



Section 32 Report for the Proposed Waitomo District Plan

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community. needs in a c Objective M capacity of t All the obje achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objective effects throu				appropriate regard to WTEP, as they enable
needs in a c Objective M capacity of t All the obje achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objective effects throu	It will enable Maori to meet their housing		a) the use and enjoyment of natural and physical	development of Māori land and enable Māori to
Objective M capacity of t All the obje achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objectiv effects throu		coastal hazards are protected or restored. Policy 25	resources in accordance with tikanga Māori, including	maintain their relationship with ancestral lands
capacity of t All the obje achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objectiv effects throu	cost-effective way.	seeks to avoid redevelopment, or change in land use, in	mātauranga Māori; and	in accordance with tikanga Māori and
capacity of t All the obje achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objectiv effects throu	MPZ-O2 safeguards the life-supporting	areas affected by coastal hazards in the next 100 years, where that would increase the risk of adverse effects	b) the role of tāngata whenua as kaitiaki.	matauranga Māori.
All the obje achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objective effects throu		from the hazards.	The Māori purpose zone is instrumental in giving effect	
achieve this objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objective effects throu	the environment.		to this objective, and its attendant policies.	
objectives re of mana wh taonga. The objectiv effects throu	jectives in the Māori purpose zone will	A large part of the Māori purpose zone is located within	5 / 1	
of mana wh taonga. The objectiv effects throu	is part of Section 5 of the RMA. The	the coastal environment. The NZCPS also recognises the	The Manawatū-Whanganui One Plan	
taonga. The objectiv effects throu	recognise the cultural practices and beliefs	tension between enabling the use of ancestral land and	The relevant provisions in the RPS are:	
The objectiv effects throu	henua and protect the connections with	the risks of natural hazards.	Objective 2-1: Resource management	
effects throu				
effects throu			a. To have regard to the mauri of natural and physical	
			resources to enable hapū and iwi to provide for their	
	iately serviced by infrastructure (MPZ-O3)	It is noted that the Waitomo District is not an urban environment as defined in the NPS-UD. However, the	social, economic and cultural weilbeilig.	
	ging any reverse sensitivity effects (MPZ-03)	NPS-UD provides valuable commentary on land use and	b. Kaitiakitanga must be given particular regard and the	
O4).		development, as the NPS-UD aims to support well-	relationship of hapū and iwi with their ancestral lands,	
		functioning urban environments to provide for current	water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga (including wāhi	
Section 6(e)	e) the relationship of Māori and their culture	and future community well-being at a more general	tūpuna) must be recognised and provided for through	
	ons with their ancestral lands, water, sites,	levels, it also has provisions relating specifically to Māori	resource management processes.	
	, and other taonga, 6(h) the protection of	culture and traditions.		
	rights, and section 7(a) kaitiakitanga have		The policies that deliver this objective are Policy 2-1:	
	dered and provided for in the development	National Policy Statement for Highly Productive	Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management and	
of the Objec	ectives in this Chapter.	Land (NPS-HPL)	Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues.	
) amonity values	While the NPS-HPL seeks to protect highly productive	The provisions of the MEani purpose stars stars off at the	
	c) amenity values	land for use in land-based primary production, there is	The provisions of the Māori purpose zone give effect to	
	e is directly reflected in Objective MPZ-O4 is to ensure that the potential for reverse	recognition of the unique characteristics of specified Māori land. "Specified Maori land" is defined as	both RPS's by enabling the development of Māori land and maintain their relationship with ancestral lands in	
	effects to arise is minimised and local		accordance with tikanga Māori and matauranga Māori.	
	and amenity are maintained and enhanced.	(a) Māori customary land or Māori freehold	accordance with tikanga maon ana mataulanga MdUll.	
	and amenicy are maintained and emailted.	land (as defined in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act		
8 Treaty of	of Waitangi	1993):		
	bjectives in this chapter will achieve these	(b) land vested in the Māori Trustee that—		
sections of t		(i) is constituted as a Māori reserve by or under		
		the Māori Reserved Land Act 1955; and		
The Māori		(ii) remains subject to that Act:		
cultural, env				
	the RMA. purpose zone provides for the social, nvironmental and economic needs of mana	(c) land set apart as a Māori reservation under		
of ancestra	the RMA. purpose zone provides for the social, nvironmental and economic needs of mana d seeks to enable reconnection with sites			

OPERATIVE WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN

The only zone in the Operative Waitomo District Plan (ODP) which is specific to Māori land is Te Maika Zone, which is applied to the Te Maika Peninsula and an adjacent area of land known as Totara Point, being all the lands in the historical Parawai Māori Township. Most of this land is administered by the Te Maika Trust. Although, it is privately owned, the land has some unique features and wilderness/conservation values that make a separate zoning appropriate. This zone is more responsive to the physical characteristics of the site rather than enabling of Māori development.

While the ODP does not explicitly encourage development of Māori land, it does not preclude it either. Development of Māori land is not treated any differently from land in any other form of ownership or title and must comply with the standards relevant to the zone.

SCALE & SIGNIFICANCE *s32(1)(c)*

The assessment is based on eight factors outlined in Ministry for the Environment's guidance on Section 32 reports. Each factor is scored in terms of its scale and significance (where 1 is low and 5 is high).

Reason for Change: 3 Problem / Issue: 3 Degree of Shift from Status Quo: 3 Who and How Many Affected, Geographic Scale of Effects: 1 Degree of Impact on or Interest from Māori: 5 Timing and Duration of Effects: 1 Type of Effect: 1 Degree of Risk or Uncertainty: 1

Total (out of 40): 18

intention of the zone is to allow the development and use of marae complexes and papakāinga to a level of intensity/range of activities greater than would be permissible in the general rural zone. The limiting factor to development in the zone is generally the ability to provide infrastructure including water and wastewater supplies. There is also a need to ensure new activities do not cause reverse sensitivity issues on existing lawfully established activities.

The zone recognises and provides for the relationship of Māori with Māori land as defined in the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. The zone also acknowledges that the nature of multi-ownership land tenure can be problematic when trying to align with the current legislation pertaining to land use and development. In order to allow mana whenua to utilise their land resources sustainably and to contribute to restoring customary activities on Māori whenua, the zone allows marae complexes and papakāinga as a permitted activity on Māori land.

The objectives in this chapter all achieve section 8 by effectively recognising the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

(d) land that forms part of a natural feature that has been declared under an Act to be a legal entity or person (including Te Urewera land within the meaning of section 7 of the Te Urewera Act 2014):

(e) the maunga listed in section 10 of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014:

(f) land held by or on behalf of an iwi or hapū if the land was transferred from the Crown, a Crown body, or a local authority with the intention of returning the land to the holders of the mana whenua over the land

The NPS-HPL exempts specified Māori land in terms of the restrictions on subdivision (Policy 3.8) and use and development (Policy 3.9). However, Policy 3.9(3) still requires measures to ensure that any use or development on highly productive land:

> (a) minimises or mitigates any actual loss or potential cumulative loss of the availability and productive capacity of highly productive land in their district; and (b) avoids if possible, or otherwise mitigates, any actual or potential reverse sensitivity effects on land-based primary production activities from the use or development.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management NPS-FM)

While this NPS is of particular relevance for regional plans, Te Mana o te Wai is relevant to all freshwater management. The principles of Te Mana o te Wai ensures that any development that takes place maintains (and where possible enhances) water quality. It also ensures that Maori land is appropriately serviced for freshwater to support communities and development of the land.

There are also 8 National Environmental Standards (NESs) currently in place:

- NES for Air Quality 2004
- NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007
- NES for Telecommunication Facilities 2016
- NES for Electricity Transmission Activities 2009
- NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011
- NES for Plantation Forestry 2017
- NES for Freshwater 2020
- NES for Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021

None of the NES's are particularly relevant to this chapter.

Relevant case law considered

There is no case law specific this zone.

We are required to take into account documents recognised by an iwi authority a with the territorial authority, and there provisions in these documents relevant management of Māori land.

The Maniapoto Environment Managem 2018 (MEMp)

The MEMP enables the development of papak Marae in Section 8, and this includes the need Maniapoto identity and cultural values in co developments. Section 9 of the MEMP seeks to and protect the ability of Maniapoto to access and undertake customary activities.

The provisions in the Māori Purpose Zo appropriate regard to MEMP, as they development of Māori land and enable Māori to their relationship with ancestral lands in a with tikanga Māori and matauranga Māori.

	OTHER RELEVANT PLANS OR LEGISLATION	
planning and lodged are many t to the nent Plan	Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 is the primary legislation for Māori land. It aims to balance the protection of Māori land for future generations with the ability to use and develop land to meet the aspirations of whānau.This legislation has been considered when drafting this Chapter.	
kainga and d to reflect community to enhance s resources		
Cone have ey enable comaintain accordance		
	STRATEGIC DIRECTION	
	The following objectives from the Strategic Directions chapter of the Proposed District Plan are relevant to this topic:	
	SD-01: 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.	
	SD-O3: 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.	
	SD-O4: Marae and papakāinga 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.	
	SD-O12: Acknowledge that Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements may drive change and development in parts of the district that have until now, been undeveloped.	
	SD-025: Enable a variety of residential housing types across the district to meet the community's diverse social and economic housing needs.	
	UNCERTAINTIES AND RISKS s32(2)(c)	
	There has been limited uptake of development of Māori land, potentially due to constraints of the ODP. The most significant uncertainty is the level of development that will occur in the	

		Māori purpose zone, and timing of that development.
		The risk of not acting will perpetuate the limitations and not provide Tangata Whenua the ability to utilise their land in accordance with their customs and traditions.

OBJECTIVE(S) s32(1)(a)

Relevance – The objectives address a relevant resource management issue. Providing for the development of Maori land as its own zone, and for papakainga will ensure:

- existing and compatible activities are grouped together.
- enable more housing variety
- explicitly recognises tikanga Māori and matauranga Māori ٠
- Māori to reconnect with their ancestral lands •

Increased development opportunities and land use options for Maori land. The proposed objectives are consistent with section 31(1)(a), the management of the effects of use, development or protection of land. The objectives are consistent with the purpose and principles of the RMA, including section 6(e), s7(a), 7(e) and section 8. The objectives also give effect to both RPS's.

Usefulness - The objectives will guide decision making when considering a resource consent application under section 104 for activities in the Maori purpose zone. Specifically providing for the use and development of Maori ancestral land is in accordance with national best practice as identified through a review of recent district plans.

Reasonableness - These objectives aim to increase development opportunities and land use options for Maori. The objectives reduce regulatory costs for undertaking cultural activities. They will not result in unjustifiably high costs to the wider community.

Achievability – The objectives further elaborate on strategic objectives SD-03 and SD-04. The objectives will be able to be achieved.

Are the objectives the most appropriate way to achieve the Purpose of the Act?

The proposed objectives are considered to meet the tests of relevance, usefulness, reasonableness and achievability. The objectives are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA because they: Clearly outline the intent of the zone;

- Enable a range of activities to meet Maori cultural needs. These activities contribute to the wellbeing of the wider iwi;
- They explicitly give effect to RMA and RPS requirements, which the status quo fails to achieve;
- Explicitly stating character and amenity values of the zones in an objective allow them to be considered and provided for through decision making i.e. when potentially inappropriate activities and considered through resource consent;
- Addresses the identified resource management issues; .
- Will assist in delivering the outcomes embodied on the iwi management plans;
- Supports the Strategic Objectives; and
- Achieves the outcomes sought in section 6, section 7, and section 8 of the RMA.

PROVISIONS s32(1)(b)

EFFICIENCY & EFFECTIVENESS s32(1)(b)(ii), 32(2)(a)(i), s32(2)(a)(ii)	ALT
 Benefits Anticipated Environmental There will be some change to the built form within the zone, however, associated standards around bulk and location and servicing will ensure that these changes do not have a significant adverse impact, and overall character and amenity of the zone is maintained. The provisions provide appropriate control over built form and the location of buildings to facilitate the maintenance and enhancement of the character and amenity values of the zone. Potentially inappropriate activities will be managed though resource consent process to ensure adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Ensures there is sufficient servicing on the site to support the development. 	For the 1. T 2. T The in a Cou - -
 Social Provides for the social wellbeing of Tangata Whenua by enabling use of Māori land. Community facilities would enhance community wellbeing and whanaungatanga. Enabling economic and employment activities, including small commercial and home-based business activity, would likely enhance socio-economic wellbeing. The provisions manage potential reverse sensitivity issues. Creates opportunities for community development on Maori land. 	

ERNATIVES s32(1)(b)(i)

the purpose of this evaluation, the Council has considered following potential options: The proposed provisions; and

The status quo.

ODP provisions are not considered to be efficient or effective chieving the objectives.

order to identify other reasonably practicable options, the incil has undertaken the following:

- Reviewed other relevant district plan provisions for management of Māori land;
- Sought feedback from Council asset managers in terms of infrastructure; and
- Collated feedback from discussions with iwi.

Cultural

- Tangata whenua are able to apply kaitiakitanga to the environment in accordance with their tikanga.
- Empowers Tangata whenua to manage their traditional resources in a customary manner of their choice.
- It enables Maori to develop their land in accordance with their cultural aspirations and preferences through redeveloping their own sense of place on their own lands for the cultural wellbeing of their whanau.
- Enables connection with land and whanau.

Costs Anticipated

Environmental

- The enabling of development has the potential to substantially increase building density within an existing rural landscape.
- Would potentially enable some additional commercial activity which could have potential adverse effects (i.e. traffic, undermining commercial centres hierarchy).

Economic

- Additional costs for servicing remote developments.
- Rezoning isolated pockets of land could also put pressure on Council to increase its level of service to these areas.
- Additional costs to noise insulate buildings used for noise-sensitive activities.
- There are limits on the activities enabled in the zone i.e. industrial activities are discretionary activities.
- Larger papakāinga development will still require resource consents the costs incurred.

<u>Social</u>

• There are no social costs anticipated.

<u>Cultural</u>

• There are no cultural costs anticipated.

Economic growth opportunities

The provisions are likely to result in moderate economic growth for Maori in that housing will be more affordable. The provisions will enable productive use of the land and result in economic growth opportunities.

Employment opportunities

The provisions are likely to result in additional employment opportunities for some sectors like tradespeople. Depending on the activities developed, there may be additional employment opportunities created.

QUANTIFICATION OF BENEFITS & COSTS s32(2)(b)

Section 32(2)(b) requires that, where practicable, the benefits and costs of a proposal are to be quantified. Given the assessment of the scale and significance of the proposed provisions, specific quantification of the benefits and costs in this report is considered neither necessary, beneficial nor practicable in relation to this topic.

EFFICIENCY & EFFECTIVENESS s32(1)(b)(ii)	REASONS FOR PROVISIONS s32(1)(b)(iii)
Section 32(1)(b)(ii) requires assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives: <u>Efficiency</u> The proposed provisions are the most efficient method of meeting the objectives given the benefits identified above. They will reduce costs associated with developing Māori ancestral lands. The environmental, economic, and cultural benefits outweigh the potential environmental and social costs. The broad range of permitted activities means less costs and a reduction in barriers to developing Māori land. The provisions enable efficient use of the land. <u>Effectiveness</u> The proposed provisions are the most effective method of meeting the objectives given they will provide increased economic, social and cultural benefits as outlined above while maintaining relevant zone character and amenity.	 Section 32(1)(b)(iii) requires a summary of the reasons for deciding on the provision This option is the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives, mostly beca Māori ancestral lands, and effective in terms of sustainably managing resource The recognition of tangata whenua and the empowerment for development is The policies provide clear direction as to the intent, purpose and character of the recognition of tangata whenua and use in the zone to be effectively manage values They enable papakāinga to be established, subject to standards that seek to and amenity values the surrounding area Give effect to both RPS's and the NPS-UD Enable the Council to fulfil its statutory obligations, including Part 2 of the RM/ Ensure that adverse effects on the surrounding environment are managed app Enable the Council to effectively administer its District Plan and to monitor the omanner.

ions:

ecause they are efficient in terms of reducing costs to develop rces as well as providing for Māori values, rights and interests. is important and is ultimately the key benefit.

of the zone

aged, recognising its unique heritage, amenity and character

to ensure that papakāinga are compatible with the character

MA

appropriately by rule requirements e outcomes of the proposed provisions in a clear and consistent