

Appendix 2: HS5 and HS6 definitions

<u>Defined term</u>	<u>HS6 Definition</u>	<u>Defined term</u>	<u>HS5 Definition</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Recommended re-drafting</u>
Biodiversity compensation	A measurable positive environmental conservation outcome resulting from actions that are designed to compensate for more than minor residual adverse biodiversity effects on indigenous biodiversity that cannot be otherwise managed after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offsetting measures have been sequentially applied. This includes biodiversity compensation in the terrestrial environment and aquatic compensation for the extent and values of rivers and natural inland wetlands.	<u>Aquatic compensation</u>	<u>A conservation outcome resulting from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on a wetland or river after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and aquatic offset measures have been sequentially applied.</u>	Definitions are sufficiently different and it is appropriate to have separate terms and definitions.	N/A
Biodiversity offsetting	A measurable positive environmental conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to redress for the more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity arising from activities after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been sequentially applied. The goal of biodiversity offsetting is to achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, of in type, amount, and condition of indigenous biodiversity values compared to that lost. This includes biodiversity offsetting in the terrestrial environment and aquatic offsetting for the extent and values of rivers and natural inland wetlands.	<u>Aquatic offset</u>	<u>A measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions that are intended to:</u> <u>(a) redress any more than minor residual adverse effects on a wetland or river after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation, measures have been sequentially applied; and</u> <u>(b) achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, in the extent and values of the wetland or river, where:</u> <u>(i) no net loss means that the measurable positive effects of actions match any loss of extent or values over space and time, taking into account the type and location of the wetland or river; and</u> <u>(ii) net gain means that the measurable positive effects of actions exceed the point of no net loss.</u>	Definitions are sufficiently different and it is appropriate to have separate terms and definitions.	N/A
<u>Effects management hierarchy</u>	<u>An approach to manage the adverse effects of an activity on significant indigenous biodiversity values that requires that:</u> <u>(a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then</u> <u>(b) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then</u> <u>(c) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then</u> <u>(d) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible; then</u>	<u>Effects management hierarchy</u>	<u>In relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers, means an approach to managing the adverse effects of an activity on the extent or values of a wetland or river (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value) that requires that:</u> <u>(a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then</u> <u>(b) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then</u> <u>(c) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then</u> <u>(d) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, aquatic offsetting is provided where possible; then</u>	The term is the same for both topics but the definitions in the respective NPSs are slightly different. The indigenous biodiversity definition specifically referring to 'biodiversity' and the freshwater definition is focused on natural inland wetlands and rivers. However, there is	<u>Effects management hierarchy:</u> <u>(a) In relation to indigenous biodiversity means Aan approach to manage the adverse effects of an activity on significant indigenous biodiversity values that requires that:</u> <u>(i) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then</u> <u>(ii) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then</u> <u>(iii) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then</u> <u>(iv) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or</u>

	<p>(e) <u>where biodiversity offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, biodiversity compensation is provided; then</u></p> <p>(f) <u>if biodiversity compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.</u></p>		<p><u>(e) if aquatic offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, aquatic compensation is provided; then</u></p> <p><u>(f) if aquatic compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.</u></p>	<p>an opportunity to assist with plan implementation and future proof the RPS for transition to an electronic format by only having one instance of ‘effects management hierarchy’ in the list of definitions, but ensuring the definition itself clearly differentiates the different definitions.</p>	<p><u>remedied, biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible; then</u></p> <p>(v) <u>where biodiversity offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, biodiversity compensation is provided; then</u></p> <p><u>if biodiversity compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.</u></p> <p><u>(b) In relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers, means an approach to managing the adverse effects of an activity on the extent or values of a wetland or river (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value) that requires that:</u></p> <p><u>(a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then</u></p> <p><u>(b) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then</u></p> <p><u>(c) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then</u></p> <p><u>(d) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, aquatic offsetting is provided where possible; then</u></p> <p><u>(e) if aquatic offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, aquatic compensation is provided; then</u></p> <p><u>(f) if aquatic compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.</u></p>
<p><u>Specified infrastructure</u></p>	<p>(a) <u>infrastructure that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002);</u></p> <p>(b) <u>regionally significant infrastructure defined in this Regional Policy Statement and any nationally significant infrastructure identified as such in a National Policy Statement;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>infrastructure that is necessary to support housing development, that is included in a proposed or operative plan or identified for development in any relevant strategy document (including a future development strategy or spatial strategy) adopted by a local authority, in an urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020);</u></p> <p>(d) <u>any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out:</u></p>	<p><u>Specified infrastructure</u></p>	<p><u>Means any of the following:</u></p> <p><u>(a) infrastructure that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002)</u></p> <p><u>(b) regionally significant infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>(c) any water storage infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>(d) any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out:</u></p> <p><u>(i) by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) for the purpose of drainage by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908</u></p> <p><u>(e) defence facilities operated by the New Zealand Defence Force to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990</u></p>	<p>The term is the same for both topics, but the respective NPSs have slight differences. For example, the NPS-IB definition includes infrastructure to support housing development (clause (c)) and the NPS-FM definition includes water storage infrastructure (clause (c)). It is recommended to combine the definitions where there is no difference, and to</p>	<p><u>Specified infrastructure means:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>infrastructure that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002);</u></p> <p>(b) <u>regionally significant infrastructure;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>for the purpose of drainage, by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>defence facilities operated by the New Zealand Defence Force to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990; and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>in relation to indigenous ecosystems;</u></p>

	<p>(i) by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or</p> <p>(ii) for the purpose of drainage, by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908:</p> <p>(e) defence facilities operated by the New Zealand Defence Force to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990.</p>		<p>(f) ski area infrastructure</p>	<p>provide 'carve out' clauses where there are differences with appropriate signalling as to which provisions they apply to.</p>	<p>i. any nationally significant infrastructure identified as such in a National Policy Statement</p> <p>ii. infrastructure that is necessary to support housing development, that is included in a proposed or operative plan or identified for development in any relevant strategy document (including a future development strategy or spatial strategy) adopted by a local authority, in an urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020); and</p> <p>(f) in relation to freshwater:</p> <p>i. any water storage infrastructure</p> <p>ii. ski area infrastructure.</p>
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