

SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS – TO MAP OR NOT TO MAP?

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COMMON APPROACH

- Managing SNAs commonly involves identification and mapping
- Planning framework based on managing vegetation removal
- Downsides include
 - Tension between landowners rights and the 'greater good'
 - ▶ Landowner resistance
 - Cannot require active management

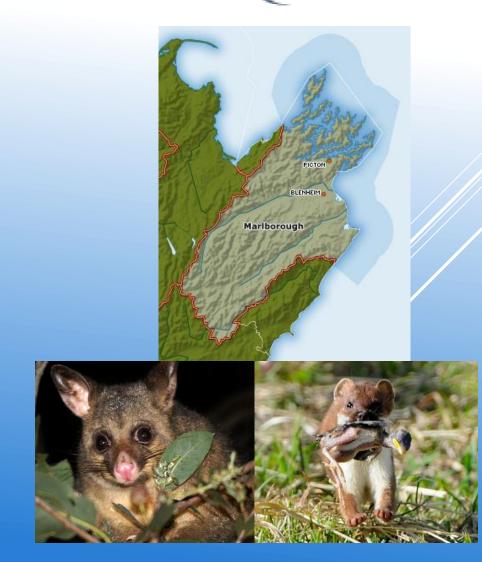






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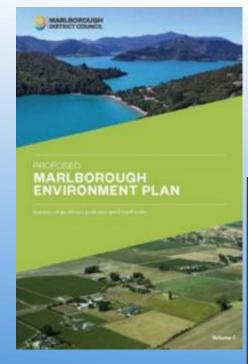
- Combined Plan only marine areas& wetlands mapped
- Terrestrial biodiversity threats
- Focus on voluntary partnership with landowners
- Backed by on-the-ground initiatives



INCITE

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- Key benefits:
 - Targets 'protection' of these area
 beyond traditional RMA approach
 - Has a proven track record at protecting biodiversity values
 - Landowner support
 - Results in active protection of significant areas



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Significant Natural Areas Project—Newsletter

SNA Project

 302—the number of properties in Marlborough assesse for the presence of significant natural areas since 2001

708—the total number of sites that have been identified covering about 45,000 hectares

- 88—the number of protection projects, covering 1870 hectares of land in total, that have been carried out since 2003 about 12% of the sites identified and 4% of the
- 38—is how many of the 88 protection projects covenanted through the OFII National Trust
- 2.1 million dollars the total budget for all these projects since 2003. Council's share is about \$770,000, landowners about \$550,000, QEII about \$75,000 and the Central Government Biodiversity Fund \$800,000

2003, but there are plenty more sites that would benefit fro

SNA and Wetland Sites \$\$

The Walma/Ure Valley catchment of approximately 16,000 hectares has Ook Mans Beard (OMB), present on both public and provide land. It was not been considered to the consideration of the catchment. The Walmar Valley Ecological Restoration Society (WVERS), was established by local landowners in 2010 and management plan for the endiationis of OMB was prepared in 2012. This plan divided the catchment into eight project management area and set goals and temilies for control works extending out to 2020.

"eradicate Old Man's Beard from the Waima/Ure Valley so that areas regenerating indigenous vegetation on private land, and the mature forest as special vegetation of isolated Hill Schole Research expenditure."

some unraing support nas been provided inrough maniporologin userus Councils Significant Natural Areas Landowners Assistance Programme but the group has also been able to get more substantial funding from other sources (mainly the Biodiversity Fund and Lotteries Fund), over several years. Landowners have also contributed significant resources into the project. Experienced contractors have carried out the work.

rupted, and regenerating seeding growth prevented for the regenerating seeding growth prevented for loading old Mans Beard control is feasible within about a ten year and. The methods of control have included larger scale chemic rol both aerially by helicopter and gorse gun on the ground, as we as ground base



Peggioh landowner Susan King and Coun Biosecurity Coordinat Jono Underwood look over part of the Waims Ure catchment

HURUNUI DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Significant tensions resulted from first generation plan.
- Second generation plan biodiversity working group approach
- Provisions include 'Biodiversity Management Plan' approach.







- Key benefits:
 - Provides for consideration of wider land management not just a focus on vegetation clearance
 - As a result can include consent conditions/management measures focussed on more than just vegetation clearance.



DOWNSIDES

- Hurunui Plan has been operative for a year and no-one has applied yet
- Marlborough Approach was challenged through submissions, may not be favoured by Hearings Panel
- Alignment issues with documents that assume mapping



PROPOSED NPS FOR BIODIVERSITY

- Prepared by Collaborative Group (but no total consensus)
- Recognition that NPSIB is not in itself the complete solution – series of other methods identified
- NPSIB is preferred method to 'maintain' what is left, with enhancement to be primarily achieved through nonregulatory measures
- Objective of maintaining indigenous biodiversity proposed is by identifying and protecting SNAs.
- Proposed Policy 4 requires mapping



Report of the Biodiversity Collaborative Group

Incorporation

- Background Report for the Biodiversity Collaborative Group's Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity
- The Biodiversity Collaborative Group's Draft National Policy Statement for Indigen
- The Biodiversity Collaborative Group's Complementary and Supporting Measures for Indigenous
 Rindiversity

Embargoed until 25 October 2018

BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP





- Does the direction in the NPSIB override the local test of what is most appropriate way to achieve RMA's purpose?
- Can downsides and limitations of alternate approaches be overcome?
- What happens in areas like Marlborough and Hurunui where the community has been through the process of taking an alternate approach?

