

NPS-IB Clause	ECO-R1 Clause
3.10 Managing adverse effects on SNAs of new subdivision, use, and development (5) If land in an SNA is covered by a specified covenant or kawenata, a local authority may, at the request of the landowner or lessee, allow certain specified activities within the SNA that may not be consistent with policy statements and plans	ECO-R1 - Indigenous vegetation clearance and land disturbance - Activity status: Permitted - Where: 1. It is necessary for any of the following purposes:...(a) (iv) Critical infrastructure, ... (ix) network utilities and (b) The vegetation is causing an imminent danger to human life, structures, and infrastructure or the works are required to address a high risk to public health or safety. (c) For Mahinga kai activities or for other Ngāi Tahu cultural purposes where the clearance is by <i>mana whenua</i> and in accordance with tikanga protocols. (d) For the safe operation or maintenance of the National Grid..... (f) To implement an approved Reserve Act or Conservation Act reserve management plan, or a Biodiversity Covenant, (g) For the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing buildings and structures, or to minimise a potential fire risk, including an area no further than 2.0m from the exterior wall of an existing building. (h) The removal of exotic species generally and pest plants and pest animals in accordance with any Regional Pest Management Plan or the Biosecurity Act 1993. (j) The works are associated with the harvest of indigenous tree species in accordance with a forest management plan or permit under Part 3A of the Forests Act 1949
3.10 Managing adverse effects on SNAs of new subdivision, use, and development (6) Nothing in this clause applies to adverse effects on an SNA from any of the following: (a) any use or development required to address a high risk to public health or safety (b) the sustainable customary use of indigenous biodiversity conducted in accordance with tikanga: (c) work or activity of the Crown within the boundaries of any area of land held or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act (other than land held for administrative purposes). (e) the harvest of indigenous tree species from an SNA that is carried out in accordance with a forest management plan or permit under Part 3A of the Forests Act 1949.	
3.11 Exceptions to clause 3.10(2) (1) Clause 3.10(2) does not apply, and any adverse effects on an SNA of a new subdivision, use or development must be managed in accordance with clause 3.10(3) and (4), if: (a) the new subdivision, use or development is required for the purposes of any of the following: (i) construction or upgrade (if the upgrade does not meet the requirements of clause 3.15(2)) of specified infrastructure that provides significant national or regional public benefit (b) there is a functional need or operational need for the new subdivision, use or development to be in that particular location; and (c) there are no practicable alternative locations for the new subdivision, use or development.	
3.21 Restoration (1) Local authorities must include objectives, policies, and methods in their policy statements and plans to promote the restoration of indigenous biodiversity, including through reconstruction of areas.	

3.14 Plantation forestry activities (1) Except as provided in subclause (2), the adverse effects of plantation forestry activities in any existing plantation forest on any SNA must be managed in a manner that: (a) maintains indigenous biodiversity in the SNA as far as practicable; while (b) providing for plantation forestry activities to continue. (2) Despite clause 3.10, any part of an SNA that is within an area of an existing plantation forest that is planted, or is intended to be, replanted in trees for harvest must be managed over the course of consecutive rotations of production in the manner necessary to maintain the long-term populations of any Threatened or At Risk (declining) species present in the area. (3) Every local authority must make or change its policy statements and plans to be consistent with the requirements of this clause.	ECO-R1 - Indigenous vegetation clearance and land disturbance - Activity status: Permitted - Where: 1. It is necessary for any of the following purposes: (a) the maintenance, repair, replacement or upgrade of existing lawfully established: (i) fences, (ii) vehicle tracks and farm tracks, (iii) roads,... (v) walkways, (vi) firebreaks, (vii) dams, (viii) waterway crossings....
3.15 Managing adverse effects of established activities on SNAs (1) For the purpose of this clause, established activity means an activity (including maintenance, operation, and upgrade) that: (a) is in, or affects, an SNA; and (b) is not a new subdivision, use, or development. (2) Local authorities must include objectives, policies, and methods in their policy statements and plans to enable specified established activities, or specified types of established activities, to continue where the effects of the activity on an SNA (including cumulative effects): (a) are no greater in intensity, scale, or character over time than at the commencement date; and (b) do not result in the loss of extent, or degradation of ecological integrity, of an SNA. (3) If an established activity does not meet the requirements of subclause (2), the activity must be managed under clauses 3.10 to 3.14 or clause 3.18 (as relevant) as if it were a new use or development. (4) To avoid doubt, nothing in this clause affects existing use rights under sections 10 or 20A of the Act.	the clearance or land disturbance is no more than 1.0m in width either side of those works in (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (viii) and (ix); 1.5m for (vi), and where necessary is no greater in width than originally cleared for (i), critical infrastructure other than roads, (vii), (ix), ... (e) Maintenance of improved pasture where: (i) the improved pasture has not become a SNA, and (ii) the land is not an uncultivated depositional landform, and (iii) it will not adversely affect a Threatened or At Risk (declining) species (k)The works relate to indigenous vegetation that was deliberately planted: (i) Within a domestic garden; or (ii)For the use of screening/shelter belt purposes (such as farm hedgerows); or (iii) Around the margins of an existing dam.
3.17 Maintenance of improved pasture for farming (1) This clause applies to the maintenance of improved pasture for farming where it may affect an SNA. (2) Local authorities must allow the maintenance of improved pasture to continue if: (a) there is adequate evidence to demonstrate that the maintenance of improved pasture is part of a regular cycle of periodic maintenance of that pasture; and (b) any adverse effects of the maintenance of improved pasture on an SNA are no greater in intensity, scale, or character than the effects of activities previously undertaken as part of the regular cycle of periodic maintenance of that pasture; and (c) the improved pasture has not itself become an SNA; and (d) the land is not an uncultivated depositional landform; and (e) the maintenance of improved pasture will not adversely affect a Threatened or At Risk (declining) species.	(l) The indigenous vegetation has grown within an area of commercial forestry and is located outside SNAs/SIVAs. (m) For any other activity for existing farming operations covering an area of less than 50m² per 5-year period involving non-forest vegetation.

RMA	NPS-IB Objective and S32 Analysis
5 Purpose (1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. (2) In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while— (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment. 6 Matters of national importance In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance: (a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: (c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna: (d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers: (e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga: (f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: (g) the protection of protected customary rights: (h) the management of significant risks from natural hazards. 31 Functions of territorial authorities under this Act (1) (b) The control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, including for the purpose of - (iii) the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity.	2.1 Objective (1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is: (a) to maintain indigenous biodiversity across Aotearoa New Zealand so that there is at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity after the commencement date; and (b) to achieve this: (i) through recognising the mana of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity; and (ii) by recognising people and communities, including landowners, as stewards of indigenous biodiversity; and (iii) by protecting and restoring indigenous biodiversity as necessary to achieve the overall maintenance of indigenous biodiversity; and (iv) while providing for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future. The Gore District Plan Review Efficiency and Effectiveness Report 2022 This report assesses a range of technical information including: • Resource Consent and Building Consent data • Comparative analysis between 1980s and 2022 aerial photography • Comparative analysis between 2001 and 2018 Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research land use maps • Comparative analysis between 1996 and 2018 Manaaki Whenua Landcare research Maps for the Maitai River Catchment • Landcover database analysis showing Indigenous Forest Cover and SNAs • Department of Conservation Ecological Values Assessment of the Gore District 2022 The above analysis indicates that the ODP has been relatively successful at protecting SNA's identified in the plan as there have been limited consents and no significant change in indigenous vegetation coverage in these areas. Land use change data and mapping suggests that there are other SNA's in the district and a reduction in overall indigenous vegetation has occurred across the district.

Comparison between Matura River Catchment land cover in 1996 and 2018 for Broad and Medium Land Cover Classes

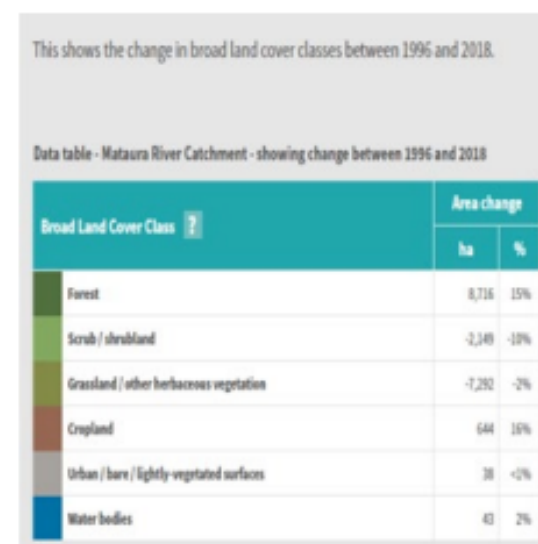


FIGURE 16: MANAAKI WHENUA LANDCARE RESEARCH - BROAD LANDCOVER CLASS 1996 - 2018



FIGURE 17: MANAAKI WHENUA LANDCARE RESEARCH - MEDIUM LAND COVER CLASS

An analysis of the Matura River Catchment land cover from Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research indicates that broadly speaking between 1996 and 2018 exotic forest, cropping, horticulture, and artificial surfaces have increased and both indigenous and exotic scrub / shrubland are decreasing. There has been very little change to indigenous forest cover, however the bulk of the native forestry was cleared prior to 1996 so is unlikely to be indicative of development patterns.

Land Cover Name	Area 2018 Ha	% 2018	Area 2018 Ha	% 2012	Area 2008 Ha	% 2008	Area 2001 Ha	% 2001	Area 21996 Ha	% 1996
roadleaved Indigenous Hardwoods	293	0.2	293	0.2	295	0.2	271	0.2	271	0.2
Built-up Area (settlement)	774	0.6	761	0.6	760	0.6	7601	0.6	759	0.6
Deciduous Hardwoods	423	0.3	426	0.3	428	0.3	458	0.4	458	0.4
Exotic Forest	4208	3.4	4798	3.8	4778	3.8	3449	2.8	2783	2.2
Fern land	110	0.1	100	0.1	110	0.1	110	0.1	110	0.1
Flax land	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Forest - Harvested	518	0.4	138	0.1	213	0.2	191	0.2	98	0.1
Gorse and/or Broom	927	0.7	965	0.8	1024	0.8	1080	0.9	813	0.7
Gravel or Rock	150	0.1	150	0.1	150	0.1	150	0.1	158	0.1
Herbaceous Freshwater Vegetation	144	0.1	146	0.1	146	0.1	146	0.1	164	0.1
High Producing Exotic Grassland	104669	83.5	104594	83.4	104403	83.8	99340	79.2	100082	79.8
Indigenous Forest	1730	1.4	1730	1.4	1730	1.4	1730	1.4	1730	1.4
Lake or Pond	96	0.1	81	0.1	74	0.1	67	0.1	67	0.1

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Low Producing Grassland	8253	6.6	8085	6.5	8045	6.4	14327	11.4	14614	11.7
Manuka and/or Kanuka	429	0.3	429	0.3	497	0.4	512	0.4	512	0.4
Matagouri or Grey Scrub	830	0.7	854	0.7	908	0.7	985	0.8	974	0.8
Mixed Exotic Scrubland	113	0.1	108	0.1	108	0.1	119	0.1	119	0.1
Orchard, Vineyard or Other Perennial Crop	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
River	340	0.3	340	0.3	340	0.3	340	0.3	340	0.3
Short-rotation Cropland	758	0.6	764	0.6	762	0.6	762	0.6	745	0.6
Surface Mine or Dump	96	0.1	95	0.1	88	0.1	60	0.1	60	0.1
Tall Tussock Grassland	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0
Urban Parkland/Open Space	255	0.2	255	0.2	255	0.2	255	0.2	259	0.2

FIGURE 18: SPREADSHEET SHOWING COMPARATIVE LANDCOVER NZLCOB

The above table shows that there has been no change between 2008-2018 (effectively the life of the ODP) for Indigenous forest and tall tussock grassland but there has been a reduction in manuka/kanuka (69ha), matagouri (78ha) and Deciduous hardwoods (6ha) which all include at risk native species or nursery crop.

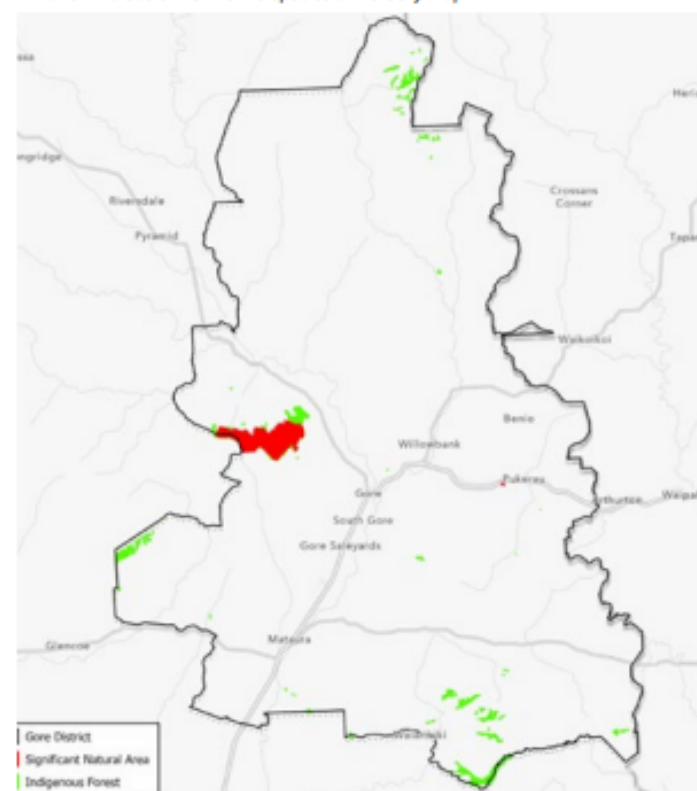


FIGURE 19: DATA SUBSET OF LANDCOVER DATABASE - GORE DISTRICT SHOWING INDIGENOUS FOREST COVER (GREEN) AND IDENTIFIED SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS (RED)

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