

**Subpart 1—Natural wetlands**

**Regulation 38 Restoration of natural wetlands - Permitted activities**

**Applicability:**

Restoration as defined by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management refers to: *“in relation to a natural inland wetland, means active intervention and management, appropriate to the type and location of the wetland, aimed at restoring its ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity, or hydrological functioning.”*



Figure 1: Map showing location of Compensation Gully relative to the Managed Fill Areas

The stream that flows through the gully within the Compensation Area has been dammed at the downstream (northern) end to create an irrigation pond. The dam has altered the hydrology of the stream, which has led to the formation of an induced wetland system that extends along most of the gully floor. A wetland is also present north of the dam. The Compensation Area 4 includes wetland habitat around the identified pond and upstream of the pond (sedgeland habitat types) and more wetland downstream of the pond (raupō reedland and grey willow forest). For the purposes of the NES-FM the pond is considered as artificial, and the downstream wetland of the pond is considered as natural.

As the applicant, Gleeson Managed Fill Ltd has begun to restore and enhance an area located to the west of the proposed site as a compensation area. Within the compensation area, the EMP identifies that the mitigation and compensation package will result in the restoration of 0.6 hectares of wetland

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together with 0.6 hectares of wetland buffer planting. Riparian restoration will be undertaken along 730 metres of stream and a total of 3.0 hectares of terrestrial indigenous habitats will be protected.		
Regulation	Clause	Compliance
38(1)	Vegetation clearance <sup>1</sup> within, or within a 10 m setback from, a natural wetland is a permitted activity if it—	Vegetation clearance is required in order to remove the pest plants within the 10m wetland setback for the purpose of restoring the wetland. The pest plant will be sprayed and left in situ to decompose. The application of chemicals is included in the definition of vegetation clearance in the NES-FM. Compliance with the conditions is detailed below.
(a)	is for the purpose of natural wetland restoration; and	
(b)	complies with the conditions.	
38(2)	Earthworks <sup>2</sup> or land disturbance <sup>3</sup> within, or within a 10 m setback from, a natural wetland is a permitted activity if it—	Any earthworks in this Compensation Area are associated with restoration of a natural wetland. Compliance with the conditions is detailed below.
(a)	is for the purpose of natural wetland restoration; and	
(b)	complies with the conditions.	
(3)	The taking, use, damming, diversion, or discharge of water within, or within a 100 m setback from, a natural wetland is a permitted activity if it—	No water will be taken, used, diverted or discharged from the wetland downstream that is considered natural.  Water will however still be taken from the pond for stock watering purposes, in accordance with s14(3)(b)(ii) of the RMA. This pond was originally created by damming the stream and installing a water pump shed to create an irrigation pond.
(a)	is for the purpose of natural wetland restoration; and	
(b)	complies with the conditions.	
Regulation 38 Conditions		
(4)	The conditions are that—	

<sup>1</sup> NES-FM: **vegetation clearance**— (a) means the disturbance, damage, destruction, or removal of vegetation by any means (for example, by cutting, crushing, application of chemicals, or burning); and (b) includes activities that result in the disturbance, damage, destruction, or removal of vegetation (for example, over-planting, applying the seed of exotic pasture species, mob-stocking, or draining away water); but (c) does not include— (i) ...; or (ii) ...; or (iii) an activity described in paragraph (a) or (b) that is for the maintenance or construction of fencing for the purpose of excluding stock or marking property boundaries; or (iv) ... ; (v) ...

<sup>2</sup> NES-FM: **earthworks** has the meaning given by the National Planning Standards 2019.

National Planning Standards: **earthworks** means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.

<sup>3</sup> NES-FM: **land disturbance** has the meaning given by the National Planning Standards 2019.

National Planning Standards: **land disturbance** means the alteration or disturbance of **land** (or any matter constituting the **land** including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or **height** of the **land**.

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(a)	the activity must comply with the general conditions on natural wetland activities in regulation 55; and	See assessment table below this one
(b)	if the activity is vegetation clearance, earthworks, or land disturbance, the activity must not occur over more than 500 m <sup>2</sup> or 10% of the area of the natural wetland, whichever is smaller.	Subclause (4)(b) does not apply as the earthworks and land disturbance is required for planting (and fence posts which is excluded from the earthworks definition). Further, it’s not considered vegetation <u>clearance</u> because nothing will be removed. Instead, everything will be left in site to decompose naturally.
(5)	However, the condition in subclause (4)(b) does not apply if the earthworks or land disturbance is for planting.	Subclause (4)(b) does not apply as the earthworks and land disturbance is required for planting (and fence posts which is excluded from the earthworks definition).
<b>Regulation 55 General conditions on natural wetland activities<sup>4</sup></b>		
(1)	This regulation applies if a regulation in this subpart refers to the compliance of an activity with the general conditions in this regulation.	
<i>General condition for permitted activities: prior notice of activity</i>		
(2)	If this regulation applies in relation to a permitted activity, the 1 or more persons responsible for undertaking the activity must, at least 10 working days before starting the activity, provide the relevant regional council with the following information in writing:	This is accepted and will be managed by Gleeson’s delegated Compliance Officer who will coordinate all WRC monitoring requirements. This information has already been provided in the EMP by Wildlands.
(a)	a description of the activity to be undertaken; and	

<sup>4</sup> RMA section 2 Interpretations: *wetland includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions*

NPSFWM Subpart 3.21 3.21 Definitions relating to wetlands and rivers - *natural wetland means a wetland (as defined in the Act) that is not:*

*(a) a wetland constructed by artificial means (unless it was constructed to offset impacts on, or restore, an existing or former natural wetland); or*

*(b) a geothermal wetland; or*

*(c) any area of improved pasture that, at the commencement date, is dominated by (that is more than 50% of) exotic pasture species and is subject to temporary rain-derived water pooling*

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(b)	a description of, and map showing, where the activity will be undertaken; and a statement of when the activity will start and when it is expected to end; and a description of the extent of the activity; and their contact details.	
(c)		
(d)		
(e)		
<i>General conditions: water quality and movement</i>		
(3)	The general conditions relating to water quality and movement are as follows:	
(a)	the activity must not result in the discharge of a contaminant if the receiving environment includes any natural wetland in which the contaminant, after reasonable mixing, causes, or may cause, 1 or more of the following effects: (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; (ii) a conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity; (iii) an emission of objectionable odour; (iv) the contamination of freshwater to the extent that it is not suitable for farm animals to drink; (v) adverse effects on aquatic life that are more than minor; and	All environmental pest plant control operations will be undertaken by “Growsafe” certified operators, in line with the Agrichemical Users’ Code of Practice (NZS 8409 2004: The Management of Agrichemicals) and industry best practice. All pest plant control operations will be undertaken in line with the Agrichemical Users’ Code of Practice, NZS 8409 2004: The Management of Agrichemicals, and any relevant Council Policies and procedures such as herbicide reduction strategies. Any pest plant control within the wetland will be undertaken following industry best practice methodologies that ensure that there are no impacts on water quality within the wetland or downstream receiving environments.
(b)	the activity must not increase the level of flood waters that would, in any flood event (regardless of probability), inundate all or any part of the 1% AEP floodplain (but see subclause (4)); and	The mitigation and restoration activity is on land owned by Gleeson and is not in proximity to the 1% AEP floodplain as identified on the Waikato Regional Hazards maps, therefore subclause (3) does not apply (as per subclause(4))
(c)	the activity must not alter the natural movement of water into, within, or from any natural wetland (but see subclause (5)); and	The wetland fringing the artificial irrigation pond is considered artificial and therefore changes in water level in the pond as a result of taking water for stock husbandry is not relevant.
(d)	the activity must not involve taking or discharging water to or from any natural wetland (but see subclause (5)); and	As above
(e)	debris and sediment must not— (i) be placed within a setback of 10 m from any natural wetland; or (ii) be allowed to enter any natural wetland.	Loose soil excavated during planting will be placed around the plant and compressed to ensure there is no runoff into the

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		wetland. Small-grade plants will be used to reduce the size of the hole required for planting
(4)	<p>Subclause (3)(b) does not apply if the person undertaking the activity—</p> <p>(a) owns or controls the only land or structures that would be affected by a flood in all or any part of the 1% AEP floodplain; or</p> <p>(b) has—</p> <p>(i) obtained written consent to undertaking the activity from each person who owns or controls the land or structures that would be affected by a flood in all or part of the 1% AEP floodplain, after informing them of the expected increase in the level of flood waters; and</p> <p>(ii) satisfied the relevant regional council that they have complied with subparagraph (i).</p>	Gleeson own the land and it is not within or nearby the 1% AEP floodplain.
(5)	<p>Despite subclause (3)(c) and (d), the temporary taking, use, damming, or diversion of water around a work site, or discharges of water into the water around a work site, may be undertaken if the following conditions are complied with:</p>	<p>Water taken for stock use is generally during summer drought times, when there is low risk of any flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only water essential for stock watering is taken; a pump is installed and is managed during use.</li> <li>• There is no damming or diversion. The water take from the pond does not impact on the hydrological regime of the natural wetland.</li> </ul>
(a)	the activity must be undertaken during a period when there is a low risk of flooding; and	
(b)	the activity must be undertaken only for as long as necessary to achieve its purpose; and	
(c)	before the activity starts, a record must be made (for example, by taking photographs) of the original condition of any affected natural wetland’s bed profile and hydrological regime that is sufficiently detailed to enable compliance with paragraph (d) to be verified; and	
(d)	the bed profile and hydrological regime of the natural wetland must be returned to their original condition no later than 14 days after the start of the activity; and	
(e)	if the activity is damming, the dam must be no higher than 600 mm; and	
(f)	if the activity is a diversion that uses a pump, a fish screen with mesh spacing no greater than 3 mm must be used on the intake.	

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(6)	In subclauses (3) and (4), 1% AEP floodplain means the area that would be inundated in a flood event of a size that has a 1% or greater probability of occurring in any one year.	As above – no impact on AEP floodplain.
<i>General condition: earth stability and drainage</i>		
(7)	The general condition relating to earth stability and drainage is that the activity must not create or contribute to—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activities of pest plant removal and planting of indigenous vegetation within the natural wetland will predominantly be undertaken by hand, therefore the risk for causing instability or erosion is negligible.</li> <li>• Works will be carried out under the supervision/instruction of a suitably qualified Ecologist (and arborist if required), following industry best practice.</li> </ul>
(a)	the instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface; or	
(b)	the erosion of the bed or bank of any natural wetland; or	
(c)	a change in the points at which water flows into or out of any natural wetland;	
(d)	or	
(e)	a constriction on the flow of water within, into, or out of any natural wetland; or the flooding or overland flow of water within, or flowing into or out of, any natural wetland	
<i>General conditions: earthworks, land disturbance, and vegetation clearance</i>		
(8)	The general conditions on earthworks, land disturbance, and vegetation clearance are as follows:	<p>Our ESC expert, Michael Parsonson from Southern Skies Environmental will advise ESC measures suitable for the works proposed.</p> <p>Timeframes for completing works are appended to the EMP by Wildlands (Section 10)</p>
(a)	during and after the activity, erosion and sediment control measures must be applied and maintained at the site of the activity to minimise adverse effects of sediment on natural wetlands; and	
(b)	the measures must include stabilising or containing soil that is exposed or disturbed by the activity as soon as practicable after the activity ends; and	
(c)	the measures referred to in paragraph (b) must remain in place until vegetation covers more than 80% of the site; and	
(d)	if the activity is vegetation clearance, it must not result in earth remaining bare for longer than 3 months.	
<i>General conditions: vegetation and bird and fish habitats</i>		
(9)	The general conditions relating to vegetation and bird and fish habitats are as follows:	<p>This is covered in the EMP; Gleeson are aware of both bird, bat and fish breeding seasons and the ecologists undertaking the restoration works (Envoco) are following the advice within the EMP in this regard.</p>
(a)	only indigenous species that are appropriate to a natural wetland (given the location and type of the natural wetland) may be planted in it; and	
(b)	the activity must not result in the smothering of indigenous vegetation by debris and sediment; and	

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(c)	the activity must not disturb the roosting or nesting of indigenous birds during their breeding season; and	
(d)	the activity must not disturb an area that is listed in a regional plan or water conservation order as a habitat for threatened indigenous fish; and	
(e)	the activity must not, during a spawning season, disturb an area that is listed in a regional plan or water conservation order as a fish spawning area.	
<i>General condition: historic heritage</i>		
(10)	The general condition relating to historic heritage is that the activity must not destroy, damage, or modify a site that is protected by an enactment because of the site’s historic heritage (including, to avoid doubt, because of its significance to Māori), except in accordance with that enactment. In subclause (10), enactment includes any kind of instrument made under an enactment.	There are no protected historic heritage sites within the compensation area that have been enacted (or otherwise).
(11)		
<i>General conditions: machinery, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials</i>		
(12)	The general conditions on the use of vehicles, machinery, equipment, and materials are as follows: (a) machinery, vehicles, and equipment used for the activity must be cleaned before entering any natural wetland (to avoid introducing pests, unwanted organisms, or exotic plants); and (b) machinery that is used for the activity must sit outside a natural wetland, unless it is necessary for the machinery to enter the natural wetland to achieve the purpose of the activity; and (c) if machinery or vehicles enter any natural wetland, they must be modified or supported to prevent them from damaging the natural wetland (for example, by widening the tracks of track-driven vehicles or using platforms for machinery to sit on); and (d) the mixing of construction materials, and the refuelling and maintenance of vehicles, machinery, and equipment, must be done outside a 10 m setback from any natural wetland	Again, any contractors used will be under the supervision of a qualified ecologist (Envoco) and works will be undertaken according to industry best practice standards. No machinery will be required to enter the natural wetland, other than handheld implements.
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
(d)		
<i>General conditions: miscellaneous</i>		
(13)	The other general conditions are as follows: (a) the activity must be undertaken only to the extent necessary to achieve its purpose; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EMP sets out a 6year work programme, with ongoing pest plant control, monitoring of planting (and releasing if</li> </ul>
(a)		

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(b)	the activity must not involve the use of fire or explosives; and	necessary), bait station pulses and DOC 200’s on either an annual or tri-monthly basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be no use of fire or explosives.</li> <li>• There is no existing public access to the wetland – it is on a working farm.</li> <li>• All materials etc will be removed from site in accordance with this requirement.</li> </ul>
(c)	if there is existing public access to a natural wetland, the activity must not prevent the public from continuing to access the natural wetland (unless that is required to protect the health and safety of the public or the persons undertaking the activity); and	
(d)	no later than 5 days after the activity ends,— (i) debris, materials, and equipment relating to the activity must be removed from the site; and (ii) the site must be free from litter.	

**NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands**

<b>1</b>	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
(a)	the physical address of the site of the activity:	Hillside Heights Road, Huntly (Lot 1 DPS 75436)
(b)	the names of the owners of the site:	Gleeson Quarries Huntly Ltd
(c)	the contact details for the owners:	c/- Mark Pelan PO Box 034 Manukau City Auckland 2241 Phone 027 889 3163
(d)	the legal description of the site, including the estate or interest held by the owners and any legal status or designation that applies to the site:	LOT 1 DPS 4285 LOT 1 DPS 75436 PT LOT 9 10 DP 1278 LOT 1 DP 25272 ROW OVER PT PROP ON DPS 71607
(e)	a map showing the location and boundaries of the natural wetland:	See below
(f)	the details of the legal status of the natural wetland under any enactment or plan:	There is no current legal status of the wetland. It is to be covenanted as required by resource consent conditions.
(g)	the details of any management partners or key stakeholders involved in the restoration plan.	Farm Manager/lessor: [insert name] Ecologists: Alistair Humphreys, Envoco ESC Specialist: Michael Parsonson, Southern Skies Environmental
<b>2</b>	<b>Features and values of natural wetland</b>	
	A description of the features and values of the natural wetland that are relevant to a restoration plan, including the following information:	



<b>NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
(a)	the type of natural wetland:	<i>Eleocharis</i> sedgeland (artificial wetland habitat on the fringe of the irrigation pond), <i>Carex</i> sedgeland (artificial wetland habitat on the fringe of the irrigation pond), Raupō reedland, and grey willow forest within a wetland.
(b)	the vegetation in the natural wetland, including the dominant types of vegetation and any species of note (for example, rare species, invasive weeds, or unusual plant communities):	Relevant excerpts from EMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wetland vegetation is dominated by giant spike sedge (<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>) with a localised infestation of grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>) (Plate 3). Occasional <i>Carex secta</i>, tutunawai (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>) and wī (<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>) are also present.</li> <li>• Rautahi is most abundant species through most of the induced wetland. Pukatea and mānuka are also present on wetland edges.</li> <li>• Small patches of raupō are present in the wetland north of the dam.</li> <li>• Swamp millet (<i>Isachne globosa</i>), kikuyu (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>), and occasional <i>Carex secta</i> grow under the raupō.</li> <li>• A discrete area grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>) forest is present in the northern section of the wetland.</li> <li>• The understory and ground tier support indigenous ferns, shrubs and sedges including karamū (<i>Coprosma robusta</i>), <i>Carex secta</i>, <i>C. virgata</i>, whekī, rautahi, tī kōuka, swamp kiokio (<i>Parablechnum minus</i>), and <i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i>.</li> <li>• The wetland north of the dam is degraded due to stock and comprises exotic rushland and grassland on boggy soils, characterised by Mercer grass (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>) with emergent soft rush, occasional rautahi and <i>Carex virgata</i>, and frequent exotic herbs such as water pepper (<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>) and creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>).</li> <li>• Occasional juvenile grey willow and blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) also occur in the wetland.</li> </ul>
(c)	the hydrology of the natural wetland, including— (i) its water sources and flows (for example, streams, rivers, seeps, or solely rain):	Relevant excerpts from EMP: The stream that flows through the gully has been dammed at the downstream (northern) end of the proposed compensation site to create an irrigation pond.

<b>NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
	(ii) its water levels (for example, permanent open water of more than 1 m depth, shallow water of 5 cm to 1 m depth, or conditions of being saturated with water of -5 to +5 cm depth, seasonally saturated, generally dry, or dry): (iii) any modifications (for example, drains, weirs, culverts, canals, or stop banks):	The dam has altered the hydrology of the stream, which has led to the formation of an induced wetland system that extends along most of the gully floor. A wetland is also present north of the dam.
(d)	the types of soil in the natural wetland:	<a href="https://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/maps-and-tools">https://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/maps-and-tools</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderately well drained; deep depth to hard soil/gravel/rock; moderate to high soil moisture</li> <li>• Weakly developed soils with distinct topsoil’s, but B horizons are either absent or only weakly expressed, variable texture and high special variability. They occur on young land surfaces, including alluvial floodplains, unstable steep slopes, and slopes mantled by young volcanic ash, are generally less than 1000 to 2000 years old, and cover 6% of New Zealand.</li> <li>• Soil pH in 1:5 water (0 – 7.5 cm depth) estimated at 5.5 to 5.75</li> </ul>
(e)	any artificial features in the natural wetland (for example, roads, electricity lines, buildings, and access points):	A small pump shed for farm water stands at the eastern side of the irrigation pond. No upgrades or works are proposed to this shed and pump, which is operational and only takes water when necessary for stock watering purposes.
(f)	any fauna known to use the natural wetland or its surrounding area:	Common indigenous forest birds are likely to use woody vegetation around the wetland. Pukeko are likely to use the wetland habitats and herons may utilise the site occasionally. Ducks (both indigenous and exotic) may use open water habitats on the artificial irrigation pond.
(g)	any special features of the natural wetland (for example, sites of cultural significance such as archaeological features, areas of cultural harvest, historic sites, or recreational areas).	None – identification of any cultural features during restoration works will be responded to appropriately.
<b>3</b>	<b>Issues with natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
(a)	a description of the current state or condition of the features and values of the natural wetland:	The compensation site includes wetland, gully and treeland habitats that are heavily impacted by grazing of cattle, and is located on the western side of the

<b>NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
		<p>Waikato River within a highly modified agricultural landscape. Pest plant and animal species are also present at the site.</p> <p>The stream that flows through the gully has been dammed at the downstream (northern) end of the proposed compensation site to create an irrigation pond. The dam has altered the hydrology of the stream, which has led to the formation of an induced wetland system that extends along most of the gully floor. A wetland is also present north of the dam.</p>
(b)	a discussion of the threats to the natural wetland and the opportunities for restoring its features and values.	<p>Excerpt from section 3 of EMP:</p> <p>Excluding stock and providing vegetated buffers to streams and wetlands will improve water quality by reducing sediment and nutrient runoff into the aquatic habitats and minimise stream bank erosion. Increased shading of the water surface improves the in-stream environment for aquatic fauna by cooling the water.</p> <p>These effects continue to have positive impacts downstream, beyond the extent of the restoration. Improving the riparian vegetation also has a positive effect on terrestrial invertebrates, which in turn provide food for indigenous fish such as giant kōkopu (<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>; At Risk-Declining), banded kōkopu (<i>G. fasciatus</i>; Not Threatened), and shortfin eel (<i>Anguilla australis</i>; Not Threatened). Lake Waahi, approximately one kilometre downstream of the restoration, is an important rearing ground for juvenile giant and banded kōkopu (David et al. 2019). The fish disperse out of the lake to populate other tributaries in the middle and lower reaches of the Waikato River. The proposed restoration will improve habitat and spawning success for the adult fish in the tributary at the study site.</p>
<b>4</b>	<b>Management objectives for natural wetland</b>	
	The specific objectives for managing the natural wetland based on its features, values, and issues, and taking into account—	
(a)	its legal status under any enactment or plan; and	The proposed compensation site has been identified as a Significant Natural Area (SNA_16743) and therefore has legal protection under the Waikato Regional Council Regional Policy Statement 2018.

<b>NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
(b)	any existing or required resource consents or agreements with landowners or other relevant persons.	A farm lease agreement is in place. No other resource consents or landowner agreements exist.
<b>5</b>	<b>Operational details for achieving management objectives</b>	
	An outline of the activities that will be carried out to achieve the objectives for managing the natural wetland, including the following:	
(a)	the timelines for the activities and the persons responsible for resourcing and delivering them:	The timelines are detailed in the EMP and will be appended to the RC conditions. Gleeson Quarries Ltd & Gleeson Managed Fill Ltd will coordinate, resource and deliver all compliance requirements of Resource Consents. At this stage, Envoco are the ecology consultants sourcing plants, undertaking weed and pest control and providing the required monitoring reports.
(b)	scale plans showing the operational areas:	
(c)	the planting to be done, including—	This information is included in the EMP, please refer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figure 1: Vegetation types described within the compensation site</li> <li>• Figure 2: Pest plant abundance and distribution within the compensation site</li> <li>• Figure 3: Pest animal control devices within the compensation site</li> <li>• Figure 4: Indigenous revegetation planting at the compensation site</li> <li>• Tables 5-12 Indicative Planting Schedules</li> </ul> Section 10 – Work programme, resources and timeline All plants are to be sourced from the Meremere Ecological District, in line with Environment Waikato eco-sourcing recommendations (Environment Waikato 2005) (where available) Appendix 3 – Herbicide Treatments for Pest Plant Species See section 7 of the EMP for weeding methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of grey willow and Chinese privet is crucial for the health of the wetlands and will require drill and injecting methods as they occur in open water.</li> <li>• Gorse and woolly nightshade can be controlled by cut and stumping or foliar spraying. Where accessible, mulching dense stands of gorse</li> </ul>
(i)	a diagram showing the general areas for planting:	
(ii)	the species to be used within specific areas (for example, areas of standing water, wetter margin areas, or drier areas):	
(iii)	the spacing of the plants:	
(iv)	the sources of the plants (for example, local native plant nurseries or locally-sourced seed):	
(v)	the approach to releasing the plants (including how often, for how many years, and by what method weeding will be done around the plants):	

NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands		
1	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlling greater bindweed will require hand releasing and foliar spraying (if risk to native plants, hand removal to be undertaken)</li> <li>• Control of Mercer grass via broadcast spraying</li> </ul>
(d)	any vegetation to be removed, including species and methods of removal (for example, cutting, digging, or spraying):	As above
(e)	any machinery to be used and the purpose of its use:	Knapsack sprayer, drill or auger for poisoning of larger trees, and hand tools for planting
(f)	a description of the approach to water management, including—	
(i)	any changes to water levels or movement of water during and after the restoration works:	N/A – No change to water levels are expected.
(ii)	if water will be dammed or diverted,— (A) how that will restore or enhance the natural wetland: (B) any structures that will be installed: (C) the time of year when the works will be carried out: (D) the methods to be used to minimise effects on flora and fauna:	N/A – no water is to be dammed or diverted.
(g)	the approach to managing erosion and sediment to be used during all of the works:	As above - there will be no erosion and sediment control required during planting
(h)	any animal pest control to be carried out, including—	
(i)	which animal pests are present:	Possums ( <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> ), ship rats ( <i>Rattus rattus</i> ), Norway rats ( <i>R. norvegicus</i> ), mice ( <i>Mus musculus</i> ) hedgehogs ( <i>Erinaceus europaeus occidentalis</i> ), cats ( <i>Felis catus</i> ; both feral and domestic), and mustelids (stoats - <i>Mustela erminea</i> , ferrets - <i>M. furo</i> , weasels - <i>M. nivalis vulgaris</i> ) may also occasionally use the site. Rabbits ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> ) and pūkeko ( <i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i> ) may be present
(ii)	how often, and for how many years, the animal pest control will be carried out:	See section 8 of the EMP
(iii)	the method by which the animal pest control will be carried out:	

<b>NESFWM Schedule 2 Restoration plans for natural wetlands</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Details of activity site and natural wetland</b>	
	The following information:	
(i)	a description of the actions to be taken to minimise any adverse effects on fauna or to enhance values for fauna.	Restoration works will have no adverse impacts on fauna. Restoration will enhance fauna habitat through the provision of additional woody vegetation buffering the wetland. Leaving larger willows to decompose standing following poisoning will provide habitat for hole nesting birds as cavities form
<b>6</b>	<b>Review and reporting</b>	
	A description of the approach for assessing progress against the restoration plan and reporting that progress to the consent authority, including—	
(a)	timelines for reporting progress; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual overall Compliance Report to WRC</li> <li>• Annual Ecological Mitigation Monitoring Report</li> <li>• Legal protection of the EMP compensation area within 12 months of resource consent being granted</li> <li>• Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan (Consent condition for Fill Area 5) within 3 months of consent being granted (which includes restoration of compensation area)</li> </ul>
(b)	how any requirement to report under a resource consent will be met.	A monitoring team is to be established, with an agreed regular meeting intervals with WRC to review progress. This team is to be coordinated by Gleeson Managed Fill Ltd who will liaise with experts in ESC, contaminants, ecology, water quality, geotechnical etc as required.