term net benefits to indigenous biodiversity are likely to be achieved.</i> 2. <i>One additional on-site bonus allotment or bonus residential unit may be considered where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>the mapped SNA area to be protected and restored is at least twice the minimum area required by Appendix APP2; and</i> b. <i>the protection and restoration would:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>provide significant additional long-term benefits to the mapped SNA; or</i> ii. <i>support further ongoing indigenous biodiversity restoration and</i> 	Support in part	The D-G supports the incentive to promote physical and perpetual legal protection of SNAs not just Mapped SNAs.	<p>ECO-P3 Bonus allotments and bonus residential units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Enable an on-site bonus allotment or bonus residential unit within a site containing a mapped SNA, where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>an eligible SNA is legally protected in perpetuity; and</i> b. <i>the SNA is physically protected and restored, as set out in Appendix APP2; and</i> c. <i>substantial and long-term net benefits to indigenous biodiversity are likely to be achieved.</i> 2. <i>One additional on-site bonus allotment or bonus residential unit may be considered where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>the mapped SNA area to be protected and restored is at least twice the minimum area required by Appendix APP2; and</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>enhancement activities elsewhere on the site.</i>			<p><i>b. the protection and restoration would:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. provide significant additional long-term benefits to the mapped SNA; or</i> <i>ii. support further ongoing indigenous biodiversity restoration and enhancement activities elsewhere on the site.</i>
<p>ECO-P4 Maintenance and enhancement of other indigenous vegetation and habitats</p> <p><i>Maintain and enhance indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna that do not meet the significance criteria in ECO-APP1 by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. continuing to assess the current state of indigenous biodiversity across the District;</i> <i>2. restricting indigenous vegetation clearance or modification of habitat of indigenous fauna, by recognising that indigenous vegetation within:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. the Lower Plains Ecological District and High Plains Ecological District has been widely destroyed, fragmented and degraded by land use and pests and therefore clearance of any remaining indigenous vegetation needs to be restricted in order to protect what remains; and</i> 	Support in part	Policy ECO-P4 should be strengthened by including 'avoid policies' that relate to individual threatened plan species that may be located outside of an SNA.	<p>The D-G seeks to include the following clause in ECO-P4:</p> <p><u><i>Avoid adverse effects of activities on:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;</i> <i>b. taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;</i> <i>c. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened, or are naturally rare;</i> <i>d. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;</i> <i>e. areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p><i>b. the Oxford Ecological District, Torlesse Ecological District and Ashley Ecological District, has a larger proportion of indigenous vegetation remaining and therefore some clearance of indigenous vegetation may be acceptable;</i></p> <p>3. <i>recognising that the District contains species that are threatened, at risk, or reach their national or regional distribution limits in the District, and naturally uncommon ecosystems, and limiting their clearance;</i></p> <p>4. <i>providing information, advice and advocacy to the landowner and occupier;</i></p> <p>5. <i>supporting and promoting the use of covenants, reserves, management plans and community initiatives; and</i></p> <p>6. <i>working with and supporting landowners the Regional Council, the Crown, the QEII National Trust, NZ Landcare Trust and advocacy groups.</i></p>			<p><i>f. <u>areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation.</u></i></p>
<p>Ecosystems and Biodiversity - ECO-P5, ECO-P6, ECO-P7, ECO-P8, ECO-R1, ECO-R2, ECO-R3, <i>ECO-R5, ECO-R6, ECO-MD1, ECO-MD2, ECO-MD3</i></p>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of these ECO policies and rules, advice note and matters of discretion.	Retain as notified.
<p><i>ECO-R4 Irrigation infrastructure near any mapped SNA (All Zones)</i></p> <p>Activity status: <i>PER</i></p> <p>Where:</p> <p>1. <i>any new irrigation infrastructure shall be set back a minimum of 20m from any mapped SNA that is not part of a registered protective</i></p>	Oppose in part	The D-G supports the inclusion of this rule. Irrigation should be set back from all SNAS, not just Mapped SNAS. Support having a buffer distance. Data and peer-reviewed literature suggest effects of irrigation can extend out to 200 m.	<p>The D-G seeks the following relief:</p> <p><i>ECO-R4 Irrigation infrastructure near any mapped SNA (All Zones)</i></p> <p>Activity status: <i>PER</i></p> <p>Where:</p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>covenant under the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977.</i>			1. <i>any new irrigation infrastructure shall be set back >50m a minimum of 20m from any mapped SNA. that is not part of a registered protective covenant under the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977.</i>
<i>ECO-R7 Significant Natural Areas (SNA) Overlay: Woodlot, shelterbelt or planting of any non-indigenous vegetation within any mapped SNA, Activity status: NC</i>	Oppose in part	Woodlot, shelterbelt or planting of any non-indigenous vegetation should be excluded from all SNAS not only Mapped SNAS	The D-G seeks the following relief: <i>ECO-R7 Significant Natural Areas (SNA) Overlay: Woodlot, shelterbelt or planting of any non-indigenous vegetation within any mapped SNA, Activity status: NC</i>
ECO-SCHED1 - Schedule of mapped SNAs	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of ECO-SCHED1	Retain as notified.
ECO-SCHED2 - Schedule of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna types comprising unmapped SNAs <u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Coastal, Ecological District: Low Plains.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal sand dunes occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha Saline wetlands, including lagoons, estuaries, saltmarshes occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha Freshwater wetlands occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous fauna species that has a conservation status of Threatened - Nationally Critical or 	Opposed in part	The D-G Opposes in part the inclusion of ECO-SCHED2. There is some concern that the sites might exclude native biodiversity in modified indigenous grasslands/dryland vegetation with woody remnants. The proposed minimum contiguous area thresholds are too large e.g. wetlands which can be much less than 0.1 ha. Marcus Davies report states “they [Boffa Miskell report] have overlooked many smaller wetlands, such as those at Waikuku Beach and Pines/Kairaki Beaches. The assessment tool for determining significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna in ECO-APP1 is sufficient and does not require general contiguous area limits as proposed. These limits could exclude significant natural areas that are	The D-G seeks that the plant names are listed in alphabetical order and the contiguous vegetation area thresholds are removed: <u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Coastal, Ecological District: Low Plains.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal sand dunes occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha Saline wetlands, including lagoons, estuaries, saltmarshes occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha Freshwater wetlands occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous fauna species that has a conservation status of Threatened - Nationally Critical or

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p>Threatened - Nationally Endangered with no minimum contiguous area.</p> <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Coastal, Ecological District: Low Plains and High Plains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kānuka forest/ treeland/ shrubland (including narrow and sparse roadside 'threads') occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha • Indigenous small-leaved shrubland-grassland occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha • Indigenous mossfield-herbfield-stonefield occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha • Uncultivated dryland soils, including riverbanks and terraces occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha • Freshwater wetlands (e.g. swamp, marsh, fen, bog) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Coastal, Ecological District: High Plains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beech forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha • Podocarp-hardwood forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha • An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous fauna species that has a conservation status of Threatened - Nationally Critical or Threatened - Nationally Endangered with no minimum contiguous area. <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Lees Valley, Ecological District: Oxford and Torlesse</u></p>		<p>worthy of inclusion but would be excluded by virtue of their size.</p>	<p>Threatened - Nationally Endangered with no minimum contiguous area.</p> <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Coastal, Ecological District: Low Plains and High Plains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kānuka forest/ treeland/ shrubland (including narrow and sparse roadside 'threads') occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha • Indigenous small-leaved shrubland-grassland occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha • Indigenous mossfield-herbfield-stonefield occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha • Uncultivated dryland soils, including riverbanks and terraces occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha • Freshwater wetlands (e.g. swamp, marsh, fen, bog) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Coastal, Ecological District: High Plains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beech forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha • Podocarp-hardwood forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha • An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous fauna species that has a conservation status of Threatened - Nationally Critical or

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous short tussock grassland-herbfield-mossfield-stonefield occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2 ha Uncultivated dryland soils, including riverbanks, terraces, screes, and fans occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Indigenous shrubland/scrub in riparian habitats and on screes/fans and rock outcrops (<i>does not include recently induced matagouri shrubland (scattered, low stature shrubs) over exotic grassland</i>) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Indigenous forest (beech, kānuka, podocarp) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Snow tussock grassland occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Valley floor and toeslope wetlands (e.g. swamps, marsh, bogs, fens, seepages) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous fauna species that has a conservation status of Threatened - Nationally Critical or Threatened - Nationally Endangered with no minimum contiguous area. <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Foothills Ecological District: Oxford and Torlesse and Ashley</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beech forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Podocarp-hardwood forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Kānuka forest/scrub (<i>height threshold - kānuka >4m in height and lower stature kānuka adjoining taller</i>) 			<p>Threatened—Nationally Endangered with no minimum contiguous area.</p> <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Lees Valley, Ecological District: Oxford and Torlesse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous short tussock grassland-herbfield-mossfield-stonefield occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Uncultivated dryland soils, including riverbanks, terraces, screes, and fans occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Indigenous shrubland/scrub in riparian habitats and on screes/fans and rock outcrops (<i>does not include recently induced matagouri shrubland (scattered, low stature shrubs) over exotic grassland</i>) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Indigenous forest (beech, kānuka, podocarp) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Snow tussock grassland occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Valley floor and toeslope wetlands (e.g. swamps, marsh, bogs, fens, seepages) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha An area of vegetation which provides habitat for an indigenous fauna species that has a conservation status of Threatened—Nationally Critical or

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>indigenous forest - provides buffering</i>) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.1ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous shrubland/scrub in riparian habitats and on screes/fans and rock outcrops¹ occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Tall tussock grassland occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha 			<p>Threatened – Nationally Endangered with no minimum contiguous area.</p> <p><u>Geographic Area (Ecological): Foothills Ecological District: Oxford and Torlesse and Ashley</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beech forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Podocarp hardwood forest occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Kānuka forest/scrub (height threshold – kānuka >4m in height and lower stature kānuka adjoining taller indigenous forest – provides buffering) occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.3ha Indigenous shrubland/scrub in riparian habitats and on screes/fans and rock outcrops¹ occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha Tall tussock grassland occupying a minimum contiguous area of 0.2ha
ECO-SCHED3 - Schedule of naturally uncommon ecosystems, and species that are threatened, at risk, or reach their national or regional distribution limits in the District	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of ECO-SCHED3	Retain as notified.
NFL - Āhuatanga o te whenua - Natural features and landscapes			
General - Natural features and landscapes NFL-O1, NFL-O2, NFL-O3, NFL-P1, NFL-P2, NFL-P3, NFL-P4, NFL-R5, NFL-R6, NFL-R13, NFL-MD1, NFL-MD2	Support	The D-G supports these Natural Features and Landscapes Objectives and Policies, Rules and Matters of Discretion.	Retain as notified.
NFL-R11 Planting restricted tree species Waimakariri River ONF, Puketeraki Range & Oxford Foothills ONL, Ashley River / Rakahuri SAL Activity status: DIS	Oppose	The D-G opposes the inclusion of Scots Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Corsican Pine, European Larch, Mountain Pine in rule NFL-R11. Scots Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Corsican Pine, European Larch,	The D-G seeks that the planting of Scots Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Corsican Pine, European Larch, Mountain Pine within the Waimakariri River ONF, Puketeraki Range & Oxford Foothills ONL,

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>1. <i>planting of any of the following tree species:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Lodgepole Pine – Pinus contorta;</i> b. <i>Scots Pine – Pinus sylvestris;</i> c. <i>Douglas Fir – Psuedotsuga menziesii;</i> d. <i>Corsican Pine – Pinus nigra;</i> e. <i>Larch – Larix spp;</i> f. <i>Mountain Pine – Pinus uncinata;</i> g. <i>Sycamore – Acer pseudoplatanus;</i> h. <i>Alder – Alnus spp;</i> i. <i>Willows adjacent to rivers – Salix spp.</i> 		<p>Mountain Pine are species identified as ‘Species included under progressive containment programme’ in the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-2038. A rule providing a consent pathway to plant these trees in areas which are considered to have high natural values is incongruous with the objectives and policies of the NFL and ECO sections of the plan.</p>	<p>Ashley River / Rakahuri SAL should be a non-complying activity</p>
<p>NFL R11 Ashley River / Rakahuri Saltwater Creek Estuary ONF</p> <p>Activity status: NC</p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>2. <i>planting of any of the following tree species:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Lodgepole Pine – Pinus contorta;</i> b. <i>Scots Pine – Pinus sylvestris;</i> c. <i>Douglas Fir – Psuedotsuga menziesii;</i> d. <i>Corsican Pine – Pinus nigra;</i> e. <i>Larch – Larix spp;</i> f. <i>Mountain Pine – Pinus uncinata;</i> g. <i>Sycamore – Acer pseudoplatanus;</i> h. <i>Alder – Alnus spp;</i> i. <i>Willows adjacent to rivers – Salix spp</i> <p><i>NFL-R12 Mining activity and quarrying activities</i></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>The D-G supports the inclusion of rule NFL-R12 Planting of restricted tree species (Ashley River / Rakahuri Saltwater Creek Estuary ONF) as the planting of these restricted tree species is a non-complying activity.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p><i>Ashley River / Rakahuri Saltwater Creek Estuary ONF, Waimakariri River ONF , Puketeraki Range & Oxford Foothills ONL, Ashley River / Rakahuri SAL</i></p> <p><i>Activity status: NC</i></p>			
<p><i>Appendix NFL-APP1 - Outstanding and Significant Landscapes and Features - Values and Threats</i></p>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of NFL-APP1	Retain as notified.
<p><i>NATC-P6 New and existing structures within and over freshwater bodies</i></p> <p><i>Provide for new structures, and upgrades to existing structures, on the surface of freshwater where:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>public access to, and along, the freshwater body is maintained;</i> <i>the structure has a functional need or operational need to be located on the surface of freshwater;</i> <i>the structure does not compromise the use of the surface of freshwater for existing users;</i> <i>the structure does not disturb the habitat of indigenous species or hinder passage of migratory fish species;</i> <i>the structure avoids creating new, or exacerbating existing natural hazards, or river or stream bank erosion; and</i> <i>any adverse effects to the natural character and cultural values, associated with freshwater bodies are avoided, remedied or mitigated in order to preserve those values.</i> 	Oppose in part	<p>This policy is inconsistent with the NPSFM2020 Section 3.24 Rivers and Section 2.2 Wetlands.</p> <p>‘The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided’</p> <p>The loss of river extent and values is avoided, The Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan section 2A.3 and 2A.4 uses the same wording as the NPSFM 2020.</p>	<p>The D-G seeks the following relief:</p> <p><i>NATC-P6 New and existing structures within and over freshwater bodies</i></p> <p><u><i>The loss of the extent of natural inland wetlands on the loss of river extent and values is avoided, when providing for new structures, and upgrades to existing structures, on the surface of freshwater where:</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>public access to, and along, the freshwater body is maintained;</i> <i>the structure has a functional need or operational need to be located on the surface of freshwater;</i> <i>the structure does not compromise the use of the surface of freshwater for existing users;</i> <i>the structure does not disturb the habitat of indigenous species or hinder passage of migratory fish species;</i> <i>the structure avoids creating new, or exacerbating existing natural hazards, or river or stream bank erosion; and</i> <i>any adverse effects to the natural character and cultural values, associated with freshwater bodies are avoided,</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
			<i>remedied or mitigated in order to preserve those values</i>
PA - Tomonga mārea - Public access			
General- Public Access-PA-O1, PA-P, PA-P2, PA-P3	Support	The D-G supports Objective PA-O1 and Policies PA-P1-P3	Retain as notified.
SUB - Wāwāhia whenua – Subdivision			
<i>SUB-P3 Sustainable design</i>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of policy SUB-P3	Retain as notified.
CE - Te taiao o te takutai moana - Coastal environment			
CE-O1 Natural character values <i>The natural character attributes of the coastal environment of the District are preserved, maintained, and enhanced.</i>	Oppose in part	The D-G opposes in part objective CE-O1. The proposed objective aligns with Objective 2 of the NZCPS which seeks to ‘preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values’ Policy 14 of the NZCPS refers to restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal environment and Policy 13 of the NZCPS refers to preservation of natural character	The D-G seeks the following relief: CE-O1 Natural character values <i>The natural character attributes of the coastal environment of the District are preserved, maintained, and enhanced restored and rehabilitated.</i>
EW - Ketuketu whenua – Earthworks			
Objective EW01- Earthworks <i>Earthworks are undertaken in a way that minimises adverse effects on amenity values, cultural values, property, infrastructure and the health and safety of people and the environment</i>	Oppose in part	The main objective for earthworks in the proposed plan should follow the effects management hierarchy rather than go straight to ‘minimise adverse effects’.	The D-G seeks the following relief: Objective EW01- Earthworks <i>Earthworks are undertaken in a way that minimises avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on amenity values, cultural values, property, infrastructure and the health and safety of people and the environment.</i>
General – Earthworks-EW-P1, EW-P2, EW-P3,EW-P5	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of these Earthworks Policies.	Retain as notified.
EW-R6 Earthworks for wells, test pits or bores <i>All Zones Activity status: PER</i> <i>Where:</i>	Oppose in part	The D-G opposes in part earthworks rule EW-R6. Permitted earthworks for wells, test pits or bores should be set back from waterbodies and SNAs.	EW-R6 Earthworks for wells, test pits or bores <i>All Zones Activity status: PER</i> <i>Where:</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p>1. any test pit of 1m³ or greater shall be located a minimum of 5m from the foundation of any habitable building.</p> <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved: RDIS</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EW-MD1 - Activity operation, scale, form and location EW-MD2 - Nuisance and reverse sensitivity EW-MD4 - Natural hazards EW-MD5 - Rehabilitation <p>Advisory Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test pits or bores should be filled and compacted, or capped to ground level upon completion of testing. 			<p>1 any test pit of 1m³ or greater shall be located a minimum of 5m from the foundation of any habitable building.</p> <p>2. <u>Any well, test pit or bore is located outside of an SNA</u></p> <p>3. <u>and the earthworks comply with standard EW-S3 Set back from waterbodies.</u></p> <p>Activity status when compliance not achieved: RDIS</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EW-MD1 - Activity operation, scale, form and location EW-MD2 - Nuisance and reverse sensitivity EW-MD4 - Natural hazards EW-MD5 - Rehabilitation <p>Advisory Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test pits or bores should be filled and compacted, or capped to ground level upon completion of testing.
EW-R3 Earthworks for maintenance of public water races or drains	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of this rule.	Retain as notified.
EW-MD7 Water bodies, vegetation and fauna	Oppose in part	The D-G opposes in part this matter of discretion. Reference needs to be made to the definition of riparian margin and reference to	<p>The D-G seeks the following relief:</p> <p>EW-MD7 Water bodies, vegetation and fauna</p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The extent to which the disturbance of the soil, including disturbance of contaminated land, adversely affects areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. 2. Any removal of, or disturbance to, indigenous vegetation. 3. Any effects on the natural character and water quality of any water body. 4. The extent to which the earthworks will restrict public access and enjoyment of the margin of any water body. 5. The extent to which the habitat of trout, salmon, and indigenous aquatic species, may be adversely affected by any disturbance on the margin of the water body. 6. Fencing, planting and landscaping. 7. The extent to which the land use will adversely affect wahi taonga and mahinga kai. 8. For ngā wai, the matters specified in SASM-MD3 Ngā Wai 		<p>the ECO section of the plan for rules that relate to indigenous vegetation removal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The extent to which the disturbance of the soil, including disturbance of contaminated land, adversely affects areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. 2. Any removal of, or disturbance to, indigenous vegetation <u>shall be in accordance with the ECO - Pūnaha hauropi me te rerenga rauropi taketake - Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity section of this plan.</u> 3. Any effects on the natural character and water quality of any water body. 4. The extent to which the earthworks will restrict public access and enjoyment of the margin of any water body. 5. The extent to which the habitat of trout, salmon, and indigenous aquatic species, may be adversely affected by any disturbance on the margin of the water body. <u>riparian margin.</u> 6. Fencing, planting and landscaping. 7. The extent to which the land use will adversely affect wahi taonga and mahinga kai. 8. For ngā wai, the matters specified in SASM-MD3 Ngā Wai
Table EW-1: General standards for earthworks	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of table EW-1 General Standards for earthworks.	Retain as notified.

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
LIGHT - Tūramarama – Light			
General – Light -LIGHT-01, LIGHT-02 LIGHT-P2, LIGHTR1-R3 LIGHT-MD1	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of the objectives and policies LIGHT-01-02 and LIGHT-P1-P2 and rules LIGHT-R1-R3 and matter of discretion LIGHT-MD1	Retain as notified.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters			
RURZ – Whaitua Taiwhenua - Rural Zones			
General – Rural Zone - RURZ-P4, RURZ-MD1	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of this policy and matter of discretion.	Retain as notified.
The rural zone rule GRUZ-BFS5 requires new residential units, minor residential units or accessory building used for overnight accommodation to be set back from intensive indoor primary production or intensive outdoor primary production activity or quarry activities. This includes setbacks from compost areas. There are no set back requirements for compost facilities from SNAs	Oppose in part	Composting Facility in the General Rural Zone and Rural Lifestyle Zone is a Discretionary Activity, it is a non-complying activity in the Large Lot Residential Zone and Pegasus Resort Special Purpose Zone. ‘Composting Facility’ means buildings, grounds and equipment used for the receiving organic material, manufacture of compost, storage and disposal of composted material, but does not include domestic or farm-scale composting activities. Compost facilities have the potential to increase the concentration of pest plant and animal species. A new set back rule is proposed to ensure that composting facilities and intensive indoor primary production or in intensive primary production activity is set back from the SNA boundary by at least 20m.	The D-G seeks that composting facilities and intensive primary production activities should be set back from waterbodies, SNAs, reserves and QEII covenant areas to reduce effects of pest plant and animal species and leachate.
RURZ-MD4 Forestry, Carbon Forest, Woodlots 1. <i>The extent of adverse effects from the additional shading resulting from the non-compliance, taking into account the use of the affected sites, the amount</i>	Oppose in part	When establishing Forestry, Carbon Forest, Woodlots in the rural zone adverse effects on SNAs need to be taken into account.	RURZ-MD4 Forestry, Carbon Forest, Woodlots 1. <i>The extent of adverse effects from the additional shading resulting from the non-compliance, taking into account the use of the affected sites, the amount of shadow</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<i>of shadow cast and the period of time adjacent sites are affected.</i> 2. <i>The ability of existing topography or vegetation to mitigate any adverse shading effects on the adjoining site.</i> 3. <i>The nature of the use of adjoining sites and the extent to which the activity may result in conflict and/or reverse sensitivity effects with activities on adjacent sites.</i> 4. <i>Any shading effects on the transport network.</i>			<i>cast and the period of time adjacent sites are affected.</i> 2. <i>The ability of existing topography or vegetation to mitigate any adverse shading effects on the adjoining site.</i> 3. <i>The nature of the use of adjoining sites and the extent to which the activity may result in conflict and/or reverse sensitivity effects with activities on adjacent sites.</i> 4. <i>Any shading effects on the transport network</i> 5. <u><i>The ability to avoid adverse effects on SNAS.</i></u>
RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone			
General – Rural Lifestyle Zone - RLZ-R12, RLZ-R13, RLZ-R18, RLZ-R19, GRUZ-R13, GRUZ-R30, GURZ-MD1	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of Rural Rules RLZ-R12-RLZ R1, GRUZ-R13, R30 and Rural Matter of Discretion MD1	Retain as notified.
INZ – Whaitua Ahumahi - Industrial Zones			
HIZ-R12 Land based sewage disposal and/or wastewater disposal, and/or treatment areas for sewage or wastewater, including oxidation ponds Activity status: CON Where: 1. <i>any part of the activity shall comply with the following minimum setback requirements:</i> a. <i>20m from any water bodies; and</i> b. <i>20m from the boundary with any other zone.</i>	Support in part	The D-G supports in part rule HIZ-R12. However, seeks that the proposal is considered as a Restricted Discretionary Activity and matters of discretion are extended to include effects on the natural environment especially for zones located close to waterbodies	The D-G seeks the following relief HIZ-R12 Land based sewage disposal and/or wastewater disposal, and/or treatment areas for sewage or wastewater, including oxidation ponds Activity status: CON RES Where: 1. <i>any part of the activity shall comply with the following minimum setback requirements:</i>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
<p><i>Matters of control are restricted to:</i> <i>INZ-MCD11 - Waste disposal</i></p>			<p>a. 20m from any water bodies; and b. 20m from the boundary with any other zone.</p> <p><i>Matters of control discretion are restricted to:</i> <i>INZ-MCD11 - Waste disposal</i> <u><i>INZ-MCD12 Natural environment values</i></u></p> <p>Proposed new Matter of Discretion for the Industrial Zones <u><i>INZ-MCD12 Natural environment values</i></u> <u><i>The term natural environment values describes those matters addressed in the Chapters under the Natural Environment Values heading in the District Plan.</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u><i>The extent to which there are any adverse effects on SNAs or effects on the ability to maintain or enhance indigenous biodiversity.</i></u> <u><i>The extent to which there are any adverse effects on the values of ONL and ONF from an activity adjoining these areas.</i></u> <u><i>The extent to which there are any adverse effects on the natural character and values of freshwater bodies.</i></u> <u><i>The extent to which adverse effects on sites, areas or values associated with natural environment values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i></u>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
OSRZ – Whaitua Tākaro - Open Space and Recreation Zones			
General – Open Space Recreation Zone and Natural Open Space Zone -OSRZ-P2, NOSZ-O1, NOSZ-P1, NOSZ-R9, NOSZ-R13	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of these objectives and policies and rules.	Retain as notified.
SPZ - Whaitua motuhake - Special Purpose Zones			
<i>SPZ(KN)-O1 Use and development of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Māori land</i> <i>SPZ(KN)-P1 A range of activities within Māori Land</i> <i>SPZ(KN)-P2 Land use and development</i> <i>SPZ(KN)-P3 Future development</i> <i>SPZ-KR-MD7 Ecological enhancement planting</i> <i>SPZ(KN)-APP1 - How to interpret and apply the rules</i>	Support	The D-G supports the inclusion of these objectives and policies and rules. In the KN zone there are no permitted indigenous vegetation clearance rules. The section 32 report for ecosystems and biodiversity provides an assessment of the interaction of the Ecosystems and biodiversity section of the plan and the Special Purpose Zone: Kaianga-Nohoanga. It was decided that SNA which limits mana whenua from exercising rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over their land would be opposed and that SNAs and their requirements should not apply to Maori Land.	Retain as notified.
Appendices			
<i>Table APP2-1 - Ecosystem size and buffer requirements for bonus allotment and bonus residential unit eligibility*</i>	Support in part.	The D-G Opposes in part Table APP2-1 Ecosystem size and buffer requirements for bonus allotment and bonus residential unit eligibility. The scraping technique is unlikely to be appropriate in anything other than very specific circumstances. There should not be a reduction in buffer width for larger sites for each ecosystem type.	<p>The D-G seeks that the term scraping is removed from the table.</p> <p><i>A minimum buffer width of 1520m around the perimeter of the SNA on the site that is either planted with indigenous vegetation that is endemic to the ecological district, or comprises existing vegetation that is naturally regenerating, as recommended by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist.</i></p> <p><i>A minimum buffer width of 20m around the perimeter of the SNA on the site that is:</i></p>

PLAN PROVISION	SUPPORT/ OPPOSE	REASON	RELIEF SOUGHT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the first instance, undergoing natural regeneration via implementation of the regeneration inducing scraping technique as recommended by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist; or <p>Where natural regeneration is not ecologically appropriate, subject to restoration planting of indigenous vegetation that is endemic to the ecological district and ecologically appropriate, as recommended by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist.</p> <p>A minimum buffer width of 15<u>20</u>m around the perimeter of the SNA on the site that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the first instance, undergoing natural regeneration via implementation of the regeneration inducing scraping technique as recommended by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist; or <p>Where natural regeneration is not ecologically appropriate, subject to restoration planting of indigenous vegetation that is endemic to the ecological district and ecologically appropriate, as recommended by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist</p>