

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION & BIODIVERSITY 33

Key:

Red underlined text for additions and ~~red strike through~~ text for deletions, Appendix 1 to Craig Barr's Right of Reply, dated 3 June 2016.

Purple underlined text for additions and ~~purple strike through~~ text for deletions, Working Draft in response to the Panel's Fourth Procedural Minute, dated 13 April 2016.

Black underlined text for additions and ~~black strike through~~ text for deletions, Appendix 1 to Craig Barr's s42A report, dated 7 April 2016.

33 Indigenous Vegetation and Biodiversity

33.1 Purpose

The District contains a diverse range of habitats that support indigenous plants and animals. Many of these are endemic, comprising forests, shrubland, herbfields, tussock grasslands, wetlands, lake and river margins. Indigenous biodiversity is also an important component of ecosystem services and the District's landscapes.

Comment [CB1]: Submitter 706

The Council has a responsibility to maintain indigenous biodiversity and to recognise and provide for the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, which are collectively referred to as Significant Natural Areas (SNAs).

Activities ~~involving the efficient use of land~~ including ski-field development within identified Ski Area Sub Zones, farming, fence, road and track construction can be reasonably expected to be undertaken providing such activities maintain or enhance the District's indigenous biodiversity values.

Comment [CB2]: Submitter 706 and 373.

The limited ~~removal~~ clearance of indigenous vegetation is permitted, with discretion applied through the resource consent process to ensure that indigenous vegetation clearance activities exceeding the permitted limits protect, maintain or enhance indigenous biodiversity values. Where the ~~removal clearance of indigenous vegetation would have significant residual effects after avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects cannot be avoided or mitigated and would diminish the District's indigenous biodiversity values~~, opportunities for biodiversity offsetting the enhancement of other areas are encouraged ~~to offset the adverse effects of the loss of these indigenous biodiversity values~~.

Comment [CB3]: Grammatical consistency.

Comment [CB4]: Submitter 373.

Alpine environments are identified as areas above 1070m and are among the least modified environments in the District. Due to thin and infertile soils and severe climatic factors, establishment and growth rates in plant life are slow, and these areas are sensitive to modification. In addition, because these areas contribute to the District's distinctive landscapes, and are susceptible to exotic pest plants, changes to vegetation at these elevations may be conspicuous and have significant effects on landscape character and indigenous biodiversity.

The District's lowlands comprising the lower slopes of mountain ranges and valley floors have been modified by urban growth, farming activities and rural residential development. Much of the indigenous vegetation habitat has been removed and these areas are identified in the Land Environments of New Zealand Threatened Environment Classification as either acutely or chronically threatened environments, having less than 20% indigenous vegetation remaining.

Pursuant to Section 86(b)(3) of the RMA, the rules applicable to Significant Natural Areas have immediate legal effect.

33.2 Objectives and Policies

33.2.1 Objective – ~~The P protection, maintain maintenance and enhancement of i~~ Indigenous biodiversity is protected maintained and enhanced.

Comment [CB5]: Grammar to make the statement more outcomes / goal focused.

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Policies

33.2.1.1 Identify the District's Significant Natural Areas and schedule them in the District Plan, including the ongoing identification of Significant Natural Areas through ~~resource consent applications~~ development proposals, using the criteria set out in Policy 33.2.1.9~~10~~.

Comment [CB6]: Clarity.

33.2.1.2 Identify the District's rare or threatened indigenous species and schedule them in the District Plan to assist with the management of their protection.

33.2.1.3 Provide standards in the District Plan for indigenous vegetation that is not identified as a Significant Natural Area or threatened species, which are practical to apply and that permit the ~~removal~~ clearance of a limited area of indigenous vegetation.

Comment [CB7]: grammar

33.2.1.4 ~~Recognise~~ Have regard to and take into account the values of tangata whenua and kaitiakitanga.

Comment [CB8]: Grammar

33.2.1.5 ~~Recognise~~ Have regard to anticipated activities in rural areas such as farming or Ski Area Activities within the Ski Area Sub Zones and the efficient use of land and resources while having regard to the maintenance, protection or enhancement of while avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of clearance on indigenous biodiversity values.

Comment [CB9]: Grammar

Comment [CB10]: Submitter 706.

33.2.1.6 Encourage the long-term protection of indigenous vegetation and in particular Significant Natural Areas by encouraging land owners to consider non-regulatory methods such as open space covenants administered under the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Act.

33.2.1.7 Activities involving the clearance of indigenous vegetation are undertaken in a manner to ensure the District's indigenous biodiversity values are protected, maintained or enhanced.

33.2.1.8 ~~Where the adverse effects of an activity on indigenous biodiversity values cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, consideration will be given to whether there has been any compensation or biodiversity offset proposed and the extent to which any offset will result in no net loss and preferably, a net indigenous biodiversity gain.~~

Comment [CB11]: Submitter 373

Manage the effects of activities on indigenous biodiversity by:

a) avoiding as far as practicable and, where total avoidance is not practicable, minimising adverse effects

b) requiring remediation where adverse effects cannot be avoided

c) requiring mitigation where adverse effects on the areas identified above cannot be avoided or remediated

d) requiring any residual adverse effects on significant indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna to be offset through protection, restoration and enhancement actions that achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain in indigenous biodiversity values having particular regard to:

i. limits to biodiversity offsetting due the affected biodiversity being irreplaceable or vulnerable;

ii. the ability of a proposed offset to demonstrate it can achieve no net loss or preferably a net gain;

iii. Schedule 33.10 on Biodiversity Offsets

e) enabling any residual adverse effects on other indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna to be offset through protection, restoration and enhancement actions that achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain in indigenous biodiversity values having particular regard to:

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i. the ability of a proposed offset to demonstrate it can achieve no net loss or preferably a net gain;

ii. Schedule 33.10 on Biodiversity Offsets

33.2.1.9 Protect the habitats of indigenous animals and in particular birds in wetlands, beds of rivers and lakes and their margins for breeding, roosting, feeding and migration.

Comment [CB12]: Submitter 706

33.2.1.910 Assess the nature and scale of the adverse effects of indigenous vegetation clearance on the District's indigenous biodiversity values by applying the following criteria:

a. Representativeness

Whether the area is an example of an indigenous vegetation type or habitat that is representative of that which formerly covered the Ecological District:

OR

Comment [CB13]: Submitter 706

b. Rarity

Whether the area supports;

- indigenous vegetation and habitats within originally rare ecosystems;
- indigenous species that are threatened, at risk, uncommon, nationally or within the ecological district;
- indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna that has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent, regionally or within a relevant Land Environment or Ecological District.

OR

c. Diversity and Pattern

Whether the area supports a highly diverse assemblage of indigenous vegetation and habitat types, and whether these have a high indigenous biodiversity value, including:-

- indigenous taxa;
- ecological changes over gradients.

Comment [CB14]: Submitter 706

Comment [CB15]: Submitter 706

OR

d. Distinctiveness

Whether the area supports or provides habitats for indigenous species:

- at their distributional limit within Otago or nationally;
- are endemic to the Otago region,
- are distinctive, of restricted occurrence or have developed as a result of unique environmental factors.

OR

e. Ecological Context

The relationship of the area with its surroundings, including whether the area proposed to be cleared:

- has important connectivity value allowing dispersal of indigenous fauna between different areas;

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- has an important buffering function to protect values of an adjacent area of feature;
- is important for indigenous fauna during some part of their life cycle.

33.2.1.11 Encourage opportunities through development to protect and enhance high quality indigenous vegetation and the rehabilitation of degraded indigenous vegetation communities.

Comment [CB16]: J Brown 608 et. al

33.2.2 Objective – The P protection and enhancement of Significant Natural Areas are protected maintained and enhanced.

Comment [CB17]: Grammar

Policies

33.2.2.1 Avoid the clearance of indigenous vegetation within Significant Natural Areas including those that meet the criteria in Policy 33.2.1.10 that would reduce indigenous biodiversity values.

Comment [CB18]: Submitter 706, Cross referencing.

33.2.2.2 Allow the clearance of indigenous vegetation within Significant Natural Areas only in exceptional circumstances and ensure that clearance is undertaken in a manner that retains the indigenous biodiversity values of the area in circumstances where these activities will have a low impact or offer compensation commensurate to the nature and scale of the clearance.

Comment [CB19]: clarification

Comment [CB20]: Submitters 373, 706, 600.

33.2.2.3 ~~Recognise that~~ The majority of Significant Natural Areas are located within land used for farming activity or recreational areas and provide for small scale, low impact indigenous vegetation removal, stock grazing, the construction of fences and small scale farm tracks, and the maintenance of existing fences and tracks.

Comment [CB21]: Grammar

Comment [CB22]: Submitter 806 et. al

33.2.3 Objective – Ensure the efficient use of land, including ski-field development, farming activities and infrastructure improvements, do not reduce the District's Land use and development maintains indigenous biodiversity values.

Comment [CB23]: Objective 33.2.3 and Policies 33.2.3.1 to 33.2.3.7: Submitters 706, 373 and 806.

Policies

33.2.3.1 ~~Provide standards controlling t~~The clearance of indigenous vegetation within 20 meters the margins of water bodies, and ensure that proposals for clearance does not create erosion, or reduce natural character and indigenous biodiversity values.

33.2.3.2 ~~Where the permanent removal of indigenous vegetation is proposed, e~~ Encourage opportunities to remedy adverse effects through the retention, rehabilitation or ~~establishment~~ protection of the same indigenous vegetation community elsewhere on the site.

33.2.3.3 Encourage the retention and enhancement of indigenous vegetation including in locations that have potential for regeneration, or provide stability, and particularly where productive values are low, or in riparian areas or gullies.

33.2.3.4 ~~When considering the effects of proposals for the clearance of indigenous vegetation, have particular regard to whether threatened species are present, or the area to be cleared is within a land environment (defined by the Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV) identified as having less than 20% indigenous vegetation remaining; and,~~

33.2.3.5 ~~Where indigenous vegetation clearance is proposed within an environment identified as having less than 20% indigenous vegetation remaining (defined by the Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV), have regard to the threatened environment status, the nature and scale of the clearance, potential for recovery or the merit of any indigenous biodiversity offsets.~~

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33.2.3.4 Have regard to whether the area to be cleared is within a chronically or acutely threatened land environment (defined by the Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV), and the degree to which the clearance would maintain indigenous biodiversity, using the criteria in Policy 33.2.1.10.

33.2.3.6 Ensure indigenous vegetation removal does not adversely affect the natural character of the margins of water ways.

33.2.3.65 Have regard to any areas in the vicinity of the indigenous vegetation proposed to be cleared, that constitute the same habitat or species which are protected by covenants or other formal protection mechanisms.

33.2.4 Objective – ~~Protect the i~~ Indigenous biodiversity and landscape values of alpine environments are protected from the effects of vegetation clearance and exotic tree and shrub planting.

Policies

33.2.4.1 ~~Recognise that~~ The alpine environments contribute to the distinct indigenous biodiversity and landscape qualities of the District, ~~and~~ are vulnerable to change and require protection from vegetation clearance or establishment of exotic plants.

Comment [CB24]: Grammar.

Comment [CB25]: Submitter 706 and FS1340

33.2.4.2 Protect the alpine environment from degradation due to planting and spread of exotic species.

33.3 Other Provisions and Rules

33.3.1 District Wide

Attention is drawn to the following District Wide chapters. All provisions referred to are within Stage 1 of the Proposed District Plan, unless marked as Operative District Plan (ODP).

1 Introduction	2 Definitions	3 Strategic Direction
4 Urban Development	5 Tangata Whenua	6 Landscapes
24 Signs (18 ODP)	25 Earthworks (22 ODP)	26 Historic Heritage
27 Subdivision	28 Natural Hazards	29 Transport (14 ODP)
30 Utilities and Renewable Energy	31 Hazardous Substances (16 ODP)	32 Protected Trees
34 Wilding Exotic Trees	35 Temporary Activities and Relocated Buildings	36 Noise
37 Designations	Planning Maps	

33.3.2 Clarification

33.3.2.1 Compliance with any of the following standards, in particular the permitted standards, does not absolve any commitment to the conditions of any relevant land use consent, consent notice or covenant registered on the site's computer freehold register.

33.3.2.2 Where an activity does not comply with a Standard listed in the Standards table, the activity status identified by the 'Non-Compliance Status' column shall apply. Where an activity breaches more than one Standard, the most restrictive status shall apply to the Activity.

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33.3.2.3 The rules apply to all zones in the District, including formed and unformed roads, whether zoned or not.

33.3.2.4 Refer to part 33.7 for the schedule of threatened species.

33.3.2.5 Refer to the planning maps and part 33.8 for the schedule of Significant Natural Areas.

33.3.2.6 Refer to Part 33.9 for the District's land environment (defined by the Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV) that has 20 percent or less remaining in indigenous cover.

33.3.2.7 Refer to the Landcare Research Threatened Environment Classification:
http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/data/assets/pdf_file/0007/21688/TECUserGuideV1_1.pdf

33.3.2.8 The following abbreviations are used in the tables. Any activity that is not permitted (P) or prohibited (PR) requires resource consent.

P	Permitted	C	Controlled
RD	Restricted Discretionary	D	Discretionary
NC	Non Complying	PR	Prohibited

33.3.3 Rules: Application of the indigenous vegetation rules

33.3.3.1 For the purposes of determining compliance with the Rules in Tables 1 to 4 33.4.1 to 33.4.3, indigenous vegetation shall be measured cumulatively over the area(s) to be cleared.

33.3.3.2 Rules 33.5.1 to 33.5.4 shall apply where indigenous vegetation attains 'structural dominance' and, the indigenous vegetation exceeds 20% of the total area to be cleared or total number of species present of the total area to be cleared.

33.3.3.3 Rules 33.5.1 to 33.5.4 shall apply where indigenous vegetation does not attain structural dominance and exceeds 30% of the total area to be cleared, or total number of species present of the total area to be cleared.

33.3.3.4 Structural dominance means indigenous species that are in the tallest stratum.

33.3.3.5 Requirements (33.3.3.2) and (33.3.3.3), do not apply to threatened species listed in Schedule 33.7, the clearance of a threatened species applies to any single plant.

33.3.3.6 Requirements (33.3.3.2) and (33.3.3.3), do not apply to Significant Natural Areas listed in Schedule 33.8. Any clearance or activity is applicable to the land identified as a Significant Natural Area and identified in the planning maps.

33.3.4 Rules: Exemptions

33.3.4.1 Any area identified in the District Plan maps and scheduled as a Significant Natural Area that is, or becomes protected by a covenant under the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Act, shall be removed from the schedule and be exempt from rules in Table 3.

33.3.4.2 Indigenous vegetation clearance for the operation and maintenance of existing and in service/operational roads, tracks, drains, utilities, structures and/or fence lines, but excludes their expansion.

33.3.4.3 Indigenous vegetation clearance for the construction of walkways or trails up to 1.5 metres in width provided that it does not involve the clearance of any threatened plants listed in section 33.7 or any tree greater than a height of 4 metres.

33.3.4.4 Indigenous vegetation clearance within the Ski Area Sub Zones on land administered under the Conservation Act 1987 is exempt from the rules in Tables 1 to 4 where the

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relevant approval has been obtained from the Department of Conservation, providing that:

- (a) The indigenous vegetation clearance does not exceed the approval by the Department of Conservation;
- (b) Prior to the clearance of indigenous vegetation, persons shall provide to the Council the relevant application and the approval from the Department of Conservation; and,
- (c) The Council is satisfied that the application information submitted to the Department of Conservation adequately identifies the indigenous vegetation to be cleared and the effects of the clearance.

33.4 Rules – Clearance of Indigenous Vegetation

Table 1	Any activity involving the clearance of indigenous vegetation, <u>earthworks within SNA's and the planting of exotic plant species</u> shall be subject to the following rules:	Non-Compliance <u>Activity Status</u>
33.4.1	<u>Activities that comply with the Standards in Tables 2 to 4.</u>	<u>P</u>
33.4.4	The clearance of indigenous vegetation complying with all the standards in Table 2 shall be a permitted activity.	<u>D</u>
33.4.2	Activities located within Significant Natural Areas that comply with all the standards in Table 3 shall be a permitted activity.	<u>D</u>
33.4.3	Activities located within alpine environments (any land at an altitude higher than 1070m above sea level) that comply with Table 4 shall be a permitted activity.	<u>D</u>

Comment [CB26]: Note: The recommended amendments that are not referenced by a submission are suggested amendments to assist with clarity as suggested by the panel. The recommended amendments do not make any substantive changes to the rules.

33.5 Rules - Standards for Permitted Activities

Table 2	Clearance of indigenous vegetation not located within a Significant Natural Area or within Alpine Environments:	Non - Compliance
33.5.1	<u>Where indigenous vegetation is less than 2.0 meters in height:</u> <u>In any continuous period of 5 years the maximum area of indigenous vegetation that may be cleared is limited to:</u> <u>33.5.1.1 500m² on sites that have a total area of 10ha or less; and</u> <u>33.5.1.2 5000m² on any other site.</u> <u>Clearance is less than 5000m² in area of any site and, 500m² in area of any site less than 10ha, in any continuous period of 5 years.</u>	<u>D</u>
33.5.2	<u>Where indigenous vegetation is greater than 2.0 metres in height:</u> <u>In any continuous period of 5 years the maximum area of indigenous vegetation that may be cleared is limited to:</u> <u>33.5.2.1 50m² on sites that have a total area of 10ha or less; and</u> <u>33.5.2.2 500m² on any other site.</u> <u>, clearance is less than 500m² in area of any site and, and 50m² in area</u>	<u>D</u>

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	of any site less than 10ha, in any continuous period of 5 years.	
33.5.3	<p>Where indigenous vegetation is located within a chronically or acutely threatened land environment identified in Part 33.9:</p> <p>In any continuous period of 5 years the maximum area of indigenous vegetation that may be cleared is limited to:</p> <p>33.5.3.1 50m² on sites that have a total area of 10ha or less; and</p> <p>33.5.3.2 500m² on any other site.</p> <p>Within a land environment (defined by the Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV) that has 20 percent or less remaining in indigenous cover, clearance is less than 500m² in area of any site and, 50m² in area of any site less than 10ha, in any continuous period of 5 years (refer to section 33.9).</p>	<u>D</u>
33.5.4	Clearance of indigenous vegetation is more than shall not occur within 20m from of the bed of a water body.	<u>D</u>
33.5.5	Clearance of indigenous vegetation is for the clearance of indigenous trees that have been windthrown and/or are dead standing as a result of natural causes and have become dangerous to life or property.	<u>P</u>
33.5.6	Is not the clearance of a Any plant identified as a threatened species listed in section 33.7 shall not be cleared.	<u>D</u>

Comment [CB27]: Submitter 706.

Table 3	Activities within Significant Natural Areas identified in Schedule 33.8 and on the District Plan maps:	<u>Non - Compliance</u>
33.5.7	<p>Earthworks shall:</p> <p>33.5.7.1 be less than 50m² in any one hectare in any continuous period of 5 years;</p> <p>33.5.7.2 not be undertaken on slopes with an angle greater than 20°.</p>	<u>D</u>
33.5.8	<p>The clearance of indigenous* vegetation shall not exceed 50m² in area in any continuous period of 5 years.</p> <p>With the exception of specified indigenous animal habitat within exotic vegetation.</p>	<u>D</u>
33.5.9	Does not involve the There shall be no planting of any exotic species tree or shrub planting.	<u>D</u>

Comment [CB28]: Submitter 706. Policy 33.2.1.9 and clarification.

Comment [CB29]: Submitter 706

Table 4	Activities within Alpine Environments – land higher than 1070 metres above sea level:	<u>Non - Compliance</u>
33.5.10	<p>Does not involve the clearance of</p> <p>The following rules apply to any land that is higher than 1070 meters above sea level:</p> <p>33.5.10.1 indigenous vegetation shall not be cleared;</p> <p>33.5.10.2 or the planting of shelterbelts, or any exotic species shall not be planted tree or shrub planting.</p>	<u>D</u>

Comment [CB30]: Submitter 706

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	<p>Clarification: For the purpose of the clearance of indigenous vegetation by way of burning, the altitude limit of 1070 metres shall mean the average maximum altitude of any land to be burnt, averaged over north and south facing slopes</p>	
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33.6 Rules - Non-Notification of Applications

The provisions of the RMA apply in determining whether an application needs to be processed on a notified basis. No activities or non-compliances with the standards in this chapter have been identified for processing on a non-notified basis.

33.7 Threatened Plant List

33.7.1 Identification of Threatened Plants

Assistance with the identification of threatened plants is available through the New Zealand Plant Conservation Networks' website: <http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/default.aspx>.

Scientific name	Family	Location (Does not preclude location in any other areas)
Threatened - Nationally Critical		
<i>Pseudognaphalium ephemerum</i>	Asteraceae	North Von
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Juncaginaceae	Upper Shotover, Moke Lake
<i>Dysphania pusila</i> (locally extinct?)		
<u>Cardamine (b) CHR3129947; tarn</u>		
<u>Cardamine (c) CHR511706</u>		
<u>Chaerophyllum colensoi var. delicatula</u>		
<u>Crassula peduncularis</u> (locally extinct?)		
<u>Epilobium pictum</u>		
Threatened - Nationally Endangered		
<i>Carex uncifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Crassula multicaulis</i>	Crassulaceae	
<i>Leonohebe cupressoides</i>	Plantaginaceae	Shotover key population, Wye, Deep Creek, Bullendale
<i>Lepidium sisymbrioides</i>	Brassicaceae	Kawarau
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>	Ranunculaceae	Crown Range
<i>Olearia hectorii</i>	Asteraceae	Lake Dispute, McKinlays Creek
<i>Pittosporum patulum</i>	Pittosporaceae	Dingle Burn

Comment [CB31]: Submitter 373

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Scientific name	Family	Location (Does not preclude location in any other areas)
<i>Uncinia strictissima</i>	Cyperaceae	Kingston
<i>Centipeda minima</i> ssp. <i>minima</i>		
<i>Euchiton ensifer</i>		
<i>Ranunculus brevis</i>		
<i>Trithuria inconspicua</i>		
Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable		
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Pteridaceae	Annual fern, Mt. Alta area Wanaka
<i>Carmichaelia crassicaulis</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Fabaceae	
<i>Carmichaelia juncea</i>	Fabaceae	Recorded by McCaskill 1999, Makarora
<i>Carmichaelia kirkii</i>	Fabaceae	Cardrona Valley, West Matukituki
<i>Isolepis basillaris</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Kirkianella novae-zelandiae</i>	Asteraceae	Shotover
<i>Myosotis brevis</i>	Boraginaceae	
<i>Myosotis glauca</i>	Boraginaceae	Nevis
<i>Olearia fimbriata</i>	Asteraceae	Hawea, Loch Linnhe
<i>Pachycladon cheesemanii</i>	Brassicaceae	Wye, Bobs Cove, Kingston
<i>Senecio dunedinensis</i>	Asteraceae	Cliffs
<i>Carex cirrhosa</i>		
<i>Carex rubicunda</i>		
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>		
<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>		
<i>Gratiola concinna</i>		
<i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i>		
<i>Myosotis glauca</i> <i>Ranunculus ternatifolius</i>		
At Risk - Declining		
<i>Acaena buchananii</i>	Rosaceae	
<i>Alepis flavida</i>	Loranthaceae	Sunshine Bay
<i>Carex tenuiculmis</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carmichaelia crassicaulis</i> subsp. <i>crassicaulis</i>	Fabaceae	
<i>Carmichaelia uniflora</i>	Fabaceae	Caples Valley

Comment [CB32]: Submitter 373

Comment [CB33]: Submitter 373

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Scientific name	Family	Location (Does not preclude location in any other areas)
<i>Carmichaelia vexillata</i>	Fabaceae	
<i>Coprosma intertexta</i>	Rubiaceae	
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>	Rubiaceae	
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Luzula celata</i>	Juncaceae	Shotover
<i>Mentha cunninghamii</i>	Lamiaceae	
<i>Myosotis pygmaea</i>	Boraginaceae	
<i>Olearia fragrantissima</i>	Asteraceae	Kingston
<i>Olearia lineata</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Peraxilla colensoi</i>	Loranthaceae	
<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>	Loranthaceae	
<i>Pimelea aridula</i>	Thymelaeaceae	
<i>Pimelea sericeovillosa</i> var. <i>pulvinaris</i>	Thymelaeaceae	
<i>Ranunculus piliferus</i>	Ranunculaceae	
At Risk - Naturally Uncommon		
<i>Achnatherum petriei</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Aciphylla dissecta</i>	Apiaceae	Alpine
<i>Aciphylla lecomtei</i>	Apiaceae	Alpine
<i>Aciphylla montana</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Apiaceae	Alpine
<i>Aciphylla spedenii</i>	Apiaceae	Alpine.
<i>Agrostis petriei</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Anemone tenuicaulis</i>	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Anisotome cauticola</i>	Apiaceae	
<i>Anisotome lanuginosa</i>	Apiaceae	Alpine
<i>Anthosachne aprica</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Anthosachne falcis</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Carex allanii</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex berggrenii</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex capillacea</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex carsei</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex edgarae</i>	Cyperaceae	

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Scientific name	Family	Location (Does not preclude location in any other areas)
<i>Carex lachenallii</i> subsp. <i>parkeri</i>	Cyperaceae	Alpine
<i>Carex pterocarpa</i>	Cyperaceae	Alpine
<i>Carmichaelia compacta</i>	Fabaceae	Kawarau- Cromwell Gorge endemic
<i>Celmisia graminifolia</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Celmisia philocremna</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Celmisia spedenii</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Celmisia thomsonii</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Chionochloa crassiuscula</i> subsp. <i>torta</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Chionochloa crassiuscula</i> subsp. <i>crassiuscula</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Chionochloa vireta</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Chionohebe glabra</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine
<i>Colobanthus brevisepalus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Deschampsia pusilla</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Epilobium margaretae</i>	Onagraceae	Alpine
<i>Epilobium purpuratum</i>	Onagraceae	Alpine
<i>Euchiton paludosus</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Euchiton polylepis</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Festuca mathewsii</i> subsp. <i>pisamontis</i>	Poaceae	Alpine Pisa
<i>Geranium microphyllum</i>	Geraniaceae	
<i>Gingidia baxterae</i>	Apiaceae	
<i>Hebe annulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine Wye
<i>Hebe biggarii</i>	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Hebe dilatata</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine
<i>Hebe pimelioides</i> subsp. <i>faucicola</i>	Plantaginaceae	Kawarau Gorge. Endemic
<i>Lagenifera barkeri</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Leptinella albida</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine
<i>Leptinella serrulata</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	Cupressaceae	East Matukituki, Siberia both Mt Aspiring National Park
<i>Luzula leptophylla</i>	Juncaceae	
<i>Luzula traversii</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	Juncaceae	

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Scientific name	Family	Location (Does not preclude location in any other areas)
<i>Myosotis goyenii</i>	Boraginaceae	Alpine. Endemic
<i>Myosotis tenericaulis</i>	Boraginaceae	
<i>Ourisia confertifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine. Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Ourisia remotifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine. Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Ourisia spathulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine. Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Pachycladon wallii</i>	Brassicaceae	Alpine
<i>Pimelea poppelwellii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Alpine. Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Plantago obconica</i>	Plantaginaceae	Alpine. Hector Mts, Cardrona
<i>Plantago triantha</i>	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Poa incrassata</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Poa pygmaea</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Poa senex</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Poa sudicola</i>	Poaceae	Alpine
<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	Araliaceae	
<i>Ranunculatus maculatus</i>	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Ranunculua scrithalis</i>	Ranunculaceae	Alpine. Eyre Mt endemic
<i>Raoulia beauverdii</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Raoulia goyenii</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine
<i>Raoulia hectorii</i> var. <i>mollis</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine. Remarkables
<i>Uncinia elegans</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Uncinia purpurata</i>	Cyperaceae	Alpine
<i>Uncinia viridis</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Urtica aspera</i>	Urticaceae	Wye Creek
Data Deficient		
<i>Agrostis imbicilla</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Agrostis pallescens</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Brachyscome longiscapa</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine. Remarkables
<i>Brachyscome montana</i>	Asteraceae	Alpine. Remarkables
<i>Carex decurtata</i>	Cyperaceae	
<i>Coprosma brunnea</i>	Rubiaceae	
<i>Epilobium elegans</i>	Onagraceae	

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Scientific name	Family	Location (Does not preclude location in any other areas)
<i>Epilobium insulare</i>	Onagraceae	
<i>Myosotis glabrescens</i>	Boraginaceae	
<i>Poa xenica</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Ranunculus macropus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Lake Dispute

33.8 Schedule of Significant Natural Areas

33.8.1 Significant Natural Areas

Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
A10C	9	SNA C Mount Alfred Faces	Mt Earnslaw Station, Glenorchy	Mixed beech forest, montane and sub-alpine shrubland and sub-alpine short tussock land.
A8A	12	SNA A Fan Creek Shrublands	Mt Creighton Station	Grey shrubland. Old matagouri with <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> and briar.
A8B	12	SNA B Lake Face Shrublands	Mt Creighton Station	Broadleaf indigenous hardwood community. Common species within this community include: <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , <i>Olearia</i> spp., cabbage tree, <i>Pseudopanax</i> sp., marble leaf and <i>Coprosma</i> spp..
A8C	9, 10, 12, 13	SNA C Sites 1 to 9 Manuka Shrublands	Mt Creighton Station	Extensive shrublands of manuka.
A8D	12	SNA D Moke Creek Wetland	Mt Creighton Station	Wetland marsh.
A23A	12, 38	SNA A	Closeburn	Shrubland dominated by manuka and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> .
B3A	8	SNA A	Mt Burke Station	Shrubland consisting of kanuka (<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>), manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>), matagouri (<i>Discaria toumatou</i>), kowhai (<i>Sophora</i> sp.) and briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>).
B3B	8, 18	SNA B	Mt Burke Station	Woodland dominated by kanuka, but also contains a stand of halls totara (<i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i>) on rubbly slopes at the head of the catchment and kowhai (<i>Sophora</i> sp.) in the upper kanuka forest.
B3C	8	SNA C	Mt Burke Station	Woodland dominated by halls totara (<i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i>) and mountain toatoa (<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>).
B11A	4	SNA A Sites 1 to 2 Estuary Burn	Minaret Station	Kanuka woodland with a minor component of matagouri and mingimingi.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
B11C	4	SNA C Sites 1 to 6 Bay Burn	Minaret Station	Kanuka dominated woodland with a minor component of matagouri and mingimingi and regenerating broadleaved species.
B11D	4, 7	SNA D Minaret Burn	Minaret Station	Shrubland mosaic consisting of manuka/kanuka woodland and broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and beech forest.
B11F	4	SNA F Minaret Bay Riparian	Minaret Station	Indigenous broadleaved hardwoods.
B15A	4, 5	SNA A Sites 1 to 3 Mt Albert Burn & Craigie Burn Kanuka Woodlands	Mt Albert Station	Lakeshore fan communities - dense kanuka forest on flat river fans where the Craigie Burn and Albert Burn flow into the lake. The wet flats on the north side of the Albert Burn contain an excellent population of <i>Olearia lineata</i> growing along a small stream.
B15B	2, 5	SNA B Sites 1 to 5 Lake face shrublands and forest	Mt Albert Station	Beech forest remnants in several gullies and spreading onto some adjacent rolling country and generally surrounded by regenerating manuka shrubland.
B16A	8	SNA A Long Valley Creek	Glen Dene Station	Shrubland mosaic consisting of manuka woodland, broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and beech forest.
B16B	5	SNA B Sites 1 to 3 Lake Wanaka Shrublands	Glen Dene Station	Shrubland mosaic consisting of manuka woodland, broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and beech forest.
C14A	13, 13a	SNA A Sites 1 to 5 Remarkables Face SNA	Remarkables Station	Remnant broadleaf forest forming a buffer to Wye Creek and a good representation of sub-alpine shrubland occurring on several of the south faces of the steep spurs descending from the west faces of the Remarkables, as well as remnant totara logs.
C24A	13	SNA A Wye Creek SNA	Lake Wakatipu Station	Shrubland dominated by bracken fern and <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> , but also including tutu, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , manuka, <i>Hebe salicifolia</i> , matagouri, mistletoe sp., <i>Carmichaelia</i> sp., and <i>Cordyline australis</i> .
D1A	13	SNA A	Loche Linnhe Station	Grey shrubland consisting of <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Olearia fimbriata</i> , <i>Discaria toumatou</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Coprosma rugosa</i> , <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> , and <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> .
D1B	13	SNA B Sites 1 to 3	Loche Linnhe Station	Forest and shrubland consisting of <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , <i>Aristotelia serrata</i> , <i>Olearia arborescens</i> , <i>Metrosideros umbellata</i> , <i>Carpodetus serratus</i> , <i>Fuschia excorticata</i> , <i>Sophora microphylla</i> , <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> , <i>Pseudopanax crassifolium</i> and <i>Coriaria arborea</i> .
D1C	15	SNA C	Loche Linnhe Station	Beech forest dominated by mountain beech (<i>Nothofagus solandri. cliffortoides</i>) with occasional mature red beech (<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>), located above the highway.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
D1D	15	SNA D	Loche Linnhe Station	Grey shrubland and pasture grassland. Species recorded include tree daisys (<i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Olearia fimbriata</i>), matagouri, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , briar and <i>Meliclytus alpinus</i> .
D1E	15	SNA E	Loche Linnhe Station	Beech forest dominated by mountain beech (<i>Nothofagus solandri. cliffortoides</i>), with occasional mature red beech (<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>).
D4A	15	SNA A Halfway Bay Lake Shore	Lake Wakatipu Station	Red and mountain beech forest in gullies, broadleaf lakeshore forest (including kowhai, broadleaf, occasional southern rata, <i>Olearia</i> species and <i>Coprosma</i> species) and regenerating broadleaf forest, shrubland, bracken fernland, occasional gorse and wild conifers.
D5A	13, 13b	SNA A Sites 1 to 7 Lakeshore Gullies	Cecil Peak Station	Beech forest, shrubland, bracken fernland and pasture grasses.
D6A	12, 13	SNA A McKinlays Creek	Walter Peak Station/Cecil Peak Station	Mountain beech forest with remnant and regenerating shrubland on steep, rocky slopes and exotic grassland that follows along a vehicle track.
D6B	14	SNA B Von – White Burn	Walter Peak Station	A series of extensive ponds and bogs with red tussock merging into dryland hard tussockland.
D7A	12, 14	SNA A Sites 1 to 2 North Von, Lower Wetlands	Mt Nicholas Station/Walter Peak Station	Lacustrine wetland, swamp, marshland and bog.
D7B	12, 14	SNA B North Von, Central Wetlands	Mt Nicholas Station	Palustrine wetlands and sub alpine bogs.
D7C	12	SNA C Sites 1 to 3 North Von, Upper Wetlands	Mt Nicholas Station	Cushion bog, sedgeland, rushland and turf communities containing plants typical of these communities.
D7D	14	SNA D North Von Lower Wetlands	Mt Nicholas Station	A kettle lake, kettle holes and adjacent wetlands and ephemeral wetlands.
E18B	8, 18	SNA B	Watkins Rd, Hawea Flat	Mosaic of short tussock grassland, cushionfields and herbfields.
E18C	8, 18	SNA C	Mt Iron	Kanuka woodland.
E18D	8, 18	SNA D Sites 1 to 2	Mt Iron	Kanuka woodland.
E18G	8	SNA G	Wanaka-Luggate Hwy, Upper Clutha River	Kanuka woodland with some small areas of short tussock grassland dominated by introduced grasses.
E18H	8, 18	SNA H	Mt Iron	Kanuka woodland.
E19A	8	SNA A	Glenfoyle Station	Kanuka woodland.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
E19B	8, 11	SNA B	Glenfoyle Station	Kanuka woodland, dominated by kanuka but also including a more diverse plant assemblage in the gully bottoms including matagouri, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> and tree daisys (<i>Olearia</i> sp.).
E19C	8, 11	SNA C	Glenfoyle Station	Kanuka woodland.
E30A	8, 11, 11a	SNA A Dead Horse Creek	Lake McKay Station	Kanuka woodland dominated by kanuka, but also includes shrubland species such as matagouri, native broom, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> and mature stands of <i>Olearia lineata</i> .
E30B	8, 11	SNA B Sites 1 to 4 Tin Hut Creek	Lake McKay Station	Kanuka woodland dominated by kanuka but also includes other shrubland species such as matagouri, native broom, and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> .
E30C	11	SNA C Alice Burn Tributary	Lake McKay Station	Grey shrubland, which includes significant populations of <i>Olearia lineata</i> .
E30D	8, 11, 18a	SNA D Luggate Creek	Lake McKay Station	Kanuka woodland dominated by kanuka but also includes other shrubland species such as matagouri, native broom, and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> .
E30E	8, 11	SNA E Sites 1 to 2 Lake McKay	Lake McKay Station	Kanuka woodland dominated by kanuka but also includes other shrubland species such as matagouri, native broom, and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> .
E30F	8, 11	SNA F Alice Burn	Lake McKay Station	Kanuka woodland dominated by kanuka but also includes other shrubland species such as matagouri, native broom, and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> .
E35A	8, 11	Sites 1 to 11 Sheepskin Creek	Luggate-Cromwell Road, Upper Clutha.	Diverse kanuka, and mixed kanuka/mingimingi-matagouri, scrub/shrubland communities in mid to lower reaches of the Sheepskin Creek catchment with intervening areas of pasture.
E37A	8, 11	SNA A	Kane Road – Hawea Back Road, Hawea Flat	Grey shrubland on rocky outcrop, including <i>Coprosma intertexta</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Coprosma tayloriae</i> , <i>Coprosma rigida</i> , <i>Coprosma crassifolius</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , <i>Melicactus alpinus</i> , <i>Discaria toumatou</i> , <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> and <i>Cordyline australis</i> .
E38A	8, 18a	SNA A Sites 1 to 5	Stevensons Road, Clutha River	Cushion fields (including <i>Pimelea sericeovillosa</i> subsp. <i>pulvinaris</i>) and kanuka stands.
E39A	8, 18, 24b	SNA A	Dublin Bay Road, Albert Town, Wanaka.	Short tussock grassland and cushion field.
E44A	8	SNA A Sites 1 to 2	Te Awa Road Hawea River	Hard tussock grassland with shrubland species, including kanuka, <i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i> and matagouri.
E45A	8	SNA A Sites 1 to 2	Te Awa Road Hawea River	Kanuka stands with other native species interspersed including <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i> , matagouri and stands of bracken fern.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
F2A	10	SNA A	Branch Creek, Cardrona Valley	Shrubland including <i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i> , <i>Dracophyllum uniflorum</i> , <i>Olearia avicennifolia</i> , <i>Olearia arborescens</i> , <i>Olearia nummularifolia</i> , <i>Olearia odorata</i> , and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , with a small pocket of silver beech forest.
F2B	10	SNA B Sites 1 to 3	Branch Creek, Cardrona Valley	Shrubland consisting of matagouri, <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Olearia bullata</i> , <i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Coprosma tayloriae</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , sweet briar, elderberry, <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> and <i>Meuhlenbeckia australis</i> .
F2C	10	SNA C Sites 1 to 2	Branch Creek, Cardrona Valley	Shrubland consisting of matagouri, <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Olearia bullata</i> , <i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , sweet briar, elderberry, <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> and <i>Meuhlenbeckia australis</i> .
F2D	10	SNA D	Branch Creek, Cardrona Valley	Shrubland consisting of matagouri, <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Olearia bullata</i> , <i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Coprosma tayloriae</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , sweet briar, elderberry, <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> and <i>Meuhlenbeckia australis</i> .
F21A	10	SNA A	Hillend Station, Wanaka	Coprosma-matagouri-Olearia shrubland with some elder and briar and a small pocket of silver beech forest.
F21B	10	SNA B Sites 1 to and 3	Hillend Station, Wanaka	Shrubland including matagouri, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , kanuka – manuka, <i>Olearia odorata</i> , briar and elder.
F21C	10	SNA C Sites 1 to 2	Hillend Station, Wanaka	Beech forest fragments with extensive areas of regenerating shrubland.
F22A	10	SNA A Sites 1 to 2 Back Creek	Back Creek, Cardrona Valley.	Grey shrubland dominated by <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> and matagouri.
F26A	10	SNA A	Avalon Station, Cardrona Valley	Grey shrubland including <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , matagouri, <i>Olearia odorata</i> and briar.
F26B	10	SNA B	Avalon Station, Cardrona Valley	Grey shrubland including <i>Olearia</i> spp., <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , matagouri and <i>Corokia cotoneaster</i> .
F26C	10	SNA C Sites 1 to 3	Avalon Station, Cardrona Valley	Grey shrubland including <i>Olearia lineata</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , matagouri, <i>Hebe salicifolia</i> and <i>Carmichaelia kirkii</i> .
F31A	13, 15a	SNA A Kawarau Faces	Waitiri Station, Kawarau Gorge.	Shrubland heavily dominated by matagouri and sweet briar but also includes <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> and to a lesser degree <i>Olearia odorata</i> .
F32A	13, 30	SNA A Sites 1 to 3 Owen Creek	Remarkables Range.	Grey shrubland dominated by <i>Olearia</i> species, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Discaria toumatou</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> and <i>Meuhlenbeckia</i> species.

Comment [CB34]: Submitter 383. Area reduced.

Comment [CB35]: Submitter 383. Site 2 removed. Sites 1 and 3 reduced.

Comment [CB36]: Submitter. 383. Sites 1 and 2 removed.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
F32B	13, 30	SNA B Rastus Burn	Remarkables Range.	Grey shrubland dominated by <i>Olearia</i> species, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Discaria toumatou</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> , and <i>Meuhlenbeckia</i> species.
F40A	13, 15a	SNA A	Gibbston Valley	Grey shrubland largely dominated by matagouri and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , but also includes populations of <i>Olearia</i> spp. and <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> .
F40B	13, 15a	SNA B	Gibbston Valley	Grey shrubland including <i>Olearia odorata</i> , <i>Olearia lineata</i> , <i>Discaria toumatou</i> , <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> , <i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> , <i>Carmichaelia petriei</i> , <i>Clematis quadribacteolata</i> and <i>Hebe salicifolia</i> .
F40C	13, 15a	SNA C	Gibbston Valley	Grey shrubland.
F40D	13, 15a	SNA D	Gibbston Valley	Grey shrubland dominated by matagouri and kowhai, but also includes <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> , <i>Melicytus alpinus</i> , <i>Coprosma crassifolia</i> and <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> .
G28A	10, 26	SNA A Site 6	Coronet Peak (Bush Creek)	<i>Olearia odorata</i> –matagouri shrubland.
G28A	10, 26	SNA A Site 7	Coronet Peak (Bush Creek)	Mountain beech forest.
G33A	10	SNA A	Ben Lomond Station, Upper Shotover River	Mixed mingimingi–matagouri– <i>Olearia</i> spp. shrubland.
G33B	10	SNA B	Ben Lomond Station, Upper Shotover River	Mixed mingimingi–matagouri– <i>Olearia</i> spp. shrubland.
G33C	9	SNA C	Ben Lomond Station, Upper Shotover River	Extensive manuka scrub & shrubland community and mountain beech forest.
G34A	7	SNA A	Alpha Burn Station, West Wanaka	Kanuka, mingimingi–matagouri–kohuhu–broadleaf–manuka/bracken shrubland.
G34B	7	SNA B	Alpha Burn Station, West Wanaka	Kohuhu–broadleaf shrubland merging with mingimingi–matagouri/bracken shrubland.
G34C	7	SNA C	Alpha Burn Station, West Wanaka	Mixed broadleaf–kohuhu–mingimingi–matagouri–bracken shrubland.
G34D	7	SNA D	Alpha Burn Station, West Wanaka	Mixed beech forest, manuka forest, montane shrubland.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
2A	5	Hunter River Delta	G38 270 557	WERI: A braided river used for fishing and recreational boating activities. An important site for bird breeding.
16A	10	Caspar Flat Bush	E40 669 936	SSWI: An area with mountain beech. Bird species present include yellow breasted tit, rifleman, grey warbler and silvereye. Reasonable canopy but low plant diversity (natural for environment).
17A	10	Left Branch bush	E40 665 925	SSWI: An area of mountain beech, mountain toatoa, small leaf <i>Coprosma</i> s and ferns. A very steep south facing habitat. Reasonable canopy but very little plant diversity (natural for environment). Bird species include yellow breasted tit, rifleman, silvereye and grey warbler. Some large slips.
18A	10	Butchers Gully Bush	E40 665 906	SSWI: An area with mountain beech and mountain toatoa. Bird species include grey warbler, rifleman and yellow breasted tit. A steep south facing habitat. Reasonable canopy but little plant diversity. Some slipping.
35A	9, 10	Mount Aurum Remnants	S123 520 930	SSWI: An area with mountain beech, situated in gullies and on southern faces. Reasonable canopy, but low plant diversity. Yellow breasted tit, rifleman and grey warbler present.
38A	12	Moke Lake	S132 470 738	WERI, SSWI: A steep montane lake surrounded by tussock farmland. Brown trout fishery.
40A	12	Lake Isobel	S132 406 807	WERI: A lake with restiad bog and tussock land (<i>Chionochoa</i> species).
41A	12	Lake Kirkpatrick	S132 477 704	WERI, SSWI: A sub-alpine lake with <i>Carex</i> bog and surrounded by tussock farmland. Common native water-fowl present. More important as trout fishery.
42A	12, 38	Few Creek Bush (includes 127)	S132 440 675	SSWI: A moderate sized plain beech forest (red beech, mountain beech) with common forest birds, including brown creeper, fantail, bellbird, rifleman, grey warbler and yellow breasted tit.
43A	12, 38	Twelve Mile Bush	S132 420 655	SSWI: Reasonable sized bush with more diversity than usual, with red beech, mountain beech, broadleaf shrubbery, bracken and tussock surrounds. Good range of common forest birds, including brown creeper, fantail, bellbird, rifleman, grey warbler and yellow breasted tit. Very good lakeshore diversity.
57A	31	Lake Johnson	F41 735 695	WERI, SSWI: An eutrophied lowland lake, rush and sedge swamp (<i>Carex</i> species - Cyperaceae).
69A	13	Shadow Basin Tarn	F41 798 639	Montane lake and montane flush surrounded by steep slopes of snow tussock, cushion vegetation and herb fields.
71A	13	Lake Alta (adjoins 70)	F41 801 632	WERI: A montane lake surrounded by steep snow tussock slopes with extensive cushion vegetation and herb fields.

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Identifier	Map Number	SNA Site Name	Property or location Reference	Description/Dominant Indigenous Vegetation
72A	13	Upper Wye Lakes	F41 812 612	WERI: Four montane lakes surrounded by scree and snow tussock. Cushion vegetation and herb fields.
91A	5	Dingle Lagoon	G39 220 347	WERI SSWI: A lagoon with a sloping edge with good plant communities and populations of paradise shelduck, mallard, grey duck and Canada geese.
114A	6, 9	Mt Earnslaw Forest and Bush Remnants	E40	SSWI: A healthy area of bush with red beech, totara, mountain beech, <i>Grisilinea</i> , fuchsia, wineberry, <i>Coprosma</i> sp., hard fern. Good numbers of bush birds present, including yellow breasted tit, rifleman, bellbird, grey warbler and silvereeye.
126A	32	Gorge Road Wetland	S132 555 720	Significant site of insects and plants (<i>Carox socta</i>).

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33.9 Threatened Environment Classification Maps

Threatened Environment Classification maps (as defined by Land Environments of New Zealand Level IV), identifying the acutely and chronically threatened environments with less than 20% indigenous cover remaining.

Note: The Council's webmap illustrates this information at a greater scale.

Figure A1

Threatened Environment Classification

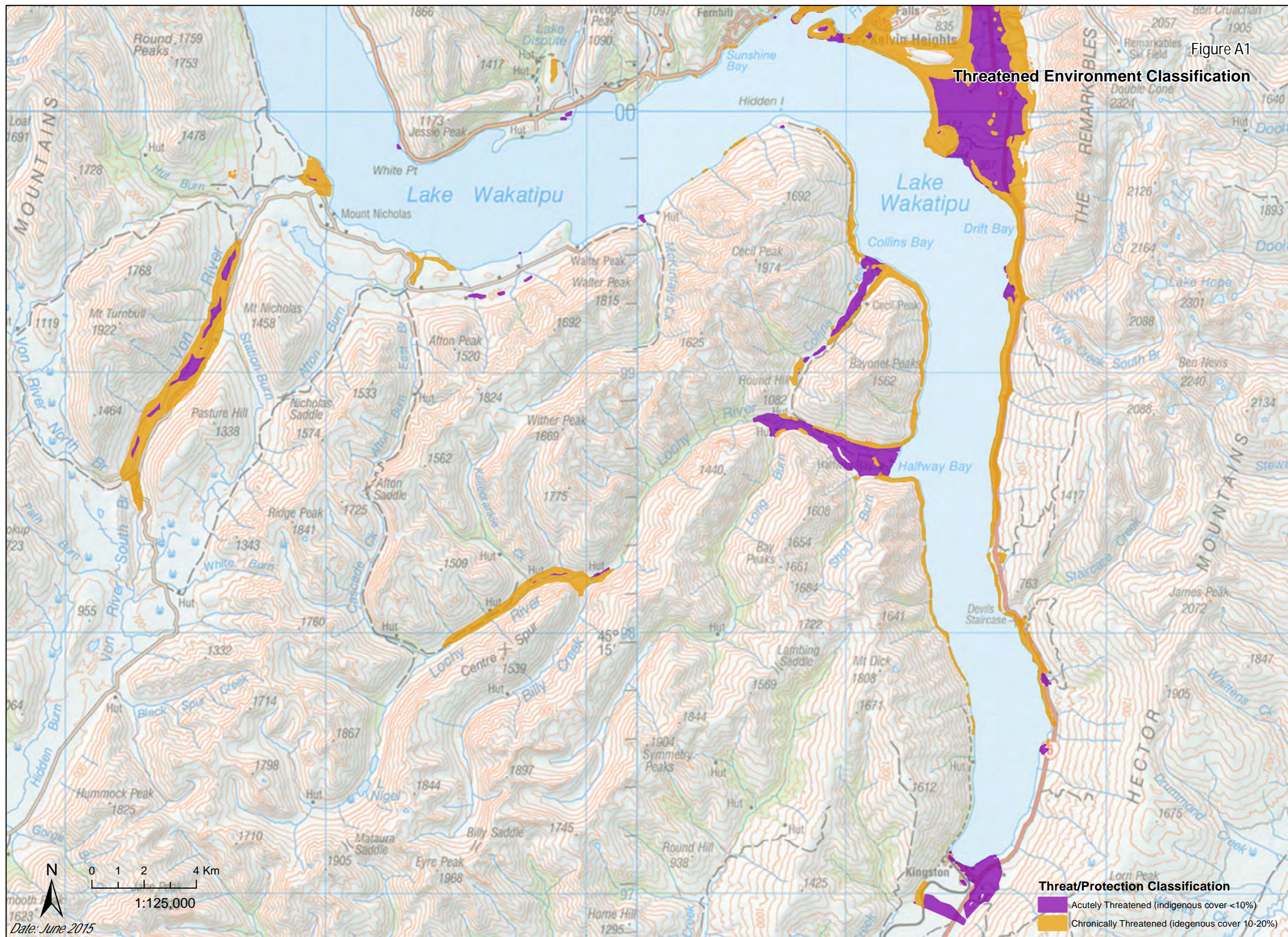
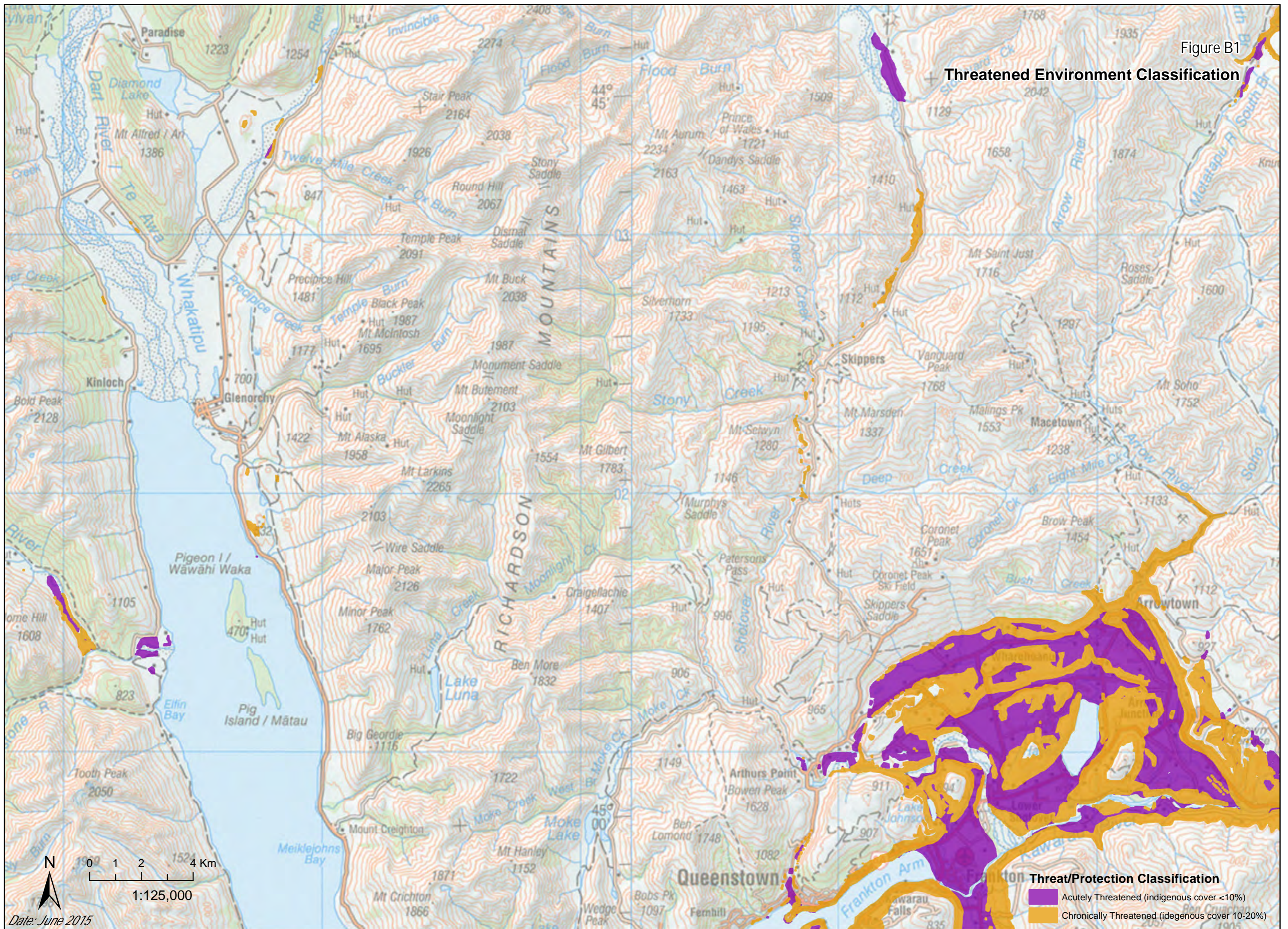


Figure B1

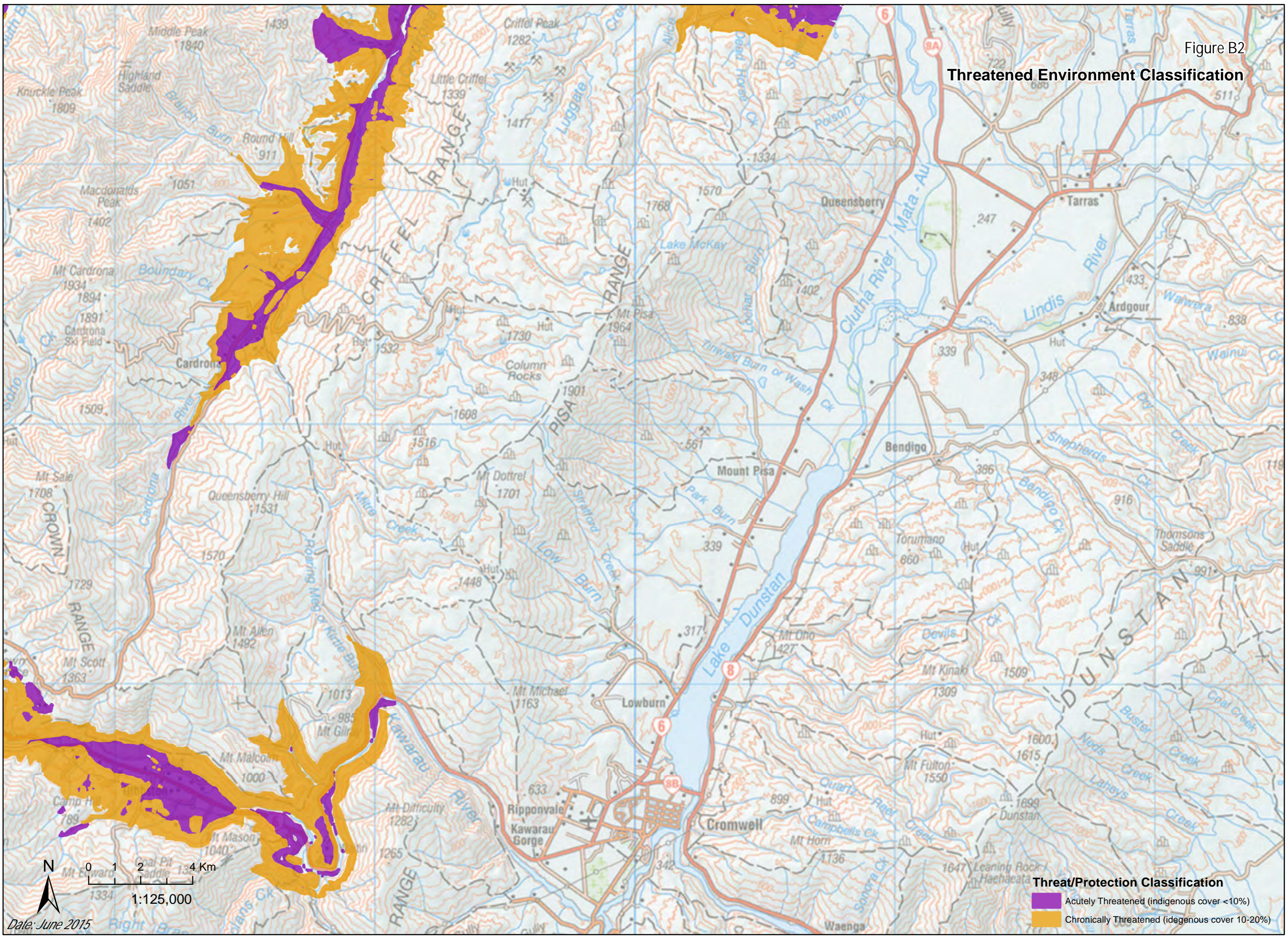
Threatened Environment Classification



N
0 1 2 4 km
1:125,000
Date: June 2015

Figure B2

Threatened Environment Classification



Threat/Protection Classification

- Acutely Threatened (indigenous cover <10%)
- Chronically Threatened (indigenous cover 10-20%)

Figure C1

Threatened Environment Classification

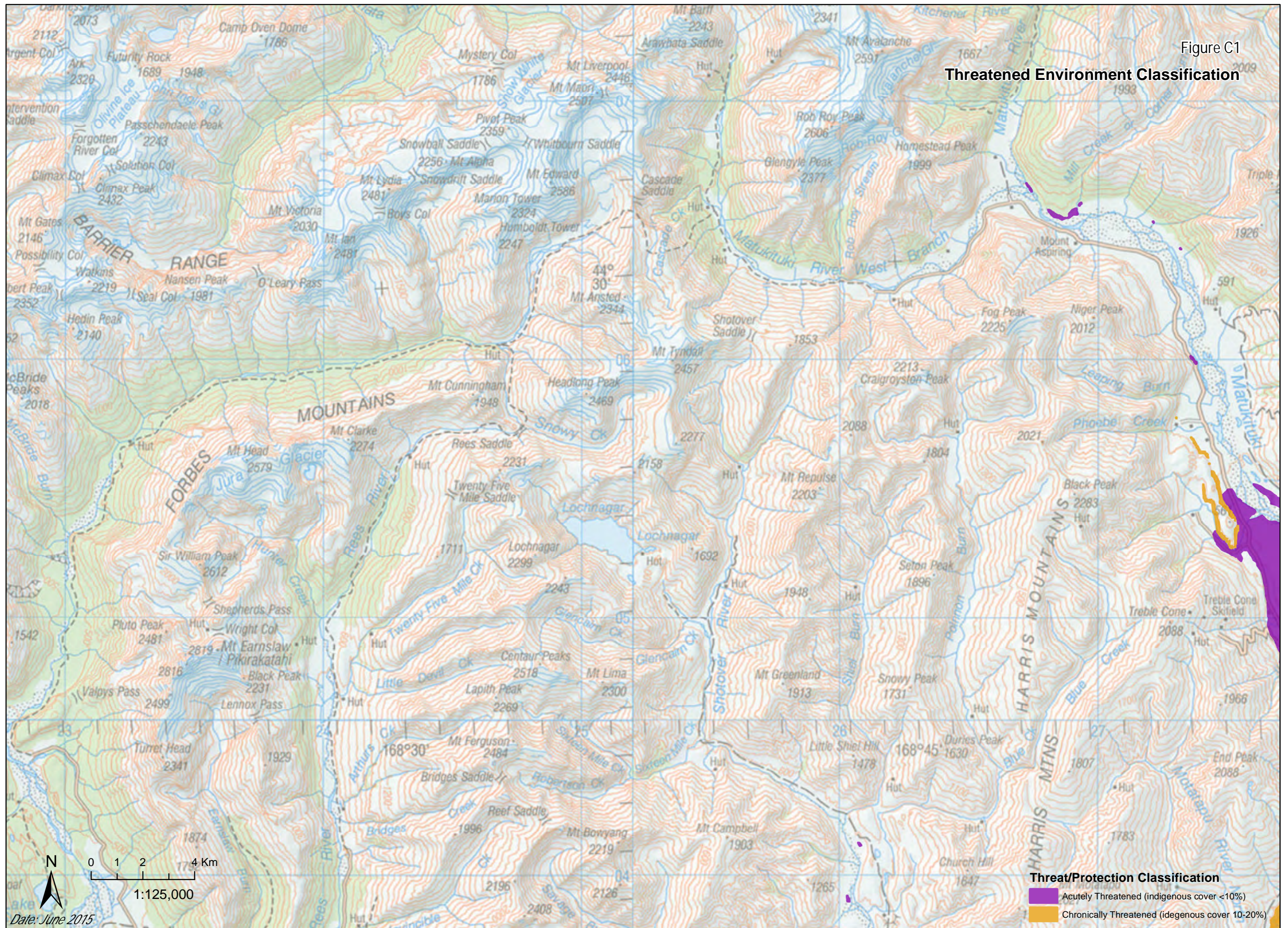
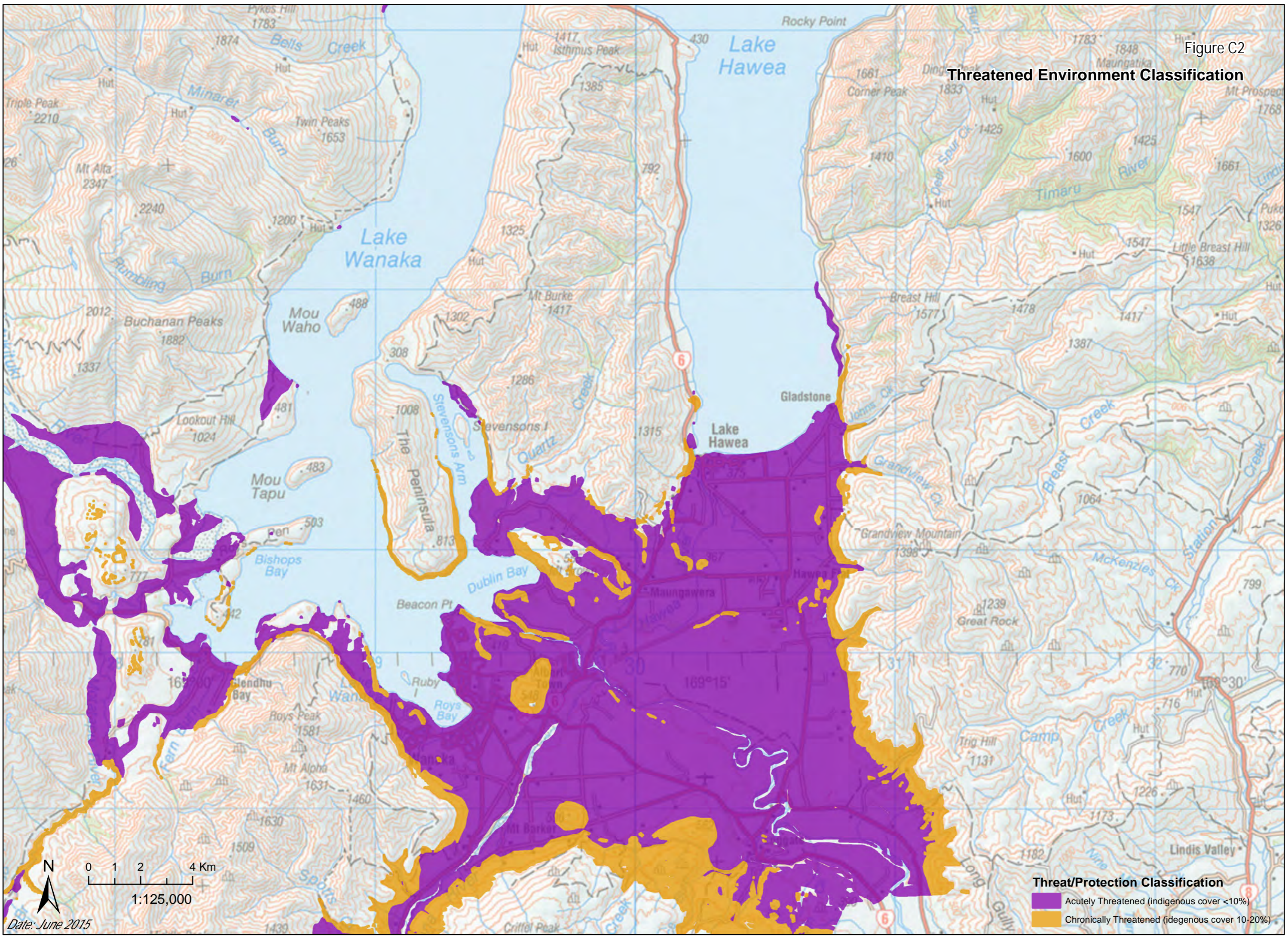


Figure C2

Threatened Environment Classification

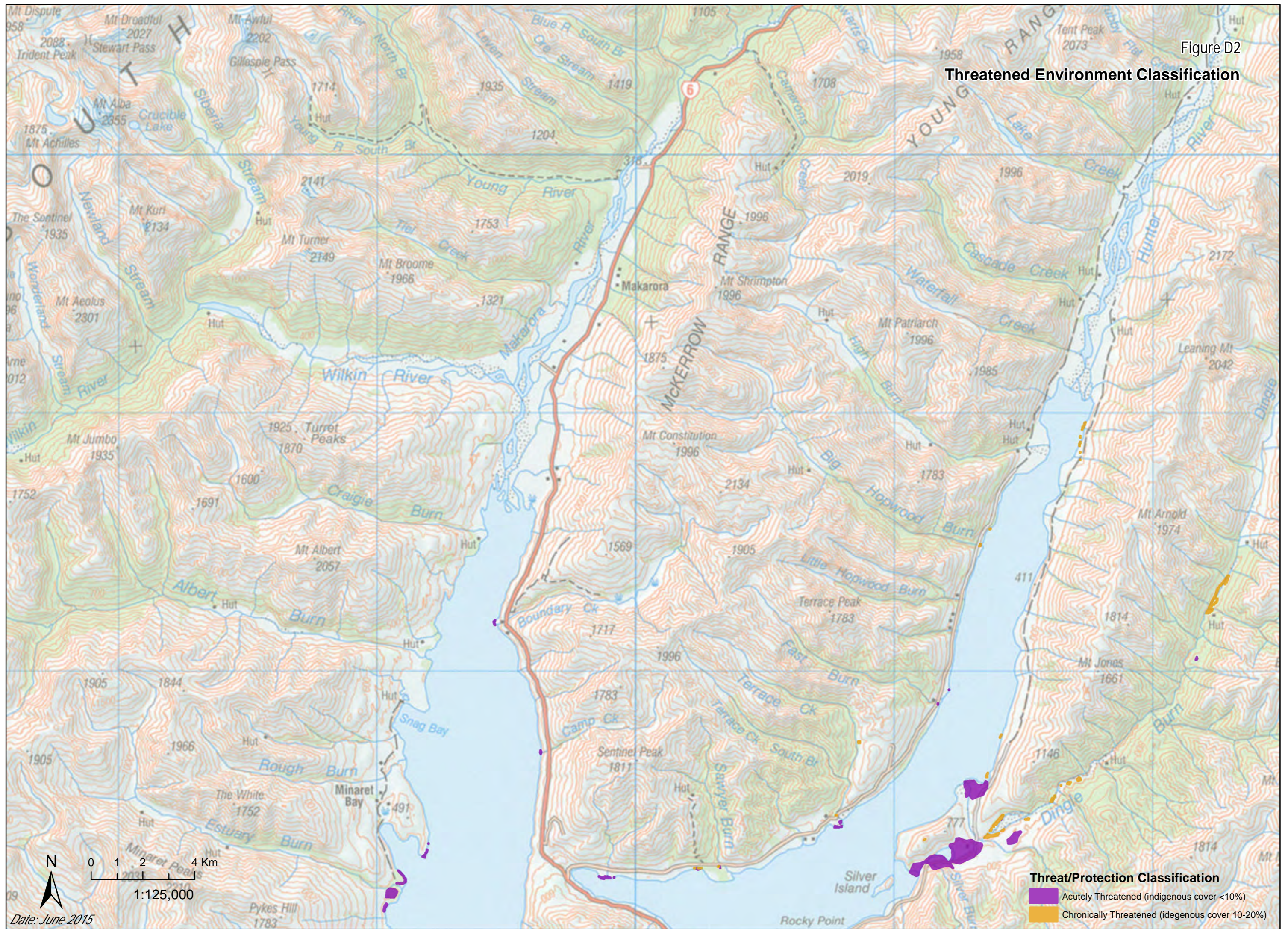


0 1 2 4 Km
1:125,000
Date: June 2015

Threat/Protection Classification
Acutely Threatened (indigenous cover <10%)
Chronically Threatened (indigenous cover 10-20%)

Figure D2

Threatened Environment Classification



Threat/Protection Classification
Acutely Threatened (indigenous cover <10%)
Chronically Threatened (indigenous cover 10-20%)

0 1 2 4 Km
1:125,000
Date: June 2015

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION & BIODIVERSITY 33

Comment [CB37]: Submitter 373. Author note. I have used strike through to indicate the parts of the schedule drafted by DOC that I do not support.

33.10 Framework for the use of biodiversity offsets

The following sets out a framework for the use of biodiversity offsets. It should be read in conjunction with the NZ Government *Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand*. August 2014 (or any successor Central Government guidance and standards):

Comment [CB38]: Any changes to a document incorporated by reference need to go through a plan change or variation and this phrase is not supported.

1. Restoration, enhancement and protection actions will only be considered a biodiversity offset where they are used to offset the anticipated residual effects of activities after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and mitigation actions have occurred as per ~~new policy XX~~ Policy 33.2.8, i.e. not in situations where they are used to mitigate the adverse effects of activities.
2. A proposed biodiversity offset should contain an explicit loss and gain calculation and should demonstrate the manner in which no net loss or preferably a net gain in biodiversity can be achieved on the ground.
3. A biodiversity offset should recognise the limits to offsets due to irreplaceable and vulnerable biodiversity and its design and implementation should include provisions for addressing sources of uncertainty and risk of failure the delivery of no net loss.
4. Restoration, enhancement and protection actions undertaken as a biodiversity offset are demonstrably additional to what otherwise would occur, including that they are additional to any remediation or mitigation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.
5. Offset actions should be undertaken close to the location of development, where this will result in the best ecological outcome.
6. 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 ecological values.
7. The offset is applied so that the ecological values being achieved through the offset are the same or similar to those being lost.
8. As far as practicable, the positive ecological outcomes of the offset last at least as long as the impact of the activity, and preferably in perpetuity. Adaptive management responses should be incorporated into the design of the offset, as required to ensure that the positive ecological outcomes are maintained over time.
9. The biodiversity offset should be designed and implemented in a landscape context – i.e. with an understanding of both the donor and recipient sites role, or potential role in the ecological context of the area.
10. The ~~consent~~ development application identifies the intention to utilise an offset, and includes a biodiversity offset management plan that:
 - i. sets out baseline information on indigenous biodiversity that is potentially impacted by the proposal at both the donor and recipient sites.
 - ii. demonstrates how the requirements set out in this appendix will be addressed.
 - iii. identifies the monitoring approach that will be used to demonstrate how the matters set out in this appendix have been addressed, over an appropriate timeframe.

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION & BIODIVERSITY 33

(While this appendix sets out a framework for the use of biodiversity offsets in the Queenstown Lakes District Council District Plan, many of the concepts are also applicable to other forms of effects management where an overall outcome of no net loss and preferably a net gain in biodiversity values are not intended, but restoration and protection actions will be undertaken).

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION & BIODIVERSITY 33

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO DEFINITIONS CHAPTER 2

Indigenous Vegetation	Means vegetation that occurs naturally in New Zealand, or arrived in New Zealand without human assistance, includes both vascular and non-vascular plants.
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Comment [CB39]: Submitter 706

Clearance Of Vegetation (Includes Indigenous Vegetation)	Means the removal, trimming, felling, or modification of any vegetation and includes cutting, crushing, cultivation, soil disturbance including direct drilling, spraying with herbicide or burning. Clearance of vegetation includes, the deliberate application of water where it would change the ecological conditions such that the resident indigenous plant(s) are killed by competitive exclusion. Includes dryland cushion field species.
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Comment [CB40]: Submitter 706

Comment [CB41]: Submitter 373.

<u>Biodiversity Offsets</u>	<u>Means measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of biodiversity offsets is to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity on the ground.</u>
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<u>No net loss</u>	<u>Means no overall reduction in biodiversity as measured by the type, amount and condition.</u>
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<u>Environmental Compensation</u>	<u>Means actions offered as a means to address residual adverse effects to the environment arising from project development that are not intended to result in no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity on the ground, includes residual adverse effects to other components of the environment including landscape, the habitat of trout and salmon, open space, recreational and heritage values.</u>
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