Appendix 1 – Policy context

Wellington City Council has responsibilities under a range of different government acts, plans and policies.

Acts

The Council carries out and encourages biodiversity management in accordance with the wishes of its community, as expressed through the Community Outcomes in the Long-term Plan prepared under the **Local Government Act 2002**.

The **Conservation Act 1987** (Department of Conservation) is New Zealand's principal act concerning the conservation of indigenous biodiversity. The **Conservation Act** has the overriding principle of protection.

Under the **Conservation Act**, the Department of Conservation has responsibilities to prepare **Conservation Management Strategies** which cover the Wellington City area, particularly in relation to community advocacy and the protection of indigenous plants and animals.

The **Conservation Act** sits alongside the **Reserves Act 1977** (Department of Conservation), which provides for the management and administration of reserves and in particular, "Ensuring as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape …"

The **Wildlife Act 1953** (Department of Conservation) deals with the protection and control of wild animals and the management of game species. The **Wild Animal Control Act 1977** (Department of Conservation) provides for the control of harmful species of introduced wild animals. The **Biosecurity Act 1993** (Ministry of Primary Industries), provides a legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

The purpose of the **Resource Management Act 1991** (Ministry for the Environment) is to promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources. This includes land, water, air, soil, minerals and energy, and all forms of plants and animals. Its purpose is also to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of activities on the environment. The Act is given effect through the preparation and application of **National Policy Statements, Regional Policy Statements, Regional Plans** and **District Plans**.

Policies and plans

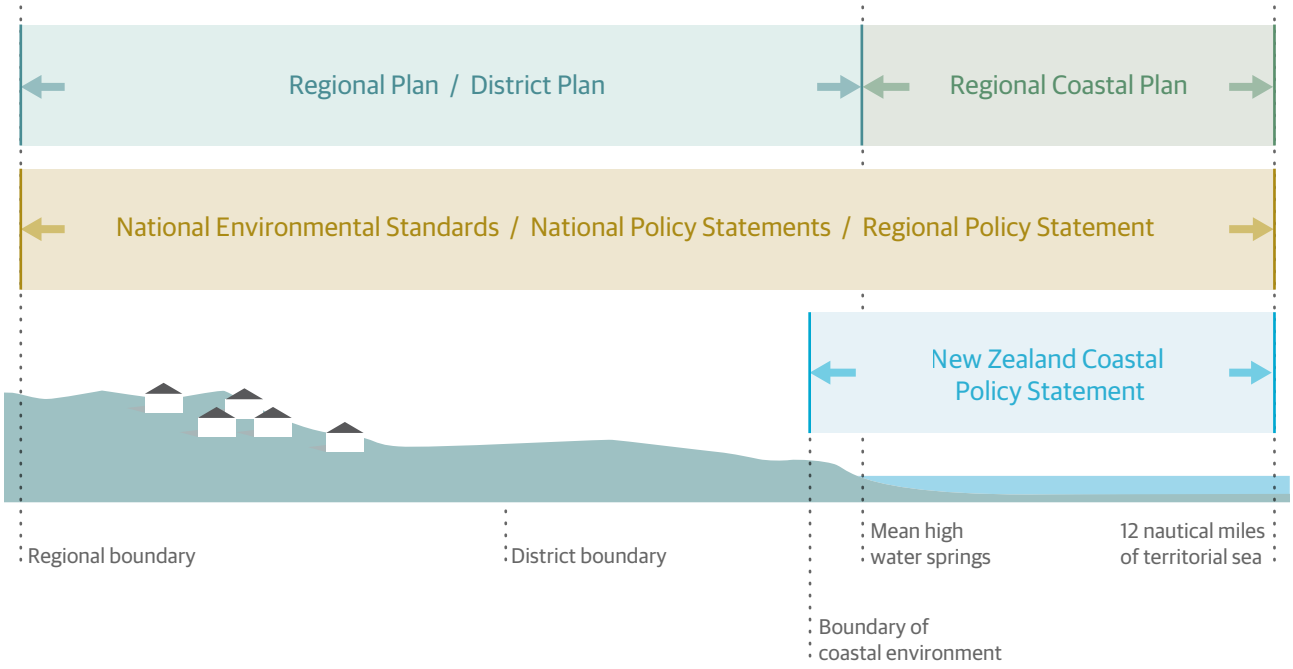
National Policy Statements (Ministry for the Environment) are instruments issued under section 52(2) of the **Resource Management Act** and state objectives and policies for matters of national significance. **Regional Policy Statements, Regional Plans** and **District Plans** must give effect to **National Policy Statements**.

The **Resource Management Act** requires every regional council to prepare a **Regional Policy Statement** which provides an overview of the resource management issues for the region, and states the policies and methods required to achieve the integrated management of the region's natural and physical resources.

The **Natural Resources Plan** (Greater Wellington Regional Council) sets out the objectives, policies and methods for people and organisations that use the region's natural resources (air, land, water and coast). This includes the control of the use of land; control of the use of water and the quantity and flow of water in any waterbody; control of the discharges of contaminants into or onto land, air, or water; control of the harvesting or enhancement of aquatic organisms and allocating our natural resources. **Regional Plans** must give effect to a **Regional Policy Statement** and any **National Policy Statement**.

Under the **Biosecurity Act 1993** Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) takes primary responsibility for pest management and produces a **Regional Pest Management Plan**. Wellington City Council has a primary responsibility as a significant land manager under the **Regional Pest Management Plan**. Under this plan, GWRC has the ability to require landowners/occupiers to control certain pest species on private land.

Wellington City Council is charged with the recognition, protection and maintenance of indigenous biodiversity as part of their role under the **Resource Management Act**. Rules in the **District Plan** (Wellington City Council) control the use of land, including subdivision. **District Plans** must give effect to a **Regional Policy Statement** and any **National Policy Statements** and national environmental standards. The **District Plan** provides objectives, policies and rules relating to significant areas of Wellington's natural heritage (Conservation Sites), as well as for land valued for its natural character and provision of informal open space (Open Space B 'natural environment' and Open Space C 'inner town belt'). The **District Plan** also includes the Subdivision Design Guide, which lists criteria for using existing landscape, landform and vegetation. Subdivision applications are assessed against these criteria.



Marine environment

The marine environment becomes increasingly complex. As well as being covered by the various acts, policies and plans listed above, other agencies also have a role.

As well as their responsibilities under the **Biosecurity Act**, the Ministry for Primary Industries is responsible for fisheries management. The Department of Conservation is responsible for marine reserves and protecting marine species and Greater Wellington Regional Council is responsible for managing the territorial sea.

The Ministry for the Environment is responsible for the Environmental Protection Authority and administering the **Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012**.

The Ministry of Transport is responsible for New Zealand's Marine Protection Rules, which stop or control discharges of waste, including oil, chemicals and garbage and Maritime New Zealand is responsible for managing maritime transport and its effects, including preventing marine pollution caused by the dumping and disposal of waste in our Exclusive Economic Zone.

The Council's jurisdiction extends only as far as mean high water springs. However, there is no doubt that what happens on the land influences what our harbour and coastal ecosystems. Land management practices have flow-on effects down to the sea, especially via streams. The relationship with this plan and freshwater and marine environments is complex. Wellington City Council has jurisdiction up to the mean high water springs mark. The role of the Council is in advocacy for the marine environment, including supporting other organisation's education programmes around marine biodiversity and marine restoration, and minimising the impacts of land based effects on the marine environment and marine biodiversity. This includes minimising the impacts of infrastructure development within coastal environments, carrying out restoration of coastal habitats above mean high water springs, treating stormwater discharges and leachate from landfills and acknowledging the role that the Council plays in marine based recreation.

Other related strategies

There are also wider issues that affect biodiversity, these include new biosecurity threats, land development for infrastructure (including reclamation of land), rubble disposal in the event of an earthquake, and aquaculture. While these have an effect on biodiversity, they are all dealt with under other plans and policies, as are issues of city wide resilience.

Addressing these other issues are a number of statutes that sit alongside biodiversity strategies, in that their purpose can be interpreted as further supporting the sustainable management of biodiversity (e.g. the **Local Government Act**, the **Land Transport Management Act**), or have some other relationship with activities that will impact on biodiversity (e.g. the **Civil Defence Emergency Management Act** and the **Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act**).

The New Zealand Government is also a signatory to the International Convention on Biological Diversity 1992. This convention, signed by 193 nations, recognises the global scale of the threats to biodiversity and provides targets for countries to achieve at a national scale. The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy reflects New Zealand's commitment to the CBD. It sets out national goals and principles for managing New Zealand's biodiversity.

Alignment with other Council strategies

It can be complicated fitting different aims together, but these Council strategies are designed to interlink and to be both sensitive and clever about supporting the varying aims of each one. This plan needs to be read in conjunction with other Council strategies.

Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital 2011

The Council's vision for Wellington is focussed on the future development of the city over the next 30 years. It builds on Wellington's current strengths, acknowledges the challenges the city faces now and over the medium to long term, understands the changing role of cities, and is informed by Wellington's communities. The vision is supported by four community outcomes or long term goals, based on the city's competitive advantage. These are: eco-city; connected city; people-centred city; and dynamic central city.

2015-25 Long-term plan and annual plans

The goals of Wellington 2040 are central to the Council's Long-term Plan 2015-2025. As an Eco-city we can build on current environmental strengths to transition to a low carbon future. Wellington will achieve high standards of environmental performance, coupled with outstanding quality of life and an economy increasingly based on smart innovation.

As Our Natural Capital contains objectives, goals and actions to protect and restore indigenous biodiversity, it follows that the Plan will influence the contents of the Council's Annual Plan and Budget.

All activities proposed for the Council in this Plan will be subject to scrutiny through the Council's annual planning and budgetary process. It is this process which will confirm the priorities and time

frames, as well as the affordability, of the methods. These decisions will be made within a framework of economic reality. We cannot do everything at once; many of the methods will need to be implemented progressively.

Our Capital Spaces 2013

Our Capital Spaces is an open space and recreation framework for managing and protecting our parks, reserves, and sport and recreation activities over the next 10 years. There are a range of initiatives that fall under four outcomes - getting everyone active and healthy; protecting our birds, nature, streams and landscapes; contributing to Wellington's outstanding quality of life; and doing it together.

Climate Change Action Plan 2013

This plan identifies cost-effective initiatives for Council operations and the community that will help the Council achieve its carbon neutral vision and promote sustainable behaviour. It also aims to enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity.

Wellington Urban Growth Plan 2015

The Wellington Urban Growth Plan is the Council's guide for directing investment and supporting development in growth areas. It provides a framework for sustainable development. It provides strategies to manage the city's future growth (including medium density housing and projects within the City's CBD) while protecting our environment and heritage, and builds on the things that make the city special.[28] The Natural Environment action area is about promoting and investing in actions to reduce the negative impacts of the city's growth and development on the environment.

28 DRAFT Wellington Urban Growth Plan 2014-2043

Appendix 2 – Ecological significance criteria

Sites of ecological significance are assessed in accordance with the following criteria. These criteria are aligned with regional policy direction as set out under Policy 23 in the RPS. Sites will be considered significant if they receive a high ranking through one or more of the following criteria:

Representativeness

The ecosystems or habitats that are typical and characteristic examples of the full range of the original or current natural diversity of ecosystem and habitat types in a district or in the region.

Rank	Criteria
High	• Ecosystems or habitats that are no longer commonplace (less than about 30% remaining) • Are poorly represented in existing protected areas (less than about 20% legally protected)
Medium	• Indigenous vegetation associated with land environments that have less than 30% remaining in indigenous cover nationally • Relatively good quality and relatively large examples of indigenous vegetation associated with sand dunes and wetlands • Only or one of the best examples of an ecosystem that was formerly more extensive in the ecodomain • Supports a large or exceptionally intact example of an ecosystem that was formerly more extensive in the ecological domain
Low	• Similar to other areas that are reasonably well-represented elsewhere in the ecological domain

Rarity

The ecosystem or habitat has biological or physical features that are scarce or threatened in a local, regional or national context. This can include individual species, rare and distinctive biological communities and physical features that are unusual or rare.

Rank	Criteria
High	• Contains a nationally/regionally acutely threatened species • Contains a species endemic to Wellington City • Contains a species at or near its national distributional limit
Medium	• Contains a species nationally/regionally chronically threatened or at risk species • Contains a species uncommon in Wellington City
Low	• No unusual or rare species

Diversity

The ecosystem or habitat has a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features within an area.

Rank	Criteria
High	• High diversity of ecological and physical features • Supports an originally rare terrestrial ecosystem • Contains a nationally uncommon biological community and/or physical feature
Medium	• Moderate diversity of ecological and physical features • Contains a regionally or locally uncommon biological community and/or physical feature
Low	• Low diversity of ecological and physical features • No unusual or rare biological communities or physical features

Ecological context of an area

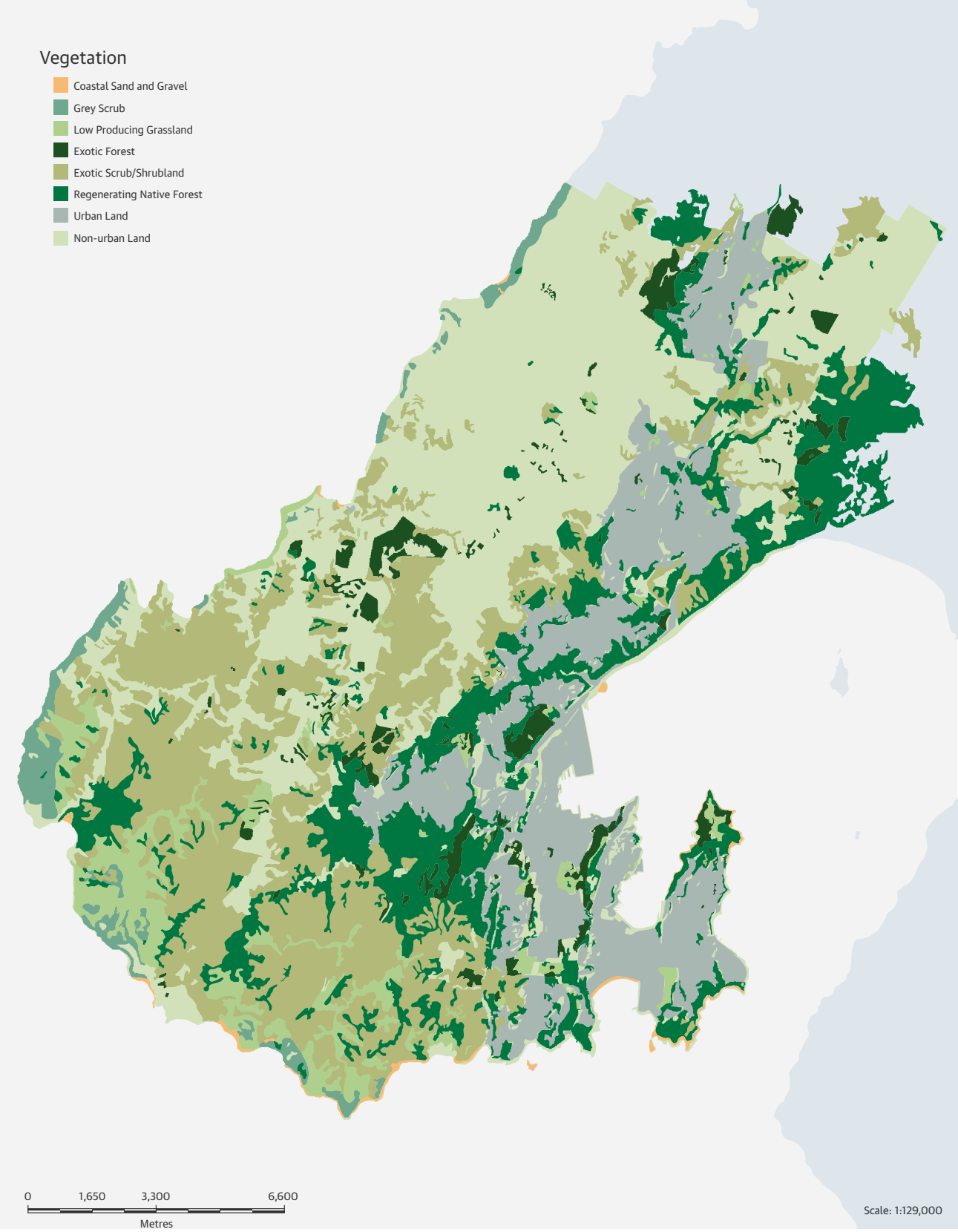
Provides connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats, buffers or enhances ecological values of a specific site, or provides seasonal or core habitat for specific indigenous species.

Rank	Criteria
High	• Enhances connectivity between representative, rare or diverse indigenous ecosystems and habitats • Buffers representative, rare or diverse indigenous ecosystems and habitats • Provides seasonal or core habitat for protected or threatened indigenous species
Medium	• Contributes to the connectivity of now fragmented indigenous habitats • Partial buffering to a known site of ecological value • Provides critical seasonal or core habitat for a particular indigenous species
Low	• No connectivity or buffering function • Similar to other areas that provide seasonal or core habitat for any particular indigenous species • Very isolated from other natural areas

Tangata whenua values

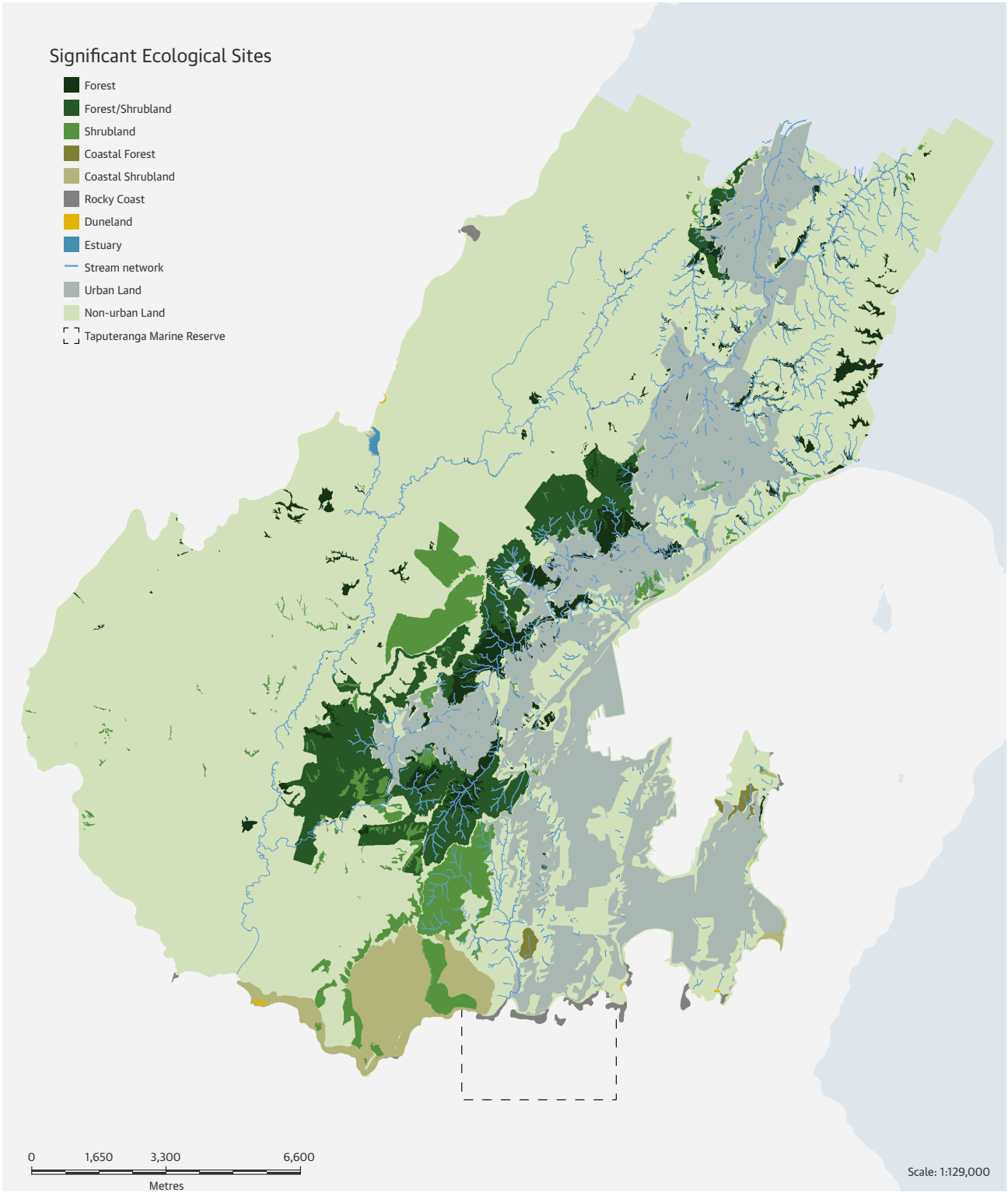
The ecosystem or habitat contains characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua, identified in accordance with tikanga Maori.

Appendix 3 – Wellington's vegetation



Appendix 4 – Significant Ecological Sites

Please note, these sites are subject to change as priorities are refined and revised, and new information acquired. New sites may be added and others removed during the life of the plan. Current sites and further detail can be found on the Council website.



Appendix 5 – Nationally threatened, regionally threatened and locally significant species

The threat status of these species may change over time.

Nationally threatened and at risk species

Birds

Common name	Latin name	National threat status
Endemic		
Banded dotterel	*Charadrius bicinctus*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Bush falcon /Karearea	*Falco novaeseelandiae "bush"*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Kakariki/Red-crowned parakeet	*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae*	At Risk – Relict
Long-tailed cuckoo	*Eudynamys taitensis*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
New Zealand pipit	*Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae*	At Risk – Declining
North Island kaka	*Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
North Island saddleback	*Philesturnus rufusater*	At Risk – Recovering
Pateke/Brown teal	*Anas chlorotis*	At Risk - Recovering
Stitchbird/Hihi	*Notiomystis cincta*	Threatened – Nationally Endangered
Variable oystercatcher	*Haematopus unicolor*	At Risk – Recovering
Self-introduced		
Black shag	*Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Caspian tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Little black shag	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Little penguin	*Eudyptula minor iredalei*	At Risk – Declining
Little shag	*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Pied shag	*Phalacrocorax varius varius*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Pied stilt	*Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus*	At Risk – Declining
Red-billed gull	*Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Royal spoonbill	*Platalea regia*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
White-fronted tern	*Sterna striata striata*	At Risk – Declining

Lizards

Common name	Latin name	National threat status
Barking gecko	*Naultinus punctatus*	At Risk – Declining
Ornate skink	*Oligosoma ornatum*	At Risk – Declining
Spotted skink	*Oligosoma lineoocellatum*	At Risk – Relict

Freshwater fish

Common name	Latin name	National threat status
Longfin eel	*Anguilla dieffenbachii*	At Risk – Declining
Giant kokopu	*Galaxias argenteus*	At Risk – Declining
Koaro	*Galaxias brevipinnis*	At Risk – Declining
Inanga	*Galaxias maculatus*	At Risk – Declining
Shortjaw kokopu	*Galaxias postvectis*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Bluegill bully	*Gobiomorphus hubbsi*	At Risk – Declining
Redfin bully	*Gobiomorphus huttoni*	At Risk – Declining

Plants

Common name	Latin name	National threat status
Gossamer grass	*Anemanthele lessoniana*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Jersey fern	*Anogramma leptophylla*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Buchanan's orache	*Atriplex buchananii*	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Grey saltbush	*Atriplex cinerea*	Threatened – Nationally Critical
Holloway's crystalwort	*Atriplex hollowayi*	Threatened – Nationally Critical
Kohurangi	*Brachyglottis kirkii var. kirkii*	At Risk – Declining
Kirk's crassula	*Crassula kirkii*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
	Crassula mataikona	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
	Crassula peduncularis	Threatened – Nationally Critical
	Crassula ruamahanga	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Little spotted moa orchid	*Drymoanthus flavus*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Shore spurge	*Euphorbia glauca*	At Risk – Declining
Pingao	*Ficinia spiralis*	At Risk – Declining
Giant hypolepis	*Hypolepis dicksonioides*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Leafless mistletoe	*Korthalsella salicornioides*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Coastal cress	*Lepidium flexicaule*	Threatened – Nationally Endangered
Cooks scurvy grass	*Lepidium oleraceum*	Threatened – Nationally Endangered
Thick-leaved mahoe	*Melicytus crassifolius*	At Risk – Declining
	Melicytus aff. obovatus	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Shrubby tororaro	*Muehlenbeckia astonii*	Threatened – Nationally Endangered
Leafless pohuehue	*Muehlenbeckia ephedroides*	At Risk – Declining
Lyttelton forget-me-not	*Myosotis lytteltonensis*	Threatened – Nationally Critical
Sand daphne	*Pimelea villosa*	At Risk – Declining
Sand tussock	*Poa billardierei*	At Risk – Declining
NZ milk tree	*Streblus banksii*	At Risk – Relict
NZ spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonioides*	At Risk – Naturally Uncommon
Green mistletoe	*Tupeia antarctica*	At Risk – Declining

Regionally threatened and locally significant species

Birds

Common name	Latin name
Bellbird	*Anthornis melanura melanura*
Kereru (Woodpigeon)	*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*
Morepork	*Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae*
North Island Fantail	*Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis*
North Island Robin	*Petroica longipes*
Tui	*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae*

Lizards

Common name	Latin name
Copper skink	*Oligosoma aeneum*
Glossy brown skink	*Oligosoma zealandicum*
Minimac gecko	*Woodworthia 'Marlborough mini'*
Ngahere gecko	*Mokopirirakau aff. Granulatus 'Southern North Island'*
Northern grass skink	*Oligosoma polychroma*
Raukawa gecko	*Woodworthia maculata*

Freshwater fish

Common name	Latin name
Shortfin eel	*Anguilla australis*
Banded kokopu	*Galaxias fasciatus*

Plants

Common name	Latin name
Ferns	
Cabbage tree	*Cordyline australis*
Rimu	*Dacrydium cupressinum*
Kahikatea	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Matagouri	*Discaria toumatou*
Kiekie	*Freycinetia banksii*
Houhere	*Hoheria aff. sexstylosa*
Rewarewa	*Knightea excelsa*
Rauhuia	*Linum monogynum var. chathamicum*
Northern rata	*Metrosideros robusta*
Maire taiki	*Mida salicifolia*
Narrow-leaved maire	*Nestegis montata*
Totara	*Podocarpus totara*
Miro	*Prumnopitys ferruginea*
Matai	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*
Raukaua	*Raukaua edgerleyi*
Taurepo	*Rhabdothamnus solandri*
Nikau	*Rhopalostylis sapida*
Shore dock	*Rumex neglectus*
Climbing aniseed	*Scandia geniculata*
Kowhai	*Sophora microphylla*
Cook Strait kowhai	*Sophora molloyi*
Sea blight	*Suaeda novae-zealandiae*
Tawhirikaro	*Pittosporum cornifolium*

Appendix 6 – Environmental pests

This list is subject to change as priorities are refined and revised. New species may be added and others removed during the life of the plan.

Pest Animals

Common name	Latin name
Argentine ant	*Linepithema humile*
Australian magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*
Brown bullhead catfish	*Ameiurensis nebulosis*
Cat	*Felis catus*
Eastern rosella	*Platycercus eximius*
European hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus occidentalis*
Feral deer	*Cervus elaphus, C nippon, Dama dama*
Feral goat	*Capra hircus*
Feral pig	*Sus scrofa*
Feral rabbit	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*
Ferret	*Mustela furo*
Hare	*Lepus europaeus occidentalis*
House mouse	*Mus musculus*
Koi carp	*Cyprinus carpio*
Mosquito fish	*Gambusia affinis*
Norway rat	*Rattus norvegicus*
Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*
Rainbow skink	*Lampropholis delicata*
Rudd	*Scardinius erythropthalmus*
Ship rat	*Rattus rattus*
Stoat	*Mustela erminea*
Sulphur crested cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*
Tench	*Tinca tinca*
Wasp	*Vespula germanica; Vespula vulgaris*
Weasel	*Mustela nivalis*

Pest Plants

Common name	Latin name
African club moss	*Selaginella kraussiana*
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus praecox*
Aluminium plant	*Galeobdolon luteum*
Artemesia	*Artemesia spp*
Artillery plant	*Galeobdolon luteum*
Arum lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*
Asiatic knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica*
Banana passionfruit	*Passiflora mixta,*
Barberry	*Berberis glaucocarpa*
Bear's Breeches	*Acanthus mollis*
Blackberry	*Rubus fruiticosus*
Blue morning glory	*Ipomoea indica*
Blue Passion Flower	*Passiflora caerulea*
Bomarea	*Bomarea caldasii and Bomarea multiflora*
Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*
Boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*
Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
Cape honey flower	*Melianthus major*
Cape ivy	*Senecio angulatus*
Cathedral bells	*Cobaea scandens*
Chilean flame creeper	*Tropaeolum speciosum*
Chinese and tree privet	*Ligustrum sinense; L. lucidum*
Climbing asparagus	*Asparagus scandens*
Climbing dock	*Rumex sagittatus*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster franchetii, C. horizontalis*
Darwin's barberry	*Berberis darwinii*
Egeria	*Egeria densa*
English ivy	*Hedera helix*
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus x reflexa*
Everlasting pea	*Lathyrus latifolius*
Evergreen buckthorn	*Rhamnus alaternus*
Fairy Crassula	*Crassula multicava*
Gazania	*Gazania spp.*
German ivy	*Senecio mikanioides*
Ginger	*Hedychium flavescens, H. gardnerianum*

Common name	Latin name
Great bindweed	*Calystegia silvatica*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Gunnera	*Gunnera tinctoria*
Himalayan balsam	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Himalayan honeysuckle	*Leycesteria formosa*
Horned poppy	*Glaucium flavum*
Indian doab	*Cynodon dactylon*
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Japanese spindletree	*Euonymus japonicus*
Jasmine	*Jasminum polyanthum*
Kikuyu	*Pennisetum clandestinum*
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*
Marram grass	*Ammophila arenaria*
Mexican daisy	*Erigeron karvinskianus*
Mile-a-minute	*Dipogon lignosus*
Mistflower	*Ageratina riparia*
Montbretia	*Crocosmia x crocosmifolia*
Nasturtium	*Tropaeolum majus*
Old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*
Pampas grass	*Cortaderia jubata; C. selloana*
Parrot's feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Periwinkle	*Vinca major*
Pigs ear	*Cotyledon orbiculata*
Plectranthus	*Plectranthus ciliatus*
Purple ragwort	*Senecio glastifolius*
Sea couch	*Elytrigia pycnantha*
Silver poplar	*Populus alba*
Smilax	*Asparagus asparagoides*
Spanish heath	*Erica lusitanica*
Stinking iris	*Iris foetidissima*
Tradescantia	*Tradescantia fluminensis*
Tree lupin	*Lupinus arboreus*
Tuber ladder fern	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*
Velvet groundsel	*Senecio petasitis*
Wild onion	*Allium triquetrum*

Pest trees

Common name	Latin name
Brush wattle	*Paraserianthes lophantha*
Buddleia	*Buddleja davidii*
Cherry	*Prunus spp*
Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Crack and pussy willow	*Salix fragili, S. cinerea*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Karaka	*Corynocarpus laevigatus*
Karo	*Pittosporum crassifolium*
Monkey apple	*Acmena smithii*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Wilding conifers	*Larix decidua; Cupressus macrocarpa*
Wilding pines	*Pinus spp*