Appendix 1: Rivers and lakes with values requiring protection

Table 15: Rivers and lakes with significant amenity and recreational values

Table 15 relates to policies 19, 43 and 53.

River or lake	Recreational uses
Lake Waitawa (Forest Lakes)	kayaking, windsurfing, sailing
Ōtaki River	fishing, swimming, kayaking, canoeing, tubing, rafting, picnicking, camping
Waikanae River	fishing, swimming, camping
Kaiwharawhara Stream	picnicking, walking, running
Korokoro Stream	walking, running, mountain biking
Hutt River	fishing, swimming, kayaking, canoeing, tubing, rafting, power boating, radio controlled boats, jet skis, picnicking, walking, running, mountain biking
Pakuratahi River	fishing, swimming, picnicking
Akatarawa River	fishing, swimming, kayaking, bird watching, picnicking, walking, running, mountain biking, trail biking, horse riding, 4-wheel driving
Upper Gollan's Stream (including Butterfly Creek	picnicking, tramping walking, running, bird watching
Wainuiomata River	fishing, swimming, canoeing, kayaking, walking, horse riding
Orongorongo River	fishing, tramping
Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera Lakes	bird watching, picnicking, walking, mountain biking
Ruamāhanga River	fishing, swimming, kayaking, canoeing, tubing, rafting, power boating, jet skiing, picnicking, walking, duck shooting
Tauherenikau River	fishing, swimming, walking, picnicking, rafting
Waingawa River	fishing, swimming, kayaking, tubing, rafting, walking
Waiohine River	fishing, swimming, kayaking, canoeing, tubing, rafting, camping
Kopuaranga River	fishing
Waipoua River	fishing, swimming, running, trail biking
Henley Lake, Masterton	kayaking, dragon boating, radio controlled boats, picnicking, running, biking
Lake Wairarapa	fishing, kayaking, canoeing, boating, duck shooting, bird watching, walking, photography

Notes to Table 15

Rivers and lakes in the table are listed in the order of the location of their outflows to the coast going anti clock wise around the region from Lake Waitawa in the north west of the region.

The rivers and lakes included in Table 15 were identified in the Regional Freshwater Plan, and from a survey of recreational groups in the Wellington region carried out in November 2007.

The following threshold applies to rivers and lakes that are significant for their recreational use:

- Is regarded as especially valuable by two or more recreational groups because of the quality of the opportunity and experience it affords
- Is used for two or more recreational activities by people from throughout the region or beyond, or
- Is used by anglers on 100 or more days per year.

Table 16: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems

Relates to policies 19 and 43

River or lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat
All rivers on Kāpiti Island	all rivers			
Waitohu Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Ōtaki River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Mangaone Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Waimeha Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Waikanae River	River and tributaries above, and including, the Ngatiawa River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Wharemauku Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Whareroa Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Wainui Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Taupō Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Kākaho Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Horokiri Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Little Waitangi Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Pauatahunui Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Duck Creek		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Porirua Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Makara Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence

River or lake		Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
		High macroinvertebrate community health	**Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species**	**Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species**	**Inanga spawning habitat**
Oteranga Stream				Stream and all tributaries	
Karori Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Ōwhiro Bay Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Kaiwharawhara Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Korokoro Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Hutt River		River and all tributaries above the Akatarawa River	Hutt River	Hutt River	Reach of tidal influence
	Speedy's Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
	Moonshine Stream		Stream and all tributaries		
	Whakatikei River	River and all tributaries above the Wainui Stream			
	Akatarawa River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	
	Pakuratahi River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		
	Stokes Valley Stream		Stream and all tributaries		
Days Bay Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
Lake Kōhangapiripiri and Cameron Creek			Lake Kohangapirpiri and tributaries		
Lake Kōhangatera and Gollans Stream			Lake Kohangatera, Gollans Stream and all tributaries	Lake Kohangatera, Gollans Stream and all tributaries	
Wainuiomata River		River and all tributaries excluding Black Creek	River and all tributaries excluding Black Creek	River and all tributaries excluding Black Creek	Reach of tidal influence

River or lake		Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
		High macroinvertebrate community health	**Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species**	**Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species**	**Inanga spawning habitat**
Orongorongo River		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	
Mukamukaiti Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		
Wharepapa River		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		
Pounui Stream and Lake Pounui			Stream and all tributaries, including Lake Pounui	Stream and all tributaries, including Lake Pounui	
Battery Stream		Stream and all tributaries			
Lake Wairarapa			Lake Wairarapa	Lake Wairarapa	
	Wairongomai River	River and all tributaries			
	Burlings Stream	Stream and all tributaries		Stream and all tributaries	
	Unnamed tributaries of Lake Wairarapa between easting 2692884, northing 5996151 and easting 2694063, northing 5996975	All rivers			
	Brocketts Stream	Stream and all tributaries		Stream and all tributaries	
	Cross Creek	Creek and all tributaries			
	Prince Stream	Stream and all tributaries			
	Abbots Creek	Creek and all tributaries	Creek and all tributaries		
	Tauherenikau River	River and all tributaries		River and all tributaries	

River or lake		Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
		High macroinvertebrate community health	**Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species**	**Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species**	**Inanga spawning habitat**
Ruamāhanga River		River and all tributaries above, but not including, the Kopuaranga River	Ruamāhanga River	Ruamāhanga River	Reach of tidal influence
	Waiohine River up to, and including, the Mangatarere Stream		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	
	Waiohine River above, but not including, the Mangatarere Stream	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		
	Waingawa River	River and tributaries above, and including, the Atiwhakatu Stream			
	Waipoua River		River and all tributaries		
	Ruakokopatuna River		River and all tributaries		
	Waihora Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		
	Unnamed river on the true left bank of the Ruamāhanga River at easting 2704500 and northing 5988700		River and all tributaries		
	Whangaehu River		River and all tributaries		
	Tauanui Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	
	Turanganui River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	
Putangirua Stream		Stream and all tributaries		Stream and all tributaries	

River or lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
	High macroinvertebrate community health	**Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species**	**Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species**	**Inanga spawning habitat**
Makatukutuku Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		
Pararaki Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		
Otakaha Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		
Mangatoetoe Stream	Stream and all tributaries			
Waitetuna Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		
Whawanui River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	
Opouawe River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		
Awhea River	unnamed tributaries on true left bank between easting 2720541, northing 5974877, and easting 2720409, northing 5967840;		River and all tributaries	
Oterei River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Rivers flowing to the coast between the Huariki Stream and the Rerewhakaaitu River	all rivers			
Unnamed river draining to the coast at easting 2736771, northing 5974877 (Devils creek)	all rivers			
Pahaoa River				Reach of tidal influence
	Unnamed tributary on the true left bank at easting 2742200 and northing 5992169			

River or lake		Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
		High macroinvertebrate community health	**Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species**	**Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species**	**Inanga spawning habitat**
		Unnamed tributary on the true left bank at northing 2739983 and easting 5991469			
		Tributaries on the true left bank between easting 2732790 and northing 5984194 and the coast.			
		Tributaries on the true right bank between easting 2733640 and northing 5981454 and the coast.			
Waiuru Stream		Stream and all tributaries			
Waihingaia Stream		Stream and all tributaries			
Huatokitoki Stream catchment		Stream and all tributaries			
Kaimokopuna Stream catchment		Stream and all tributaries			
Motuwaireka Stream catchment				Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Whareama River catchment			River and all tributaries		Reach of tidal influence
Castlepoint Stream catchment				Stream and all tributaries	
Whakatiki River catchment				River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence
Okau Stream catchment		Stream and all tributaries			
Unnamed rivers draining to the coast between easting 2784666, northing 6038022 and easting		All rivers			

River or lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems			
	High macroinvertebrate community health	**Habitat for threatened indigenous fish species**	**Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species**	**Inanga spawning habitat**
2784952, northing 6039543.				
Mataikona River	Rivers on the true left bank between the Pakowhai River and easting 2785345 and northing 6046718 rivers on the true right bank of the between easting 2784611 and northing 6046207 and the coast		River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence

Notes to Table 16

Rivers and lakes in the table are listed in the order of the location of their outflows to the coast going anti clockwise around the region from the Waitohu Stream in the north west of the region. For streams that are not named on NZMS maps, grid references are given.

Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems were selected using indicators of aquatic invertebrate community health, the diversity of indigenous migratory fish species, the presence of nationally threatened fish species and the location of inanga spawning habitat.

Aquatic invertebrate health was assessed using the Macroinvertebrate Community Index and the proportion of pollution sensitive mayfly, caddisfly and stonefly taxa. The relationship between these indices and indigenous vegetation cover in a catchment established the criteria of greater than 70 per cent indigenous vegetation cover in a catchment as having rivers and streams with significant ecosystems.

Rivers and streams in the eastern Wairarapa hill country are physically and biologically distinct from others parts of the region, but have less indigenous vegetation remaining. In order for rivers and streams in this area to be sufficiently represented in the list of rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems, criteria for indigenous vegetation cover has been lowered to 60 per cent for catchments east of the Ruamāhanga River.

The criterion for indigenous fish diversity is six or more migratory fish species recorded in the New Zealand freshwater fish database in a catchment. The criterion for habitat of threatened native fish species is numbers of shortjaw kokopu (*Galaxias postvectis*), giant kokopu (*Galaxias argenteus*) and dwarf galaxias (*Galaxias divergens*), as recorded in the New Zealand freshwater fish database.

Appendix 1A: Limits to biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation

This appendix identifies the ecosystems and species that either meet or exceed the limits to the use of *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation* in the Wellington Region[4]. The setting of limits to the use of offsetting is one of the ten internationally accepted principles of *biodiversity offsetting* recognised by the Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme. Policy 24A gives effect to this direction in the Wellington Region.

Policy 24 A directs that where policies and/or rules in *district* and *regional plans* enable the use of *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* they shall not provide for *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* where: there is no appropriate site, knowledge, proven methods, expertise or mechanism available to design and implement an adequate biodiversity offset (clause (b)); or when an activity is anticipated to cause residual adverse effects on an area after an offset or compensate has been implemented if the *ecosystem* or species is *threatened* or the ecosystem is *naturally uncommon* (clause (c)). This appendix identifies the species and ecosystems that meet these criteria in the Wellington Region.

This appendix also identifies the *ecosystems* and species in the Wellington Region meeting the criteria for Policy 11(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS), and for which adverse effects must be avoided. Consideration of *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* for these *ecosystems* or species is therefore not provided for.

Where ecosystems or species meet the criteria for both Policy 24(a)(ii) and NZCPS Policy 11(a) the NZCPS direction prevails.

To avoid doubt:

- Applications for biodiversity offsetting or aquatic offsetting of adverse effects on ecosystems and species that meet the criteria in Policy 24A(b) can only be considered if at least a net gain, and preferably a 10% net gain or greater, in the *indigenous biodiversity* values affected can be reasonably demonstrated.

- Policy 24A(c) describes the situations when *biodiversity compensation* or *aquatic compensation* are not appropriate meaning that, where Policy 24A(c) applies, applications for *biodiversity compensation* cannot be considered.

- Policy 24A(d) describes the situations where *biodiversity offsetting* or *aquatic offsetting* are likely to be inappropriate because there are currently (at 2024) no technically feasible methods to secure gains in an acceptable timeframe.

- Policy 24C(1) sets out adverse effects on *indigenous biodiversity* in the *coastal environment* that need to be avoided meaning that applications for *biodiversity*

offsetting or *biodiversity compensation* cannot be considered.

The species listed in Table 17 are the nationally Threatened species and *ecosystems* and *naturally uncommon ecosystems* that are found within the Wellington Region, as detailed in the relevant publications listed on the Department of Conservation's New Zealand Threat Classification web page. These *ecosystems* and species are assessed as being "vulnerable" or "irreplaceable" in accordance with the principles as to when *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation* are inappropriate. Note that the species list will change over time as national threat lists are updated or more knowledge is gained about the presence or absence of a species in the Wellington Region. The most up-to-date threat classification should be used at the time of making an assessment under Policy 24A or Policy 47 (h) and (i).

[4] As identified in Crisp P and Oliver M. 2022. Limits to offsetting – Thresholds of concern for biodiversity. Greater Wellington Regional Council, Publication No. GW/ESCI-G-22/11, Wellington.

[5] Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (2018). The BBOP principles on biodiversity offsets, https://www.forest-trends.org/wpcontent/uploads/2018/10/The-BBOP-Principles_20181023.pdf

Table 17: Ecosystems and species that either meet or exceed the limits to the use of *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation* in the Wellington Region (there are some duplicates of ecosystems and species as some habitats relate to more than one ecosystem type).

Wetland ecosystems

Ecosystem or species name	**Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)**	**Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism[4]**	**NZCPS Policy 11(a)**
Coastal turfs	Critically Endangered	Yes	Yes
Dune slacks	Endangered	Yes	Yes
Domed bogs	Endangered	Yes	-
Seepages and flushes	Endangered	Yes	-
Sinkholes	Endangered	Yes	-
Ephemeral wetlands	Critically Endangered	-	Yes
Lagoons	Endangered	-	Yes
Lake margins	Vulnerable	-	-

Tarns	Naturally Uncommon	-	-

[4] This column shows situations where it is not feasible to offset for residual adverse effects because there is currently (at 2024) no appropriate site, knowledge, proven methods, expertise, or mechanism available to design and implement an adequate biodiversity offset. This may change over time with further advances in knowledge, methods, expertise, and mechanisms and these will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Wetland plant species

Ecosystem or species name	**Policy** 24A(b)&(c) **Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)**	**Policy** 24A(b) **No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism**	**NZCPS Policy 11(a)**
Crassula peduncularis	Critical		
Juncus holoschoenusvar holoschoenus	Critical		
Sebaea ovata	Critical		
Simplicia felix	Critical		
Utricularia australis	Critical		
Centipeda minima subsp minima	Endangered		
Mazus novaezeelandiae subsp. impolitus f. impolitus	Endangered		
Pterostylis irwinni	Endangered		
Pterostylis micromega	Endangered		
Amphibromus fluitans	Vulnerable		
Carex cirrhosa	Endangered		
Gratiola concinna	Endangered		
Libertia peregrinans	Vulnerable		
Juncus pauciflorus	Vulnerable		

Wetland bird species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Anas superciliosa (grey duck)	Vulnerable		
Botaurus poiciloptilus (matuku, bittern)	Critical		

Wetland invertebrate species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NCPS Policy 11(a)
Lepidurus apus viridis (tadpole shrimp)	Endangered		
Echyridella aucklandica (kākahi)	Vulnerable		

Riverine ecosystems

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Braided riverbeds	Endangered		

Riverine plant species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Rorippa divaricata	Vulnerable		
Fissidens berteroi	Vulnerable		

Riverine bird species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Chlidonias albostriatus	Endangered		

Riverine invertebrate species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Omanuperla hollowayae	Critical		
Potamopyrgus oppidanus	Critical		
Hydrochorema n. sp. W	Endangered		
Cryptobiosella furcata	Endangered		
Cryptobiosella spinosa	Endangered		

Echyridella aucklandica (kākahi)	Vulnerable		Yes
Xenobiosella motueka	Vulnerable		

Riverine fish species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Galaxias postvectis (shortjaw kōkopu)	Vulnerable		Yes
Geotria australis (lamprey)	Vulnerable		Yes

Lacustrine ecosystem

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Inland sand dunes	Critically endangered	Yes	
Shingle beaches	Endangered	Yes	Yes
Stony beach ridges	Endangered	Yes	Yes
Ephemeral wetlands	Critically endangered		Yes
Lagoons	Endangered		Yes
Lake margins	Vulnerable		
Estuaries	Vulnerable		Yes

Lacustrine plant species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Althenia bilocularis	Vulnerable		
Pterostylis micromega	Endangered		
Amphibromus fluitans	Vulnerable		
Carex cirrhosa	Endangered		
Fissidens berteroi	Vulnerable		

s previously listed as a riverine plant specie

Lacustrine bird species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Anas chlorotis	Increasing		
Anas superciliosa (grey duck)	Vulnerable		
Ardea alba modesta (white heron)	Critical		Yes
Botaurus poiciloptilus (matuku, bittern)	Critical		
Anarhynchus frontalis (wrybill)	Increasing		

Hydroprogne caspia (Caspian tern)	Vulnerable		Yes
Poliocephalus rufopectus (New Zealand dabchick)	Increasing		

Lacustrine fish species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Geotria australis (lamprey)	Vulnerable		Yes

Lacustrine invertebrate species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Lepidurus apus viridis (tadpole shrimp)	Endangered		
Echyridella aucklandica (kākahi)	Vulnerable		

Marine habitat or ecosystem

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Bull kelp forests (*Durviallea* spp.)	Naturally uncommon	Yes	Yes
Cook Strait shelf-edge canyon habitats		Yes	Yes
Matikona reef habitats		Yes	Yes
Opouawe Bank methane seeps		Yes	Yes
Adamsiella algal beds		Yes	Yes
Deepsea woodfall habitat		Yes	Yes
Rhodolith beds		Yes	Yes
Hydroid tree communities		Yes	
Beds of large bivalve molluscs (horse mussels, scallops, oysters, *Dosinia* spp.)		Yes	Yes
Mixed high current assemblages (e.g., sponge gardens)		Yes	
Tubeworm (polychaete) fields and mounds		Yes	
Sea anemone meadows		Yes	Yes
Seagrass meadows	Declining	Yes	Yes
Brachiopod beds		Yes	

Bryozoan thickets		Yes	
Black coral colonies		Yes	Yes
Giant kelp (*Macrocystis* spp.) forests	Declining	Yes	Yes
Mixed kelp assemblages		Yes	
Seamounts		Yes	Yes
Estuaries	Provide seasonal habitat for threatened species	Yes	Yes

Marine algae species

Ecosystem or species name	**Policy** 24A(b)&(c) **Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)**	**Policy** 24A(b) **No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism**	**NZCPS Policy 11(a)**
Dione arcuata	Critical		Yes
Gelidium johnstonii	Critical		Yes
Gigartina dilatata	Critical		Yes
Prasionema heeschiae	Critical		Yes
Gigartina sp. C	Critical		Yes
Prasiola sp. A	Critical		Yes
Prasiola novaezelandiae	Endangered		Yes

Marine invertebrate species

Ecosystem or species name	**Policy** 24A(b)&(c) **Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)**	**Policy** 24A(b) **No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise,**	**NZCPS Policy 11(a)**

		mechanism	
Smeagol climoi	Critical		Yes
Boccardiella magniovata	Critical		Yes
Spio aequalis	Endangered		Yes
Paragorgia alisonae	Vulnerable		Yes

Marine mammal species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Orcinus orca	Critical		Yes

Marine shark species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Carcharodon carcharias	Endangered		Yes
Cetorhinus maximus	Vulnerable		Yes

Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem

Ecosystem or species	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site,	

name	ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Coastal turfs	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes
Marine mammal haul-outs	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes
Seabird burrowed soils	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes
Shingle beaches	Endangered	Yes	Yes
Stony beach ridges	Endangered	Yes	Yes
Calcareous coastal cliffs	Endangered	Yes	Yes
Coastal cliffs on acidic rock stacks	Least concern	Yes	Yes
Coastal rock stacks	Least concern	Yes	Yes
Active sand dunes	Endangered		Yes
Stable sand dunes	Endangered		Yes
Estuaries	Vulnerable		Yes

Coastal plant species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Leptinella nana	Critical		Yes
Muehlenbeckia astonii	Endangered		Yes
Pimelea aff *villosa*	Endangered		Yes
Atriplex buchananii	Vulnerable		Yes
Myosotis brevis	Vulnerable		Yes
Lepidium oleraceum	Endangered		Yes

Pimelea aff. *aridula*	Endangered		Yes

Coastal bird species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Egretta sacra sacra (reef heron)	Endangered		Yes
Hydroprogne caspia (Caspian tern)	Vulnerable		Yes
Charadrius obscurus aquilonius	Increasing		Yes
Chlidonias albostriatus	Endangered		Yes
Stictocarbo punctatus	Vulnerable		Yes

Coastal lizard species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Oligosoma whitakeri (Whitaker's skink)	Vulnerable		Yes

Coastal lichen species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise,	NZCPS Policy 11(a)

	(Threat Status)	mechanism	
Ramalina pacifica	Vulnerable		Yes

Coastal moth species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Notoreas peronata subsp. "Castlepoint"	Critical		Yes

Forest ecosystem

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Titoki, ngaio	Critically endangered	Yes	
Totara, matai, ribbonwood	Critically endangered	Yes	
Tawa, titoki, podocarp	Critically endangered	Yes	
Totara, matai, broadleaf	Critically endangered	Yes	
Kahikatea, pukatea	Critically endangered	Yes	
Totara, titoki	Critically endangered	Yes	
Kahikatea, totara, matai	Critically endangered	Yes	
Black beech	Vulnerable	Yes	

Cloud forests	Least concern	Yes	

Forest plant species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Brachyglottis pentacopa	Critical		
Didymodon calycinus	Critical		
Gastrodia cooperae	Critical		
Korthasella salicornioides	Critical		
Olearia gardneri	Endangered		
Brachyglottis kirkii var *kirkii*	Vulnerable		
Dactylanthus taylorii	Vulnerable		
Kunzea serotina	Vulnerable		
Pittosporum obcordatum	Vulnerable		
Solanum aviculare var *aviculare*	Vulnerable		

Forest bird species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)

Notiomystis cincta (Stitchbird)	Vulnerable		
Eudynamys taitensis	Vulnerable		
Nestor meridionalis meridionalis	Vulnerable		
Falco novaeseelandiae ferox	Increasing		

Forest lizard species

Ecosystem or species name	**Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)**	**Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism**	**NZCPS Policy 11(a)**
Oligosoma aff. *infrapunctatum* 'Southern North Island'	Critical		

Forest invertebrate species

Ecosystem or species name	**Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)**	**Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism**	**NZCPS Policy 11(a)**
Orthoclydon pesudostinaria	Critical		

Forest bat species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Chalinolobus tuberculatus (long-tailed bat)	Critical		

Forest mushroom species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Cortinarius gemmeus	Vulnerable		
Inocybe amygdalina	Vulnerable		
Laccaria paraphysata	Vulnerable		
Russula albolutescens	Vulnerable		
Russula allochroa	Vulnerable		
Russula aucklandica	Vulnerable		
Russula multicystidiata	Vulnerable		
Russula vinaceocuticulata	Vulnerable		

Forest moth species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)

Orthoclydon pseudostinaria	Critical		
"Schiffermuelleria" orthophanes	Critical		

Other ecosystem

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Cave entrances	Critically endangered	Yes	
Calcareous cliffs, scarps and tors	Vulnerable	Yes	
Boulderfields of calcareous rocks	Vulnerable	Yes	

Other plant species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Simplicia felix	CriticalMudstone	Yes	
Anogramma leptophylla	VulnerableRock faces	Yes	
Cladia blanchonii	VulnerableBasalt outcrops	Yes	
Geranium retrorsum	Vulnerable Cliffs	Yes	
Pimelea tomentosa	Vulnerable Cliffs	Yes	

Land snail species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Powelliphanta traversi otakia	Critical		

Land orthoptera species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Deinacrida rugosa (Cook Strait weta)	Vulnerable		

Land invertebrate species

Ecosystem or species name	Policy 24A(b)&(c) Threatened species or ecosystem or naturally uncommon ecosystem (Threat Status)	Policy 24A(b) No appropriate site, knowledge, methods, expertise, mechanism	NZCPS Policy 11(a)
Prasmiola unica	Critical		

Appendix 1B: Criteria for identifying areas that qualify as an area with significant indigenous biodiversity in the terrestrial environment (a significant natural area)

This appendix sets out the criteria for identifying significant *indigenous* vegetation or significant *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna in a specific area, so that the area qualifies as a significant natural area in the terrestrial environment. The assessment must be done using the assessment criteria set out below and in accordance with the following principles:

a) partnership: territorial authorities engage early with mana whenua and landowners and share information about *indigenous biodiversity*, potential management options, and any support and incentives that may be available:

b) transparency: territorial authorities clearly inform mana whenua and landowners about how any information gathered will be used and make existing information, draft assessments and other relevant information available to mana whenua and relevant landowners for review:

c) quality: wherever practicable, the values and extent of natural areas are verified by physical inspection; but if a physical inspection is not practicable (because, for instance, the area is inaccessible, or a landowner does not give access) the *local authority* uses the best information available to it at the time:

d) access: if a physical inspection is required, permission of the landowner is first sought and the powers of entry under section 333 of the Act are used only as a last resort:

e) consistency: the criteria in Appendix 1 are applied consistently, regardless of who owns the *land*:

f) boundaries: the boundaries of areas of significant *indigenous* vegetation or significant *habitat* of *indigenous* fauna are determined without regard to artificial margins (such as property boundaries) that would affect the extent or *ecological integrity* of the area identified.

1. What qualifies as an SNA

1) An area qualifies as an SNA if it meets any one of the attributes of the following four criteria:

   a) representativeness:

   b) diversity and pattern:

   c) rarity and distinctiveness:

d) ecological context.

2) If an area would qualify as an SNA solely on the grounds that it provides *habitat* for a single *indigenous* fauna species that is At Risk (declining), and that species is widespread in at least three other regions, the area does not qualify as an SNA unless:

a) the species is rare within the Wellington Region or ecological district where the area is located; or

b) the protection of the species at that location is important for the persistence of the species as a whole.

3) If an area would qualify as an SNA solely on the grounds that it contains one or more *indigenous* flora species that are *Threatened or At Risk* (declining), and those species are widespread in at least three other regions, the area does not qualify as an SNA unless:

a) the species is rare within the Wellington Region or ecological district where the area is located; or

b) the protection of the species at that location is important for the persistence of the species as a whole.

2. Context for assessment

1) The context for an assessment of an area is:

a) its ecological district; and

b) for the rarity assessment only, its ecological district, its region and the national context.

3. Manner and form of assessment

1) Every assessment must include at least:

a) a map of the area; and

b) a general description of its significant attributes, with reference to relevant criteria (as specified below); and

c) a general description of the *indigenous* vegetation, *indigenous* fauna, *habitat*, and ecosystems present; and

d) additional information, such as the key threats, pressures, and management

requirements; and

e) for SNAs in areas of Crown-owned *land* referred to in clause 3.8(8), the conservation management strategy or plan or national park management plan that applies to the area.

2) An assessment under this appendix must be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist (which, in the case of an assessment of a geothermal *ecosystem*, requires an ecologist with geothermal expertise).

A Representativeness criterion

1) Representativeness is the extent to which the *indigenous* vegetation or *habitat* of *indigenous* fauna in an area is typical or characteristic of the *indigenous biodiversity* of the relevant ecological district.

Key assessment principles

2) Significant *indigenous* vegetation has *ecological integrity* typical of the *indigenous* vegetation of the ecological district in the present-day environment. It includes seral (regenerating) *indigenous* vegetation that is recovering following natural or induced disturbance, provided species composition is typical of that type of *indigenous* vegetation.

3) Significant *indigenous* fauna *habitat* is that which supports the typical suite of *indigenous* animals that would occur in the present-day environment. *Habitat* of *indigenous* fauna may be *indigenous* or exotic.

4) Representativeness may include commonplace *indigenous* vegetation and the *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna, which is where most *indigenous biodiversity* is present. It may also include degraded *indigenous* vegetation, ecosystems and *habitats* that are typical of what remains in depleted ecological districts. It is not restricted to the best or most representative examples, and it is not a measure of how well that *indigenous* vegetation or *habitat* is protected elsewhere in the ecological district.

5) When considering the typical character of an ecological district, any highly developed *land* or built-up areas should be excluded.

6) The application of this criterion should result in identification of *indigenous* vegetation and *habitats* that are representative of the full range and extent of ecological diversity across all environmental gradients in an ecological district, such as climate, altitude, landform, and soil sequences. The ecological character and pattern of the *indigenous* vegetation in the ecological district should be described by reference to the types of *indigenous* vegetation and the landforms on which it occurs.

Attributes of representativeness

7) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:

   a) *indigenous* vegetation that has *ecological integrity* that is typical of the character of the ecological district:

   b) *habitat* that supports a typical suite of *indigenous* fauna that is characteristic of the *habitat* type in the ecological district and retains at least a moderate range of species expected for that *habitat* type in the ecological district.

B Diversity and pattern criterion

1) Diversity and pattern is the extent to which the expected range of diversity and pattern of biological and physical components within the relevant ecological district is present in an area.

Key assessment principles

2) Diversity of biological components is expressed in the variation of species, communities, and ecosystems. *Biological diversity* is associated with variation in physical components, such as geology, soils/substrate, aspect/exposure, altitude/depth, temperature, and salinity.

3) Pattern includes changes along environmental and landform gradients, such as ecotones and sequences.

4) Natural areas that have a wider range of species, *habitats* or communities or wider environmental variation due to ecotones, gradients, and sequences in the context of the ecological district, rate more highly under this criterion.

Attributes of diversity and pattern

5) An area that qualifies as a significant natural area under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:

   a) at least a moderate diversity of *indigenous* species, vegetation, *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna or communities in the context of the ecological district:

   b) presence of *indigenous* ecotones, complete or partial gradients or sequences.

C Rarity and distinctiveness criterion

1) Rarity and distinctiveness is the presence of rare or distinctive *indigenous* taxa, *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna, *indigenous* vegetation or ecosystems.

Key assessment principles

2) Rarity is the scarcity (natural or induced) of *indigenous* elements: species, *habitats*, vegetation, or ecosystems. Rarity includes elements that are uncommon or threatened.

3) The list of Threatened and At Risk species is regularly updated by the Department of Conservation. Rarity at a regional or ecological district scale is defined by regional or district lists or determined by expert ecological advice. The significance of nationally listed Threatened and At Risk species should not be downgraded just because they are common within a region or ecological district.

4) Depletion of *indigenous* vegetation or ecosystems is assessed using ecological districts and *land* environments.

5) Distinctiveness includes distribution limits, type localities, local endemism, relict distributions, and special ecological or scientific features.

Attributes of rarity and distinctiveness

6) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:

   a) provides *habitat* for an *indigenous* species that is listed as *Threatened or At Risk*

   b) (declining) in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists:

   c) an *indigenous* vegetation type or an *indigenous* species that is uncommon within the Wellington Region or ecological district:

   d) an *indigenous* species or plant community at or near its natural distributional limit:

   e) *indigenous* vegetation that has been reduced to less than 20 per cent of its prehuman extent in the ecological district, region, or *land* environment:

   f) *indigenous* vegetation or *habitat* of *indigenous* fauna occurring on *naturally uncommon ecosystems*:

   g) the type locality of an *indigenous* species:

   h) the presence of a distinctive assemblage or community of *indigenous* species:

   i) the presence of a special ecological or scientific feature.

D Ecological context criterion

1) Ecological context is the extent to which the size, shape, and configuration of an area within the wider surrounding *landscape* contributes to its ability to *maintain indigenous biodiversity* or affects the ability of the surrounding *landscape* to *maintain* its *indigenous biodiversity*.

Key assessment principles

2) Ecological context has two main assessment principles:

   a) the characteristics that help *maintain indigenous biodiversity* (such as size, shape, and configuration) in the area; and

   b) the contribution the area makes to protecting *indigenous biodiversity* in the wider *landscape* (such as by linking, connecting to or *buffering* other natural areas, providing 'stepping stones' of *habitat* or maintaining *ecological integrity*).

Attributes of ecological context

3) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:

   a) at least moderate size and a compact shape, in the context of the relevant ecological district:

   b) well-*buffered* relative to remaining *habitats* in the relevant ecological district:

   c) provides an important full or partial *buffer* to, or link between, one or more important *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna or significant natural areas:

   d) important for the natural functioning of an *ecosystem* relative to remaining *habitats* in the ecological district.

Appendix 1C: Principles for Biodiversity offsetting and aquatic offsetting

These principles apply to the use of *biodiversity offsets* and *aquatic offsets* for adverse effects on *indigenous biodiversity*. All references to *biodiversity offsetting* in these principles also applies to *aquatic offsetting*.

1) **Adherence to *effects management hierarchy*:** A *biodiversity offset* is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, *minimise*, and remedy adverse effects are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted.

2) **When *biodiversity offsetting* is not appropriate:** *Biodiversity offsets* are not appropriate in situations where *indigenous biodiversity* values cannot be offset to achieve a net gain. Examples of an offset not being appropriate include where:

   a) residual adverse effects cannot be offset because of the irreplaceability or *vulnerability* of the *indigenous biodiversity* affected:

   b) effects on *indigenous biodiversity* are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects are significantly adverse or irreversible:

   c) there are no technically feasible options by which to secure gains within an acceptable timeframe.

3) **Net gain**: This principle reflects a standard of acceptability for demonstrating, and then achieving, a net gain in *indigenous biodiversity* values. Net gain is demonstrated by a like-for-like quantitative loss/gain calculation of the following, and is achieved when the *indigenous biodiversity* values at the offset site are equivalent to or exceed those being lost at the impact site:

   a) types of *indigenous biodiversity*, including when *indigenous* species depend on introduced species for their persistence; and

   b) amount; and

   c) condition (structure and quality).

4) **Additionality:** A *biodiversity offset* achieves gains in *indigenous biodiversity* above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the offset, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.

5) **Leakage**: *Biodiversity offset* design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other *indigenous biodiversity* in the same or any other location.

6) **Long-term outcomes:** A *biodiversity offset* is managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last at least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity.

Consideration must be given to long-term issues around funding, location, management and monitoring.

7) ***Landscape* context**: *Biodiversity offsetting* is undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district. The action considers the *landscape* context of both the impact site and the offset site, taking into account interactions between species, *habitats* and ecosystems, spatial connections, and *ecosystem function*.

8) **Time lags**: The delay between loss of, or effects on, *indigenous biodiversity* values at the impact site and the gain or maturity of *indigenous biodiversity* at the offset site is *minimised* so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period or, as appropriate, a longer period (but not more than 35 years).

9) **Science and mātauranga Māori**: The design and implementation of a *biodiversity offset* is a documented process informed by science and mātauranga Māori.

10) ***Tangata whenua* and stakeholder participation:** Opportunity for the effective and early participation of *tangata whenua* and stakeholders is demonstrated when planning *biodiversity offsets*, including their evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.

11) **Transparency:** The design and implementation of a *biodiversity offset*, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.

Appendix 1D: Biodiversity compensation and aquatic compensation

These principles apply to the use of *biodiversity compensation* and *aquatic compensation* for adverse effects on *indigenous biodiversity*. All reference to *biodiversity compensation* in these principles also apply to *aquatic compensation*.

1) **Adherence to *effects management hierarchy:*** *Biodiversity compensation* is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects, and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, *minimise*, remedy, and offset adverse effects are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted.

2) **When *biodiversity compensation* is not appropriate:** *Biodiversity compensation* is not appropriate where *indigenous biodiversity* values are not able to be compensated for. Examples of *biodiversity compensation* not being appropriate include where:

   a) the *indigenous biodiversity* affected is irreplaceable or vulnerable;

   b) effects on *indigenous biodiversity* are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects are significantly adverse or irreversible;

   c) there are no technically feasible options by which to secure a proposed net gain within acceptable timeframes.

3) **Scale of *biodiversity compensation*:** The *indigenous biodiversity* values lost through the activity to which the *biodiversity compensation* applies are addressed by positive effects to *indigenous biodiversity* (including when *indigenous* species depend on introduced species for their persistence), that outweigh the adverse effects.

4) **Additionality:** *Biodiversity compensation* achieves gains in *indigenous biodiversity* above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the compensation, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation or offsetting undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.

5) **Leakage:** *Biodiversity compensation* design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other *indigenous biodiversity* in the same or any other location.

6) **Long-term outcomes**: *Biodiversity compensation* is managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last as least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity. Co nsideration must be given to long-term issues around funding, location, management, and monitoring.

7) ***Landscape* context:** *Biodiversity compensation* is undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district. The action considers the *landscape* context of both the impact site and the compensation site, taking into account interactions between species, *habitats* and ecosystems, spatial connections, and *ecosystem function*.

8) **Time lags**: The delay between loss of, or effects on, *indigenous biodiversity* values at the impact site and the gain or maturity of *indigenous biodiversity* at the compensation site is *minimised* so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period or, as appropriate, a longer period (but not more than 35 years).

9) **Trading up**: When trading up forms part of *biodiversity compensation*, the proposal demonstrates that the *indigenous biodiversity* gains are demonstrably greater or higher than those lost. The proposal also shows the values lost are not to *Threatened or At Risk* (declining) *species* or to species considered vulnerable or irreplaceable.

10) **Financial contributions:** A financial contribution is only considered if:

    a) there is no effective option available for delivering biodiversity gains on the ground; and

    b) it directly funds an intended biodiversity gain or benefit that complies with the rest of these principles.

11) **Science and mātauranga Māori**: The design and implementation of *biodiversity compensation* is a documented process informed by science, and mātauranga Māori.

12) ***Tangata whenua* and stakeholder participation**: Opportunity for the effective and early participation of *tangata whenua* and stakeholders is demonstrated when planning for *biodiversity compensation*, including its evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.

13) **Transparency:** The design and implementation of *biodiversity compensation*, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.

Appendix 1E: Regional Biodiversity Strategies

1) The purpose of a regional biodiversity strategy is to promote the *landscape*-scale *restoration* of the region's *indigenous biodiversity.*

2) To achieve its purpose, every regional biodiversity strategy, either alone or when read with related documents, must:

   a) set out a landscape-scale vision for the *restoration* of the region's *indigenous biodiversity*; and

   b) provide for *resilience* to biological and environmental changes, including those associated with climate change; and

   c) recognise biological and physical connections within, and between, the terrestrial environment, water bodies, and the *coastal marine area*; and

   d) support the achievement of any national priorities for *indigenous biodiversity* protection; and

   e) record:

      (i) the actions and methods intended to promote the *maintenance* and *restoration* of *indigenous biodiversity*, and increase in *indigenous* vegetation cover, in the Wellington Region; and

      (ii) actions that will be undertaken by local or central government; and

      (iii) actions that the community, including *tangata whenua*, will be supported or encouraged to undertake; and

      (iv) how those actions will be resourced; and

   f) specify milestones for achieving the strategy's purpose; and

   g) specify how progress on achieving the strategy's purpose is to be monitored and reported on and measures to be taken if milestones are not being met.

3) A regional biodiversity strategy may also:

   a) include measures that are intended to implement other objectives, such as biosecurity, *climate change mitigation*, amenity, or *freshwater* outcomes, where those measures also contribute to protection and *restoration* of *indigenous biodiversity;* and

   b) identify areas intended for *restoration* in accordance with clause 3.21 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023; and

c) identify areas in which *indigenous* vegetation cover is proposed to be increased, in accordance with clause 3.22 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023.

4) The following must be taken into account when developing a regional biodiversity strategy:

a) any National Biodiversity Strategy issued by the Department of Conservation:

b) opportunities to engage the community, including *tangata whenua*, in conservation and, in particular, to connect urban people and communities to *indigenous biodiversity*:

c) opportunities for partnerships with the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, Ngā Whenua Rāhui and others:

d) considering incentive opportunities specific to specified Māori *land*:

e) co-benefits, including for water quality and *freshwater habitats*, carbon sequestration and hazard mitigation:

f) alignment with strategies under other legislation.

Appendix 2: Regional urban design principles

The region's urban design principles are adapted from the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol and are as follows:

1 Context

Quality urban design sees buildings, places and spaces not as isolated elements but as part of the whole town or city.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) takes a long-term view

b) recognises and builds on landscape context and character

c) results in buildings and places that are adapted to local climatic conditions

d) provides for public transport, roading, cycling and walking networks that are integrated with each other and the land uses they serve

e) examines each project in relation to its setting and ensures that each development fits in with and enhances its surroundings

f) understands the social, cultural and economic context as well as physical elements and relationships

g) considers the impact on the health of the population who live and work there

h) celebrates cultural identity and recognises the heritage values of a place

i) ensures incremental development contributes to an agreed and coherent overall result.

2 Character

Quality urban design reflects and enhances the distinctive character and culture of our urban environment, and recognises that character is dynamic and evolving, not static.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) reflects the unique identity of each town, city and neighbourhood and strengthens the positive characteristics that make each place distinctive

b) protects and manages our heritage, including buildings, places and landscapes

c) protects public open space, and improves the quality, quantity and distribution of

local open space over the long term

d) protects and enhances distinctive landforms, water bodies and indigenous plants and animals

e) creates locally appropriate, and where relevant, inspiring, architecture, spaces and places

f) reflects and celebrates our unique New Zealand culture and identity and celebrates our multicultural society.

3 Choice

Quality urban design fosters diversity and offers people choice in the urban form of our towns and cities, and choice in densities, building types, transport options, and activities. Flexible and adaptable design provides for unforeseen uses, and creates resilient and robust towns and cities.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) ensures urban environments provide opportunities for all, especially the disadvantaged

b) allows people to choose different sustainable lifestyle options, locations, modes of transport, types of buildings and forms of tenure

c) encourages a diversity of activities within mixed use developments and neighbourhoods

d) supports designs which are flexible and adaptable and which will remain useful over the long term

e) ensures public spaces are accessible by everybody, including people with disabilities.

4 Connections

Good connections enhance choice, support social cohesion, make places lively and safe, and facilitate contact among people. Quality urban design recognises how all networks – streets, railways, walking and cycling routes, services, infrastructure, and communication networks – connect and support healthy neighbourhoods, towns and cities. Places with good connections between activities and with careful placement of facilities benefit from reduced travel times and lower environmental impacts. Where physical layouts and activity patterns are easily understood, residents and visitors can navigate around the city easily.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) creates safe, attractive and secure pathways and links between centres and landmarks and neighbourhoods

b) facilitates green networks that link public and private open space

c) places a high priority on walking, cycling and public transport

d) anticipates travel demands and provides a sustainable choice of integrated transport modes

e) improves accessibility to public services and facilities

f) treats streets and other thoroughfares as positive spaces with multiple functions

g) provides formal and informal opportunities for social and cultural interaction

h) facilitates access to services and efficient movement of goods and people

i) provides environments that encourage people to become more physically active.

5 Creativity

Quality urban design encourages creative and innovative approaches. Creativity adds richness and diversity, and turns a functional place into a memorable place. Creativity facilitates new ways of thinking, and willingness to think through problems afresh, to experiment and rewrite rules, to harness new technology, and to visualise new futures. Creative urban design supports a dynamic urban cultural life and fosters strong urban identities.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) emphasises innovative and imaginative solutions

b) combines processes and design responses that enhance the experience we have of urban environments

c) incorporates art and artists in the design process at an early stage to contribute to creative approaches

d) values public art that is integrated into a building, space or place

e) builds a strong and distinctive local identity

f) utilises new technology

g) incorporates different cultural perspectives.

6 Custodianship

Quality urban design reduces the environmental impacts of our towns and cities through environmentally sustainable and responsive design solutions. Custodianship recognises the lifetime costs of buildings and infrastructure, and aims to hand on places to the next generation in as good or better condition. Stewardship of our towns includes the concept of kaitiakitanga. It creates enjoyable, safe public spaces, a quality environment that is cared for, and a sense of ownership and responsibility in all residents and visitors.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) protects landscapes, ecological systems and cultural heritage values

b) manages the use of resources carefully, through environmentally responsive and sustainable design solutions

c) manages land wisely

d) utilises 'green' technology in the design and construction of buildings and infrastructure

e) incorporates renewable energy sources and passive solar gain

f) creates buildings, spaces, places and transport networks that are safer, with less crime and fear of crime

g) avoids or mitigates the effects of natural and man-made hazards

h) considers the ongoing care and maintenance of buildings, spaces, places and networks

i) uses design to improve the environmental performance of infrastructure

j) considers the impact of design on people's health

k) provides a positive contribution to the environmental health of urban streams, the harbours, beaches and their catchments.

7 Collaboration

Towns and cities are designed incrementally as we make decisions on individual projects. Quality urban design requires good communication and coordinated actions from all decision-makers: central government, local government, professionals, transport operators, developers and users. To improve our urban design capability we need integrated training, adequately funded research and shared examples of best practice.

In this regard quality urban design:

a) supports a common vision that can be achieved over time

b) depends on leadership at many levels

c) uses a collaborative approach to design that acknowledges the contributions of many different disciplines and perspectives

d) involves communities in meaningful decision-making processes

e) acknowledges and celebrates examples of good practice

f) recognises the importance of training in urban design and research at national, regional and local levels.

~~Appendix 3: Definitions~~

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Appendix 5: Statements of Mana Whenua / Tangata Whenua – Te Mana o te Wai expressions

Statement of Rangitāne o Wairarapa *Te Mana o te Wai* expression

Mihimihi

Mai-ararā te maunga o Rangitūmau e tu nei	There hither stands our sacred mountain
Rangitūmau Mai-ararā te awa o Ruamahanga e tere nei	There hither flows our spiritual river
Ruamahanga Mai-ararā whakamaua kia tina	There hither hold firm
Tina-te-pū	Hold firm your origins
Tina-te-aka	Hold firm your lineage
Tina-tamore-i-Hawaiki	Hold firm your ancestral homeland
Kia kotahi ko te kāhui-ariki	As the terrestrial bodies gather together
Kia kotahi ko te kāhui-tipua	As the celestial bodies gather together
Kia kotahi ko ngā uri o Rangitāne e tau nei	So also do the descendants of Rangitāne
Haumi ē, Hui ē, Tāiki ē	Connect, Combine, Together

Vision

As Rangitāne o Wairarapa, our people are descendants of Ranginui and Papatūānuku. When our atua mātua were separated by their tamariki, they mourn for each other ever since. This is their gift to us, te Hurihanga Wai. This is the cycle of water as we know today and, in all forms, Wai is a *taonga*. Led by our people, we as humanity need to return our Wai to tūhauora (good health). As captured by the pepeha above, the spiritual

connections we have to our rivers such as Ruāmahanga are immeasurable.

All life comes from Wai and it is only through water that our life can survive. When our Wai is suffering we as a people will suffer. When you look at our descendants of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and the impacts colonisation has had on our awa, our people, you can clearly see the detrimental effects.

Papatūānuku is the embodiment of our taiao (environment). Our moana is the heart, our awa is the veins and our Wai is the blood of Papatūānuku.

Our vision at Rangitāne o Wairarapa is to assist Papatūānuku to return her waters to tūhauora as they once were and that we as Rangitāne descendants are thriving. That humanity stops trying to manage, move or shift our waters and instead works to awhina (support) the natural healing that Papatūānuku is already trying to do.

Our objectives over the next 30+ years will work to achieve our vision. Our objectives are to return to our people full autonomy of our Wai, our pūrākau, practicing safely our *Tikanga* and mātauranga collaboratively with western science. Although we have *Tikanga*, we are in a quite different world to the 19th century.

Our goal as a whānau and hapū is to work through how we bring our *Tikanga*, obligations, mātauranga into the world that we now exist in. However, collaboratively working with our wider communities is just as important for Rangitāne o Wairarapa. Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini. We cannot do this alone.

The way western society looks at our Wai, there is a mindset that Wai is a resource and requires management. Within Te Ao Māori Wai is a *taonga* to us and is something we need to awhina, not just for the Wai itself but for us as people and for our intrinsic link to our waters.

> *"It goes without saying therefore, that at the absolute minimum for us; all elements are inseparable as without one or the other, we will not function the way that we are supposed to. By way of example, if you were to pollute one of our awa as it has been in the past, you will see a direct impact on our people due to the role that our awa plays in our world, 'ki te ora te wai, ka ora te whenua, ka ora te tangata' meaning, 'if the water is healthy, the land and the people will be nourished'. Thus if the water is not healthy, then the land and the people will be deprived."*
>
> *Statement of Evidence of Michael Ian Joseph Kawana on Behalf of Rangitāne Tū- Mai-Rā Trust and Rangitāne o Wairarapa. 2017.*

This kōrero is also supported by many of our whakatauki, one example is outlined below:

He puna manawa, he manawa whenua! He manawa whenua, he manawa ora! He manawa whenua, he manawa tū!

He manawa whenua, he manawa tangata!

A spring of water from the heart of Papatūānuku

An eternal spring of water, unfailing An eternal spring supports life

An eternal spring supports longevity

An eternal spring supports eternal well-being

Principles

The *Te Mana o te Wai* framework under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 lists 6 principles - Mana whakahaere, Kaitiakitanga, Manaakitanga, Governance, Stewardship, Care and respect. Our kaupapa at Rangitāne o Wairarapa is guided by these principles, and others, which are outlined below. These explanations are not a full conceptual description of each principle.

Haputanga, whanautanga & ngā uri o Rangitāne

All kaupapa we do will be for the benefit of our whānau and hapū, to bring back our customs true to our whenua, awa, maunga, moana, āngi, the ecosystem and our tipuna Rangitāne tuturu. We want to ensure that we protect our taiao for all descendants of Rangitāne to enjoy for generations to come.

Tangata tū, tangata ora

Giving our people empowerment to innovate and create our own solutions. To be responsible for our own autonomy. We need to ensure we have all the information for our whānau, our hapū and our iwi on the impacts of any kaupapa so that we as a whānau, hapū and iwi can make informed decisions.

Whakapapa

From the types of soil to the types of waters, everything we do has a whakapapa. Whakapapa is a huge part of who we are, and it shapes us as people. Understanding whakapapa in everything we do is vital for how we interact, have a say and provide solutions. Ensuring that we understand we are just a blip in the timeline of our own whakapapa and that all we do is for the continuation of our whakapapa, for our future mokopuna.

Tino Rangatiratanga

Self-determination, sovereignty, independence and autonomy starts to describe how we look at Tino Rangatiratanga. Rangitāne o Wairarapa whānau having autonomy and self-determination over our *taonga* - awa, whenua and the kaupapa that apply to them is important.

Wairuatanga

Any kaupapa we do must maintain a level of spiritual safety for our whānau and anyone who works with us within our whenua, awa, maunga, moana and āngi. That if tohu are sent via our atua, tīpuna or the whenua herself, that we are listening and are guided by their messages. Ensuring when we go out to site, we maintain safety.

Pūmau o te Mana

Holdfast to the mana of our atua, our tīpuna, our hapū, our marae and our tangata.

Aroha Manaaki

Expressing empathy and compassion in everything we do, while upholding our mana. Creating safe spaces for our whānau, hapū and the wider community to share and collaborate within.

Kaitiakitanga

Our obligation as *tangata whenua* is also to ensure we take up the role of kaitiaki. It is about understanding our role as kaitiaki, how that will adapt or change in today's society and ensuring we are able to enact this role to support Papatūānuku healing.

Mātauranga

Ensuring our knowledge is valued in its own right. Returning our knowledge and skill sets of our atua and our tīpuna to our people, as well as ensuring we protect and preserve that knowledge for future generations to come. Mātauranga can also be for our whānau, hapū or iwi only and that needs to be respected.

Whakakotahitanga

This is about bringing our people together while upholding the mana of each of us. Although we have autonomy within our whānau and hapū, we have an obligation to the wider kaupapa, to the wider Wairarapa region, as we are interconnected.

The removal of Rangitāne voice

The removal of our Rangitāne voice, stories and mātauranga has seen us observing the degradation of our waterways for the past 180 years. It has been heartbreaking and although generations before us have fought to be heard, degradation has continued. Now we are picking up the challenge.

Some examples of issues that have resulted in ongoing degradation of our waterways are:

- Ignoring or de-prioritising Mātauranga Māori knowledge.
- Human and economic needs are consistently prioritised above the health of our waterbodies.
- Mana Whenua have been alienated further from our waterways and unable to undertake our cultural practices.

- Lack of integrated and holistic approaches and solutions for our Wai at all levels.

- Lack of Mana Whenua participation in decision making on freshwater at all levels.

Objectives

Our vision at Rangitāne o Wairarapa is to assist Papatūānuku, to return her waters to tūhauora and that we as Rangitāne descendants are thriving.

One of our Wairarapa kuia, Hine Paewai would say, we do not dream – for dreams will never become real. These are our aspirations, this is what we need to do for our atua, our Wai, our future mokopuna and ourselves.

Hauora o te Wai

RoW Objective 01: All freshwater decision-making at all levels in the Wairarapa recognises and treats waterbodies as living entities with their own intrinsic values, identity and hauora under Te Whare Tapa Whā.

It is best for the tūhauora of our waters to be looked at in a holistic ecosystem. Te Whare tapa whā represents a Māori view of health and wellness for us as people, and was created by tā Mason Durie (Rangitāne, Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Raukawa), originally for the health sector. The four dimensions of Te Whare tapa whā are: taha wairua (spiritual health), taha hinengaro (mental health), taha tinana (physical health) and taha whānau (family health). We utilise this framework as the hauora of our whānau is intrinsically linked to our taiao and we can apply the framework and its concepts to the waters herself.

Te Whare Tapa Whā repurposed for Wai in all its lifecycles is outlined below:

- **Taha Tinana** - the physical health of our Wai. Measured through water quality, water

- levels and mātauranga Māori monitoring.

- **Taha Hinengaro** - looks at the behaviour of wai and allows it to flow and process naturally. Allowing the river the time and ability to act itself, for example recharging of aquifers.

- **Taha Wairua** - how we spiritually support the needs of our Wai.

- **Taha Whānau** - the wider ecosystem and how this supports the health of our Wai. Whether through rākau, ika, one, parawhenua and how this supports the overall health. This is a guide for us within the Wairarapa to look at the full health of Wai and not make decisions about our awa on information or data that does not tell the full story.

When we focus on the hauora of the Wai, we will in turn return the hauora of our people

and region.

Tino Rangatiratanga

RoW Objective 02: Tangata whenua will define and make decisions on Te Hauora o te Wai at all levels - Governance, management and operations.

This objective is to return to our whānau and hapū having full autonomy of decision-making and self-determination for our Wai at Governance, Management and Operational levels. Ensuring these decisions align to our values, our *Tikanga* and give back to the Wai, while we utilise her waters to sustain our people.

Mauri o te Wai

RoW Objective 03: Tangata whenua are safely practicing and adapting their spiritual practices.

As Tangata Moana this is the spiritual mahi that will need to be completed to ensure we keep in alignment and balance with our atua, our waters and how we support them. The passing of the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 removed our ability to practice our wairua and kaitiaki obligations, and as a result a lot of this wairua mahi has been lost. It is the aim of our atua and tīpuna to reinstate our spiritual practices to ensure we look after the full health of our waterbodies.

Ako o te Wai

RoW Objective 04: Tangata whenua are actively monitoring in Mātauranga Māori, utilising wider data to achieve our objective for Hauora o te Wai and improving understanding of the health of our waterways.

Understanding our data, the pūrākau and mātauranga of our people is important. Ensuring we share and provide this information to our whānau and to our community in the right context is important for the health of our Wai. Education is a key aspect of how we can change behaviours in our region, not just for our rangatahi but also our pākeke. This includes recruiting our whānau, hapū and community to help support our monitoring and analysis of data and mātauranga.

Tikanga ā-hapū

RoW Objective 05: Tangata whenua are safely undertaking cultural practices for our communities.

This objective is to provide our whānau and hapū with safe spaces to practice our responsibilities and obligations as Tangata moana. Some these practices include, but are not limited to, tohi rites, removal of tapu *Tikanga*, baptisms, blessings of people and items, child birthing or menstruation practising, use of water for collection, cleaning and

cooking, preserving and storing kai, collection of Rongoā and materials for weaving

Mana Mātauranga ā-hapū

RoW Objective 06: Mana Mātauranga ā-hapū is upheld. Tangata whenua safely collate, share, protect their mātauranga and know the full whakapapa of their data, following tikanga.

Mātauranga ā-hapū is about giving mana to uphold the mātauranga that is unique to a hapū. This is about hapū owning and deciding who may tell their stories, mātauranga and who can use their data. Although ownership is a non te ao Māori concept, this is to ensure we protect these stories for generations to come. As kaitiaki who descend from this data and stories, we need to protect the data, pūrākau and mātauranga from misuse, monetisation and someone miscontextualising our stories. This objective is also about protecting the use of such data without the explicit permission of the whānau and hapū who these stories descend from. Some mātauranga is also to be shared and practiced in closed practices so a form of protection is required.

Rangahau me Auaha

RoW Objective 07: Tangata whenua are leading innovation and research kaupapa for freshwater within the community.

Our world needs indigenous solutions, and this objective is to focus on the collaboration of mātauranga, pūtaiao and technology to create innovation solutions to awhina Papatūānuku in healing herself. Mātauranga is wrongly considered "in the past" and this objective is about embedding innovative te ao Māori practices, frameworks, kaupapa and solutions, to fight climate change and bring back the health of our Wai.

High Level step changes needed to achieve our objectives

The following summary sets out our expectations for how we will make progress towards our objectives over the short, medium, and long term.

Short term 0 – 10 years

- Identify what is needed to create safe spaces for our whānau, hapū and iwi to maintain their current cultural practices and work towards restoring practices that we have been prevented from doing.
- Joint decision-making between *tangata whenua* and GWRC for all decisions about our waterbodies.
- Put protections in place to ensure the health of our waters does not degrade

further.

- Research, collate data and information to understand what the current state of health of our Wai is.
- Processes are being put in place to protect our mātauranga and data, including the
- identification of services that will hold our data onshore within New Zealand.
- Creation of a research and innovation team to investigate opportunities for new research and innovative solutions we should be focusing on delivering.

Medium term 10 – 20 years

- Plans are being implemented to provide safe spaces and restore our cultural practices.
- *Tangata whenua* have autonomy in decision-making processes for top priority waterbodies.
- Keep protections in place and implement plans to restore the health of our Wai.
- Increase monitoring with both mātauranga and pūtaiao; and keep track of how the state of the health of the Wai is changing, to ensure we are leading with a data and mātauranga led approach.
- All data about the Wai is moved into *Tangata whenua* ownership and collaboratively shared with the community to ensure contextual use of data is maintained.

Long term 20 – 30 years

- All cultural practices can be implemented in a safe manner for our Wai and our people.
- *Tangata whenua* have autonomy in decision-making processes for all waterbodies.
- *Tangata whenua* are enacting full kaitiakitanga.
- Continued ongoing monitoring occurs and live updates of the Hauora o te Wai informs our communities.
- Our data is held onshore, all parties understand their roles, policies and processes for protecting our mātauranga, data and information.

Statement of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa *Te Mana o te Wai* expression

"E mohio ana a Kawana Kerei, rāua ko te Makarini ki rāua hoki ngā kai whakatūturu i taua moana ki a mātou anō te mana o to matou moana hinga Tuna." - Whatahoro Jury

- Te Wananga vol. 3 no. 24, 29 July 1876

[Governor Grey and Sir Donald McLean are fully aware of these boundaries (of Lake Wairarapa), as those two were the men who agreed to our wish to keep this lake inalienable, and that we should hold the right and title to that lake and that we only should hold the right to fish for eels therein.]

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa's Perspective of Te Mana o Te Wai

E kore e hīraurau i te rautaki kotahi tēnei mea, te pōharatanga, engari ke ma ngā ara rau o Tangaroa. Me mātua aro ki te kaupapa kai mua i a tātau, kai ware tātau i a Tangaroa ara rau.

Poverty cannot be resolved with one strategy, but as many paths as Tangaroa. First and foremost we must focus on the tasks ahead, lest we be distracted by the many paths of Tangaroa.

While there are many services water can be managed for we must first focus on the quality of water that can achieve these services. Only then will the potential of water be realised. Only then will the full value in Te Mana o te Wai be appreciated.

Moemoeā (vision)

The vision of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa for water is for water to realise its potential.

Values and Objectives

The values Kahungunu ki Wairarapa holds in water is for the first objective through mahi tūhono that connects people to water with roles of value:

- Mātauranga (Knowledge)
- Tino Rangatiratanga (self-determination)
- Rangatiratanga (leadership)

- Tohungatanga (priestly leadership)
- Kaitiriaotanga (person responsible for balancing the environment)
- Kaitiakitanga (person responsible for caring for the environment)
- Mahi Tuhono (connecting work).

This is how Kahungunu ki Wairarapa wish to participate in freshwater management

KkW Objective 1

Our first Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to connect tangata whenua to water in meaningful ways; to be actively involved in decision making about freshwater management; understanding Mātauranga to inform iwi, communities and decision makers about freshwater from our knowledge base; monitoring of how freshwater is balanced; rebalancing freshwater; all woven together to show leadership; shared with everyone so all can work towards self- determination.

KkW Objective 2

Our second Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to keep water healthy.

The values of freshwater health are:

- Te Hauora o te Wai (the health and mauri of water);
- Te Hauora o te Tangata (the health and mauri of the people);
- Te Hauora o te Taiao (the health and mauri of the environment);
- Mahinga kai (food gathering work)
- Mahi māra (cultivation);
- Wai Tapu (Sacred Waters);
- Wai Māori (municipal and domestic water supply);
- Āu Putea (economic or commercial value);
- He ara haere (navigation).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands the importance of freshwater health in realising the potential of freshwater.

KkW Objective 3

Our third Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to use Mātauranga to inform the Mana of specific water bodies. At Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) and sub FMU levels, marae and hapū hold the Mātauranga for water in specific places.

- The values of Te Mātauranga o te Wai are:
- Mana (prestige, significance, authority)
- Mātauranga (knowledge)
- Whakapapa Kōrero (communications passed down from ancestors)
- Tangata whenua (people of the land)
- Ako (learning and teaching).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands the importance of Mātauranga in realising the potential of water.

KkW Objective 4

Our fourth Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to:

(i) fully appreciate the Mana of water through monitoring

(ii) understand if value led policy is being realised.

The values of freshwater monitoring in name are:

- Waimana (prestigious water)
- Waitapu (sacred water)
- Wainuioru (significant water of Ru)
- Wairarapa (glistening water)
- Waiohine (water of a woman)
- Waiowangawanga (problematic water)
- Waipoua (standard water)
- Waiorongomai (comet god's water)
- Waikoukou (swimming water)
- Ruamāhanga (water hole trap).

The values of freshwater monitoring in type of water are:

- waikino (water that is dangerous, such as rapid water)
- waimāori (freshwater)
- waimate (water that has completely lost its mauri and is no longer able to sustain life)
- waiora (water in its most pure form)
- waitai (salt water)
- waitohi (water for rituals)
- waipuna (spring water).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands that monitoring the values can lead to knowing how freshwater potential is being realised.

KkW Objective 5

Our fifth Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to communicate how Te Mana o te Wai is significant so wider population appreciates its value.

The values of communication about freshwater are:

- Mana (Prestige and authority)
- Whakapapa Kōrero (Ancestral Communication)
- Atua Korero (Godly Communication)
- Whenua Kōrero (Communication of the landscape)
- Iwi Korero (Tribal Communication)
- Hapū Kōrero (Sub Tribal Communication)
- Whānau Kōrero (Family Communication).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands that communicating the values can lead to a wider audience knowing how freshwater potential is being realised.

KkW Objective 6

Our sixth Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to reflect the Mana water brings people through rights and interests.

The values of rights and interests in freshwater are:

- Mana
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Tino Rangatiratanga
- Rangatiratanga
- Tohungatanga
- Kaitiriao
- Kaitiakitanga.

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands that the rights and interests in freshwater can lead to its potential is being realised.

Policies

KkW Policy 1

Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai. The wellbeing and life of the wai shall be the priority.

KkW Policy 2

Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are recognised and provided for.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- Tangata whenua shall be enabled to exercise kaitiakitanga/kaitiriaotanga to contribute to freshwater management decision-making.
- Tangata whenua shall be enabled to implement and practice traditional rangatiratanga management.
- Tangata whenua shall be resourced to be active and have an integral presence as kiatiaki/kiatiriao (rangers) in FMU and sub FMU monitoring and management.

KkW Policy 3

Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving

environments.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- All freshwater bodies are managed holistically to allow them to exhibit their natural rhythms, natural form, hydrology and natural character.

- Tangata whenua are actively making decisions the holistic/balanced view will be leading management of the catchment.

KkW Policy 4

Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- When mitigation is required, nature based solutions consistent with tangata whenua values shall be prioritized.

KkW Policy 5

Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- Metrics for measurement of the ecosystems shall include values identified by Tangata whenua.

KkW Policy 6

There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

KkW Policy 7

The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.

Tangata whenua values shall be recognised through direct discussion with iwi. For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The Matauranga of the values associated with rivers will be recognised by consultation with iwi and provided for in ensuring the values listed above.

- The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

KkW Policy 8

The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- And Tangata whenua values shall be recognised through direct discussion with iwi.

- The Mātauranga of these significant values associated with water bodies will be recognised by consultation with iwi.

The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

KkW Policy 9

The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected. For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- And Tangata whenua values shall be recognised through direct discussion with iwi.

- The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

KkW Policy 10

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa indigenous species and tangata whenua values come first:

- Management of Trout and Salmon shall be consistent with the values of tangata whenua. Indigenous species shall have the priority to be abundant, which may mean trout and salmon shall be removed.

KkW Policy 11

Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- Te Mana o te Wai prioritises the health of the water first, this shall be adhered to when managing freshwater allocation.

KkW Policy 12

The national target (as set out in Appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- And it shall be consistent with the Ruamāhanga whaitua report.

KkW Policy 13

The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The Mātauranga associated with these water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is understood through consultation with iwi so that the conditions found by Kaitiaki and the systems of monitoring used may be understood.

- Tangata whenua shall be resourced to be active and have an integral presence as kiatiaki/kiatiriao (rangers) in FMU and sub FMU monitoring and management.

KkW Policy 14

Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being be reported and published.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The Mātauranga (including data gathered by kaitiaki) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published too.

KkW Policy 15

Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- That water and its associated ecosystems are not degraded by this enabling.

- The mauri and life-supporting capacity of water in Wairarapa shall enable Tangata

whenua to carry out their customary practices at a range of sites throughout the catchment.

Freshwater Management Units

Marae and hapū should be consulted with respect to specific values in specific places within FMUs and sub FMUs. The preferred form of data collection is Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA). The above values might be included as frameworks to build on but must not be restrictions on Mana Whenua values or objectives. When consulting with hapū and marae people should consider CIA aspects include, but not be restricted to, Mātauranga, different types of kōrero, as outlined above, historical records and Tikanga (correct processes). Those who are consulting should present to the marae or hapū the context for the CIA when it is being presented to decision makers.

Te kaipupuri o te ora ko te wairua, i te wairua te manawa, te ate, te pukapuka, ngā takahi, te mahara, ngā toto, ngā uaua, ngā whatu, ngā taringa, koia te kaiwhakatipu i ēnei katoa, me te kaitiaki o ēnei me te kaipupuri o ēnei katoa, kia noho ki taua wāhi, ki taua wāhi tinana. He tapu hoki te wairua me ana taonga, ko te tapu o te wairua; ki te kore te wairua ka takiritia e te wairua anō ka hemo te tangata: ki te puritia e te wairua ia wāhi, ia wāhi i tiria ai ka mau te ora. Rihari Tohi

The integrating force of life is the wairua; wairua envelopes the heart, liver, kidneys, intestines, blood, muscles, eyes, ears, it is the cultivator, caretaker, and integrator of all these things, so that they stay in that place within that part of the body. The wairua and its properties are also revered because they are the cause of man's sanctity, if the wairua did not disengage itself, man would die; and if every part (of the body) that was cleansed of tapu was held onto by the wairua, life would not end.

Statement of Taranaki Whānui *Te Mana o te Wai* expression

He Whakapuaki mō Te Mana o te Wai

Te Kāhui Taiao have drafted a number of statements that outline a local approach on how to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. With respect to Section 3.2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, the following statements are the proffered objectives of Taranaki Whānui that describe how the management of freshwater in the region will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai. In Te Whanganui-a-Tara the care of freshwater gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai when:

1. Taranaki Whānui can exercise kaitiakitanga and lead freshwater and coastal
2. management decision-making.
3. Taranaki Whānui can implement and practice traditional rangatiratanga management techniques, for example; rāhui to protect the mana and mōuri of water
4. Taranaki Whānui are resourced to be active and have an integral presence as Ngā
5. Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) in Whaitua monitoring and management
6. Taranaki Whānui are visible in the management of mahinga kai and riparian and coastal areas through nohoanga (camp) and other cultural practices.
7. The mōuri and life-supporting capacity of water in Te Whanganui-a-Tara enables the customary practices of Taranaki Whānui such as tohi (baptism), whakarite (preparing for an important activity/event), whakawātea (cleansing) manaakitanga (hospitality) at a range of places throughout the catchment.
8. Taranaki Whānui can serve manuhiri fresh and coastal mahinga kai species by 2041.
9. The wellbeing and life of the wai is primary.
10. The mana (dignity and esteem) of water as a source of life is restored and this
11. includes regarding and respecting all waterbodies (including āku waiheke), repo (wetland) and estuaries as living entities, and naturalising, naming, mapping, and protecting each.
12. Freshwater is cared for in an integrated way through mai i uta ki tai, from te mātāpuna (the headwaters) to the receiving environments like the Parangarehu Lakes, Hinemoana (the ocean), Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington Harbour) and Raukawakawa Moana (the Cook Strait).
13. All freshwater bodies are managed holistically to allow them to exhibit their natural rhythms, natural form, hydrology, and character.

14. Freshwater bodies can express their character through a range of flows over the seasons.

15. There are sufficient flows and levels to support connectivity throughout mai i uta ki tai and between rivers and their banks to support spawning fish.

16. Key areas like te mātāpuna (headwaters), estuaries and repo (wetland) are prioritised for protection and restoration so that they are once again supporting healthy functioning ecosystems.

17. Mahinga kai species are of a size and abundance to be sustainably harvested.

18. Areas that are not currently able to be harvested (for example; coastal discharge areas and others) are able to be harvested by 2041.

19. Te Awa Kairangi, Waiwhetū, Korokoro, Kaiwharawhara, the Wainuiomata river and its aquifers are declared 'Te Awa Tupua' (an indivisible and living whole, incorporating all its physical and metaphysical elements) and given 'legal personhood' in legislation.

20. Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo are publicly acknowledged for the part they play in supporting human health through their contribution to the municipal water supply.

Appendix 6: Map of Whaitua boundaries in the Wellington Region