

13.1 ISSUE

- **Recognising and Protecting the Important Natural Areas and Features within the District.**

Natural areas and features are something created by nature and have qualities which have been brought into being by nature.

Natural areas and features are important for a number of reasons including: visual; landscape; ecological; botanical and habitat values. These values can be found either singly or in combination within a particular area. The values associated with these natural areas and features can alter over time.

The protection and preservation of important natural environments is required by statute. Section 5 of the Resource Management Act requires Council to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems. Section 6 of the Resource Management Act requires that in managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, recognition and provision needs to be given to preserving the natural character of the coastal environment, wetland, lakes and rivers and their margins; protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes; and the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Section 7 states that particular regard shall be given to amenity values and the intrinsic values of ecosystems, amongst other things.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994, reinforces the importance of natural areas and values in the coastal environment and specifies the following as national priorities:

"The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment for protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;

Protecting features which are essential or important elements of the natural character of the coastal environment; and

To protect the integrity, functioning and reliance of the coastal environment in terms of for example, natural water and air quality, natural biodiversity and intrinsic values of ecosystems.

The Wellington Regional Council is responsible for water quality. However, the District Council needs to look at managing the effects of activities which may compromise the natural, ecological, spiritual and historical values associated with natural features and areas. In addition the Carterton District Council is responsible for the coastal areas above mean high water spring.

A number of activities can have significant effects on the amenity and intrinsic values of the natural environment. Human activity can affect the ecological balance in sensitive areas; for example, there could be increased run-off which may alter water habitats. Human activities have altered the natural environment over time. A balance needs to be developed between protecting those natural environments which should be retained in a near pristine state and those natural environments where development can occur providing adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Important natural areas and features within Carterton District include:

Major rivers and their associated corridors, river mouths and wetlands (identified as significant by the Department of Conservation and the Wellington Regional Council – refer Chapter 7, Water Margins). The coast and associated sand dune areas. These areas offer natural landscapes; the river corridors provide linkages to other natural areas and public access to these areas is important. They offer a range of habitats and recreation opportunities. In addition there can be important issues relating to natural hazards for example, erosion and flooding. Water and soil conservation matters are important in the river and coastal areas.

Significant stands of native vegetation and indigenous forest which can be important for a number of reasons including; botanical value; landscape importance; and as a habitat for fauna.

13.2 OBJECTIVE

13.2.1 Recognition and protection of important natural areas and features.

13.3 POLICIES

13.3.1 Identify the important natural areas and features of value by developing and maintaining a schedule of these resources in the Plan.

Explanation:

Council has responsibility under the Act to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Although the district contains only small areas of wetlands and remnant indigenous vegetation (outside the Tararua Forest Park), these resources are significant for their ecological, intrinsic, cultural or amenity values.

Identifying, valuing and protecting such resources requires comprehensive research co-ordinated with work undertaken by other agencies, as part of the Councils long-term monitoring and research programme. The criteria adopted by Council which will be used as a guide in undertaking this research are set out in 13.4.1(a). As part of the process, consultation with affected landowners is considered to be of paramount importance.

Appendix 13A provides a list of those natural features and areas of importance which have been identified from work undertaken to date by Wellington Regional Council, New Zealand Geological Society, and/or DOC. The schedule is a mechanism which signals that different rules apply to these resources. The council will continue to investigate and identify important natural features and areas to add to the schedule by way of a variation or plan change (as appropriate).

13.3.2 Ensure no subdivision, use or development of land compromises the values of natural areas and features identified in Appendix 13A.

Explanation:

Where the Plan identifies natural features and areas the Council will assess the effects of activities as part of a resource consent application in order to protect the significant values of the resource. While activities are provided for the key aim is to conserve the natural resource. The areas and features identified are those which represent important habitats for threatened or uncommon species; vegetation type that is under represented; outstanding natural features and areas which provide a means of linking significant ecological areas.

13.3.3 Encourage an awareness of the need to protect natural features and areas amongst the local community.

Explanation:

It is important that in developing private land, individuals also consider the value of natural areas and features as a community resource. Voluntary means of protection will be encouraged.

13.3.4 Identify and protect, as far as practicable, natural resources of importance to tangata whenua.

Explanation:

Consultation will be undertaken with tangata whenua in respect of applications which may be of interest for cultural reasons. In some instances the values of tangata whenua will need to be balanced with matters of interest to other sections of the community.

13.3.5 Seek to protect natural areas and features by working with other agencies to expand the extent of the areas and features held in public ownership.

Explanation:

The Council intends to work with other agencies to achieve the protection and enhancement of the natural environment including the possible expansion of those areas already in public ownership.

13.3.6 Ensure that subdivision and development along the coast will not be subject to erosion, subsidence, slippage or inundation from any source while maintaining and enhancing public access and protecting important natural areas and features

Explanation:

The important coastal issues identified through the plan drafting process as agreed by the District were improved public access to the coastal marine area, protection of subdivision and development from potential natural hazards and protection of identified important conservation areas.

13.3.7 Identify a system of reserves to provide public access along identified significant rivers and to retain the natural character of river margins

at appropriate locations.

Explanation:

Reserves are a means of creating a buffer to protect the ecological values and in-stream values associated with rivers. Public access to these areas is also an important consideration. [The methods associated with this policy are contained in Chapter 7, Water Margins]

13.3.8 Avoid or reduce the effects of natural hazards including, erosion, flooding and inundation on natural areas and features.

Explanation:

Natural hazards can be a problem particularly in coastal and river situations. The effects of natural hazards need to be avoided or mitigated. [The methods associated with this policy are contained in Chapter 10, Natural Hazards]

13.3.9 Avoid the adverse effects of indigenous vegetation clearance.

Explanation:

In the absence of a comprehensive schedule of significant areas and features, it is appropriate that Council adopt general rules to allow adverse effects to be managed on a case-by-case basis.

13.3.10 Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision and development within significant natural areas or features.

Explanation

It is recognised that some low impact activities are and can occur as permitted activities within important natural areas or features without requiring a resource consent but that most activities should be subject to a resource consent as a discretionary activity in order to assess the environmental effect.

13.3.11 To manage the adverse effects of the introduction or keeping of introduced animal pest species on significant indigenous vegetation and habitats.

Explanation

It is recognised that some species which are farmed have the potential to escape and establish feral populations which are likely to adversely affect natural habitats. It is appropriate that the Council has a role in determining the effects of these activities on the environment. With regard to goat farming a resource consent for a Limited Discretionary Activity will be required within 2 kilometres of the boundary of Tararua Forest Park and Rocky Hills Sanctuary.

13.4 METHODS**13.4.1 District Plan**

- (a) Important natural features and areas are listed in Appendix 13A and the rationale for listing these is set out in Table 13.4.

In determining those areas or features to be included in Appendix 13A the following criteria will be considered.

Representativeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains an ecosystem that is unrepresented in the ecological district
Rarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains threatened ecosystems • Contains threatened species • Contains species that are endemic to the ecological district • Contains species known to be of value as a genetic resource
Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of ecosystems/ species/ vegetation
Distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains large/dense population of viable species • Largely in its natural state or restorable • Uninterrupted ecological sequence • Contains significant landforms
Continuity and Linkage within landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides, or has potential to provide, corridor/buffer zone to

Cultural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">an existing area• Traditionally important for Maori• Recreational values• Significant landscape values• Protection of soil values• Water catchment protection• Recreation or tourism importance• Aesthetic coherence
Ecological Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to be restored• Difficulty of restoration• Cost/time
Landscape Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significance to the original character of the landscape• Isolated feature, does it stand out or blend in• Does it have a role in landscape protection
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Size and shape of area• Activities occurring on the boundaries which may affect its sustainability• Adjoins another protected area• Links• Easily managed

Note: A statement of the consultation undertaken with any affected property owner, and any response to the views of those consulted, will be required by Council as part of the process for considering the addition of any item to Appendix 13A.

Removal of Items from Appendix 13A

Items listed in Appendix 13A may be removed upon application to the Council for a Plan Change. The Council will consider the following matters in any assessment for a Plan Change.

- The area/item no longer meets the criteria for protection/preservation in above; or
- The item has deteriorated or has been damaged to the point where it is of danger to the community or individuals.

- (b) Council has insufficient information at the present time on the important natural features and areas in the District, to be able to identify all of the ecologically significant places in the District.

Identifying, valuing and protecting such resources requires comprehensive research, co-ordination with work undertaken by other agencies, as part of the Council's long-term monitoring and research programme. As part of the process, consultation with affected landowners is considered to be of paramount importance. Council will apply the criteria in Section 13.4.1 of the Plan in this work and will initiate a plan change or variation to supplement Appendix 13A as necessary.

- (c) Activities to be undertaken within any area or feature identified in Appendix 13A are a discretionary activity except where listed as permitted or limited discretionary. Council's consideration of discretionary activities will be guided by the assessment criteria in the Plan.
- (d) Recognise a coastal management area in which certain effects will need to be controlled to help reduce the effects of natural hazards on activities.
- (e) Esplanade Provisions are included in Chapter 7, Water Margins .
- (f) Require financial contributions on subdivision which will assist in the provision of reserves in the District. [Methods contained in Chapter 8, Financial Contributions]
- (g) Within the Tararua State Forest Park activities identified which do not have a significant effect beyond the boundaries of the Tararua State Forest Park will be permitted. Where an activity is not permitted it will be assessed as a limited discretionary activity.

CARTERTON PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN	WRC - Proposed Policy Statement (Sept 1993)	WRC -Policy Statement (May 1995)	WRC -Draft Landscape Plan (June 1996)	WRC Proposed Regional Coastal Plan (Nov 1996)	DOC - Significant natural areas and features (Sept 1994)	DOC - Reserves (Conservation Management Strategy (April 1996)	Comment
Kaiwhata River (Mouth)				River Mouth is Area of Important Conservation Value (AICV) - fossil forest	significant wetland braided river mouth		- included in Inventory of Important Geological Sites and Landforms in the Manawatu and Wellington Regions (NZGS Misc Pub 73) - within coastal marine area, therefore managed by WRC
Entrance to Tararua State Forest Park	not listed	not listed	could be included by definition within Tararua Landscape Area		not specifically listed		Draft Landscape Plan proposes to define Tararua ranges based on elevation.
West Wairarapa Fault/Waiohine River Faulted Terraces	not listed	not listed	not listed		not listed	Waiohine Faulted Terraces Scientific Reserve	- included in Inventory of Important Geological Sites and Landforms in the Manawatu and Wellington Regions (NZGS Misc Pub 73)
Carter Scenic Reserve	not listed	not listed	not listed		not listed	Carter Scenic Reserve - sig flora & fauna, best example of Wairarapa Swamp forest within DOC estate	
Rocky Hills Sanctuary Area	not listed	not listed	not listed		not listed	Rocky Hills Sanctuary Reserve sig habitats &	

CARTERTON PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN	WRC - Proposed Policy Statement (Sept 1993)	WRC -Policy Statement (May 1995)	WRC -Draft Landscape Plan (June 1996)	WRC Proposed Regional Coastal Plan (Nov 1996)	DOC - Significant natural areas and features (Sept 1994)	DOC - Reserves (Conservation Management Strategy (April 1996)	Comment
						landforms	

** The coastal management area is included in Appendix 13A in order that the Plan is consistent with section 6(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991. This section specifies that the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area) from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance. To this end the Plan must not be inconsistent with either the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement or the Proposed Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region.*

Reasons

The schedule to the Plan is an effective way of enabling the public to identify the natural resources being protected and those resources where certain rules apply.

In order to assess the effects on natural resources that are likely to occur from activities an assessment will be made at the time of the application. This process will enable a consideration of the effects of each particular situation to be made.

Esplanade reserves are a means of protecting some of the inherent in-stream values of rivers and the coast and ensure access can be maintained along these areas.

Financial contributions are required at the time of subdivision in order to offset the effects created by development. To ensure the retention of reserve areas within Carterton the contributions will be used to help develop new reserve areas.

In dealing with the Tararua State Forest Park it is important to insure that the adverse effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

The Department of Conservation has established reserves with significant areas of indigenous flora and fauna. The Department of Conservation, Wellington Regional Council and Carterton District Council have identified significant natural areas and features. The Plan identifies these areas to increase the public awareness of indigenous flora and fauna within the district.

13.4.2 Annual Plan

- (a) Council will consider the use of incentives (for example, rates relief) for landowners who protect important natural features and areas and the sharing of the costs for environmental protection and enhancement e.g., fencing off natural areas.
- (b) Council will consider funding the public acquisition of important

natural features and areas and public purchase for river margins.

Reasons

Council will actively encourage the voluntary protection of natural features and areas as a first step. As a means of last resort consideration will be given to public acquisition and the use of incentives which are a useful tool to assist in the protection of natural areas and values.

13.4.3 Other Mechanisms

- (a) Liaison with iwi to discuss the appropriate means of protecting natural features and areas.
- (b) The use of voluntary mechanisms to protect natural features and areas (including covenants).
- (c) Recognise the Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) for Wellington (1996 – 2005).
- (d) Liase with the Department of Conservation over boundary issues for example, the Tararua Forest Park gateways.
- (e) Encourage and develop walkways to natural environment features and areas.
- (f) Consider the development of Council interpretative signs for natural areas and features.
- (g) Liase with the Wellington Regional Council and assist where appropriate in encouraging appropriate land management techniques around sensitive natural features and areas and in encouraging riparian planting.
- (h) Regional rules will control discharges to water.
- (i) Encourage the preparation of information brochures in conjunction with the Regional Council, Department of Conservation and the Fish and Game Council advising recreational users of the natural values of the coast and rivers and advising of ways to maintain the rivers and coast in a pristine condition. (Refer to the provisions in Chapter 14,

Surface of Rivers and Lakes).

- (j) Heritage protection orders will also be considered to achieve the protection of those significant natural areas and features where there is a risk and where other means of protection have been exhausted.

Reasons

Voluntary mechanisms are a means of protection and by involving the landowner in the process of protection there is a greater likelihood of protection being achieved.

The Tararua Forest Park is a significant area within Carterton District. The Park is managed by the Department of Conservation. The area within the Park is subject to the requirements of the District Plan. It is important to recognise the significance of the area within Carterton and address the issues relating to the gateways to the Park to ensure the integrity of the Park is maintained.

In order to assist in providing access to the natural areas and features of interest the Council will consider encouraging and developing walkways.

Interpretative signs will be considered where necessary in order to provide information concerning ecological and habitat information.

Heritage protection orders may be used to protect any place of special interest, character, intrinsic or amenity value, or visual appeal, or of special significance to the tangata whenua for spiritual, cultural or historic reasons. Section 189 of the Resource Management Act 1991 sets out the purpose of protection orders.

13.5 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

The implementation of the policies and methods is expected to result in the following outcomes:

- (a) The identification of important natural areas and features.
- (b) The protection of important natural areas and features.
- (c) Increased diversity in habitats and improved ecosystems.

13.6 DISTRICT RULES

The following requirements will apply through all zones in the Plan -

13.6.1 PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

- (a) The modification, damage, removal or destruction of indigenous vegetation.

AND IN AREAS SCHEDULED IN APPENDIX 12A AND 13A

- (b) Construction and maintenance of walking tracks; to a maximum width of 0.75m.
- (c) Erection of fences.
- (d) Species protection and conservation management works including construction and demolishing enclosures, traps, restoration and revegetation work and scientific research.
- (e) Commercial guiding and outdoor recreation activities not requiring buildings or structures.
- (f) Flood protection, erosion control and natural hazards mitigation measures.
- (g) Noxious plant and pest control.
- (h) Grazing and management of existing grazing land.
- (i) Fire weather monitoring equipment.
- (j) Road, bridge and culvert maintenance activities provided they occur within the legal road.
- (k) Conservation protection works (excluding associated buildings and structures).

AND WITHIN THE TARARUA FOREST PARK

- (l) Construction, maintenance and removal of huts, lodges and toilets, visitor's information signs, staff accommodation, information centres, storage sheds and camping grounds and sale of retail goods to visitors.
- (m) Commercial guiding and outdoor recreation activities.
- (n) Public access facilities including the construction and maintenance of walking tracks and vehicle access.
- (o) Temporary activities.

13.6.2 Conditions for Permitted Activities

Complies with the conditions for permitted activities in Chapter 10, Natural Hazards and Chapter 11, Hazardous Substances And Waste Management and relevant land use zone (refer Part A, Zoning).

Explanation:

These activities are considered appropriate where adverse effects are not created. The conditions will mitigate potential adverse effects.

13.6.3 Conditions related to permitted modification, damage, removal or destruction of indigenous vegetation

13.6.3.1 In any continuous area of indigenous vegetation of 1 hectare or more, no more than total area 1000m² of indigenous vegetation may be modified, removed, damaged or destroyed within a five year period; or

13.6.3.2 In any continuous area of wetland of 1000m² or more, no more than a total area of 100m² indigenous vegetation may be modified, damaged, removed, or destroyed within a five year period; or

13.6.3.3 The harvesting of indigenous timber undertaken in accordance with an approval under Part IIIA of the Forests Act 1949.

Note: An approval under Part IIIA of the Forests Act 1949 means the harvesting of indigenous timber carried out under an approved sustainable

forest management plan or permit that has been approved by the Secretary of Forestry under Part IIIA of the Forests Act 1949 (as amended by the Forests Act Amendment Act 1993).

13.6.4 LIMITED DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

- (a) The modification, damage, removal or destruction of indigenous vegetation which does not comply with one or more of the permitted activity conditions.
- (b) Goat farming within 2km of the boundary of Rocky Hills Sanctuary and Tararua Forest Park.

13.6.5 Standards and Terms and Matters of Council Discretion

13.6.5.1 The modification, damage, removal or destruction of indigenous vegetation which does not comply with one or more of the permitted activity conditions.

- (a) The area or extent of vegetation to be affected;
- (b) The species, age and condition of the vegetation to be affected;
- (c) The methods used to remove or modify the vegetation; and
- (d) The protection of habitats or plants other than those to be modified, damaged, removed or destroyed.

Explanation:

In order to avoid, remedy or mitigate any likely adverse effects on the natural area or feature consideration will be given through the consent process.

Note:

- (a) In addition to any other information requirements, an application shall include details of any body of surface water within or adjacent to the site.
- (b) An application for resource consent made under this rule may be

considered without notification or the need to obtain the written approval of affected persons.

13.6.5.2 Goat farming within 2 km of the Boundary of Rocky Hills Sanctuary and Tararua Forest Park.

Standards and Terms

- (a) Except for the matters specified in this rule the activity must comply with the conditions in the permitted activity category;
- (b) The site is fenced in goat-proof material to prevent the escape of stock;
- (c) The goats are banded or tagged with a registered owner identification.

Explanation:

For the purposes of this plan one method of providing goat-proof material consists of a standard 9 wire high tensile fence 5 posts/20m; five battens per bay; electrified wires at 30cm, 60cm, and 120cm; with stays and angle strainers to be placed on the opposite side of the fence from the goats (to prevent their use by the goats to climb over the fence).

For the purposes of this plan one method of providing owner identification is an identification device issued under an approved identification system in accordance with the Wild Animal Control Amendment Act 1999.

Council has limited the exercise of its discretion to the following:

- (a) Siting

Consideration will be given to the proximity of the site to Tararua Forest Park and Rocky Hills Sanctuary and whether the proposed site has a contiguous boundary with any land managed by the Department of Conservation.

- (b) Effects on the natural environment

The effect of the activity on any aspect of the natural environment including ecosystems, soils, vegetation, wildlife habitats, water quality, historic sites and sites of significance to Tangata Whenua.

- (c) Effects on indigenous vegetation

Consideration will be given to the following:

- The representativeness of the affected vegetation or habitat and its interrelationship with other habitats or areas of indigenous vegetation;
- Whether any affected area of vegetation is naturally occurring or has been artificially created;
- Whether the vegetation or habitat is uncommon in that part of the district within which it is located;
- Adverse effects on the general occurrence of the species in the district, and on landscape amenity values and;
- Whether any measures are proposed to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects and protect or enhance natural and physical resources.

Note: The Department of Conservation must be consulted as an affected party before consideration will be give to dealing with this matter on a non-notified basis.

13.6.6 DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES
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Any activity not identified in 13.6.1, Permitted and 13.6.4, Limited Discretionary and occurring within an area listed in Appendix 13A.

13.6.7 Council may have regard to the following matters:

- (a) **Information Requirements:** In addition to other information requirements, when lodging an application for a discretionary activity Council shall require:
- A full description of the proposed activity and the type of work to be undertaken.
 - Details of any watercourse within or adjacent to the site.
 - Plan (to scale) showing the location of the activity in relation to the scheduled feature or area.
 - The effects of the development or change on the character and value of the scheduled item or adjacent area.

- The outcome of any consultation with any relevant body or affected persons (including tangata whenua and the Department of Conservation).
- (b) The significance of the affected vegetation or habitat in terms of ecological, intrinsic, amenity or cultural values;
- (c) The representativeness of the affected vegetation or habitat and its interrelationship with other habitats or areas of indigenous vegetation;
- (d) The sustainability of the habitat or area of vegetation proposed to be modified or damaged or of any adjoining habitat or area of vegetation to an area proposed to be affected;
- (e) Whether any affected area of vegetation is naturally occurring or has been artificially created;
- (f) Whether the vegetation or habitat is uncommon in that part of the district within which it is located (such as the Tararua foothills, Wairarapa Plains, eastern hill country, or coastal area.
- (g) Any measures proposed to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects and protect or enhance natural and physical resources.
- (h) Any removal of indigenous vegetation will generally be discouraged and the effects on the general occurrence of the species in the District, and landscape and amenity value will be considered.
- (i) The effect of an activity on any area or feature of spiritual or cultural significance to tangata whenua and on mahinga maataitai and maataitai.
- (j) For temporary activities the written approval of affected parties will not be necessary and applications need not be notified.
- (k) Any recommendation, where appropriate, from a registered engineer or geologist or the like.
- (i) The effects of the activity beyond the boundary of the important natural feature or area.

- (m) Any measures to protect or enhance the environment.
- (n) With respect to Department of Conservation land the approval of the Department of Conservation in terms of compliance with the Conservation Management Strategy for Wellington.

Explanation:

Where the effects of an activity needs are greater an assessment will be made through the resource consent process.

APPENDIX 13A

SCHEDULE OF IMPORTANT NATURAL FEATURES AND AREAS WITHIN
CARTERTON DISTRICT

The following natural areas and features have been identified as being important for habitat, ecological, botanical, biological, landscape, recreation and other values. They have been identified by the Wellington Regional Council in various instruments and by the Department of Conservation as significant natural areas; or by the Carterton District Council.

AREAS

Natural Areas Number	District Plan Map Number	Name	Location and Legal Description (Where Known)
N1	Rural 2	Tararua Forest Park	Area marked on Topographic Map S26
N2	Rural 12	Taipo Minor	An area centred on T27 428 950
N3	Rural 9, 13	Maungaraki Ridge	The eastern side of the ridge shown on Topographic Maps 260 series as follows: extending in a north east direction from T27 325 995 to the boundary of Carterton District and within a 60 metre contour of the top of the ridge.
N4	Rural 14	The Coastal Management Area	The coastal management area comprises the area of land within a 60 metre strip measured inland from the inland boundary of the Coastal Marine Area (as defined in the Wellington Proposed Regional Coastal Plan). The inland boundary of the coastal marine area coincides with mean high water springs MHWS except in relation to the Kaiwhata River mouth where the boundary of the coastal marine area is as defined in the Proposed Regional Coastal Plan

			(refer Figure 1 & 2).
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N5	Rural 3, 4	Department of Conservation Stewardship Area - Carrington Creek Stewardship Stewardship Area held under s.62 of the Conservation Act, 1967	S26013 - Conservation Management Strategy for the Wellington Region 1996-2005 (Map S26)
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FEATURES

Natural Features Number	District Plan Map Number	Name	Location and Legal Description (Where Known)
NF1	Rural 6	Trenair Bush	A stand of native bush centred on T26 305 205
NF2	Rural 6	Carter Scenic Reserve	Gladstone (Under jurisdiction of Department of Conservation)
NF3	Rural 12	Rocky Hills Sanctuary Reserve	At the end of Rocky Hills Road.
NF4	Rural 5	Waiohine Faulted Terraces	Mouth of the Waiohine Gorge, c.4 km NW of Greytown (B SO 36627 + ROW - Scientific Reserves Act 1977)

APPENDIX 13B

COVENANTS (Identified for Information Purposes only.)

QEII National Trust Open Space Covenants

Map Ref No	Covenant No	Original Owner	Area Surveyed (hectares)	No of Areas	Type	Location	Grid Reference	Date Reqd	Reg Rep
QE1	5/07/065	Blackwood	5.4200	2	Forest Remnant	20k from Masterton on Gladstone Road	T27 354 097	19/08/93	JK
QE2	5/07/067	Tawera Partner	3.5100	1	Forest Remnant	At Longbush on Gladstone-Martinborough Road	S27 260 018	30/01/91	JK
QE3	5/07/070	Watter	1.9600	1	Forest Remnant	10k from Carterton on Taumata R	S27 241 092	01/02/88	JK
QE4	5/07/111	Fontaine	6.2000	1	Forest Remnant	8k from Carterton on Millers R	S27 277 049	26/11/92	JK
QE5	5/07/171	Eldridge	4.7000	1	Forest Remnant Lowland Primary beech/podocarp/br oadleaf	Left Bank Kaiwhata R 48k from Masterton on Kaiwhata Rd	T27 541 005	14/07/95	JK
QE6	5/07/197	Hayes	7.6340	1	Forest remnant wetland	8k South of Carterton, Waihakeke Rd	S27 216 096	05/08/92	JK

Map Ref No	Covenant No	Original Owner	Area Surveyed (hectares)	No of Areas	Type	Location	Grid Reference	Date Reqd	Reg Rep
QE7	5/07/233	Bannister	3.5000	1	Forest Remnant Lowland primary beech/podocarp/ broadleaf	Right bank of Kaiwhata R	T27 540 005	08/05/95	JK
QE8	5/07/258	Egan	10.4420	1	Wetland/cultural	Parkers Rd 11 km west of Masterton	S26 247 276	14/07/95	JK

Conservation Covenant

Map Ref No	Name	Covenant No	Original Owner	Area Surveyed	No of Areas	Type	Location	Legal Description
CON1	Kuamahanga	T27008	N/A	180.9850	1	Riparian Forest	Off Tupurupuru Te Wharau Road	A DP 69987 B DP 69987 C DP 69987 D DP 69987 E DP 69987 F DP 69987 G DP 69987