



**PROPOSED WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN**  
**Section 32 Report**

---

**Introduction to the Evaluation Reports**

**20 October 2022**

# 1 OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

## 1.1 Purpose of the Evaluation Report

Section 73 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires the Waitomo District Council (Council) to have a district plan. The current Waitomo District Plan (ODP) was notified in June 1999 and made operative in March 2009. The review of its provisions, as required under section 79 of the RMA, must commence 10 years from a plan being made Operative. This review has led to the development of new provisions referred to as the Proposed Waitomo District Plan (proposed plan).

This section 32 report forms such an evaluation report summarising the evaluation of, and reasons for, the provisions of the proposed plan. The key requirements for this evaluation report are subsections 32(1) and (2), as set out below.

### **32 Requirements for preparing and publishing evaluation reports**

*(1) An evaluation report required under this Act must—*

*(a) examine the extent to which the objectives of the proposal being evaluated are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of this Act; and*

*(b) examine whether the provisions in the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives by—*

*(i) identifying other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; and*

*(ii) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives; and*

*(iii) summarising the reasons for deciding on the provisions; and*

*(c) contain a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal.*

*(2) An assessment under subsection (1)(b)(ii) must-*

*(a) identify and assess the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including the opportunities for—*

*(i) economic growth that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and*

*(ii) employment that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and*

*(b) if practicable, quantify the benefits and costs referred to in paragraph (a); and*

*(c) assess the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions.*

Section 32, 32AA and 32A of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) establish the framework for evaluation reports for RMA plans, plan changes and policy statements. Section 32 (s32) evaluations ensure that Council has undertaken a transparent, robust decision-making process when amending its district plan. Council is required to examine the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed changes to a level that is commensurate with the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects that are anticipated, and publish these in an evaluation report.

Section 32 requires that the objectives of the proposed plan be examined for their appropriateness in achieving the purpose of the RMA, and the provisions (policies, rules or other methods) of the proposed plan are examined for their efficiency, effectiveness and risk. The effects of the new policy framework and rules need to be clearly identified and assessed as part of this evaluation. The analysis must be documented, so stakeholders and decision-makers can understand the reasoning behind policy decisions.<sup>1</sup>

Section 32 evaluation topic reports document the process followed by Council in undertaking the review of the District Plan and set out the process followed when determining the appropriateness of the planning interventions (objectives and provisions) adopted to manage land use in Waitomo District.

Key components of the section 32 evaluation topic reports are:

- a) Description of the key issues including matters the ODP does not or has not effectively addressed.
- b) Identification of whether the objectives address issues and problems, achieve intended outcomes and an evaluation of objectives to determine appropriateness.
- c) Alignment with the RMA, case law, Iwi environmental management plans, regional policy statements, national direction and the strategic direction in the proposed plan.
- d) The rationale for the evaluation of the options (provisions), including approaches taken, assumptions made, key decision points, risks, etc.
- e) Assessment of the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects including effects on employment and economic growth of the different options (provisions).
- f) Description of the supporting research, investigations and information that underpin the evidential basis of the evaluations.
- g) Analysis of the costs and benefits and where appropriate and identification of the recipients of the costs and benefits.
- h) Summary and conclusions of the evaluation outcomes and the reasons for the decisions made.

Section 32(1)(c) states the level of assessment required to be undertaken is to be commensurate to the level of effect. In considering the scale and significance of the issue the Council has adopted the assessment matrix included within the Ministry for the Environment's Section 32 Good Practice Guide. The section 32 evaluation topic reports adopt a 1-5 criteria with 5 being the most significant / highest impact.

Section 32AA requires the Council to make a further evaluation where changes are made to the provisions of the proposed plan through the submissions and decisions process. This evaluation can either be made through a separate report or as part of the decision report on the submissions.

The proposed plan is drafted as a hybrid plan with some issues considered across the district regardless of activity type or zone, while others are zone related, with certain issues and management options being considered within the zone. Accordingly, this section 32 report is structured into topics.

There is no s32 evaluation for Part 1 – Introduction and General Provisions because the chapters in this section are explanatory and do not contain any objectives, policies or rules requiring assessment under s32. Additionally, as relevant, s32 considerations relating to any appendix or schedule in the proposed plan have been included within

---

<sup>1</sup> A guide to section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991, Ministry for the Environment 2017, page 8.

the relevant topic. There is also no requirement to provide a separate s32 evaluation for any designations. This is because the evaluation associated with a Notice of Requirement is undertaken as part of the designation process.

## **2 CONTEXT OF THE DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW**

### **2.1 Statutory framework**

Section 74 requires that when the Waitomo District prepares or changes its district plan, it must do so in accordance with those matters specified, which include its functions under section 31, the provisions of Part 2, and its duty under section 32. Part 2 of the RMA sets out the purpose and principles of the RMA. Section 5(1) states that the purpose of RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Section 6 of the RMA identifies 'matters of national importance' in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, that the Council must recognise and provide for in the district plan. These matters are considered, as relevant in each section 32 evaluation topic report. It is noted recently the RMA has been amended to include "the management of significant risks from natural hazards" as a matter of national importance (Section 6(h)). This change is of importance within the context of the Waitomo District.

Similarly, Section 7 identifies other matters to which particular regard must be had, that are considered in each chapter as applicable. Section 8 requires all persons exercising functions under the RMA in relation to managing resources, to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). These principles have been taken into account as applicable. Section 32 of the RMA outlines the requirements for this evaluation report.

Section 74(1) of the RMA is the starting point for Council in undertaking this District Plan review. It sets the framework for the review, identifying the matters that Council must prepare and change its district plan in accordance with. These include:

- a) Council's functions under section 31 of the RMA;
- b) Part 2 of the RMA;
- c) Council's obligation to prepare an evaluation report in accordance with s32 and its obligation to have particular regard to an evaluation report prepared in accordance with s32;
- d) Any national policy statements;
- e) The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement;
- f) Any regulations (including national environmental standards).

Sections 74(2) and 74(2A) also provide context for the District Plan review. However, the language used in these sections is not as directive as s74(1).

Section 74(2) of the RMA states that Council when undertaking the District Plan review must have regard to:

- a) Any proposed regional plan which includes any proposed changes or variations to that plan;
- b) Any relevant management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts (eg: Waikato Regional Land Transport Plan, Waikato River Vision and Strategy, National Land Transport Plan);

- c) Any relevant entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero required by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
- d) The extent to which the district plan needs to be consistent with the plans or proposed plans of adjacent territorial authorities.

Section 74(2A) states that Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with Council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district.

Section 75 sets out the contents of district plan, which must include objectives for the district, policies to implement the objectives, and any rules to implement the policies. The proposed plan may also set out other matters listed in s75(2), such as the district's significant resource management issues, or methods other than rules for implementing the Plan's policies.

## 2.2 Council's functions

The purpose of the proposed plan is to assist Council to carry out its functions as a territorial authority in order to achieve the purpose of the RMA. Council's functions under the RMA are set out in s31 of the Act. The requirement for a relationship between the district plan and Council's functions places a limit on the extent Council may set objectives and provisions.

Council's functions that relate to the management of land use under the district plan are:

- "(a) *the establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies, and methods to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district:*
  - (aa) *the establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies and methods to ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in respect of housing and business land to meet the expected demands of the district:*
  - (b) *the control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, including for the purpose of -*
    - (i) *the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards*
    - (ii) *the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land:*
    - (iii) *the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity:*
  - (c) *repealed*
  - (d) *the control of the emission of noise and the mitigation of the effects of noise:*
  - (e) *the control of any actual or potential effects of activities in relation to the surface of water in rivers and lakes:*
  - (f) *any other functions specified in this Act."*

Council no longer has an explicit obligation to regulate hazardous substances under the District Plan. This obligation was removed by the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017.

## 2.3 Planning framework

s74(1) lists the matters that Council must prepare the District Plan review in accordance with. These matters include any national policy statement. Section 75(3) of the RMA expands on these requirements by setting out the RMA planning instruments that the District Plan review must give effect to. These are:

- a) Any national policy statement:

- b) The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement;
- c) The Waikato and Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Policy Statements

The key statutory documents are briefly outlined below. As relevant, specific provisions from them have been considered in the development of the proposed plan as detailed in the section 32 evaluation topic reports.

### **National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land**

The National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPSHPL) is about ensuring the availability New Zealand's most favourable soils for food and fibre production, now and for future generations. The proposed plan contains provisions in the general rural zone to give effect to the NPSHPL.

### **National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020**

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) came into effect on 20 August 2020 and replaced the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016. The NPS-UD requires councils to plan well for growth and ensure a well-functioning urban environment for all people, communities and future generations. It does not apply to Waitomo District.

### **National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission**

The National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 (NPSET) requires district plans to include objectives, policies and methods (including rules) to recognise transmission corridors within their district, to identify transmission lines on planning maps, and to provide controls on subdivision and land use as necessary to ensure that the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of transmission infrastructure is not compromised as a result of the adverse effects of incompatible land uses (including structures). The proposed plan includes policies and rules within the Network Utilities chapter and National Electricity and Gas Transmission chapter that give effect to the NPSET.

### **National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management**

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (amended 2017) (NPS-FM) is primarily implemented by regional councils. However territorial authorities have the ability to influence water quality and to a limited extent water quantity through the management of land use practices and policy frameworks (e.g. promoting the treatment of stormwater at source).

Within the proposed plan, various provisions in chapters including the general rural zone and natural character chapter assist in protecting the quality of the freshwater resource within the district, through the management of land use activities that may affect water quality, and activities on the surface of water.

### **National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Generation**

The National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 NPS-REG provides guidance for local authorities on how renewable electricity generation should be managed in RMA planning documents. The NPS-REG applies to renewable electricity generation activities at any scale. It covers the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation.

The NPS-REG has been given effect to through the inclusion of objectives and associated policies in the Energy Chapter which recognise the importance of renewable electricity generation and provide for renewable electricity generation in the district, while appropriately managing its effects.

### **New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement**

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (2010) (NZCPS) guides local authorities on the management of the coastal environment. The NZCPS contains policies that when implemented enable the achievement of the purpose of the RMA in relation to the coastal environment. Council through the preparation and implementation of the district plan is responsible for managing the effects from the use, development or protection of land on the landward side of the Coastal Marine Area within the coastal environment.

The proposed plan defines the extent of the coastal environment within the planning maps and includes a policy and rule framework identifying natural character, historic, cultural and recreation values, and the risks from coastal hazards. Specific assessment against the provisions of the NZCPS is provided in the section 32 evaluation topic reports.

### **Waikato Regional Policy Statement**

The district plan is required to give effect to the provisions of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement 2016 (WRPS). The WRPS contains a policy framework and methods to implement its policies including the use of district plan provisions to give effect to policies. Please see appendix 3 for an outline of the applicable objectives, policies and methods. Please see the individual section 32 evaluation topic reports for the application of these provisions.

### **Horizons One Plan (Regional Policy Statement)**

The district plan must also give effect to the provisions of the Horizons Regional Council One Plan 2014 within the part of the district located in the Manawatū-Whanganui region. The majority of the area located within Manawatū-Whanganui is rurally zoned. The One Plan is therefore only relevant to a limited range of topics. Please see appendix 4 for an outline of the applicable objectives, policies and methods. Please see the individual section 32 evaluation topic reports for the application of these provisions.

### **Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato - Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River**

Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato – the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River is the primary direction-setting document for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers and their catchments which include the upper reaches of the Waipa River. The Vision and Strategy is deemed, in its entirety, to be part of the WRPS. The WRPS cannot be inconsistent with the Vision and Strategy. Given that the District Plan must give effect to the RPS it must also give effect to the Vision and Strategy.

The Vision and Strategy seeks to make substantial progress in restoring the Waikato River within the next 20 years and to protect it from further degradation. The Vision and Strategy contains a suite of objectives to be pursued in order to realise the Vision along with a series of implementation strategies to achieve the objectives.

The proposed plan takes into account the principles of the Vision and Strategy through provisions which manage new and proposed activities within the Upper Waipa catchment.

## **Ko Ta Maniapoto Mahere Taiao – Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan**

The Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is designed to enhance Maniapoto participation in resource and environmental management. The EMP is a high level, direction setting document containing a comprehensive policy framework. The plan describes issues, objectives, policies and actions, to protect, restore and enhance the relationship of Maniapoto with the environment. It also addresses social, cultural, spiritual and economic relationships.

Please see appendix 5 for an outline of the applicable objectives, policies and methods. Please see the individual section 32 evaluation topic reports for the application of these provisions.

## **Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao - Waikato Tainui Environment Management Plan**

The Waikato Tainui Environment Management Plan (WTEMP) provides clear high level guidance to external agencies regarding Waikato-Tainui's values, principles, knowledge and perspectives on, relationship with, and objectives for natural resources and the environment. Council must take into account any aspect of the WTEMP that have a bearing on the resource management issues of the District.

Please see appendix 6 for an outline of the applicable objectives, policies and methods. Please see the individual section 32 evaluation topic reports for the application of these provisions.

## **Maniapoto Māori Trust Board - Waitomo District Council Joint Management Agreement**

The Waipa River Act requires the establishment of a Joint Management Agreement (JMA) that describes how parties will work together to achieve the purpose of the Act. The JMA was signed in 2013 by Waitomo District Council and Ngāti Maniapoto along with Ōtorohanga, Waipa, Waikato District Councils and the Waikato Regional Council.

The JMA requires councils at the earliest stage to notify Ngāti Maniapoto of any proposed changes to planning documents and, if necessary, establish a joint working party.

This document provides for an enduring relationship between the parties, setting out principles and commitments. In exercising a power or performing a function or duty, under the JMA, Waitomo District Council and Ngāti Maniapoto will work together to give effect to the Waipa River Act.

## **National Environmental Standards**

National Environmental Standards are regulations issued under sections 43 and 44 of the RMA and apply nationally. They prescribe technical standards, methods or other requirements for environmental matters. Council must enforce the standards by including provisions within its district plan. The current National Environmental Standards in force are:

- National Environmental Standards for Air Quality
- National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water
- National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities
- National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities
- National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health
- National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry
- National Environmental Standards for Freshwater



- National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture
- National environmental standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors

Council must enforce the standards set in the National Environmental Standards. In some circumstances where specified in a National Environmental Standard, councils can impose stricter or more lenient standards.

Section 32(4) states that if the proposal will impose a greater or lesser prohibition or restriction on an activity to which a national environmental standard applies than the existing prohibitions or restrictions in that standard, the evaluation report must examine whether the prohibition or restriction is justified in the circumstances of each region or district in which the prohibition or restriction would have effect.

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017, section 6 enables plan rules to be more stringent than the regulations where a rule:

- Gives effect to any of policies 11, 13, 15, and 22 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
- Recognises and provides for the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development or significant natural areas.
- Manages any activities in any area of karst geology identified in a district plan by a map, a schedule, or a description of the area or geology
- Manages any activities conducted within 1 km upstream of the abstraction point of a drinking water supply for more than 25 people where the water take is from a water body:
- Manages forestry quarrying activities conducted over a shallow water table (less than 30m below ground level) that is above an aquifer used for a human drinking water supply.

This plan has considered the provisions of section 6 in detail and there are instances where the proposed plan rules prevail over the NES for Plantation Forestry. In each case the rule is more stringent than the provisions in the NES and in each case the rule complies with one or more of the matters listed above. The rules are more stringent in a number of chapters including but not limited to the ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, coastal environment, natural features and landscapes chapters and the general rural zone. Waitomo district contains many internationally and nationally significant karst features which are mapped as outstanding natural features and in the karst overlay. Accordingly, the ODP also has rules which prevail over the NES for Plantation Forestry.

## **National Planning Standards**

National Planning Standards (planning standards) are enabled by sections 58B-58J of the RMA and apply nationally. The purpose of the planning standards is to improve consistency in plan and policy statement structure, format and content. They set requirements (standards) for the structure of a district plan, zone frameworks, mapping standards, and electronic accessibility. The proposed plan implements the National Planning Standards.

## **Other legislation**

- Building Act 2004
- Reserves Act 1977
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Land Transport Act 2003

- Local Government Act 2002
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010
- Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012

The proposed plan gives effect to these acts as required, through rules that implement the appropriate standards of the relevant acts.

### **Council bylaws, plans and strategies**

Council has developed the following bylaws, strategies and plans:

- Te Kūiti Town Concept Plan
- Mokau Town Concept Plan
- Piopio Town Concept Plan
- Maniaiti/Benneydale Town Concept Plan
- Waitomo Caves Village Town Concept Plan
- Public Places Bylaw
- Public Amenities Bylaw
- Land Transport Bylaw
- Water Services Bylaw
- Solid Waste Bylaw
- Liquor Control Bylaw
- Trade Waste Bylaw
- Freedom Camping Bylaw
- Waitomo District Dog Control Bylaw
- Asset Management Plans
- Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

During the review process, collaboration within Council has ensured that appropriate methods are included for rules or alternative methods to implement the above documents. Care has been taken to ensure that the proposed plan does not duplicate requirements within a bylaw.

### **Waitomo District Comprehensive Reserve Management Plan**

Activities on Council owned and/or administered reserves are controlled by the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the requirements in any reserve management plan. The intention of the proposed plan is to avoid unnecessary duplication of the Reserves Act functions and processes, including the provisions of the Waitomo District Comprehensive Reserve Management Plan, unless there is potential for significant adverse effects to occur.

## **3 APPROACH TO THE DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW**

### **3.1 Reason for undertaking the review**

Section 73 of the RMA requires the Council to have a district plan. The current Waitomo District Plan (ODP) was notified in June 1999 and made operative in March 2009. The review of its provisions, as required under section 79 of the RMA, must commence 10 years from a plan being made operative. This review has led to the development of the proposed plan.

Waitomo District Council was formed on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1976 and comprised all of the land formerly administered by Waitomo County and Te Kūiti Borough. The Operative Waitomo

District Plan is the first plan the Council prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991. This plan replaced the 1983 Operative District Scheme (reviewed 1985) which was written under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977.

The ODP is divided into two main sections: one containing the objectives, policies and rules for the eight zones and the landscape policy area. The other section contains general provisions that apply across the district. The overall format is easy to follow and is similar to other first-generation plans. The ODP has a permissive philosophy, resulting in a plan that has few rules. Whilst this approach has benefited the economy of the district, as there have been few restrictions on where and how development has occurred, this approach has resulted in adverse environmental effects, particularly in relation to reverse sensitivity matters and ad hoc subdivision. The associated maps were never coloured, making it difficult to accurately determine zone boundaries and establish where features are located. This matter has been rectified recently through the adoption of a GIS based system. The maps in the proposed plan use GIS mapping.

Since the ODP was made operative, a significant amount of higher order RMA planning instruments have come into effect, including the second-generation regional policy statements. This review takes into account all the required higher order RMA documents.

Section 35 Duty to gather information, monitor, and keep records (1) states that

*Every local authority shall gather such information, and undertake or commission such research, as is necessary to carry out effectively its functions under this Act or regulations under this Act.*

*(2)Every local authority shall monitor—*

*(a)the state of the whole or any part of the environment of its region or district—*

*(i)to the extent that is appropriate to enable the local authority to effectively carry out its functions under this Act; and*

*(ii)in addition, by reference to any indicators or other matters prescribed by regulations made under this Act, and in accordance with the regulations; and*

*(b)the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules, or other methods in its policy statement or its plan; and*

In line with the significant changes to the RMA and the higher order planning documents that have come into effect, the effectiveness and efficiency of all provisions needs to be reviewed.

### **3.2 Principles to guide the review**

At the outset of the review process the Council understood, the provisions of the ODP were insufficient to address environmental effects and meet current legislative and policy requirements. Treaty Settlement legislation, changes in the Resource Management Act including the matters of national importance and a new Coastal Policy Statement have all been introduced since the ODP was made operative.

To understand the degree of change required the Council undertook an independent review of the ODP. This review was carried out in 2015, by GMD Consultants, and included consultation with Council staff and users of the plan. The key findings of this review were:

- The ODP needs to reflect current policy documents including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River 2008;

- The greatest deficiencies in the ODP are those relating to provisions for natural character, protection of landscapes and biodiversity and management of coastal hazards;
- The ODP does not have a clear strategic direction or desired future land use pattern, nor is it clear what is sought to be achieved in each zone. This has led to uncertainty and confusion for Plan users; and
- Due to the permissive nature of the plan activities are often established out of zone. This has led to reverse sensitivity effects. For instance, the establishment of residential activities on land zoned industrial. It has also led to difficulties in planning for infrastructure and inefficient use of existing infrastructure and services.
- In some areas there is demand for housing and services, but no structure plan or direction in place. Structure Plans/Concept Plans are recommended for Te Kūiti, Mokau, Benneydale and Piopio. The purpose of these plans will be to provide direction on issues such as how to provide for accommodation and commercial services.

The Council endorsed the following guidelines to direct the development of the proposed plan:

- Keep it simple – simple layout, rules, and policy framework.
- Be future focused - build on what we have and provide opportunities with the specific goal of encouraging people to visit, live and work in our district.
- Create healthy, safe communities that people enjoy living in.
- Anticipate change in future activities – particularly in the rural and industrial zones.
- Built environment – avoid ad hoc development that doesn't reflect the purpose of the zone or contributes to reverse sensitivity.
- Encourage economic development and enable innovation, particularly in the rural and tourism sectors.
- Coastal environment – focus on appropriate management of the coastal environment and protect public access.
- Heritage – improve our understanding of the cultural and built heritage and manage this accordingly.
- SNAs and landscapes – Meet the RPS minimum requirements.
- Natural Hazards – minimise the liability and focus on managing the increased regulatory burden on Council.
- Iwi –properly take into account matters of importance to Iwi.
- Provide open space that is purposeful and meets the needs of the community.
- Growth – ensure subdivision provisions and deferred zoning make suitable provision for the district's needs.
- Connectivity – provide a framework that integrates proposals for development with all infrastructure.
- Designations and utilities – protect the lifelines.

### **3.3 Research and Technical Reports**

The current legislation and planning framework coupled with the baseline in the ODP and the strategic issues the Council identified for the plan review has meant a number of Technical Reports have been required. These reports are an integral part of the section 32 assessment. The reports are available online and referred to in more detail in the relevant section 32 evaluation topic reports.

## 4 CONSULTATION

### 4.1 Community and stakeholder engagement

The RMA outlines the requirements for consultation. Clause 3 of the First Schedule of RMA is explicit about who Council must consult with when preparing the proposed plan. This includes affected Ministers of the Crown, other affected local authorities, and mana whenua. Under Clauses 3 (1)(d), 3B and 4A of the First Schedule there are also specific requirements relating to Iwi Authorities (refer to section 4.2 below).

Council is also required under Clause 5(1(b)) of the First Schedule of RMA to publicly notify the proposed plan for submissions. As part of this process Council must provide a copy of the public notice and any other information the Council sees fit to any ratepayer and any other person considered to be directly affected by the proposed plan. The summary section 32 report must be available to the public upon notification of the proposed plan. A minimum period of 40 working days must be provided for lodging a submission on the proposed plan.

Subsequent clauses of the First Schedule outline additional process requirements, including the publication of a summary of submissions and the opportunity to make further submissions in support or opposition to those submissions already received. Submissions and further submissions will then be considered at a hearing. After the hearing of submissions, the Council will deliberate and make a decision based on all the information received.

During the course of the proposed plan's development, Council has undertaken targeted consultation with key stakeholders and with local communities via various targeted consultation processes. This approach was chosen as the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources. In doing, so the Council notes there were also opportunities for the wider community to be involved. A summary of the main consultation approaches is included below:

- Town concept plans – targeted consultation on the development of town concept plans for Te Kūiti, Maniaiti/Benneydale, Mokau, Piopio and Waitomo Caves village. Open days were held in each township. The first round of consultation considered the wider issues and aspirations of each community, also engaging on potential zoning, historic and cultural heritage, growth and development, connectivity, and aims for the built and natural environment.
- The second round of community open days on the town concept plans sought to confirm the findings with the community to finalise the documents.
- In January 2019, based on the feedback from the town concept plan consultation, all ratepayers were notified that the draft zoning was available on the website for feedback. A number of minor zoning amendments were made as a result of this.
- In 2018 and early 2019, two rounds of open days were held in Mokau, Marokopa and Te Waitere to discuss the management of coastal hazards. The first open day sought community feedback on how the risk of coastal erosion and flooding should be managed. The second presented the findings to these communities and sought further and final feedback on the potential hazard overlays and risk management.
- In October 2019 consultation on the significant natural areas (SNA) commenced. Every landowner who had a potential SNA on their property was sent notification along with maps, funding sources and a link to the potential

rules for SNAs. A large number of amendments were made and the majority of sites where a visit was requested, have been ground-truthed.

- The community has been invited to nominate buildings for heritage listings. Meetings with local historical societies and with Heritage New Zealand determined the final scheduled list of heritage buildings. All landowners with heritage buildings have been notified during 2022 and a small number of adjustments made to the schedule. A similar process was undertaken with owners of the Te Kūiti railway cottages.
- Landowners that have a site or area of significance to Māori on their property have also been notified. The majority of queries had been addressed at the time of the proposed plan's notification.
- There have been a number of stakeholder meetings on specific areas including the rural production zones, karst management, indigenous biodiversity, commercial areas, electricity and gas transmission and transport. Specific consultation occurred with the Department of Conservation regarding the provisions of the natural open space zone and the ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity chapter.
- A full draft district plan was notified at the start of 2022 for public feedback. The plan's provisions were modified as appropriate in response to the feedback.

## 4.2 Iwi Authority Consultation and Advice

### Consultation Clause 3 and 3B

Clause 3 of Schedule 1 of the RMA set out the requirements for local authorities to consult with mana whenua through Iwi Authorities. Clause 3 also requires local authorities to consult with any person, group or ministry that may be affected by changes made to the District Plan.

Clause 3B states:

*"3B Consultation with iwi authorities*

*For the purposes of clause 3(1)(d), a local authority is to be treated as having consulted with iwi authorities in relation to those whose details are entered in the record kept under section 35A, if the local authority—*

- (a) considers ways in which it may foster the development of their capacity to respond to an invitation to consult; and*
- (b) establishes and maintains processes to provide opportunities for those iwi authorities to consult it; and*
- (c) consults with those iwi authorities; and*
- (d) enables those iwi authorities to identify resource management issues of concern to them; and*
- (e) indicates how those issues have been or are to be addressed."*

Before Council formally agreed to commence a review of the ODP, the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board were consulted on how they would like to engage with the development process. The JMA specifies an engagement process for District Plan Review processes which relies on the formation of a joint working party. After deliberations, the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board opted for a more grass roots approach to consultation, focusing the engagement process on the views of mana whenua 'at place'. On 29

September 2017 the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Engagement Strategy was agreed. This document established a number of mechanisms including the Regional Management Committee (RMC) working group, the process for joint development of the plan's provisions where the RMC working group considered this was required, and the appointment of a liaison officer to support and facilitate the process.

Section 32(4A)(a) requires Council to include in the evaluation report a summary of all the advice received from Iwi Authorities on the district plan review. Please see Appendix 1 for an outline of the matters considered and actioned during engagement with mana whenua groups and Iwi Authorities.

Clause 3(1)(e) requires that during the preparation of a proposed plan, the local authority must consult with any customary marine title (CMT) group in the area. While there are a number of applicants, as far as Council is aware, no party holds a CMT order at the time of the plan's notification. None-the-less, Council wrote to all of the CMT applicants offering meetings and inviting the parties to consultation open days to discuss the management of coastal hazards. Representatives attended the Marokopa meetings and separate meetings were held with a number of applicants during 2018 and 2019. The outcomes of these meetings are recorded in Appendix 1.

### **Consultation Clause 4A**

Clause 4A of Schedule 1 of the RMA sets out the requirements for local authorities to consult with Iwi Authorities before notifying a proposed plan. Clause 4A(1)(b) requires Council to have particular regard to any advice received on a draft proposed policy statement or plan from those Iwi Authorities. Council engaged with:

Iwi Authorities within Waitomo District:

- Ngāti Maniapoto
- Waikato Tainui

Please see Appendix 2 for some of the amendments proposed by the Ngāti Maniapoto. All of the recommendations provided were considered by Council and agreed to. Early in the plan development process Waikato-Tainui acknowledged the primacy of Maniapoto as mana whenua over the majority of the district and offered their acknowledgment and support to any changes proposed by Ngāti Maniapoto.

## Iwi Consultation and Advice

This appendix outlines the feedback received from iwi as part of the Clause 3, and 3B and of Schedule 1 of the RMA processes. It does not document meetings with individuals representing hapū regarding specific sites or topics.

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
29 March 2017	Initial meeting with Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contacts for kaitiaki groups for Kawhia harbour and coastal marine area matters.</li> <li>• Advice on the parties holding mana whenua for the district</li> <li>• Advice regarding consultation of Māori trusts as landowners. Identification of cultural heritage sites and potential use of the taonga schedule.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commenced a spreadsheet of potential contacts for the district plan.</li> <li>• Began to scope the district plan project in respect of Iwi engagement and consultation pathways</li> </ul>
26 April 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board bi- annual meeting. First presentation proposing that the district plan be reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First formal discussion of the proposal to review the district plan and potential project timelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First discussion of timeframes for PDP project. Signalled that the district plan would commence its review. This discussed how the components of the project would be broken down. Looked at alignment with Maniapoto.</li> </ul>
15 May 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maniapoto advise that a joint working party as agreed under the RMA will not be necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council to look at an alternative method to consult with Maniapoto and mana whenua</li> </ul>
16 May 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board RMC meeting. Invited to present the proposal to review the district plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on the role of the district Council and the function of district plans.</li> <li>• The RMC groups will consider how best to consult with mana whenua and respond to Waitomo district Council</li> </ul>	-
25 July 2017	Meeting with Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff to discuss the intersection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maniapoto would like full consideration of the provisions of the EMP when drafting the district plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discuss with Council how both the Maniapoto EMP and the Tainui EMP would be weighted when</li> </ul>



Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
	between the district plan and the Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan (EMP)		undertaking the section 32 evaluations to ensure adequate consideration is given to these documents.
30 August 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Te Mana Taiao forum. To discuss a board paper written by Waitomo district Council to the full Maniapoto Māori Trust Board.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First discussion of how cultural sites might be identified and provided for in the new district plan.</li> <li>• Advice on the identification of parcels, the intersection with archaeological sites, the selection of an archaeologist.</li> <li>• Access to landlocked urupā raised as an issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to consider access to urupā as a matter for the district plan to address.</li> <li>• Agreed to use the taonga register as the basis for the development of cultural sites in the new district plan.</li> <li>• Agreed to liaise with the Heritage New Zealand and the New Zealand Archaeological Association on behalf of Maniapoto.</li> <li>• Agreed to discuss how to update the taonga schedule over time.</li> <li>• Agreed the initial outline for mechanisms including the difference between cultural sites, cultural alert layers, and heritage sites.</li> <li>• Discussed initial protocols around site identification.</li> <li>• Discussed the potential differences in approach to cultural sites depending on whether the site was general freehold land or Māori land.</li> </ul>
4 September 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff initial discussion on identification of Customary Marine Title (CMT) applicants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contacts shared for Hapū who are likely to have applied for CMTs.</li> <li>• Advice regarding shared interest with the Ngati Tama particularly in the Mokau area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to discuss CMT applicants further with the Maniapoto operational meeting to gain input from the Waikato regional Council.</li> <li>• Agreed Maniapoto had mana whenua over the Mokau area.</li> </ul>
11 September 2019	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice of the first draft of the engagement strategy.</li> <li>• Advice on how the expressions of interest for positions on a working group might proceed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmed again a joint working party was not required and that the RMC groups would be best</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
	engagement strategy and expressions of interest		<p>placed to identify and nominate representatives to help draft the proposed district plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed Maniapoto would shortlist applicants making a this expression of interest for a liaison officer to support Waitomo District Council with mana whenua engagement and consultation.</li> <li>• Agreed Maniapoto would provide a representative to assist Waitomo District Council with the interview process.</li> <li>• Agreed Maniapoto would advertise the expression of interest for the liaison position.</li> <li>• Agreed Maniapoto would advertise for expressions of interest for the RMC working group and appointments to that group would be made by Maniapoto.</li> <li>• Agreed these matters would be taken back to the Trust Board for confirmation.</li> </ul>
29 September 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Engagement Strategy agreed		
11 October 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board operational meeting. Discussed customary Marine title groups. First discussion of the potential to undertake town concept plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice on the development of town concept plans and the finalisation</li> <li>• Advice on the agreement to commence drafting the proposed district plan with the full trust board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to draft up an engagement strategy for the Trust Board's consideration.</li> <li>• Agreed to determine the best way forward for consultation on the proposed town concept plans.</li> <li>• Agreed the town concept plans would contain the elements of cultural value supporting any matters raised by Hapū during the engagement process.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed the best route was to work through the Ministry of Justice website to identify the appropriate CMT applicant groups for consultation.</li> </ul>
1 November 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff -Cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special provision is required for urupā and rural cemeteries.</li> <li>• Shared site selection reports related to the taonga register.</li> <li>• Noted that the forms and reports had been checked by a lawyer.</li> <li>• Noted that a lot of the information was recorded and held by Maniapoto.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to check with Waipa District Council regarding lessons learned during their cultural site identification process.</li> <li>• Agreed that a cultural alert layer was a potential mechanism and could be helpful to the process.</li> <li>• Considered the possibility of student assistance with a collation and consultation process.</li> <li>• Maniapoto agreed to share a word version of the EMP.</li> <li>• Agreed a timeline for the proposed district plan would be prepared.</li> </ul>
2 November 2017	Te Maika Philip Green chair, Te Maika Trust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice received regarding regarding the Te Maika peninsular.</li> <li>• Noted this area was still subject to a Waitangi tribunal claim.</li> <li>• Advice received regarding the previous structure plan and subsequent iterations of structure planning processes to update the 1998 document.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted there are 19 houses on the road reserve.</li> <li>• Two sites are general Freehold land.</li> <li>• Approximately 20 baches are located to the west of the road reserve. One on a quarry reserve.</li> <li>• Advice on the ongoing issues on the site including the road reserve properties not being rated.</li> <li>• The Te Maika Trust is paying rates.</li> <li>• Agreed to further liaise with the Te Maika Trust on these matters.</li> <li>• Discussed whether the peninsular required a new structure plan. No confirmation but the Trust will consider this further.</li> </ul>
20 November 2017	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff. Cultural and historic heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about heritage and cultural sites in the district which followed a meeting with Waitomo District Council and Heritage New Zealand on 14 November 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement to use Alexy Simmons to assist with matters including the location of cultural sites, the identification of cultural and historic heritage, and the</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
			identification and confirmation of Heritage New Zealand sites as required.
11 December 2017	Interview nominees for the liaison position		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the assistance of a Maniapoto Māori Trust Board representative, interviews for the WDC – Maniapoto liaison are undertaken.</li> </ul>
20 December 2017	Te Kūiti Town Concept Plan launch – Te Tokanganui a Noho Marae representatives meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There needs to be a focus on the economic good and vibrancy of the township.</li> <li>Strong gateways into Te Kūiti are required which also reflect the cultural heritage of the King country.</li> <li>Huge disconnection has been caused by the railway.</li> <li>Concern about the traffic issues around the Marae and parking congestion during big events.</li> <li>Advice received that a stronger focus is required on the Mangaokewa stream and the importance of the resource.</li> <li>Te Tokanganui a Noho Marae should be a focal point and an iconic part of the town’s cultural fabric.</li> <li>Considered historic figures deserved more recognition and celebration.</li> <li>More cultural reference is needed to both the past and present.</li> <li>Other issues discussed related to the state of the railway overhead bridge, the ability to encourage tourism, activities for youth including restoring and enhancing the skatepark.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback added directly to the town concept plan. Incorporated into the key moves for the town and into district plan implementation.</li> <li>Avenue opened with NZTA for further discussions about access to the Marae.</li> </ul>
4 January 2018	Mokau Town Concept Plan launch – Mokau ki Runga representative meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern regarding the impact of additional land development and the location of buildings in sensitive areas including ridgelines and hilltops.</li> <li>Advised of a wish to have an understanding of how new development areas identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback added directly to the town concept plan. Incorporated into the key moves for the town and into district plan implementation.</li> <li>Mokau ki Runga are also CMT applicants but did not provide</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns over the long term development of infrastructure and the impact of additional septic tanks.</li> <li>• Consider that long term, water and wastewater infrastructure should be a priority for Council spending.</li> <li>• Concerns about the impact of the State Highway on the township.</li> <li>• Agreed that Mokau needs a greater emphasis on the Māori history of the area. The area has a extremely significant and rich in history.</li> <li>• Concern to protect the kaitiaki who resides in the River.</li> <li>• Also issues regarding the availability of toilets for whitebaiters, roading collapse above Te Kauri, the historical road bypass through the back at purupuru, the wāhi tapu site at Te Kauri and the ability to introduce papakaianga to the Mokau area.</li> </ul>	
13 February 2018	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff. Heritage New Zealand listings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial advice on criteria for sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> <li>• Particular emphasis on wāhi tapu sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns about the extent of some of the boundaries of the HNZ sites. Agreed this would be raised with HNZ</li> </ul>
21 February 2018	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment of liaison person formally agreed with the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaison person appointed</li> </ul>
6 March 2018	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Te Mana Taiao meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussed briefing paper to Council detailing the expressions of interest process for the RMC working group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed on working group terms of reference and skill set required</li> </ul>
4 April 2018	Marokopa CMT group meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives from the Marokopa Marae provided guidance on the approach to erosion.</li> <li>• Mana whenua recognise the area as high amenity beach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted the anecdotal history of the shift in the River and flooding which caused the Marae to be moved.</li> <li>• Noted the sandbank spit is an urupā. The kaitiaki resides on the sandbank spit which moves as the river changes.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised Council need to identify areas at risk of coastal erosion noting the timeframe is 100 years with a view to improve resilience.</li> <li>• Values of the area are not just real estate but also comprise a rich cultural history and numerous urupā.</li> <li>• Shared some historical photos.</li> <li>• Referenced ancestral stories about when the Marokopa Peninsula was cut off from the mainland by the River.</li> <li>• Noted the Marae was moved from the point to its current position approximately 60 years ago. This area is now mudflats.</li> <li>• Area is largely Wāhi tapu.</li> <li>• Advised that the use of seawalls is not preferable and should be a last resort for property protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified cultural sites in the ODP checked and their location confirmed.</li> <li>• Agreed to consider the use of seawalls including the addition of rules and policies relating to seawalls in the district plan.</li> <li>• Current position is that the marae will not be rebuilt if a major event occurs, rather that retreat or relocation is preferable.</li> <li>• Agree that adaptation is the most appropriate mechanism to manage the current climate change.</li> <li>• Acknowledged the planting that has occurred on the sand spit, largely undertaken by Marae volunteers.</li> </ul>
5 April 2018	Nga Poutama CMT group meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that the current coastal erosion event has occurred post World War II.</li> <li>• Advised that beach armouring and protecting the shoreline is not a preferable option.</li> <li>• Advised that the dunes around Mokau as a system have become particularly vulnerable in recent years.</li> <li>• Advised that seawalls create the need for more seawalls and that a cultural approach to the management of erosion is likely to be a more successful option.</li> <li>• Advised interest in avoiding repeating mistakes of the past and accepting that there must be change.</li> <li>• Noticed a 60 to 70 m land retreat on the urupā adjacent to the cliffs, on the boundary between New Plymouth District and Waitomo District.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed plan needs to incorporate cultural values into the consideration of climate change and managed retreat. These need to be woven together in a holistic manner.</li> <li>• Noted that the group are concerned that dredging at the port of New Plymouth has caused issues with less sand travelling up the coastline and depositing on the northern beaches.</li> <li>• Agreed collective housing which provides for communal living and papakainga will be provided for in the new district plan.</li> <li>• Agreed to email further ideas back to Waitomo District Council on the provisions of the district plan.</li> <li>• Agreed to email further ideas to Waitomo District Council about rating of Māori owned land.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned about the loss of intangible values and wāhi tapu, particularly on the spit as a result of seawalls and sea armouring.</li> <li>• Advised that the urupā on the spit regularly becomes exposed and koiwi must be moved to inland urupā.</li> <li>• Concerned about the loss of the primary beach and the self-perpetuating retreat as a result of seawalls.</li> <li>• Advised unhappy about hard protection structures which have been used in New Plymouth district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed that a proactive stance must be taken to support mana whenua through the transition and relocation of buildings.</li> </ul>
5 April 2018	Te Tokanganui CMT group meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that erosion and flooding must be managed in a way that is appropriate to the community and to those coastal communities most affected.</li> <li>• Reiterated the concern for kaitiaki and wāhi tapu sites particularly in Mokau and Marokopa.</li> <li>• Advised concern about potential sea level rise and the uncertainty this has for coastal communities.</li> <li>• Noted insurance companies were a big driver of hazard assessments and the community needs to be informed about coastal erosion and flooding, particularly around estuaries.</li> <li>• Advised rock walls are not a good solution to sea level rise or erosion.</li> <li>• Consider consents can be issued for development provided there are appropriate triggers and conditions in place.</li> <li>• Noted there were seven taniwha inhabiting the area between Mokau and Marokopa.</li> <li>• Advised that there is serious concern about the impact of sea level rise on spiritual values.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed the need to plan out to a 100 year horizon.</li> <li>• Agreed to consider provisions for seawalls and the consenting of seawalls in the proposed district plan.</li> <li>• Agreed to consider the ability for adaptive management to trigger resource consents and retreat in accordance with advice received from the coastal hazards experts.</li> <li>• Agreed to acknowledge the cultural sensitivity of many of the coastal areas and the interface with the moana.</li> <li>• Agreed to work further with the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board on the identification of wāhi tapu sites in the coastal area.</li> <li>• Agreed to consider cultural processes and values when writing provisions in the coastal environment.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that sand migration was set in motion largely by European land clearance, meaning harbour entrances have become less static and more prone to fluctuations.</li> </ul>	
3 and 9 July 2018	Hauauru ki Uta Regional Marae Committee Waitomo Caves Town Concept Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised the upcoming settlement brings the potential for both change and opportunity for hapu.</li> <li>• Advised a desire for development that focuses on the welfare of whanau and the protection and care of the environment.</li> <li>• Hauauru ki Uta support the concept of Marae and papakaainga Zones providing that rating is fairly apportioned.</li> <li>• Advised there are sites of significance and other taonga that require protection and proper management to ensure that they are kept safe in perpetuity.</li> <li>• Observed that sometimes there is a disconnect with decision making in consents and policy that community focused documents like the Concept Plan could help to address.</li> <li>• Noted members have aspirations for development of Māori Land including ensuring that it is well looked after and succession is properly planned for. This includes managing land subject to rahui.</li> <li>• Hauauru ki Uta support the opportunity to build on the relationship with the Council as being in the wider and longer term interests of the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues raised have been actioned, either integrated into the Concept Plan key moves, or followed up by Council.</li> <li>• Issues were also added to the district plan implementation work</li> </ul>
4 July 2018	Rereahu Regional Marae Committee Maniaiti/Benneydale Town Concept Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised supporting the economic base for the long term survival of the community should be a fundamental basis for any actions and Rereahu have a number of proposed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues raised have been actioned, either integrated into the Concept Plan key moves, or followed up by Council.</li> </ul>



Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<p>developments they would like integrated into the Concept Plan where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rereahu are keen to explore opportunities which support appropriate social and economic development including rates remission for small businesses and for land retired for conservation purposes, and any projects which facilitate improved housing and community facilities.</li> <li>• Rereahu would like to see the reinvigoration of the community, especially the development of new affordable housing on vacant land.</li> <li>• There is concern that any tourism should be supported with the appropriate level of infrastructure, particularly adequate provision of toilet and washing facilities.</li> <li>• A stronger focus is needed to manage biosecurity in the area as tourism development depends on the natural environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues were also added to the district plan implementation work</li> </ul>
6 July 2018	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Operational meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice on proposed zoning and how the board envisages Māori purpose zones might be developed.</li> <li>• Discussed feedback from CMT applicants and feedback received to date on town concept plans.</li> <li>• Shared update on plan development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No action, meeting was to share information and update all parties on the progression of the project.</li> </ul>
26 July 2018	Cultural sites and significant natural areas. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that SNA data does not require Trust Board input however should be extensively discussed with landowners. Advised Tainui had a process for taonga identification however maps are a polygon and are not likely to have changed significantly from the cultural sites identified in the two DP.</li> <li>• Advised EMP for both Tainui and Maniapoto were the primary document for understanding the approach to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to provide the beginnings of a schedule and timeframes for the project.</li> <li>• Maniapoto to revisit point sites and desktop mapping. To inform the Trust Board of the process.</li> <li>• Agreed significant sites would not be identified by Maniapoto as Mana whenua are reluctant to prioritise some sites is more important than others.</li> <li>• Agreed an initial process for sharing information.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<p>cultural sites and the relationship with mana whenua and the sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about what the schedule should look like to build in steps to begin the document. Discussed the HNZ proposal that significant archaeological sites should be identified.</li> <li>• Advised that significant sites would not be identified by Maniapoto because of the reluctance to prioritise one site over another.</li> </ul>	
3 August 2018	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow-up meeting on cultural sites.</li> <li>• Agreed to refer to these areas as sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> <li>• Shared progress by Maniapoto to date on the process.</li> <li>• Agreed to draft up an agreement between staff to set out how the process would commence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed Council would draft a staff to staff agreement on the process to identify sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> </ul>
31 August 2018	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presented the results of the filtering exercise identifying the sites in the ODP and comparing these with the sites in the taonga register, sites held by Maniapoto and new information provided during the consultation with groups to date.</li> <li>• Maniapoto advised kaumatua and kuia will come into the Council buildings and work directly with the GIS team to identify site boundaries and correct site boundaries to ensure the information is complete. These will be ground truthed to by Maniapoto as necessary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff to staff “cultural site identification process” agreement signed.</li> <li>• Council to continue to work on the comparison and filtering exercise to identify sites which may be double counted.</li> </ul>
21 September 2018	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised there are 129 sites in the ODP of which 17 intersect at the moment.</li> <li>• Maniapoto staff are working on talking with individual Marae to verify areas and there is a great deal of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to resend GIS shape files to Maniapoto.</li> <li>• Agreed 46 priority sites with potential duplicates will be prioritised in terms of relating their information to the kaikorero.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<p>confidence that the urupā sites particularly, will intersect with information held by the Council.</p>	
2 October 2018	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided advice on the initial boundary mapping of the sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> <li>• Prioritising process has been completed and the duplicated list parked in a spreadsheet.</li> <li>• Now working on priority one sites. For priority two sites, 73 of the 200 are on private land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to send the first draft of the rules to Maniapoto.</li> <li>• Agreed to go through the spreadsheets at the next meeting.</li> <li>• Agreed to establish a glossary of words that need to be defined.</li> <li>• Maniapoto to send through information in a spreadsheet about location points.</li> </ul>
17 October 2018	Meeting on site with Rereahu RMC representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong desire to develop a food forest in the reserve area adjacent to the small stream behind the shop.</li> <li>• Locals have been working on the site for some years, planting fruit trees however there is currently some kind of blight damaging the willow trees which were planted to stabilise the bank.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to contact WRC to assist with the removal of some of the willow trees.</li> <li>• Agreed to include into the town concept plan a key move addressing the development of a food forest in this reserve.</li> <li>• Agreed to look into whether water can be provided to the site.</li> </ul>
21 November 2018	Mokau ki Runga Regional Marae Committee. Town Concept Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fundamental and deep-seated sense of place was expressed for both Piopio and the surrounding rohe including Aria and Mahoenui.</li> <li>• This connection is primarily based around the Mokau River, its wider catchment and the significant landform features which make the landscape so unique.</li> <li>• There is a strong intention and commitment to seek the protection of natural features and sites of cultural importance.</li> <li>• Mokau ki Runga supports an integrated, enabling approach to the development of papkaainga.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues raised have been actioned, either integrated into the Town Concept Plan key moves, or followed up by Council.</li> <li>• Issues were also added to the district plan implementation work</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hapu have aspirations for the development of some areas of land and the redevelopment of Marae where this is required.</li> <li>• Mokau ki Runga sees significant opportunity in the realisation of tourism development in the area.</li> <li>• This is viewed as an appropriate asset to develop where sites of cultural and natural importance can remain protected.</li> <li>• Ideas included upgrading of tracks in the area, development of trout fishing activities, trekking and kayaking.</li> <li>• Similarly, properly planned development activities which directly benefit Hapū are viewed as a priority, including significant potential for development of forestry and associated infrastructure. However this development needs to be balanced against the environmental effects of forestry.</li> <li>• Mokau ki Runga supports planting of indigenous species and appropriate mitigation measures for exotic plantation forestry to avoid impacts on cultural values, river and soil health.</li> <li>• There was support for an increased focus on amenity – particularly pedestrian amenity and improved footpath connections within Piopio.</li> </ul>	
6 December 2018	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board bi- annual meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted draft zoning has been released for all of the townships. The Council has also released five draft planning documents for Te Kūiti, Mokau, Piopio, Benneydale and Waitomo Caves Village. Consultation on these matters closes in March next year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed the intention of the district plan was to support customary activities as permitted.</li> <li>• Agreed that hazard mapping would be contained in the new plan, particularly in respect of flooding.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted Council has signalled that it will consider Waikato District Council’s approach to planning for Māori land.</li> <li>• Noted projects are also underway to identify cultural sites and to work on zoning for Marae and Papakaainga. Trust Board staff have been assisting with this work.</li> <li>• Council has also relied heavily on the Trust Board and on Te Mana Taiao to assist with recruiting an Iwi liaison officer and appointing Mana Whenua representatives to the district plan working group.</li> <li>• Advised that the Upper Waipa River Integrated Management Plan was being scoped.</li> <li>• Propose that in 2019 preliminary discussions would occur. The plan has an operational component and participants were asked for examples of how their documents and actions could support implementation.</li> <li>• Discussion about planting programs and Rivercare in the district. Particular focus on Kawhia harbour at the moment. Priority one site includes restoration of the puna at Hangatiki.</li> <li>• Marokopa was also considered to be an important site of dune planting.</li> <li>• Discussions about an environmental health indicator map for the Mangaokewa River.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed that there would be earthworks rules accompanying the historic heritage and cultural heritage chapters as this is viewed as an important protection of ancestral sites.</li> <li>• Agreed that kohanga reo would be provided for.</li> </ul>
7 December 2018	RMC working group 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topics covered: the current operative district plan, the evaluation process, using GIS, the RMA planning framework, the planning hierarchy and the Treaty, Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River Act) 2011, the Maniapoto EMP, working together, stages of a district plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where each of these pieces of feedback related to the district plan these matters were included in the district plan provisions.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<p>preparation, the town concept plans, current issues, agreement of future topics which need to be covered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Papakaianga may need minimum site areas but not necessarily dictated lot sizes.</li> <li>• a papakaianga definition needs to be created for the district plan.</li> <li>• Invite Waikato district to discuss their papakaianga toolkit.</li> <li>• District plan must provide for cultural harvesting.</li> <li>• Fencing through cultural sites should be considered in the earthworks rules when this chapter is drafted.</li> <li>• Discussion about the mitigation of visual effects of buildings and this is particularly applicable in areas identified as landscapes.</li> <li>• Need to ensure the plan it notes the aspirations of land that is returned as part of Treaty settlement.</li> <li>• Discussion about the issues associated with land that is locked or cannot/does not have access to a public road.</li> <li>• Reiteration of the desire for communal housing.</li> <li>• Requested that RMC maps are produced.</li> <li>• Short discussion about the potential post settlement for the RMC groups to change their composition.</li> <li>• Noted that the RMC is the first point of contact for questions about plan development.</li> <li>• discussion about rating of Māori land.</li> <li>• Discussion about rebates on rates that are nga whenua rahui sites</li> <li>• desire to see natives rather than plantation forestry.</li> </ul>	

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
20 December 2018	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised the 38 sites categorised as priority two all have reports. Some may need site visits to check the extent but the majority can be done by aerials.</li> <li>• There are 88 urupā.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New sites will be given to the Council GIS team.</li> <li>• Draft glossary to be drafted using the EMP glossary as a starting point.</li> <li>• Sites are to be tested with the RMC working group.</li> </ul>
19 February 2019	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised on the type of enabling rules required for customary activities.</li> <li>• Advised that a definition of customary activities was required.</li> <li>• Advised that the polygons for the majority of the sites are now ready to be confirmed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customary activities definition and enabling rule to be drafted in the new plan.</li> </ul>
19 February 2019	Te Maika Trustees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that the Trustees would like to start the ecological restoration of the Peninsula. Working with a consultancy firm to plan out restoration planting.</li> <li>• Advised that 2000 trees were planted in June 2018.</li> <li>• Have been in contact with the Waikato Regional Council regarding removal of the sea defences. Noted three houses are at risk and have used barrels, iron and barbed wire along with sandbags as a defence wall.</li> <li>• Advised no progress on the Treaty claim. Advised they would prefer that the houses retreat from the road reserve and rebuild and clusters.</li> <li>• Advised trustees have not progressed with a structure plan and this will not be ready for the notification of the proposed district plan.</li> <li>• Advised that instead the focus has been on an ecotourism project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council referred the Trustees to the PGF fund to commence scoping for ecotourism plans.</li> <li>• Agreed a structure plan or not be included in the new plan.</li> <li>• Agreed that some kind of differential zoning will be employed for Te Maika and the draft provisions will be shared with the Trustees.</li> </ul>
28 February 2019	RMC working group 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topics covered: Māori purpose zone, sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural site information was shared with the group with the agreement that the sites would be taken back to Marae for further discussion. The majority of</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised the current plan (ODP) is not helpful as it fails to identify values in a clear way, cultural statements are not included making cultural sites hard to protect. Using the maps as a very difficult process for mana whenua because they are so unclear.</li> <li>• The ODP has a deficit in terms of customary activities and there are difficulties with altering Marae because they are identified as cultural sites and therefore need a discretionary activity consent to undertake any alterations.</li> <li>• Advised the PDP should focus on protecting cultural sites from buildings, earthworks, fencing and planting.</li> <li>• Provided some consent regarding sharing information particularly on sites including Maniapoto’s cave and identified puna.</li> <li>• Felt that a schedule will be a much more user-friendly way to list cultural sites.</li> <li>• Noted that in the PDP sometimes the information is wrong and the maps are imprecise. There are constant tikanga breaches as a result.</li> <li>• Noted that Marae and papakaianga are generally undeveloped and on fragmented blocks.</li> <li>• Intent is for the group to share ideas about what to do with Māori land, landlocked blocks, and the types of activities which could occur in a Māori purpose zone including the sale of goods and services, nurseries, gardens, and other customary activities.</li> <li>• Advised support for the Waikato district approach to the development of papakaianga and Māori purpose zones.</li> </ul>	<p>sites have now been checked with kaumatua and the extent confirmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft boundaries of the Māori purpose zone were shared with the group and these will be taken back to Marae for further discussion and confirmation of the extent.</li> <li>• Where each of these pieces of feedback related to the district plan these matters were included in the district plan provisions.</li> </ul>



Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted that this is a neat solution to multi-ownership issues associated with Māori land.</li> <li>• Advised that the concept management plan approach of the Waikato District Plan is a useful mechanism.</li> <li>• Advised that they would like Marae complex and papakaianga defined.</li> <li>• Advised that they would like papakaianga to be a permitted activity in the residential zones of the district.</li> <li>• Agreed that the approach of a paa zone (Māori purpose zone) is the correct approach.</li> </ul>	
20 March 2019	Waikato Tainui meeting regarding the development of the proposed district plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that for the majority of matters Waikato Tainui will defer to Maniapoto in respect of primacy of decision-making.</li> <li>• Advised their main focus for the area was restoration of the coastline, coastal planting and seeking funding for this.</li> <li>• Interested in building capacity for the Hapū in the area.</li> <li>• Have GIS information about cultural sites but note the majority of land where cultural sites are located in the Waikato Tainui part of Waitomo district are located on Māori land and therefore are in good hands.</li> <li>• Indicated an interest in ensuring Kawhia harbour is not degraded further.</li> <li>• Also interested in the management of the Kawhia catchment and any puna in the vicinity of this area.</li> <li>• Advised there is little development in this part of the district and it is their current understanding that Hapū are comfortable with the status quo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledged the primacy of decision-making.</li> <li>• Confirmed that the CMT applicants and Kawhia harbour have all been contacted but no response has been received from the majority of those parties.</li> <li>• Acknowledged the cultural sites currently identified and agreed these would be carried over into the new plan unless otherwise advised by Hapū.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted there were ongoing issues with landlocked Māori blocks and would like some kind of incentive for landowners to provide legal access.</li> <li>• Advised on the CMT applicants and Kawhia harbour.</li> </ul>	
7 May 2019	Upper Waipa River integrated management plan meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As this relates to the proposed district plan, advised that customary use should be an outcome of the plan, the plan should be consistent with and take into account the integrated management plan, a 'terms of reference' will be drafted and this will be a matter that requires consideration by the Council.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As these matters relate to the district plan, the actions suggested have been included in the provisions.</li> </ul>
8 May 2019	Mokau ki Runga Regional Marae Committee. Town Concept Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that the wording proposed for the Piopio Town Concept Plan can be confirmed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wording confirmed</li> </ul>
17 May 2019	Nga Iwi o Tainui cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural sites confirmed, with representatives particularly in relation to Taharoa, Marokopa and Pukeroa.</li> <li>• Advised of the types of rules that should be included in the new plan including those controlling earthworks, plantation forestry and building on wāhi tapu sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This information was included in the new plan.</li> </ul>
7 June 2019	RMC working group 3	Topics covered: the mana whenua section of the plan, the national planning standards, the proposed landscape provisions, significant natural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where each of these pieces of feedback related to the district plan these matters were included in the district plan provisions.</li> </ul>
10 July 2019	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that the process was progressing well.</li> <li>• Discussed the introduction of Waikato Tainui sites and their confirmation.</li> <li>• Discussion of the reserve management plan provisions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No actions</li> </ul>
23 July 2019	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised sign-off on the values statements and their descriptions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value statements confirmed and added to the draft plan.</li> </ul>
12 August 2019	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised sites have been assigned to their descriptions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites allocated to descriptions in the schedule</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
10 September 2019	RMC working group 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topics covered: Rules for landscapes and significant natural areas, rules for sites and areas of significance to Māori, confirmation of the mana whenua chapter, glossary and rating of freehold Māori land.</li> <li>• Advised on the interface between the reserve management plan and the district plan. Particular consideration needs to be given to the history of the reserve and how it was established.</li> <li>• Individual reserves and how the open space draft provisions might apply to each site were discussed in detail.</li> <li>• Advised a description needs to be added to the schedule for sites and areas of significance to Māori. This is listed as “taunga waka”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description added to the sites and areas of significance to Māori schedule.</li> <li>• Where each of these pieces of feedback related to the district plan these matters were included in the district plan provisions.</li> </ul>
23 October 2019	Waikato Tainui representatives meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised that both parties would now join the RMC working group to contribute to the information being shared.</li> <li>• Discussion about the cultural impact assessment at Taharoa accompanying the recent consent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council sent previous RMC work that has occurred for the representatives’ comment.</li> <li>• Māori purpose zone outline sent for comment to representatives.</li> </ul>
13 December 2019	RMC working group 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topics covered: General district wide matters (A section in Part 2), the Reserve Management Plan, the Mana Whenua Chapter and Glossary, the Sites and Areas of significance to Māori (SASM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation on reserve management plan commenced.</li> <li>• Where each of these pieces of feedback related to the district plan these matters were included in the district plan provisions.</li> </ul>
29 January 2020	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of Māori purpose zone rules as a draft and rules associated with sites and areas of significance to Māori. Maniapoto to provide feedback on this and the cultural heritage hierarchy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maniapoto to provide feedback on the zoning and heritage provisions.</li> <li>• Maniapoto to provide feedback on the cultural heritage hierarchy proposed for the new plan.</li> </ul>

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief discussion on the statutory acknowledgement areas being included as appendices in the new plan. Maniapoto has no feedback on this matter.</li> </ul>	
8 May 2020	Co-governance operational meeting Maniapoto Māori Trust Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting agreed to accept progress report on the proposed district plan and forward this to the co-governance Forum. Slight delays due to COVID lockdowns however progress is still being made on both the reserve management and district plans.</li> </ul>	No action
11 June 2020	Cultural sites. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final meeting on the schedule and confirmation that Maniapoto staff are happy with the extent and location of the sites which can be notified.</li> </ul>	No action
15 June 2020	Co-governance Forum Maniapoto Māori Trust Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting accepted the report agreed at the operational meeting on 8 May 2020.</li> </ul>	No action
9 July 2020	Te Mana Taiao meeting. Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting received the report outlining progress to date on the district plan and the reserve management plan.</li> </ul>	No action
22 October 2020	RMC working group 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topics covered: Overview of the final structure of the plan, Strategic Direction, the final Sites and Areas of significance to Māori (SASM), the Māori purpose zone and papakāinga and marae definitions, Te Maika precinct, railway cottages and Te Kumi Commercial Precinct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where each of these pieces of feedback related to the district plan these matters were included in the district plan provisions.</li> </ul>
6 November 2020	Co-governance Forum Maniapoto Māori Trust Board	Forum agreed that the district plan work was now complete and the handover would begin to the infrastructure services team who would attend the meetings from now onwards.	No action
17 December 2020	RMC working group 7	<p>Topics covered: archaeological sites. In summary the RMC working group:</p> <p><b>Provided advice on</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Town Concept Plans</li> </ul>	

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Reserve Management Plan</li> <li>• 1 Draft District Plan</li> <li>• Developed a Māori Purpose Zone and agreed on its locations and what should be permitted activities in that zone</li> <li>• Adopted in principle the Waikato District provisions for Marae Complex &amp; Papakaainga Development on Māori Freehold Land in the general rural and rural lifestyle zones</li> <li>• Made papakaainga permitted activities in the residential, rural lifestyle and settlement zones</li> </ul> <p><b>Drafted and confirmed the mana whenua section of the plan covering:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition of iwi and hapū</li> <li>• Mana whenua – local authority relationships</li> <li>• Iwi planning documents</li> <li>• Involvement and participation with mana whenua</li> <li>• Developed and confirmed the glossary and Te Reo used in the definitions and chapter headings</li> </ul> <p><b>Worked through the 6 major landscapes and the Significant Natural Areas and decided on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities that needed a consent eg: vegetation clearance</li> <li>• Added the assessment criteria to activities <i>‘Effects on the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with the site and any wāhi tapu or other taonga affected by the activity’</i></li> <li>• Addressed the issues around most of the privately owned SNAs being in Māori ownership</li> </ul> <p><b>Developed the balancing policy</b></p> <p>Provided flexibility when considering the development of land returned under Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements and multiple owned Māori land located within a scheduled site by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating the extent to which the development enables and actively sustains the relationship of mana whenua with their ancestral lands and the exercise of kaitiakitanga; and</li> <li>• Evaluating the extent to which the development enables mana whenua to manage their own lands and resources for the benefit of their people; and</li> <li>• Evaluating the extent to which the development achieves positive economic, social and cultural benefits for mana whenua now and into the future; and</li> <li>• Taking into account the requirement to mitigate or remedy, through restoration and enhancement, any adverse effects on the values and character of significant natural areas.</li> </ul>	

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<p><b>Māori customary activities and uses defined and permitted across the new plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considered the coastal environment provisions in depth and made amendments</li> <li>• Seawalls – added the requirement for a consent</li> <li>• Buildings higher than 8m or larger than 300m<sup>2</sup> – consent required and one assessment criteria <i>Effects on the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with the site and any wāhi tapu or other taonga affected by the activity</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Months spent identifying SASM sites</li> <li>• Developed the tiered SASM system</li> <li>• Agreed on the descriptions for categories</li> <li>• Developed the rules</li> <li>• Expanded the rules to apply to network utilities</li> <li>• Confirmed significant archaeological sites provisions</li> <li>• Each one of them is publicly accessible and has very high archaeological and educational values.</li> <li>• Noted each one has been selected on the basis of criteria such as integrity and condition, contextual and rarity value</li> <li>• Agreed on 3 types of SASM</li> <li>• SASM - identified by Kaumātua. Some were checked and then transferred over from the current district plan</li> <li>• SASM – wāhi tapu Identified under HNZPT Act eg: Pukeroa</li> <li>• SASM – cultural alert. Land being farmed or already developed, CIA is triggered when the activity requires another type of resource consent</li> </ul> <p>Added assessment criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Effects on the values of the SCHED site;</i></li> <li>• <i>Outcomes from consultation with mana whenua including whether tikanga, kaitiakitanga, and matauranga Māori have been provided for;</i></li> <li>• <i>Any practical mechanisms to maintain or enhance the ability of mana whenua to access and use the site for karakia, monitoring, customary activities and ahi kā roa; and</i></li> <li>• <i>Location of land disturbance within the SASM;</i></li> </ul>	

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether there is the potential to enhance the values of the site and the relationship mana whenua have with the site, commensurate with the scale and nature of the proposal.</i></li> <li>• Added the provisions for Marae complex and papakaaianga</li> <li>• Wrote the letter on rating of Māori Land</li> <li>• Worked through the: Energy, contaminated land, hazardous substances, activities on the surface of water, transport, light, network utilities, noise, signs, earthworks, relocated buildings, temporary activities, financial contributions, amateur radio, general amenity and subdivision chapters</li> <li>• Subdivision chapter – added the environmental benefit lot provisions for access to landlocked sites and urupa.</li> <li>• The zones and landscape chapters – ensured papakāinga and marae were properly provided for</li> <li>• Worked through every single cultural alert site</li> <li>• Agreed the cultural impact assessment provisions</li> <li>• Worked through each outstanding natural feature</li> <li>• Discussed the provision of narratives for ONFLs</li> <li>• Addressed nga whenua rahui provisions in the plan</li> <li>• Worked through the provisions in the NOSZ and OSZ with particular regard to Māori land and the draft reserve management plan</li> <li>• Had a brief look at natural hazards (but talked a lot about coastal erosion over the years)</li> <li>• Worked through the Te Maika Precinct provisions, the railway cottage cluster and the Te Kumi precinct</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic direction chapter added:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uphold the partnership principles inherent within Te Tiriti o Waitangi by ensuring mana whenua are enabled to maintain and enhance the well-being (mauri) and health (hauora) of both people and the environment, and empowered in the expression and application of kaitiakitanga.</li> <li>• Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River) is achieved through active measures to protect and restore the health and well-being of the Upper Waipa Catchment.</li> <li>• Mana whenua are able to exercise customary activities, protect, develop and use Māori land in a way that is consistent with their culture and traditions and provides for their social and economic aspirations.</li> <li>• Marae and papakaaianga are recognised as an essential cultural and spiritual component of Māori traditions, society and economy and are enabled to provide a range of activities that meet the needs of mana whenua.</li> <li>• Subdivision, land use and development must not contribute to any further degradation of Kawhia Harbour.</li> </ul>	

Date	Subject Matter	Advice Received	Consideration of Advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledge that Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements may drive change and development in parts of the district that have until now, been undeveloped.</li> <li>• Support mechanisms which extend the restoration the district’s water resources, improve their quality and intrinsic integrity for present and future generations and the care and protection of the mana tuku iho o Waiwai.</li> <li>• Consider the transfer of functions, powers or duties to Iwi Authorities under section 33 of the RMA where this provides for improved efficiencies, environmental and social benefits.</li> <li>• Worked through the provisions of the Reserve Management Plan and added cultural statements to a number of sites eg: <b>Te Naunau</b> - <i>this site is waihi tapu and is an identified burial ground which is highly sensitive and valued. There is a high probability of encounter with ancestral vestiges both tangible and intangible.</i></li> </ul>	
6 May 2021	Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prenotification version of the PDP handed to Maniapoto Māori Trust Board staff for clause 4A assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maniapoto to review in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 Schedule One Clause 4A.</li> <li>• Waikato Tainui advise that their response will be to align and support Maniapoto’s feedback to the prenotification version of the district plan.</li> </ul>



## Summary of Recommended Changes – Schedule 1 Cl 4A

This appendix outlines the summary of recommended changes provided by the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board as part of the Schedule 1, cl 4A prenotification process.

- Strategic direction chapter – two new objectives managing water quality and transfer of functions and powers.
- Energy chapter – amendment to policy 10 to provide for the provisions of the vision and strategy, amendment to rule 8 to ensure restricted discretionary activities have assessment criteria giving regard to the vision and strategy.
- Network utilities chapter – amendment to rule 8 to ensure the effects of new electric vehicle charging facilities do not impact cultural sites, amendment to rule 28 to make the construction of new roads a non-complying activity on sites and areas of significance to Māori and on significant archaeological sites, amendment to rule 30 to make new network utilities non-complying on sites and areas of significance to Māori and on significant archaeological sites, amendment to rule 33 to ensure restricted discretionary activity earthworks consult with mana whenua.
- Sites and areas of significance to Māori chapter – addition to the wording of the overview for cultural alert layers indicating Waitomo District Council will undertake some cultural impact assessments over the lifetime of the plan, new objective 4 indicating that additional sites and areas of significance to Māori will be added to the plan once it is operative, amendment to policy 4 clarifying that the policy applies to residential activities within scheduled sites, new policy 6 enabling the ability to develop Marae and papakaainga housing on cultural sites, new rule 10 permitted activity to create marae and papakaainga within scheduled sites, amended rule 24 indicating Waitomo District Council will undertake some cultural impact assessments over the lifetime of the plan. Examine the potential for a buffer area around sites.
- Ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity chapter – new wording in the overview adding the three major principles inherent in the te o Māori world view articulated in the New Zealand national policy statement on indigenous biodiversity, new objective 6 to ensure the Waikato River vision and strategy is given effect to, amendment to policy 4 requiring consultation with mana whenua where vegetation clearance is in a location significant to mana whenua, amendment from permitted to restricted discretionary activity for outdoor education activities or adventure tourism to ensure outcomes of consultation with mana whenua are provided along with other assessment criteria is for this activity.
- Natural features and landscapes – new wording explaining the obligation of stewardship and the protective nature of this obligation, including the protection of narratives, symbolism and significant values of the sites.
- Subdivision chapter – new objective ensuring the Waikato River vision and strategy is considered in subdivision.

- Activities on the surface of water chapter – new objective ensuring the Waikato River vision and strategy is considered when assessing activities or structures on the surface of water, new policy requiring consultation.
- Coastal environment chapter – new wording explaining the obligation of stewardship and the protective nature of this obligation, including the protection of narratives, symbolism and significant values of the sites, amendment to policy 5 to ensure activities in the coastal environment are managed where there are adverse effects on the cultural values and spiritual relationships of mana whenua.
- General District-Wide Matters – renaming of the chapter to Hapori whānui, amendment to policy 6 to provide support for maara kai and new rule 5 making maara kai a permitted activity.
- Temporary activities chapter – inclusion of the Māori purpose zone alongside other zones to allow temporary events in educational or community facilities, and protection of the zone from motorised sport within 500m of the zone boundary.
- Rural lifestyle zone – marae complex and papakaainga are permitted activities but new objective 9 enables this by filling a policy gap and an amendment to policy 9 provides specific direction for Oparure and Fullerton Road
- Commercial zone – marae complex added as a permitted activity, in both the commercial zone and in the Te Kūiti CBD.
- Natural open space zone – new policy 7 enabling papakaainga and residential units on private land for caretakers or employees undertaking conservation activities, new rule 6 providing for this activity as a discretionary activity, new policy 12 recognising and acknowledging that some reserves are waahi taonga
- Open space zone – new policy 9 recognising and acknowledging that some reserves are waahi taonga
- Māori purpose zone – amendment to rule 20 to reduce the minimum building setback from road boundaries from 10 m to 5 m, amendment to rule 21 reducing setback from internal boundaries where sites are smaller, removal of the requirement for a maximum building size in the zone.
- Tourism zone – amendment to rule 10 to permit papakaainga housing, consequential changes to rules 27 and 38 to account for minimum setbacks from other buildings and maximum number of units (serviced sites) now the activity is permitted, consequential change to rule 39 to account for maximum number of units (un-serviced sites) now the activity is permitted
- Te Maika precinct – new policy 8 requiring that development is avoided on confirmed archaeological sites, removal of maximum building size restrictions for marae complex, outdoor education and tourism facilities.
- Requested the use of Te Reo in the chapter headings for the final version of the district plan.

## **Detailed amendments:**

### **Strategic direction chapter – two new objectives managing water quality and transfer of functions and powers.**

- SD-021.** Support mechanisms which extend the restoration the district’s water resources, improve their quality and intrinsic integrity for present and future generations and the care and protection of the mana tuku iho o Waiwai.

**SD-O22.** Consider the transfer of functions, powers or duties to Iwi Authorities under section 33 of the RMA where this provides for improved efficiencies, environmental and social benefits.

**Energy chapter – amendment to policy 10 to provide for the provisions of the vision and strategy, amendment to rule 8 to ensure restricted discretionary activities have assessment criteria giving regard to the vision and strategy.**

**ENGY-P10.** Within the general rural zone itself and the karst overlay, coastal environment overlay or landscapes of high amenity value within the general rural zone, development of new wind farms, solar power generation farms and hydro generation activities must locate on appropriate sites within the zone. Accordingly, regard must also be had to:

1. The provisions of the Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikata (the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River); and
2. Any locational, logistical or technical constraints to developing, upgrading, or operating the activity; and
3. The location of existing structures and infrastructure including, but not limited to roads, navigation and telecommunication structures and facilities and connections to distribution networks; and
4. The scale, intensity duration or frequency of the activity's effects including at the time of construction; and
5. Adverse amenity, visual, traffic generation, safety, light overspill, shadow, glare and noise effects; and
6. Adequate separation distances from existing and consented sensitive activities to ensure conflict between activities, adverse effects and reverse sensitivity effects are minimised; and
7. Where any activity is also located within or adjacent to the coastal environment, karst overlay or a landscape of high amenity value, establish whether the effects on the values of the overlay are of a minor scale and can be adequately remedied or mitigated. If the effects on the values are more than minor, consider whether there is the ability to offset any adverse effects which would benefit the local environment; and
8. Whether the setbacks from water bodies have been complied with. Energy activities will only be considered within these setbacks, if there is a functional necessity for the activity to locate there and where adverse effects, including on public access can be adequately remedied or mitigated; and
9. Use of adaptive management measures.

	<b>Residential, future urban, rural lifestyle, settlement, commercial, Māori purpose, tourism, open space and natural open space, all Precincts except PREC3</b>	<b>Outstanding Natural Landscapes, Outstanding Natural Features, Outstanding Natural Character, Heritage buildings and structures, sites or areas of significance to Māori and significant archaeological sites.</b>	<b>Industrial, general rural and rural production zones and PREC3</b>	<b>Significant Natural Areas, Coastal Environment, Karst Overlay, Landscapes of High Amenity Value, High/Very High Natural Character</b>
<b>ENGY-R8.</b>	<b>Mini hydro generation with an output of more than 5kW and up to 20kW of electricity</b>			
	<b>RDIS</b>	<b>RDIS:</b> Outstanding natural landscapes <b>DIS:</b> Heritage buildings and structures, sites and areas of significance to Māori, significant archaeological sites, outstanding natural character <b>NC:</b> Outstanding natural features	<b>RDIS</b>	<b>RDIS</b>
	<p><b>Where the activity is RDIS, the matters over which discretion is restricted are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The effects at the time of construction; and</li> <li>(b) The benefits from the generation of energy from using a renewable resource; and</li> <li>(c) <b>Regard to the provisions of the Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikata (the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River); and</b></li> <li>(d) Actual or potential effects on the values associated with any overlay or scheduled site or feature; and</li> <li>(e) Effects on the natural character of the coastline or water body and its margins; and</li> <li>(f) The extent to which re-planting will assist in mitigating the adverse effects associated with any earthworks and vegetation clearance.</li> </ul>			

**Network utilities chapter – amendment to rule 8 to ensure the effects of new electric vehicle charging facilities do not impact cultural sites, amendment to rule 28 to make the construction of new roads a non-complying activity on sites and areas of significance to Māori and on significant archaeological sites, amendment to rule 30 to make new network utilities non-complying on sites and areas of significance to Māori and on significant archaeological sites, amendment to rule 33 to ensure restricted discretionary activity earthworks consult with mana whenua.**

NU-R8.	New electric vehicle charging facilities					
Residential, future urban, rural lifestyle, settlement, commercial, Māori purpose, tourism, open space and natural open space, all precincts except PREC3	Industrial, general rural and rural production zones and PREC3	Outstanding natural features, heritage buildings and structures, sites and areas of significance to Māori and significant archaeological sites	Outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, significant natural areas, high/very high natural character	Coastal environment, karst overlay, landscapes of high amenity value	All roads and new roads approved as part of a resource consent	
PER	PER	PER RDIS	PER	PER	PER	
<p><b>PER activities must:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be installed in an existing, permitted or consented vehicle parking space, vehicle depot or garage structure, or installed on the road reserve; and</li> <li>Not exceed a height of 1.8 m and an area of 1.5 m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ol> <p><b>PER activities that do not comply are RDIS activities</b></p>						
<p><b>Where the activity is RDIS, the matters over which discretion is restricted are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse effects on the safe, efficient and effective operation of the road transport network; and</li> <li>Effects on the values of any scheduled site or feature including outcomes from consultation with mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga where relevant; and</li> <li>The extent and effect of non-compliance on the streetscape, pedestrian safety and the amenity of the area.</li> </ol>						

NU-R28.	The construction of new public roads, state highways, service lanes and any road widening outside of the road reserve or designation				
Residential, future urban, rural lifestyle, settlement, commercial, Māori purpose, tourism, open space and natural open space, all precincts except PREC3	Industrial, general rural and rural production zones and PREC3	Outstanding natural features, heritage buildings and structures, sites and areas of significance to Māori and significant archaeological sites	Outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, significant natural areas, high/very high natural character	Coastal environment, karst overlay, landscapes of high amenity value	All roads and new roads approved as part of a resource consent
<b>RDIS</b>	<b>RDIS</b>	<b>DIS:</b> HH, <del>SAS, SASM</del> , ONF Category A, C and D <b>NC:</b> SAS, SASM, ONF Category B, E and F	<b>DIS</b>	<b>RDIS:</b> CE, LHAV <b>DIS:</b> KO	<b>N/A</b>
<p><b>RDIS activities must:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be a new public road, service lane, state highway or an indicative road that is identified on the Planning Maps; and/or</li> <li>2. Be road widening that extends beyond the road reserve or designation boundary; and</li> <li>3. Other than works on state highways, comply with the standards and requirements set out in the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (Waikato); and</li> <li>4. Comply with all of the provisions in NU - Table 2; and</li> <li>5. Comply with all of the performance standards in TRAN - Table 2.</li> </ol> <p><b>RDIS activities that do not comply are DIS activities</b></p> <p><i>Note: All new roads that intersect a state highway require the approval of the New Zealand Transport Agency under the Government Roadway Powers Act 1989</i></p>					
<p><b>Where the activity is RDIS, the matters over which discretion is restricted are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The extent and effect of non-compliance with any rule and any matters of discretion in the rule in TRAN - Table 2 and NU - Table 2; and</li> <li>(b) The benefits provided by the road including on the safety and operation of the transport network; and</li> <li>(c) Where located within an overlay, scheduled site or feature, whether the location of the road and associated vegetation clearance and earthworks including batter slopes detracts from the values and characteristics of the overlay, scheduled site, or feature; and</li> <li>(d) The extent to which the proposal has provided for connectivity, including access to a range of transport modes; and</li> <li>(e) The outcome of consultation with the road controlling authority; and</li> <li>(f) The effect of any severance and changes to drainage patterns; and</li> <li>(g) The effects on the streetscape, pedestrian and cyclist safety and the amenity of the area; and</li> <li>(h) Alternative options and routes considered to overcome site and topographical constraints without compromising the safe, efficient and effective functioning of the transport network; and</li> <li>(i) Integration and coordination with the transport network including proposed transport infrastructure and service improvements; and</li> <li>(j) Effects on public health and safety.</li> </ol>					

NU-R30.	New network utilities not otherwise provided for in Table 1				
Residential, future urban, rural lifestyle, settlement, commercial, Māori purpose, tourism, open space and natural open space, all precincts except PREC3	Industrial, general rural and rural production zones and PREC3	Outstanding natural features, heritage buildings and structures, sites and areas of significance to Māori and significant archaeological sites	Outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, significant natural areas, high/very high natural character	Coastal environment, karst overlay, landscapes of high amenity value	All roads and new roads approved as part of a resource consent
<b>DIS</b>	<b>RDIS</b>	<b>DIS:</b> HH, <del>SAS, SASM</del> , ONF Category A, C and D  <b>NC:</b> <del>SAS, SASM</del> , ONF Category B, E and F	<b>DIS</b>	<b>DIS</b>	Refer to the activity status of the adjacent zone, where there are two or more zones, the most restrictive provision applies.
<p><b>RDIS activities must:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comply with all of the provisions in NU - Table 2; and</li> <li>2. Comply with the minimum setback from road boundaries, minimum setback from internal boundaries, height and height in relation to boundary standards for the relevant zone.</li> </ol> <p><b>RDIS activities that do not comply are DIS activities</b></p>					
<p><b>Where an activity is RDIS, the matters over which discretion are restricted are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The extent and effect of non-compliance with any rule and any matters of discretion in the rule; and</li> <li>(b) The functional and operational needs of, and benefits derived from, the network utility and the works proposed; and</li> <li>(c) Whether the works or actions will result in additional public health and/or safety risks; and</li> <li>(d) The purpose and necessity of the network utility; and</li> <li>(e) The location, bulk, height and design of the network utility; and</li> <li>(f) The effect on the safety and efficiency of the adjacent road network including intersections and proximity to existing driveways; and</li> <li>(g) Any measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects including on the streetscape; and</li> <li>(h) The potential to contribute to cumulative effects on amenity values.</li> </ol>					

NU-R33.	Earthworks				
Residential, future urban, rural lifestyle, settlement, commercial, Māori purpose, tourism, open space and natural open space, all precincts except PREC3	Industrial, general rural and rural production zones and PREC3	Outstanding natural features, heritage buildings and structures, sites and areas of significance to Māori and significant archaeological sites	Outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, significant natural areas, high/very high natural character sites	Coastal environment, karst overlay, landscapes of high amenity value	All roads and new roads approved as part of a resource consent
<p><b>PER:</b> less than or equal to 2000m<sup>3</sup> in a single activity/project in any one calendar year</p>	<p><b>PER:</b> less than or equal to 2000m<sup>3</sup> in a single activity/project in any one calendar year</p>	<p><b>PER:</b> less than or equal to 100m<sup>3</sup> and/or no greater than 1m in depth in ONF category A, C, D and F, which applies per ONF site per calendar year</p> <p><b>RDIS:</b> SASM, SAS</p> <p><b>NC:</b> ONF Category B and E</p> <p><b>Heritage buildings and structures refer to zone rules.</b></p>	<p><b>PER:</b> ONL where less than or equal to 250m<sup>3</sup> per holding per calendar year.</p> <p><b>PER:</b> ONC, H/VHNC where less than or equal to 100m<sup>3</sup> per holding per calendar year</p> <p><b>SNAs refer to NU-R37</b></p>	<p><b>CE refer to zone rules unless in an overlay, scheduled site or feature.</b></p> <p><b>PER:</b> KO where less than or equal to 250m<sup>3</sup> per holding per calendar year</p> <p><b>PER:</b> LHAV where less than or equal to 500m<sup>3</sup> per holding per calendar year</p>	<p><b>PER:</b> Formed roads and new roads approved as part of a resource consent or designation. <i>Note: This rule is not subject to any other rule in this plan.</i></p> <p><b>Indicative and unformed roads refer to zone rules unless in an overlay, scheduled site or feature.</b></p>
<p><b>PER and RDIS activities must:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comply with NU-R47 and all of the provisions in NU - Table 2; and</li> <li>2. Not be located within the area defined in the Planning Maps as a coastal hazard area or hazard area (refer to NU-R47) or within 20 m radius of an entry or opening into any cave or sinkhole (refer to NU-R35); and</li> <li>3. Earthworks are permitted within 5 m from the edge of a water body where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The works are for maintenance purposes on or within 2 m of existing roads, driveways, tracks, fences or water intake/discharge structures.</li> <li>(ii) The works are required in the event of a track being destroyed by flooding or landslip or other natural hazard and there are no alternative options to obtain access to an existing network utility.</li> <li>(iii) The works are for flood management or flood protection purposes where these are undertaken, maintained and/or operated by the District or Regional Council or its contractor; or</li> <li>(iv) The works are for the operation and maintenance of existing district roads, bridges and state highways within the existing road reserve or designation boundary.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>PER activities that do not comply are RDIS activities, except within outstanding natural features (category A, C, D and F), areas of outstanding natural character and high/very high natural character where they are NC.</b></p> <p><i>Note: An archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may be required.</i></p>					



<b>NU-R33.</b>	<b>Earthworks</b>				
<b>Residential, future urban, rural lifestyle, settlement, commercial, Māori purpose, tourism, open space and natural open space, all precincts except PREC3</b>	<b>Industrial, general rural and rural production zones and PREC3</b>	<b>Outstanding natural features, heritage buildings and structures, sites and areas of significance to Māori and significant archaeological sites</b>	<b>Outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, significant natural areas, high/very high natural character</b>	<b>Coastal environment, karst overlay, landscapes of high amenity value</b>	<b>All roads and new roads approved as part of a resource consent</b>
<p><b>Where the activity is a RDIS activity, the matters over which discretion is restricted are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The extent and effect of non-compliance with any rule and any matters of discretion in the rule; and</li> <li>(b) The technical, functional and operational needs of and benefits from the network utility and the works proposed; and</li> <li>(c) Whether the works or actions will result in additional public health and/or safety risks; and</li> <li>(d) Whether the earthworks detract from or adversely affects the values of an overlay, scheduled site or feature, or adversely affect the hydrological and geological values of a karst system or natural feature; and</li> <li>(e) <b>Outcomes from consultation with mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga where relevant; and</b></li> <li>(f) Effects on the natural character of the coast, coastal processes or water bodies; and</li> <li>(g) The location, timing of construction, design and density of soil disturbance; and</li> <li>(h) The method of sediment retention and sediment runoff control to be adopted; and</li> <li>(i) Measures to manage overland flow including adverse effects on adjacent properties; and</li> <li>(j) Measures to maintain slope stability or prevent exacerbation of any pre-existing deep-seated land instability; and</li> <li>(k) Any measures to reduce or mitigate adverse effects including traffic, dust, and the rehabilitation of land following the completion of the activity.</li> </ul>					

**Sites and areas of significance to Māori chapter – addition to the wording of the overview for cultural alert layers indicating Waitomo District Council will undertake some cultural impact assessments over the lifetime of the plan, new objective 4 indicating that additional sites and areas of significance to Māori will be added to the plan once it is operative, amendment to policy 4 clarifying that the policy applies to residential activities within scheduled sites, new policy 6 enabling the ability to develop Marae and papakaainga housing on cultural sites, new rule 10 permitted activity to create marae and papakaainga within scheduled sites, amended rule 24 indicating Waitomo District Council will undertake some cultural impact assessments over the lifetime of the plan.**

In order to achieve this balance, sites subject to the cultural alert layer do not directly trigger the requirement for a resource consent. However, if resource consent is required for another matter within this alert layer, an assessment of the impact of the activity on the cultural heritage values of the site is required. An example might be a resident wishing to build a building which triggers the need for a resource consent or a rural landowner deciding to excavate a new farm quarry. As part of this resource consent application, a cultural impact assessment on the values of the site is required. **Over the lifetime of this plan, Waitomo District Council plans to undertake cultural**

impact assessments for some sites. These assessments may be used by applicants. Objective SASM-O3, policy SASM-P12 and rule SASM-R24 are the only provisions in this chapter that apply to sites in the cultural alert layer.

**SASM-O4.** Continue to consult and collaborate with mana whenua to identify and schedule new sites and areas of significance to Māori.

**SASM-P4.** Recognise that where existing residential activities are located within a scheduled site, that limited development is possible, but only where the site’s cultural heritage values are not compromised.

**SASM-P6.** Enable mana whenua to sustainably develop and use sites and areas of significance to Māori and waahi tapu sites in accordance with their cultural preferences and aspirations by allowing marae complex and papakaainga housing developments.

<b>SASM-R10.</b>	<b>Marae complex or papakaainga housing development</b>	
<b>Activity Status: PER</b>	<p>1. The activity must comply with the provisions of the underlying zone.</p> <p><i>Note: Activities may also require an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).</i></p>	<p><b>Activity status where compliance is not achieved: N/A</b> See the provisions in the underlying zone</p>
<p><b>The rules in this table apply to the mapped extent of land identified as Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori - Cultural Alert Layer in <a href="#">SCHED5</a> in all zones</b></p>		
<b>SASM-R24.</b>	<b>Cultural Alert Layer requirements</b>	
1.	<p>Where any activity in this plan triggers the requirement for a resource consent and the site is identified in <a href="#">SCHED5</a>, then a cultural impact assessment must be undertaken in accordance</p>	<p><b>The activity status is derived from the resource consent which triggers this provision</b></p>

<p>with the process outlined in <a href="#">APP2 – Cultural Impact Assessment Process</a>; and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The activity status is derived from the resource consent which triggers this provision; and</li> <li>3. Where the activity status of the resource consent which triggers this provision is controlled or restricted discretionary, the additional matters of control/discretion are outlined in this rule; OR</li> <li>4. Where the activity status of the resource consent which triggers this provision is discretionary or non-complying, Waitomo District Council will consider the outcomes of the cultural impact assessment as part of the full discretion it exercises over the consent.</li> </ol> <p><i>Note: Waitomo District Council plans to undertake cultural impact assessments for some sites. These assessments may be used by applicants.</i></p> <p><i>Note: Activities may also require an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).</i></p>	<p><b>For controlled or restricted discretionary activities, control is reserved/discretion is restricted to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The applicable matters over which control is reserved/discretion restricted associated with any performance standard which cannot be complied in any chapter or zone; and</li> <li>(b) The outcomes of the cultural impact assessment as outlined in <a href="#">APP2 – Cultural Impact Assessment Process</a>.</li> </ol>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity chapter – new wording in the overview adding the three major principles inherent in the te o Māori world view articulated in the New Zealand national policy statement on indigenous biodiversity, new objective 6 to ensure the Waikato River vision and strategy is given effect to, amendment to policy 4 requiring consultation with mana whenua where vegetation clearance is in a location significant to mana whenua, amendment from permitted to restricted discretionary activity for outdoor education activities or adventure tourism to ensure outcomes of consultation with mana whenua are provided along with other assessment criteria is for this activity.**

Mana whenua play an important role as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity. The obligation of stewardship is important, with a view that indigenous biodiversity should be maintained and enhanced holistically for the wider health of both the environment and all New Zealanders. Accordingly, the draft National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity identifies three major principles inherent in managing indigenous biodiversity. These principles hinge on the interrelationship between te hauora o te tangata (the health of the people) and:

- Te hauora o te koiora - the health of indigenous biodiversity; and
- Te hauora o te taonga - the health of species and ecosystems that are taonga; and
- Te hauora o te taiao - the health of the wider environment.

To achieve this, the health and ecological functioning of indigenous ecosystems and habitats is reliant upon management measures and the identification of opportunities for restoration, enhancement and protection - including the creation of ecological buffers, connections and corridors (including mountain to sea corridors and north-south corridors of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems). As far as possible, the loss of habitat that supports or provides a key life-cycle function for indigenous species listed as 'threatened' or 'at-risk' in the New Zealand Threat Classification System Lists, should be avoided.

**ECO-06.** Ensure that the Waikato River Vision and Strategy is given effect to.

- ECO-P4.** Where the limited circumstances of unavoidable removal of indigenous vegetation, or habitats of indigenous fauna, or disturbance of wetland areas are being considered (including situations provided for in ECO-P3), regard must be given to the following matters:
1. Whether the area contains nationally significant examples of indigenous community types and indigenous ecosystems and/or vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare; and
  2. Effects on the required range of habitats, including roosting, nesting, foraging and migratory pathways of fauna; and
  3. Effects on the habitats of threatened and at risk species including migratory pathways; and
  4. Effects on the maintenance of ecological corridors, processes and sequences; and
  5. Whether sensitive sites remain buffered from intensive land use, development and subdivision; and
  6. The outcome of consultation where indigenous vegetation clearance is proposed in locations that are of significance to mana whenua; and
  7. Effects on natural waterway and wetland habitats and hydrology; and
  8. The legal and physical protection of existing habitat; and

9. Whether consideration has been given to opportunities that contribute to no net loss of indigenous biodiversity at a regional scale; and
10. Whether any practicable alternative locations that would reduce the need for removal of indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna or disturbance of wetland areas, are used in the first instance.

<b>ECO-R14.</b>	<b>Removal of indigenous vegetation for outdoor education activities or adventure tourism activities</b>
<p><b>Activity Status: RDIS</b></p> <p><b>Where:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The clearance is 500 m<sup>2</sup> or less of indigenous vegetation per holding OR less than 1% of the SNA size – whichever is the lesser, to provide for outdoor education activities or adventure tourism activities comprising ziplining, canyon swinging, high ropes, rock climbing, abseiling or caving activities only; and</li> <li>2. In the coastal environment overlay or karst overlay, a report from an experienced ecologist is submitted at the time of application which demonstrates that the site is not vegetation or habitat that is currently a naturally uncommon or significantly underrepresented ecosystem or habitat for indigenous species or associations of indigenous species that are classified as threatened or at risk, endemic to the Waikato region or at the limit of their natural range.</li> </ol> <p><b>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The location, extent and area of indigenous vegetation proposed to be removed; and</li> <li>(b) Effects on indigenous biodiversity, connectivity, values and characteristics of the significant natural area; and</li> <li>(c) Outcomes of the ecological assessment report; and</li> <li>(d) Outcomes of consultation with mana whenua where the site has identified cultural or archaeological values; and</li> <li>(e) Positive effects on the ecological values of the site; and</li> </ol>	

- (f) The extent to which existing vegetation is retained in order to mitigate the effects of streambank, coastal and slope erosion, sedimentation, water quality degradation and loss of indigenous species habitat; and
- (g) Methods proposed to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity including consideration of the no net loss principle and rehabilitation measures; and
- (h) Alternatives to removing indigenous vegetation from a significant natural area.

**Activity status where compliance is not achieved: DIS**

**Natural features and landscapes – new wording explaining the obligation of stewardship and the protective nature of this obligation, including the protection of narratives, symbolism and significant values of the sites.**

Landscapes, places and features can be of historical, cultural and spiritual significance to mana whenua. For mana whenua, it is critical to manage and protect these resources in order to fulfil the obligation of kaitiakitanga or guardianship. Wider landscape settings symbolise life and the narratives of the local tribal guardians, as well as providing a tangible connection to ancestors, whenua and significant historical events. Landmarks and discrete features can carry deep levels of meaning and association. These settings are valued for their holistic connection to the local tribal custodians as a collective, through the generations.

It is the view of mana whenua that specific values of significance and associative narratives should not be recorded in respect of the landscapes and features identified in this chapter. Mana whenua representatives acknowledge the contemporary relationships that exists between local tribal custodians and these landscapes and features. This includes valuing customary resources and appreciating these areas for their naturalness, solitude and recreational opportunities. However, the role and obligation of kaitiakitanga precludes sharing the symbolism, values and significance of these sites. The narratives are sacred representations of these natural resources and therefore are taonga because they express through the physical manifestation of a place, the relationship of the local tribal custodians with the intangible.

**Subdivision chapter – new objective ensuring the Waikato River vision and strategy is considered in subdivision.**

**SUB-08.** Ensure that the Waikato River Vision and Strategy is given effect to by all development and subdivision.

**Activities on the surface of water chapter – new objective ensuring the Waikato River vision and strategy is considered when assessing activities or structures on the surface of water, new policy requiring consultation.**

**ASW-04.** Give effect to the directions and outcomes in the Waikato River Vision and Strategy and the Waipā Accord.

**ASW-P4.** Where an activity or structure may adversely affect areas of cultural or spiritual values or associations of importance to mana whenua, ensure appropriate consultation and/or cultural advice is obtained from mana whenua as kaitiaki.

**Coastal environment chapter – new wording explaining the obligation of stewardship and the protective nature of this obligation, including the protection of narratives, symbolism and significant values of the sites, amendment to policy 5 to ensure activities in the coastal environment are managed where there are adverse effects on the cultural values and spiritual relationships of mana whenua.**

In confirming the extent of the areas of outstanding and high/very high natural character, Waitomo District Council discussed with mana whenua representatives whether specific values of significance or associative narratives should be recognised and recorded for each area. It was the view of mana whenua that specific values of significance and associative narratives should not be recorded for these areas. These areas are valued for their naturalness, solitude and recreational opportunities as well as their natural resources which sustain life. For mana whenua, it is critical to manage and protect these resources in order to fulfil the obligation of kaitiakitanga or guardianship. However, the role and obligation of kaitiakitanga precludes sharing the symbolism, values and significance of these areas. This is because the narratives are sacred representations of these natural resources and are therefore taonga - because they express through the physical manifestation of a place, the relationship of the local tribal custodians with the intangible.

**CE-P5.** Controlling activities in the coastal environment which would result in:

1. An increased threat from animal and plant pests; and/or
2. An increase in noise, visual and physical disturbance adversely affecting indigenous species; and/or
3. Significant adverse effects on natural character; and/or
4. Adverse effects on the cultural values and spiritual relationships of mana whenua.

**General District-Wide Matters – renaming of the chapter to Hapori whānui, amendment to policy 6 to provide support for maara kai and new rule 5 making maara kai a permitted activity.**

**HW-P6.** Encourage community cultural, environmental and physical wellbeing and the appropriate use of the district's natural and physical resources, by:

1. Providing for Māori cultural and customary uses of natural resources; and
2. Enabling conservation activities and activities undertaken for scientific purposes; and
3. Enabling passive recreation activities; and
4. Ensuring provision is made for maara kai in all zones.

HW-R5.	Maara kai
--------	-----------

**Temporary activities chapter – inclusion of the Māori purpose zone alongside other zones to allow temporary events in educational or community facilities, and protection of the zone from motorised sport within 500m of the zone boundary.**

TEMP R3.	Temporary events – general rural, commercial, tourism, Māori purpose & industrial zones, all roads and in any educational or community facilities in any zone
----------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p><b>Activity Status: PER</b></p> <p><b>Where:</b></p> <p>1. In the general rural, commercial, tourism, Māori purpose &amp; industrial zones, on all roads and in any educational or community facilities in any zone (unless otherwise provided for in TEMP-R1), the temporary event must not exceed two consecutive days duration and must not occur outside of the hours of 7.00am to 10.30pm, except for overnight sleeping accommodation for event staff and participants, and set up and pack down; EXCEPT</p> <p>(i) Events involving amplified outdoor musical concerts must not exceed one day’s duration (excluding set up and pack up) or occur more than four times per year on the same site; and</p> <p>(ii) Events involving competitive sport must not exceed two days duration (excluding set up and pack down); and</p>	<p><b>Activity status where compliance is not achieved: RDIS</b></p> <p><b>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</b></p> <p>(a) The extent and effect of the duration, hours of operation, and frequency of events on the amenity values of surrounding properties; and</p> <p>(b) The date and time of the event and how that relates to activities occurring in the surrounding environment; and</p> <p>(c) The parking demand and management for the event and the adequacy of the parking that is proposed to be provided; and</p> <p>(d) The access(es) to the site and whether there will be adequate sightlines; and</p> <p>(e) Effects on the safety and capacity of the surrounding road network for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists; and</p> <p>(f) The location of the buildings, stages and structures on the site; and</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



<p>(iii) Events involving motorised sport <b>must not occur in the Māori Purpose zone</b> and must not exceed two days duration (excluding set up and pack down) or operate on a site within 500 m of a residential, settlement, rural lifestyle or <b>Māori purpose zone</b> boundary between the hours of 6pm and 9am;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>2. A temporary event that is likely to attract more than 200 vehicles will require a Traffic Management Plan. The Traffic Management Plan must be submitted to the relevant road controlling authority no less than one month prior to the event commencing and must be approved by the relevant road controlling authority before the event commences; and</p> <p>3. Any temporary buildings or structures must comply with the minimum setback from road boundaries, minimum setback from internal boundaries and height in relation to boundary standards for the relevant zone; and</p> <p>4. Any temporary buildings, structures or works associated with the temporary event must be removed and the site returned to its original condition within three days after the event has ceased; and</p> <p>5. Temporary events in zones and facilities not provided for in this rule do not comply with this rule and require a resource consent.</p>	<p>(g) Any noise mitigation proposed in accordance with a best practicable option approach; and</p> <p>(h) Site layout and design, how security will be managed, location of infrastructure including toilets, lighting and rubbish bins; and</p> <p>(i) Whether information about the activity has been or is proposed to be provided to surrounding properties that may be affected by the activity; and</p> <p>(j) The extent and effect of any non-compliance with any zone rule and any matters of discretion in the rule.</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p><i>Note: Organisers of a temporary event proposing to use a road require the approval of the relevant road controlling authority.</i></p> <p><i>Note: Open space and carparks associated with educational or community facilities are considered to be part of that facility.</i></p>	
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

**Rural lifestyle zone – marae complex and papakaainga are permitted activities but new objective 9 enables this by filling a policy gap and an amendment to policy 9 provides specific direction for Oparure and Fullerton Road**

**RLZ-O9.** Enable mana whenua to express their cultural traditions and values through the provision of hapū-focused, papakaainga housing developments.

**RLZ-P9.** Development in Oparure and Fullerton Road must:

1. Ensure that the above ground environment is managed so as not to adversely impact the underground karst systems that support native flora and fauna; and
2. Provide a balance between preserving the naturalness of an area and making it a safe place to live by considering measures such as low lux lighting and green infrastructure solutions; and
3. Situate vehicle access points to maximise sightlines so as to avoid adverse effects on the safe and efficient operation of the road network; and
4. Enable papakaainga housing developments, particularly where these are in close proximity to marae complex and/or are consistent with the key elements of the rural lifestyle zone’s amenity and character.

**Commercial zone – marae complex added as a permitted activity, in both the commercial zone and in the Te Kūiti CBD.**

<b>COMZ-R6.</b>	<b>Educational facilities, community facilities and Marae Complex outside of PREC5</b>
-----------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>PREC5-R3.</b>	<b>Educational facilities, community facilities and Marae complex</b>
------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

**Natural open space zone – new policy 7 enabling papakaainga and residential units on private land for caretakers or employees undertaking conservation activities, new rule 6 providing for this activity as a discretionary activity, new policy 12 recognising and acknowledging that some reserves are waahi taonga**

**NOSZ-P7.** On private land, enable papakaainga and residential units only where these provide for caretakers or employees undertaking conservation activities on the holding.

**NOSZ-P12.** Appropriately recognise and protect those reserves or parts of reserves that are identified in the Waitomo District Comprehensive Reserve Management Plan as waahi taonga or as having important associations with tribal history, events and narratives.

<b>NOSZ-R6.</b>	<b>Residential units and papakaainga units associated with conservation activities</b>	
<b>Open space zone –</b>	<b>Activity status: DIS</b>	<b>Activity status where compliance is not achieved: NC</b>
	<b>Where:</b>	
	1. The dwelling provides residential accommodation for caretakers or employees undertaking conservation activities on the holding.	

**new policy 9 recognising and acknowledging that some reserves are waahi taonga**

**OSZ-P9.** Appropriately recognise and protect those reserves or parts of reserves that are identified in the Waitomo District Comprehensive Reserve Management Plan as waahi taonga or as having important associations with tribal history, events and narratives.

**Māori purpose zone – amendment to rule 20 to reduce the minimum building setback from road boundaries from 10 m to 5 m, amendment to rule 21 reducing setback from internal boundaries where sites are smaller, removal of the requirement for a maximum building size in the zone.**

<b>MPZ-R20.</b>	<b>Minimum setback from road boundaries</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The minimum setback from road boundaries for any building adjacent to any district road in the general rural zone must be at least 10 m; and</li> <li>2. The minimum setback from road boundaries for any building adjacent to any designated State Highway in the general rural zone must be 30 m; and</li> <li>3. The minimum setback from road boundaries for any building adjacent to any road in any zone other than the general rural zone must be at least 5 m; and</li> <li>4. Stockyards and stock loading ramps are not required to comply with this rule.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Visual effects including bulk, scale and location of the building; and</li> <li>(b) The provision of daylight and sunlight into neighbouring buildings; and</li> <li>(c) Effects on surrounding properties, character and amenity; and</li> <li>(d) Ability to soften the visual impact of the building from nearby properties and adjoining road boundaries, including retention of any existing mature trees and landscaping; and</li> <li>(e) Potential reverse sensitivity effects on any adjoining activities: and</li> <li>(f) Parking, manoeuvring and access; safety and efficiency, including the provision of sufficient off-street parking and the effects of traffic generation.</li> </ol>
<b>MPZ-R21.</b>	<b>Maximum building size</b>
	<b>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</b>

<p><del>1. The new building must not exceed 400 m<sup>2</sup> in size or the addition to any existing building must not result in a building that exceeds 400 m<sup>2</sup> in size; and</del></p>	<p><del>(a) The effect on amenity values of nearby residential properties and public places; and</del></p> <p><del>(b) Whether the scale, intensity and character of the activity is appropriate in the context of the site and receiving environment; and</del></p> <p><del>(c) On-site amenity values; and</del></p> <p><del>(d) Parking, manoeuvring and access; safety and efficiency, including the provision of sufficient off-street parking and the effects of traffic generation; and</del></p> <p><del>(e) The extent of impervious surfaces and landscaping; and</del></p> <p><del>(f) Infrastructure provision; and</del></p> <p><del>(g) Potential reverse sensitivity effects on any adjoining activities.</del></p>

<b>MPZ-R21.</b>	<b>Minimum setback from internal boundaries</b>
<p>1. The minimum setback for buildings from internal site boundaries must be:</p> <p>(i) 3 m on sites 1,500 m<sup>2</sup> or less; or</p> <p>(ii) 5 m on sites 1,501 m<sup>2</sup> or greater.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>2. Buildings may be erected up to any common boundary with an adjacent site which is in the same holding; and</p>	<p><b>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</b></p> <p>(a) Visual effects including bulk, scale and location of the building; and</p> <p>(b) The provision of daylight and sunlight into neighbouring buildings; and</p> <p>(c) Effects on surrounding properties, privacy, character and amenity; and</p>

<p>3. Where there is more than one residential unit/papakaainga unit on a site, those buildings must be separated from each other by at least 3m.</p> <p><i>Note: All buildings and structures, must also comply with NATC-R2, CEH-R1 and CEH-R2</i></p>	<p>(d) Ability to soften the visual impact of the building from nearby residential properties and adjoining road boundaries, including retention of any existing mature trees and landscaping; and</p> <p>(e) Potential reverse sensitivity effects on any adjoining activities.</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Tourism zone – amendment to rule 10 to permit papakaainga housing, consequential changes to rules 27 and 38 to account for minimum setbacks from other buildings and maximum number of units (serviced sites) now the activity is permitted, consequential change to rule 39 to account for maximum number of units (un-serviced sites) now the activity is permitted**

<b>TOUZ-R10.</b>	<b>Co-housing, papakaainga and tiny house developments</b>
------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

**Te Maika precinct – new policy 8 requiring that development is avoided on confirmed archaeological sites, removal of maximum building size restrictions for marae complex, outdoor education and tourism facilities.**

**PREC7-P8.** Avoid development unless it is confirmed that the building site does not contain an archaeological site or appropriate permission for development is secured from Heritage New Zealand.

<b>PREC7-R19.</b>	<b>Maximum floor space</b>	
<p><del>1. The maximum floor space used for a tourism facility, or outdoor education activity must not exceed 250 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area.</del></p>	<p><b>Activity status where compliance is not achieved: DIS</b></p>	

~~2. The maximum cumulative floor space of all buildings or extensions to buildings comprising a Marae complex must not exceed 250 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area.~~

# Waikato Regional Policy Statement – Matters applicable to the Waitomo District Plan Review

## WAIKATO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT MATTERS APPLICABLE TO THE WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW

Waitomo District Council shall give effect to the following methods and policies:		Waitomo District Council shall give effect to the direction, except as demonstrated in a section 32 report:		Waikato Regional Council shall give effect to the direction, except as demonstrated in a section 32 report:	
NUMBER	SECTION	NUMBER	SECTION	NUMBER	SECTION
4.1.1	Amendments to regional and district plans	4.1.7	Managing the coastal environment	4.1.2	Land use change and intensification
4.1.8	Identifying extent of the coastal environment	4.1.11	Offsite mitigation of adverse effects	4.1.3	Co-ordinated approach
4.1.9	Planning approach	4.1.12	Other plans and strategies	4.1.4	Plans and strategies
4.1.13	Incorporating effects of climate change	4.1.13	Incorporating effects of climate change	4.1.6	Advocacy and education
4.2.2	Local authority implementation agreements	4.2.3	Recognition of interests	4.1.5	Environmental management plans
4.2.9	Hazardous substances	4.2.4	Consistent information systems	4.1.10	Economic Instruments
4.2.10	Natural hazards	4.3.2	Tāngata whenua involvement	4.1.14	Monitoring and information gathering



<b>4.2.11</b>	Indigenous biodiversity	<b>4.3.3</b>	Kaitiakitanga	<b>4.2.5</b>	Joint Planning
<b>6.1.1</b>	Regional plans, district plans and development planning mechanisms	<b>4.3.4</b>	Use and enjoyment of resources	<b>4.2.1</b>	Co-ordinated approaches to resource management
<b>6.1.5</b>	District plan provisions for rural-residential development	<b>4.4.1</b>	Plan provisions	<b>4.2.6</b>	General cross-boundary issues
<b>6.1.8</b>	Information to support new urban development and subdivision	<b>4.4.2</b>	Collaboration	<b>4.2.10</b>	Natural hazards
<b>6.2.1</b>	Planning for development in the coastal environment	<b>6.1.2</b>	Reverse sensitivity	<b>4.3.1</b>	Strategic partnerships with iwi authorities
<b>6.2.3</b>	Coastal development setback (new development)	<b>6.1.3</b>	Advocacy	<b>6.2.2</b>	Provisions for inland migration of habitats
<b>6.3.1</b>	Plan provisions	<b>6.1.4</b>	Development manuals and design codes	<b>6.2.4</b>	Coastal development setback (existing development)
<b>6.3.3</b>	Urban growth outside of growth strategy areas	<b>6.1.5</b>	District plan provisions for rural-residential development	<b>6.3.9</b>	Strategic planning for infrastructure within the coastal marine area and connections with land
<b>6.4.1</b>	Provision for marae and papakāinga	<b>6.1.6</b>	Growth strategies	<b>6.3.5</b>	Transport planning
<b>6.6.1</b>	Plan provisions	<b>6.1.7</b>	Urban development planning	<b>6.3.6</b>	Future infrastructure changes and upgrades
<b>6.7.1</b>	Regional and district plans	<b>6.1.9</b>	Other party involvement	<b>6.3.9</b>	Strategic planning for infrastructure within the coastal marine area and connections with land

<b>6.8.2</b>	Plan provisions	<b>6.1.10</b>	Economic instruments	<b>6.5.4</b>	Managing travel demand
<b>6.8.3</b>	Managing effects of development on mineral resources	<b>6.3.2</b>	Aligning infrastructure and land use planning	<b>6.6.2</b>	Transmission corridor management approach
<b>8.3.8</b>	Natural functioning and ecological health of fresh water bodies and coastal water	<b>6.3.4</b>	Planning for land use and transport	<b>6.6.3</b>	Collaboration
<b>8.5.1</b>	Regional and district plans	<b>6.3.7</b>	Working with neighbouring regions	<b>6.6.4</b>	Regional Land Transport Plan
<b>10.3.1</b>	Protect historic and cultural heritage from inappropriate subdivision use and development	<b>6.3.8</b>	Integrated Transport Assessments	<b>6.8.1</b>	Identification of mineral resources
<b>10.3.2</b>	Inappropriate subdivision, use and development	<b>6.4.2</b>	Sustainability of marae and papakāinga	<b>6.9.2</b>	Reporting on development and infrastructure trends
<b>11.1.1</b>	Maintain or enhance indigenous biodiversity	<b>Policy 6.5</b>	Energy demand management	<b>7.1.5</b>	Coastal marine strategy
<b>11.1.2</b>	Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity	<b>6.5.1</b>	District plan provisions	<b>8.1.2</b>	Identify fresh water body values
<b>11.1.3</b>	Avoidance, remediation, mitigation and offsetting (for indigenous biodiversity that is not significant)	<b>6.5.2</b>	Advocacy and education	<b>8.1.7</b>	Stakeholder involvement

<b>Policy 11.2</b>	Protect significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna	<b>6.5.3</b>	Development manuals and design codes	<b>8.3.7</b>	Management of lakes
<b>11.2.2</b>	Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna	<b>6.5.5</b>	Local transport strategies	<b>8.3.11</b>	Advocacy and education
<b>11.2.3</b>	Assess significance	<b>6.6.5</b>	Measures to avoid adverse effects	<b>10.1.1</b>	Regional heritage forum
<b>Policy 11.3</b>	Collaborative management	<b>6.6.6</b>	Resilience of regionally significant infrastructure	<b>10.2.1</b>	Sensitive information
<b>11.4.1</b>	Regional and district plans	<b>6.8.4</b>	Mineral haulage	<b>10.2.2</b>	Identification of taonga
<b>12.1.1</b>	Protect values of outstanding natural features and landscapes	<b>6.9.1</b>	Keeping records	<b>10.2.4</b>	Information and advocacy
<b>12.2.1</b>	District and regional plans	<b>7.2.3</b>	Promotion of initiatives to improve water quality	<b>11.1.5</b>	Information gathering
<b>12.3.1</b>	Maintain and enhance areas of amenity value	<b>8.3.10</b>	Effects of subdivision, use and development	<b>11.1.6</b>	Biodiversity inventory
<b>12.3.2</b>	Amenity value of the coastal environment	<b>10.2.3</b>	Maintaining or enhancing tāngata whenua relationships with their rohe	<b>11.1.11</b>	Local indigenous biodiversity strategies
<b>12.4.1</b>	Regional and district plans	<b>11.1.4</b>	Recognition of activities having minor adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity	<b>11.2.1</b>	Identify areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
<b>12.5.1</b>	Restrictions on public access	<b>11.1.7</b>	Threatened species information	<b>11.2.4</b>	Identify threats to areas of significant indigenous

<b>12.5.2</b>	Regional plan restrictions on vehicle use in the coastal environment	<b>11.1.8</b>	Plan development	<b>11.3.2</b>	Education and advocacy
<b>13.1.1</b>	Risk management framework	<b>11.1.11</b>	Local indigenous biodiversity strategies	<b>12.1.2</b>	Identify outstanding natural features and landscapes of significance at a district level
<b>13.2.1</b>	Control of subdivision within areas of intolerable risk	<b>11.3.1</b>	Working with tāngata whenua	<b>12.1.3</b>	Values of outstanding natural features and landscapes to tāngata whenua
<b>13.2.2</b>	Identification of areas of coastal hazard risk and high risk flood zones	<b>12.1.2</b>	Identify outstanding natural features and landscapes of significance at a district level	<b>13.1.2</b>	Define primary hazard zones
<b>13.2.5</b>	Control of use and development (high risk flood zones and areas of high coastal hazard risk)	<b>Policy 12.2</b>	Preserve natural character	<b>13.1.3</b>	Assess natural hazard risk to communities
<b>13.2.6</b>	Control of development within a floodplain or coastal hazard area	<b>12.2.2</b>	Enhance natural character where compromised	<b>13.1.4</b>	Regional natural hazards forum
<b>13.2.7</b>	Control of subdivision, use and development (residual risk zones)	<b>12.3.3</b>	Enhance public values in the coastal environment	<b>13.1.5</b>	Information, education and advocacy
					vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna

<b>13.2.8</b>	Control of subdivision, use and development for other natural hazards and associated risk	<b>12.4.2</b>	Enhance public access	<b>13.2.3</b>	Control of structures within primary hazard zones
<b>14.2.1</b>	Manage the form and location of development	<b>12.5.3</b>	Other mechanisms for restricting vehicle use in the coastal environment	<b>13.3.2</b>	Advocacy
<b>14.4.1</b>	District plans			<b>14.1.2</b>	Soil conservation
<b>14.4.3</b>	Approach to identifying and remediating contaminated land	<b>13.3.1</b>	Planning for readiness, response and recovery	<b>14.1.3</b>	Research and advocacy
				<b>14.2.2</b>	Provision of information
				<b>14.4.3</b>	Approach to identifying and remediating contaminated land
				<b>14.4.4</b>	Advocacy

## Horizons (Manawatū-Whanganui) One Plan – Matters applicable to the Waitomo District Plan Review

### MANAWATŪ-WHANGANUI ONE PLAN MATTERS APPLICABLE TO THE WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW

Waitomo District Council must give effect to the following methods and policies:

NUMBER	SECTION
<b>2.0</b>	<b>TE AO MĀORI</b>
	Amendments to regional and district plans
2.3 Objectives    Objective 2-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To have regard to the mauri of natural and physical resources to enable hapū and iwi to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</li> <li>(b) Kaitiakitanga must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū and iwi with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga (including wāhi tūpuna) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.</li> </ul>
2.4 Policies        Policy 2-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori identified:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans,</li> <li>(ii) ...</li> <li>(iii) ....</li> <li>(iv) ...</li> <li>(v) ...</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development that would cause adverse effects on the qualities and features which contribute to the values of these sites.</p>

**CHAPTER 3:**

**INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, WASTE, HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND CONTAMINATED LAND**

- |                |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.3 Objectives | Objective 3-1 | Have regard to the benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance by recognising and providing for their establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                | Objective 3-2 | An improvement in the efficiency of the end use of energy and an increase in the use of renewable energy resources within the Region.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                | Objective 3-3 | Urban development occurs in a strategically planned manner which allows for the adequate and timely supply of land and associated infrastructure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                | Objective 3-4 | To ensure that territorial authorities consider the benefits of retaining Class I and II versatile soils for use as production land when providing for urban growth and rural residential subdivision.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                | Objective 3-5 | The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must work together in a regionally consistent way to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) minimise the quantity of waste generated in the Region and ensure it is disposed of appropriately,</li><li>(ii) manage adverse effects from the use, storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances, and</li><li>(iii) manage adverse effects from contaminated land.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3.4.1 Policies | Policy 3-1    | (a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must recognise the following infrastructure as being physical resources of regional or national importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) facilities for the generation of more than 1 MW of electricity and its supporting infrastructure where the electricity generated is supplied to the electricity distribution and transmission networks</li><li>(ii) the National Grid and electricity distribution and transmission networks defined as the system of transmission lines, subtransmission and distribution feeders (6.6kV and above) and all associated substations and other works to convey electricity</li><li>(iii) pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas</li><li>(iv) the road and rail networks as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy</li><li>(v) ...</li><li>(vi) ...</li><li>(vii) telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities</li><li>(viii) public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems</li><li>(ix) public water supply intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems</li></ul> |

Policy 3-2

- (x) public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems
  - (xi) ...
  - (b) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must recognise the following facilities and assets as being physical resources of regional or national importance:
    - (i) solid waste facilities including landfills, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities that deal with municipal waste
    - (ii) existing flood protection schemes
    - (iii) New Zealand Defence Force facilities.
  - (c) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must, in relation to the establishment, operation, maintenance, or upgrading of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, listed in (a) and (b), have regard to the benefits derived from those activities.
  - (d) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must achieve as much consistency across local authority boundaries as is reasonably possible with respect to policy and plan provisions and decision-making for existing and future infrastructure.
- The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must ensure that adverse effects on infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance from other activities are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, including by using the following mechanisms:
- (a) ensuring that current infrastructure, infrastructure corridors and other physical resources of regional or national importance, are identified and had regard to in all resource management decision-making, and any development that would adversely affect the operation, maintenance or upgrading of those activities is avoided as far as reasonably practicable,
  - (b) ensuring that any new activities that would adversely affect the operation, maintenance or upgrading of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance are not located near existing such resources or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents or other RMA authorisations,
  - (c) ensuring that there is no change to existing activities that increases their incompatibility with existing infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents or other RMA authorisations,
  - (d) notifying the owners or managers of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance of consent applications that may adversely affect the resources that they own or manage,



Policy 3-3

- (e) ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures and other activities near overhead electric lines and conductors eg., giving effect to the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001), prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 prepared under the Electricity Act 1992,
- (f) ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures and other activities near transmission gas pipelines eg., giving effect to the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885) and the Gas Distribution Networks (NZS 5258:2003), the latter promulgated under the Gas Act 1992,
- (g) ensuring that any planting does not interfere with existing infrastructure, eg., giving effect to the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 promulgated under the Electricity Act 1992 and Section 6.4.4 External Interference Prevention of the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885), and
- (h) ensuring effective integration of transport and land use planning and protecting the function of the strategic road and rail network as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.

In managing any adverse environmental effects arising from the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must:

- (a) recognise and provide for the operation, maintenance and upgrading of all such activities once they have been established,
- (b) allow minor adverse effects arising from the establishment of new infrastructure and physical resources of regional or national importance, and
- (c) avoid, remedy or mitigate more than minor adverse effects arising from the establishment of new infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, taking into account:
  - (i) the need for the infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance,
  - (ii) any functional, operational or technical constraints that require infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance to be located or designed in the manner proposed,
  - (iii) whether there are any reasonably practicable alternative locations or designs, and
  - (iv) whether any more than minor adverse effects that cannot be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated by services or works can be appropriately offset, including through the use of financial contributions.

	Policy 3-4	Territorial Authorities must proactively develop and implement appropriate land use strategies to manage urban growth, and they should align their infrastructure asset management planning with those strategies, to ensure the efficient and effective provision of associated infrastructure.
	Policy 3-5	In providing for urban growth (including implementing Policy 3-4), and controlling rural residential subdivision (“lifestyle blocks”), Territorial Authorities must pay particular attention to the benefits of the retention of Class I and II versatile soils for use as production land in their assessment of how best to achieve sustainable management.
3.4.2 Policies	Policy 3-6	<p>(a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must have particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the benefits of the use and development of renewable energy resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) contributing to reduction in greenhouse gases,</li> <li>(B) reduced dependency on imported energy sources, Infrastructure, Energy, Waste,</li> <li>(C) reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and</li> <li>(D) security of supply for current and future generations,</li> <li>(E)</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) the Region’s potential for the use and development of renewable energy resources, and</li> <li>(iii) ) the need for renewable energy activities to locate where the renewable energy resource is located, and</li> <li>(iv) the benefits of enabling the increased generation capacity and efficiency of existing renewable electricity generation facilities, and</li> <li>(v) the logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining an established renewable electricity generation activity.</li> </ul> <p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must generally not restrict the use of small domestic-scale renewable energy production for individual domestic use.</p>
	Policy 3-7	<p>(a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must have particular regard to the efficient end use of energy in consent decision-making processes for large users of energy.</p> <p>(b) Territorial Authority decisions and controls on subdivision and housing, including layout of the site and layout of the lots in relation to other houses/subdivisions, must encourage energy-efficient house design and access to solar energy.</p> <p>(c) Territorial Authority decisions and controls on subdivision and land use must ensure that sustainable transport options such as public transport, walking and cycling can be integrated into land use development.</p>

3.4.3 Policies Policy 3-8

Wastes, including solid, liquid, gas and sludge waste, must be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy:

- (a) reducing the amount of waste produced
- (b) reusing waste
- (c) recycling waste
- (d) recovering resources from waste

appropriately disposing of residual wastes.

Policy 3-9

Where a proposal has the potential to give rise to significant adverse effects on the receiving environment, an assessment must be required, as part of the consent information requirements for all discharges to air, land, water and the coastal marine area, of:

- (a) reduction, reuse, recycle and recovery options for the discharge in accordance with Policy 3-8, and any hazardous substances that may be present in the discharge, and alternatives to those hazardous substances.

Policy 3-10

Waste reduction activities will be encouraged, in particular by generally allowing cleanfills and composting activities.

3.4.4 Policies Policy 3-12

In accordance with s62(1)(i) RMA, local authority responsibilities for the management of hazardous substances in the Region are as follows:

- (a) The Regional Council must be responsible for developing objectives, policies and methods to control the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating the adverse effects of the disposal of hazardous substances
- (b) Territorial Authorities must be responsible for developing objectives, policies and methods to control the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating the adverse effects of the storage, use or transportation of hazardous substances.

Policy 3-14

The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities shall jointly identify priority contaminated land. Priority contaminated land is land that:

- (a) is listed on a register of verified contaminated land held by the Regional Council or a Territorial Authority, or
- (b) would have been the site of an activity identified on the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (Ministry for the Environment, 2004a), including horticulture and sheep dips, and site investigations have verified that the land is contaminated, and

- Policy 3-15
- (c) is expected to be subject to a change of land use within the next 10 years that is likely to increase the risks to human health or the environment, including where land is identified for future residential zoning or where a specific development is proposed.
- Where land use changes are likely to increase the risks to human health or the environment from priority contaminated land (as identified under Policy 3-14) the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must ensure that:
- (a) the landowner or land developer fully investigates the extent and degree of contamination prior to the granting of consent allowing development (assistance with investigations may be provided by the Regional Council in some cases),
  - (b) land is made suitable for its intended use through an appropriate level of remediation or management (including engineering) controls, and
  - (c) land remains suitable for its intended use through appropriate monitoring of residual contaminant levels and associated risks and through the use of management controls on the activities undertaken on the land.

**CHAPTER 4: LAND**

- 4.3 Objectives
- Policy 4-1
- By the year 2017, 50% of farms within hill country land subject to an elevated risk of accelerated erosion will have in place, or be in the process of putting in place, farm-wide sustainable land management practices to minimise accelerated erosion and to provide for the Surface Water Management Values set out in Schedule B by reducing sediment loads entering water bodies as a result of accelerated erosion.
- Policy 4-2
- Land is used in a manner that ensures:
- (a) accelerated erosion and increased sedimentation in water bodies (with resultant adverse effects on people, buildings and infrastructure) caused by vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry, or cultivation are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and
  - (b) sediment loads entering water bodies as a result of accelerated erosion are reduced to the extent required to be consistent with the water management objectives and policies for water quality set out in Chapter 5 of this Plan.
- 4.4 Policies
- Policy 4-2
- (a) ...
  - (b) Territorial Authorities may regulate, through rules in district plans and decisions on resource consents, the actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, in order to achieve Objective 4-2. However, Territorial Authorities must not have rules that are contradictory to the rules in this Plan that control the use of land.

...

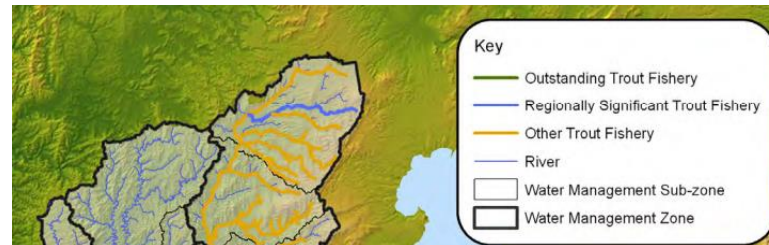
Policy 4-3

The Regional Council must, and Territorial Authorities may:

- (a) support the development of codes of practice, standards, guidelines and other sector-based initiatives targeted at achieving sustainable land use,
- (b) recognise appropriately developed and administered codes of practice, standards, guidelines or environmental management plans targeted at achieving sustainable land use, and incorporate them within the regulatory framework where applicable, and
- (c) make information describing best management practices for reducing erosion and maintaining water quality and soil health available to all relevant landowners, occupiers, asset owners, consultants, developers and contractors.

**CHAPTER 5:**

**WATER**



**CHAPTER 6:**

**INDIGENOUS BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, LANDSCAPE AND HISTORIC HERITAGE**

6.3 Objectives Objective 6-1

Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate.

Objective 6-2

- (b) The characteristics and values of:
  - (i) the Region's outstanding natural features and landscapes, including those identified in Schedule G, and
  - (ii) the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- (c) Adverse effects, including cumulative adverse effects, on the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins, are:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) avoided in areas with outstanding natural character, and</li> <li>(ii) avoided where they would significantly diminish the attributes and qualities of areas that have high natural character, and</li> <li>(iii) avoided, remedied or mitigated in other areas.</li> </ul>
	Objective 6-3	<p>Promote the rehabilitation or restoration of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins.</p> <p>Protect historic heritage from activities that would significantly reduce heritage qualities.</p>
6.4 Policies	Policy 6-1	<p>In accordance with s62(1)(i) RMA, local authority responsibilities for controlling land use activities for the purpose of managing indigenous biological diversity in the Region are apportioned as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Regional Council must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) developing objectives, policies and methods for the purpose of establishing a Region-wide approach for maintaining indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate</li> <li>(ii) developing rules controlling the use of land to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and to maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) Territorial Authorities must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) retaining schedules of notable trees and amenity trees in their district plans or such other measures as they see fit for the purpose of recognising amenity, intrinsic and cultural values associated with indigenous biological diversity, but not for the purpose of protecting significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as described in (a)(ii) above.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) Both the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognising and providing for matters described in s6(c) RMA and having particular regard to matters identified in s7(d) RMA when exercising functions and powers under the RMA, outside the specific responsibilities allocated above, including when making decisions on resource consent applications.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Policy 6-6	<p>The natural features and landscapes listed in Schedule G Table G.1 must be recognised as regionally outstanding and must be spatially defined in the review and development of district plans. All subdivision, use and development directly affecting these areas must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) avoids significant adverse cumulative effects on the characteristics and values of those outstanding natural features and landscapes, and</li> </ul>

Policy 6-7

- (b) except as required under (a), avoids adverse effects as far as reasonably practicable and, where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the characteristics and values of those outstanding natural features and landscapes.

The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must take into account but not be limited to the criteria in Table 6.1 when:

- (a) identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes, and consider whether the natural feature or landscape is conspicuous, eminent, remarkable or otherwise outstanding, and
- (b) considering adding to, deleting from, or otherwise altering, redefining or modifying the list of outstanding natural features or landscapes listed in Table G.1 of Schedule G, or
- (c) considering the inclusion of outstanding natural features or landscapes into any district plan, or
- (d) establishing the relevant values to be considered when assessing effects of an activity on:
  - (i) outstanding natural features and landscapes listed in Table G.1 of Schedule G, or
  - (ii) any other outstanding natural feature or landscape.

**Table 6.1** Natural Feature and Landscape Assessment Factors

Assessment factor	Scope
<b>(a) Natural science factors</b>	<p>These factors relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components of the natural feature or landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Representative: the combination of natural components that form the feature or landscape strongly typifies the character of an area.</li> <li>(ii) Research and education: all or parts of the feature or landscape are important for natural science research and education.</li> <li>(iii) Rarity: the feature or landscape is unique or rare within the district or Region, and few comparable examples exist.</li> <li>(iv) Ecosystem functioning: the presence of healthy ecosystems is clearly evident in the feature or landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>(b) Aesthetic values</b>	<p>The aesthetic values of a feature or landscape may be associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Coherence: the patterns of <i>land<sup>a</sup></i> cover and <i>land<sup>a</sup></i> use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of landform and there are no, or few, discordant elements of <i>land<sup>a</sup></i> cover or <i>land<sup>a</sup></i> use.</li> <li>(ii) Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking, widely recognised within the local and wider community, and may be regarded as iconic.</li> <li>(iii) Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and <i>land<sup>a</sup></i> cover are an expression of natural processes and intact healthy ecosystems.</li> <li>(iv) Memorability: the natural feature or landscape makes such an impact on the senses that it becomes unforgettable.</li> </ul>
<b>(c) Expressiveness (legibility)</b>	<p>The feature or landscape clearly shows the formative natural processes or historic influences that led to its existing character.</p>



<b>(d) Transient values</b>	The consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as daily or seasonal changes in weather, vegetation or wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape.
<b>(e) Shared and recognised values</b>	The feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within its immediate and wider community.
<b>(f) Cultural and spiritual values for <i>tangata whenua</i><sup>^</sup></b>	Māori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place.
<b>(g) Historic Heritage values</b>	Knowledge of historic events that occurred in and around the feature or landscape is widely held and substantially influences and adds to the value the community attaches to the natural feature or landscape. Heritage features, <i>sites</i> <sup>*</sup> or structures that are present and add to the enjoyment and understanding of the feature or landscape.

Policy 6-9

In relation to the natural character of:

- (a) the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area (CMA), and
  - (b) wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins
- subdivision, use or development must generally (but without limitation) be considered appropriate if it:
- (c) is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment,
  - (d) has a functional necessity to be located in or near the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area (CMA), wetland, river or lake and no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist,
  - (e) is of an appropriate form, scale and design to be compatible with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation,
  - (f) will not, by itself or in combination with effects of other activities, significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems, and
  - (g) will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where that is appropriate and practicable.
- Policy 6-10
- (a) Activities within or near rivers and lakes must be established and operated in a manner which readily provides for public access. Public access may be restricted only where necessary for safety, cultural or conservation purposes, or to ensure a level of security appropriate for activities authorised by a resource consent.
  - (b) Public access for recreational purposes must recognise the need to protect rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats.

(c) Public access must recognise existing private property rights.

Policy 6-11

The Regional Coastal Plan and district plans must, without limiting the responsibilities of local authorities to address historic heritage under the RMA, include provisions to protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development historic heritage of national significance, which may include places of special or outstanding heritage value registered as Category 1 historic places, wāhi tapu, and wāhi tapu areas under the Historic Places Act 1993 and give due consideration to the implementation of a management framework for other places of historic heritage

Policy 6-12

- (a) Territorial Authorities must develop and maintain a schedule of known historic heritage for their district to be included in their district plan.
- (b) The Regional Council must develop and maintain a schedule of known historic heritage for the coastal marine area to be included in the Regional Coastal Plan.
- (c) Historic heritage schedules must include a statement of the qualities that contribute to each site.

**CHAPTER 9:**

**NATURAL HAZARDS**

9.3 Objectives

Objective 9-1

The adverse effects of natural hazard events on people, property, infrastructure and the wellbeing of communities are avoided or mitigated.

9.4 Policies

Policy 9-1

In accordance with s62(1)(i) RMA, local authority responsibilities for natural hazard management in the Region are as follows:

- (a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must be jointly responsible for:
  - (i) raising public awareness of the risks of natural hazards through education, including information about what natural hazards exist in the Region, what people can do to minimise their own level of risk, and what help is available.
- (b) The Regional Council must be responsible for:
  - (i) developing objectives and policies for Region-wide management of activities for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating natural hazards,
  - (ii) developing specific objectives, policies and methods (including rules) for the control of:
    - (A) all land use activities in the coastal marine area,
    - (B) erosion protection works that cross or adjoin mean high water springs,
    - (C) all land use activities in the beds of rivers and lakes, for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating natural hazards, and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) taking the lead role in collecting, analysing and storing regional natural hazard information and communicating this information to Territorial Authorities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) Territorial Authorities must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) developing objectives, policies and methods (including rules) for the control of the use of land to avoid or mitigate natural hazards in all areas and for all activities except those areas and activities described in (b)(ii) above, and</li> <li>(ii) identifying floodways (as shown in Schedule J1) and other areas known to be inundated by a 0.5% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood event on planning maps in district plans, and controlling land use activities in these areas in accordance with Policies 9-2 and 9-3.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Policy 9-2	Schedule J does not contain any area within the Waitomo District
Policy 9-3	<p>The placement of new critical infrastructure in an area likely to be inundated by a 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood event (including floodways mapped in Schedule J), or in an area likely to be adversely affected by another type of natural hazard, must be avoided, unless there is satisfactory evidence to show that the critical infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) will not be adversely affected by floodwaters or another type of natural hazard,</li> <li>(b) will not cause any adverse effects on the environment in the event of a flood or another type of natural hazard,</li> <li>(c) is unlikely to cause a significant increase in the scale or intensity of natural hazard events, and</li> <li>(d) cannot reasonably be located in an alternative location.</li> </ul>
Policy 9-4	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must manage future development and activities in areas susceptible to natural hazard events (excluding flooding) in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensures that any increase in risk to human life, property or infrastructure from natural hazard events is avoided where practicable, or mitigated where the risk cannot be practicably avoided,</li> <li>(b) is unlikely to reduce the effectiveness of existing works, structures, natural landforms or other measures which serve to mitigate the effects of natural hazard events, and</li> <li>(c) is unlikely to cause a significant increase in the scale or intensity of natural hazard events.</li> </ul>
Policy 9-5	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must take a precautionary approach when assessing the effects of climate change and sea level rise on the scale and frequency of natural hazards with regard to decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) stormwater discharges and effluent disposal,</li> <li>(b) coastal development and coastal land use,</li> </ul>

- (c) activities adjacent to rivers
- (d) water allocation and water takes,
- (e) activities in a Hill Country Erosion Management Area,
- (f) flood mitigation activities, and
- (g) managing storm surge.

**PART 10:**

10 Administration  
10.1 Cross Boundary Issues

**ADMINISTRATION**

Ruapehu, Wanganui, Rangitikei, Manawatu, Tararua and Horowhenua districts and Palmerston North City are all contained within the Region, along with small parts of Waitomo, Stratford and Taupo districts. The Regional Council also shares boundaries with Greater Wellington Regional Council, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, Taranaki Regional Council and Environment Waikato.

The environmental effects of some resource uses in the Region’s catchments and coastal marine area are experienced by more than one local authority. This can happen when:

- a property straddles a boundary between local authorities, for example, when a dairy shed located in one local authority discharges waste into another, or
- the effects of an activity cross district council boundaries – for example, when hill country erosion in one district adversely affects water quality in the district downstream, or
- an activity crosses Regional Council boundaries – for example, water is taken and diverted from the Region for electricity generation and discharged into the Environment Waikato Region, or a development such as a wind farm is visible across local authority boundaries within the Region or across Regional Council boundaries.

The Regional Council acknowledges that it needs to work with other organisations with resource management responsibilities or interests to achieve its objectives. These include:

- iwi authorities, hapū and iwi
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry for the Environment
- district health boards
- Fish & Game New Zealand
- Maritime Safety Authority

- Ministry of Fisheries
- Heritage New Zealand
- Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand
- non-governmental organisations including environmental, tourism and primary sector groups
- other Government departments.

In general, the Regional Council will deal with cross-boundary issues through consultation, collaboration and continuing to build relationships with other resource management organisations. Specific approaches include:

- (a) using the protocols for communication and coordination with Territorial Authorities outlined in the Triennial Agreement for the Manawatu-Wanganui Region
- (b) clearly defining the responsibilities of the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities for:
  - (i) maintaining indigenous biological diversity (refer Policy 6-1)
  - (ii) managing coastal resources (refer Policy 8-1)
  - (iii) managing natural hazards (refer Policy 9-1)
  - (iv) managing hazardous substances (refer Policy 3-12)
- (c) with resource management organisations transferring functions to Territorial Authorities in the Region when this is agreed to be appropriate
- (d) providing Regional Council resources to manage the relationship between the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities within the Region
- (e) using the protocol for joint applications and hearings set out in the Horizons Regional Council Protocol Manual – Consents Section
- (f) encouraging consultation and submissions from other resource management organisations to the Regional Council’s planning documents
- (g) consulting with and making submissions to the planning documents of other resource management organisations
- (h) participating in Regional Council peer group forums
  - (i) participating in other inter-agency forums where this will enhance relationships
  - (j) working with adjoining Regional Councils to identify, discuss and address cross-boundary issues.

# Ko Ta Maniapoto Mahere Taiao Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan – Matters applicable to the Waitomo District Plan Review

## MATTERS APPLICABLE TO THE WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW

**Waitomo District Council must consider the following methods and policies:**

### 7.0 KAITAIKITANGA AND RANGITRATANGA

7.3	7.3.1	<p><b>Objective: Recognition of the role of Maniapoto as kaitiaki and rangatira</b> The status of Maniapoto as rangatira and kaitiaki is recognised within resource management and decision making processes</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> Maniapoto recognition at the decision-making level recognises their unique status as tāngata whenua on matters that affect Maniapoto</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ...</li> <li>(b) ...</li> <li>(c) Require national and local government decision making committees or panels to include Maniapoto representation</li> <li>(d) ...</li> <li>(e) Investigate functions where RMA Section 33 (transfer of powers) can be implemented</li> <li>(f) Ensure applications for resource use include appropriate Maniapoto input corroborated by a sufficient level of evidence</li> </ul>
	7.3.1.1	

7.3.2	<p><b>Objective: Legislative obligations to Te Tiriti o Waitangi</b>  Recognition of the rights and status of Maniapoto as treaty partners</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> National and local government act in accordance with statutory references to Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty and consistent with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Development of commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi policy. Policy to include principles, rules and guidelines to direct council, local boards and council controlled organisations actions in giving effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles.</li> <li>(b) Development of consultation and engagement policy to include guidance to define the Maniapoto audience, criteria for significant decisions on land and water, receiving input into policies and plans, providing resources for input and to address any specific Treaty legislation requirements e.g. Waipā River Act 2012...</li> <li>(c) Development of co-governance and co-management policy. Policy to include principles, rules and guidelines.</li> </ul>
7.3.3	<p><b>Objective: Collaboration</b>  Resource users and decision-makers collaborate with the people of Maniapoto to ensure that any adverse effects on Maniapoto or the environment due to resource use are appropriately avoided or mitigated to a mutually agreed level</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> Resource users and decision-makers collaborate with the people of Maniapoto to ensure that any adverse effects on Maniapoto or the environment due to resource use are appropriately avoided or mitigated to a mutually agreed level</p>
7.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To establish co-operative and constructive relationships between decision-makers, resource users, and the people of Maniapoto</li> <li>(b) ...</li> </ul>
7.3.4	<p><b>Objective: Two-way capacity and capability building</b>  To initiate and continue two-way capacity and capability building to ensure that any effects on the people of Maniapoto or on the environment values due to resource use are appropriately avoided or mitigated to a mutually agreed level.</p>

7.3.4.1

**Policy:** Natural resource users, national and local government, decision-makers, and the people of Maniapoto engage in two-way capacity and capability building to ensure that any effects on Maniapoto or on the environment values due to resource use are appropriately avoided or mitigated to a mutually agreed level.

**Actions:**

- (a) Address Maniapoto capacity and capability building by identifying, developing and implementing training opportunities on resource management matters including:
  - (i) resource management issues
  - (ii) decision-making processes and systems
  - (iii) roles and responsibilities of different entities and agencies
  - (iv) ways to participate effectively in resource management
- (b) Improve communication and promote and support regular Maniapoto hui, wānanga and hīkoi on resource management matters
- (c) Encourage and support initiatives to improve knowledge and importance of Maniapoto entities: MMTB, RMC's, Māori Land Trusts, incorporations, Marae, whānau and hapū
- (d) To raise awareness and understanding of Maniapoto values and interests, culture and heritage, customs and traditions amongst natural resource users, national and local government, and decision makers.

## 8.0 PAPA KĀINGA AND MARAE

8.3 8.3.1

**Objective: Papakāinga and Marae development**

To enable the people of Maniapoto to develop papakāinga and Marae

**Policy:** The people of Maniapoto are enabled to develop papakāinga and Marae to meet their needs

**Actions:**

8.3.1.1

- (a) Ensure regional and district plans, policies and methods enable the development and upgrade of papakāinga and marae development
- (b) Address infrastructure and utility requirements, social services, such as kōhanga, kura and wānanga, urupā and health services; associated customary activities and the relationship of marae and papakāinga to wāhi tapu and sites of significance and management of important cultural landscapes
- (c) Promote and support low impact design elements to reduce effects of stormwater and wastewater, enhance ecological values, and increase visual and recreational amenity



8.3.2

**Objective:** Maniapoto identity and cultural values are reflected in community developments.

**Policy:** Community developments recognise and support Maniapoto culture, history and identity associated with specific places.

8.3.2.1

**Actions:**

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto participation and input for community developments
- (b) Strengthen Maniapoto identity and culture in the design of buildings and structures in public spaces

**Policy:** Maniapoto culture, history and identity associated with specific places are reflected in residential and commercial developments.

**Actions:**

8.3.2.2

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in developing and implementing plans and strategies to identify and protect Maniapoto values in residential and commercial developments
- (b) Encourage use of indigenous plants for public spaces, parks and reserves
- (c) Encourage use of landscape design elements that promote and celebrate Maniapoto cultural values
- (d) Ensure the use of Maniapoto designed artwork, signs, materials and structures that communicate the culture, heritage and history and promote the significance of places, resources and names important to the people of Maniapoto

## 9.0 CUSTOMARY ACTIVITIES

9.3

9.3.1

**Objective: Access**

To enhance and protect the ability of Maniapoto to access resources and undertake customary activities

**Policy:** Maniapoto maintain a traditional and continuing cultural relationship with their sites of significance (including places where they have lived and fished for generations) and continue to undertake customary activities and resource use in those areas

9.3.1.1

**Actions:**

- (a) Ensure new activities do not limit or disturb access to culturally significant sites
- (b) Restore access to culturally significant sites where current activities limit or prevent access
- (c) Maintain a register of customary activities and resource use areas to enable appropriate ongoing access to, and use and enjoyment of resources

9.3.2

**Objective: Customary activities and resources**

To protect and enhance the ability of Maniapoto to undertake customary activities on land and waterways throughout the rohe

**Policy:** Maniapoto identify, assess, protect and enhance areas or sites of significance for customary activities and use of resources

Actions:

9.3.2.1

- (a) Identify and protect the location of customary activities
- (b) Ensure new activities do not adversely effect Maniapoto customary activities and use of resources
- (c) Review existing activities that adversely effect Maniapoto customary activities and use of resources so that effects can be minimised or eliminated
- (d) Restore, protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity, mahinga kai resources and sites for customary activities and resource use
- (e) Ensure regulations for activities and resource use do not prohibit or restrict customary activities
- (f) Ensure regional or district plans provide for customary undertakings as a permitted or controlled activities

**Policy:** Sites of cultural and spiritual significance are restored, protected and enhanced to facilitate Maniapoto customary activities and resource use

Actions:

9.3.2.2

- (a) Community, industry, national and local government and agencies and others collaborate with Maniapoto to restore, as much as is practicably possible, culturally and spiritually significant sites to the satisfaction of Maniapoto,

**Policy:** National and local government agencies manage resources to ensure sufficient resources are available for Maniapoto to undertake their customary activities in a sustainable manner and in accordance with traditional resource management practices

Actions:

9.3.2.3

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in developing and implementing plans and strategies to undertake customary activities
- (b) Protect the right for Maniapoto to manage customary resources and use; conduct customary activities on or near water bodies, including rivers, tributaries and the coastal and marine areas
- (c) Promote co-governance and co-management arrangements for the use of resources in Crown or council owned or controlled areas

- (d) Ensure resource users of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (all waterways in Maniapoto) provide a net benefit to resources and water bodies they use or provide offset mitigation measures that support Maniapoto objectives, values and interests
- (e) Ensure regional and district plans and policies protect customary activities and resource use from inappropriate activities

## 10.0 MANIAPOTO CULTURAL HERITAGE

10.3 10.3.1

**Objective:** To ensure Maniapoto participate at the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect cultural heritage within Maniapoto rohe

**Policy:** Maniapoto is involved at the highest level of decision-making to ensure that cultural heritage in the Maniapoto rohe is protected and enhanced

Actions:

10.3.1.1

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in relevant cultural heritage management processes and decision-making to develop and implement plans and strategies
- (b) Identify and protect cultural heritage in council plans and Heritage New Zealand to give effect to Maniapoto rangatira and kaitiaki role to protect cultural heritage for future generations
- (c) Ensure Maniapoto is resourced to respond to resource consent applications and/or requests for engagement
- (d) Identify and protect access to cultural heritage areas for Maniapoto
- (e) Ensure protection of cultural heritage and archaeological structures from damage, destruction or adverse effects

10.3.2

**Objective:** To protect Maniapoto wāhi tapu and sites of significance from the adverse effects of activities

**Policy:** Maniapoto wāhi tapu are protected from damage, desecration or adverse effects

Actions:

10.3.2.1

- (a) Protect identified wāhi tapu and sites of significance through district and regional plans
- (b) Work with councils to protect wāhi tapu and other significant sites through the RMA and other regulatory processes
- (c) Require relevant agencies, councils and other organisations to develop information sharing protocols with Maniapoto to ensure relevant information about wāhi tapu and significant sites is accessible

- (d) Encourage resource users and land owners to work with and enable Maniapoto to protect wāhi tapu and other significant sites that may be affected by their activities, regardless of land title.
- (e) Require the responsible authority protects wāhi tapu and significant sites located on public land from any adverse effects or activities by way of suitable protection measures (i.e., fencing or other physical barriers) while affording Maniapoto access to their sites.
- (f) Contact private land owners and relevant parties, on a case by case basis, to discuss what steps are required to adequately protect wāhi tapu and make sites accessible to Maniapoto in the long term.
- (g) Ensure that accidental discovery protocols are in place to appropriately manage the accidental discovery of wāhi tapu and taonga (see below).

10.3.3

**Objective:** Site Management protocols are in place for all work sites that ensure wāhi tapu, kōiwi and taonga are treated in a respectful manner

**Policy:** Site management protocols are incorporated into site management plans ensuring site works manage the discovery of wāhi tapu, kōiwi and taonga in a respectful way

Actions:

10.3.3.1

- (a) Require the development of site management protocols to assist the management of site activities
- (b) Employ appropriately qualified archaeologists to oversee all excavations or disturbances near identified sites. Progress and finds will be recorded, investigated and stored in an appropriate facility and manner. The archaeologist will work with Maniapoto to provide joint advice on methods to be undertaken to ensure that adverse effects on Maniapoto archaeological values are avoided.
- (c) Require a Maniapoto representative to be present at any known or suspected sites of significance, including urupā (burial sites) and identified wāhi tapu, during excavation or disturbance of the site and construction to act as a cultural advisor/monitor. Note: The cost of the representative shall be negotiated with and resourced by the resource user.
- (d) Require a Maniapoto representative to have access to monitor any part of earthworks
- (e) Ensure Maniapoto determine tikanga and kawa protocols to be undertaken in relation in any excavation or disturbance
- (f) Maniapoto have input into all archaeological monitoring and investigation results and provide joint comment and advice is part of the results and/or report.

10.3.4 **Objective:** To ensure procedures are in place to manage the discovery and accidental discovery of taonga and archaeological sites

**Policy:** Appropriate guidelines are in place to undertake archaeological surveys and excavations (information and permission).

**Actions:**

- 10.3.4.1
- (a) Seek the guidance and direction of kaumātua for information or permission for archaeological surveys or excavations
  - (b) Cease all site activity immediately any archaeological remains or artefacts are unearthed and notify Maniapoto within one working day of discovery
  - (c) Contact NZ Police, the Coroner and the Historic Places Trust (as appropriate) as soon as archaeological remains of potential human origin are unearthed
  - (d) Prevent work from commencing in the affected area until all necessary statutory authorisations or consents have been obtained

**Policy:** A clear protocol is followed in the event of discovering taonga.

**Actions:**

- 10.3.4.2
- (a) Step through the following protocol whenever taonga are discovered:
    - (i) Secure the area of the site containing the taonga in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage.
    - (ii) Notify a Maniapoto kaumātua immediately before the taonga is moved. The kaumātua will undertake appropriate actions.
    - (iii) Resume work when advised by the kaumatua
    - (iv) If approved by the kaumātua, the archaeologist will record, measure and photograph the taonga prior to the kaumātua securing the taonga.
    - (v) The Kaumātua will determine the appropriate action for the taonga once it has been recorded. This may include reburial of the taonga in an appropriate location or storing it in an appropriate location.
    - (vi) If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out in discussion with the archaeologist, kaumātua and Maniapoto.
    - (vii) For the avoidance of doubt and subject to any laws of New Zealand, any taonga found shall be the property of Maniapoto who shall hold and use those taonga (including the return of them to marae) as they, in their sole discretion, see fit.

#### 10.3.4.3

**Policy:** The appropriate protocol is followed after the accidental discovery of archaeological sites

**Actions:**

- (a) Implement the following protocol whenever archaeological matter is accidentally discovered, including human remains:
  - (i) Cease all work that has potential to disturb the archaeological matter.
  - (ii) The unearthed archaeological material will remain in-situ (in place), and the relevant person (e.g., site construction supervisor, consultant, owner, or other person named as the 'relevant person') will be advised.
  - (iii) The area will be secured to ensure the archaeological matter remains undisturbed
  - (iv) The relevant person will ensure that the matter is reported to the Regional Archaeologist at the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Maniapoto, and to any required statutory agencies if this has not already occurred.
  - (v) A qualified archaeologist is to ensure all archaeological matter is dealt with appropriately
  - (vi) Maniapoto are to be contacted for any material of Māori origin, in order that appropriate cultural processes are implemented to remedy or mitigate any damage to the site.
  - (vii) Any and all visits to the site must be cleared by the relevant person. It is advisable that a list of authorised personnel to visit the site is maintained. Under law it is a requirement for the site operator to undertake the overall safe management of the site, including the health and safety of all persons visiting the site. To meet this requirement and also to protect the integrity of the accidental discovery, Maniapoto consider it important that all visitors to the project site are recorded, cleared and inducted into the site.
  - (viii) The relevant person will ensure that the necessary people shall be available to meet and guide representatives of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Maniapoto, and any other party with statutory responsibilities, to the site
  - (ix) Works in the site area shall not recommence until Authorised by the relevant person who will consult with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust staff, Maniapoto, the NZ Police, and any other authority with statutory responsibility, to ensure that all statutory and cultural requirements have been met.
  - (x) All parties will work towards operations recommencing in the shortest possible timeframes while ensuring that any archaeological sites discovered are protected until a decision regarding their appropriate management is made, and as much information as possible is gained. Appropriate management could include

recording or removal of archaeological material and needs to occur in a manner consistent with Maniapoto tikanga and kawa.

- 10.3.5 **Objective:** To ensure development contributions are used, where appropriate, to protect for Maniapoto cultural heritage areas for cultural purposes
- Policy:** Appropriate policies are in place to protect Maniapoto cultural heritage for cultural purposes.
- Actions:
- 10.3.5.1 (a) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in the review, development and implementation of the development contribution policy to protect and enhance cultural heritage
- (b) Identify and apply development contributions to protect, maintain, restore, and/or mitigate effects of an activity or resource use on sites of significance, wāhi tapu and cultural heritage in the rohe.
- 10.3.6 **Objective:** To provide rates relief to support protection measures for cultural heritage areas
- Policy:** Appropriate criteria for rates relief for cultural heritage areas are identified and implemented
- Actions:
- 10.3.6.1 (a) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in the review, development and implementation of rates remission policy
- (b) Protect and identify cultural heritage areas and apply rates relief if applicable and possible.
- 10.3.7 **Objective:** To ensure Maniapoto sensitive information is appropriately protected

10.3.7.1

**Policy:** Information sensitive to Maniapoto is appropriately protected

**Actions:**

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in the review, development and implementation of information sharing protocols to ensure sensitive information is accessible and protected by Maniapoto
- (b) Ensure district and regional plans and policies provide appropriate protection of information sensitive to Maniapoto.
- (c) Ensure district and regional plans and policies provide triggers for resource users to seek engagement and consultation with Maniapoto for sensitive information on cultural heritage matters

## 12.0 AIR

12.3 12.3.1

**Objective:** To manage discharges to air to ensure they do not impact negatively on the ability of Maniapoto to provide for and enjoy cultural activities and events

**Policy:** People and taonga are protected from the adverse effects of discharges to air.

**Actions:**

12.3.1.1

- (a) Mitigate or eliminate discharges to air that may have any negative effect on people, marae, urupā and papakāinga, wāhi tapu, sites of significance
- (b) ...
- (c) ...
- (d) ...
- (e) Ensure rules for light and/or noise pollution do not limit customary use activities, places or events

## 13.0 CLIMATE CHANGE

13.3 13.3.1

**Objective:** To inform Maniapoto about the cause and effects of climate change to ensure adequate preparations are made throughout Maniapoto rohe

**Policy:** Maniapoto are informed on the causes and effects of climate change and are prepared for the resulting impacts.

**Actions:**

13.3.1.1

- (a) Maniapoto to be involved in the review, development and implementation of strategies and plans for climate change



- (b) Promote and support urban planning to reduce transport emissions
- (c) Promote and support the use of solar water heating and similar measures to reduce energy use
- (d) Promote and support improved land use activities and practices to reduce emissions
- (e) Promote and support initiatives that encourage and reward the protection and restoration of indigenous forests, biodiversity and natural heritage values significant to Maniapoto.

13.3.2

**Objective:** To minimise and avoid further adverse effects of natural hazards associated with climate change

**Policy:** All aspects of subdivision, development, land use and activities recognise and provide for the need to avoid contributing further to climate change and associated natural hazards and their effects.

Actions:

13.3.2.1

- (a) Encourage new subdivision design and location to make best use of renewable energy and transport and to provide for developments and land uses that are sustainable
- (b) Encourage developments, land use and activities that provide for efficient resource requirements and transport provisions that enable sustainable communities to thrive

13.3.3

**Objective:** To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the level recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

**Policy:** Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced.

Actions:

13.3.3.1

- (a) Promote and support targets and limits for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to meet international targets for effective avoidance of further human generated climate change in line with Intergovernmental Protocol on Climate Change (IPCC) recommendations
- (b) Encourage adoption of land management practices that reduce the net concentration of emissions into the air
- (c) Encourage transport systems that provide the most efficient and effective use of resources and achieve reductions in emissions
- (d) Encourage waste management practices that avoid methane and other greenhouse gases being lost to the atmosphere

## 14.0 FRESH WATER

14.3 14.3.1

**Objective:** Ngā Wai o Maniapoto is healthy and enhanced to protect the relationship of Maniapoto and water bodies.

**Policy:** To give effect to the rangatira and kaitiaki role of Maniapoto in co-governance and co-management frameworks for Ngā Wai o Maniapoto.

Actions:

14.3.1.1

- (a) Ensure plans and policies are updated to give effect to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto Waipā River Act 2012
- (b) Ensure Maniapoto have appropriate opportunities to be involved in the review, development and implementation of plans and strategies for freshwater management
- (c) ...
- (d) Engage and consult Maniapoto prior to the public release or notification of consents, policies, discussion documents, protocols, plans and/or regulations
- (e) Require joint statements determined by a relevant authority and Maniapoto on freshwater management (with recommendations), to be submitted to the respective decision-making board, council or committee

**Policy:** Ngā wai o Maniapoto continue to provide sustenance to Maniapoto (including physical and spiritual nourishment).

Actions:

14.3.1.2

- (a) ...
- (b) Enhance and protect the quality and integrity of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and mahinga kai sources
- (c) Ensure resource users recognise and provide for Maniapoto access to water to facilitate customary activities, land use activities, and for other purposes
- (d) Ensure secure and reliable access to high quality drinking water for marae
- (e) ...
- (f) ...
- (g) ...
- (h) Increase indigenous habitats and species

**Policy:** Access to fresh water bodies to undertake customary activities and uses are enhanced and protected

Actions:

14.3.1.3

- (a) Restore, enhance and protect access to waterways where Maniapoto have traditionally undertaken customary activities and uses
- (b) Ensure Maniapoto has access to waterways for recreational activities

- (c) Avoid or mitigate the affect from any application for an activity or natural resource use that limits or reduces Maniapoto access to waterways

14.3.2

**Objective:** Restore and enhance the mauri of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and protect Te Mana o te Wai

**Policy:** Water quality supports healthy ecosystem functioning

Actions:

- (a) Ensure activities and natural resource use restore, protect, enhance and maintain continued development of indigenous biodiversity, including biodiversity/habitat corridors
- (b) Use indigenous species to establish riparian buffer zones along waterways and drains to enhance and protect healthy functioning ecosystems

14.3.2.1

- (c) ...
- (d) ...
- (e) Protect mahinga kai and taonga species from damage and pollution
- (f) Identify and protect areas where access is, or should be, restricted or limited to enable Maniapoto to undertake customary practices and uses
- (g) ...
- (h) Restore and protect the integrity of river corridor and lake environments and protect aesthetic features and natural qualities from modification and development

**Policy:** Restoration and protection of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto makes best use of resources and time.

Actions:

14.3.2.2

- (a) Identify areas of high biodiversity value to protect and enhance
- (b) Avoid clearance of indigenous vegetation where it would negatively affect the mauri of water
- (c) Promote ecological corridor links in re-vegetation projects
- (d) Conduct riparian cultural health assessments to measure improvements and to inform resource users and the public on maintaining healthy riparian environments
- (e) Ensure resource users restore and protect indigenous aquatic habitats and provide access to habitats such as floodplains and wetlands
- (f) ...

14.3.2.3	<p><b>Policy:</b> Indigenous aquatic ecosystems are restored and maintained</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ensure resource users protect and restore waterways in proportion to the activity to be undertaken, any historical adverse effects and the state of degradation of the environment</li> <li>(b) ...</li> <li>(c) ...</li> <li>(d) ...</li> <li>(e) Identify and protect areas that would be adversely affected by activities or uses to maintain and enhance the mauri of water</li> <li>(f) Ensure waterways have healthy, functioning riparian margins and set back areas where appropriate and noting a general preference for indigenous species to be used.</li> <li>(g) Incorporate native riparian planting on esplanade reserves and strips in new and existing subdivisions</li> </ul>
14.3.2.3.4	<p><b>Policy:</b> Sedimentation is managed to protect and restore the mauri of water.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Avoid soil and vegetation disturbance on erosion-prone land and ensure land use occurs in a way that reduces further erosion</li> <li>(b) ...</li> <li>(c) Avoid adverse effects on the mauri of waterways through control of sediment and stormwater in all land use activities</li> <li>(d) Ensure new land use developments use low impact urban design and sustainable options for on-site stormwater management.</li> </ul>
14.3.2.3.5	<p><b>Policy:</b> Physical characteristics of waterways are enhanced and/or restored</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Restore and maintain the integrity of river corridor and lake environments within the rohe and protect aesthetic features and natural qualities from modification and development</li> <li>(b) ...</li> </ul>
14.3.5	<p><b>Objective:</b> Use cultural health monitoring tools to monitor and report on activities that affect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and matters of significance to Maniapoto</p>

14.3.5.1

**Policy:** The state of waterways is well understood

Actions:

- (a) Support the development and implementation of cultural health monitoring tools to support the people of Maniapoto to participate in council monitoring and compliance programmes.
- (b) Make available water monitoring information and reports to Maniapoto
- (c) Incorporate mātauranga Maniapoto values in all state of the environment reporting (RMA s35(2A)), monitoring and policy effectiveness reporting (RMA s35(2)(a) – (e), policy documents and methods related to the management and restoration of waterways
- (d) ...
- (e) ...
- (f) Maniapoto are involved in the development, preparation, data collection and analysis for state of the environment reporting

## 15.0 WETLANDS

15.3 15.3.1

**Objective:** Wetlands are healthy and enhanced to protect the relationship of Maniapoto and wetlands

**Policy:** To achieve Maniapoto representation at the council decision-making table on matters that affect wetlands.

Actions:

15.3.1.1

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto is engaged and consulted on matters significant to them and recognise Maniapoto kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga and participation at the decision-making table for all proposed activities, developments and/or land use changes that may impact on wetlands
- (b) Raise awareness and understanding within communities of Maniapoto values associated with wetlands

15.3.2

**Objective:** To enhance and protect natural wetlands to produce an overall net gain in wetland area in the rohe as wetlands are restored

15.3.2.1

**Policy:** The net area of wetlands increases with no loss of existing natural wetland area.

**Actions:**

- (a) Recognise, preserve and protect all wetland and riparian areas that provide important cultural and environmental benefits, including:
  - (i) mahinga kai habitat
  - (ii) provision of resources for cultural use
  - (iii) cultural wellbeing
  - (iv) filtration system to maintain and improve water quality
  - (v) natural flood protection
- (b) Amend planning rules and policies to prevent further reduction in natural wetland area or wetland condition within the Maniapoto rohe
- (c) Protect, restore and enhance existing wetlands
- (d) Avoid drainage of existing wetlands and the destruction or modification of existing native riparian areas
- (e) Install appropriate fencing, buffers and set back areas to protect wetlands and riparian areas from intensive land use, stock access and irrigation
- (f) Support initiatives to restore wetlands, including:
  - (i) maintaining a wetland inventory
  - (ii) identifying and mapping historic and existing wetlands
  - (iii) mapping existing riparian margins
  - (iv) promoting collaborative restoration projects
  - (v) supporting wetland vegetation fragments to grow in size
  - (vi) restoring historic water levels
  - (vii) identifying incentives to provide for restoration and implementing those incentives
- (g) Recognise and enhance the natural infrastructure of wetlands as a major asset in combating and adapting to climate change
- (h) Construct wetland areas, where appropriate, to assist with the management of onsite/site sourced stormwater, wastewater and for agricultural purposes to take advantage of the function of wetlands to filter contaminants.
- (i) Prevent use, in general, of natural wetlands for treatment or disposal of wastewater. Constructed wetlands may operate adjacent to natural wetlands to mitigate the impacts on natural systems.

15.3.3.

**Objective:** To ensure planning and regulations for land use adjacent to wetlands restores and maintains wetland health

**Policy:** Adjacent land-use practices do not impact negatively on wetlands.

Actions:

15.3.3.1

- (a) As appropriate, establish, enhance and restore wetlands and riparian areas, as a measure to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual or potential adverse effects of land use and development activities on the cultural and environmental values of these areas
- (b) Ensure best practice land use within wetland catchments with accompanying guidelines as necessary
- (c) Identify wetland areas and puna within Maniapoto rohe, at the strategic and landscape scales, to define where activities must be avoided to protect the mauri of water
- (d) Ensure management of wetlands and water resources occurs through holistic management at the river, lake or aquifer at catchment scale that is linked to coastal zone management for coastal and near-shore wetlands and takes into account water allocations for the ecosystems
- (e) Restore flood plains, where appropriate land is available and it is feasible, to function as natural overflow areas along rivers and to link more naturally with adjacent wetlands
- (f) Recognise the significance of and provide for wetlands in spatial planning
- (g) Avoid direct discharge points that negatively affect the mauri of wetlands

## 16.0 FISHERIES

16.3 16.3.1

**Objective:** Recognition of the role of Maniapoto and the exercise of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga for fisheries

**Policy:** Maniapoto customary management, harvest and use of fisheries are protected and restored.

Actions:

16.3.1.1

- (a) Identify, protect and restore pā tuna and other significant fishing sites
- (b) Identify and make accessible to Maniapoto all significant sites for the purpose of mahinga kai
- (c) ...

16.3.2

**Objective:** To restore and protect the ecological functions that support fisheries through a holistic, integrated and coordinated approach consistent with the tikanga, kawa and mātauranga of Maniapoto.

16.3.2.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> Ecological functions relating to fisheries are restored and protected, and activities that result in a reduction in fish habitat (such as habitat degradation, fish passage blocks and land based effects) are avoided.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Provide indigenous fish and associated flora and fauna with access to their entire natural range within river catchments to ensure fish species do not become isolated in pockets of water.</li> <li>(b) Avoid activities that adversely affect the mauri of fisheries.</li> <li>(c) ...</li> </ul>
----------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## 17.0 COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT

17.3	<p><b>Objective:</b> To recognise and provide for the cultural relationships and values that Maniapoto have with the coastal and marine environment</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> Maniapoto interests in coastal and marine areas and activities, particularly those relating to historical, spiritual, cultural and traditional values, are recognised and given effect to.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Provide opportunities for Maniapoto to participate at the highest level of decision-making in coastal and marine management and governance</li> <li>(b) Identify and protect coastal and marine areas or characteristics of special value that require protection from use or development</li> </ul>
17.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) Promote recognition of the mauri of resources and mahinga kai as key cultural and environmental indicators of the cultural health of coastal environments and the relationship of Maniapoto to coastal and marine environments</li> <li>(d) Avoid activities in the coastal environment that cause adverse effects on the mauri of resources and mahinga kai</li> <li>(e) Protect and enhance traditional and contemporary mahinga kai sites and species within the coastal environment and Maniapoto access to those sites and species</li> <li>(f) Ensure Maniapoto involvement and input prior to the public release or notification of consents, policies, discussion documents, protocols, plans, and/ or regulations to ensure that any adverse effects on Maniapoto values are mitigated recognised and appropriately incorporated into such documents.</li> </ul>
17.3.3	<p><b>Objective:</b> To enhance, restore and protect the mauri of coastal waters</p>



17.3.3.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> The mauri of marine waters in the Maniapoto coastal area is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ...</li> <li>(b) Ensure Maniapoto can participate in mahinga kai/food gathering activities without risk to their health</li> <li>(c) Protect, enhance and restore coastal wetlands and riparian margins in coastal areas, including coastal dune lands.</li> <li>(d) ...</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective:</b> To protect coastal and marine cultural heritage from inappropriate use and development</p>
17.3.4	<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Protect cultural landscapes and specific sites, such as pā, middens and urupā, as historic heritage or archaeological sites from inappropriate development or land use</li> <li>(b) Implement a cultural landscape approach to enable holistic identification and assessment of cultural heritage</li> <li>(c) ...</li> </ul>
17.3.6	<p><b>Objective:</b> To protect and enhance Maniapoto access to coastal and marine areas</p>
17.3.6.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> Maniapoto access to coastal areas for customary activities is enhanced and protected.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ...</li> <li>(b) Prohibit, where appropriate, any proposed activity that limits Maniapoto access to coastal areas, wāhi tapu, sites of significance or customary activities</li> <li>(c) Modify existing activities (where practical and subject to existing property or use rights) to protect and enhance Maniapoto access to coastal areas, wāhi tapu, sites of significance, and customary activities</li> <li>(d) Ensure Maniapoto involvement in any determinations relating to proposed or existing activities that might affect Maniapoto access to significant areas</li> <li>(e) Restrict public access to recreational areas where necessary for safety, cultural or conservation purposes</li> <li>(f) Provide signage for public access to and along the coastal marine areas to avoid cultural heritage areas</li> <li>(g) Restrict public access (walking and/or vehicle access) to sensitive habitat and breeding areas for kaimoana/mātaimitai</li> </ul>

## 18.0 LAND

18.3.1

**Objective:** Land management and land use enhance and protect the holistic functioning and interconnected relationships of the natural environment and are compatible with Maniapoto values and principles.

**Policy:** Land management and land use is sustainable and the mauri of land is protected and enhanced.

Actions:

18.3.1.1

- (a) Adopt best practice sustainable land management practices to improve soil nutrient balance and prevent erosion
- (b) Identify and protect erosion prone land areas and promote restoration initiatives that ideally use locally sourced indigenous plants
- (c) Encourage protection of groundwater and improved management of current landfills on farms
- (d) Take into account land use capability (LUC) for land use activities to minimise unsustainable practices
- (e) Identify and protect sites of significance and wāhi tapu that are at risk from erosion issues.

**Policy:** Contaminated land is managed effectively and, where possible and practicable, contamination is mitigated and the land is restored.

Actions:

18.3.1.2

- (a) Councils and others identify the location of historical and contemporary contaminated sites and manage appropriately to avoid any adverse effects on Maniapoto values
- (b) Record and make accessible information about the location and nature of contaminated sites
- (c) Ensure clean-up of contaminated sites and, where possible, those responsible for the contamination of sites are held accountable
- (d) Future land use effectively avoids contaminating land

**Policy:** Urban planning and development is conducted in accordance with best practice principles, and infrastructure services provide for the environmental, social, economic, and cultural needs of Maniapoto within the financial capacity of the community.

Actions:

18.3.1.3

- (a) Adopt best practice urban design principles during land use and transport plan development
- (b) Ensure long-term environmental sustainability and land use practices are considered in planning and decision-making processes, such as annual plans, infrastructure and strategic planning, plan and policy development and consenting processes

- (c) Ensure Maniapoto values, interests, and objectives regarding land and water are appropriately incorporated into key plans and policies, including but not limited to:
  - (i) regional and district plans
  - (ii) spatial plans
  - (iii) urban development strategies
  - (iv) urban planning guides, including landscape plans design guides or sustainable building
  - (v) ...
  - (vi) Infrastructure and community plans
  - (vii) Reserves and recreational plans

18.3.2

**Objective:** To ensure Maniapoto participate at the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect the relationship of the people with catchments in Maniapoto rohe.

**Policy:** Maniapoto engage and participate at the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect the people in the catchment.

Actions:

18.3.2.1

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto are engaged and included in decision-making processes for all proposed activities, developments and/or land use changes that may have an impact on land, water and soil values
- (b) Give effect to co-governance and co-management decision-making frameworks subject to the Waipā River Act 2012
- (c) Ensure resource users resource and enable Maniapoto to actively respond to all resource consenting processes, particularly those occurring under the Resource Management Act 1991 and other statutory legislation policies, plans, consents and requests

18.3.3

**Objective:** To effectively manage the mauri of land and soils by reducing soil nutrient loss, nutrient leaching and runoff to water bodies

**Policy:** Best practice land and soil management techniques are implemented to minimise erosion and soil degradation or loss as a result of land development and use.

18.3.3.1

Actions:

- (a) Implement best practice earthworks and vegetation removal to minimise erosion and soil loss
- (b) Implement erosion and sediment control plans for all major excavation works

- (c) Minimise inappropriate land use activities on steep or otherwise erosion-prone land
- (d) Minimise clearance of indigenous vegetation and soil disturbance on highly erosion prone land
- (e) Identify and protect highly erodible land and ideally use locally, eco-sourced, indigenous plants if possible for restoration initiatives.
- Policy:** Land use prioritises the protection and restoration of the mauri of land and its resources.
- Actions:
- (a) Indigenous vegetation areas are enhanced and, where possible, expanded or established to improve and restore the mauri of the land
- (b) ...
- (c) Best practice forestry harvesting activities that improve and restore the mauri of the land
- (d) Best practice land use and soil management practices that minimise soil erosion and improve the mauri of the land
- (e) ...

18.3.3.2

## 19.0 NATURAL HERITAGE AND BIODIVERSITY

- 19.3 19.3.1
- Objective:** The diversity of natural heritage areas, habitats and ecosystems are preserved in a healthy state alongside more modified ecosystems to ensure indigenous species and subspecies maintain genetic diversity and viable population densities
- Policy:** Indigenous biodiversity is maintained, restored, enhanced and protected throughout Maniapoto rohe.
- Actions:
- (a) Ensure natural resource use and development, including land use, occurs in such a way that indigenous biodiversity is enhanced and protected
- (b) Develop regional biodiversity initiatives (e.g., local indigenous biodiversity strategies) to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is maintained, enhanced and protected
- (c) Develop inventories and biodiversity monitoring frameworks
- (d) Strengthen regulatory mechanisms to protect and enhance the biodiversity of ecosystems within Maniapoto rohe
- (e) Develop an inter-connected network of indigenous forest, shrub land, wetland, river and stream habitats and ecosystems to enable species to roam in their natural ranges
- (f) Manage such inter-connected networks so they do not become corridors for pest species to exploit.
- (g) Protect and restore forests, wetlands, coastal dune lands, species and ecosystems
- (h) ...
- 19.3.1.2

- (i) Implement conservation initiatives, including wetland and coastal habitat protection and enhancement, threatened species protection and remnant forest restoration
- (j) Protect and enhance ecosystems and indigenous species near harbours, river mouths and estuaries
- (k) ...
- (l) Replant indigenous species as appropriate in ecological corridors along rivers and streams, rural shelterbelts, roadsides, subdivisions, and urban and amenity plantings throughout Maniapoto rohe

19.3.2

**Objective:** To protect and enhance significant cultural, spiritual, natural and ecological landscapes, features and locations in the Maniapoto rohe and to protect and enhance Maniapoto relationships and associations with these features

**Policy:** Activities and uses that adversely affect significant cultural, spiritual natural and ecological landscapes, features or locations in the Maniapoto rohe are avoided, and Maniapoto relationships with those landscapes, features or locations are maintained and restored.

Actions:

19.3.2.1

- (a) Ensure resource use and activities maintain and restore connections between ecological corridors and landscapes and enable species to exist within their natural ecological range
- (b) Mitigation measures for the management of effects includes, where appropriate, the restoration of ecological corridors and landscapes
- (c) Encourage reinstatement and proper use of traditional Maniapoto place names
- (d) Appropriately protect significant landscapes from destructive activities such as vegetation clearance and earthworks
- (e) Appropriately protect significant landscapes, features, locations and associated view shafts (lines of sight to significant areas) from development or any other adverse effects on their character or amenity values.

## 20.0 NATURAL HAZARDS

20.3 20.3.1

**Objective:** To ensure land use activities are located to avoid significant risk of damage from natural hazards and to avoid the need for expensive natural hazard defence or mitigation infrastructure

20.3.1.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> Land use and activities avoid areas that may be at risk of significant damage from natural hazards</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ensure district and regional plans restrict land use and activities in areas prone to natural hazards and/or areas that would create a demand for hard protective infrastructure</li> <li>(b) Recognise and manage the risk and potential effects of climate change and natural hazards in land use planning</li> <li>(c) Retire and appropriately revegetate erosion-prone lands, including riparian areas and steep slopes, to avoid accelerated erosion from extreme weather events</li> <li>(d) Support change in existing land use and activities where structures have been built in natural hazards zones, including but not limited to shifting, abandoning or suitably modifying structures to withstand the potential effects of a natural hazard event</li> </ul>
20.3.2	<p><b>Objective:</b> To manage natural hazard risks (e.g., defence structures) and events in a way that restores and maintains the mauri of the environment</p>
20.3.2.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> Natural (or ‘soft’) defences that maintain the mauri of the environment are used when managing natural hazard risks and events.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Resource users and activities are located away from known high risk natural hazard areas where possible, to reduce the need for ‘hard’ intervention (structures)</li> <li>(b) Ensure the use of natural or ‘soft’ defences, such as vegetated dunes, wetlands and riparian areas and development setbacks, over hard structures and engineered interventions.</li> </ul>
20.3.3	<p><b>Objective:</b> To ensure Maniapoto are adequately prepared for and resilient to natural hazard events and not exposed to unacceptable risk</p>
20.3.3.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> Investment, research and education is provided to ensure Maniapoto are not vulnerable to unacceptable risk from natural hazards</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Work with partners to identify and understand the risks within Maniapoto rohe, including identification of acceptable and unacceptable risk</li> </ul>

- (b) ...
- (c) Identify and maintain critical infrastructure (e.g., lifeline utilities) to minimise disruptions and ensure their repair is prioritised in the event of disruption
- (d) ...
- (e) ...
- (f) Ensure Maniapoto know how to prepare for natural hazard events and what to do in an emergency

## 22.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

22.3 22.3.1

**Objective:** To avoid adverse effects of infrastructure on the relationship of Maniapoto with significant sites and resources

**Policy:** Maniapoto participate at the highest level of decision-making for infrastructure development to enhance the relationship of Maniapoto with significant sites and resources

Actions:

22.3.1.1

- (a) Establish co-operative and constructive relationships between Maniapoto and developers to facilitate the consideration of effects that infrastructure options have on Maniapoto values, interests, and significant sites
- (b) Maniapoto values, interests and perspectives are appropriately considered and incorporated in the planning and development of all infrastructure, and in the on-going maintenance of existing infrastructure
- (c) Maniapoto are involved, and adequately resourced to be involved, in the planning and development of all infrastructure.
- (d) Avoid infrastructure development and associated effects on land owned by Maniapoto unless agreement is reached with those owners
- (e) Ensure flood control structures that are in place to protect public infrastructure are designed without causing unintended consequence such as flooding Māori land/or increasing the flood risk for marae

22.3.2

**Objective:** To ensure electricity generation, transmission and distribution benefits Maniapoto and protects the mauri of the environment

22.3.2.1

**Policy:** Electricity generation, transmission and distribution within Maniapoto rohe does not result in negative effects on the mauri of the environment

Actions:

- (a) Promote the use of renewable energy and energy saving measures in residential, commercial, industrial and other developments, in a manner consistent with Maniapoto values and interests
- (b) Protect the biodiversity of indigenous fish species in all waterways by ensuring unhindered fish passage in the design and construction of in-stream structures (including retrofitting existing structures)
- (c) Ensure impacts of electricity generation infrastructure on indigenous biodiversity is avoided and, where this is not able to be avoided, impacts are appropriately mitigated, monitored and reported through consenting processes
- (d) Ensure energy generation and infrastructure is appropriately separated from human sites of occupation/habitation
- (e) Maintain and protect the natural functioning of ecosystems where energy infrastructure and systems are located, particularly those ecosystems that Maniapoto rely on for cultural and spiritual sustenance
- (f) Ensure energy generation and transmission infrastructure is developed in a manner otherwise consistent with this Plan.

22.3.3

**Objective:** Maniapoto has access to reliable, sustainable and efficient energy sources

**Policy:** To ensure Maniapoto has access to reliable, sustainable and efficient energy sources

Actions:

22.3.3.1

- (a) ...
- (b) Support Maniapoto marae, kura, kōhanga and wānanga to develop and access reliable, sustainable and efficient energy sources
- (c) ...
- (d) Avoid new electricity generation facilities in the rohe that use non-renewable resources

22.3.4

**Objective:** To ensure transport infrastructure connects Maniapoto communities and enables industry and businesses to develop while minimising negative impacts on the environment

**Policy:** Transport networks reduce costs and impacts on the environment through improved energy efficiency.

Actions:

22.3.4.1

- (a) Promote energy efficient transport networks and environmental enhancement initiatives
- (b) Ensure subdivision and land-use planning supports and enables all relevant modes of transport as a viable options for daily activities



22.3.4.2	<p><b>Policy:</b> Transport infrastructure avoids unacceptable adverse effects on the environment</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ensure transport infrastructure projects avoid adverse effects on significant sites, wāhi tapu, mahinga kai, kura, marae, urupā. If adverse effects cannot be avoided, then mitigation measures are to be agreed with Maniapoto.</li> <li>(b) Provide best practice waste and effluent disposal facilities for transport network users, including stock trucks, campervans, buses and boats</li> </ul>
22.3.4.4	<p><b>Policy:</b> Dependency on private vehicle use is reduced</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Plan layout and design of subdivisions and developments to provide, enable and promote access to more sustainable means of transport, including public transport, walking and cycling</li> <li>(b) Install best practice cycling infrastructure that meets the needs of all users</li> <li>(c) ...</li> </ul>
22.3.6	<p><b>Objective:</b> To employ best and most practicable environmental standards in public infrastructure for storm water, wastewater and water supply</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> Best practice solutions are implemented for each community and the receiving environment.</p> <p>Actions:</p>
22.3.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Protect and enhance all waterways for safe swimming and gathering of food</li> <li>(b) Ensure infrastructure services are managed to enhance and protect the mauri of water</li> <li>(c) ...</li> <li>(d) Maniapoto are actively involved in water infrastructure development proposals with councils, resource users and developers to ensure Maniapoto cultural interests and values are recognised and acknowledged in plans, policies, strategies, and development</li> </ul>
22.3.7	<p><b>Objective:</b> To provide telecommunications and ultrafast broadband access to Maniapoto to support them to engage with digital media for work, education and business</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> Telecommunications connect Maniapoto homes, schools, recreation facilities and businesses.</p> <p>Actions:</p>
22.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Provide appropriate telecommunications access that avoids negative impacts on Maniapoto values and interests</li> <li>(b) Ensure access to high-speed, high-capacity broadband infrastructure is available</li> </ul>

- (c) Support delivery of faster, better internet through the ultra-fast broadband (UFB) initiative and the rural broadband initiative (RBI).
- (d) (d) Maniapoto are engaged and consulted on transport infrastructure development proposals with councils, resource users and developers to ensure Maniapoto cultural interests and values are recognised and acknowledged in plans, policies, strategies and developments

22.3.8

**Objective:** To make available social infrastructure that provides for the needs of Maniapoto

**Policy:** Provision of social infrastructure recognises the differing needs of Maniapoto at different life stages and also the communities' abilities to pay for social infrastructure.

Actions:

22.3.8.1

- (a) ...
- (b) Incorporate Maniapoto heritage values into landscape and urban design through the use of mechanisms such as interpretative works, artworks, public structures and the introduction/repatriation of traditional place names
- (c) Ensure new developments incorporate low impact urban design, including consideration of all sustainability options to reduce the development footprint and avoiding placing excess loads on existing infrastructure and the environment
- (d) Promote consideration of low impact and self-sufficient solutions for water, waste, energy in sustainable housing design

## 23.0 MINING AND QUARRYING, OIL, GAS, MINERALS

23.3 23.3.1

**Objective:** The people of Maniapoto participate at the highest level of decision-making for mining and exploration activities that affect Maniapoto.

**Policy:** Manage the effects of mining activities and any associated discharges in a manner that avoids significant adverse effects on the relationship the people of Maniapoto have with water and land.

Actions:

23.3.1.1

- (a) Require national and local government, and resource users engage and consult early with Maniapoto for any mining and exploration activities in the rohe
- (b) Maniapoto are actively involved in mining and quarrying (including oil, gas, and minerals) development proposals with councils, resource users and developers to ensure Maniapoto cultural interests and values are recognised and acknowledged in plans, policies, strategies and developments

- (c) Ensure mining and exploration activities occur in such a way that Maniapoto values, interests, taonga, wāhi tapu, land and waterways are protected and enhanced.

23.3.2

**Objective:** To effectively manage, with Maniapoto, any adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic effects resulting from existing and new mining activities

**Policy:** Existing and new mining activities are effectively managed, through partnerships between Maniapoto, developers and agencies, to avoid any adverse effect on the social, environmental, cultural, spiritual and economic interests and values of Maniapoto.

**Actions:**

- (a) Ensure all applications for mining and quarrying activities include:
  - (i) site management plans for earthworks, erosion and sediment control, waterway protection, on site stormwater treatment and disposal and provisions for visual screening/ barriers that include indigenous vegetation
  - (ii) site rehabilitation plans that include restoration of the site using indigenous species
- (b) Ensure mining activities use best practice options to manage adverse effects on Maniapoto values
- (c) Ensure environmental effects are managed and mitigated at the mining site to avoid adverse effects affecting neighbouring environments.
- (d) Securely contain minerals or mining waste in transit to prevent any contamination of the environment
- (e) Support research and development initiatives that promote less reliance on mined materials

23.3.2.1

**Policy:** Existing and new mining activities effectively remediate and restore mining sites.

**Actions:**

- (a) Require a site remediation and restoration plan to be in place for the duration of the mining activity
- (b) Require mining developers to demonstrate they have the financial resources to remediate and fully restore a site once the materials mined from the site are exhausted
- (c) Require mining developers to provide a suitable bond to the consenting authority to guard against any closure or failure of the mining activities or environmental protection initiatives

23.3.2.2

23.3.3

**Objective:** To require mining activities to demonstrate a direct community benefit to those communities near their activities

23.3.3.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> Mining activities demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.</p> <p><b>Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Require existing and new developers to work with Maniapoto to identify initiatives that demonstrate direct environmental, economic, social, spiritual, and/ or cultural community benefits, including but beyond direct employment and economic opportunities to Maniapoto individuals and entities.</li> <li>(b) Promote working with mining and quarrying companies to build capacity and capability in mining and quarrying activities and shared understanding of each other’s roles and responsibilities.</li> </ul>
----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**24.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

24.3	<p><b>24.3.1</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To avoid the adverse effects of solids and hazardous waste disposal</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> Waste disposal facilities are appropriately sited and managed to avoid adverse effects.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ensure Maniapoto participation and input to any new proposals for waste facilities and review of existing facilities to avoid any adverse effects on Maniapoto values and interests in a manner</li> </ul>
	<p><b>24.3.1.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Undertake remedial work at closed landfill sites where leaching of contaminants is occurring, or could occur, to prevent contamination of groundwater, waterways, and coastal waters</li> <li>(c) Ensure disposal facilities are designed and managed to ensure no leaching to or contamination of the environment</li> <li>(d) Ensure new waste disposal facilities are sited so as to prevent any impact on wāhi tapu, mahinga kai, kura, marae, urupā</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy:</b> Unsafe disposal of waste, including hazardous waste and by-products, is eliminated.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Solid and hazardous waste disposal practices are safe and avoid any adverse effects on Maniapoto values and interests</li> </ul>
	<p><b>24.3.1.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Enforce regulation of disposal of hazardous products</li> <li>(c) ...</li> <li>(d) ...</li> <li>(e) Report, investigate and enforce penalties for illegal dumping</li> </ul>

## 25.0 BIOSECURITY

25.3.4

**Objective:** To adopt a precautionary approach to the introduction and use of new organisms and GMOs in recognition of Maniapoto tikanga and kawa

**Policy:** Applications for new organisms and GMOs must demonstrate that there are no unacceptable risks to humans, indigenous ecosystems, indigenous species or primary production.

**Actions:**

25.3.4.1

- (a) Ensure resource users, resource managers, applicants and decision makers give effect to Maniapoto values and interests in any proposal to develop or introduce new or genetically modified organisms
- (b) Require relevant agencies engage and consult with Maniapoto to ensure that Maniapoto values and interests are explicitly considered in decision-making criteria
- (c) Require relevant agencies to demonstrate that the effects of new organisms, and GMOs are negligible or minimised on taonga species, areas of significant indigenous vegetation, and on the ecosystems in which these species and areas of significance occur
- (d) New organisms and GMOs demonstrate no unanticipated effect, and no-effect on non-target species, or a minimal effect that may be acceptable to Maniapoto, before new organisms and GMOs are introduced into the Maniapoto rohe.
- (e) Increase Maniapoto participation in decision-making on applications to introduce or develop a new and/or genetically modified organism.

## 26.0 TOURISM AND RECREATION

26.3 26.3.1

**Objective:** To ensure tourism activities are sustainable and provides for environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Maniapoto while protecting Maniapoto sites and culture

**Policy:** Tourism in the Maniapoto rohe is operated in a manner that provides for environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Maniapoto while protecting Maniapoto sites and culture

**Actions:**

26.3.1.1

- (a) Ensure Maniapoto retain priority, undisrupted traditional access to and use of cultural and spiritual resources
- (b) Ensure Maniapoto participate at the highest level of decision-making processes for all proposed tourism and recreation activities and developments and land use changes in the rohe
- (c) Encourage and support protection of Maniapoto sites of significance, wāhi tapu and customary resources

(d) ...

26.3.2

**Objective:** To ensure recreation use and activities do not adversely affect the environment and facilities are available to provide for the reasonable needs of users, including supporting Maniapoto to restore and maintain their relationships with the environment

**Policy:** Recreation and associated facilities are managed to ensure that the environment is protected, that human health and safety is maintained and that Maniapoto can restore and maintain their relationships with the environment through recreation

Actions:

26.3.2.1

(a) Ensure recreation activities that may impact on customary resources, practices and uses in the environment are appropriately managed to avoid or suitably mitigate effects

(b) ...

(c) Encourage the adoption of best practice recreation activities to ensure that:

(i) activities do not impact on the health and wellbeing of natural resources

(ii) damage or destruction to the environment is prevented

(iii) all waste is removed

(iv) the relationship of Maniapoto with the natural resources in their rohe is not adversely affected

(v) there is provision, where practical and possible, for the economic wellbeing of Maniapoto.

(d) ...

(e) ...

# Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao - Waikato Tainui Environmental Management Plan – Matters applicable to the Waitomo District Plan Review

## MATTERS APPLICABLE TO THE WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW

Waitomo District Council must consider the following methods and policies:

### PART 11 TE TURE WHAIMANA O TE AWA WAIKATO – THE VISION AND STRATEGY FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

11.7	11.7.1	<p><b>Objective:</b> Te Ture Whaimana prevails in any resource management, use and activity within the Waikato River catchment in the Waikato-Tainui rohe.</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> To ensure that Te Ture Whaimana prevails in any resource management, use and activity within the Waikato River catchment in the Waikato-Tainui rohe.</p>
	11.7.1.1	<p>Methods:</p> <p>(a) Resource management, use, and activities within the Waikato River catchment in the Waikato-Tainui rohe is consistent with Te Ture Whaimana.</p>
	11.7.2	<p><b>Objective:</b> Te Ture Whaimana is a guide to resource management, use, and activities in all catchments within the Waikato-Tainui rohe.</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> To ensure that Te Ture Whaimana is used as a guide to resource management, use, and activities in all catchments within the Waikato-Tainui rohe.</p>
	11.7.2.1	<p>Methods:</p> <p>(a) Resource management, use, and activities in catchments other than the Waikato River catchment are consistent with visions and objectives that mana whenua support that have been developed for a river or water body.</p>

- (b) If visions and objectives that mana whenua support have not been developed for catchments other than the Waikato River catchment, Te Ture Whaimana is to be used as the baseline for that catchment. In this case resource management, use, and activities should be consistent with Te Ture Whaimana unless otherwise agreed with Waikato-Tainui (including mana whenua).
- (c) In considering the visions and objectives that should be applied to catchments other than the Waikato River catchment, the use of highest targets and measures are supported.

**PART 13 NGAA PAKAAINGA ME NGAA MARAE WAIKATO TAINUI COMMUNITIES**

13.3 13.3.1

**Objective:** Papakaainga development is sustainable and supported

**Policy:** To ensure that papakaainga development is sustainable and supported.

Methods:

13.3.1.1

- (a) Papakaainga are encouraged to have a papakaainga development plan that considers water supply, stormwater, wastewater treatment and disposal services, and access to other infrastructure needs.
- (b) Papakaainga development in rural areas to have access to adequate water supply, stormwater, wastewater treatment and disposal services, and to other infrastructure needs.
- (c) Encourage papakaainga development to be staged to the degree required to ensure the development is sustainable.
- (d) Surrounding land use is sensitive to existing or impending papakaainga development

**Policy:** To ensure that papakaainga are able to be developed within rural and urban areas.

Methods:

13.3.1.2

- (a) Waikato-Tainui marae, hapuu and iwi signal intentions around marae and papakaainga development as much in advance as practicable to allow for overall rural or urban land use planning for the area.
- (b) Those involved in land use planning work with Waikato-Tainui to seek an indication of current and future marae and papakaainga development plans and aspirations.
- (c) Land use planning in rural and urban areas enables existing and future marae and papakaainga to be developed.
- (d) Land use planning in rural and urban areas anticipates sensitivities in marae and papakaainga development so that the overall character and amenity of the area is maintained while allowing the marae or papakaainga development to proceed.



## PART 14 CUSTOMARY ACTIVITIES

14.3

14.3.1

**Objective:** Waikato-Tainui access to and ability to undertake customary activities and resource use, including along the margins of waterways, is protected and enhanced.

**Policy:** To ensure that Waikato-Tainui is provided access to regionally, spiritually, and culturally significant sites to undertake customary activities and resource use.

Methods:

14.3.1.1

(d) A new activity that limits or frustrates access to regionally, spiritually, and culturally significant sites will generally not be supported.

(e) Access will be sought in places where existing land, air, and water use activities limit or frustrate access to regionally, spiritually, and culturally significant sites. This includes through such mechanisms as esplanades, reserve strips, and private access agreements during the resource consent process.

14.3.2

**Objective:** The ability of Waikato-Tainui to undertake customary activities is protected and enhanced within the rohe, particularly on, in, and around waterways and their margins, including wetlands and reserves.

**Policy:** To ensure that activities do not adversely affect Waikato-Tainui customary activities and use of resources, particularly on, in and around waterway and their margins, including wetlands and reserves.

Methods:

14.3.2.1

(g) A new activity that adversely affects Waikato-Tainui customary activities and use of resources will generally not be supported.

(h) Existing activities that adversely affect Waikato-Tainui customary activities and use of resources are encouraged to employ mechanisms to address the adverse affect, including through such mechanisms as the creation of esplanades and reserves, and private access agreements during the resource consent process.

**Policy:** To recognise and provide for recognised Waikato-Tainui customary activities.

Methods:

14.3.2.3

(b) Waikato-Tainui consider that the customary activities listed above (14.1.2 – 14.1.12 pp 99-102) are permitted activities.

(c) Make provision in Regional Plans, District Plans and fishery regulations to allow customary activities as Permitted or Controlled Activities and to protect customary activities and resource uses from competing interests.

(d) Where there is a conflict over the use of water bodies or effects of an activity, then priority is given to protecting and maintaining customary activities and fisheries.

- (e) Where there is a conflict over other customary activities or resource uses, then priority is given to protecting and maintaining those customary activities or resource uses.
- (f) Notwithstanding the above methods, work collaboratively with the community, industry, local and central government, consistent with Policy 14.3.2.5.

**Policy:** To restore, protect and enhance customary activities and resource uses.

Methods:

14.3.2.4

- (f) Maintain a register of regionally, spiritually, and culturally significant sites and customary activities, and the degree of access to those sites or activities.
- (g) Identify locations of customary activities and fisheries that need protecting.
- (h) Investigate sustainable management of customary fisheries utilising maatauranga Maaori and other knowledge systems.
- (i) Restore culturally and/or spiritually significant sites in partnership, where required or desired, with the community, industry, local and central government.
- (j) Notwithstanding the degree that methods in this policy have been implemented, resource users shall, in collaboration with Waikato-Tainui, manage the effect of their proposed or existing resource use on customary activities and resource use.

**Policy:** To work collaboratively with other resource users to manage competing interests around access to and ability to undertake customary activities and resource use

Methods:

14.3.2.5

- (a) Manage resource use so that effects on customary activities and resource use is managed.
- (b) Preserve traditional and personal customary use opportunities for Waikato-Tainui tribal members, including encouraging and permitting Waikato-Tainui customary activities on and near water bodies including the Waikato River.
- (c) In the implementation of the policies and methods in this chapter, work collaboratively to balance competing and conflicting interests.
- (d) Those undertaking events on, in or under Waikato-Tainui waterways (including fresh water and marine water bodies) are encouraged and, particularly if these are larger recreational events or any sized commercial event, expected to provide a benefit back to the fresh water and marine water bodies that are being utilised.

## PART 15 NATURAL HERITAGE AND BIODIVERSITY

15.3 15.3.1

**Objective:** The full range of Waikato ecosystem types found throughout the Waikato-Tainui rohe are robust and support representative native flora and fauna.

**Policy:** To ensure that the full range of Waikato ecosystem types found throughout the Waikato-Tainui rohe are robust and support representative native flora and fauna.

Methods:

(m) Policies, planning, and best practice ensures no further net losses of 'Priority Ecosystems', and a measurable expansion of areas of Regionally and Culturally Significant Vegetation. These are areas of vegetation that Waikato-Tainui recognises as regionally, culturally and/or spiritually significant.

(n) ...

(o) All permanent waterways within the rohe shall be fenced from livestock and planted, where appropriate, with indigenous vegetation to minimise the effects of land use practices, and enhance biodiversity.

15.3.1.1

(p) Locally sourced (eco-sourced) indigenous plant material shall be used for all plantings into or adjacent to areas of high ecological and conservation value in the region, and shall be encouraged for all landscape plantings in the tribal area. 'Eco-sourced' indigenous plant material may need to be sourced at some distance from the actual area to be planted to increase genetic resilience and diversity.

(q) Remnant stands of indigenous vegetation shall be retained, enhanced, and extended by fencing and planting and by the encouragement of landowners to take out protective covenants.

(r) The establishment and enhancement of ecological corridors linking areas of known high value indigenous habitat to be treated as a high priority within the relevant regional and local plans and strategies. These corridors should include, but are not limited to appropriate riparian margins, gully systems, esplanade reserves, and vegetation planted alongside road corridors.

(s) Waikato-Tainui involvement in local indigenous biodiversity strategies.

15.3.2

**Objective:** Cultural, spiritual and ecological features of the Waikato landscape that are significant to Waikato-Tainui are protected and enhanced to improve the mauri of the land.

**Policy:** To ensure that there is greater protection and enhancement of cultural, spiritual and ecological features of significance to Waikato-Tainui.

**Methods:**

- (f) Landscapes and view shafts that are regionally, culturally and/or spiritually significant shall be identified, protected from the adverse effects of development, and where possible, enhanced.
- (g) Current and future developments (structures and earthworks) reduce the impacts on landscapes of high cultural, spiritual, ecological and/or aesthetic value through:
  - (i) Protection of regional, cultural, and/or spiritual significant landscapes from development that will result in deterioration of existing landscape and natural values; and
  - (ii) Utilising development and building methods that do not compromise Waikato-Tainui landscape values.
- (h) Rural and urban design standards manage the effects on the natural character of existing high value areas.
- (i) Establishment and enhancement of ecological corridors linking areas of known high value indigenous habitat shall be treated as high priority for the allocation of resources by the authorities responsible. These corridors will include riparian margins, gully systems, esplanade reserves, and vegetation alongside road corridors.
- (j) Encouraging appropriate pest control to protect indigenous vegetation.
- (k) Fencing and planting with indigenous vegetation occurs, where appropriate, along permanent waterways within the rohe, to manage the effects of land use practices and enhance biodiversity.
- (l) Statutory instruments and methods promote the protection and restoration of landscapes and landscape values of importance to Waikato-Tainui.
- (m) Waikato-Tainui, in conjunction with government authorities, resource users and conservation groups, will promote and support:
  - (i) Education of the public, local authorities, developers, and other resource users on Waikato-Tainui values, regionally, culturally and/or spiritually significant landscapes, vegetation and species; and
  - (ii) Promotion, including in schools and volunteer programmes, of the protection and sustainable utilisation of indigenous species.
- (n) Priority plant and animal pests are appropriately identified, managed, and/or controlled to a level where their impacts are minor or, where possible, are eradicated.

15.3.2.1

15.3.5

**Objective:** A precautionary approach to the introduction of new organisms and GMO's shall be adopted.

15.3.5.1

**Policy:** Applications for new organisms and GMO's must demonstrate that there are no risks to humans, indigenous ecosystems, indigenous species, or primary production.

Methods:

- (a) Applicants will engage with Waikato-Tainui prior to the submission of applications to the Environmental Protection Authority and/or other regulatory agency.
- (b) The relevant authorities will work with Waikato-Tainui to ensure that all cultural and spiritual beliefs are appropriately recognised, respected and thoroughly considered.
- (c) All efforts must be made by the relevant authorities to ensure that the effects of current and future introduced pests, new organisms, and Genetically Modified Organisms are minimised on taonga species, areas of significant indigenous vegetation, spiritual and/or cultural significance, and on the ecosystems in which these species and areas of significance occur.

#### PART 16 VALUABLE HISTORICAL ITEMS, HIGHLY PRIZED SITES, SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

16.3 16.3.1

**Objective:** Site management protocols exist to ensure a precautionary approach to site works to manage the potential for waahi tapu and taonga tuku iho discovery.

**Policy:** The Project Manager for a project or consented activities incorporates site management protocols and other protocols in this chapter into the site management plan so as to ensure a precautionary approach to site works to manage the potential discover of waahi tapu and taonga tuku iho.

Methods:

16.3.1.1

- (f) The Project Manager shall be responsible for engaging an appropriately qualified archaeologist to monitor the progress of all excavations or disturbances and to advise methods to be undertaken to ensure that adverse effects on Waikato-Tainui archaeological values are avoided. 124
- (g) For any urupaa (burial sites) and identified waahi tapu, Waikato-Tainui shall be entitled to have a representative during construction, excavation or disturbance of the site to act as a tribal advisor to the project manager regarding the contents of this protocol. NOTE: The cost of the representative shall be negotiated with and resourced by the project, through the Project Manager.
- (h) The Project Manager shall provide to Waikato-Tainui the following information no less than 15 working days prior to any excavation, disturbance or works:

- (i) A schedule of the dates of all significant excavation or disturbance events, their sequence and duration; and
- (ii) A summary of all measures that will be undertaken to ensure that the adverse effects on Waikato-Tainui archaeological values are avoided.
- (i) The Project Manager shall invite Waikato-Tainui to attend any part of monitoring or earthworks.
- (j) The Project Manager shall consult with Waikato-Tainui to determine if there are any matters of protocol Waikato-Tainui may wish to undertake in relation to any excavation or disturbance.
- (k) The Project Manager shall provide Waikato-Tainui with a copy of all archaeological monitoring and investigation results, and allow Waikato-Tainui an opportunity to respond and discuss the substance of those results.

16.3.3

**Objective:** Waikato-Tainui manages and/or owns all identified waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna

**Policy:** Waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna are identified and information is stored and shared appropriately

- (h) All relevant agencies shall develop protocols to allow the sharing of, and access to, any information of waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna that is associated to Waikato-Tainui.
- (i) All relevant agencies shall provide all information related to waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna of Waikato-Tainui. These agencies include:
  - (i) Regional Councils;
  - (ii) Territorial Local Authorities;
  - (iii) Pouhere Taonga (New Zealand Historic Places Trust);
  - (iv) Ministry for Culture and Heritage; and
  - (v) the New Zealand Archaeological Association.
- (j) Storage of data and information should be developed with Waikato-Tainui that allows for the following:
  - (i) Determining who should hold the information;
  - (ii) Determining how the information may be shared with external parties, including the public;
  - (iii) Development of software platforms that will allow access by marae and whaanau;
  - (iv) Creating back-up systems to ensure the information is not lost; and
  - (v) Allowing for agreed information to be easily reproduced on maps and other media.

16.3.3.1

16.3.3.2

**Policy:** Waikato-Tainui marae are actively engaged to ensure the appropriate management of waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna.

**Methods:**

- (a) Relevant agencies and partners work with Waikato-Tainui to develop a strategy and pathway for greater management of identified waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna. This may include:
  - (i) Development of regulations for each identified waahi;
  - (ii) Shared decision making;
  - (iii) Delegation of powers; and
  - (iv) Pathways for transfer of ownership (if so desired by Waikato-Tainui).
- (b) Regional and District Councils shall develop accidental discovery protocols and Waahi Tapu Management Protocol with Waikato-Tainui to provide for the protection of Waahi Tapu, through:
  - (i) Providing the protocols to developers prior to lodging consent;
  - (ii) Providing the contact details of mana whenua and mana whakahaere;
  - (iii) Developing required conditions for use during the planning, construction and commissioning of any development.
- (c) The discovery protocols in the above method should be of at least the same rigour as other protocols outlined in this chapter and shall be consistent with this Plan.

16.3.3.3

**Policy:** To ensure that sufficient general provisions for Waikato-Tainui involvement in waahi tapu and waahi tupuna management are in place and understood

**Methods:**

- (a) Causing of destruction: No person shall knowingly desecrate or cause damage to any identified sites of significance or waahi tapu.
- (b) Effects from activities: No person shall carry out activities that may adversely impact upon any sites of significance or waahi tapu.
- (c) Reporting of unlawful activity: Any person who identifies that an unlawful activity is taking place within an area or site of significance must immediately report the activity to Waikato-Tainui and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
- (d) Other: other methods as may, from time to time, be required to provide for Waikato-Tainui involvement in waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna management.

16.3.4

**Objective:** Procedures are in place to manage the discovery and accidental discovery of taonga and archaeological sites

**Policy:** To ensure that appropriate guidelines are in place to undertake archaeological surveys and excavations (information and permission).

Methods:

16.3.4.1

- (e) Mana whenua kaumaatua have the role of giving information or permission for archaeological surveys or excavations and direct requests are to be made to mana whenua kaumaatua or their nominees.
- (f) In the event that any archaeological remains or artefacts are unearthed, the works shall cease immediately at the place of discovery and the requiring authority shall notify Waikato-Tainui and mana whenua within one working day of discovery.
- (g) At the same time, the NZ Police, the Coroner, and Historic Places Trust shall be contacted as appropriate. Work shall not commence in the affected area until all necessary statutory authorisations or consents have been obtained

Appropriate protocols for taonga discovery and the accidental discovery of archaeological sites are outlined in the following two policies

**Policy:** To ensure that a clear protocol is followed in the event of discovering taonga.

Methods:

16.3.4.2

- (b) If taonga are discovered the following protocol must be followed, and the following procedure will apply to the taonga themselves:
  - (viii) The area of the site containing the taonga will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage.
  - (ix) Waikato-Tainui kaumatua shall be notified immediately before the taonga is moved.
  - (x) Kaumaatua will undertake appropriate actions.
  - (xi) Work may resume when advised by the Kaumatua
  - (xii) If approved by the Kaumaatua, the archaeologist will record, measure and photograph the taonga prior to the Kaumaatua and WWTKI staff member securing the taonga.
  - (xiii) Kaumaatua will determine the appropriate action for the taonga once it has been recorded. This may include reburial of the taonga in an appropriate location or storing it in an appropriate location.



#### 16.3.4.3

- (xiv) The WTTKI staff member will notify the Ministry for Culture and Heritage of the find with 28 days to inform the Ministry of its actions.
- (xv) If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out in discussion with the archaeologist, kaumaatua and WTTKI staff member.
- (xvi) For the avoidance of doubt subject to any laws of New Zealand, any taonga found shall be the property of Waikato-Tainui who shall hold and use those taonga (including the return of them to marae) as they, in their sole discretion, see fit.

**Policy:** To ensure that the appropriate protocol is followed after the accidental discovery of archaeological sites is followed.

**Methods:**

- (xi) In the event of an ‘accidental discovery’ of archaeological matter including human remains, the following steps shall be taken:
  - (i) All work within the vicinity of the site will cease immediately.
  - (ii) The plant operator will shut down all construction equipment and activity, leave the site area and unearthened archaeological material in-situ (in place), and advise the relevant person (e.g. site construction supervisor, consultant, owner, or other person named as the ‘relevant person’).
  - (iii) The relevant person will take immediate steps to secure the area of the site to ensure the archaeological matter remains undisturbed. Work may continue outside of the site area.
  - (iv) The relevant person will ensure that the matter is reported to the Regional Archaeologist at the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Waikato-Tainui (for clarity this includes relevant manawhenua), and to any required statutory agencies if this has not already occurred.
  - (v) The relevant person will ensure that a qualified archaeologist is appointed to ensure all archaeological matter is dealt with appropriately.
  - (vi) In the event of the material being of Maaori origin the relevant person will ensure that the Waikato-Tainui are contacted in order that appropriate cultural processes are implemented to remedy or mitigate any damage to the site.
  - (vii) Any and all visits to the site must be cleared by the relevant person. It is advisable that a list of authorised personnel to visit the site is maintained. Under law it is a requirement for the site operator to undertake the overall safe management of the site, including the health and safety of all persons visiting the site. To meet this requirement and also to protect the integrity of the accidental discovery, Waikato-Tainui consider it important that all visitors to the project site are recorded, cleared and inducted into the site.

- (viii) The relevant person will ensure that the necessary people shall be available to meet and guide representatives of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Waikato-Tainui, and any other party with statutory responsibilities, to the site.
- (ix) Works in the site area shall not recommence until authorised by the relevant person who will consult with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust staff, Waikato-Tainui, the NZ Police, and any other authority with statutory responsibility, to ensure that all statutory and cultural requirements have been met.
- (x) All parties will work towards operations recommencing in the shortest possible timeframes while ensuring that any archaeological sites discovered are protected until a decision regarding their appropriate management is made, and as much information as possible is gained. Appropriate management could include recording or removal of archaeological material

16.3.5

**Objective:** The adverse effects of resource use and activity operation are managed so as to appropriately protect areas and sites of significance.

**Policy:** To ensure that the adverse effects of resource use and activity operation are managed so as to appropriately protect areas and sites of significance

16.3.5.1

- (c) Resource user or activity operator to work with Waikato-Tainui to ensure resource use, activity, or site specific methods are agreed to manage adverse effects so as to appropriately protect areas and sites of significance.
- (d) Resource user or activity operator to work with Waikato-Tainui, through an agreed consultation and engagement process, to identify areas or sites of significance that are or could be effected by an existing or proposed resource use or activity.
- (e) For identified sites of significance on Crown lands and lands in which the Crown has vested interests, the responsible Crown agency must provide the following:
  - (i) Appropriate fencing for protection;
  - (ii) Maintained access to the site of significance; and
  - (iii) Work with Waikato-Tainui to seek acknowledgement of the site of significance in the relevant district plan (if requested by Waikato-Tainui);
- (f) When an agreement has been reached between a private land owner/s and Waikato-Tainui through a heritage order or other agreement, the order or agreement will provide the following as a minimum:
  - (i) Appropriate fencing for protection; and
  - (ii) Maintained access to the site of significance

- (e) When an order or agreement has been reached between a private landowner/s and Waikato-Tainui, the Private Landowner shall provide the following as a minimum:
  - (i) In partnership with Waikato-Tainui, ensure that any adverse effects from landowners activities on the site of significance identified are effectively managed;
  - (ii) Allow Waikato-Tainui regular pre-arranged access to the site of significance, subject to suitable health and safety requirements;
  - (iii) Inform Waikato-Tainui of any activities that may impact the site of significance; and
  - (iv) Immediately inform Waikato-Tainui of any disturbances, accidents or any other activity that has an adverse effect on the site of significance.
- (f) Work with Waikato-Tainui to appropriately stabilise and otherwise protect the site of significance and manage any adverse effect on the site.
- (g) Work with Waikato-Tainui to appropriately restrict activity within the fenced or recognised area of the site of significance. This may include measures such as, but not limited to, restricting:
  - (i) Walking and tramping outside of any established access track;
  - (ii) Vehicle access;
  - (iii) The lighting of fires; and
  - (iv) The access of animals, particularly exotic or domestic animals to the site of significance.

**PART 17 NATURAL HAZARDS**

17.3      17.3.1

**Objective:** Land use and the construction of structures occurs in a way that does not increase the risk or magnitude of a natural hazard event, and that does not increase the risk or effects on human life or activity in the event that a natural hazard event occurs.

**Policy:** To ensure that land use and structures do not increase the risk or magnitude of a natural hazard event, and does not increase the risk or effects on human life or activity in the event that a natural hazard event occurs.

**Methods:**

17.3.1.1

- (a) New land use and structures that increase the risk or magnitude of a natural hazard event shall be avoided.  
Note: Preference is given to any new or changing land use, subdivision or development avoiding, rather than mitigating, any hazard.
- (b) Existing land use, activities, and structures in zones where natural hazards occur are encouraged to change land use or activities and shift, abandon or suitably modify structures to withstand the potential effect of a natural hazard event.

- (c) Consider taangata whenua historical knowledge of natural hazards when considering land use, activities, or structures under this policy.

17.3.2

**Objective:** The risk of adverse effects on human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing shall be prioritised over risks to individual properties when assessing natural hazard risks and/or the need for hazard protection structures.

**Policy:** To ensure that human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing is appropriately considered when assessing natural hazard risks and/or the need for hazard protection structures.

**Methods:**

17.3.2.1

- (a) Policy 17.3.1.1 and the associated methods are noted as a key means to manage risk.
- (b) Where it is practical, and environmentally, culturally, and/or spiritually preferable, a 'soft' engineering solution should be utilised over a 'hard' solution (e.g. the use of swales rather than concrete channels).
- (c) New land use and structures shall avoid creating actual or potential adverse effects on natural hazards which subsequently causes adverse affects on human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing.
- (d) Existing or new structures or land use that requires the use of hazard protection structures that could adversely affect human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing are generally not supported.
- (e) In the event that an existing or proposed hazard protection structure adversely affects human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing then alternative solutions are encouraged and expected.
- (f) Where there is existing development and the effects on cultural and/or spiritual values and the environment are adverse, the concept of 'managed retreat' where existing structures are not replaced or maintained and no new structures are allowed to be erected, should be applied.
- (g) Hazard management structures, activities, and schemes and their ongoing function should strive to maintain and restore ecosystem function and habitat, and cultural and/or spiritual wellbeing.
- (h) The cumulative adverse effect of land use and structures on natural hazards shall be avoided or managed consistent with the policies in this chapter, such that there is no increased risk to human life, structures, cultural, spiritual or environmental wellbeing
- (i) Notwithstanding the above methods, protecting life is a priority in hazard management structures, activities and schemes.
- (j) A practical balance between natural hazard management and the restoration and protection of cultural, spiritual and environmental wellbeing is encouraged.

- (k) Where culturally and/or spiritually sensitive sites or sites of significance are subject to natural hazards, in which human intervention has played no role, then Waikato-Tainui should be advised to enable the correct protocols and procedures to be adopted in order to address the situation.
- (l) In the event that human remains or koiwi are exposed through a natural hazard event, the protocols set out in Chapter 16, 'Ngaa taonga tuku iho, ngaa waahi tapu, ngaa waahi tuupuna – valuable historical items, highly prized sites, sites of significance', apply.
- (m) When developing integrated management plans, they shall consider the management of natural hazards.
- (n) Maintain a register, in partnership with other stakeholders (e.g. local authorities), of natural hazards in the Waikato-Tainui rohe. This may include merely being aware of which entity keeps such a register.

17.3.3

**Objective:** The cause and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the Waikato-Tainui rohe.

17.3.3.1

**Policy:** To ensure that the causes and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the Waikato-Tainui rohe

## PART 19 FRESH WATER

19.4

19.4.1

**Objective:** Waikato-Tainui engage and participate in the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect waters in the Waikato-Tainui rohe.

**Policy:** To ensure that Waikato-Tainui engage and participate in the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect waters in the Waikato-Tainui rohe.

Methods:

19.3.1.1

- (f) National, Regional, and Local Authorities engage Waikato-Tainui on any matters that may have an effect on the management, quality, and quantity of waters within the Waikato region, including involving Waikato-Tainui in any associated decision making functions.
- (g) Waikato-Tainui are engaged by relevant local authorities when determining allocable flows for waters within the Waikato region.

- (h) Engagement occurs prior to the public release or notification of consents, policies, discussion documents, protocols, plans, and/or regulations consistent with Chapter 6, 'Te koorero tahi me Waikato-Tainui – consultation and engagement with Waikato-Tainui.'
- (i) Authorities and water users (including water take, direct and indirect discharges) provide for, and are consistent with relevant sections of this Plan.
- (j) If determined by the Authority and Waikato-Tainui, a joint statement with recommendations, should be submitted to the respective decision-making Board, Local Authority, or Committee.

## PART 20 WETLANDS

20.3      20.3.1

**Objective:** Existing wetlands are protected and enhanced

**Policy:** To encourage improvements to local hydrology (where possible) to support healthy wetland function, and restoration of locally appropriate wetland biodiversity within local planning and land management practice.

**Methods:**

20.3.1.1

- (a) Activities and resource use in, on, and around wetlands support and promote the enhancement of current and/or new wetland habitats.
- (b) Water takes from wetlands are restricted to promote healthy wetland function.
- (c) Planning rules and policies prevent any further reduction in wetland area or wetland condition within the Waikato-Tainui rohe.
- (d) Facilitate and/or support the establishment of programmes to restore and expand wetland habitat. These programmes should be developed and implemented to achieve a measurable increase in the quality of wetlands, and should ideally include, but not be limited to:
  - (i) Restoring existing wetlands;
  - (ii) Removing and/or controlling plant and animal pests;
  - (iii) Using technology such as constructed wetlands where this is feasible;
  - (iv) Expanding the size of those wetlands where this is feasible;
  - (v) Re-establishing wetlands adjacent to lakes and rivers where land is available and conditions remain suitable for wetlands; and
  - (vi) Identifying and setting aside government and local authority owned land for the purpose of wetland creation and enhancement.
- (e) Water levels of all significant wetlands shall be maintained and stabilised to prevent further deterioration in wetland ecological condition and, where possible, wetland water levels shall be restored to enhance habitat

and expand wetland area. Where necessary, this shall be achieved by placing restrictions on the amount of surface and subsurface drainage installed on farmland adjacent to wetlands.

- (f) Encourage education providers, local authorities, Crown agencies, and non-Government organisations and promote public education programmes to:
  - i. Promote the importance of wetlands; and
  - ii. Explain and promote Waikato-Tainui values and uses of wetlands.
- (g) Where practical and possible, Waikato-Tainui will co-facilitate public education programmes in the above method.

**Policy:** To ensure that all land use practices that have the potential to impact on wetlands have efficient sediment, drainage, discharge, fertiliser application, and riparian buffer control practices in place to ensure that adverse impacts on wetlands are prevented.

**Methods:**

- (a) There shall be no discharges of point or non-point source wastewater to ecologically or culturally significant wetlands.
- (b) All stormwater discharged to ecologically or culturally significant wetlands shall be treated in such a way that ensures the ecological condition and cultural use of the wetland is not compromised.
- (c) Buffer zones of appropriate indigenous plant species shall be established and/or maintained around all significant wetlands to protect them from the effects of land use and to help reduce fluctuations in wetland water levels.
- (d) Landowners adjacent to regionally or culturally significant wetlands shall be required to adopt best practice land management to prevent further decline of wetland water levels and to minimise the movement of contaminants into the wetlands.
- (e) Where appropriate land is available and it is feasible, flood plains shall be restored to function as natural overflow areas along the Waikato River and to link more naturally with adjacent wetlands.
- (f) Waikato Regional Council and Waikato-Tainui (and where appropriate, other Regional Councils), work together to apply wetlands of significance to Waikato-Tainui, to the Significant Natural Areas baseline to fill gaps (such as the smaller wetlands that are difficult to detect on the regional scale).

20.3.1.2

20.3.2

**Objective:** The relationship of Waikato-Tainui with its wetlands is enhanced through the restoration of wetlands and enhanced/permitted access for cultural purposes

20.3.2.1

**Policy:** To ensure that the relationship of Waikato-Tainui with its wetlands is enhanced through the restoration of wetlands and enhanced/permitted access for cultural purposes.

**Methods:**

- (a) All ecologically and culturally significant wetlands within the Waikato-Tainui rohe, including those wetlands that are ecologically and culturally significant to Waikato-Tainui, shall be:
  - (i) Identified and permanently fenced to exclude livestock;
  - (ii) Monitored annually for their health and condition using a combination of traditional science and maatauranga Maaori.
- (b) Resource users, activity operators, landowners, local authorities, and Crown agencies (as appropriate) to improve and facilitate access for Waikato-Tainui members to selected wetlands within the tribal area in order to practice whakatupua (growing time), raahui on wetlands during the fish spawning season, and/or other Waikato-Tainui hauanga kai and cultural practices.
- (c) Resource users, activity operators, landowners, local authorities, Crown agencies, and research institutes, as the context demands, to:
  - (i) Identify ecologically and culturally significant wetlands within the Waikato-Tainui rohe that their proposed activity impacts;
  - (ii) In conjunction with Waikato-Tainui, identify which of those wetlands and parts of wetlands are high priority for protection and for restoration to enhance biodiversity, improve water quality, maintain low flows, and reduce peak flows;
  - (iii) In conjunction with Waikato-Tainui, identify wetlands where it may be feasible to increase the water level, especially for the enhancement of fisheries habitat; and
  - (iv) Work with Waikato-Tainui, as appropriate, to develop tools for monitoring wetland health using maatauranga Maaori.

## PART 21 LAND

21.3 21.3.1

21.3.1.1

**Objective:** Activities that accelerate soil erosion are managed effectively, including through the reforestation and retirement of marginal lands from existing intensive and environmentally unsustainable land uses.

**Policy:** To encourage local authorities and landowners to retire highly erodible land from farming and to restore and protect highly erodible lands.

**Methods:**



- (a) Prohibit the clearance of indigenous vegetation and soil disturbance on highly erodible land that could cause further erosion; unless it is necessary to undertake the clearance; and the soil disturbance and the resulting effects can be managed.
  - (b) Support and encourage the restoration and protection of highly erodible land areas using locally sourced indigenous vegetation.
  - (c) Support and promote sustainable land management practices.
  - (d) Promote the direction of funds to support local reforestation initiatives on marginal lands
- Policy:** All major excavation works that have the potential to impact on waterways shall have sufficient erosion and sediment control measures in place to ensure that adverse effects on water bodies are managed
- Methods:
- 21.3.1.2
- (a) Erosion and sediment control plans in place.
  - (b) Waikato-Tainui input, as appropriate, into development and monitoring of the erosion and sediment control plans.
- Policy:** To ensure that riverbank erosion, including the erosion of river islands is effectively managed.
- Methods:
- 21.3.1.3
- (a) Riparian planting of appropriate, preferably indigenous species shall be promoted and increased to stabilise riverbanks and reduce erosion in the region.
  - (b) Riparian vegetation shall only be removed from river and lake margins using methods that do not result in increased soil erosion in the long term. Any short-term effects shall be managed to minimise any adverse effects.
  - (c) River margins prone to significant riverbank erosion shall be identified and managed to minimise erosion risk.
  - (d) Protect riverbanks from erosion by working with natural river dynamics and flow patterns and using natural materials (e.g. indigenous vegetation).
- 21.3.3
- Objective:** Effectively manage the impact of contaminated land on the surrounding environment
- Policy:** To ensure that the impact of contaminated land is effectively managed and, where possible and practicable, mitigate and restore the contaminated land.
- Methods:
- 21.3.3.1
- (a) Understand the location of contaminated sites within the rohe including working with mana whakahaere to determine their understanding of the location of existing and historical contaminated sites.
  - (b) Manage the effect of the contaminated sites on surrounding properties, air, and waterways.
  - (c) Plans to contain, manage, mitigate and restore the contaminated sites are in place and implemented.

21.3.4.2

- (d) Promote a polluter pays approach where those responsible for causing the contamination have primary responsibility to manage the contamination consistent with this Plan, regardless of whether they still have legal responsibility for the contaminated site.
- (e) A new owner of an existing contaminated site that acquires the site with the knowledge that it is contaminated, accepts the burden of managing the site consistent with this Plan.

**Policy:** To ensure that landowners and land managers that impact on the rohe manage land sustainably and effectively. This includes land that is upstream of the Waikato-Tainui rohe

**Methods:**

- (a) Protects the mauri of the land.
- (b) Reduces sediment loads resulting from erosion to the extent required to improve the ecological and cultural condition of rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal areas.
- (c) Ensures farming practices on highly erodible land manage the effects of erosion on this land.
- (d) Encourages retirement of land from inappropriate land use activities or the restoration of land to appropriate land use.
- (e) Ensures there is minimal erosion resulting from vegetation clearance or land disturbance.

**Policy:** To recognise and provide for the relationship of Waikato-Tainui with catchments in the Waikato-Tainui rohe.

**Methods:**

21.3.4.3

- (a) Engage with Waikato-Tainui on matters affecting the catchment in the manner outlined in Chapter 6, 'Te koorero tahi me Waikato-Tainui – consultation and engagement with Waikato-Tainui'.
- (b) Waikato-Tainui shall be consulted and included in the decision making process for all proposed activities, developments, and/or landuse changes that may have an impact on land and water values.
- (c) Priority shall be given to protecting any sites of cultural significance threatened by erosion.
- (d) Promote Waikato-Tainui values regarding land within schools, communities, and with landowners.
- (e) Encourage whaanau to familiarise themselves with local environments and catchments, and identify spaces where values such as producing, harvesting and trading kai for the whaanau and hapuu can become established

## PART 22 FISHERIES

22.3

22.3.2

**Objective:** Taonga species are protected, restored and managed, consistent with the tikanga, kawa, maatauranga, and mana whakahaere of Waikato-Tainui.

22.3.2.4

**Policy:** To provide for and support the management of customary fishing.

Methods:

- (a) Activities and resource use occurs consistent with the Waikato-Tainui (Waikato River Fisheries) Regulations 2011 and any subsequent amendment. Download regulations at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2011/0294/latest/DLM3930995.html>.
- (b) Implement a permit system to enable Waikato-Tainui to provide for whitebait and smelt fisheries.

## PART 23 AIR

23.3 23.3.1

**Objective:** The quality and amenity of discharge to air is such that the life supporting capacity and quality of air within the rohe is retained at a level that does not compromise human health, amenity values, or property.

**Policy:** To ensure that the quality of any discharge to air is retained at a level such that it does not compromise human health, amenity values, or property.

Methods:

23.3.1.1

- (a) At minimum discharges to air meet the national ambient air quality standards or similar.
- (b) Discharges to air shall manage any adverse effect beyond the property boundary that is objectionable or offensive as a result of odour, dust, smoke, water vapour, agrichemical, gas, or other airborne contaminants.
- (c) Encourage practices that reduce fine particle emissions (e.g. reducing back yard burning by encouraging recycling and composting, efficient home insulation and clean heating programmes, encouraging the burning of dry wood in solid fuel heaters, and the correct operation of solid fuel heaters).
- (d) Encourage industry to implement industry best practice or best practicable option for improving air quality.
- (e) Promote public transport to reduce vehicle emissions.
- (f) Not permit discharges that will have adverse effects on areas identified by Waikato-Tainui as sensitive to air pollution.
- (g) Promote the integration of land use and transport to reduce vehicle emissions.
- (h) Manage the effects on amenity values of an area due to contaminants, dust, odour, light, or noise. Particular areas of amenity value include, but are not limited to:
  - (i) The Waikato River between Hamilton and Ngaaruawaahia;
  - (ii) The Waikato River and its tributaries, banks, and immediate environs;
  - (iii) Marae and papakaainga;
  - (iv) Sight lines to important features in the landscape, water bodies, waahi tapu and other sites of significance; and
  - (v) The coastline.

## PART 24 COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

24.3	24.3.1.	<p><b>Objective:</b> The mauri of marine waters in the Waikato-Tainui coastal area is protected and enhanced and the marine biodiversity in the Waikato-Tainui coastal area is restored and protected</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> To ensure that the mauri of marine waters in the Waikato-Tainui coastal area is protected and enhanced and that the marine biodiversity in the Waikato-Tainui coastal area is restored and protected.</p> <p>Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(g) ...</li><li>(h) ...</li><li>(i) Protect, enhance, and restore coastal wetlands and riparian margins in coastal areas including coastal dunelands</li><li>(j) ...</li></ul>
	24.3.1.1	
	24.3.2	<p><b>Objective:</b> Coastal erosion is effectively managed so that the Waikato-Tainui coastal area is protected and enhanced</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> To ensure that coastal erosion is effectively managed so that the Waikato-Tainui coastal area is protected and enhanced</p> <p>Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(e) Activities and resource use manage effects on coastal erosion</li><li>(f) Projects to stabilise erosion prone areas are supported, particularly where indigenous species are reestablished as a result of the project.</li></ul>
	24.3.2.1	
	24.3.3	<p><b>Objective:</b> Waikato-Tainui access to coastal areas for customary activities is protected and enhanced</p> <p><b>Policy:</b> To ensure that Waikato-Tainui access to coastal areas for customary activities is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Proposed activities that effect Waikato-Tainui access to coastal areas, particularly access to waahi tapu, sites of significance, and customary activities will generally not be supported.</li><li>(b) Notwithstanding existing property or use rights, existing activities that effect Waikato-Tainui access to coastal areas, particularly access to waahi tapu, sites of significance, and customary activities are generally not supported.</li></ul>
	24.3.3.1	

- (c) In the event that a proposed or existing activity does affect Waikato-Tainui access, Waikato-Tainui will work through the effects with the owners of the activity to determine if the effects can be managed.
- (d) Public access for recreational purposes may be restricted only where necessary for safety, cultural, or conservation purposes.

24.3.4

**Objective:** Activities in the Waikato-Tainui coast area only occur when adverse effects to the environment, community, and customary activities are managed, as determined in consultation with Waikato-Tainui.

**Policy:** To ensure a precautionary approach to activities in the coast area that may result in adverse effects to the environment, community, and customary activities.

**Methods:**

24.3.4.1

- (a) Any development in the coast area shall:
  - (i) Have a functional need, as determined in consultation with Waikato-Tainui, to be located in the coast area; and
  - (ii) Facilitate restoration or rehabilitation of natural features.
- (b) Any development in the coast area shall manage any adverse effects on:
  - (i) Waikato-Tainui values;
  - (ii) The abundance of taonga species;
  - (iii) The ability to safely undertake hauanga kai;
  - (iv) Areas of cultural and/or spiritual significance (including lines of sight to sites of cultural and/or spiritual significance);
  - (v) The natural character of the landscape;
  - (vi) Overall visual amenity of the landscape;
  - (vii) The natural integrity and functioning of physical processes; and
  - (viii) The intrinsic value of ecosystems.
- (c) The effects of an activity on the environment, the community, and in particular customary activities, and ways to suitably manage effects to be determined in consultation with Waikato-Tainui. Refer to Chapter 6 for the preferred Waikato-Tainui consultation and engagement process.
- (d) Activities that may result in adverse effects to the environment, community, and customary activities are generally not supported.

- (e) Notwithstanding existing property and usage rights, owners of existing activities and resource uses that adversely affect the environment, the community, and customary activities are encouraged to manage adverse effects.
- (f) Land use activities are managed so as to avoid degradation of coastal water quality, protection of coastal sand dunes, protection of culturally and/or spiritually significant areas, and avoid sprawling subdivisions along the coastal edge

**Policy:** To ensure that Waikato-Tainui marae, particularly coastal marae, are able to undertake customary coastal activities and have the ability to sustain manuwhiri with traditional coastal food sources during hui, poukai, and waananga.

**Methods:**

- (a) Waikato-Tainui customary management tikanga is actively promoted to protect, restore and enhance customary fisheries including raahui on shellfish gathering and other activities and protection of coastal areas from over-fishing and other misuse.
- (b) Promote the use of marine protected areas that include customary management tools such as taiaapure (a local management tool established in an area that has customarily been of special significance to an iwi or hapuu as a source of food or for spiritual or cultural reasons), maataitai reserves (areas where taangata whenua manage non-commercial fishing through a bylaw), and raahui.
- (c) Waikato-Tainui customary rights to coastal areas recognised and provided for by:
  - (i) The Crown;
  - (ii) Government departments and their relevant policies (including NZ Coastal Policy Statement);
  - (iii) Local authorities (including incorporating into planning documents); and
  - (iv) Commercial and recreational users of the coastal area.
- (d) Any artefact and/or koiwi discovery shall be immediately reported to Waikato-Tainui.

24.3.4.2

24.3.5

**Objective:** Waikato-Tainui coastal areas are managed in an integrated way, considering the upstream effects of land and freshwater activities. Productive relationships exist between those who impact on or use the resources of the Waikato Tainui coastal area.

- 24.3.5.1
- Policy:** To ensure integrated management is applied to the coastal area.
- Methods:**
- (a) Proposed activities and resource use clearly demonstrate how the proposed activity or resource use is consistent with integrated management.
  - (b) Policies and decision-making take into account the integrated nature and management of coastal areas.
  - (c) Existing activities and resource use are encouraged to occur consistent with an integrated management approach, having regard to existing property and use rights.
  - (d) Coastal area activities and resource use are undertaken in a sustainable manner, utilising maatauranga Maaori and other knowledge systems.
  - (e) An integrated and coordinated approach to coastal management is encouraged and promoted, between tribes, the wider community, industry, local authorities, all levels of government, and internationally.
  - (f) Integrated management adequately considers the management of natural hazards.

- 24.3.5.2
- Policy:** To encourage sector wide relationships that promotes and encourages an integrated approach to activities and resource use within the coastal area in such a way that the coastal area is protected and enhanced.
- Methods:**
- (a) Develop an interagency coastal management strategy to implement policies and methods in this Plan. This will be developed along with stakeholders including the Department of Conservation, the Ministry of Primary Industries, local authorities, and fisheries stakeholders.
  - (b) To the satisfaction of Waikato-Tainui, all mitigation for any effects on coastal areas shall, where possible, be completed nearest the site affected and seek to bring a greater benefit than that lost.
  - (c) For ongoing or significant activities or resource uses, develop a relationship agreement between WaikatoTainui and the activity owner or resource user.
  - (d) Early engagement and consultation to occur with Waikato-Tainui, as outlined in Chapter 6, 'Te koorero tahi me Waikato-Tainui – consultation and engagement with Waikato-Tainui'.

**PART 25 LAND USE PLANNING**

25.3 25.3.1

**Objective:** Development principles are applied to land use and development (urban and rural) and, in particular, development in new growth cells, that enhance the environment.

**Policy:** To encourage development principles to be applied to land use and developments (urban and rural) and, in particular, development in new growth cells, that enhance the environment.

Methods:

- (a) Proposed developments shall demonstrate how they have considered and applied development principles that enhance the environment including, but not limited to how the development:
  - (i) Restores the capacity of ecosystems;
  - (ii) Creates or maintains ecosystems that function without human intervention;
  - (iii) Understands and acknowledges the diversity and uniqueness of the development location (socially, culturally, spiritually, economically, and environmentally);
  - (iv) Considers how the development design incorporates the diversity and uniqueness of the development location (such as culturally appropriate design, interpretive panels, commemorative pou [poles], etc);
  - (v) Minimises pollution and waste;
  - (vi) Promotes efficient and effective energy conservation and use;
  - (vii) Preserves and preferably enhances the natural hydrologic functions of the site;
  - (viii) Identifies and preserves sensitive areas that affect the hydrology, including streams and their buffers, floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes, high-permeability soils and areas of indigenous vegetation;
  - (ix) Effectively manages natural hazards;
  - (x) Considers beneficial re-use on-site of stormwater and wastewater;
  - (xi) Considers water conservation; and xii. Provides for visual amenity consistent with the surrounding environment.

25.3.1.1

25.3.2

**Objective :** Urban and rural development is well planned and the environmental, cultural, spiritual, and social outcomes are positive



25.3.2.1

**Policy:** To ensure that urban development is well planned and the environmental, cultural, spiritual, and social outcomes are positive.

**Methods:**

- (a) Where possible and practicable, avoid development or subdivision of land where there are high quality and versatile soils.
- (b) If development or subdivision occurs on high quality or versatile soils, demonstrate how the development or subdivision provides a greater environmental, cultural, spiritual, or social outcome than the current land use provides.
- (c) Encourage the development and use of structure plans or similar tools for significant land use or development initiatives.
- (d) Ensure that appropriate consideration is given to papakaainga development in rural and urban areas (see Chapter 13, 'Ngaa Papakaainga me Ngaa Marae – Waikato-Tainui communities').
- (e) Land development, subdivision design, or applications shall consider cumulative effects and demonstrate in a clear fashion the real impacts of the development.
- (f) Land development or subdivisions are not supported where the effects or the cumulative effects of the proposed development or subdivision decreases existing environmental, cultural, spiritual, or social outcomes.
- (g) Land use and development of Waikato-Tainui owned land, regardless of the nature of the ownership is supported, providing such use and development is consistent with this Plan and/or the position and perspectives of those holding mana whakahaere in the area of this land use and development activity.
- (h) Manage the adverse effects of urban and rural residential subdivision and development through the use of Low Impact Development ('LID') principles in all new subdivisions and developments including, but not limited to:
  - (i) Minimising stormwater impacts to the greatest extent practicable by reducing imperviousness, conserving natural resources and ecosystems, maintaining natural drainage courses, reducing use of pipes, and minimising clearing and grading;
  - (ii) Providing runoff storage measures dispersed through the site's landscape with a variety of detention, retention, and runoff practices;
  - (iii) Where they will be of benefit, encouraging the use of mechanisms such as rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, roof gardens, and onsite storage and retention;

- (iv) Where they will be of benefit, encouraging the use of stormwater treatment devices including on-site treatment systems, allowing for emergency storage and retention structures; and
  - (v) Such areas that have unavoidable impervious areas, attempt to break up these impervious areas by installing infiltration devices, drainage swales, and providing retention areas.
- (i) For construction sites:
- (i) Reduce paving and compaction of soils;
  - (ii) Manage the effects of soil disturbance;
  - (iii) Site building and infrastructure to manage the effects on existing vegetation, particularly where that vegetation contributes to the overall amenity of the site;
  - (iv) Minimise imperviousness by reducing the total area of paved surfaces; and
  - (v) Maintain existing topography and pre-development hydrological processes.

**Policy:** To ensure that rural development is well planned and the environmental, cultural, spiritual and social outcomes are positive.

Methods:

25.3.2.2

- (a) Generally, the methods in policy 24.3.2.1 above, applies to rural residential subdivision.
- (b) Recognise the genuine need, at times, for smaller rural residential subdivision to enable landowner use of their site for personal, family, or staff use. However, rural residential subdivision shall not result in ‘ribbon’ type ad hoc development along rural roads.
- (c) Rural residential form shall be well designed taking into account the surrounding environment, visual amenity, and other policies and methods in this chapter.
- (d) Minimise the amount of high quality or highly versatile land that is taken out of productive use or that has options for future use reduced as a result of rural development.

25.3.3

**Objective:** Land use and development has positive environmental and cultural effects.

**Policy:** To ensure that land use and development, particularly new land use and development, has positive environmental and cultural effects.

25.3.3.1

Methods:

- (a) Through the use of LID (Low Impact Design) principles in all new subdivisions and developments;
  - (i) Protect surface and ground water quality;
  - (ii) Maintain the integrity of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems;

- (iii) Preserve the physical integrity of receiving streams;
  - (iv) Protect soils by providing appropriate sediment and erosion control; and
  - (v) Make maximum use of natural ground levels.
- (b) Require reserves next to oceans, lakes and rivers to be set-aside during the subdivision and land development process to protect the water body, allow access, increase biodiversity, and enhance ecosystems.
  - (c) Decisions on use of reserves or similar provision in subdivision applications shall give priority to protecting the water body health regardless of the water body or subdivision size.
  - (d) Subdivisions should not impede access to and along waterways.
  - (e) Require resource consent conditions to be imposed that allow Waikato-Tainui access to culturally and/or spiritually significant sites and sites of customary activities through the imposition of caveats on titles or providing for the registration of right-of-way servitudes.
  - (f) Ensure in all development proposals that access is retained and improved to water bodies and cultural and/or spiritual sites.
  - (g) Structure or management plans will be required as conditions of resource consent to ensure that critical environmental and cultural considerations are taken into account and that on-going monitoring and review occurs. Taupiri Roundabout, Waikato Expressway
  - (h) Land use and development design features reflect Waikato-Tainui cultural values and perspectives.
  - (i) Protection of significant cultural and/or spiritual sites may have precedence over subdivision in some areas and the objectives contained in Chapters 15, 'Ngaa taonga Maori tuku iho me te aarai taiao – natural heritage and biosecurity' and Chapter 16, 'Ngaa taonga tikanga tuku iho – cultural heritage' may apply.
  - (j) Local authorities revise their statutory instruments to reflect the principles contained in the Plan, including in so far as the Plan affects subdivision, use and development.

## PART 26 INFRASTRUCTURE

26.3	26.3.1	<p><b>Objective:</b> Infrastructure development, upgrade, and maintenance within the Waikato-Tainui rohe occurs in partnership with Waikato-Tainui.</p>
	26.3.1.1	<p><b>Policy:</b> To ensure that infrastructure development, upgrade and maintenance within the Waikato-Tainui rohe occurs in partnership with Waikato-Tainui.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b></p>

- (a) New infrastructure shall be developed in consultation with Waikato-Tainui to ensure infrastructural development is in alignment with this Plan and any relevant Joint Management Agreements (JMA's) in order to manage adverse environmental, cultural, spiritual, and social effects. As a minimum, the consultation and engagement process outlined in Chapter 6, 'Te koorero tahi me Waikato-Tainui – consultation and engagement with Waikato-Tainui', shall apply.
- (b) In the development of new infrastructure, upgrading or maintenance of old infrastructure, Waikato-Tainui are engaged at the very early stages of scoping and that Waikato-Tainui remain engaged during the process.
- (c) When designing water and wastewater systems, Waikato-Tainui encourages regulatory authorities and applicants for resource consents, and designations to apply principles of maatauranga Maaori design and environmental protection methods and techniques.
- (d) Resource consent and designation processes under the RMA, relevant rules and conditions shall be developed by the applicant, regulator, and/or local authority in partnership with Waikato-Tainui that take into account kaitiakitanga and maatauranga Maaori.
- (e) Waikato-Tainui may consider infrastructural partnerships where the provision of infrastructure meets the aspirations of Waikato-Tainui.

26.3.2

**Objective:** Infrastructure development, upgrade, and maintenance manages economic, social, cultural, spiritual, and environmental effects.

**Policy:** To ensure that infrastructure development, upgrade, and maintenance manages economic, social, cultural, spiritual, and environmental effects.

**Methods:**

26.3.2.1

- (a) Infrastructure development shall avoid land in Maaori ownership except with the agreement of the Maaori owners.
- (b) New infrastructure development shall take into account the enhancement principles contained in Chapter 7 "Te Whakapakari i Te Taiao - Towards environmental enhancement". As a minimum all existing infrastructure shall be managed to sustain the ability of the environment to provide for future generations.
- (c) Ensure that, in the development of new infrastructure, best practice approaches and appropriate environmentally sustainable and enhancing technologies are applied to ensure, as far as practicable, any adverse impacts on the environment or cultural and/or spiritual resources are avoided.
- (d) Infrastructure development and management shall be planned to manage adverse effects on water bodies, stormwater, water supply and wastewater systems.

- (e) The cumulative effect of infrastructure provision shall be considered as well as the effect of a single piece of infrastructure.
- (f) When assessing infrastructure needs or making decisions on designations or consents regarding infrastructure, the adverse effects should be managed so as to achieve the objectives in this Plan. In particular adverse effects should be avoided on:
  - (i) Land held in Maaori title or in the ownership of Waikato-Tainui;
  - (ii) Waahi tapu and other sites of significance to Waikato-Tainui;
  - (iii) Oceans, rivers, lakes, and wetlands that would hinder achieving the objectives and policies contained in the water management, fisheries and cultural chapters of the Plan;
  - (iv) Areas of significant indigenous vegetation or habitats of taonga species;
  - (v) Customary activities or fisheries;
  - (vi) Natural hazards; and vii. Culturally and/or spiritually significant landscapes and view shafts.
- (g) In the event that adverse effects cannot be avoided, discussions shall be held with Waikato-Tainui to agree if the effects can be managed.
- (h) Any local adverse effects of infrastructure that cannot be avoided, remedied, or minimised should be discussed with Waikato-Tainui to discuss whether the effect can be mitigated and compensated near the locality where the adverse effects occur, or elsewhere as agreed with Waikato-Tainui.

26.3.4

**Objective:** Transportation infrastructure is developed and managed in a manner that provides for social, cultural, spiritual, economic, and environmental needs

**Policy:** To ensure that transportation infrastructure is developed and managed in a manner that provides for social, cultural, spiritual, economic, and environmental needs

Methods:

26.3.4.1

- (a) The methods for policy 25.3.2.1 and the policies and methods for Chapter 25, 'Ngaa whakaritenga moo ngaa whenua o Waikato-Tainui – land use planning' shall apply for this policy.
- (b) Sustainable transport options should be incorporated into subdivisions and developments including options for public transport, carpooling, walking, and cycling

26.3.5

**Objective:** Infrastructure shall be sited and operated in a way to avoid impacting on the risk of natural hazards occurring or the magnitude of a natural hazard event.

26.3.5.1

**Policy:** To ensure that infrastructure is sited and operated in a way to avoid impacting on the risk of natural hazards occurring or the magnitude of a natural hazard event.

**Methods:**

- (a) The policies and methods of chapter 17, 'Ngaa Moorearea Ao Tuuroa – natural hazards' apply for this policy.

## PART 27 ELECTRICITY GENERATION

27.3 27.3.1

**Objective:** In partnership with Waikato-Tainui, existing and new electricity generation activities, and the structures and operations to transmit electricity to end users, effectively manages adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic effects.

**Policy:** In partnership with Waikato-Tainui, to ensure that existing and new electricity generation activities, and the structures and operations to transmit electricity to end users effectively manages adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic effects.

**Methods:**

27.3.1.1

- (a) Electricity generation and transmission activities are developed or operated in a manner consistent with the parts of this Plan that are relevant to the proposed or existing electricity generation or transmission activity.
- (b) Electricity is sourced and distributed locally wherever practicable.
- (c) Efficient conservation and use of electricity ensures electricity wastage or leakage from electricity generation or transmission is minimised.
- (d) Hydro-electricity generation allows for safe fish passage and enhances and creates habitats for indigenous aquatic and land species.
- (e) By-products of energy generation are returned safely to their source so that effects of returning the by-products are managed. For example:
  - (i) Coal ash is safely returned to the ground, in underground capsules, to prevent seepage to surrounding environments; and
  - (ii) Geothermal discharges are re-injected back into the land.
- (f) In designing new transmission lines, upgrading, or replacing transmission lines, alternatives to overhead lines, such as undergrounding, will be the preferred option provided there are no adverse effects on cultural or spiritual sites.
- (g) Large transmission structures shall not be located in close proximity to marae, culturally or spiritually sensitive sites, or in the river and its environs (such as banks, floodplains, estuaries, or bed).

(h) Other than as required for safety purposes, electricity transmission lines and supporting infrastructures blend in with the surrounding environment. (such as by control of colour, use of vegetation cover, undergrounding infrastructure, minimising visual profile, and minimising size)

27.3.2 **Objective:** Alternative sustainable forms of electricity generation are developed, provided any adverse effects on the environment, particularly on the Waikato River or culturally and/or spiritually sensitive sites, are managed. Note: Due to the adverse environmental, social, spiritual, and cultural effects of such structures, Waikato-Tainui does not consider containment hydro dams, such as Karaapiro and Arapuni Dams, an alternative sustainable form of electricity generation.

**Policy:** Ensure that preference is given to the development of sustainable forms of electricity generation, provided any adverse effects on the environment, particularly on the Waikato River or culturally and/or spiritually sensitive sites, are managed

Methods:

27.3.2.1 The following methods are subject to any adverse effects on the environment being managed to a level suitable to Waikato-Tainui.

- (a) Generally encourage the development and use of sustainable alternative forms of energy generation.
- (b) Encourage the development and use of small domestic-scale renewable energy production for domestic, community facilities, papakaainga, and marae use.
- (c) Encourage the beneficial re-use of waste and other by-products for electricity generation.

27.3.3 **Objective:** Electricity generation and transmission activities demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.

**Policy:** To ensure that electricity generation and transmission activities demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.

Methods:

- 27.3.3.1
- (a) Existing or impending electricity generation and transmission operators work with Waikato-Tainui to determine what initiatives could demonstrate a direct community benefit.
  - (b) Electricity generation and transmission activities are able to demonstrate a direct community economic, social, spiritual, and/or cultural benefit.

- (c) This direct community benefit extends beyond providing direct employment for the community including partnering with the community to develop other economic opportunities in the event of a decline in electricity and transmission activities.

**PART 28 MINING AND QUARRYING OIL, GAS, MINERALS**

28.3 28.3.1

**Objective:** In partnership with Waikato-Tainui existing and new mining activities effectively manage adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic effects.

**Policy:** In partnership with Waikato-Tainui, to ensure that existing and new mining activities effectively manage adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic effects.

Methods:

- (a) Generally, there is a precautionary approach to mining, particularly when the mining activity or methodology is new to the Waikato-Tainui rohe.
- (b) Mining activities are developed or operated in a manner consistent with this Plan, particularly the sections that are relevant to the proposed or existing mining activity.
- (c) Mining activities occur using the best practicable option to manage adverse effects.
- (d) Where any environmental effects occur, they are confined to the site of the mining activity.
- (e) Transported minerals or mining waste are covered or sealed to prevent transported material escaping into the surrounding environment.
- (f) Research and innovation that promotes lowered reliance upon mined materials is supported.
- (g) Reuse and recycling of mined materials (e.g. copper, gold etc) is supported.

28.3.1.1

**Policy:** To ensure that existing and new mining activities effectively remediate and restore mining sites

Methods:

- (a) Consent conditions contain a site remediation and restoration plan that ensures progressive site remediation and restoration through the life of the mining activity.
- (b) Mining operators demonstrate that they have the financial and other resources to remediate and fully restore a mining site once the materials being mined from the site are exhausted.
- (c) Demonstration of financial resources to remediate and fully restore a site may include a bond paid to consenting authority against the closure or failure of the mining operations.

28.3.1.2



28.3.2

**Objective:** Mining activities demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.

**Policy:** To ensure that mining activities demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.

**Method:**

28.3.2.1

(a) Existing or impending mine operators work with Waikato-Tainui to determine what initiatives could demonstrate a direct community benefit.

(b) Mining activities are able to demonstrate a direct economic, social, spiritual, and/or cultural community benefit.

(c) This direct community benefit extends beyond providing direct employment for the community including partnering with the community to develop other economic opportunities in the event of a decline in mining activities.

## PART 29 RECREATION AND TOURISM

29.3

29.3.1

**Objective:** Adverse environmental effects of tourism or recreation activities are managed to a level acceptable to Waikato-Tainui

**Policy:** To ensure that adverse environmental effects of tourism or recreation activities are managed to a level acceptable to Waikato-Tainui.

**Method:**

29.3.1.1

(a) Tourism and recreation activities are developed or operated in a manner consistent with this Plan, particularly the sections relevant to the proposed or existing tourism or recreation activity.

(b) In collaboration with Waikato-Tainui ensure that the activity does not damage or intrude upon customary activities, waahi tapu, spiritual, or cultural sites.

