



## Appendix A – The development of Wellington Wildlink

**Note:** since these documents were written, the name “Wellington Wildlink”, originally the name of part of a wider initiative termed *SuperNatural Wellington*, has been adopted for the overall initiative.

The documents shown here record the development of the *Wellington Wildlink* initiative in its current form. The name *SuperNatural Wellington* will not be used in future, but is retained where it appears on the next 2 pages.

### **SuperNatural Wellington [name no longer used] *Wellington’s Regional Biodiversity Strategy***

#### **Introduction**

In 1988, the Wellington Branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Society developed and launched Natural Wellington — a plan to preserve and enhance the natural treasures of Wellington City. This strategic plan was a catalyst for a range of prominent and successful restoration projects in the Wellington City area, including the Karori Wildlife sanctuary. It also informed Local Government conservation policy and management.

20 years on, the conservation of New Zealand’s flora and fauna has greater public support than ever. Community and Forest and Bird restoration programmes are thriving in the Wellington region. However, many of Wellington’s most unique and threatened plant and animal communities have been reduced, by urban and rural development, to fragmented “postage stamp” remnants. These remnants are often unable to sustain healthy and viable indigenous plant and animal communities due to a combination of poor recruitment and the ongoing impacts of plant/animal pests. These fragile natural places could fade away if no action is taken.

In contrast, over large areas of unmanaged public land and marginal farmland in the Wellington region indigenous plant communities are beginning to regenerate. Although the biodiversity value of these regenerating areas is not yet high, they provide a unique and important opportunity to establish ecological corridors between fragile natural places.

If protected and managed, ecological corridors would greatly enhance biodiversity conservation in the region in and of themselves and also by enabling species to move from one fragile natural place to the next, providing a pathway for species to re-establish in areas from which they may have disappeared. In addition, ecological corridors also provide important opportunities to link urban communities, and people with the natural world, by setting aside spaces for walkways, cycleways and parks.

With these factors in mind, Forest and Bird branches of Wellington region are working together to implement a new vision for the Wellington region — SuperNatural Wellington.

## SuperNatural Wellington vision

Through the protection and restoration of Wellington's fragile natural places and the establishment of a network of ecological corridors, the Wellington region's biological and human communities will be connected and flourish.

Through community restoration projects and regional pest management initiatives, the Wellington region will become lush with native vegetation and alive with the sound of birds, scurrying skinks and insects. As a result of riparian planting along streams and waterways, the region's freshwater bodies will become healthy and native fish will return.

The Wellington region will be an example of how humans can truly learn to reintegrate with the natural world. Cycleways and walkways will be used to get to and from work, and in the weekend locals and visitors will enjoy the region's park and track network.

Wellington's carbon footprint will be greatly reduced and the revenue from carbon credits will help subsidise conservation work in the region.

## SuperNatural Wellington skeletal plan

SuperNatural Wellington will be developed and led by the Forest and Bird branches of the Wellington region in consultation with Local Government, the Department of Conservation, and communities to deliver a 20 year programme of action comprising two key themes:

- **Wellington Wildlink** — the protection, restoration and conservation management of a network of ecological corridors linking the Wellington region's fragile natural places and urban communities
- **Fragile Places** — all the Wellington region's most important and/or unique natural places are protected and managed for conservation outcomes.

## Wellington Wildlink

### Vision

*Through the protection and restoration of key natural areas and ecological corridors, biological and human communities are connected and flourish.*

### Aim

The Wellington Wildlink project seeks to link key natural areas and communities in the Wellington region by establishing a network of ecological corridors.

Ecological corridors will greatly enhance biodiversity conservation in the region as they will enable species to move from one isolated fragment to the next, providing a pathway for species to re-establish in areas from which they may have disappeared.

In addition, ecological corridors will also provide important opportunities to link urban communities, and people with the natural world, by setting aside spaces for walkways, cycleways and parks. If we fail to act now the opportunity will be lost.



## Objectives

- Areas of regenerating or existing native vegetation that link sites of high ecological value and/or provide opportunities to link urban communities are identified and mapped
- People of the Wellington region recognise the value of ecological corridors and support their preservation
- Identified ecological corridors are legally protected through Local Government planning and policy frameworks or covenants
- Ecological corridors are restored and managed for conservation outcomes by Local Government and through community conservation initiatives.
- Through integrating community based conservation initiatives in the Wellington region Forest and Bird increases its standing as a leading conservation organisation.

## Fragile places

### Aim

To ensure all of the Wellington region's most important and/or unique natural places are protected and managed for conservation outcomes.

### Objectives

- Identify the Wellington region's most important or unique natural places that are currently not protected or managed for conservation outcomes
  - People of the Wellington region recognise and value important or unique natural places and support their protection and/or conservation management.
  - Important or unique natural places in the Wellington region that are not currently protected are protected through Local Government planning and policy frameworks or covenants
  - Local Government and community conservation groups undertake conservation management of important or unique natural places in the Wellington region that are not managed for conservation outcomes
  - Identify a small number of high profile important or unique natural places to develop significant regional conservation initiatives
  - Through integrating community based conservation initiatives in the Wellington region Forest and Bird increases its standing as a leading conservation organisation.
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## Natural Lower Hutt concept

Hutt City is significantly endowed with natural places of surprising quality. Many areas are predator controlled and have or will have intended native species released that are not currently present. These include Wainuiomata Upper Valley (kokako), Turere Stream (kiwi) and East Harbour Regional Forest Block (robins). The East Harbour Regional Park Lakes Block contains crake and bitterns. Forest and Bird's concern was that as human use intensifies and the spaces between these areas becomes more hostile to native species and the areas become disconnected, the effects of size, lack of diversity and isolation will reduce these areas to not much more than museums not rich in wildlife or plant species. Size and interconnectedness with other high quality areas would help preserve species of plants and animals. It will also allow a connection between these remoter areas and people by allowing birds to migrate along corridors that run closer to houses.

Connecting the areas became the challenge. Then connecting across the Hutt Valley to areas to the west in Belmont Regional Park and on to Wellington and north to Upper Hutt became an obvious extension.

The access of native fish up rivers and streams often blocked by man-made structures was seen as a natural extension of the idea — water corridors.

Deciding where the corridors could be was one thing. Getting the concept accepted and making it a reality is quite another. We know what we want and are currently at the early stage of gathering support.

Russell Bell  
19 November 2008

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## Appendix B – Extracts from contemporary documents

### Wellington City Council's Environmental Strategy (extract)

(From [www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/strategies/pdfs/environmental.pdf](http://www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/strategies/pdfs/environmental.pdf))

#### ***Protecting and enhancing our natural environment***

**Better connected:** *Wellington will have a network of green spaces and corridors linking the coastline, Town Belt and Outer Green Belt.*

The green open space network is important for ecological, social and non-motorised transportation connections through the city. The Council owns and/or manages much of the publicly accessible open space in the city and therefore has great influence over this valuable network. Providing a green open space network will mean:

- owning and managing local parks, including small urban parks, as well as larger open spaces like those in the Town Belt, Outer Green Belt, Botanic Gardens, and coastal areas
- facilitating and managing public access to privately owned open spaces throughout the city
- developing and maintaining walkways and trails
- monitoring and enhancing the ecological function of the green open space network.

**More sustainable:** *Wellington will reduce its environmental impact by making efficient use of energy, water, land and other resources; shifting towards renewable energy resources; conserving resources; and minimising waste.*

Without efficient use of scarce resources and/or increased use of renewable resources, Wellington faces several risks, including: running out of these inputs to its economy; creating more harmful emissions leading to poor local air quality and to climate change; and generating more solid waste which requires costly landfill expansion. Reduction, re-use, recovery, and recycling can help mitigate these risks and create economic opportunities based on waste reduction instead of waste generation. Sustainable resource use will mean:

- monitoring and managing Council's own resource use
- promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy development through the Council's role as facilitator and as land use regulator
- using the Council's control of the water supply system to promote water conservation through appropriate technology such as water meters and rainwater tanks
- promoting greywater re-use, water-saving toilets and rainwater re-use
- gathering more extensive data on waste sources, destinations and composition
- continuing kerbside recycling and encouraging greater re-use, recycling and recovery in the wider community, including businesses
- continuing to implement "polluter-pays" charges to provide incentives for waste reduction and to fund mitigation efforts
- greater regional collaboration on appropriate matters such as pricing and data collection.

**Safer:** *Wellington will have access to safe and reliable energy and water supplies, clean air, and waste disposal systems that protect public health and ecosystems.*

Safe and reliable supplies of energy, water and air are the foundations of a healthy and prosperous city. Wellington needs to provide or facilitate these key inputs, including mitigating the negative effects of waste generation on these resources, the public and ecosystems. Reliable supply and safer disposal will mean:

- continued access to quality water supply
- sustainable stormwater management practices to prevent flooding
- greater protection of receiving waters from polluted stormwater
- high-quality treatment of sewage and innovative use of biosolids to protect the marine and terrestrial environment
- continued management of solid waste collections and landfills to protect public health and ecosystems.

**Healthier:** *Wellington will protect and restore its land- and water-based ecosystems to sustain their natural processes, and to provide habitats for a range of indigenous and non-indigenous plants and animals.*

Biodiversity is important because it represents the complex interplay of biological and physical elements that supports a thriving environment – one that produces the natural resources we use and the natural amenities we experience, view and value. Biodiversity is also a potentially valuable source of genetic material for future medical and technological advances. Beyond its material use to humans, biodiversity and ecosystems have intrinsic value. Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity will mean:

- providing natural habitat for a range of species
- controlling animal pests and invasive pest plants
- planting appropriate species and proactively managing the transition of some areas from exotic to indigenous vegetation.

**More competitive:** *Wellington's high-quality natural environment will attract visitors, residents and businesses.*

Wellington has a competitive advantage in the quality of the natural environment that it offers tourists, potential residents, and potential businesses. This advantage is based not on resource extraction, but on the ample opportunities for appreciating and engaging with the natural environment while preserving it for future generations.

High-profile, public facilities that support the eco-tourism industry are particularly important in attracting short-term visitors. Additionally, many other Council activities such as parks and gardens, walkways, and sewage treatment contribute to Wellington's quality natural environment. These basic environmental services, as well as valued amenities like the open space network, are particularly important in attracting and retaining residents and businesses.

Fostering the competitive advantage offered by Wellington's superior and accessible natural environment will mean:

- showcasing biodiversity at public facilities
- marketing Wellington's natural environment to tourists, potential residents, and potential businesses
- continuing to provide an accessible open space network

- continuing to provide the other environmental services that make Wellington's natural environment special.

## How we will measure our progress towards these outcomes

To assess whether Wellington is becoming **more liveable**, we'll measure the number of hectares of open space land we own or maintain per capita. We'll also monitor resident usage of the city's open spaces (including parks, Town Belt, reserves etc).

To assess whether Wellington is developing **a stronger sense of place**, we'll survey residents to find out what percentage think the city's natural environment is appropriately managed and protected.

To assess whether the city's residents and communities are becoming **more actively engaged** in guardianship of the environment, we'll survey residents to find out what action they're taking to reduce waste from their homes (eg by recycling or composting), and what steps they're taking to reduce pollution of the stormwater network. We'll also measure the number of hours worked by recognised environmental volunteer groups.

To assess whether the city's green spaces are becoming **better connected**, we'll keep a record of the number of kilometres of tracks we maintain throughout the city.

To judge whether the city is becoming **more sustainable**, we'll monitor trends in the total amount of waste going to the city's landfill per capita, total water use per capita, total energy use per capita, and total recyclable material Council staff divert from the landfill per capita. We'll also measure the city's ecological footprint.

To judge whether the city is providing a **safer** environment for residents, we'll monitor trends in air quality (measured in particulate matter), and number of energy supply interruptions.

To judge whether the city's environment is getting **healthier**, we'll monitor trends in: the number of macroinvertebrates in city streams; water quality; native bird populations; and native vegetation in reserve areas.

To judge whether the city's natural environment is making it **more competitive** by attracting visitors, residents and businesses, we'll monitor trends in the number of visitors to key environmental attractions (including Wellington Zoo, Karori Wildlife Sanctuary, Wellington Botanic Garden and Otari Wilton's Bush).

## Our three-year priorities

For the period 2006–09, we've identified the following four priorities for our contribution to the city's environmental well-being. These priorities are important stepping stones towards our long-term goals.

- We will increase our promotion of water and energy efficiency and conservation, energy security, and the use of renewable energy sources, and we will take a more active leadership role in these areas.
- We will increase our efforts to improve the protection of streams.
- We will develop a coherent plan to address biodiversity issues, including removing and replacing hazardous trees.
- We will strengthen our partnerships with stakeholders to increase environmental awareness, community participation, and the achievement of environmental goals.

## The Enviroschools Programme

Empowered students ... sustainable communities.

Imagine ... a generation of innovative and motivated young people, who instinctively think and act sustainably. What would they be doing? What decisions would they make? The Enviroschools foundation is committed to empowering young people to contribute to a sustainable world.

### A nationwide network

Enviroschools is a nationwide sustainable schools programme run by the Enviroschools Foundation in collaboration with a number of national and regional agencies. The programme began as a small community partnership in Hamilton and is now active in over 530 schools (20% of New Zealand schools) and growing every year. Each enviroschool is supported by a facilitator, a regional coordinator, a national team, a governing trust board and over 50 partner organisations nationwide.

The formal education sector has a large contribution to make to sustainability. Around a third of New Zealanders are children and young people. Enviroschools offers this sector of our community a chance to be actively engaged in decision-making and action from their own unique perspectives. Through the enviroschools process students make decisions about the sustainability of their school — where they spend much of their time.

### A whole school process

In the enviroschools process schools form an envirogroup, make a vision map and work through locally relevant projects. Enviroschools resources assist schools to develop five theme areas:

- living landscapes
- healthy water
- ecological buildings
- precious energy
- zero waste.

An action learning process encourages students to enquire, investigate, practise cooperative decision-making, action, reflection and evaluation. This learning process can be employed with any issue and therefore assists students to engage in learning that is relevant to their area. Students are not only actively involved through school projects but may take these processes into their adult lives where they can become actively involved in their communities.

## Marine Protected Areas Policy

Published by Department of Conservation and Ministry of Fisheries  
([www.biodiversity.govt.nz](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz)) December 2005

The aim is to have 10% of New Zealand's marine environment with some form of protection by 2010. These protected areas will provide an invaluable store of genetic diversity that will contribute to maintaining the health of the wider marine environment. They will also provide opportunities for recreation, marine tourism, scientific research and education, and will enhance New Zealand's environmental performance.

[www.biodiversity.govt.nz/pdfs/seas/MPA-Policy-and-Implementation-Plan.pdf](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/pdfs/seas/MPA-Policy-and-Implementation-Plan.pdf)

Dr W J Ballantine of the Leigh Marine Laboratory, University of Auckland, notes ([www.marine-reserves.org.nz](http://www.marine-reserves.org.nz)) “the ultimate objective is to create a network of geographically dispersed sites that is self-sustaining, independent (as far as possible) of what happens in the surrounding area.”

Each reserve should be as ecologically viable as possible, but the whole system must be capable of sustaining itself. System size would be measured as the percentage of the area at each level: region, ecosystem and habitat. Some guidelines:

- At least 10% by area of all bioregions and habitats is needed for science and education
- To ensure conservation, we would need at least 20% of each region, ecosystem and habitat
- To maximise benefits to fisheries this should rise to 30%
- In regions of very intensive use, it would be sensible to aim for at least 50%.



## Appendix C – Wellington groups working in the areas of environment, conservation and sustainability

### Wellington conservation and restoration community groups

From Wellington City Council website [www.wellington.govt.nz/services/commdirectory/index.php](http://www.wellington.govt.nz/services/commdirectory/index.php)

#### Group and Contact Details

<b>Albemarle Stream Care Group</b> Contact: Howard Markland, phone 801 1023 Email: <a href="mailto:albemarlestreamcare@hotmail.com">albemarlestreamcare@hotmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.albemarlestream.wellington.net.nz">www.albemarlestream.wellington.net.nz</a>
<b>Aro Valley Project</b> Contact: Denis Asher, phone 915 9532 Email: <a href="mailto:denis.asher@ers.dol.govt.nz">denis.asher@ers.dol.govt.nz</a>
<b>Bell's Track Working Group</b> Contact: Margaret Foden, phone 479 2487 Email: <a href="mailto:john.foden@paradise.net.nz">john.foden@paradise.net.nz</a>
<b>Bolton Street Walkway</b> Contact: Paula Warren, phone 470 6641 Email: <a href="mailto:pwarren@doc.govt.nz">pwarren@doc.govt.nz</a>
<b>Breaker Bay Moa Point Progressive Association</b> Contact: Councillor Ray Ahipene-Mercer, phone 388 2366 Email: <a href="mailto:ray.ahipene-mercerc@wcc.govt.nz">ray.ahipene-mercerc@wcc.govt.nz</a>
<b>Coolidge Street Group (Brooklyn)</b> Contact: Elizabeth Kay, phone 380 1991 Email: <a href="mailto:elizkay@xtra.co.nz">elizkay@xtra.co.nz</a>
<b>Churton Park Group</b> Contact: Kath Henderson, phone 478 4323 Email: <a href="mailto:khend@xtra.co.nz">khend@xtra.co.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story12717.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story12717.cfm</a>
<b>Downtown Eco Therapy</b> Contact: Ron Eckman, Phone 387 1747 Email: <a href="mailto:eckman@xtra.co.nz">eckman@xtra.co.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.ecotherapy.org.nz">www.ecotherapy.org.nz</a>
<b>Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park Inc</b> Contact: Priscilla Williams, phone 977 4667 Website: <a href="http://www.boltoncemetery.org.nz">www.boltoncemetery.org.nz</a>
<b>Friends of Buckley Road Reserve</b> Contact: Ian Hamlin or Kate Betteley, phone 383 5849 Email: <a href="mailto:katian@clear.net.nz">katian@clear.net.nz</a>
<b>Friends of Central Park</b> Contact: Barbara Hardy, phone 384 5249 Email: <a href="mailto:hardy-ward@xtra.co.nz">hardy-ward@xtra.co.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.ianmckinnon.co.nz/central-park-s-finishing-touches">www.ianmckinnon.co.nz/central-park-s-finishing-touches</a>
<b>Friends of Owhiro Stream</b> Contact: Paul Blaschke, phone 389 8545. Email: <a href="mailto:paul.blaschke@xtra.co.nz">paul.blaschke@xtra.co.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story6303.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story6303.cfm</a>
<b>Friends of Tawa Bush Reserves</b> Contact: Richard Herbert (chairman), phone 232 6828 Email: <a href="mailto:Richard.herbert@alcatel-lucent.co.nz">Richard.herbert@alcatel-lucent.co.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tawabush.wellington.net.nz">www.tawabush.wellington.net.nz</a>
<b>Friends of the Wellington Town Belt</b> Contact: John Bishop (chairman), PO Box 24 016, Wellington Website: <a href="http://www.townbelt.wellington.net.nz">www.townbelt.wellington.net.nz</a>
<b>Friends of the Wellington Botanic Garden Inc</b> Contact: Ted Woodfield (president), phone 499 6005 or Frank Wilson (secretary), phone 475 7337. Website: <a href="http://www.friendswb.org.nz">www.friendswb.org.nz</a>
<b>Friends of Willowbank Park</b> Contact: Marie Hammond, phone 232 5254 Email: <a href="mailto:hamm@xtra.co.nz">hamm@xtra.co.nz</a>
<b>Glenside Progressive Association</b> Contact: Claire Bibby, phone 478 8209 Email: <a href="mailto:cibiby@orcon.net.nz">cibiby@orcon.net.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story6078.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story6078.cfm</a>
<b>Glenside Stream Care Group</b> Contact: Zena Kavas, phone 477 6646 Email: <a href="mailto:kavas@paradise.net.nz">kavas@paradise.net.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story6078.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story6078.cfm</a>
<b>Guides of the Wellington Botanic Garden</b> Contact: Jenny Hickman (guide convener), phone 383 6561
<b>Island Bay Coast Care</b> Contact: Willemijn Vermaat, phone 383 8522 or 021 0232 5248 Email: <a href="mailto:vermaat@feestpaleis.net">vermaat@feestpaleis.net</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story6187.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story6187.cfm</a>
<b>Karori Wildlife Sanctuary</b> Contact: Michael Ayre (volunteer coordinator), phone 920 9201 Email: <a href="mailto:kwst@sanctuary.org.nz">kwst@sanctuary.org.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.sanctuary.org.nz">www.sanctuary.org.nz</a>
<b>Lyllal Bay Care Group</b> Contact: Letia Brown, phone 021 530500 Email: <a href="mailto:letia.brown@gmail.com">letia.brown@gmail.com</a>
<b>Makaracarpas</b> Contact: Marieke Hilhorst, phone 476 2078 mailto: <a href="mailto:marieke@onhm.net">marieke@onhm.net</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story20601.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story20601.cfm</a>
<b>Makara Peak Supporters</b> Contact: Ben Wilde (Chair), Phone: 971 9770 or Jon Randal, phone 463 5558 Email: <a href="mailto:ben.r.wilde@gmail.com">ben.r.wilde@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.makarapeak.org.nz">www.makarapeak.org.nz</a>
<b>Manawa Karioi Society</b> Contact: Peter Russell, phone 389 7942 Email: <a href="mailto:Russellpk@gmail.com">Russellpk@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.mk.org.nz">www.mk.org.nz</a>
<b>New Zealand Ecological Restoration Network (NZERN)</b> A non-profit, community-driven organisation dedicated to sharing knowledge and experiences about native habitat protection, management and ecological Contact: Barry Wards, phone Website: <a href="http://www.bush.org.nz/region/wellington.html">www.bush.org.nz/region/wellington.html</a>
<b>Oku Street Reserve Group</b> Contact: Ted Lines, Phone 934 5463 Email: <a href="mailto:linesmountain@paradise.net.nz">linesmountain@paradise.net.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/story25238.cfm">www.gw.govt.nz/story25238.cfm</a>
<b>Otari-Wilton's Bush Trust</b> Contact: Margaret Crimp (secretary), phone 475 3263 Email: <a href="mailto:r.crimp@xtra.co.nz">r.crimp@xtra.co.nz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.otariwiltonsbush.org.nz">www.otariwiltonsbush.org.nz</a>
<b>Patanga Hill Group, Thorndon</b> Contact: Dinah Priestley, phone 472 7257

**Group and Contact Details**

**Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society – Wellington Branch** Contact: Home Nursery Group – Gary James, phone 938 6751 Contact: Secretary – Janet Coburn

**Seton Nossiter Park Working Group** Contact: Bruce Patterson (convener), phone 478 4221

**Southern Environmental Association** Contact: June Epsom, phone 384 5175 or Pam Smith 389 8462  
Email: Southernenvironmental@xtra.co.nz

**Stellin Park (Friends of)** Contact: John Bickerton, phone 970 7765  
Email: Bickertonjohn@paradise.net.nz

**Trelissick Park Group** Contact: Malcolm McDonald (secretary), phone 384 8891  
Email: msmcdonald@paradise.net.nz Website: www.trelissickpark.org.nz

**Waimapihi Trust** Contact: Frances Forsyth, phone 384 8891

**Wellington Botanical Society** Contact: Bev Abbott (president), phone 475 8468 or Barbara Clark (secretary), phone 233 8202 Website: www.wellingtonbotsoc.wellington.net.nz

**Wellington City Council Volunteer Rangers** Contact: Steven Peters (Senior Park Ranger, Parks and Gardens), phone 801 3607

**Wellington Natural Heritage Trust** Contact: Colin Ryder, phone 478 4391

**Woodridge Planters** Contact: Peter Gilberd, phone 470 5778  
Email: info@woodridge.org.nz Website: www.woodridge.org.nz

**Wrights Hill Fortress Restoration Society (Inc)** Contact: Mike Lee (chairman), phone 476 8593.  
Website: www.whfrs.org.nz

**Greater Wellington conservation and restoration community groups**

From GWRC [www.gw.govt.nz/section1457.cfm](http://www.gw.govt.nz/section1457.cfm) and RMAlink: [www.rmalink.org.nz](http://www.rmalink.org.nz)

**Groups****Kapiti area**

Paraparaumu Beach; Greendale Reserve; Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet Inc (GOPI) established 1991 to promote the recognition of the ecological, recreational, and cultural values of the Pauatahanui Inlet and received a 1998 Green Ribbon Award from the Minister for the Environment; Kaitawa Reserve; Kapiti Environmental Action Inc; Kapiti Island Watching Interest (KIWI) opposing private interests to commercialise — Contact: Olive Baldwin Phone: 04 297 3187; Nga Uruora Kapiti Project Inc.; Otaki River; Queen Elizabeth Park; Waikanae Estuary; Waikanae River; Waimeha Wetland; Waitohu Stream; Ngati Awa Camp

**Porirua area**

Belmont Regional Park; Onehunga Bay

**Hutt valley area**

Belmont Regional Park; Eastbourne Sand Dunes; Forest and Bird, Lower Hutt Branch; Friends of Belmont Regional Park; Korokoro Environmental Group Inc.; Millwood Estate; Moehau Stream; Silverstream Railway

**Wairarapa area**

Fensham Wetland; Henley Wetlands; Millennium Reserve; Riversdale Beach; Papawai Stream; Enaki Stream  
Whangaehu River Care Group

See also [www.gw.govt.nz/section1458.cfm](http://www.gw.govt.nz/section1458.cfm)

**Environmental organisations in Wellington October 2008****Group and Contact Details**

**Action For The Environment** takes cases under the Resource Management Act up to tribunal level. Strong advocate to safeguard town belt and queen's chain. Combats pollution and more. Contact: Carrick Lewis Phone: 475 8611 Fax: 475 8611 Postal Address: PO Box 10 030, Wgtn

**Coalition of Residents Associations CORA**

**Ecoaction** raising environmental consciousness and promoting sustainable ways of living. They organise the Critical Mass Bike Rides, hold paper making demonstrations, plus other environmental awareness activities. Based at Victoria University. Contact: Kerry Pollock Phone: 475 8619 Email: [kerryn.pollock@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:kerryn.pollock@vuw.ac.nz)

**Ecological Foundation** Originally the Native Forest Action Council then the Maruia Society. Phone: 03 548 3336 Fax: 03 548 7525 Postal Address: PO Box 756, Nelson

**Ecology Discovery Foundation New Zealand** Information about the local and global ecology, the balances between human activities and nature, factual environmental information, all politically neutral.

**Environmental and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand** [www.eco.org.nz](http://www.eco.org.nz)

**Environmental Defence Society (EDS)** A NZ based environmental advocacy organisation. Primarily a network of professional people who assist the Society undertake its work on a voluntary basis, together with people who support the Society financially through their membership

**Federation of Wellington Progressive and Residents Associations**

**Friends of the Earth, Wellington Chapter (FOE)** Email: [elm@clear.net.nz](mailto:elm@clear.net.nz)

**Friends of Maara Roa Inc.**

**Gecko Victoria University Environmental Group** [gecko.vic@gmail.com](mailto:gecko.vic@gmail.com)

**Greenpeace New Zealand****MEG, Massey Environmental Group**

**Group and Contact Details****Ngaio Progressive Association****New Zealand Plant Conservation Network****Ornithological Society of NZ.** Regional Representative, Wellington Region. Ian Armitage. [www.osnz.org.nz](http://www.osnz.org.nz)**Porirua Environment Network** Contact: Tony Atkinson Address: 31 Matatiro Street, Titahi Bay**Public Access New Zealand Inc (PANZ)** A research-based advocate formed in 1992 to counter a major shift towards privatisation of public lands and waters, with consequent loss of public recreational rights. They are committed to resist private predation of the public estate.**Pukerua Bay Residents Association Inc.****Rimutaka Forest Park Trust****RMAlink web site:** [www.rmalink.org.nz](http://www.rmalink.org.nz) hosted by Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand (Inc.) (ECO) with assistance from Ministry for the Environment. To make community participation in all Resource Management Act processes effective. Provides resources: 1) The Groups Directory, list of groups with an interest in RMA 2) RMA Information Database of printed information and web-based resources about resource management and processes. 3) Other information and contacts for writing submissions and funding.**Sustainability Trust** [Sustainable.Wellington.net.nz](http://Sustainable.Wellington.net.nz)**Titahi Bay Residents Assn Inc****Waterfront Watch Inc** PO Box 19045 Courtenay Place, Wellington. [waterfrontwatch@xtra.co.nz](mailto:waterfrontwatch@xtra.co.nz)**Wellington Botanical Society****Wellington Community Gardens Network** [www.wcgn.wellington.net.nz](http://www.wcgn.wellington.net.nz)**Wellington Environment and Community Association Inc. WECA****Wellington Marine Conservation Trust** Formed to create a bigger marine conservation facility on the South Coast. Contact: Judy Hutt Phone: 383 8285 Fax: 383 8284 Email: [judy.hutt@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:judy.hutt@vuw.ac.nz)**Wellington Regional Coastal Users Association Inc.****Whitby Residents Association Inc****WWF-NZ** New Zealand chapter of WWF and the WWF Global Network. World Wide Fund for Nature's ultimate goal is to stop, and eventually reverse, the accelerating degradation of our planet's natural environment, and to help build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

## Education environmental organisations October 2008

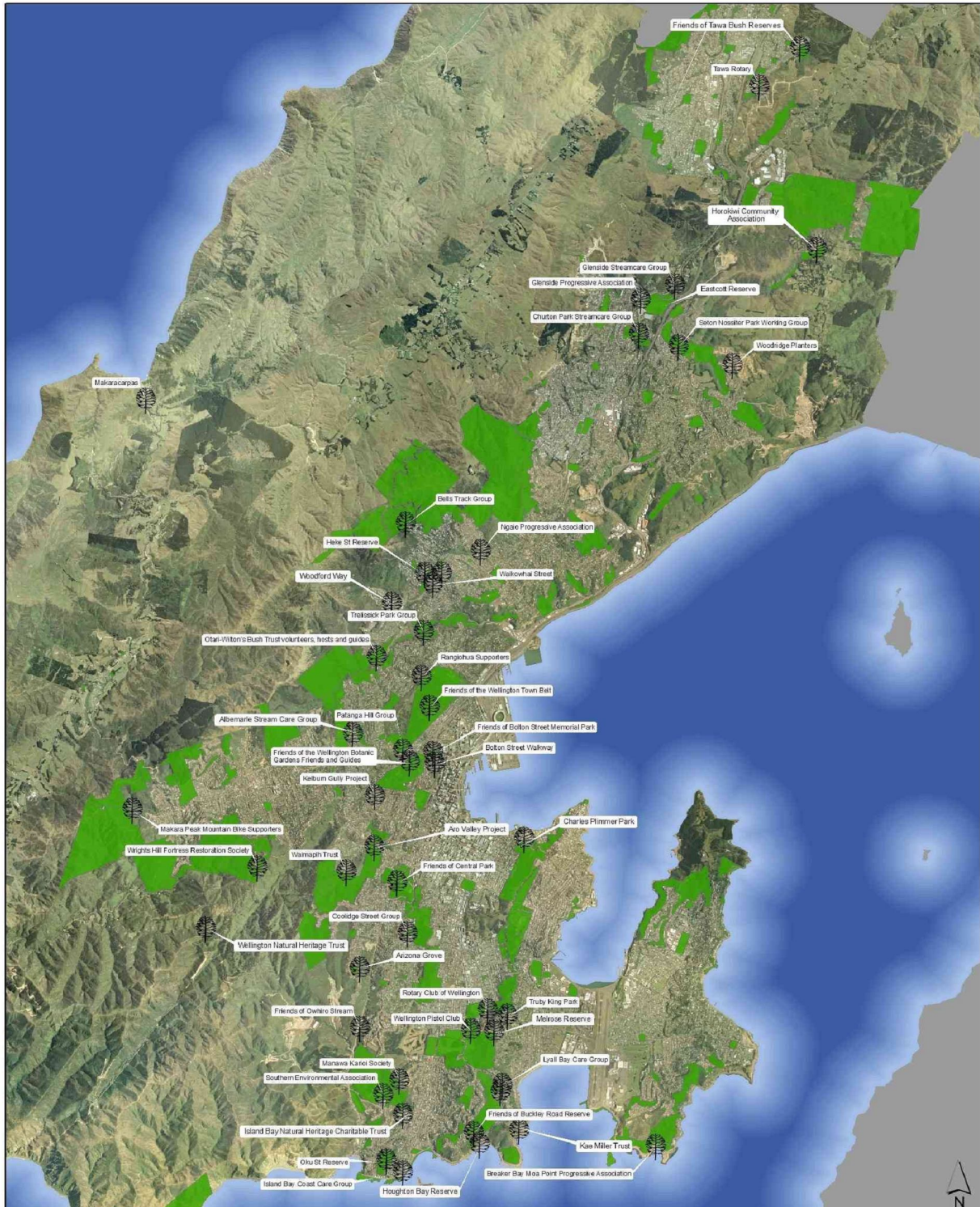
From EnviroSchools Regional Co-ordinator, Karyn Burgess

**Group and Contact Details****Bush Telly** – publication Bush Vitality: A Visual Assessment Kit – an assessment kit for anyone looking after native bush patches [www.mwpress.co.nz](http://www.mwpress.co.nz)**Environment Education List** (internet)**Greater Wellington Regional Council** website for school material and the “Take Action for Water” and “Take Action for Air” group – teach about water and air in school then students organise an “Action Project” with coordinators. Contact: Kerry Penny[www.e4s.org.nz/efs](http://www.e4s.org.nz/efs) The Education for Sustainability web site is a place where sustainability education practice and research can be showcased, posted, shared and commented upon by teachers, researchers, and sustainability educators**Greater Wellington Regional Council** Take Action Team Leader, Kerry Penny**Learning Media** – publishing**Ministry of Education** – writing resources for teachers**New Zealand Association For Environmental Education (NZAEE)** Purpose to provide a network and framework to promote environmental education initiatives in NZ; and to encourage and promote environmental education training for formal and informal sectors**Victoria University Education for Sustainability** Primary School Advisor Jan Cox and Secondary School Advisor Pam Williams.**Victoria University** Early Childhood Advisor (specialises in Environmental Education and facilitates a number of Enviro- early childhood centres) Janice Tossman**Wellington City Zoo Bush Programme**, Sarah ?**Wellington Enviro City Schools:** [www.enviroschools.org.nz](http://www.enviroschools.org.nz) Wellington Facilitator, Pam Jones, Regional Co-ordinator Karyn Burgess (put on the annual Youth Jam event for school children interested in the environment)**WWF-NZ** New Zealand chapter of WWF[www.bush.org.nz](http://www.bush.org.nz) information about ecological restoration in New Zealand



# Appendix D – Map of Wellington conservation and restoration community groups

From Marc Slade, Biodiversity Coordinator, Wellington City Council, October 2008



**DATA STATEMENT**  
 Property boundaries  
 Land Information NZ  
 Licence W10035472  
 Crown Copyright reserved  
 Accuracy in urban areas: +/-1m  
 Accuracy in rural areas: +/-30m

Other data has been  
 compiled from a  
 variety of sources and  
 its accuracy may vary

Any content displayed  
 are only approximates  
 and must not be used for  
 detailed engineering design

Topographic data  
 Wellington City Council  
 WCC Copyright reserved  
 Accuracy: +/- 20cm

Colour Orthophotography 1:500  
 Year 11/03/2008 owned by  
 Wellington City Council

## Community Environmental Groups 2008



Community Environmental Groups

Parks and Reserves

**Absolutely POSITIVELY**  
 WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL



## Appendix E – Funding and resources

### Government funding and resources for the environment

From [www.mfe.govt.nz](http://www.mfe.govt.nz)

#### Funding managed by Ministry for the Environment

##### *Sustainable Management Fund*

The Ministry for the Environment manages government funds that assist community initiatives in environmental education, sustainable land management, and biodiversity — that is, the non-regulatory measures of the RMA. Contact 0-4-439 7400 or email [funds@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:funds@mfe.govt.nz)

#### Funding managed by Department of Conservation

##### *The Biodiversity Advice Fund for information and advice to land managers.*

For projects which inspire landholders or groups to better protect indigenous species on their land, such as workshops, field-days, and publications. Enquire at [www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html)

##### *The Biodiversity Condition Fund to improve and maintain condition of areas of indigenous vegetation, species and habitats.*

It seeks to broaden community effort in the management of indigenous biodiversity. For example, fencing or pest control on private land. [www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html)

##### *The Nature Heritage Fund (NHF)*

An independent contestable fund established by the Government in 1990 for voluntary protection of nature on private land. Enquire at [www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html)

##### *The Community Conservation fund (\$4 million)*

Available to fund community groups to undertake restoration projects on public land. Closes 5 November 2008. Groups will need to show how they can support the projects after an initial 2-year funding period of up to \$40,000 a year. Enquire at [www.doc.govt.nz/communityfund](http://www.doc.govt.nz/communityfund) or 0800 862020.

### Resources

Community Resource Kit [www.community.net.nz](http://www.community.net.nz). Phone: 0-4-916 3300. Funded by the Department of Internal Affairs and Family and Community Services.

Funding Information Service [www.fis.org.nz](http://www.fis.org.nz). Phone: 0-4-471 8900

Grants Online to Community Organisation Grants Scheme (COGS) and/or Lottery Grants Board. [www.cdgo.govt.nz](http://www.cdgo.govt.nz). Phone: 0800 824 824

The Clearing House. Provides research and other resources to people and organisations involved in tangata whenua, community and voluntary sector research. It builds a strong, vibrant research community by registering to share research and find resources or researchers with similar interests. [www.communityresearch.org.nz](http://www.communityresearch.org.nz)

## Funding from Air New Zealand Environment Trust

From Air New Zealand web page

### ***Help Air New Zealand to help the environment***

Air New Zealand is committed to helping customers minimise the impact of their flights on the environment — this is part of the company’s policy of strong leadership on environmental issues. You can help the environment by making a donation to the Air New Zealand Environment Trust, offsetting the cost of your carbon emissions, or both!

The Air New Zealand Environment Trust will support projects around the country which assist in protecting, preserving or enhancing the natural environment as well as funding research and development. The Trust’s first project is Mangarara Station in the Hawkes Bay where 85,000 trees will be planted over the next three years to create a conservation reserve which will be available for the public to visit. Parts of the farm are already protected under covenant through the Queen Elizabeth II Trust.

### **Why has the Air New Zealand Environment Trust been established?**

The Trust has been established to give people the opportunity to directly contribute to environmental projects in New Zealand. All air travel has an impact on the environment — in particular, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with air travel are thought to contribute to climate change. Contributing to the Environment Trust is a way of ensuring that you are giving something back to the environment.

### **If I make a donation to the Trust, can I claim a tax rebate?**

You are not able to claim a tax rebate on donations made to the Trust at this point in time as the Trust does not have Inland Revenue-approved donee status. However, the Trust is in the process of seeking approved donee status.

### **What will the Trust support?**

The Trust has been formed to help with the “protection, promotion and preservation of the natural environment, flora and fauna of New Zealand” (as set out in the Trust Deed). This could include projects that contribute to bio-diversity, research projects with environmental aims, sponsorship of an academic chair, events, education or funds for environmental initiatives which will benefit the public.

### **How will the Trust be funded?**

The Trust will be funded through donations from passengers and other members of the public, through sponsorship from Air New Zealand and through other companies making donations as an acknowledgement of the environmental impacts of their staff air travel.

### **How will they decide what projects to support?**

Projects will come to the Trust through application or through trustees becoming aware of suitable projects in the community. The Trustees will review applications and decide on projects which meet the criteria established for the Trust.

### **Will Air New Zealand give money to the Trust?**

Air New Zealand is making a one off initial payment to assist with establishment of the Trust. This contribution will be in recognition of the environmental impact of staff business travel for the next 2½ years.

## Appendix F – Ideas from brainstorming and discussion

### Enhancement and protection

The aim to protect and increase native flora and fauna can be achieved through:

Protecting existing habitat	Enhancing degraded habitat	Restoring barren environments in strategic locations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• covenants</li> <li>• QEII</li> <li>• district plan</li> <li>• regional plan</li> <li>• landowner relationships</li> <li>• environmental monitoring</li> <li>• education</li> <li>• minimising the impact of urban growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pest control</li> <li>• weed control</li> <li>• pollution reduction</li> <li>• fish-friendly culverts and fish-passes in waterways</li> <li>• swales</li> <li>• riparian planting</li> <li>• fencing out stock</li> <li>• connection to existing habitat (“corridors and catchments” approach)</li> <li>• education</li> <li>• community involvement</li> <li>• minimising the impact of urban growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• re-vegetation programmes</li> <li>• fish-friendly culverts and fish passes in waterways</li> <li>• protecting land (covenants) such that re-vegetation occurs through natural seed dispersal and succession</li> <li>• pest control</li> <li>• weed control</li> <li>• connection to existing habitat (“corridors and catchments” approach)</li> <li>• education.</li> </ul>

### Methods

#### The urban city

Consideration of the urban area will commence with a review of Natural Wellington, including green corridors. That initiative will then be extended, in conjunction with the Biodiversity Action Plan, and planning by the city and regional councils.

That initial focus will then expand out to include issues such as:

- neighbourhood and street groups — habitats in back yards, pest identification and eradication
- growing vegetables on common ground
- preferred density of population (use of infill)
- what do we want the area to be like? — housing patterns etc.
- introduce landscape planning for new developments
- make more use of street trees and road reserves including (for example) sand in traffic roundabouts to soak up rain
- improve green spaces and parks, including schools
- take particular note of streams.

## Rural Wellington

There are large areas of urban land within Wellington City. Green corridors, being established within the city, may extend out through rural areas. Aims for environmental improvement of the rural land include:

- Protection of ecologically significant areas
- Identification of species and areas requiring protection
- Connecting ecological areas (corridors)
- Working with other parties to achieve Forest and Bird aims
- Restoring and maintaining swamplands.

## Wildlink corridors

The sub-committee will consider steps to extend green corridors through rural areas.

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## Categories of action

### Strategic and Communications

Understand global perspective as an input

Lobby territorial authorities to:

- include environmental initiatives in their plans; **and**
- *follow* their plans.

### Implementation

Restore native and (where native impractical) exotic environments, eg:

- more native planting in gardens
- more native planting in public spaces
- improve stream habitats
- more open spaces
- more street trees
- more community vegetable growing.

Reduce

- pests (animal and plant)
- energy use, eg:
  - encourage alternative energy use
  - subsidise residential solar power installation
- etc, etc.

### Management

**Manage and control to reduce** impact of new developments by environmental and landscape planning.

**Restrict** infill initiatives.

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## High-level plan

The ideas above were further refined to produce a first-cut list of ideas for inclusion in a transition strategy for the Branch:

### Surveys and planning

- Take stock of the actual inventory in the Natural Wellington plan, in association with Wellington City Council and other related organisations; establish a significant sites register and include significant sites in the Wellington City Council district plan as protected sites.
- Take stock of the actions and objectives listed in the Natural Wellington plan; present successes and work still to be done to the Wellington Branch committee.
- Research data and interview people/scientists on “What’s So” now (for example, the Red Data book on endangered birds); establish what needs to be done in these significant ecological areas in the Wellington city area.
- Survey land and sea birds in the area, monitoring populations.
- Identify species and areas requiring protection.

### Protection

- Lobby to establish rules in the Wellington, Porirua and Lower Hutt district plans to stop clearance of vegetation going on as a permitted activity; people would be required to get a resource consent for clearance over certain thresholds (for example height, area, or the presence of threatened species) — see the Upper Hutt and Wairarapa district plans which have vegetation rules.
- Lobby to ensure that Wellington, Porirua, and Lower Hutt district plans have rules in place that do not allow filling in gullies and to ensure they explicitly prevent filling ephemeral streams and headwaters.
- Research sediment discharge from the two major quarries in Wellington to ensure they are not breaching the discharge limits and advocate for improvements; ensure that the Council’s records of breaches are available so anyone can request, if necessary, more long-term treatment solutions to reduce discharge.
- Remove fish barriers and ensure that an up-to-date inventory of barriers exists (Regional Council); ensure that plans are in place to avoid new fish barriers being created (for example, a policy of using bridges rather than culverts).
- Encourage the public to keep pets indoors during bird nesting times in early morning and late evenings.
- Campaign to encourage Wellington residents to trap rats and mice in gardens and make safe havens for natives.
- Gain protection of ecologically significant areas (even on private land) by lobbying to change the district plan, introduce covenants etc.

### Water and streams

- Investigate and advocate for water efficiency including water metering in Wellington city.
- Protect water catchments.
- Introduce short-finned eels into the recreated Waitangi Stream wetlands.

- Stencil fish icons and stormwater information on pavements over the whole city.

## **Environmental improvement**

- Provide more roosting sites in the city (for example: establish green/brown roofs to create sites, based on London's approach of creating rooftop spaces for seabirds; create bird roost sculptures —metal frames in harbour or lagoon that birds such as shags could use).
- Provide supplementary bird feeders in public places in the green belt.
- Lobby for wheelie bins with lids everywhere for recycling and reducing the amount of waste getting blown into the harbour.
- Restore flora and fauna in the Wellington City Council reserves/open plan areas.
- Turn around the decline in species in the area.
- Increase connectivity between ecologically important areas; establish ecological corridors connecting Karori Sanctuary to Kapiti Island in the north, to Oku St reserve in the south and to reserves in the Hutt Valley.
- Restore and maintain swamplands.
- In each ecological area set up one bird feeding station and nesting box each year; manage one kilometre of trap lines weekly; plant 1000 trees/plants each year; put a native species breeding program in place; put a monitoring programme in place; devise a plan to eliminate weeds.

## **Public education**

- Inspire city dwellers with what it would be like to have ecological areas in their neighbourhood so they would want to support the idea.
- Inform the public what is happening, where the project is up to every year and get communities in behind the idea.
- Compile an information resource on the facts of carbon and provide access for the general public to this information through a series of newspaper articles.
- Organise associated activities including occasional Sunday morning walks to explore areas of particular significance; devise specific actions relevant to these areas to be put before the Forest and Bird Wellington Branch committee.
- Increase public interaction with native flora/fauna.
- Develop community resources (advice, plants, etc).
- Encourage media support and volunteer support.

## **Education in schools**

- Develop an education plus action programme that co-ordinates material for schools, classrooms, hands-on curricula on managing native plants, native wildlife and their habitat, including a well-produced manual that successfully incorporates activities with the school curriculum at all levels.
- Develop a tool kit for up to ten schools to “adopt” and manage a reserve/open plan area in liaison with conservationists, scientists, field workers and teachers and which incorporates the school curriculum.

## **Liaison and networking**

- Support the Lower Hutt Branch in its leadership role for the Wellington Wildlink concept, and in particular:
  - Support efforts to restore and improve sea links to Lakes Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera
  - Support submissions to the Regional Council calling for the establishment of linkages
  - Develop linking corridors in Wellington, perhaps emphasising stream margins
  - Consider extending the concept into Terawhiti Peninsula.
- Encourage partnership with all government and local agencies.
- Develop integrated community approaches (individuals, schools, businesses etc).
- Liaise with organisations and individuals to coordinate efforts and ensure Forest and Bird resources are put to best use.
- Liaise with stakeholders such as the Department of Conservation, regional and city councils, horticultural, ornithological, botanical societies, ecologists, scientists, community groups and projects to identify significant ecological areas to be conserved and possible corridors to link these; establish a vision for each, describe “What’s So” now, and find out who is already working on areas identified and where Forest and Bird can best place its resources.
- Manage a biodiversity city volunteer network that includes schools, businesses, organisations, government agencies and community groups; establish an up-to-date database which lists groups working on any and every aspect of city biodiversity.
- Establish a biodiversity calendar that lists hands-on workdays and educational events throughout the city; listings will provide Volunteer Network groups with a forum to generate volunteers and publicise their work, while the newsletter section will explore the triumphs and challenges in the biodiversity project/movement.
- Make use of existing neighbourhood workshop/workdays to bring together individuals, community organisations and businesses to undertake needed work in urban ecological restoration that addresses some common urban environmental issue.

## **Funding**

- Establish funding from Air New Zealand environment trust (see extract from Air New Zealand web-site in Appendix E), the Community Fund administered by the Department of Conservation and the BNZ Kiwi Fund.



## Appendix G – Relevant documents and web references

This appendix lists documents not included in the other appendices and summarises the various websites referenced in the body of the plan.

### Forest and Bird

*Natural Wellington — A plan to preserve and enhance the Natural Treasures of Wellington City*, Wellington Branch of Forest and Bird, 1988

### Greater Wellington Regional Council

Proposed Regional Policy Statement: [www.gw.govt.nz/story26511.cfm](http://www.gw.govt.nz/story26511.cfm)?

Community Care Groups: [www.gw.govt.nz/section1457.cfm](http://www.gw.govt.nz/section1457.cfm) and [www.gw.govt.nz/section1458.cfm](http://www.gw.govt.nz/section1458.cfm)

### Wellington City Council

Environmental Strategy 2006:  
[www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/strategies/pdfs/environmental.pdf](http://www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/strategies/pdfs/environmental.pdf)

Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2007:  
[www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/policies/biodiversity/index.html](http://www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/policies/biodiversity/index.html)

Community Directory: [www.wellington.govt.nz/services/commdirectory/index.php](http://www.wellington.govt.nz/services/commdirectory/index.php)

### Department of Conservation

Conservation Management Strategy for the Wellington (1996), currently under review:  
[www.doc.govt.nz/publications/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/conservation-management-strategies/wellington/](http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/conservation-management-strategies/wellington/)

Community Conservation fund: [www.doc.govt.nz/communityfund](http://www.doc.govt.nz/communityfund)

### Ministry for the Environment

General: [www.mfe.govt.nz](http://www.mfe.govt.nz)

New Zealand's Kyoto obligations:  
[www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/climate/international/kyoto-protocol.html](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/climate/international/kyoto-protocol.html)

### Funding

Biodiversity Advice Fund: [www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html)

Community Resource Kit: [www.community.net.nz](http://www.community.net.nz)

Funding Information Service: [www.fis.org.nz](http://www.fis.org.nz)

Community Organisation Grants Scheme (COGS) and/or Lottery Grants Board:  
[www.cdgo.govt.nz](http://www.cdgo.govt.nz)

The Clearing House: [www.communityresearch.org.nz](http://www.communityresearch.org.nz)

The World Wildlife Fund's Environmental Education Action Fund:  
[www.e4s.org.nz/efs/files/EEAF%20info%20brochure%202007.pdf](http://www.e4s.org.nz/efs/files/EEAF%20info%20brochure%202007.pdf)

The World Wildlife Fund's Habitat Protection Fund:  
[www.wwf.org.nz/what\\_we\\_do/community\\_funding/funding\\_local\\_projects](http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/funding_local_projects)

## **Marine reserves**

Marine Protected Areas — policy and implementation plan:

[www.biodiversity.govt.nz/pdfs/seas/MPA-Policy-and-Implementation-Plan.pdf](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/pdfs/seas/MPA-Policy-and-Implementation-Plan.pdf)

Dr W J Ballantine's marine reserves website: [www.marine-reserves.org.nz](http://www.marine-reserves.org.nz)

## **Enviroschools**

Enviroschools: [www.enviroschools.org.nz/about\\_us](http://www.enviroschools.org.nz/about_us)

## **Resource Management Act (RMA)**

General information: [www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/index.php](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/index.php)

Note that the RMA is likely to be amended considerably by the Resource Management (Simplifying and Streamlining) Amendment Bill 2009 when it becomes law.

The Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand Inc (ECO) — site that aims to make community participation in all Resource Management Act processes more straightforward and less time-consuming: [www.rmalink.org.nz](http://www.rmalink.org.nz)

## **Environmentalism and sustainability**

Earth Charter: [earthcharterinaction.org/about\\_charter.html](http://earthcharterinaction.org/about_charter.html)

Sustainable city: [www.sustainable-city.org/orgs/gcp.htm](http://www.sustainable-city.org/orgs/gcp.htm)

Manchester's Green City initiative: [www.manchestergreencity.co.uk/site](http://www.manchestergreencity.co.uk/site)

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