UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY
Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha
CHRISTCHURCH NEW ZEALAND

Biodiversity Plan 2022-2025

Contents

Definitions

Biodiversity:

Biological diversity, or the variety of life found in a given place. This can be measured in terms of species richness. It can also be measured in terms of prevalence of specific kinds of species. For the purposes of this Plan, biodiversity efforts are directed towards increasing the diversity of species native to New Zealand.[1]

Ecosystem:

The complex of living organisms, their physical environment, and all their interrelationships in a particular unit of space.[2]

Ecological restoration:

The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.[3]

[1] https://www.britannica.com/science/biodiversity
[2] https://www.britannica.com/science/ecosystem
[3] https://www.ser.org/

Cultural Narrative

This strategy acknowledges the importance of the cultural narrative for the University of Canterbury, which has been developed with Ngāi Tūāhuriri.

MANA	WHAKAPAPA	TOHU
The status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected.	Māori names are celebrated.	Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged.

TAIAO	MAHI TOI	AHI KĀ
The natural environment is protected, restored and/or enhanced.	Iwi/hapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively.	Iwi/hapū have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their role.

Vision

That Ilam Campus, Gardens and Fields become a link in the ecological corridor of the north-west of the city, and act as a reservoir of biodiversity, for the benefit of all (acknowledging different plans and opportunities for the Dovedale site).

Background

The University of Canterbury has introduced many measures over the years aimed at enhancing the ecological well-being of Ilam and Dovedale campuses, and Ilam Gardens and Fields. These have mainly focused on native plantings of the waterways and other areas, and stormwater filtration. While many plans, frameworks and strategies over the last twenty years have referred to ecological restoration and/or biodiversity enhancement, there has not previously been a plan that brings together the different initiatives in a coherent package, or clearly identifies the priorities for this work.

Planning Context

Aotearoa is a biodiversity hotspot, with a very high proportion of endemic species. These species are vulnerable to human impact, resulting in a significant decline in species numbers. In the Christchurch area, several important pockets of biodiversity exist, including Ihutai/ Avon Heathcote Estuary, Ōruapaeroa/ Travis Wetland Nature Heritage Park, the Christchurch Botanic Gardens, Pūtaringamotu/ Riccarton Bush, Styx Mill Conservation Reserve, the Groynes, and parts of Banks Peninsula. The University of Canterbury's Ilam and Dovedale campuses, and Ilam Gardens and Fields, constitute an important area of greenspace in the north-west of the city and are recognised as a steppingstone for some fauna; a hono (link) that helps to foster ki uta ki tai (mountains to the sea philosophy).

The University has already implemented many measures which have had a positive effect on biodiversity. However, with a coordinated approach there is scope to improve this significantly.

This Biodiversity Plan strives to reflect the ambitions of Ngāi Tahu's Environmental and Sustainability Policy (2008) and the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (2013), which comments extensively on the importance of indigenous biodiversity to Māori, including the following:

'Ngā Wai Tupuna: Protection and enhancement of natural waterways, and the appropriate use/reuse, treatment and disposal of water' and 'Ngā Otaota Māori: Protection and enhancement of native flora, fauna, habitats, ecosystems, and biodiversity (particularly waterways and wetlands)'[4]

[4] Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Kaupapa Tiaki Taiao (Environmental & Sustainability Policy) 2008.

‘Indigenous biodiversity, and the landscapes and ecosystems that support it, is a fundamental part of the culture, identity and heritage of Ngāi Tahu, particularly with regard to mahinga kai and the connection between people and place through resource use... The degradation and loss of indigenous species and diversity is one of the major factors affecting the poor cultural health of many sites and waterways… [5]

‘Restoring indigenous biodiversity values is one of the most important challenges for the future management in the takiwā. A healthy economy relies on a healthy environment. Indigenous biodiversity, along with air, water and soil, are taonga; they are the region’s natural capital, providing a suite of essential ecosystem services. Although these services are often taken for granted, they have immense value to cultural, social and economic well being. A major concern for tāngata whenua is that urban and township planning continues to promote, and often prioritise, the planting of exotic species in residential land developments, along waterways and in reserves and open space. [6]

This plan also takes into account the Christchurch Biodiversity Strategy (2008)[7] and the Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy (2008)[8]. Both of these strategies focus on the protection of existing biodiversity values and the enhancement of degraded habitats. The Christchurch Biodiversity Strategy has as specific goal that “Species and habitats important to Ngāi Tahu are protected and restored.”

The Plan also builds on the University’s Sustainability Policy and Strategy and a number of University planning documents. The University Strategy contains a biodiversity section: ‘Improve the biodiversity of the University’s campus’, and an action to ‘Approve and implement the Biodiversity Plan and Waterways Plans’. This document puts this part of the Strategy into effect.

[5] Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (2013): 131. Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013 (mahaanuikurataiao.co.nz)
[6] Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (2013): 131. Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013 (mahaanuikurataiao.co.nz)
[7] Christchurch Biodiversity Strategy (2008) Biodiversity Strategy : Christchurch City Council (ccc.govt.nz)
[8] Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy (2008) Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy | Environment Canterbury (ecan.govt.nz)

In 2020 the Government refreshed its Biodiversity Strategy: Te Mana o te Taiao: Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy[9], with a vision that 'the life force of nature is vibrant and vigorous': 'Te Mauri Hikahika o te Taiao'. It signals five outcomes to be achieved by 2050:

- Ecosystems, from mountain tops to ocean depths, are thriving
- Indigenous species and their habitats across Aotearoa New Zealand and beyond are thriving
- People's lives are enriched through their connection with nature
- Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangatira and kaitiaki
- Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity

The Strategy rests on three pou:

- Tūāpapa: Getting the system right
- Whakahau: Empowering action
- Tiaki me te whakahaumanu: protecting and restoring.

Reporting Framework

This University of Canterbury Biodiversity Plan sets out identified targets and actions against the areas identified. This work supports the University's Sustainability Strategy. Reporting against this Biodiversity Plan is contained in annual University of Canterbury Sustainability Reports.

This Plan

An earlier 2019-2024 University of Canterbury Biodiversity Plan was originally developed by a Biodiversity Working Group, which consisted of a mixture of academic and general staff. We would like to acknowledge input from Professor Jim Briskie, Professor Tom Cochrane, Darryl Cone, Professor Jon Harding, Professor Dave Kelly, Professor Angus McIntosh, Dr Justin Morgenroth, Dr Matt Morris, Dr Tara Murray, and Dr Pieter Pelser.

In early 2022, the original plan was refreshed due to the development of a Sustainability Policy, the University's Strategy mentioned above and a change in overall sustainability planning at the University with the appointment of Professor Jan Evans-Freeman as Pro-Vice-Chancellor Sustainability. This meant some items could be brought forward and created an opportunity for revision.

[9] Te Mana o te Taiao: Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (2020): Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy: Biodiversity (doc.govt.nz)

Biodiversity Framework and Principles

The underlying principle of this Plan's approach is that the more diverse the biological life is on campus, the more ecologically healthy it will be. This not only helps the University to meet its obligations with regards to the environment, but also helps deliver core research and teaching opportunities. It recognises that biodiversity adds to the wellbeing of staff and students and the ability to be more connected to our biological heritage.

The key areas this strategy deals with are:

- Waterways
- Plants
- Vertebrate animals
- Soils
- Microbes, fungi and invertebrates
- Taonga species

In order to achieve positive outcomes for these areas, the following approaches are recommended:

- Improve plant diversity: include a diverse range of plants in new plantings
- Improve bird populations: focus on planting bird-friendly plants and predator control
- Improve stream life: focus is on stormwater treatment to benefit invertebrates and fish
- Improve cryptic biodiversity: microbes, fungi and invertebrates will benefit from unmanaged areas of native planting
- Improve conditions for Taonga species
- Enhance Ki uta ki tai (connections between mountains and sea)

Ecological restoration is usually measured in terms of the changing populations of individual species, and assumes that as an ecosystem heals, numbers of marker or 'desirable' species will increase until they reach a point of equilibrium. The return of an animal or plant that has long been absent is normally heralded as a sign of a successful programme. An example of this in the University's context is the bellbird, which has begun to colonise campus in the years after an important 1990 bird count and a large programme of native plantings throughout campus in the intervening twenty years.

This strategy does not rely on a pre-European benchmark of ecological richness and health, but it does acknowledge the importance of native species as markers of ecological wellbeing.

Current Situation

Staff from the School of Biological Sciences have monitored a range of species at varying frequencies and for varying lengths of time. Some of this monitoring has been previously reported in the annual University's Sustainability Reports. In general, it may be said that despite a somewhat ad hoc approach to ecological restoration at the University of Canterbury, there has been good progress around birds and plants since the mid-1990s.

Despite some important work to improve stream health (especially on the Waiutuutu-Okeover Stream), it is still regarded as being moderately polluted.

The Waterways Monitoring Framework was agreed to in 2018, and Waterways Monitoring Assistants were employed to support this in 2021. A Biodiversity Projects Coordinator will be employed in 2022 to coordinate the next tranche of work as outlined in this Plan.

Key reference documents
UC Strategic Plan (2020)
UC Sustainability Policy (2020)
UC Biodiversity Plan, 2019-2024 (2018)
UC Sustainability Framework (2018)
Campus Master Plan (2016)
UC Landscape Master Plan (2017)
UC Waterways Issues and Options (2015)
UC Landscape Concept (2014)
UC Landscape Strategy (2013)

2022 Plan

Targets	Action
Biodiversity Plan resourced.	Confirm revised Biodiversity Plan
	Employ Biodiversity Projects Coordinator
Shift MCI rating of campus streams from 'moderately polluted' to 'mildly polluted' by 2035.	Continue to monitor University's waterways systematically
	Support the 2022 sediment removal project
	Monitor the impact of University discharges of cooling water from legacy buildings into streams on the ecosystem
Reduce impact of predators on campus birdlife, insects and reptiles (targets to be identified).	Coordinate nest monitoring on the University's campus to gain an understanding of current survival rates.
	Coordinate predator study to establish presence of mustelids, rodents, hedgehogs and cats on campus
	Support the development of programmes designed to reduce predator numbers on Ilam campus (including predator trapping pilot work along Waiutuutu-Okeover Stream).
Identify target for increased insect biodiversity.	Coordinate insect survey and reporting.
	Create opportunities to increase biodiversity in undisturbed areas of the University's campus,Ilam Gardens, and the edges of Ilam FIelds, working closely with Grounds staff.
	Plan for areas to showcase insects of interest (eg. giant stick insects, tree weta).
The University's canopy cover target facilitates improvements to biodiversity and other ecosystem services, namely cooling effects and flood mitigation/water quality improvements)	Research potential canopy cover target(s) for Ilam campus with relevant University (academic and professional) staff.
Showcase and expand the University's biodiversity research.	Seek to secure baseline research funding to undertake on-going monitoring.
	Organise a single campus-wide event to promote current research and teaching activities.
Protect and enhance the campuses role as a hono in Ki uta ki tai	Map potential 'plantable areas' on campus that could enhance the university's role in Ki uta ki tai
	Research a 'no net loss' policy for habitats that support indigenous biodiversity
	Seek out opportunities to strengthen Ki uta ki tai on campus and in the north-west part of the city

2023 Plan

Targets	Action
Shift MCI rating of campus streams from 'moderately polluted' to 'mildly polluted' by 2035.	Review the University's owned infrastructure for contamination sources (including heavy metals, hydrocarbons and sediment) (eg. copper downpipes, carpark filtering). Aim to include priorities in the Asset Management Plan.
	Assess which discharge points are the worst, and begin by targeting these.
	Identify maintenance requirements for stormwater filters at these sites.
	Review and fit stormwater filters to outlets coming from off-site.
	Finalise plans and secure funding for Waiutuutu-Okeover Stream remediation on Ilam Fields.
Showcase and expand the University's biodiversity research.	
Reduce impact of predators on campus birdlife, insects and reptiles.	Investigate, recommend and implement methods for protecting nests from predators as resources permit.
	Monitor nests to gain an understanding of survival rates.
Increase biomass on campus. Increase numbers of native birds overall by 100% within 5	Continue the Fulcrum tree database project, expanding focus from hazard management to all trees. This needs to be included in the operational plan for Grounds.
	Increase plantings of native fruiting trees attractive to kereru, eg. miro, kahikatea, totara, matai by including these in the tree

years, with a particular focus on at least a 50% survival rate of nests. Increase canopy cover by agreed target.	replacement programme.
	Increase plantings of bellbird attracting species, eg. native tree fuchsia, rewarewa, harakeke, kowhai; exotic Eucalyptus, Banksia.
	Increase plantings favourable to grey warblers (the shining cuckoo's host).
	Establish systems and processes within FM that will lead to the achievement of the canopy cover target.
Increase insect biodiversity.	Management plans for undisturbed areas implemented as resources permit.
Showcase and expand the University's biodiversity research.	Develop a central repository for relevant research pertaining to this plan
Increase fish species in stream.	Waterways Advisory Group confirms research projects that would support native fish species.
Protect and enhance the campuses role as a hono in Ki uta ki tai	Map areas of existing significant habitat for indigenous biodiversity.
	If support, establish a 'no net loss' policy for habitats that support indigenous biodiversity
	Seek out opportunities to strengthen Ki uta ki tai on campus and in the north-west part of the city
The profile of taonga species is raised	Research opportunities to educate the campus community on taonga species, for example through habitat enhancement, events, art integration or interpretation.

2024 Plan

Targets	Action
Shift MCI rating of campus streams from 'moderately polluted' to 'mildly polluted' by 2035.	Remediate the Ephemerals stretch of Okeover Stream/ Wai-ututu at Ilam Fields using 2008 plan as the basis. Try to do this with support from CCC and Ecan.
Increase canopy cover by agreed target.	Plant more trees (including exotic deciduous species) in areas of bare lawn to help achieve canopy cover target.
	Plant and manage a large number of tree species that can be used as a teaching resource as required and as resources allow.
Target to be established.	Establish a baseline for herbicide use and report against this.
Reduce impact of predators on campus birdlife, insects and reptiles.	Monitor nests to gain an understanding of current survival rates.
	Review and revise the University's Biodiversity Plan.
Investigate opportunities to successfully support further native fish species (possibly through Masters and/or PhD projects).	Investigate opportunities to successfully support further native fish species (possibly through Masters and/or PhD projects).
Protect and enhance the campuses role as a hono in Ki uta ki tai	Seek out opportunities to strengthen Ki uta ki tai on campus and in the north-west part of the city
The profile of taonga species is raised	Actions taken to raise profile of taonga species, for example through habitat enhancement, events, art integration or interpretation.
The university minimises its impact on biodiversity loss globally	An assessment is carried out of biodiversity losses associated with activities at the university
	Research a metric(s) that could be used to monitor the universities reducing impact on biodiversity loss globally

2025 Plan

Targets	Action
Shift MCI rating of campus streams from 'moderately polluted' to 'mildly polluted' by 2035.	Proceed with planned daylighting of boxed drain on Ilam Fields.
Increase fish species in stream (target to be set).	Reduce migratory barriers on streams for fish downstream of the University by working with Christchurch City Council and

	other stakeholders.
Increase species richness of stream insects to 2010 levels.	"Daylight" stream crossings by replacing culverts with bridges as resources allow (at Forestry, Engineering Link and Engineering Rd).
Reduce impact of predators on campus birdlife, insects and reptiles (target to be set).	Monitor nests to gain an understanding of current survival rates.
Review and revise Biodiversity Plan.	Biodiversity Plan reviewed and revised. Biodiversity Plan approved by SLT.
Protect and enhance the campuses role as a hono in Ki uta ki tai	Seek out opportunities to strengthen Ki uta ki tai on campus and in the north-west part of the city
The profile of taonga species is raised	Actions taken to raise profile of taonga species, for example through habitat enhancement, events, art integration or interpretation.
The university minimises its impact on biodiversity loss globally	Establish systems and processes within FM that will lead to a reduction in biodiversity loss associated with the university's activities.

Appendix: Biodiversity Plan

Targets	Action Description	Deliverable/ Milestone	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	Lead
Shift MCI rating of campus streams from 'moderately polluted' to 'mildly polluted' by 2035	Continue to monitor UC's waterways systematically	UC's waterways are monitored according to the Waterways Monitoring Framework (WMF)																	Biodiversity Coordinator, Waterways Monitoring Assistants, Sustainability Advisor
	Sediment removal from campus streams if required	Sediment is removed from streams as required (according to the WMF)																	Biodiversity Coordinator, Sustainability Advisor
	Monitor the impact of UC discharges of cooling water from legacy buildings into streams on the ecosystem	UC discharges of cooling water from legacy buildings into the streams is monitored for toxins that could impact stream ecosystems																	Sustainability Advisor
	Review UC owned infrastructure for contamination sources (including heavy metals, hydrocarbons and sediment) (eg copper downpipes, carpark filtering). Aim to include priorities in the Asset Management Plan.	UC owned infrastructure (eg downpipes and carpark filters) is assessed for contamination sources (eg heavy metals, hydrocarbons and sediment). Improvements are flagged ofr inclusion in the Asset Management Plan																	Waterways Advisory Group, Sustainability Advisor
	Assess which discharge points are the worst, and begin by targeting these.	Worst discharge points are identified, and plans confirmed for correcting these.																	Sustainability Advisor
	Identify maintenance requirements for stormwater filters at these sites.	Maintenance requirements for any necessary on-site filters are identified. Filters installed.																	Sustainability Advisor
	Review and fit stormwater filters to outlets coming from off-site.	Appropriate filters for outlets coming from offsite are reviewed and fitted																	Sustainability Advisor
	Finalise plans and secure funding for Waiutuutu-Okeover Stream remediation on Ilam Fields.	Programme of works finalised for Waiutuutu-Okeover Stream remediation on Ilam Fields (with CCC as partner)																	Sustainability Advisor, Project Coordinator
		Funding secured through both UC and CCC funding channels for restoration work to proceed in 2024/2025 year.																	Sustainability Advisor
	Remediate the Ephemerals stretch of Okeover Stream/ Wai-utuutu at Ilam Fields using 2008 plan as the basis. Try to do this with support from CCC	Remediation work on Ephemerals stretch of Okeover Stream/ Wai-utuutu at Ilam Fields undertaken.																	Sustainability Advisor, Waterways Advisory Group
	Proceed with planned daylighting of boxed drain on Ilam Fields.	Boxed drain daylighted as part of ephemerals works																	Sustainability Advisor
Increase species richness of stream insects to 2010 levels	"Daylight" stream crossings by replacing culverts with bridges as resources allow (at Forestry, Engineering Link and Engineering Rd).	Programme commenced to explore possibility of daylighting culverts at critical points on Ilam Campus.																	Sustainability Advisor
Reduce impact of predators on campus birdlife, insects and reptiles (targets to be identified)	Coordinate predator study to establish presence of mustelids, rodents, hedgehogs and cats on campus	Predator studies undertaken to understand scale of problem																	Biodiversity Coordinator
	Investigate, recommend and implement methods for protecting nests from predators as resources permit.	Potential methods for protecting nests from predators are identified and recommended to Biodiversity Reference Group.																	Biodiversity Coordinator
		Agreed methods are trialled, as resources																	Biodiversity Coordinator
	Support the development of programmes designed	Students are supported as appropriate with																	Biodiversity Coordinator, Sustainability
	Coordinate nest monitoring on the University's	Nest monitoring programme confirmed, with																	Biodiversity Coordinator, Sustainability Advisor
		Nest protection methods reviewed and																	Biodiversity Coordinator
The University's canopy cover target facilitates improvements to biodiverity and other ecosystem services namely cooling effects and flood mitigation/ water quality imporvements	Research a potential canopy cover target for Ilam campus with relevant University (academic and professional) staff.	Canopy cover target researched and agreed on by Biodiversity Reference Group.																	Biodiversity Coordinator
	Plant more trees (including exotic deciduous species) in areas of bare lawn (if needed) to help achieve canopy cover target.	Appropriate trees as identified are planted.																	Head of Grounds
	Plant and manage a large number of tree species that can be used as a teaching resource as required and as resources allow.	Appropriate trees as identified are planted.																	Head of Grounds
	Establish systems and processes within FM that will lead to the achievement of the canopy cover target.	Effective systems and processes are implemented, including revision of Environmental Design Guidelines																	Head of Grounds
Increase numbers of native birds overall by 100% within 5 years, with a particular focus on at least a 50% survival rate of nests	Increase plantings of native fruiting trees attractive to kereru, eg. miro, kahikatea, totara, matai by including these in the tree replacement	Appropriate trees as identified are planted.																	Head of Grounds
	Increase plantings of bellbird attracting species, eg. native tree fuchsia, rewarewa, harakeke, kowhai; exotic Eucalyptus, Banksia.	Appropriate trees as identified are planted.																	Head of Grounds
	Increase plantings favourable to grey warblers (the shining cuckoo's host).	Appropriate trees as identified are planted.																	Head of Grounds
Increase biomass on campus.	Continue the Fulcrum tree database project, expanding focus from hazard management to all trees. This needs to be included in the operational	Fulcrum project proceeds.																	Head of Grounds

Increase insect biodiversity.	Coordinate insect survey and reporting.	Insect survey coordinated and completed, including report to Biodiversity Reference Group.					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Create opportunities to increase biodiversity in undisturbed areas of the University's campus,Ilam Gardens, and the edges of Ilam FIelds, working closely with Grounds staff.	Management plans confirmed with Grounds regarding which sections of Ilam Campus, Ilam Gardens and Ilam Fields edges will be left					Biodiversity Coordinator
		Management plans for undisturbed areas implemented as resources permit.					Head of Grounds
	Plan for areas to showcase insects of interest (eg giant stick insects, tree weta).	Plans to showcase insects of interest developed with relevant academic and Grounds staff, and					Biodiversity Coordinator
		Insect showcase areas established					Head of Grounds
Showcase and expand UC's biodiversity research.	Seek to secure baseline research funding to undertake on-going monitoring.	Funding for ongoing monitoring work is secured.					PVC Sustainability, Sustainability Advisor
	Organise a single campus-wide event to promote	A single event to showcase biodiversity work					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Develop a central repository for relevant research	Central repository for relevant research					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Investigate opportunities to successfully support further native fish species (possibly through Masters and/or PhD projects).	Waterways Advisory Group confirms research projects that would support native fish species.					Waterways Advisory Group
Increase fish species in stream (target to be set)		Funds secured for agreed project/s on restoring native fish species					Waterways Advisory Group
	Work with Christchurch City Council and other stakeholders to reduce migratory barriers on streams for fish downstream of UC	Initial discussions with CCC and other stakeholders commenced to explore possibilities for removing migratory barriers for fish downstream of UC.					Sustainability Advisor
Herbidice reduction	Establish a baseline for herbicide use and report against this	Baseline for herbicide use is established and reported on.					Head of Grounds
Review and revise UC Biodiversity Plan		Biodiversity Plan reviewed and revised.					PVC Sustainability, Sustainability Advisor
		Biodiversity Plan approved by SLT.					PVC Sustainability, SLT
Protect and enhance the campuses role as a hono (link) in Ki uta ki tai and raise profile of taonga species.	Map potential 'plantable areas' on campus that could enhance the university's role in Ki uta ki tai	Plantable areas mapped. Categories assigned.					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Map areas of existing significant habitat for indigenous biodiversity	Significant areas of indigenous biodiversity mapped.					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Research a 'no net loss' policy for habitats that support indigenous biodiversity	A policy is researched and put forward to FM leadership					Biodiversity Coordinator
	If support, establish a 'no net loss' policy for habitats that support indigenous biodiversity	No net loss policy for idigenous biodiversity established					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Seek out opportunities to strengthen Ki uta ki tai on campus and in the north-west part of the city	Opportunities presented to Biodiversity Advisory group					Biodiversity Coordinator
		Opportunies actioned that strengthen Ki uta ki tai					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Actions taken to raise profile of taonga species, for example through habitat enhancement, events, art integration or interpretation.	Actions taken to raise profile of taonga species, for example through habitat enhancement, events, art integration or interpretation.					Biodiversity Coordinator
The university minimises its impact on biodiversity loss globally	An assessment is carried out of biodiversity losses associated with activities at the university	Briefing document produced for SLT consideration					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Research a metric(s) that could be used to monitor the universities reducing impact on biodiversity loss globally	To be actioned depending on SLT decision					Biodiversity Coordinator
	Establish systems and processes within FM that will lead to a reduction in biodiversity loss associated with the university's activities.	To be actioned depending on SLT decision					Biodiversity Coordinator

KEY

- waterways improvements/ water quality
- fish species
- predator controi/nest survival
- tree planting/biomass/native bird
- terrestrial insects
- biodiversity research
- herbicide use
- Biodiversity Plan