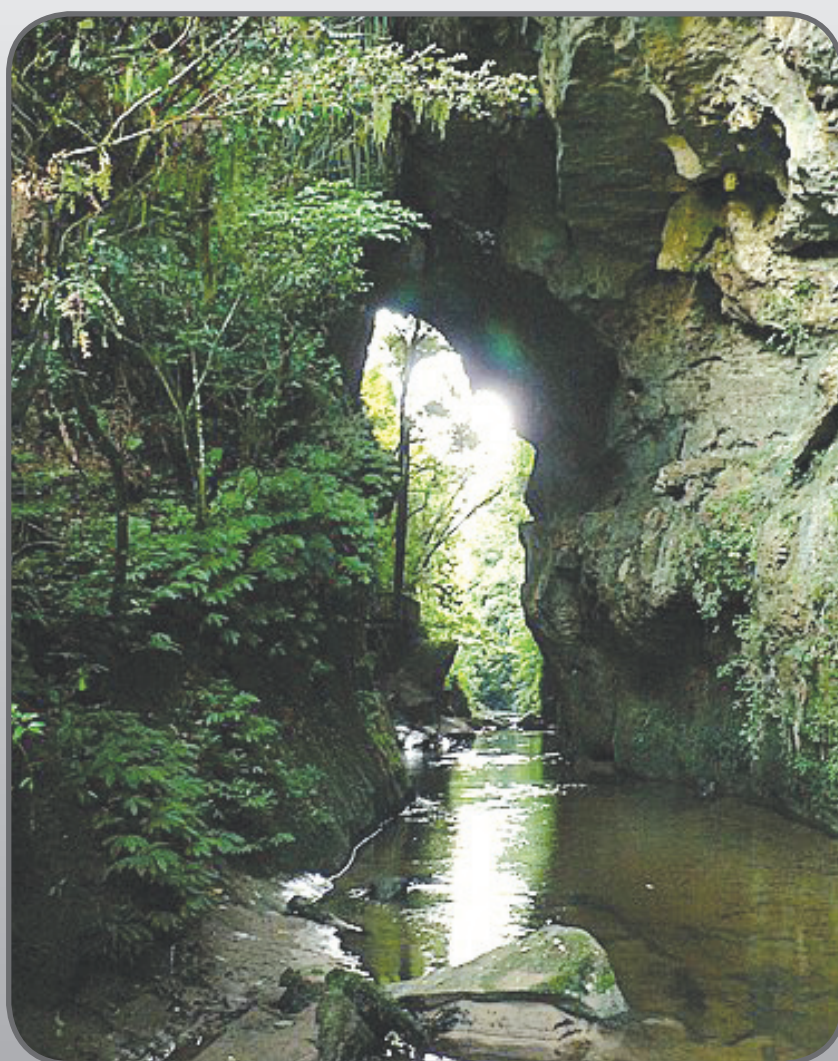


Waitomo District Council

Waitomo District Plan

March 2009



WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL

WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN

March 2009

Pursuant to Clause 17 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991 the Waitomo District Council approved the Waitomo District Plan at its meeting on 17 February 2009 and resolved that the District Plan shall become operative on 1 March 2009.



Mark Ammon
Mayor



Chris Ryan
Chief Executive



WAITOMO DISTRICT PLAN

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PART ONE

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

1. **What is the District Plan**

The Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) came into effect on 1 October 1991 and created a new framework for resource management in New Zealand. Its enactment was the result of a comprehensive legislative reform process that led to the integration of many statutes.

Section 72 of the Act outlines the purpose of a District Plan as being *"to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Act..."*. District Plans are mandatory and are to be prepared by each territorial authority.

1.1 **The Resource Management Act 1991**

The Resource Management Act 1991 has as its purpose the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Section 5(2) of the Act defines *"sustainable management"* as:

"managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while

- (a) *Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
- (b) *Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
- (c) *Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment."*

The purpose and principles of the Act need to be interpreted and applied in a way that is appropriate to each district. It is the aim of the district plan to enable this balance to occur in the manner which achieves as many of the Waitomo community's aspirations as is practicable.

The Resource Management Act 1991 places the emphasis on controlling the environmental effects of activities. Thus, provided activities do not produce significant adverse effects which impact upon the surrounding environment they can generally be accommodated throughout the district. The various standards, terms, conditions and assessment criteria prescribed in this plan, and the Assessments of Effects accompanying resource consent applications will be used in determining the significance of the environmental effects.

Sections 6 to 8 of the Act also contain a number of important matters which must be taken into account in both the plan preparation process, and in the administration of the plan. They have been taken into account in the preparation of the following sections of this plan.

1.2 **Matters of National Importance**

Section 6 sets out various matters of *"National Importance"* which the District Plan must recognise and provide for. They are:

- (a) *"The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins, and protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.*
- (b) *The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use or development.*
- (c) *The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.*
- (d) *The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers.*
- (e) *The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga."*

1.3. **"Other Matters"**

Section 7 sets out a number of *"Other Matters"* which the District Plan must have particular regard to. They are:

- (a) *"Kaitiakitanga:*
 - (aa) *The ethic of stewardship:*
 - (b) *The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources.*
 - (c) *The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values.*
 - (d) *Intrinsic values of ecosystems.*
 - (e) *Recognition and protection of heritage values of sites, buildings, places or areas.*

- (f) Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment.
- (g) Any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources.
- (h) The protection of the habitat of trout and salmon."

1.4. Treaty of Waitangi

Section 8 specifically requires the Council to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) in preparation and administration of the District Plan. These principles have been, and are continuing to be, refined by case law. Section 8 states:

"In achieving the purposes of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)."

2. The Scope of the District Plan

Since the appearance of the term "sustainability" in 1987 with the publication of what is commonly referred to as the Brundtland Report, it has been embraced by the international community, with New Zealand being a keen participant. Accordingly, we are a country which is internationally recognised for our commitment to sustainability and all that it implies. Hence the development and implementation of the Resource Management Act in 1991.

The Waitomo District Plan can be seen as a mechanism for implementing a global strategy of sustainability at a local level.

2.1 Legislative Requirements

There must, under law, be one district plan operative within the Waitomo District at all times.

The matters that may be incorporated in the plan, as set out in the Second Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991, are, in summary;

- ♦ The actual or potential effects of the use of land.
- ♦ The avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards.
- ♦ The prevention or mitigation of the effects of storage, use, disposal or transportation of hazardous substances.
- ♦ The subdivision of land.
- ♦ The emission of noise from land and structures, and the mitigation of the effects of noise.
- ♦ Any potential effects of activities in relation to the surface of water in rivers and lakes.

While the scope of this plan is primarily restricted to controlling the effects of land use activities in the district, the manner in which the plan should achieve this is not prescribed. The Resource Management Act is an enabling Act and allows a variety of approaches to be taken.

2.2 Other Plans and Policy Statements

The District Plan is not a "stand alone" document. It is a component of a resource management and planning hierarchy that also includes:

- ♦ National policy statements
- ♦ National environmental standards
- ♦ Regulations relating to the conservation or management of taiapure or fisheries
- ♦ The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
- ♦ Water Conservation Orders
- ♦ Regional Policy Statements
- ♦ Regional Plans and Regional Coastal Plans
- ♦ Regional land transport strategies
- ♦ District Plans for adjacent areas
- ♦ Planning documents recognised by the Act such as Iwi Management Plans.

The Waikato Regional Council (Environment Waikato) is preparing a Regional Plan covering the majority of the Waitomo District. The Manawatu Wanganui Regional Council (Horizons M W) is preparing a Regional Plan which covers the headwaters of the Waimiha Stream south and east of Benneydale. References to the Regional Council or Regional Plan in this District Plan refer to one or both Regions as is relevant to the context.

The Plan has been prepared to meet its obligations in respect to linkages to these documents. A National

Coastal Policy Statement has been adopted and the Waikato Regional Council had released a Proposed Regional Policy Statement and a Proposed Regional Coastal Plan. Under Section 75(2) of the Act the District Plan must not be inconsistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement or the Regional Policy Statement. It must also not be inconsistent with any regional plan in regard to any matter of regional significance or for which the regional council has primary responsibility under Part IV of the Act.

2.3 The Strategy of the Waitomo District Plan

In order to achieve the legislative requirements the Council has developed a strategy which is permissive in relation to the use and development of land while at the same time being compatible with the philosophy of sustainable management. It only includes rules where they are clearly required to meet the purposes of the Act. These rules apply to different geographic areas in the District in the form of zones. The reasons for the choice of this strategy are as follows:

- ♦ The use of zoning as a planning tool has proven successful in the past in controlling environmental effects.
- ♦ Zoning offers a degree of certainty and familiarity to the public.
- ♦ The adoption of a permissive stance in the regulation and control of land uses, and a reduction in the number and complexity of rules is consistent with the balance inherent in Section 5(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991. The Act sets up an enabling system of resource management which is focused on the control of the adverse effects of activities on the environment, rather than the activities themselves.

3. Cross Boundary Issues

Several resource management issues in Waitomo District occur across the administrative boundaries of the District and would affect neighbouring districts. These issues need to be addressed in a co-ordinated way. Where an application for a resource consent, plan change, variation or resource management policy proposal includes a cross boundary issue (examples may include clearance of indigenous vegetation, extractive industry, and tourist developments) the Council will inform and liaise with the affected Council. The following cross-boundary issues have been identified.

3.1 Air Quality

Although the Council may under s31(b) of the Act "*control ... any actual or potential effects of the use, development or protection of land ...*" the primary control of air contaminants remains the role of the regional councils through their Regional Plans. However matters such as dust or odour could cross district boundaries and therefore it is a cross-boundary issue. The Council will liaise with the regional council and the relevant district council on air quality issues, where there could be adverse effects across the boundary.

3.2 Roads, Highways and Other Cross Boundary Infrastructure

Some types of infrastructure raise cross boundary issues where they traverse the boundaries of district or regional councils. An example of such issues is the degree of consistency of the resource management approach by authorities in dealing with adverse effects that cross territorial boundaries, such as noise. Similarly, a degree of consistency must be maintained in dealing with the effects of activities which straddle territorial boundaries such as highways and roads, electricity transmission lines, telecommunication lines, and gas pipelines. Additionally, it is desirable that a consistent approach be maintained across boundaries on any necessary restraints on land use adjacent to the infrastructure. In considering all such issues Council will encourage consultation between the organisation responsible for the infrastructure, developers, the adjoining land owners, and the adjoining consent authority.

3.3 The Coast

Coastal issues cross the boundaries with Otorohanga District and New Plymouth District. In addition the Waikato Regional Council has responsibilities for administering the coastal marine area that may cross boundaries. The Council will liaise with the relevant Councils on coastal activities with a cross boundary impact.

3.4 Indigenous Vegetation

The District contains large areas of indigenous vegetation, some of which cross over the District boundary and may include catchments in neighbouring districts. Changes to this vegetation could affect neighbouring districts. The Council will liaise with the relevant neighbouring district where such issues arise.

4. Maori Issues

- 4.1** Waitomo District has a rich history of Maori culture. The historical significance of the King Country is well documented and includes statements from local Maori. In a petition to Parliament in 1883 Wahanui, Taonui, Rewi Maniapoto and others stated:

"... .Sirs having allowed some of our lands to be adjudicated upon (through the Native Land Court) who was it that became possessed of them? It is true that after the investigations the natives received a certificate of title showing their right to the lands, but through the superior knowledge of the Europeans we accepted foolishly the lawyers recommended to us by the speculators (land swallows), thinking that they were to act in our interests, but in reality they were intended to prolong the investigations, thereby increasing the expenses to so great an extent that the natives were unable to defray them, so that they (the speculators) might seize the land, the result being that we secured the shadow and the speculators (land swallows) the substance.... Now, while we are striving to keep our lands, we are aware that your Government is trying to open our country by making roads, carrying out trig surveys and railways, thereby clearing the way for all these evils to be practised in connection with our lands before we have made satisfactory arrangements for the future.... What possible benefit would we derive from roads, railways, and land courts if they became the means of depriving us of our lands? We can live as we are situated at present, without roads, railways, or courts, but we could not live without our lands. We are not oblivious to the advantage to be derived from roads, railways and other desirable works of the Europeans. We are fully alive to these advantages, but our lands are preferable to them all..."

- 4.2** This excerpt records the concerns of Maori of the 1880s as efforts were being made to open up the King Country. The same concerns relating to the preservation of Maori taonga exist today, especially in terms of continuing land development. However the legislative base both in the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, and the Resource Management Act 1991, strongly promote consideration and preservation of things Maori.
- 4.3** In terms of that legislation this District Plan identifies those known sites of cultural significance to Maori. The processes for considering activities at or near those sites is recorded in the Heritage Resources section of this District Plan. It is recognised that not all sites are recorded as many will be known only to particular Maori interests. Council, in conjunction with Maori, is investigating acceptable ways to identify and protect all sites precious to Maori, including culturally sensitive sites. Council is dependent upon responsible dialogue with the appropriate leaderships within the various Maori communities to better identify important sites, to establish priorities as to how they may be better protected, and to refine procedures for dealing with applications that may affect sites of cultural significance.
- 4.4** Council has appreciated that in initial meetings with the Maniapoto Maori Trust Board comment was made that the treatment of Maori issues should be consistent with treatment relating to the population generally. That could be interpreted to mean that a cultural site precious to Maori should be protected, as would a cultural site important to Europeans. Similarly the rules governing the subdivision and development of land should apply equally through the District. Yet the Act requires that special attention be paid to Maori taonga.
- 4.5** Council therefore proposes to set up ongoing liaison with the Maori community. It is understood that for Maori to participate fully in the resource management process they need to be properly informed of activities that may have cultural implications. Where an issue may have some effect on cultural issues an approach will be made firstly to the Maniapoto Maori Trust Board as the umbrella organisation relating to local Maori. Council will seek further advice from local Regional Management Committees where a proposal lies within the scope of the Marae under their structures. In turn Council will seek guidance as to spokesmen for particular hapu as they become identified. Current Regional Management Committees and their marae responsibilities are listed in Appendix 1.
- 4.6** Council recognises that the protection of the environment, particularly forests, water and fisheries, is of significant concern to Maori. The Act requires provision for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance. The Act also requires particular regard to be had for kaitiakitanga, the ethic of stewardship, and to the recognition and protection of heritage values of sites, buildings, places or areas. The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi must be taken into account in the administration of this Plan. Iwi Management Plans, and taiapure or fisheries plans, may be prepared by Maori. Within these structures responsible dialogue should be established to reflect the needs of both the Maori and European communities, and of Council in its administrative role. In particular Council will consult the relevant iwi authority, or Regional Management Committee, to provide input to significant resource management decisions when issues related to s6, s7 and s8 of the Act are to be addressed.

4.7 The themes expressed recognise the strong legislative requirement toward Maoridom with the Resource Management Act, 1991, recognise the strong past and present Maori influence within the Waitomo District, and hopefully will allow liaison with wisdom and understanding as expressed by prominent Maori leaders in the early 1880's, which concludes "...we wish you to understand that, if our petition is granted, we will strenuously endeavour to follow such a course as will conduce to the welfare of this Island."

5. Methods

Several alternative methods were examined as part of the Section 32 analysis undertaken for this Plan. Rules which incorporate the use of activity classifications and performance standards are considered to be the approach which best fulfils the requirements of Section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991 as:

- ♦ they establish minimum environmental thresholds which must be met
- ♦ they offer certainty to people using and implementing this plan
- ♦ they have a proven record of achieving environmental outcomes.

The Council aims to implement its strategy by including three forms of rules in the Plan. They take the form of General Provisions, Zones and Policy Areas.

5.1 General Provisions

The Plan contains a series of development standards and assessment criteria to address resource management issues that apply throughout the District. There is no differentiation between the zones or other areas. These provisions set general environmental standards across the District that are intended to mitigate or avoid adverse effects. The general provisions are set out in Part Three of the Plan.

5.2 Zoning

Five zones are contained in the plan, each dealing with environmental effects within specific geographical areas of the District. Each zone contains specific Issues, Objectives, Policies, Methods, Conditions, Standards and Terms, Assessment Criteria, Principal Reasons, and Anticipated Environmental Results.

The five zones in the plan are as follows:-

- ♦ Residential Zone
- ♦ Business Zone
- ♦ Industrial Zone
- ♦ Rural Zone
- ♦ Conservation Zone

The zones are set out in Part Two of the Plan.

5.3 Policy Area

One policy area dealing with specific issues related to development in sensitive landscape areas is contained in the Plan. This is the Landscape Policy Area. Although the area is largely within the Rural Zone the aim is to apply additional assessment criteria and other controls to a specific area so as to address particular environmental issues. The policy area is included in Part T.

5.4 Special Industrial Activities

There is a standalone section called the Special Industrial Activities section that applies to specified sites containing existing industrial activities in the Rural Zone. These are major industries that contribute to the District's well-being. The Special Industrial Activities section is included in Part Two of the Plan.

6. Waitomo District and its Resources

6.1 The District

Waitomo District encompasses 354,649 hectares of predominantly rural land on the west coast of the Central North Island.

The District's western boundary is the Tasman Sea. It is adjacent to the Otorohanga District to the north, Taupo District to the east and Ruapehu District and New Plymouth District to the South.

While the District is predominantly contained within the Waikato Region, the south-eastern corner of the District is within the Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council's jurisdiction.

6.2 Geography

The District is characterised by extensive areas of hill country, some of it steep, particularly the Herangi Range to the west. The geology is varied, ranging from ocean mudstones and sandstones in the coastal strip through to the harder sandstones and siltstones of the Herangi Range, and to alluvial flats around Te Kuiti. To the east of the District, around Benneydale, are recent Taupo pumice alluviums.

The soils of the District display marked variations over relatively small distances, with pockets of alluvial soils around the river flats and large areas of hill country soils being derived from early ash deposits. Some of the hill country soils, particularly those of sedimentary origin, are unstable when cleared.

The climate is favourable for agriculture with ample rainfall, moderate temperatures and reasonable sunshine hours.

The District is well known for its karst areas (essentially the cave bearing limestones of the area) and associated features such as caves. There are numerous individual cave features of national and international significance within that karst. The streams and rivers within the upper Waitomo catchment and upper Mangapu catchments are particularly important as degradation in water quality has the potential to affect the internationally renowned Waitomo Glowworm and Mangapu Caves.

6.3 Farmlands

Some 206,000 hectares of land in the Waitomo District is being utilised for agricultural or horticultural purposes. This represents approximately 58% of the total land in the District.

Pastoral farming is the predominant productive rural land use in the Waitomo District. The economic and social importance of farming is recognised as a key component in the wellbeing of the Waitomo District, and the wider community.

The majority of farms in the Waitomo District consist of hill country or hard hill country which offers lower production per hectare in comparison with other farm types under MAF classifications.

6.4 Forests

Waitomo District contains significant areas of indigenous forests.

Approximately 113,000 hectares of the district is covered in indigenous vegetation. Indigenous forests in the district are mainly located on the district's west coast within the Whareorino Forest and the northwestern highlands in areas such as the Tawarau Forest. In comparison with surrounding districts Waitomo District contains few areas of exotic forest. In 1997 it was estimated that Waitomo District accommodated only about 20,000 hectares of exotic forests. The main exotic forests within Waitomo District are Pureora Forest (5,635 ha) Tawarau Forest (1,248 ha), which was due for harvesting in the year 2000, and Mangaokewa Forest (690 ha) which is due for harvesting in the year 2013. The remaining exotic forests in the district are mainly small areas located on private land holdings.

Due to the downturn in the farming economy over the last decade the planting of large areas of marginal private farmland within Waitomo District in exotic timber has become popular.

6.5 People

Approximately 53% (5,352) of the Waitomo District population live in rural areas. The remaining 47% live in townships, with Te Kuiti at approximately 4,600 being the largest. The importance of the rural sector to the Waitomo District is illustrated by the fact that of the total workforce of 3,855 people in 1991, 1,347 or 35%, were employed in the "Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing" sector. This compares with an average of 19% for the Waikato Region as a whole. However despite being relatively close to the growth areas of New Zealand's population the population of Waitomo District, particularly in rural areas, has decreased in recent years. Between the period of 1976 to 1991 the District has lost 12% of its rural population. Population projections tend to indicate that this decline is likely to continue though at a slower rate.

6.6 Rural Settlements and Communities

Several small urban centres are contained within the Waitomo District. These settlements represent a considerable investment in infrastructure and residential, commercial and industrial development.

Te Kuiti functions mainly as a commercial and transport centre servicing an extensive rural district. Other

functions include the accommodation of an industrial sector, particularly for the limestone quarry industry, and to a lesser extent as an administrative centre. In recent years development within Te Kuiti has slowed. Factors likely to have contributed to the slowed development include a reduction in government services in the area, such as post offices, and railway services and the general economic downturn within New Zealand over the past decade. The last two years have seen signs of a reversal in that trend. Not surprisingly with the decline in development, Te Kuiti has experienced an increase in unemployment and a reduction in the value of buildings and premises.

There are several other smaller rural settlements located throughout the District. They are as follows:-

- ♦ Aria
- ♦ Awakino
- ♦ Benneydale
- ♦ Hangatiki
- ♦ Mahoenui
- ♦ Marokopa
- ♦ Mokau
- ♦ Piopio
- ♦ Taharoa
- ♦ Te Maika
- ♦ Te Waitere
- ♦ Waitomo Village

The prosperity of, and the standard of infrastructure servicing the small settlements vary greatly. While almost all contain the potential for growth, in most areas this will be subject to some limiting factors such as the capacity of services or the development of industry.

6.7 Tourist Resources

The Waitomo District supports a wide variety of visitor attractions. The attractions can be divided into three distinct and largely autonomous physical characteristics which provide different levels of use, types of recreation and tourism opportunity. All three are based on important natural features of the District.

These types are -

- ♦ The Coast
- ♦ Highland Forests
- ♦ Karst, including Caves

- ♦ The Coast

The Waitomo District includes about 80 kilometres of coastline stretching from Kawhia Harbour at the north to the Mokau River at the south. The attractions of this coastal environment are its sense of remoteness dominated by high energy wave action and coastal cliffs. Black magnetite sands dominate the coast providing a contrast to the white sands of the east coast.

The main types of coastal recreation are presently camping, fishing, surfing, diving and picnicking/day trips. However the area is relatively unknown to the everyday tourist.

- ♦ Highland Forest

The Waitomo District has some of the most extensive tracts of forested area in the Waikato Region. Two large western forests of significance to the tourist industry are the Whareorino and the Tawarau Forests. Whareorino Forest which is located 30 kilometres west of Waitomo Village, occupies a large area of land (15,903 hectares) which covers a complete altitudinal sequence of indigenous vegetation from close to sea level to the crest of the Herangi Range.

To the east, part of the massive Pureora Forest lies within the Waitomo District. The Pureora Forest, partially developed for tourist purposes, is generally well roaded and tracked and contains magnificent stands of bush and associated wild life. There are also exposed partially buried trees as a result of the Taupo eruption.

Tawarau Forest located in proximity to Waitomo Village contains significant Karst and Cave features within the forest. It contains numerous "clean" caves as a result of the intact indigenous forest cover and includes what is probably the largest continuous tract of virgin forest remaining on karst topography in the North Island. The forest is in both private and public ownership and contains excellent examples of the dense rimu/miro forest type which once occurred throughout the region.

Within the forest there is a wide variety of fauna. There is an elevated viewing platform at Pureora. Of

particular interest are the kokako predominantly at Mapara and Pureora, and the kaka. In other areas there are giant wetas, native bats and other species, but access may be restricted to special interest groups.

- ♦ Karst Landforms, including Caves

Most of the tourism industry in Waitomo District has developed because of the karst landforms and cave formations of the area. In the Waitomo District the caves, in particular the main glowworm caves, are international tourist attractions. There are numerous other significant cave systems in the Waitomo area as well as other karst features of natural, scientific, educational and recreational interest including cliffs, natural tunnels and bridges, and fossil sites.

Waitomo Glowworm Cave

The most internationally and nationally known tourist cave is located partly within the Waitomo Caves scenic reserve. It includes a stream, a boat trip and a significant glowworm population. The cave has been used for tourist activities since 1888 and since then has become extensively developed and "hardened" to accommodate up to 450,000 visitors per year. The cave constitutes the most readily accessible cave experience in New Zealand. Annual visitor growth has been in the order of 8% to 10%

The Waitomo Glowworm Caves rate as the second most popular conservation estate attraction in New Zealand behind the Whakarewarewa Geothermal Field in Rotorua.

Aranui Cave

The Aranui Cave is located in the Ruakuri Scenic Reserve approximately 1.5 kilometres west of the glowworm cave. The cave has been extensively developed for tourist activity but has only limited capacity for tourism, catering for approximately 20,000 visitors per year.

In addition to the above areas of tourism there are also undeveloped wild caves, and various conventional forms of tourism development associated with the natural features. Presently adventure caving caters for around 50,000 tourists per year.

6.8 Structures and Infrastructure

The majority of the District has well developed structures and infrastructure to meet the needs of the people. They include:

- ♦ buildings and community facilities
- ♦ State highways and roads
- ♦ water supplies
- ♦ electricity
- ♦ sewage reticulation
- ♦ telecommunications
- ♦ gas (in parts)

6.9 Fresh Water Resources

Significant fresh water bodies in the District include the Mokau, Marokopa, Awakino, Mangaotaki, Waipa and Mangaokewa Rivers, and Lake Taharoa and adjoining small lakes. Numerous small rivers and streams traverse the District with many being used to supply the District's inhabitants with their water needs. In addition the Mokau and Mokauiti Rivers are dammed for power generation purposes.

The rivers themselves represent an extremely significant resource as many act as head waters for adjacent catchments, while also being valuable for their recreational, cultural and scenic attributes. Thus, the maintenance and protection of water quality is essential for many surrounding communities.

Shallow bores tapping into water tables provide a significant proportion of the District's agricultural, horticultural and residential water supply.

6.10 Coastal Resources

The District contains a number of important coastal resources. Areas of Significant Conservation Values (ASCV) have been identified by the Department of Conservation in the Coastal Resource Inventory. The areas are the Mokau River estuary, Marokopa River estuary, Albatross Point and adjoining coastline, and Kawhia Harbour.

- ♦ The Mokau estuary includes protected areas (Scenic Reserves) along the riparian margins of lowland forest, which adjoin the River at the coastal marine area. It is significant for its flora composition and as a spawning area for whitebait. The estuary itself has a "moderate to high" wildlife ranking.

- ♦ The Marokopa estuary and immediately south to and beyond Kiritehere has been identified by Tainui as a site of cultural and spiritual importance. Several threatened bird species are found there. Sightings of Hector's dolphin at the river mouth have also occurred.
- ♦ Albatross Point and adjoining coastline has nationally significant geological sites and landforms. It is also a haul out area for the largest and most northern mainland fur seal colony.
- ♦ Kawhia Harbour is of immense importance to Tainui iwi as the place of settlement. The harbour itself is of international importance particularly as a major destination for migrating endemic black stilts and is nationally significant for its geological values (especially at Te Maika) and other flora and fauna values.

6.11 Mineral Resources and Mining

While the Waitomo District relies mainly on its agricultural industries, mining and quarrying provide significant wealth and employment and have potential for considerable growth in the future. The main resources currently being extracted consist of:

- ♦ Titanomagnetite - Iron Sand
- ♦ Serpentine
- ♦ Limestone
- ♦ Greywacke

Coal has a past mining history and significant potential remains.

7. General Requirements

7.1 District Plan Rules

The rules in this District Plan have the force and effect of a Regulation. Section 76 of the Act specifically empowers the Council to include rules in the Plan as one of the methods to achieve the purpose of the Act. Accordingly, this plan includes rules to ensure that any actual or potential effects of activities on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

7.2 Types of Resource Consents

In terms of the Resource Management Act there are two types of resource consents which may be granted by the Waitomo District Council:

- ♦ Land Use Consents
- ♦ Subdivision Consents

Other types of resource consents such as water permits, land use consents (for example to clear vegetation), discharge permits or coastal permits are issued by the Regional Council.

For the purpose of administering the District Plan activities are classified into the following groups:

- PERMITTED ACTIVITY - means any activity which is permitted as of right provided that it complies with all applicable performance standards.
- CONTROLLED ACTIVITY - means any activity which is allowed in accordance with the discretions that are specified in this district plan. Controlled activities must be approved by Council but conditions may be imposed.

No assessment of environmental effects is required for resource consent applications which are submitted for a controlled activity.

- RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY – means a discretionary activity over which the Council has restricted the exercise of its discretion.
- DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY - means an activity which Council may refuse or approve subject to appropriate conditions.
- NON COMPLYING ACTIVITY - means any activity not expressly provided for within the district plan or an activity specifically listed as a non-complying activity. Council may refuse a resource consent application or approve it subject to conditions.

- (f) PROHIBITED ACTIVITY - means any activity which is specified as such in the district plan and for which a resource consent cannot be sought.

7.3 Information to be supplied with Resource Consent Applications

The information required to be supplied with resource consent applications is set out in Appendix 2.

7.4 Further Information

Where the Council considers that the information submitted with an application for a resource consent or a notice of requirement is inadequate in terms of the requirements of the Act it may require the applicant to provide further information.

That information shall be in accordance with s88 of the Act. Council may require further information in accordance with s92 of the Act. Where Council is of the opinion that any significant adverse effect on the environment may result from an activity to which an application for resource consent relates, the Council may require:

- ♦ An explanation of any possible alternative locations or methods for undertaking the activity.
- ♦ The applicant's reasons for making the proposed choice.
- ♦ The consultation undertaken by the applicant, and
- ♦ Relevant information upon any other matters in s92 of the Act.

Council may commission a report on any matters raised in relation to the application, including a review of any information provided in the initial application under s88(4), or additional information under s92. Council will discuss the commissioning of any such report, and the recovery of costs, with the applicant prior to arranging its preparation.

The further information may be required only if the information is necessary to enable Council to better understand the nature of the activity, the effect it will have on the environment, or the ways in which any adverse effects may be mitigated.

7.5 Notification

Section 94 of the Act sets out the provisions regarding notification of applications. Generally, applications that do not need to be notified are:

- (a) Any subdivision application which is specified as a controlled activity.
- (b) Any application for a controlled activity which the Plan expressly permits consideration of without the need to obtain the written approval of affected persons.
- (c) A controlled activity in respect of which the written approval of affected persons has been obtained.
- (d) A restricted discretionary activity in respect of which the written approval of affected persons has been obtained.

Applications for land use consent to undertake a discretionary activity or non-complying activity can be either notified or non-notified. However, in the following circumstances, such applications will generally be non-notified:

- (a) Council is satisfied that the adverse effects on the environment of the proposed activity will be minor; and
- (b) Written approval has been obtained from every person Council considers may be adversely affected by the granting of the consent, unless Council considers it is unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.

In determining whether there is more than a minor effect on the environment through the granting of a resource consent, the Council will consider the Plan's objectives and policies and reasons for rules, and (where appropriate):

- ♦ The degree of non-compliance with any rule in the Plan and the environmental outcome sought by that rule;
- ♦ The cumulative nature of any effect over time or in combination with other effects;
- ♦ The duration of any effect;
- ♦ The frequency of any effect;

- ♦ The area influenced by any effect;
- ♦ The timing of any effect;
- ♦ The sensitivity of surrounding uses to that effect; and
- ♦ Any other aspect of the effect considered relevant in the circumstances.

In determining those persons who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent, the Council will consider the Plan's objectives and policies, and reasons for the rules, and (where appropriate) the effect on;

- ♦ Those persons living on properties adjacent to or near any application site;
- ♦ Those persons who own, occupy or lease land that is adjacent to or near any application site, and whose use of that land would be detrimentally affected by that application;
- ♦ The tangata whenua of an area whose cultural values could be adversely affected by any application;
- ♦ Those persons and organisations whose use or enjoyment of an area could be adversely affected by any application;
- ♦ Any minister of the crown with statutory responsibilities in respect of the application site or any adjacent area;
- ♦ Adjoining territorial authorities where a property adjoins the District boundary or the issue has been identified as a cross boundary issue;
- ♦ The regional council; and
- ♦ Any other person who the Council considers relevant in the circumstances.

7.6 Time Frames

The Act specifies time limits for the processing of applications for resource consents. The Council may extend these time limits in terms of Section 37 of the Act, although the extension cannot have the effect of more than doubling the maximum limits specified, unless requested by or with the agreement of the applicant.

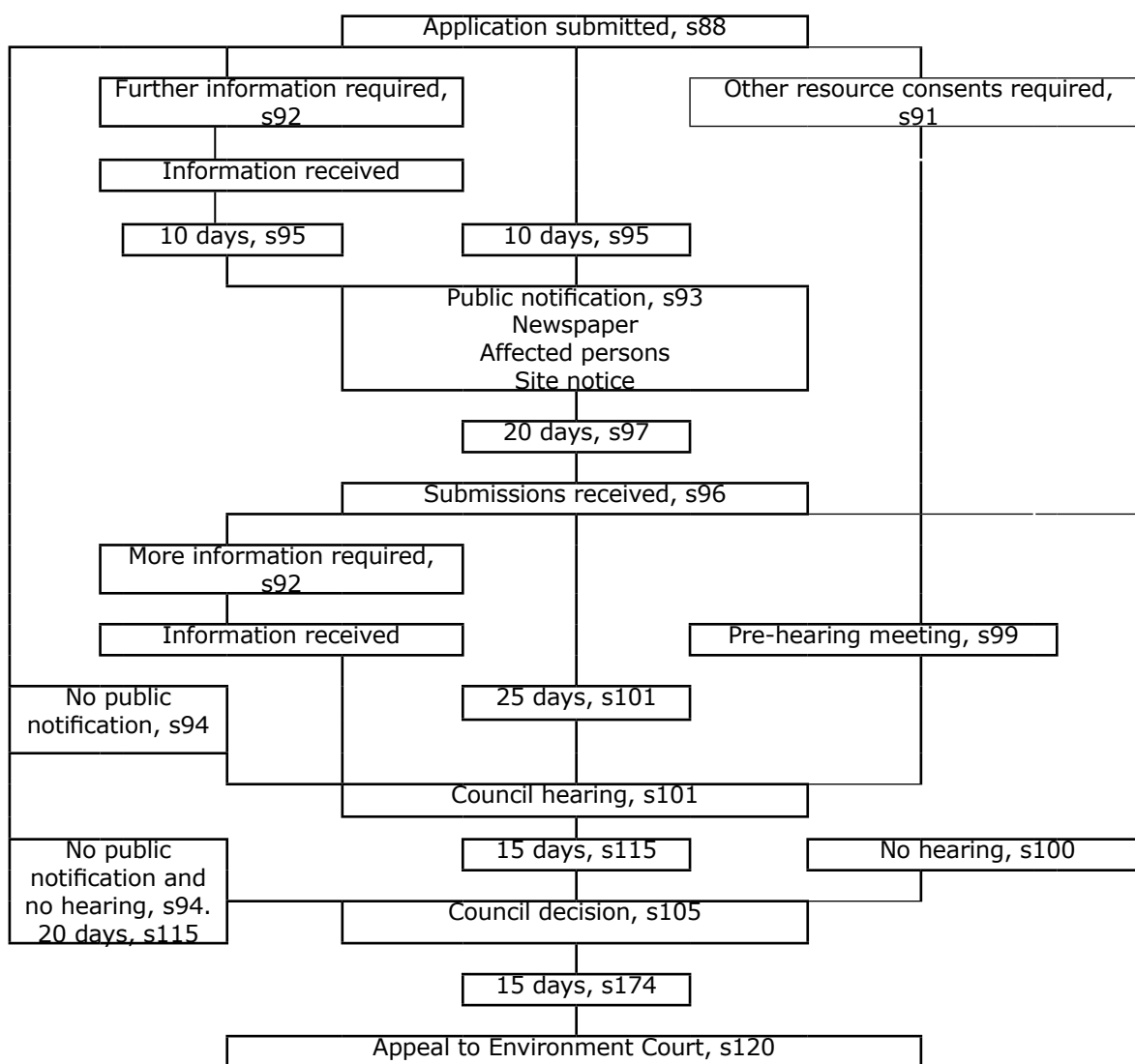
7.7 Resource Consent Fees

The Council can charge fees for processing resource consents. These fees are reviewed and set annually. The Council will provide for full or partial waiver of fees where there is demonstrable public benefit from going through the consent process.

7.8 The Resource Consent Process

The procedure involved in processing resource consent applications can vary significantly. The diagram which follows shows the usual procedure.

Figure 1: The Resource Consent Process Under the Resource Management Act 1991



7.9 Hearings

The Council will hold a hearing to consider an application for a resource consent, unless there are no submissions, or the persons making the submissions have stated that they do not wish to be heard and the applicant does not wish to be heard.

7.10 Joint Hearings

In order to encourage the integrated consideration of consents, ensure consistent decision making and reduce delays, joint hearings will generally be held where an application involves the granting of resource consents by both the District Council and the Regional Council. This approach will apply unless the Council and the Regional Council agree that the applications are sufficiently unrelated, and the applicant agrees a joint hearing need not be held.

7.11 Decisions

After completion of the hearing, the Council considers all the evidence submitted and makes its decision on the application. The decision is then conveyed in writing to the applicant and any submitters including the reasons for the decision.

The Act provides for resource consents to include conditions relating to matters set out in the Act. A resource consent may also include any other condition that the Council considers appropriate.

7.12 Changes to or Cancellations of Conditions

The Act permits an application to be made to the Council for the change or cancellation of any condition imposed in respect to a consent (other than a condition as to the duration of that consent). The application may be made at any time specified for that purpose in the consent, or on the grounds that a change in circumstances has caused the condition to become inappropriate or unnecessary (Section 127 of the Act).

7.13 Objections to Decisions

The Act provides for objections to be made against certain Council decisions (Sections 357, 358).

An objection to the Council may be made by the applicant in respect of Council decisions concerning a range of resource consents as set out in the Act.

The procedure for lodging an objection, the time limits to be met and the Council's obligations in considering any objection are set out in Section 357 of the Act.

7.14 Appeals

An appeal to the Environment Court may be made against the whole or any part of a decision of the Council on a resource consent application, or an application for a change or review of consent conditions. The appeal may be lodged by the applicant, consent holder or by any person who made a submission on the application (Section 120 of the Act).

The procedure for lodging an appeal with the Environment Court is set out in Sections 121 and 358 of the Act.

7.15 Changes to the District Plan

Changes to the Plan may be made as set out in the First Schedule of the Act. The Council has a commitment to maintain a District Plan which is up to date and relevant and which addresses resource management issues of significance to the District. The provisions of the Plan may therefore, be changed as necessary. The effectiveness of the Plan will be monitored and the Council will initiate plan changes which address evolving resource management issues and community needs, improve environmental conditions and enable the Council to better meet its obligations under the Act.

As well as Council-initiated changes, any person may request the Plan to be changed in accordance with the procedures set out in Part II of the First Schedule of the Act.

7.16 Existing Use Rights

Sections 10 and 10A of the Resource Management Act 1991 protect certain existing activities.

Both sections offer full protection to activities lawfully established before the District Plan became operative. Whether existing use rights apply depend on the individual facts of each case.

7.17 Certificate of Compliance

Any person proposing to undertake a land use or subdivision which is provided for in the District Plan as a permitted activity, may request a certificate stating that the particular proposal complies with the District Plan. A Certificate of Compliance is deemed to be a resource consent.

7.18 Designations

A "designation" is a provision made in a district plan to provide for public works and certain types of network utilities, such as electricity transmission lines. A designation has the same effect as a rule in the Plan (Sections 176 and 178).

Land can be designated only by requiring authorities. A requiring authority is a Minister of the Crown, a regional or territorial authority or a network utility operator who has obtained the appropriate authority from the Minister for the Environment. A territorial authority may designate land in its own District Plan.

Designations are covered more fully in Section 23 Designated Works.

11. Rural Zone

11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 The natural rural resources form the basis of most development in the Waitomo District. They comprise the interrelated elements of geology, soils, topography, drainage, climate and vegetation. Social, economic and cultural factors are then superimposed on these natural physical factors. They include settlement patterns, transport networks, technology and economic factors.
- 11.1.2 The rural areas of the District support a wide range of activities including farming, forestry, tourism and recreation. These activities have positive social and economic effects for the District and are important to the regional and national economy. The Rural Zone is a productive working environment. There is a need to weigh the positive effects of rural productive activities against the environmental controls required, and to consider issues of reverse sensitivity related to new residential or other sensitive forms of development. "Reverse sensitivity" refers to situations where new activities moving into an area are more sensitive to the effects of existing established activities, hence creating a conflict. This can lead to the new activities attempting to reduce the effects of existing activities. The Council wishes to see rural productive activities continue and recognises that in most cases the activities can be carried out with minor effects on others and on the environment. The relatively sparse development of some rural parts of the District helps to reduce conflicts between activities. There is also a standalone section called the Special Industrial Activities section that applies to specified sites containing existing industrial activities in the Rural Zone. Rural Zone activities are provided for on these scheduled sites to the extent set out in Section 13.
- 11.1.3 Therefore generally the rural area is an area where rural activities do not need to be controlled by the Council, subject to them being sustainably managed and to there being no significant adverse effects on the environment. Large scale forestry is considered to be a particularly sustainable land use on lands of steep slope and poor soils where erosion risk and degradation of water quality are particular issues. Exceptions to this approach arise where there is particular pressure for use of significant areas, such as tourism at Waitomo Caves and Mokau, or where particularly sensitive environmental areas are involved. These include important karst and the cave systems therein. In many cases the sensitive natural areas (such as areas of significant indigenous vegetation) are in public ownership and have been included in the Conservation zone. However an overlay policy area (the Landscape Policy Area) is included in the Waitomo Caves and Mokau areas to manage the potential environmental effects and conflict arising from intensive tourist use. In this Policy Area additional rules apply (see Section 12 of the Plan).
- 11.1.4 The karst landscape and associated caves are a special feature of the Waitomo District. The effects of land development and other human activities on cave systems is somewhat uncertain and is the subject of continuing scientific study. However there is sufficient concern about some forms of development such as quarrying or large scale land disturbance to mean that some rules are needed to ensure that effects on karst and the associated cave systems are considered. Some of the cave systems are of national or international significance and would be outstanding natural features in terms of the Resource Management Act.
- 11.1.5 In an international paper entitled "Karst Terrains: Environmental Changes and Human Impact", Huppert, Burri, Forti and Cigna discuss cave environments and tourist impacts. They discuss energy levels in caves:
- High energy caves, those which experience high energy events on a regular basis. An example would be those caves that undergo periodic flooding.
 - In moderate energy caves the most significant forces may be running water, persistent wind, or even the activities of animals.
 - In low energy caves the highest energy may be a falling drop of water.
- 11.1.5.1 According to this classification, high energy passages will be minimally affected by tourist activities because such passages will be rearranged by rockfall or flooding within a year. In moderate energy passages, which often have the most abundant display of speleothems, the presence of visitors may have more lasting effect. A visit to a low energy cave may have more serious implications because in a very short time interval more energy could be released than the cave had experienced in perhaps a thousand years. The change caused by a group of tourists may be profound and the speleothems quickly destroyed.

- 11.1.5.2 Speleothem is a collective term for stalactites (a limestone "icicle"), stalagmites, flowstones and other types of cave decoration. They generally form over geologic time out of groundwater slowly trickling into and through caves. Some less common speleothems include delicate gypsum flowers, twisting helictites, nests of cave pearls and selenite needles.
- 11.1.6 The Department of Conservation at the request of Council has produced a schedule of significant karst features in the Waitomo District. It is included as Appendix 6 to this Plan. The information used is the best available to date, but it is being regularly updated and refined. Where significant changes to the schedule occur a plan change will be initiated. The schedule ranks the features from A - E. Category A is international significance, Category B is national significance, Category C is regional significance, Category D is high significance and Category E is local significance. These features have been shown on the planning maps, and together with the schedule, will be referred to when assessing land use consents that could affect them. There are numerous other caves within the District which fall below this ranking system and therefore are not directly recognised within this zone.
- Note: The proposed Waikato Regional Plan contains specific provisions in regards to earthworks, cleanfilling, overburden disposal and river and lake bed structures in karst systems and should be referred to before undertaking any works near or in any karst system, whether or not specifically identified in this Plan.
- 11.1.7 Section 6(c) of the Act requires that areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habits of indigenous fauna be protected. Many such areas in the Waitomo District are already protected by virtue of other statutes or covenants under, for example, the Conservation Act or the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust. However there is no suitable comprehensive District wide information available which would enable Council to identify and map areas of significant indigenous vegetation. Therefore the Rules in this Plan, being Discretionary Activity Rule 11.5.4.5 which requires resource consent to clear indigenous vegetation, and Assessment Criteria in Rule 11.6.3, create a process whereby significance can be assessed on a case by case basis. Appropriate protection measures can then be developed where significant indigenous vegetation is identified.
- 11.1.8 The Proposed Regional Plan contains rules controlling all aspects of water quality. In order to avoid duplication and inappropriate overlap of functions the District Plan does not contain specific rules relating to water quality. However to fulfil the District Council's obligations in relation to the effects of land use on water quality this District Plan includes controls on the location of various activities, including the implementation of zones and a policy area and the inclusion of separation distances in the Rural Zone. The objectives and policies in this section of the Plan are intended to provide guidance to the consent authority when it is considering an application for a discharge permit, a land use consent or a subdivision consent, that has potential effects on water quality. The District Council may impose conditions on any such consent it has jurisdiction over, to ensure the objectives and policies of this section of the Plan are achieved.
- 11.1.9 However the overall approach in the Rural zone is to minimise controls on rural activities so there are no unnecessary barriers to productive land use, while ensuring that the rural environment is protected from the significant adverse effects of activities.

11.2 Resource Management Issues

- 11.2.1 The use and development of natural resources in the Rural Zone, and the positive benefits of rural production, allows people to provide for their own economic and social well-being, and contributes to the well-being of the District at large.
- 11.2.2 The Rural Zone is a productive working environment. New activities moving in to the Rural Zone may be sensitive to the effects of established activities within this working environment, creating a conflict. The situation is often referred to as "reverse sensitivity".
- 11.2.3 Earthworks and vegetation clearance and other forms of land development (including farming and forestry development, down slope cultivation, tracking, roading construction and maintenance), if inadequately managed, may increase the risk of erosion and thus increase the risk of adverse effects on water quality and the degradation of eco-systems and habitats.
- 11.2.4 Earthworks, vegetation clearance and land development for rural activities may damage or destroy sites of archaeological, historical and cultural significance.
- 11.2.5 Indigenous forests are an integral part of the rural environment. The clearance of significant tracts of indigenous vegetation may result in the loss of important habitats for native species, increased erosion and adverse effects on water quality, and loss of amenity values.

- 11.2.6 Afforestation, if appropriately managed, may assist in the stabilisation of land, reduce run off and erosion hazard and improve water quality.
- 11.2.7 Cave systems contain features that can may be sensitive to changes in the flows of air, water, sediment and energy through the cave. Land disturbance, such as earthworks and vegetation clearance (especially around cave entrances) may disrupt these processes. Direct physical damage or destruction to features may also arise from external land disturbance or from internal works within caves.
- 11.2.8 The intensive farming of animals (usually within buildings) may create adverse effects such as odour, dust emissions, noise and effects on water quality from effluent disposal.
- 11.2.9 Effluent associated with the agricultural use of land may degrade water courses and ground or coastal water, including significant estuaries.
- 11.2.10 Heavy vehicles typically associated with rural land uses such as forestry, extractive industry, dairying and other stock and product movements, may adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of roads through the damage caused to the road surface and conflicting traffic patterns between through traffic and turning vehicles.
- 11.2.11 Extractive industry may adversely affect the amenity of rural areas through the discharge of stormwater, dust emissions and noise and visual effects, and may have adverse effects on habitat values.
- 11.2.12 Effluent discharge associated with residential use of rural land may degrade ground water and watercourses, and significant estuaries.
- 11.2.13 Concentrated residential development may adversely affect the visual character of the rural environment and the natural character of the coastal environment.
- 11.2.14 Public access to and protection of riparian margins of significant water bodies and the coast may be hindered by residential development in rural areas.
- 11.2.15 The establishment, management and retention of vegetative cover of riparian margins has benefits for soil conservation, water quality, natural character and habitat for indigenous flora and fauna.
- 11.2.16 Forestry may have adverse effects in terms of loss of sunlight and daylight to neighbouring properties, and may cause icing on roads.
- 11.2.17 New or expanded activities in the rural area may have adverse effects on existing physical resources (including roads and reticulated services) that are required to be sustainably managed.
- 11.2.18 Buildings close to boundaries, and large non-farm buildings, may have adverse effects on sunlighting, privacy, landscape and rural amenity.
- 11.2.19 Farming of species with known pest potential may result in adverse effects on indigenous flora and fauna if not adequately controlled.

11.3 Objectives

- 11.3.1 To promote the Rural Zone as a productive working environment where the use and development of its natural resources, consistent with meeting environmental safeguards, is encouraged. *Issues 11.2.1, 11.2.2*
- 11.3.2 To ensure that significant cave systems and other karst features are protected from adverse effects. *Issues 11.2.3, 11.2.7*
- 11.3.3 To ensure that significant archaeological, historical and cultural features are protected from adverse effects arising from the removal of vegetation, or other development of land. See also Section 21, Heritage Resources. *Issues 11.2.4*
- 11.3.4 To protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna. *Issues 11.2.5, 11.2.19*
- 11.3.5 To ensure that rural development and land use does not give rise to increased erosion and thus degradation of water quality. *Issues 11.2.6, 11.2.7*

11.3.6	To ensure that the discharge of effluent from activities in the Rural Zone does not adversely affect the quality of ground or coastal waters, or water courses, and that the discharge of odour, smoke and dust to air does not detract from the amenity of the locality.	<i>Issues 11.2.8, 11.2.9, 11.2.12, 11.2.15</i>
11.3.7	To promote efficient and effective management of the District's physical resources of roading, land drainage, and bulk services.	<i>Issues 11.2.10, 11.2.16, 11.2.17</i>
11.3.8	To promote use of rural land in a manner which encourages maintenance and enhancement of amenity values of the rural environment, protects outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development, and preserves the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, lakes and rivers, and their margins.	<i>Issues 11.2.11, 11.2.14, 11.2.15, 11.2.16, 11.2.18, 11.2.19</i>
11.3.9	To encourage maintenance and enhancement of rural visual character.	<i>Issues 11.2.13, 11.2.18</i>
11.3.10	To encourage the retention of indigenous vegetation, or establishment and management of suitable woody species, along the margins of streams, lakes, rivers and estuaries in the rural area to aid bank stability, protect water quality and enhance aquatic ecosystems.	<i>Issues 11.2.9, 11.2.15</i>
11.3.11	To ensure that rural activities and lawfully established industrial activities in the rural area are not adversely affected by the location of new activities with expectations of high amenity values.	<i>Issues, 11.2.17</i>
11.3.12	To ensure the adverse effects of rural buildings situated close to boundaries, and large non-farm buildings, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<i>Issues 11.2.18</i>

11.4 Policies

11.4.1	To ensure the Rural Zone functions as a productive working environment where the use and development of its natural resources, consistent with meeting environmental safeguards, is encouraged.	<i>Objective 11.3.1</i>
11.4.2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of vegetation clearance, extractive industry, earthworks, tourism developments, or other rural activities on karst and cave systems therein, with the approach dependent on the significance and sensitivity of the particular cave or karst features.	<i>Objective 11.3.2</i>
11.4.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of rural development on sites, areas or landscapes of significance in terms of their contribution to amenity or their archaeological, historical, cultural or ecological importance.	<i>Objective 11.3.3</i>
11.4.4	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any effects of the use or development of rural land that gives rise to erosion which adversely affects water quality.	<i>Objective 11.3.5, 11.3.10</i>
11.4.5	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse environmental effects of removal of indigenous vegetation from the margins of streams, rivers, lakes and the sea.	<i>Objective 11.3.8, 11.3.10</i>
11.4.6	To promote voluntary preservation of indigenous vegetation, including that along riparian margins.	<i>Objective 11.3.10</i>
11.4.7	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of disposal of effluent, such as contamination of groundwater and water courses, from all uses of land and water, and to ensure that appropriate and adequate services or processes are in place or are adopted.	<i>Objective 11.3.6</i>
11.4.8	To avoid rural developments which rely upon the use of on-site drainage fields located in areas subject to inundation.	<i>Objective 11.3.6, 11.3.8</i>
11.4.9	To ensure that new lots created in rural areas are a sufficient size to be capable of meeting the requirements of the Regional Councils in respect of disposal of wastes.	<i>Objective 11.3.6, 11.3.8</i>
11.4.10	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of removal of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna.	<i>Objective 11.3.4, 11.3.8, 11.3.10</i>

11.4.11	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the visual and landscape effects of damage or destruction of outstanding landscape features such as limestone bluffs, other karst features, or indigenous vegetation which contribute to the amenity of the area.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.2, 11.3.8, 11.3.9
11.4.12	To ensure that all rural activities, including extractive industries, are established and operated so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity or on neighbours, or on significant karst features.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.2, 11.3.8, 11.3.9, 11.3.12
11.4.13	To encourage mitigation of the adverse effects of all rural activities, including afforestation and forestry clearance, on adjacent sites. Particularly that mitigation should occur in areas that are visually sensitive, including areas with significant tourist resources, areas of high landscape quality and in the coastal environment.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.2, 11.3.8, 11.3.9
11.4.14	To ensure that uses of rural land within the coastal environment avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the amenity of this area, particularly the existing level of natural character.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.8, 11.3.10
11.4.15	To encourage development in areas that are, or are scheduled to be, served by adequate roading and reticulated services, or are self contained for water supply and effluent disposal. Where services are not available or scheduled to serve any new development, the cost of avoiding, mitigating or remedying any adverse environmental effects on infrastructure should be met by the new development. In assessing costs of the adverse effects on infrastructure of a new development, any existing infrastructural deficiencies must first be recognised, and any costs of remedying deficiencies should not fall only on the new user.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.7
11.4.16	To discourage activities that are sensitive to the effects of rural or rural/industrial activities from locating where they could potentially conflict with the operation of lawfully established rural and rural/industrial activities.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.11
11.4.17	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of rural buildings situated close to boundaries, and large non-farm buildings, on sunlighting, privacy, landscaping and amenity.	<i>Objectives</i> 11.3.12

11.5 Rules

11.5.1 Activity Classification

11.5.1.1 Permitted Activities

Any activity that complies with the Conditions for Permitted Activities set out in Rules 11.5.3 and 11.5.4, subject to Rule 11.5.2 and the provisions of Section 12, Landscape Policy Area.

11.5.1.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities

Any activity that does not comply with one or two of the Conditions for Permitted Activities in Rule 11.5.3 and 11.5.4. Discretion is restricted to the subject matter of the Condition that is not complied with. This rule does not apply to Rule 11.5.2.1 and 11.5.2.2.

11.5.1.3 Discretionary Activities

Any activity described as a Discretionary Activity in Rule 11.5.2, and any activity that does not comply with three or more of the Conditions for Permitted Activities set out in Rule 11.5.4. See also Rule 11.5.4.5 for Discretionary Activity rules relating to clearance of indigenous vegetation.

11.5.1.4 Non-Complying Activities

Any activity identified as a non-complying activity in Rule 11.5.2 or 11.5.3.

11.5.2 Karst Systems

11.5.2.1 For any land overlying features described in Appendix 6 (and indicated on the Planning Maps as karst overlay) then notwithstanding Rules 11.5.1.1, 11.5.1.2 and 11.5.4.6 all extractive industries are:

- (a) a discretionary activity for cave systems in categories C to E.
- (b) a non-complying activity for cave systems in categories A and B.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.2.1 prevails over the forestry quarrying activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 6(3)(b) states that a rule in a plan may be more stringent than the regulations if the rule manages any activities in any karst geology that is identified in a district plan.

11.5.2.2 For any land overlying features described in Appendix 6 (and indicated on the Planning Maps as karst overlay) then notwithstanding Rules 11.5.1.1, 11.5.1.2 and 11.5.4.5 (a) – (f) clearance of more than 0.5 of a hectare of indigenous vegetation in any one calendar year shall be a non-complying activity for cave systems in categories A, B.

Note: See Rule 11.5.4.5 and Assessment Criteria 11.6.3 for methods of assessment of indigenous vegetation.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.2.2 prevails over the indigenous vegetation clearance activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 6(3)(b) states that a rule in a plan may be more stringent than the regulations if the rule manages any activities in any karst geology that is identified in a district plan.

11.5.2.3 For any land overlying features described in Appendix 6 (and indicated on the Planning Maps as karst overlay), then notwithstanding Rule 11.5.2.2 and Rule 11.5.4.5 (a) – (f), any clearance of vegetation or earthworks or fill placement within 50m upslope of an entry or opening into any cave or associated karst formation is a Restricted Discretionary Activity.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.2.3 prevails over the non-indigenous vegetation clearance, earthworks and forestry quarrying activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 6(3)(b) states that a rule in a plan may be more stringent than the regulations if the rule manages any activities in any karst geology that is identified in a district plan.

11.5.2.4 For any land overlying features described in Appendix 6 (and indicated on the Planning Maps as karst overlay), establishment of structures in, artificial entrances to, or other modification that causes loss of cave features, or change to cave processes, shall be a Restricted Discretionary Activity.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.2.4 prevails over the earthworks and forestry quarrying activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 6(3)(b) states that a rule in a plan may be more stringent than the regulations if the rule manages any activities in any karst geology that is identified in a district plan.

Note 1: The proposed Waikato Regional Plan (September 1998) contains specific provisions in regards to earthworks, cleanfilling, overburden disposal and river and lake bed structures in karst systems and should be referred to before undertaking any works near or in any karst system, whether or not specifically identified in this Plan.

Note 2: Karst features shown on the Planning Maps are an indicative position of the caves identified in Appendix 6. Determination of the need for a resource consent will be based on the information in Appendix 6 in conjunction with the information on the Planning Maps.

11.5.3 General Provisions

The General Provisions below must also be complied with for the proposal to be a permitted activity.

- 16 Roads and Vehicle Access
- 17 Hazardous Substances
- 18 Air Quality
- 19 Signs
- 20 Noise
- 21 Heritage Resources
- 24 Landscaping
- 25 Financial Contributions and Esplanade Reserves
- 26 Subdivision
- 27 Natural Hazards

Note: The diversion of any stream, the taking or discharge of water and the establishment of any in stream structure may require consent from the Regional Council.

11.5.4 Conditions for Permitted Activities

11.5.4.1 **Buildings**

*Policies 11.4.12,
11.4.17*

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) | Front Yard: | 10 metres minimum |
| (b) | Side Yard: | 10 metres minimum |
| (c) | Rear Yard: | 10 metres minimum |
| (d) | Height in relation to boundary: | 3 metres plus 1 metre for every metre from the boundary to the structure. |
| (e) | Maximum Height: | 10 metres |
| (f) | Maximum building area: | 200m ² , except for dwellings and buildings for farming and forestry activities where no limit applies. |

Note: The New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice of Electrical Safety Distances (NZ ECP: 34 1993) should be considered when selecting a building site.

11.5.4.2 **Forestry**

*Policies 11.4.12,
11.4.13*

Forestry planting shall not be undertaken:

- (a) Within 30 metres of any existing dwelling, school building, church building, marae building or land zoned Residential; or
- (b) Within 10 metres of any boundary of an adjoining site; or
- (c) Within any position that will cause or prolong icing of the pavement of any road through shading effects;

unless the written consent of the adjoining owner and occupier is first obtained.

Rules 11.5.4.2(a) to (c) do not apply to planting of deciduous trees of any height, or other species not exceeding a mature height of 6 metres.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.4.2 does not apply to afforestation activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over this rule in relation to plantation forestry activities.

11.5.4.3 **Scale of Activity**

*Policies 11.4.1,
11.4.1.7,
11.4.12*

- (a) The number of persons employed on-site at any one time shall not exceed 5 persons, except that this rule does not apply to farming, or forestry, or extractive industry, or emergency service activities.
- (b) Maximum number of persons accommodated in residential institution, tourist accommodation or otherwise as paying guests or clients: 10.
- (c) All rural activities under this Rule shall be self contained for the disposal of rubbish, industrial waste and effluent, or shall be capable of connection to established reticulation or services.

11.5.4.4 **Drainage and Effluent Fields**

Policies 11.4.8

Effluent and drainage systems shall not be located within areas which are subject to inundation.

11.5.4.5 **Indigenous Vegetation**

Policies 11.4.1,
11.4.5, 11.4.10,
11.4.13

Within the Rural Zone the removal or clearance of indigenous vegetation, or indigenous wetland vegetation, shall be a Discretionary Activity subject to assessment for significance under Assessment Criteria 11.6.3.

This Rule does not apply to the following forms of clearance or removal of indigenous vegetation which shall be Permitted Activities:

- (a) The harvesting of indigenous vegetation under a sustainable forest management plan that has been approved under s67(f) of the Forests Amendment Act 1993.
- (b) The trimming of indigenous vegetation for the purposes of maintaining security of supply of overhead services.
- ~~(c) Any impacts on the understorey of plantation forests as a result of harvesting those forests.~~
- (d) Indigenous vegetation affected by normal maintenance of existing productive pasture and productive forests, and maintenance of existing tracks and fences, provided that on the banks of any water body bank stability is maintained and vegetation is retained as far as practicable.
- (e) Establishment of new tracks and fences through indigenous vegetation where the clearance of indigenous vegetation is no more than 10 metres in width and the track or fence line is constructed to farming best practice, provided that the indigenous vegetation to be cleared lies more than 10 metres from any water body.
- (f) Clearance of indigenous vegetation whose area to be cleared does not contain significant indigenous vegetation or habitat (refer to Assessment Criteria 11.6.3).

Note 1: The Waikato Regional Plan contains Rules relating to the clearance of vegetation in 'high risk erosion areas', and adjacent to watercourses, and Rules relating to tracking and earthworks. Resource consents may be required from the Waikato Regional Council for these activities.

Note 2: Clearance of indigenous vegetation in the Landscape Policy Area of the Rural Zone is the subject of specific provisions in Rule 12.5.1.4.

Note 3: For the purposes of Rule 11.5.4.5(f) refer to Methods and Incentives 11.7.1.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.4.5 does not apply to indigenous vegetation clearance activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over these rules in relation to plantation forestry activities. Rule 11.5.4.5(c) is removed to avoid conflicting with the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.

11.5.4.6 **Earthworks and Extractive Industries**

Policies 11.4.1,
11.4.2, 11.4.4,
11.4.5, 11.4.11,
11.4.12

Earthworks, farm quarries and extractive industries may occur on any site provided that:

- (a) The activity, including placement of overburden, is no closer than 10 metres from any stream or water body, or the boundary of the Coastal Marine Area, except that this Rule does not apply to stream crossings or culverts.

Note: Stream crossings and culverts may be subject to consent from the Regional Council.

- (b) The site is self contained, or can be made self contained, for the entrapment of any contaminants, including silt and dust.
- (c) The land disturbance or overburden placement does not threaten the stability or integrity of any adjoining property.
- (d) The activity does not breach Rule 11.5.2, Karst Systems, Rule 11.5.3, General Provisions, and Conditions for Permitted Activities in Rules 11.5.4.1 to 11.5.4.5.
- (e) No more than 2,000m³ of soils, minerals, and overburden are moved or removed in any one calendar year.
- (f) Extractive industries shall not operate beyond the hours of operation set out below if they are located within 100m of any existing dwelling (as at 1 June 1999) on any site other than the site on which the extractive industry is located.

Mondays to Saturday : 8.00am - 6.00pm
Sundays and Public Holidays : 8.00am - 2.00pm

Advisory note: Rules 11.5.4.6(a)-(c) and (e)-(f) do not apply to earthworks and forestry quarrying activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over these rules in relation to plantation forestry activities.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.4.6(d) prevails over the earthworks and forestry quarrying activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 6(3)(b) states that a rule in a plan may be more stringent than the regulations if the rule manages any activities in any karst geology that is identified in a district plan.

11.5.4.6A **Earthworks Ancillary to Forestry**

Rule 11.5.4.6(e) does not apply to earthworks ancillary to forestry.

Advisory note: Rule 11.5.4.6A does not apply to earthworks activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over this rule in relation to plantation forestry activities.

11.5.4.7 **Intensive Farming**

Any building used for intensive farming activities, and any permanent feedlot, shall be sited:

- (a) Not less than 150 metres from any dwelling on an adjoining site.
- (b) Not less than 500 metres from any Residential Zone.
- (c) Not less than 30 metres from any site boundary.

Note: The taking or discharge of water or effluent, or a discharge to air (odour), may require consent from the Regional Council.

*Policies 11.4.7,
11.4.12,
11.4.13, 11.4.17*

11.5.4.8 **Wastewater Treatment Plants and Ponds**

Wastewater treatment plants and ponds shall be located no closer than 50m to a property boundary, and no closer than 250 metres to a dwelling on another property.

*Policies 11.4.7,
11.4.12, 11.4.13*

11.5.4.9 **Fencing Standards for Deer and Goat Farms**

- (a) Fencing of all deer farms shall meet the more stringent of the following standards:
 - The Appendix setting out boundary fencing specifications for Non-Risk/Non-Regulated areas in the "Deer QA On Farm Quality Assurance Programme" – August 2003 – Issue No.7, Published by Deer Industry New Zealand; or
 - The Wild Animal Control Act 1977.

(b) Fencing of all goat farms shall meet the following minimum standards:

- Bulldozed line.
- 9 wire (kept tight at all times), constructed of high tensile 2.5mm diameter galvanized steel, the bottom wire shall be placed 80mm above ground level and above that wires placed at the following intervals – 100, 100, 100, 110, 120, 135, 150 and 165mm. The top wire shall be approximately 50mm below the top of the post.
- No internal stays.
- Posts to be at the following spaces:

- Less than 30o ground slope	5m
- 30o to less than 45o	4m
- 45o or more	3m
- Battens to be at 1m intervals.

11.6 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

11.6.1 The relevant Objectives and Policies of the Rural Zone and, if applicable, those of the "General Provisions" where standards are not met.

11.6.2 The anticipated adverse effects resulting from the activity and its impact on the following matters:

- (a) Landforms and the karst and cave network and particularly the effects on cave systems identified in Appendix 6 and the category of caves affected, and their special features.
- (b) Amenity and archaeological, historical and cultural heritage.
- (c) The integrity of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
- (d) The quality of soil, water bodies, streams and rivers.
- (e) The quality of groundwater.
- (f) The safe and efficient operation of the district infrastructure and physical resources, including road.
- (g) Air quality, particularly related to dust, smoke and odour.
- (h) The noise level associated with the proposal and its effects on neighbouring properties.
- (i) The stability of the ground and its proneness to inundation.
- (j) The rehabilitation proposed and its likely end use.
- (k) The role of vegetation in riparian management.

Note 1: Riparian activities may result in adverse effects on the habitat of trout and indigenous species, including tuna (long fin and short fin eels), piharau (lamprae), inanga (whitebait), poroka (cockabully), koaro (glaxias brevipinnis), kokopu (glaxias postvectis), kaingo (tidal cockles), koura (freshwater crayfish) and kairo (freshwater mussels/pipi). The spawning habitat of trout is particularly vulnerable during the months April to August.

Note 2: The Botanical Society has information relevant to the Waitomo District. Extracts from their records are included in Appendix 10 of this Plan for information only.

Note 3: Sites of geological significance are recorded by the New Zealand Geopreservation Society. Further details of those sites can be obtained from the 'Inventory of Important Geological Sites and Landforms in the Waikato Region' edited by Jill A Kenny and Bruce Hayward – 1993, or from the Department of Conservation.

Note 4: Where an assessment is required under 11.6.2 and 11.6.3 applicants should discuss assessment processes with Council. Council may require applicants to furnish an assessment by a suitably experienced or qualified party.

11.6.3 Additional Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities for removal or clearance of indigenous vegetation.

11.6.3.1 The following criteria are to be used to identify areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as they exist at the time the criteria are being applied:

Previously Assessed Site:

- (a) It is indigenous vegetation or habitat for indigenous fauna that has been specially set aside by statute or covenant for protection and preservation unless the site can be shown to meet none of the following Criteria (c) – (k).

- (b) It is indigenous vegetation or habitat recommended for protection by the Nature Heritage Fund or Nga Whenua Rahui committees, or the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Board of Directors, unless it can be shown to meet none of the following Criteria (c) – (k).

Ecological Values:

- (c) It is vegetation or habitat that is currently habitat for indigenous species or associations of indigenous species that are:
- i) Threatened with extinction, or
 - ii) Endemic to the Waikato Region¹
- (d) It is indigenous vegetation or habitat type that is under-represented (10% or less of its known or likely original extent remaining) in an Ecological District, or Ecological Region, or nationally.
- (e) It is indigenous vegetation or habitat that is, and prior to human settlement was, nationally uncommon such as karst ecosystems.
- (f) It is wetland habitat for indigenous plant communities and/or indigenous fauna communities² that has not been created and subsequently maintained for or in connection with:
- i) Waste treatment; or
 - ii) Wastewater renovation; or
 - iii) Hydro electric power lakes; or
 - iv) Water storage for irrigation; or
 - v) Water supply storage;
- unless in those instances they meet the criteria in the report by Whaley KJ, Clarkson BD and Leathwick JR (1995) entitled "Assessment of the Criteria used to Determine 'Significance' of Natural Areas in Relation to Section 6(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991"³
- (g) It is an area of indigenous vegetation or naturally occurring habitat that is large relative to other examples in the Waikato Region of similar habitat types, and which contains all or almost all indigenous species typical of that habitat type⁴.
- (h) It is aquatic habitat⁵ that is a portion of a stream, river, lake, wetland, intertidal mudflat or estuary, and their margins, that is critical⁶ to the self sustainability of an indigenous species within a catchment of the Waikato Region and which contains healthy, representative populations of that species.
- (i) It is an area of indigenous vegetation or habitat that is a healthy and representative example of its type because:
- i) Its structure, composition, and ecological processes are largely intact; and
 - ii) If protected from the adverse effects of plant and animal pests and of adjacent landuse (e.g. stock, discharges, eroision), can maintain its ecological sustainability⁷ over time.
- (j) It is an area of indigenous vegetation or habitat that forms part of an ecological sequence⁸ that is either not common in the Waikato Region or an ecological district, or is an exceptional, representative example of its type.

Role in Protecting Ecologically Significant Area:

- (k) It is an area of indigenous vegetation or habitat for indigenous species (which habitat is either naturally occurring or has been established as a mitigation measure) that forms, either on its own or in combination with other similar areas, an ecological buffer, linkage or corridor and which is necessary to protect any site identified as significant under Criteria (a) – (j) from external adverse effects.

Note 1: Contact the Department of Conservation for the most recent list of nationally uncommon and threatened species. A schedule of regionally uncommon species can be obtained from the Waikato Regional Council. See also Appendix 9 for threatened plant species.

Note 2: The Waikato Regional Plan has specific requirements relating to activities affecting wetlands.

Note 3: Riparian activities may result in adverse effects on the habitat of trout and indigenous species, including tuna (long fin and short fin eels), piharau (lamprae), inanga (whitebait), poroka (cockabully), koaro (glaxias brevipinnis), kokopu (glaxias postvectis), kaingo (tidal cockles), koura (freshwater crayfish) and kairo (freshwater mussels/pipi). The spawning habitat of trout is particularly vulnerable during the months April to August. These factors should be considered under any criteria relating to bodies of water.

Note 4: Some areas of indigenous vegetation have been identified by the Department of Conservation

¹ See Section 28, Definitions, for definition of endemic to the Waikato Region.

² Does not include exotic rush/pasture communities.

³ This report is available for viewing at the Waitomo District Council offices in Te Kuiti or at the Environment Waikato offices in Hamilton.

⁴ This criterion is not intended to select the largest example only in the Waikato Region of any habitat type.

⁵ Excluding artificial water bodies, except those created for the maintenance and enhancement of Biodiversity or as mitigation for a consented activity.

⁶ Critical means essential for a specific component of the life cycle and includes breeding and spawning grounds, juvenile nursery areas, important feeding areas and migratory pathways.

⁷ See Section 28, Definitions for definition of ecological sustainability.

⁸ See Section 28, Definitions for definition of ecological sequence.

as Recommended Areas for Protection. Further details of those sites can be obtained from the Department of Conservation.

Note 5: Plant and animal pests may have adverse effects on significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Pest control is the primary responsibility of the Regional Council who administer a Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS). However this is complemented by rules in this plan relating to fencing of deer and goat farms (see Rule 11.5.4.9). The Waikato RPMS contains information and rules in relation to the responsibilities of private land occupiers regarding the control of plant and animal pests on land that they occupy.

Note 6: Where an assessment is required under 11.6.3 applicants should discuss assessment processes with Council. Council may require applicants to furnish an assessment by a suitably experienced or qualified party. See also Method 11.7.1.

Note 7: Council will not charge any fee for the processing of a resource consent application under this rule.

11.7 Methods and Incentives

11.7.1 For the purposes of Rule 11.5.4.5(f) and on application to Council, Council will fund an ecological assessment for any area of indigenous vegetation or habitat that is proposed to be cleared up to 30 hectares in size. The purpose of this assessment is to establish whether or not the area of vegetation is significant as assessed against the criteria provided in 11.6.3. This assessment will be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. The assessment report shall include a scaled map and/or aerial photograph showing any areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna, and an assessment of these areas. For any proposals to clear over 30 hectares of vegetation the Council may seek a cost sharing arrangement with the applicant for any ecological assessment work.

11.7.2 Council accepts there are community benefits arising from the preservation of significant indigenous vegetation, and that responsibility and potential costs may be imposed upon the landowner. Council will address funding issues to ensure these costs are appropriately shared when developing Strategic and Annual Plans. Heritage Protection Orders provide opportunity to protect a site, and for Council to reimburse costs.

11.7.3 Where an application for land use consent or subdivision consent is received by the Council and it is considered to have implications for water quality it will be referred to the Regional Council for comment on water quality issues and to establish the degree of liaison between the Councils that is needed to process it.

11.7.4 Non regulatory methods and/or voluntary protection of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat will be encouraged to complement regulatory methods of protection. Council will encourage the voluntary preservation of indigenous vegetation along riparian margins, and the acquisition of Esplanade Reserves on subdivision. Incentives may be offered to promote voluntary preservation of appropriately protected indigenous vegetation, including that along riparian margins.

11.7.5 The Council operates a rates relief policy for privately owned lands containing appropriately protected indigenous vegetation. A full copy of the policy can be examined in Council's Policy Manual. The policy currently includes the following categories of land:

1. Land containing a minimum cover of virgin or cut-over regenerating forest of 90% of the title area or land use assessment area;

or

Land subject to the conditions described in the Second Schedule, Part I(e) or (o) of the Rating Powers Act 1988, i.e.

- i) An open space covenant under s22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or
 - ii) A heritage covenant under s6 of the Historic Places Act 1993; or
 - iii) A conservation covenant under s77 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - iv) A declaration of protected land under s76 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - v) A covenant for conservation purposes under s27 and 27A of the Conservation Act 1987; or
 - vi) Maori reservation land designated for natural, historic or cultural conservation purposes under s340 of the Te Ture Whenua Act 1993 or under s439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953. In particular s439(12) and other Maori land that is specifically designated to the satisfaction of Council and/or gazetted for those purposes.
 - vii) Other land which is specifically designated reservation for natural, historic or cultural purposes under a management agreement for conservation purposes under s38 of the Reserves Act 1977, or s29 of the Conservation Act 1987. Provided that representation has been made to Council on any management plan and Council consents to the designation.
2. Land having Heritage Order status under the Resource Management Act 1991.
 3. Land in special cases where under the District Plan Council is satisfied the preservation of particular, natural or historic or cultural features which are seen as desirable or of benefit to the district are encouraged by the granting of rates relief.

The policy provides for full remission of rates on qualifying areas of land. Council staff should be contacted to assess compliance with the policy.

11.7.6 The Council will progressively develop a database of information on indigenous vegetation areas and habitat as that information becomes available. The database will include:

- a) Sites that are under statutory protection such as open space covenants under the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Act 1977, heritage covenants under the Historic Places Act 1993, public reserves and conservation covenants under the Reserves Act 1977, Maori reservation land under the Te Ture Whenua Act 1993, and covenants under the Conservation Act 1987.
- b) Sites covered by plans or permits granted under the Forest Act 1949.
- c) Sites volunteered for protection by landowners.
- d) Sites identified through published information and surveys.
- e) Sites protected by conditions on resource consents.
- f) Sites identified in ecological reports funded by Council pursuant to Method 11.7.1 or provided to Council in support of applications for resource consent.

This database will be made freely available.

11.8 Anticipated Environment Outcomes

- (a) A karst landscape and associated cave system maintained and protected
- (b) Retention of the district archaeological, cultural and historical resources of significant indigenous vegetation
- (c) Maintenance of significant indigenous vegetation
- (d) A reduction in erosion hazards, and associated pollution, and the safeguarding of the life supporting capacity of soils
- (e) Maintenance of the quality of ground and coastal water
- (f) A safe and efficient infrastructure network
- (g) A high level of air quality
- (h) Maintenance and enhancement of riparian margins.

12. Landscape Policy Area

12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 The Landscape Policy Area is an “overlay” Policy Area covering land in two parts of the District; the Waitomo Caves locality and the Mokau-Awakino coastal area. These two areas contain features and landscapes that are particularly sensitive to change. In both cases these sensitive natural features form the basis of tourism development. In the case of Waitomo Caves the tourism development is a long standing feature involving large numbers of tourists visiting daily (about 450,000 annually to the Waitomo Glowworm Caves). Most of these visitors come to the Caves themselves but over recent years the attractions have diversified into adventure tourism and other similar activities. The common natural resource that forms the basis of most visitor attractions is the karst and cave systems therein.
- 12.1.2 The Mokau-Awakino coastal strip is a young tourism area which has potential for further growth. Its key features are the wild and unspoilt west coast beaches and the associated coastal environment.
- 12.1.3 Both areas are essentially rural in character and a Rural Zone will continue to apply to the majority of the land affected. However the Landscape Policy Area introduces another “layer” of controls specifically designed to protect the rural landscape values and the natural features of the areas.

12.2 Resource Management Issues

- 12.2.1 Tourism in the Waitomo District relies heavily on the existence of natural resources, the most notable of which is the karst and cave systems therein. These systems are very sensitive to development.
- 12.2.2 The predicted expansion of tourists visiting the attractions in and around the Waitomo Caves is likely to place considerable strain upon the physical resources presently servicing this community.
- 12.2.3 Waitomo Village has developed in a manner which is heavily linked to the historical background of the area. This connection needs to be maintained in any expansion, redevelopment or new development proposed in this area.
- 12.2.4 New development or tourist facilities along the Waitomo Caves Road can lead to adverse environmental effects of inadequate servicing, and effects on the landscape and entrance corridor to the Village.
- 12.2.5 The development of Mokau and Awakino as tourist destinations will place an increased level of demand upon services which have very limited capacity.
- 12.2.6 Loss of open spaces could destroy the landscape character of the Waitomo Village.
- 12.2.7 The skylines and ridgelines around the Waitomo Village are very sensitive to development.
- 12.2.8 Increasing tourism in the Mokau – Awakino coastal strip could result in adverse environmental effects on habitats, flora, fauna and ecosystems unless it is appropriately managed.

12.3 Objectives

- 12.3.1 To ensure that development does not significantly affect the special qualities of the natural environment in the Waitomo Caves and Mokau-Awakino coastal areas, while recognising the land in the area is predominantly used for pastoral farming purposes. *Issues 12.2.1, 12.2.8*
- 12.3.2 To ensure that any development within Waitomo Caves Village does not adversely affect the existing historical and rural character of the area. *Issues 12.2.3 & 12.2.6*
- 12.3.3 To maintain and enhance the safe and efficient operation of Waitomo Caves Road by avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects associated with the location of traffic generating activities and their parking areas. *Issues 12.2.2 & 12.2.4*
- 12.3.4 To ensure that development does not adversely affect the natural character and habitat values of the coastal environment of Mokau and Awakino. *Issues 12.2.1, 12.2.5, 12.2.8*
- 12.3.5 To ensure that visitor facilities are established in appropriate locations such that adverse effects on traffic safety and on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated. *Issues 12.2.1, 12.2.4, 12.2.8*

12.4 Policies

- 12.4.1 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of development on significant landforms or other sensitive areas. *Objective 12.3.1*
- 12.4.2 To control earthworks, land disturbance and vegetation clearance that could adversely affect karst systems and the caves therein. *Objective 12.3.1*
- 12.4.3 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of land use on ground, surface or coastal waters. *Objective 12.3.4*
- 12.4.4 To require siting and design of buildings in the Landscape Policy Area to protect and enhance the existing historical character, where appropriate, to protect and enhance the rural and natural amenity values of the landscape, and to protect and enhance habitat values. *Objectives 12.3.1, 12.3.2 & 12.3.4*
- 12.4.5 To encourage safe and readily accessible vehicle and pedestrian access within or surrounding tourist areas. *Objective 12.3.3*
- 12.4.6 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of road side development within a corridor adjacent to the Waitomo Caves Road. *Objective 12.3.3*
- 12.4.7 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of visitor facilities by encouraging the provision of safe and environmentally acceptable facilities for casual tourists, such as overnight parking areas, dump stations, and rubbish disposal facilities. *Objectives 12.3.3, 12.3.5*
- 12.4.8 To recognise and provide incentives for voluntary measures by the community which protect and enhance the natural and amenity values of the District. The incentives are detailed in Section 11.7 of this Plan. *Objective 12.3.1*

12.5 Rules

- 12.5.1 Activity Classification for Landscape Policy Area where it overlies the Rural, Residential or Business Zones. These rules do not apply where it overlies the Conservation Zone.
- 12.5.2 These rules do not apply to an activity that relates to the operation, maintenance, upgrading, relocation, or removal of existing transmission lines, specified in regulation 4 of the National Environmental Standards (NES) for Electricity Transmission Activities Regulations 2009 and which is covered by that NES.
- 12.5.1.1 **Permitted Activities**
- Any activity which is a permitted activity in the relevant underlying zone unless it is a controlled or discretionary activity in accordance with Rules 12.5.1.2, 12.5.1.3, or 12.5.1.4.
- 12.5.1.2 **Controlled Activities**
- Any building between 100 and 200m² gross floor area in the Rural zone. *Policy 12.4.4*
- 12.5.1.3 **Restricted Discretionary Activities**
- Any activity that is a restricted discretionary activity in the relevant underlying zone, unless it is a controlled or discretionary activity in accordance with Rules 12.5.1.2 or 12.5.1.4
- 12.5.1.4 **Discretionary Activities**
- (a) Any earthworks or land disturbance in excess of an area of 1,000m² in the Rural zone, excepting cultivation, drainage, track maintenance, and benching for fencing construction which is a Permitted Activity.
- (b) Above ground telecommunications and electricity lines.

- (c) Telecommunications and radio communications masts, antennas, satellite dishes and accessory structures.
- (d) Buildings that exceed 200m² gross floor area in the Rural zone.
- (e) Industrial activities.
- (f) Clearance of any area of indigenous vegetation in the Rural zone.
- (g) Signs which would otherwise be permitted or controlled activities within 50 metres of Waitomo Caves Road, from State Highway 3 to a point 1 kilometre east of the Waitomo Valley Road intersection.
- (h) Any activity that is a discretionary activity in the relevant underlying zone.

Advisory note: Rules 12.5.1.4(a) and (f) do not apply to earthworks and indigenous vegetation clearance activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over these rules in relation to plantation forestry activities.

12.5.2 General Provisions

The following General Provisions must also be complied with for the proposal to be a permitted activity.

- 16. Roads and Vehicle Access
- 17. Hazardous Substances
- 18. Air Quality
- 19. Signs
- 20. Noise
- 21. Heritage Resources
- 24. Landscaping
- 25. Financial Contributions and Esplanade Reserves
- 26. Subdivision
- 27. Natural Hazards

12.5.3 Assessment Criteria for Controlled and Discretionary Activities

- (a) The extent to which buildings and structures are located close to skylines and ridgelines or on exposed hillsides. Generally buildings and structures should be located at least 25 vertical metres below significant ridgelines and skylines.
- (b) The location of buildings and structures relative to Waitomo Caves Road, and the extent to which they may detract from the existing open rural landscape adjoining the road.
- (c) The location of buildings and structures between State Highway 3 and the coastline in the Mokau-Awakino coastal area and the extent to which they could detract from the natural character of the coastal environment.
- (d) The extent and location of landscaping proposed to screen or soften the visual effects of buildings and structures.
- (e) The external design, construction and finish of structures and the extent to which they use forms, materials and colours that are sympathetic to the landscape.
- (f) The extent, scale and location of proposed roads, accesses and earthworks, and proposals for the rehabilitation and recontouring back to natural ground shapes.
- (g) The size and nature of any quarry or mine, its proximity to cave systems and any likely risk it poses to that system particularly as a result of stormwater runoff or interference with underground waterways and any proposals to avoid or remedy these effects.
- (h) The extent to which activities in the Landscape Policy Area, including the removal of indigenous vegetation, complies with Rural Zone Assessment Criteria 11.6.

Note 1: The Waitomo community has commissioned a Development Plan prepared by Di Lucas and Associates. The Development Plan reflects community views and applicants may wish to refer to it when preparing their applications.

Note 2: The Waitomo Caves Landcare Group, as a group and through its advisors, are developing strong environmental themes into farming practice in the Waitomo catchment. Council may refer applications for resource consent to the Waitomo Caves Landcare Group for comment when assessing the environmental impacts of new activities within that catchment.

12.6 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

- (a) Protection of natural physical resources of importance to the tourism industry.
- (b) Protection of important landscape features.
- (c) Maintenance of amenity values in the Waitomo Caves locality and Mokau-Awakino coastal areas.

13. Special Industrial Activities

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 There are several important activities established in the rural areas of the District that have been there for many years and represent a considerable investment of resources. They contribute significantly to the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of people and the community by providing materials and services to the economy and by providing employment.

13.1.2 They have been recognised as special industrial activities because of this importance and because they are not necessarily provided for otherwise in the Rural Zone. The intention of the Special Industrial Activities Section is to reinforce the existing use rights or other permissions that the activities may have, at the same time implementing sufficient controls to ensure that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated. The Special Industrial Activities section is a standalone section that applies only to the scheduled sites. Other rules of the Plan do not apply except to the extent of providing guidance when assessing resource consent applications. Rural Zone activities are also provided for on the scheduled sites in case the scheduled activities cease or in case there is a need for some interim activities to take place. It should be noted that the special industrial activities specified in this plan must also comply with any relevant regional rules imposed by Environment Waikato.

13.2 Resource Management Issues

13.2.1 Some industries involve the use of rural resources and therefore have limited locational choice.

13.2.2 Some industries have adverse environmental effects such as noise, and dust emissions that are difficult to contain and may affect residential or other sensitive activities.

13.3 Objectives

13.3.1 To recognise that some industries can only be established in locations where they have access to natural resources. *Issue 13.2.1*

13.3.2 To ensure that industrial activities located in rural areas do not adversely affect existing residences. *Issue 13.2.2*

13.4 Policies

13.4.1 Industrial activities in rural areas should be operated so as to meet acceptable standards at the nearest residence. *Objective 13.3.2*

13.4.2 The expansion of existing industrial activities should take into account any adverse effects on neighbours and on the environment. *Objective 13.3.2*

13.4.3 To recognise some existing industrial activities in rural areas. *Objective 13.3.1*

13.5 Rules

13.5.1 Activity Classification *Policies 13.4.1 & 13.4.2*

The scheduled sites for Special Industrial Activities are shown on the planning maps. The rules in this section apply only to those sites and are a standalone set of rules except to the extent provided below.

13.5.1.1 Permitted Activities

- (a) Any activity listed in the Schedule in 13.7 below.
- (b) Any expansion, redevelopment or addition to the activities listed in the Schedule in 13.7 provided that the effects of the activity remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale.
- (c) Any permitted activity under Rule 11.5.1.1 of the Rural Zone.

13.5.1.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities

- (a) Any expansion, redevelopment or addition to the activities listed in the Schedule in 13.7 that does not comply with Rule 13.5.1.1(a) or (b). Discretion is restricted to the matters set out in Rule 13.5.2 below.

- (b) Any restricted discretionary activity under Rule 11.5.1.2 of the Rural Zone.

13.5.1.3 **Discretionary Activities**

Any discretionary activity under Rule 11.5.1.3 of the Rural Zone.

13.5.2 Assessment Criteria for Restricted Discretionary and Discretionary Activities

- (a) The extent of compliance with the noise standards set out in Section 20.
- (b) The effects of vehicle traffic on roads and highways.
- (c) The extent to which dust and glare can be controlled so as not to adversely effect neighbouring activities.
- (d) The extent of compliance with the Conditions for Permitted Activities for the Industrial Zone in Rule 10.5.3 excluding Rule 10.5.3.1(e).
- (e) For any activities under Rules 13.5.1.2 or 13.5.1.3 the Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities and Restricted Discretionary Activities in the Rural Zone in Rule 11.6.

13.6 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

Industrial activities whose effects on other activities in the rural area are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

13.7 **Schedule of Special Industrial Activities**

*Policy
13.4.3*

Note: the location of Special Industrial Activities is shown in the Planning Maps.

ACTIVITY	LOCATION
Ravensdown Lime Limestone Quarry	Waitomo Valley Road
McDonalds Lime Limestone Quarry	Oparure Road
Supreme Lime Limestone Quarry	Mangarino Road
Symonds Quarry	Sommerville Road
Rorisons Serpentine Quarry	Kohua Road
Piopio Quarry	State Highway 3
Omya NZ Ltd Plant	Hangatiki East Road
Benneydale Meat Works	State Highway 30
Peacockes Quarry	State Highway 30
Greywacke Quarry	State Highway 30
Wairere Hydro Power Station	Aria Road
Mokauiti Hydro Power Station	Totoro Road

Note: Activities seeking access directly onto a State Highway will have to meet Transit New Zealand's standards for that access. See Rule 16.5.6.1 of this Plan, Vehicle Access to State Highways.

14. Conservation Zone

14.1 Introduction

- 14.1.1 The Waitomo District contains several areas of land administered by the Department of Conservation. Major areas include the Whareorino and the Tawarau Forests. There are many other ecologically significant areas such as the Waitomo Scenic Reserve, Mapara Wildlife Management Reserve, parts of the Pureora Forest and the Mahoenui Scientific Reserve. Conservation land includes marginal strips and stewardship land, that also has protected status. Department of Conservation lands form the majority of the Conservation zone.
- 14.1.2 The Conservation Zone also applies to reserves under the Reserves Act 1977 and to some private land that is the subject of covenants under the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust. There are requirements under the Reserves Act to be met as well as the requirements of the Resource Management Act. Some private land not subject to any form of covenant but having high conservation values, is included in the zone.
- 14.1.3 Section 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 states that any land use of the Crown within the boundaries of land administered under the Conservation Act 1987 is exempted from its requirements. The activity or work must be consistent with a Conservation Management Strategy, Conservation Management Plan or other management plan prepared under the Conservation Act or other Acts specified in the First Schedule of that Act. It is subject to the proviso that the activity does not have a significant effect outside the boundaries of the land.
- 14.1.4 By implication land use activities carried out by agencies other than the Crown on Conservation land are subject to the provisions of the Resource Management Act.
- 14.1.5 Because both the Crown and Council have duties prescribed by this legislation there is a degree of duplication. In addition to resource users having to comply with this plan, the Department of Conservation must also be consulted and their approval obtained before any activity can proceed on land administered by them.
- 14.1.6 Control and management of this land in accordance with the objectives and policies set out in this section of the Plan will largely be achieved by public ownership and the implementation of Conservation Management Strategies and reserves management plans. However the zoning is a means of informing the public about the conservation values of the land. It also ensures activities within the zone do not have significant adverse effects on neighbouring land. The Conservation Zone does not cover all land with conservation values in the District such as esplanade reserves, Crown Land Reserved from sale, and unformed public road adjacent to water. Conservation issues are also addressed in other sections of this plan, particularly Sections 12, 21, 24 and 27.

14.2 Resource Management Issues

- 14.2.1 Destruction of or damage to areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
- 14.2.2 Destruction of or damage to sensitive karst and included cave systems as a result of increasing or uncontrolled use.
- 14.2.3 Adverse effects on the landscape and heritage values of the District through removal of vegetation or loss of geomorphic features.
- 14.2.4 Adverse effects on water quality as a result of land disturbance, particularly on steep land, and removal of vegetation.
- 14.2.5 Adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment as a result of land disturbance, removal of vegetation and building development.
- 14.2.6 Adverse effects on sites or areas of value to tangata whenua.
- 14.2.7 The adverse effects of buildings on the foreshore on public access to and along the coastal marine area.
- 14.2.8 Adverse effects on sites and/or structures of historic value.

14.3 Objectives

- | | | |
|--------|---|----------------------------------|
| 14.3.1 | To preserve areas of significant indigenous vegetation from damage. | <i>Issue 14.2.1</i> |
| 14.3.2 | To protect karst and included cave systems from damage. | <i>Issue 14.2.2</i> |
| 14.3.3 | To maintain and enhance natural habitats and ecosystems, especially those which support indigenous fauna such as kokako, whitebait and the Mahoenui giant weta. | <i>Issues 14.2.1,
14.2.4</i> |
| 14.3.4 | To ensure that the natural character and existing landscape of the coastal environment is maintained and enhanced. | <i>Issues 14.2.5,
14.2.7</i> |
| 14.3.5 | To protect sites and areas of value to tangata whenua. | <i>Issue 14.2.6</i> |
| 14.3.6 | To ensure that public access to and along the coastal marine area is maintained and where possible, enhanced. | <i>Issue 14.2.9</i> |
| 14.3.7 | To ensure that coastal waters and ground and surface waters are not adversely affected by effluent disposal from development. | <i>Issue 14.2.8</i> |
| 14.3.8 | To protect sites and/or structures of historic value. | <i>Issue 14.2.6,
14.2.10</i> |

14.4 Policies

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 14.4.1 | To ensure that areas of significant indigenous vegetation are identified, assessed and managed in accordance with their values. | <i>Objective
14.3.1</i> |
| 14.4.2 | To ensure that appropriate vegetation is maintained over and around significant karst and included cave systems. | <i>Objective
14.3.2</i> |
| 14.4.3 | To encourage the control of pests in areas of significant indigenous vegetation. | <i>Objectives
14.3.1, 14.3.3</i> |
| 14.4.4 | To ensure that development within the Conservation Zone does not damage the habitats or ecosystems supporting significant native species such as kokako, whitebait and Mahoenui giant weta. | <i>Objective
14.3.3</i> |
| 14.4.5 | To facilitate a co-ordinated approach with the Department of Conservation and any other administrative bodies in management of land within the Conservation Zone. | <i>Objectives
14.3.1
14.3.8</i> |
| 14.4.6 | To encourage the removal of inappropriate structures that restrict public access to and along the coastal marine area. | <i>Objective
14.3.6</i> |
| 14.4.8 | To encourage the provision of esplanade reserves or other appropriate forms of public access and environmental protection adjoining all coastal Conservation Zone areas. | <i>Objective
14.3.6</i> |
| 14.4.9 | To ensure that development on land adjacent to the Conservation zone does not adversely affect habitats or ecosystems within the zone. | <i>Objectives
14.3.1, 14.3.3,
14.3.4</i> |
| 14.4.10 | To encourage development that within the Conservation Zone recognises and protects sites and/or structures of historic value. | <i>Objective
14.3.8</i> |
| 14.4.11 | To ensure that development within the Conservation Zone protects sites and areas of value to tangata whenua. | <i>Objective
14.3.5</i> |

14.5 Rules

14.5.1 Activity Classifications

14.5.1.1 **Permitted Activities**

- (a) Any conservation activity carried out by or approved by the land controlling authority in accordance with a Conservation Management Strategy, a Reserve Management Plan under the Reserves Act 1977, or in accordance with any other Act of Parliament or regulations that specifically apply to the land, or in accordance with the requirements of a covenant. *Policies 14.4.1, 14.4.3, 14.4.5 & 14.4.2*
- (b) The collection of plant or animal matter for scientific research or Maori cultural purposes if approved by the land controlling authority. *Policies 14.4.4 & 14.4.9*

14.5.1.2 **Discretionary Activities**

Policy 14.4.8

- (a) Visitor indoor and outdoor recreational activities not otherwise included in Rule 14.5.1.1.
- (b) Subdivision
- (c) Any conservation activity not otherwise included in Rule 14.5.1.1
- (d) Harvesting of any exotic plantation forest (but not replanting of exotic forest), grazing and access.

Advisory note: Rule 14.5.1.2(d) does not apply to harvesting and replanting activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over this rule in relation to plantation forestry activities.

14.5.1.3 **Non-complying Activities**

- (a) Any activity not included in Rules 14.5.1.1 and 14.5.1.2

Policy 14.4.6

Note 1: Not all lands administered by the Department of Conservation, specifically marginal strips, stewardship lands, or closed roads are shown as Conservation Zone on the Planning Maps due to difficulties of scale. If in doubt regarding administration of such lands contact the Department of Conservation. Similarly other publicly owned riparian lands such as unformed public roads are not shown as Conservation Zone due to difficulties of scale.

Note 2: All activities carried out on land in the Conservation Zone are subject to the approval of the land controlling authority.

14.5.2 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

- 14.5.2.1 The provisions of the relevant Conservation Management Strategy and Management Plans for Reserves for other parts of the Conservation Zone.
- 14.5.2.2 The effect of the proposal on any significant ecosystems and/or habitats of flora and fauna
- 14.5.2.3 The mitigation measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects which have been identified or are anticipated
- 14.5.2.4 The results of consultation with the Department of Conservation or other relevant land controlling authority.
- 14.5.2.5 The anticipated adverse effects resulting from any area of non-compliance and its impact on the area's amenity and sites or areas of archaeological, historical, ecological or cultural significance.

- 14.5.2.6 The extent to which the natural character of the land or coast is maintained.
- 14.5.2.7 The extent to which the proposal would maintain or enhance public access to the coastal marine area or to the margins of rivers or lakes.

14.6 Incentives

The Council operates a rate relief policy for areas of privately-owned indigenous vegetation that is either protected by appropriate covenants or meets other requirements in terms of containing a minimum cover of virgin or cut-over revegetating forest of at least 90% of the title area. The policy provides for full remission of rates on qualifying areas of land. Council staff should be contacted to assess compliance with the policy.

14.7 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

- 14.7.1 The maintenance and enhancement of the natural character of land in the zone, including the coast.
- 14.7.2 The protection of indigenous vegetation on land in the Conservation Zone.
- 14.7.3 The maintenance and enhancement of water quality and the protection of karst and cave systems located within the Conservation Zone.
- 14.7.4 The protection of significant habitats of indigenous fauna within the Conservation Zone.
- 14.7.5 The maintenance and enhancement of public access to the coast and the margins of lakes and rivers.
- 14.7.6 Development within the zone that is sensitive to the natural character of the area.

14A Te Maika Zone

14A.1 Introduction

- 14A.1.1 A special zone has been applied to the Te Maika Peninsula and an adjacent area of land known as Totara Point being all the lands in the historical Parawai Maori Township. Most of this land is administered by the Te Maika Trust representing the interests of the beneficial owner, Te Arikinui Dame Te Atairangikaahu. The trustees exercise mana whenua (customary authority over an identified area) over those lands at Te Maika vested in them. They act on behalf of the beneficial owner. The Trust also has regard for kaitiakitanga (exercise of guardianship) for the area. Although it is privately owned, the land has some unique features and wilderness/conservation values that make a separate zoning of some form appropriate.
- 14A.1.2 At the beginning of the 18 century Te Maika was occupied by the Ngati Toa, a tribe of Tainui connection led by the warlike fighting chief Te Rauparaha. Te Rauparaha made a 'nuisance' of himself and eventually the Waikato-Maniapoto confederation of tribes, under the leadership of Te Wherowhero, forced him from the area. Te Maika became the food basket for the coastal and inland tribes, which had supported Te Wherowhero in the split with Te Rauparaha. Seasonal parties used Te Maika as a summer camp for the gathering of kaimoana to be shared by their hapu. No one tribe claimed prior right to resources. When the harsh weather came Te Maika was left to the elements and the summer food gatherers returned home. Te Maika has continued to this day in similar vein. It is occupied in summer and is more or less desolate in winter. The remoteness of Te Maika has a special appeal to some people and offers a peaceful holiday retreat to bach owners, many of whom have a long association with the area.
- 14A.1.3 The main Te Maika peninsula is bounded by cliffs, rock outcrops and sandy beaches on the western side, and sandy beaches on the east which adjoins the Kawhia Harbour. The underlying subdivision of various parcels at Te Maika peninsula and Totara Point is shown on ML 13904 and ML 13904A prepared in 1903. Although public roads are surveyed and established on ML 13904 and ML 13904A, they remain unformed. The coastal/wilderness character of the area is accentuated by there being no reticulated electricity service or physical road access. There is no intention to provide physical road access or reticulated electricity, as the isolation is one of the area's attractions. In order to protect the fragile ground cover the Trustees propose to restrict the use of wheeled vehicles on the peninsula to the minimum necessary to service the area. In these respects it is a unique locality.
- 14A.1.4 The whole of the main peninsula is surrounded by public lands in the form of either esplanade reserves or public roads. Totara Point, which is part of Te Maika Trust lands, is an historic pa site to which there is no public access. Totara Point has no publicly owned land on the foreshore except for a small length of unformed public road.
- 14A.1.5 The Te Maika Zone is intended to reflect the unique environmental character of the area, and the fact that nearly all the land is under the control of the Te Maika Trustees who wish to see low key development compatible with its isolation and wilderness character. The northern headland part of the Te Maika Zone (the Te Maika settlement) is covered by the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan, while the landward section of the Te Maika Zone has the same controls as the Conservation Zone in the District Plan with the addition of extensive farming and a limited number of dwellings.

14A.2 Issues

- 14A.2.1 Adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment as a result of land disturbance, removal of vegetation and building development.
- 14A.2.2 Adverse effects on archaeological sites or areas of value to tangata whenua.
- 14A.2.3 Adverse effects of buildings and associated services, including roads, on the natural character of the coastal environment at Te Maika.
- 14A.2.4 Adverse effects on coastal waters and wetlands of effluent disposal from buildings at Te Maika and other adverse effects on wetlands.
- 14A.2.5 The adverse effects of buildings on the foreshore on public access to and along the coastal margin.
- 14A.2.6 Coastal erosion that forms part of normal coastal processes can cause conflict with existing buildings and new buildings established close to the coastline.

14A.3 Objectives

- 14A.3.1 To ensure that the natural character, biodiversity values and existing landscape of the coastal environment at Te Maika is maintained and enhanced. *Issues 14A.2.1, 14A.2.3*
- 14A.3.2 To protect archaeological sites and areas of value to tangata whenua. *Issue 14A.2.2*
- 14A.3.3 To ensure that coastal waters and ground and surface waters are not adversely affected by effluent disposal from development and that wetlands are maintained. *Issue 14A.2.4*
- 14A.3.4 To ensure that adequate public access to and along the coastal margin is provided and where possible, enhanced. *Issue 14A.2.5*
- 14A.3.5 To ensure that the effects of coastal erosion processes on development at Te Maika are regularly reviewed. *Issues 14A.2.6*

14A.4 Policies

- 14A.4.1 To provide for limited and controlled forms of development at Te Maika that maintains the wilderness/coastal values. *Objectives 14A.3.1, 14A.3.3*
- 14A.4.2 To encourage the retiring and planting of coastal escarpment areas in ecologically appropriate native association species. *Objective 14A.3.1*
- 14A.4.3 To ensure that all developments, activities or subdivisions are designed, constructed or operated so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects upon archaeological sites and areas of value to tangata whenua. *Objective 14A.3.2*
- 14A.4.4 To encourage the removal of inappropriate structures that restrict public access to and along the coastal marine area. *Objective 14A.3.4*
- 14A.4.5 To encourage the provision of esplanade reserves or other appropriate forms of public access and environmental protection consistent with the practicality of access and extent of coastal erosion. *Objective 14A.3.4*
- 14A.4.6 To regularly review the coastal erosion monitoring and protection mechanisms to ensure relevance to the Te Maika environment. *Objective 14A.3.5*
- 14A.4.7 To rationalise land status and ownership of the land so that:
a) land containing houses (except for those on existing freehold titles) is controlled by the Te Maika Trust on behalf of the beneficial owner; and
b) accessways and open space areas to be agreed are set aside for managed public use or for environmental protection purposes. *Objective 14A.3.1, 14A.3.4*

14A.5 Methods

Te Maika Zone

Purpose

- 14A.5.1 Enable development on those areas of the Te Maika Zone outside the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan consistent with the provisions of the Conservation Zone in addition to limited provision for dwellings and extensive farming.

14A.6 Te Maika Zone Structure Plan

- 14A.6.1 To enable low impact development to occur while protecting heritage resources and maintaining and enhancing the natural character and special wilderness isolation of the Te Maika Peninsula, in accordance with a management planning approach developed and implemented in conjunction with the Te Maika Trust and bach owners. The Te Maika Zone Structure Plan comprises three diagrams A, B and C that are a guide to the future management of Te Maika, and is one of the methods of sustainably managing the northern part of Te Maika peninsula.

To achieve this purpose:

- 14A.6.1.1 Recognise and enhance the natural character of the open coastal and harbour environment through fencing and retiring coastal escarpment areas and wetlands, ecological planting, management of public access, clustered housing development and on site servicing to:
- (a) Enable low impact development to continue with no significant adverse environmental effects;
 - (b) Ensure that coastal, ground and surface waters are not adversely affected by effluent disposal from development;
 - (c) Provide public access to and around the coastal margin consistent with maintaining public safety and protecting sensitive coastal areas from erosion.
- 14A.6.1.2 Enable through control of location, scale, form and function a coastal settlement with no significant adverse environmental effects on the coastal environment or its natural, historical or ecological values.
- 14A.6.1.3 Consistent with the purpose of the zone, development within the zone is to occur in the absence of formed public or private roads, with continued reliance on access by sea and existing and new pedestrian accessways.
- 14A.6.1.4 Enable development on the Te Maika Peninsula in accordance with the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram "A" which provides for:
- (a) Residential cluster housing areas, with associated native incremental planted and retired areas.
 - (b) Retirement and ecological planting of coastal escarpment open space with appropriate native vegetation.
 - (c) Protective planting and access management of the eastern and northeastern foreshore and dune margins with access structures where appropriate.
 - (d) Retirement of unstable slopes and gullies and control of inflows into the wetland area behind the eastern foreshore.
 - (e) A network of areas which are free from buildings and may include:
 - ♦ Accessways (public access corridors that are grassed, maintained and suitable for pedestrian access only)
 - ♦ Coastal Escarpment Open Space and Inland Open Space Areas
 - ♦ Open areas grazed for maintenance and fire protection purposes
 - ♦ Wetland Open Space.
- 14A.6.1.5 Enable development on the Te Maika Peninsula in accordance with the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram "B" which provides for:
- Active management of the sensitive eastern foreshore with restoration planting of eroding areas
Public access via unformed public accessways located behind the coastal foreshore dwellings.
Coastal structures for pedestrian access where appropriately identified.
- 14A.6.1.6 Enable development on the Te Maika Peninsula in accordance with the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram "C". This will be achieved by:
- (a) The Council will initiate the stopping of Maika Street with the landward area containing the existing dwellings being transferred to the Te Maika Trustees, the middle portion to be vested in the Council as an Esplanade Reserve of varying width (being the maximum width possible but if necessary less than 20 m) and the portion seaward of Mean High Water Springs to vest in the Crown. The stopping of Maika Street shall include a plan of proposed subdivision of land to be stopped, in accordance with Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram C.
 - (b) The council will initiate the uplifting of the Quarry Reserve status from Allot 44, Blk I, Parawai Maori Township and transfer the land to the Te Maika Trust.
 - (c) The setting of a coastal erosion benchmark line corresponding with the right lined new property boundary of the esplanade reserve to be vested on the stopping of Maika Street, which shall indicate when coastal erosion processes will trigger relocation of the dwellings. When baches in Cluster 1 are deemed by Council to be threatened by coastal erosion they will be relocated to a safe location at the bach owner's expense.

- (d) The Council, in consultation with the Department of Conservation, will initiate amendments to the boundaries of the esplanade reserve (Lot 64 DPS 60648), quarry reserve (Lot 44, Blk I, Parawai Maori Township) and any public road, together with uplifting of the reserve status, to create an appropriate lot for the existing Robbins Family bach. The lot shall be of the minimum practicable size so as to minimise any impact on the functions of the esplanade reserve. The position of the esplanade reserve boundary shall also be the coastal erosion benchmark line, which shall indicate when coastal erosion processes will trigger relocation of any dwelling in Cluster 9.

Note: Although the boundary adjustment process can be initiated by the Council its outcome is dependent on processes specified in the Reserves Act 1977).

- (a) When any bach in Cluster 9 is deemed by Council to be threatened by coastal erosion by reference to the coastal erosion benchmark line it shall be relocated to a safe location at the bach owners expense.

Activity Status and Rules for Subdivision

14A.6.2 Te Maika Zone

14A.6.2.1 Permitted Activities in those areas of the Te Maika Zone outside the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram A shall be:

- (a) Any Permitted activity in the Conservation Zone in accordance with Rule 14.5.1.1.
- (b) One dwelling house and accessory building on each site held in a separate certificate of title.
- (c) One dwelling and accessory buildings on any allotment existing at 1st June 1999, whether held in a separate certificate of title or not, provided that the area of the allotment is in excess of 1.5 hectares.
- (d) Farming, except intensive farming and the pastoral farming of goats, deer and cattle.

14A.6.2.2 Conditions for Permitted Activities in the Te Maika Zone are:

- (a) Earthworks for any building shall not exceed 250m³.
- (b) Earthworks for tracking and access shall not exceed 250m³.
- (c) Earthworks cuttings shall not exceed 3 metres in height.
- (d) Compliance with Section 21 Heritage Resources and Section 27 Natural Hazards.

Note: Section 21 includes an outline of the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993 and the need to verify the presence of archaeological sites prior to commencing earthworks.

Advisory note: Rule 14A.6.2.2 does not apply to earthworks activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over this rule in relation to plantation forestry activities.

14A.6.3 Te Maika Zone Structure Plan

14A.6.3.1 The subdivision of land within the Residential Clusters as shown on Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram "A" shall be a controlled activity provided it meets the following standards and terms:

- (a) The minimum Lot size within any Residential Cluster shall be sufficient to enable adequate disposal of domestic effluent.
- (b) A qualified archaeologist has provided written confirmation that the Lot(s) are free of archaeological sites or that the appropriate consent has been obtained from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust under the Historic Places Act 1993. (The provisions of Section 21 of this plan shall also apply.)
- (c) A qualified geotechnical engineer has provided written confirmation that:
 - ♦ the Lot(s) are physically suitable for residential use and development as assessed by reference to the provisions of this rule; and
 - ♦ suitable effluent disposal can be achieved on site with preference given to composting toilets or equivalent technology with systems which do not require discharge of liquid waste; and
 - ♦ the site of any residential building and any area for on site effluent or grey water disposal is at least 900 millimetres above ground water level.; and
 - ♦ impermeable areas are minimised and stormwater disposal methods are used which minimise runoff in excess of that naturally occurring from the site.
 - ♦ For subdivision within Cluster 9, confirmation that the seaward boundary of the Lots are outside Coastal Hazard Area A as shown on Planning Map 1B.

- (d) Provision has been made for public and legal access to, through and around each Lot within each Residential Cluster with linkages to the open grazed areas.
- (e) For subdivision in Residential Clusters 2 – 9 provision has been made to retire, fence and plant with native association species an area of “Coastal Escarpment Open Space” that is equivalent to the area of the Lots to be subdivided, whether those Lots have existing dwellings on them or not and recognising any planting or land retirement activity that has already occurred.
- (f) For subdivision in Residential Cluster 1 provision has been made to establish the wetland reserve, retire and plant esplanade areas, erect fences, install boardwalks and sand ladders and all other works from the sand ladder north of Cluster 9 to the bridge south of Cluster 1, all as shown on Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram B.

14A.6.3.2 For any subdivision in Residential Clusters 1 and 9 the esplanade reserve may be less than 20 metres wide and shall be of an appropriate width for the purpose.

14A.6.3.3 External alterations to existing buildings and replacement of existing buildings with new buildings within the Residential Clusters shown on Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram “A” shall be a controlled activity provided it meets the following standards and terms:

- (a) There shall be only one residential dwelling and one storage or implement shed on each site.
- (b) The minimum front yard for any building is 3 metres.
- (c) The minimum side and rear yards for any building is 1.5 metres.
- (d) The maximum site coverage is 35%.
- (e) The maximum height for any building is 4 metres in Cluster 1 and 5 metres in the other Residential Clusters.
- (f) There is provision for a composting toilet (or equivalent technology) either within the building or within the Lot when any habitable building is constructed.
- (g) Buildings are to be painted so as to comply with the following recommended Colour Guidelines for side cladding and roof materials taken from BS 2660:
 - ♦ Group 2 2-027 – 2-029 inclusive
 - ♦ Group 3 3-035 – 3-038 inclusive
3-042 – 3-045 inclusive
 - ♦ Group 4 4-047 – 4-050 inclusive
 - ♦ Group 5 5-058 – 5-061 inclusive
5-063 – 5-065 inclusive
 - ♦ Group 6 6-066 – 6-067 inclusive
6-072 – 6-073 inclusive
- (h) For new replacement buildings in Cluster 1 and Cluster 9, a qualified geotechnical engineer (or equivalent suitably qualified person) has provided written confirmation that the building site is not at risk from coastal erosion processes.
- (i) Compliance with the permitted activity standards for earthworks in 14A.6.2.2 (a).

14A.6.3.4 The relocation of any existing building to a new position on the same site within Residential Cluster 1 and 9 or to another Residential Cluster as shown on Te Maika Zone Structure Plan Diagram “A” shall be a permitted activity in accordance with Rule 27.5.2.3 a)(ii) providing the provisions of 14A.6.3.3 (a) to (i) are complied with. Such relocation will be undertaken when the local authority deems that baches in Cluster 1 or 9 are subject to erosion and at the bach owner’s expense.

14A.6.3.5 Permitted Activities in those areas within the Te Maika Zone Structure Plan but outside the Residential Clusters:

- (a) Any Permitted activity in the Conservation Zone in accordance with Rule 14.5.1.1.
- (b) One dwellinghouse and accessory buildings on any allotment existing at 1st June 1999, whether held in a separate certificate of title or not, provided that the area of the allotment is in excess of 1.5 hectares.
- (c) Farming, except intensive farming and pastoral farming of goats, deer or cattle.

(d) 14A.6.3.6 **Restricted Discretionary Activities:**

- (a) Any subdivision that does not meet the standards and terms in Rule 14A.6.3.1. The matters over which Council shall exercise its discretion shall be limited to the following:
- ♦ the suitability of the Lot(s) for residential use and development;
 - ♦ the extent to which suitable effluent disposal can be achieved on site by way of a composting toilet or equivalent technology;
 - ♦ the extent to which the site of any residential building and any area for on site effluent and grey water disposal is at least 900 millimetres above ground water level.; and
 - ♦ the extent to which stormwater disposal methods are used which minimise runoff in excess of that naturally occurring from the site.
 - ♦ the extent to which the Lot(s) are threatened by coastal erosion, including the need to set aside a foreshore esplanade reserve for protective purposes.
 - ♦ for residential clusters 1 and 9 the extent to which provision has been made for a 10 metre wide accessway behind the dwellings;
- (b) Any external building alterations or new building that does not meet the standards and terms in Rule 14A.6.3.3. The matters over which Council shall exercise its discretion shall be limited to the following:
- ♦ The extent to which the level of privacy or access to daylight is compromised.
 - ♦ The quality of coastal or groundwater including wetlands.
 - ♦ The stability of the site or its proneness to inundation or coastal erosion processes
 - ♦ The historic or visual character of the existing residential area.
- (c) Any other activity not provided for in Rules 14A.6.3.1 to 14A.6.3.5. The matters over which Council shall exercise its discretion shall be limited to the following:
- ♦ The extent to which the level of privacy or access to daylight is compromised.
 - ♦ The quality of coastal or groundwater including wetlands.
 - ♦ The stability of the site or its proneness to inundation or coastal erosion processes
 - ♦ The historic or visual character of the existing residential area.
 - ♦ The extent to which the activity is consistent with the Te Maika Structure Plan.

14A.6.3.7 Esplanade Reserve:

Any esplanade reserve created as a result of the stopping of public roads adjoining the sea may be less than 20m in width provided that they adequately contribute to environmental protection and erosion protection.

14A.6.4 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

14A.6.4.1 Development within the Te Maika Zone that is sensitive to the natural character of the area.

14A.6.4.2 The maintenance and enhancement of the natural character of the land in the Te Maika Zone, including the coast.

14A.6.4.3 The maintenance and enhancement of public access to the coastal margins of the Te Maika Zone, consistent with public safety and environmental protection.

14A.6.4.4 The protection and increased stability of the eastern and northern foredune systems.

14A.6.4.5 The protection of archaeological sites, waahi tapu and other sites of significance to tangata whenua.

15. Network Utilities

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991 defines a Network Utility Operator as a person who:

- "(a) Undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, or geothermal energy; or*
- (b) Operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of telecommunication or radiocommunication as defined in Section 2(1) of the Telecommunications Act 1987: or*
- (c) Is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or*
- (d) Undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or*
- (e) Undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or*
- (f) Constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or*
- (g) Is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or*
- (h) Is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or*
- (i) Undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this defined by regulations made under this Act, -*

and the words "network utility operation" have a corresponding meaning."

15.1.2 As implied by this section of the Resource Management Act, network utilities are essential elements in enabling communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well being, health and safety. However a key area of difference from previous legislation is that private organisations as well as public bodies now operate network utilities. Network utilities are also physical resources that must be sustainably managed under Section 5 of the Resource Management Act, that is, the adverse effects of activities on network utilities must be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

15.1.3 Many network utility operators have been granted requiring authority status under Section 167 of the Act. Accordingly the designation process prescribed in the Resource Management Act 1991 may be utilised to make further provision for network utilities throughout the district. However network utilities are also physical resources and this Plan deals with them in much the same way as other activities.

15.1.4 Some network utilities are controlled by National Environmental Standards (NES) prescribed by a regulation under the Resource Management Act 1991. The NES may prescribe technical standards, methods and other requirements for managing environmental matters in a consistent manner throughout all regions and districts. Reference to any relevant NES is included in the district plan rules in Section 15.5 below. The rules for these network utilities cannot be more stringent or lenient than the provisions of the NES unless expressly authorised in the NES.

15.2 Issues

15.2.1 Loss or significant disruption of services provided by network utilities may result in threats to the health, safety and well-being of people in the District.

15.2.2 Significant adverse environmental effects may be associated with the installation or development of large scale or potentially hazardous network utility infrastructure.

15.2.3 Land uses, developments and subdivisions may adversely impact on existing network utility infrastructure, such as gas transmission pipelines, transportation routes, telecommunication networks and structures, and electricity transmission lines. The adverse impacts may be in the form of additional traffic generation, encroaching into sightlines or by restricting the operations of a network utility.

15.2.4 Some network utilities such as telecommunication masts, electricity transmission lines, and roads may have adverse visual effects on landscapes, skylines, and other sensitive features, and earthworks may cause damage to archaeological sites and heritage features.

15.3 Objectives

- 15.3.1 To avoid development, land use or subdivision where the safe and efficient operation of network utilities is compromised, or other adverse effects on network utilities are created that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated. *Issue 15.2.3*
- 15.3.2 To ensure that the development of network utilities is carried out in a manner that is sensitive to the amenities and heritage values of the District and avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the environment. *Issue 15.2.4*
- 15.3.3 To provide for the safe and efficient construction, operation, maintenance, replacement, refurbishment and upgrading and demolition and/or removal of network utilities, for the social and economic wellbeing of the community, while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment. *Issues 15.2.1, 15.2.2, 15.2.4*

15.4 Policies

- 15.4.1 To balance the operational requirements of network utilities with the need to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment *Objective 15.3.2*
- 15.4.2 To ensure that the development of network utilities does not give rise to significant adverse environmental effects, including but not limited to increased noise emissions, effects on the visual amenity and/or heritage resources of an area or significant impacts on important habitats and ecosystems. *Objectives 15.3.2, 15.3.3*
- 15.4.3 To encourage relevant network utilities to be placed underground where this is technically practicable and where any additional costs of undergrounding are consistent with the benefits of doing so. *Objectives 15.3.1, 15.3.2, 15.3.3*
- 15.4.4 To encourage co-siting or sharing of network utility facilities where this is practicable and where the operations of such facilities are compatible. *Objectives 15.3.2, 15.3.3*
- 15.4.5 To ensure that development, land use and subdivision avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on network utilities. *Objective 15.3.1*

15.5 **Rules (to implement policies 15.4.1 -15.4.5)**

Provision for Telecommunications Facilities

Telecommunications facilities are provided for in accordance with the National Environmental Standards (NES) for Telecommunications Facilities Regulations 2008, and the provisions of Rule 15.5 specified below shall not apply to telecommunication facilities located in road reserves covered by this NES, except where the provisions of clause 6 of the Regulations apply and the District Plan provisions are otherwise more stringent. For the purpose of clause 6(3) land or sites that are identified in the District Plan as having visual amenity values are located in the Landscape Policy Area and Conservation Zone.

Note: For information purposes, a copy of the National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities Regulations 2008, is included in Appendix 10.

Provision for Existing Electricity Transmission Lines

The operation, maintenance, upgrading, relocation or removal of an existing transmission line, including other related activities are provided for in accordance with the National Environmental Standards (NES) for Electricity Transmission Activities Regulation 2009, and the provisions of Rule 15.5 specified below shall not apply where the activity is covered by this NES.

Note:

- (a) For information purposes, a copy of the National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities 2009, is included in Appendix 10.
- (b) The alignments of the existing transmission lines within the District are shown on the Planning Maps.

15.5.1 Activity Classifications

Table 15.1 which follows classifies the activity status of network utilities throughout the District except as provided in the Landscape Policy Area by Rule 12.5.1.3(b) and (c).

Activity	Zone				
	Residential	Business	Rural	Industrial	Conservation
(a) All network utility operations in existence at the date of public notification of this Plan and their maintenance (including the removal and/or trimming of vegetation for the purposes of maintaining security of supply of overhead services), replacement and upgrading, demolition, and/or removal.	P	P	P	P	P
(b) All underground network utilities (including aerial crossings attached to other structures), with the exception of gas pipes for the transmission of natural or manufactured gas at a gauge pressure exceeding 2000 kilopascals.	P	P	P	P	P
(c) Gas pipes for the transmission of natural or manufactured gas at a gauge pressure exceeding 2000 kilopascals.	D	D	C	D	D
(d) Any above ground network utility operations where the structure for that activity - is located on a utility site of 200m ² or less in area, and - does not have a gross floor area exceeding 50m ² , and - does not exceed the height standard prescribed by the zone in which it is located, except where a different height standard is prescribed in this section in which case that different standard shall apply.	P	P	P	P	D

Activity	Zone				
	Residential	Business	Rural	Industrial	Conservation
(e) Any above ground network utility operations where the structure for that activity is located on road reserve, - up to 5m ² in gross floor area; - over 5m ² in gross floor area.	P D	P P	P D	P P	D D
(f) Lines as defined by Section 2(1A) of the Telecommunications Act 1987 and not otherwise provided for in this rule.	P	P	P	P	D
(g) Telecommunications and radio communication masts, antennas, (excluding dish antennas) and accessory structures not exceeding 25 metres in height	D	P	P	P	D
(h) Dish antennas and their accessory structures not exceeding the maximum height standard of the zone in which they are located by more than 2 metres or the height of the building to which they are attached by more than 2 metres, whichever is the higher.	P	P	P	P	D
(i) Pylons, poles and lines not exceeding 25 metres in height for the transmission of electricity.	C	C	P	P	D
(j) Telephone exchanges and electricity substations not otherwise provided for in Rule 15.5.1(d)	C	C	C	P	D
(k) Minor reconstruction or realignment of roads and Highways and Railways (subject to Rule 16.5.4).	P	P	P	P	D
(l) Construction of new roads and railways or major realignment of Roads, Highways and Railways (subject to Rule 16.5.5)	D	D	D	D	D
(m) Meteorological Facilities - Automatic weather stations - Voluntary observer sites - Anemometer Mast only sites	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	D D D
(n) Irrigation systems, open drains, channels for conveyance of water, stopbanks and ancillary equipment	P	P	P	P	D
(o) Water reservoirs, water treatment plans, sewerage treatment plants and ancillary equipment	D	D	D	D	D
(p) All network utility operations not being a permitted or controlled activity	D	D	D	D	D
(q) All network utility operations classified as a permitted or controlled activity which do not comply with one or more of the conditions specified in Rules 15.5.2 and 15.5.3.	D	D	D	D	D

Key P = Permitted Activity
 C = Controlled Activity
 D = Discretionary Activity

Note: A concession from the Department of Conservation will also be required if any of the above activities are on land in the Conservation Zone that is subject to Part IIIB of the Conservation Act 1997.

15.5.2 General Provisions

The following General provisions only must also be complied with for the proposal to be a permitted activity:

- 16 Roads and Vehicular Access
- 17 Hazard Substances
- 18 Air Quality
- 19 Signs
- 20 Noise
- 21 Heritage Resources
- 24 Visual Amenity
- 26 Subdivision
- 27 Natural Hazards

15.5.3 Conditions for Permitted Activities

- (a) All yards: Minimum 1.5 metres *Policy 15.4.1*
This rule does not apply to any network utility structure located on road reserve or to any pole, pylon, telecommunications and radiocommunications mast, or any line and their accessory and support structures located outside road reserve.
- (b) Maximum diameter of dish antenna (Rural and Industrial Zones): *Policy 15.4.1*
5.0 metres
Maximum diameter of dish antenna (all other Zones): 1.5 metres

15.5.4 Assessment Criteria for Controlled and Discretionary Activities

The following matters shall be taken into account when considering an application for a controlled or discretionary activity.

- (a) The extent to which the conditions for permitted activities contained within Rule 15.5.2 and Rule 15.5.3 are complied with.
- (b) The Objectives and Policies of the Network Utilities section and the Objectives and Policies of the Zone in which the activity is to be located.
- (c) The anticipated adverse effects resulting from any area of non-compliance and its impact upon the following matters:
 - ♦ the existing infrastructure
 - ♦ the historic or other existing character of the area in which the utility is to be located
 - ♦ the visual quality of the area in which the utility is to be located
 - ♦ the public benefit gained from allowing the network utility to be located on a site.

15.6 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

Network utilities will be provided in a manner that:

- (a) Maximises the communities' social, economic and cultural wellbeing, while providing for their health and safety.
- (b) Allows and facilitates their continued development and expansion in a safe and efficient manner.
- (c) Ensures that the natural and physical environment, including amenities and heritage values, will not be significantly affected by these activities.

16. Roads And Vehicular Access

16.1 Introduction

- 16.1.1 One of the network utilities referred to in Section 15 is roads. The economic and social wellbeing of the District is dependent on an efficient and effective transport infrastructure, of which roads form a major part.
- 16.1.2 The management and use of roads is closely linked with the management and use of the land that adjoins them and uses them for access. Therefore an integrated approach is necessary to ensure that the function of the road is not unduly affected and that the adverse effects of traffic do not unduly affect the adjacent land use activities. There is often a conflict between the demand for access to land and the demand to move quickly and efficiently by vehicle from one part of the country to another.
- 16.1.3 There are two types of roads in the District; State Highways and District Roads. The State Highways form part of the national network of highways throughout the country. Transit New Zealand is the road controlling authority for State Highways. Its role is "to operate a safe and efficient State Highway system" (s5 of Transit New Zealand Amendment Act 1995). For state highways the through traffic function will generally take precedence over access and local traffic function. Because of this, new activities which front State Highways and which will generate significant traffic movements should seek (where practicable) to gain access from alternative roads.
- 16.1.4 The other type of roads are District Roads. Waitomo District Council is the road controlling authority for these roads. They cover a very wide range of different types of roads but in most cases local access is a more important function than through traffic functions.
- 16.1.5 Both the State Highways and District Roads have a place in the Regional Rooding Hierarchy prepared by Environment Waikato (the Waikato Regional Council). The State Highways which traverse the Waitomo District are the top order routes in the Regional Hierarchy, with the higher capacity District Roads falling further down the hierarchy.

16.2 Issues

- 16.2.1 Conflict between traffic using roads for local access and as a through route may cause unsafe and inefficient traffic situations.
- 16.2.2 Individual property accesses may adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of State Highways and major arterials.
- 16.2.3 Traffic may cause adverse effects on activities on land adjoining roads, especially by generating noise, vibration and dust.
- 16.2.4 Access points to roads may create traffic safety problems if they are poorly sited, designed or constructed.
- 16.2.5 Construction of new roads or realignment of existing roads may have adverse environmental effects such as visual effects and adverse effects on significant indigenous flora and fauna, habitat of indigenous fauna and heritage features.

16.3 Objectives

- 16.3.1 To achieve a safe and efficient network of roads and highways throughout the District. *Issues 16.2.1, 16.2.2*
- 16.3.2 To ensure that adverse effects from traffic on neighbouring land use activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated. *Issue 16.2.3*
- 16.3.3 To ensure that the development of new roads and the realignment of existing roads is carried out in a manner that avoids remedies or mitigates adverse effects on adjoining land use activities including areas of significant indigenous vegetation, the coastal environment and heritage values. *Issue 16.2.5*
- 16.3.4 To ensure that land use activities are carried out and designed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on traffic. *Issues 16.2.2, 16.2.4*

16.4 Policies

- 16.4.1 To ensure that land use activities are operated and designed in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigate any adverse effects on the safe and efficient function of the adjoining road or highway. *Objectives 16.3.1, 16.3.4*
- 16.4.2 To ensure that land use activities include appropriately sited and designed vehicle accesses. *Objectives 16.3.1, 16.3.4*
- 16.4.3 To ensure that the operation of land use activities such as parking and loading generally takes place on-site. *Objectives 16.3.1, 16.3.4*
- 16.4.4 To ensure that new roads and road realignments are designed in a manner that takes into account the nature of the environment through which they pass. *Objective 16.3.3*
- 16.4.5 To base the rules relating to land use activities on the type of road they adjoin, on the basis of a roading hierarchy. *Objectives 16.3.2, 16.3.4*
- 16.4.6 To restrict the location of visual obstructions on land adjacent to road/rail level crossings. *Objective 16.3.2*
- 16.4.7 To ensure that land use activities (including tourist activities) provide parking areas that are designed to accommodate the size and nature of vehicles likely to use them. *Objective 16.3.4*

16.5 Rules

- 16.5.1 All existing public roads and highways, formed and in use, are deemed to be designated (see also Section 23, Designated Works).
- 16.5.2 Where a road is proposed to be created as part of any subdivision application or any other resource consent application it shall be a permitted, controlled, discretionary or non-complying activity depending on whether that application is a permitted, controlled, discretionary or non-complying activity.
- 16.5.3 The roading hierarchy comprises:
- (a) State Highways - all state highways in the District, shown on the Planning Maps.
 - (b) District Roads - all other roads in the District.
- 16.5.4 Permitted Activities
- 16.5.4.1 Any minor upgrading or realignment of a road or state highway provided that no more than 1,000m² of land outside the existing road designation boundary is required to accommodate the road, except for land in the Conservation Zone. *Policy 16.4.4*
- 16.5.5 Discretionary Activities
- 16.5.5.1 Any upgrading or realignment of a road or state highway outside the existing road designation boundary that does not meet the requirements of a permitted activity set out in Rule 16.5.4. *Policy 16.4.4*
- 16.5.5.2 Any upgrading or realignment of a road or state highway outside the existing road designation boundary in the Conservation Zone.
- 16.5.5.3 Any permitted activity in any zone that does not meet one or more of the conditions in Rule 16.5.6.

16.5.6 Conditions for Permitted Activities in all Zones

16.5.6.1 **Vehicle Access: State Highways**

- (a) All vehicle accesses to State Highways shall meet the following minimum standards:

Policy 16.4.2

Table 16.1 Minimum Sight Distances To and From Vehicle Accesses

Posted Speed (KM/H)	Minimum Sight Distance To and From Access (m)
100	290
80	210
70	175
60	130
50	105

- (b) All sight distance measurements shall be undertaken in accordance with Appendix 3.

Table 16.2 Minimum Distances Between Vehicle Accesses and Intersections for Accesses with up to 30 Equivalent Car Movements a Day

Posted Speed (KM/H)	Approach to an Intersection (m)	Departure from an Intersection (m)	Down a Side Road (m)
100	150	200	30
80	90	120	30
70	60	100	30
60	30	40	20
50	15	20	15

Table 16.3 Minimum Distances Between Vehicle Accesses and Intersections for Accesses with 30 – 50 Equivalent Car Movements a Day

Posted Speed (KM/H)	Approach to an Intersection (m)	Departure from an Intersection (m)	Down a Side Road (m)
100	200	200	60
80	120	120	60
70	100	100	45
60	50	50	30
50	20	30	20

Table 16.4 Minimum Distances Between Vehicle Accesses and Between Intersections

Posted Speed (KM/H)	Minimum Distance Between Vehicle Accesses (m)	Minimum Distance Between Intersections (m)
100	200	800
80	100	800
70	40	400
60	20	200
50	15	150

- (c) Appendix 4 includes an explanation of Equivalent Car Movements.

Policy 16.4.2

- (d) For an explanation of the terms used in Tables 16.2, 16.3 and 16.4 see Diagram A in Appendix 4.

Note 1: Transit has its own construction standards for access onto State Highways that must be complied with. These are included in Appendix 4 for information only.

Note 2: State Highway Three north of Mokau and between Piopio and the northern boundary of Waitomo District has been declared by Transit to be a Limited Access Road. For access to this section of the highway additional Transit requirements apply and should be discussed with Transit New Zealand.

Note 3: The provisions of Section 21, Heritage Resources, should be referred to in respect of effects of road upgrading or realignment on heritage resources.

16.5.6.2 **Vehicle Access: District Roads**

- (a) The minimum spacing between vehicle accesses, and between intersections and accesses to a District Road shall be:

Policy 16.4.2

- ♦ Rural zone: 60 metres
- ♦ All other zones: Nil

- (b) All vehicle accesses shall be designed, constructed and maintained so that:

Policy 16.4.2

- ♦ they are able to be used in all weather conditions
- ♦ they have no adverse effect on the roadside drainage system
- ♦ stormwater, gravel, silt or the like do not migrate onto the road.

16.5.6.3 **Carparking and Loading**

Whenever a new activity is established or there is a change of activity or a building is altered or added to the owner or occupier shall make provision for the on-site parking and loading of vehicles in accordance with the following rules:

Policy 16.4.3

- (a) The number of carparking spaces to be provided on site shall be not less than as set out in the following table:

Table 16.2 Carparking Requirements

Activity	Number
Dwelling units of one or two bedrooms.	2 spaces for each dwelling unit.
Dwelling units of three or more bedrooms	2 spaces.
Motels and Retirement Villages	1 space for each household or motel unit.
Housing for the Elderly	1 for every 3 household units.
Home Occupations	1 for each non resident employee.
Hospitals and Hospices, Residential Institutions, Hostels/Boarding Houses	1 for every 4 occupants.
Place of worship or assembly, Marae and community facilities (which include church halls, community halls, periodic detention centres, probation reporting centres, and libraries).	1 for every 30m ² gfa.
Medical Centres, Veterinary Clinics, Restaurants, Craft Shop and Dairy/Grocery	1 for every 25m ² gfa.
Childcare Centres, Schools/Facilities for Education and Training	2 for every 3 fulltime staff, plus 1 for every 50 students, except that the requirement of 1 space for every 50 students does not apply to Primary Schools and Childcare Centres.
Produce Stalls	4 per stall.
Rural Nurseries and Garden Centres	1 per 500m ² site area, with a minimum of 4 spaces.
Boarding Kennels	1 per non-resident employee plus 2 for the activity.
Supermarkets	1 per 20m ² gfa.
Hotels and Taverns	1 per 6m ² public floor area (includes bars, restaurants and reception areas) and 1 per bedroom unit.
Car, Caravan, Boat, etc Sales Premises and Yards	1 per every 200m ² site area.
Service Stations	1 for every 30m ² gfa (excluding canopy area over petrol pumps).
Any retail or office or other business activity not specified elsewhere	1 for every 30m ² gfa.
Any Industrial or Warehouse Activity	1 for ever 50m ² gfa for the first 1000m ² gfa of an individual ownership or tenancy. 1 for ever 75m ² gfa thereafter.
Playing Fields, Indoor and Outdoor Courts,	6 for every field or court.

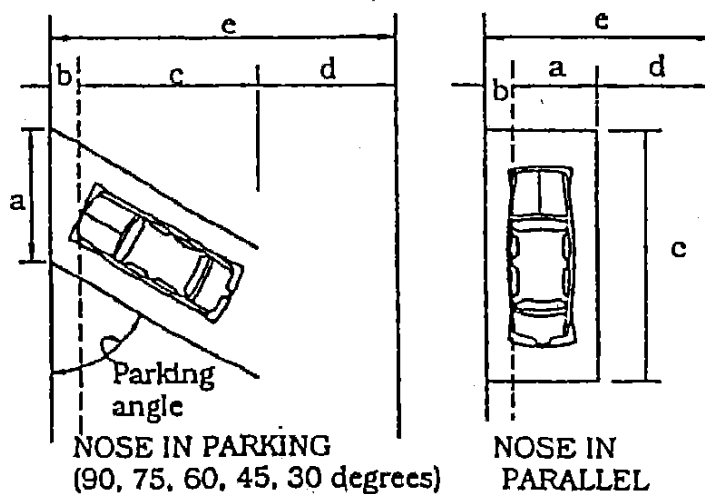
Activity	Number
Buildings Associated with Playing Fields, Indoor and Outdoor Courts	1 for every 25m ² gfa.
Fire Stations	1 for every 2 on duty staff.
Network Utility Operations	<p>(a) For sites of less than 200m² site area and for sites and activities that are unstaffed during their normal operation, no carparking is required.</p> <p>(b) For sites over 200m² site area and that are staffed during their normal operation, one carpark per person normally working at the site shall be provided.</p>

gfa = gross floor area.

- (b) For any activity not listed in Table 16.2 sufficient on-site carparks shall be provided to accommodate peak parking demand.
- (c) When the calculation of the number of carparking spaces results in a fractional space the number shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.
- (d) Where a proposed activity is listed in Section 25 of the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1974, carparking spaces for the exclusive use of vehicles used by the disabled shall be provided in accordance with that Act.
- (e) All carparking spaces shall be of useable shape and shall have minimum dimensions and manoeuvring space not less than as specified in Table 16.3 except that where carparking is required for network utility operations carparks may be "stacked" one behind the other.

Table 16.3 Manoeuvring and Parking Dimensions

Parking Angle	Width of Parking Angle	Kerb Overhang	Depth from Kerb	Depth of Manoeuvre Space	Total Depth
	a	b	c	d	e
All figures in metres					
90°	2.5	1.0	3.9	7.7	12.6
	2.6			7.0	11.9
	2.8			6.6	11.5
75°	2.6	1.0	4.2	6.3	11.5
	2.7			5.2	10.4
	2.9			4.1	9.3
60°	2.9	1.0	4.2	4.1	9.3
	3.0			3.5	8.7
	3.2			3.2	8.4
45°	3.5	0.8	4.1	2.6	7.5
	3.7			2.4	7.3
	3.9			2.3	7.2
30°	4.4	0.6	3.4	3.0	7.0
	4.6			2.5	6.5
	5.0			2.4	6.4
	5.2			2.4	6.4
	5.6			2.3	6.3
Parallel parking 0°	2.1	0.4	Stall length 6.1	3.7	6.2



- (f) Any activity, except residential activities, network utilities on sites less than 200m² in site area, un-staffed network utility operations or network utilities located on road reserve, shall be provided with on site access for goods and service vehicles and their loading and unloading.
- (g) On-site manoeuvring to avoid the reversing of vehicles from any carpark or loading space onto a road shall be provided when one or more of the following apply:

Policy 16.4.3

Policy 16.4.3

- the site fronts a State Highway, or
- the carparking area accommodates more than 5 spaces, or
- the carparking area or loading space is located more than 30 metres from the road boundary.

(h) Loading races and ramps for the transfer of stock to and from vehicles shall be located so that all manoeuvring of vehicles associated with them takes place on the site.

Policy 16.4.3

16.5.6.4 **Road/Rail Level Crossings**

The areas that are shaded on the diagram in Appendix 5 shall be kept clear of buildings, trees, crops or other obstructions which may block drivers visibility at railway level crossings.

Policy 16.4.6

16.6 **Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities**

16.6.1 The extent to which the conditions for permitted activities are complied with.

16.6.2 The objectives and policies of Section 16 and the objectives and policies of the zone in which the activity is to be located.

16.6.3 For any reduction in the number of carparking spaces required:

- the extent to which the time of operation of the activity relative to other activities on nearby sites provides opportunities for shared carparking.
- the extent to which off-street public carparking is available in the locality.
- the extent to which individual activities and buildings on a site (for example, a marae) are used at different times.

16.6.4 For any application for an access to a State Highway:

- the adverse effects on the State Highway of the vehicle movements at any access or intersection;
- the availability of reasonably practicable alternative legal access to a road other than the State Highway;
- the extent of compliance with Tables 16.1 – 16.4.

16.7 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes.**

16.7.1 A safe and efficient network of roads and highways.

16.7.2 New roads designed and constructed to take into account their environmental effects and to minimise their effects on adjacent activities.

16.7.3 Development of activities adjoining roads in a manner that minimises conflicts with traffic, including accommodation of their vehicle parking needs on-site.

17. Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land

17.1 Introduction

- 17.1.1 Hazardous substances are widely used in agriculture, forestry and industry as well as in the domestic sector. They are an important part of the economy. If they are properly used, handled, stored and disposed of they pose very small risks to people and the environment. However if not they can adversely affect the environment and the health and safety of people.
- 17.1.2 Section 31(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 includes as one of the functions of District Councils:
- "The control of any actual or potential effects of the use; development or protection of land including..... the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances, (s31(1)(b)(ii) and "the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land." (s32(1)(b)(iia))."*
- 17.1.3 Regional Councils also have statutory functions under the Resource Management Act to control hazardous substances. Other responsibilities for control of hazardous substances are shared by Civil Defence, the Department of Labour, the New Zealand Fire Service and New Zealand Police.
- 17.1.4 A Waikato Regional Council discussion document "Hazardous Substances Management in the Waikato Region" identified several issues that need to be addressed, and which are incorporated in the Issues section that follows.
- 17.1.5 These matters can be addressed by the various responsible bodies through a variety of methods. However the principal method used in this plan is regulation. Rules in the District Plan can assist in avoiding remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of hazardous substances by:
- ♦ controlling the location of facilities that use hazardous substances
 - ♦ setting standards for the storage of hazardous substances
 - ♦ requiring scrutiny of hazardous substance facilities through the resource consent procedure.
- 17.1.6 A National Environmental Standard (NES) for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soils came into force on the 1 January 2012 to ensure that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed at the time of being developed and if necessary remediated, or the contaminants contained, to make the land safe for human use. The NES prescribes:
- ♦ Controls that direct the requirement for resource consent or otherwise for activities and subdivision on contaminated land or potentially contaminated land;
 - ♦ Methods for establishing applicable numerical standards for contaminants in soil;
 - ♦ Use of established best practice guidelines for investigating and reporting on contaminated or potentially contaminated land.

17.2 Issues

- 17.2.1 The inappropriate storage and use of hazardous substances could adversely affect the health and safety of people in the event of an accident particularly when stored or used in proximity to centres of population.
- 17.2.2 The uncontrolled disposal of hazardous substances can pollute land and waterways.
- 17.2.3 Some older hazardous substances storage facilities have the potential to leak their contents into or onto surrounding land with consequent adverse effects on the environment.
- 17.2.4 The spillage or release of hazardous substances during transportation may cause significant adverse effects on the environment or on the health and safety of people.
- 17.2.5 There is a lack of information about the amount, type, location and manner of disposal of hazardous substances. Appropriate facilities to treat and dispose of all hazardous substances are not available in the Waikato Region.
- 17.2.6 There is a lack of knowledge by some users of the correct procedures for use and disposal of some hazardous substances.

17.3 Objectives

- 17.3.1 To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and on people, associated with the use and storage of hazardous substances. *Issues 17.2.1, 17.2.3*
- 17.3.2 To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and people of the disposal of hazardous substances. *Issues 17.2.2, 17.2.5, 17.2.6*
- 17.3.3 To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and on people, associated with transportation of hazardous substances. *Issue 17.2.4*

17.4 Policies

- 17.4.1 To locate sites that store or use hazardous substances with significant risks of adverse effects, away from sensitive areas, including population centres. *Objectives 17.3.1*
- 17.4.2 To set standards for hazardous substance storage facilities that are designed to minimise risks to the environment and to people. *Objectives 17.3.1*
- 17.4.3 To require specific scrutiny by the public and other interested parties through resource consent consultation and notification procedures of proposals for storage of hazardous substances, where there is any significant risk associated with them. *Objectives 17.3.1*
- 17.4.4 To promote the establishment of appropriate regional facilities specifically for disposal of hazardous wastes. *Objective 17.3.2*
- 17.4.5 To encourage the location of facilities for the use and storage of hazardous substances in proximity to main transport routes. *Objective 17.3.1, 17.3.3*
- 17.4.6 To take into account the risks of transportation of hazardous substances when considering the location of hazardous substance storage facilities. *Objective 17.3.3*
- 17.4.7 To prepare and maintain a database of confirmed contaminated sites in the Waitomo District, and disseminate this information to the public through the Land Information Memorandum/ Project Information Memorandum system. *Objective 17.3.1*

17.5 Methods

17.5.1 Explanation

Council has adopted an approach to managing hazardous facilities that focuses on assessing potential adverse effects of three kinds:

- ♦ effects caused by fire and/or explosion;
- ♦ effects on human health;
- ♦ environmental effects.

Possible adverse effects of hazardous substances can be predicted by the hazard of the substance and the anticipated consequences of its release. Adverse effects include:

- ♦ contamination of water, soil and air;
- ♦ short and long term damage to ecosystems;
- ♦ accumulation of persistent substances in the bodies of humans and animals, resulting in chronic and/or long term damage to their health;
- ♦ acute damage to human health through exposure to substances affecting skin, mucous membranes, respiratory and digestive systems;
- ♦ damage to the environment from fire or explosion events;
- ♦ damage to human health and property from fire or explosion events.

In order to assess the hazard posed by various substances and the risk they present, Council has adopted the *Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure (HFSP)* for use in assessing hazardous activities or facilities.

17.5.2 The Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure

The *Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure* will be applied to all proposed new facilities using or storing hazardous substances, and extensions and alterations to existing facilities.

The HFSP will be used as a screening tool to assist in making decisions on:

- whether a proposed hazardous facility is permitted, subject to defined minimum conditions; or,
- whether it requires a resource consent and additional assessment of risks.

17.5.3 Contaminated Land

The National Environmental Standard (NES) for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health Regulations 2011, applies to assessing and managing the potential adverse effects of contaminants in soil on human health from particular activities. Those activities comprise subdivision, land use change, soil disturbance, soil sampling or removing and replacing fuel storage systems. Any activity which is the subject of the NES is required to comply with the gazetted regulations. Where compliance with permitted activity provisions of those regulations cannot be achieved, resource consent is required to be obtained. Council is responsible for observing and enforcing the provisions of the NES.

Note:

- (a) Any subdivision of land that is actually or potentially contaminated by an activity or industry described on the HAIL (Hazardous Activities and Industries List) is covered by the NES.
- (b) For information purposes a copy of the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health Regulations 2011, is included in Appendix 10.
- (c) The District Plan does not contain rules that address contaminated land provisions to the extent addressed by the NES, or for any other purpose not otherwise covered in the NES.

17.6 **Rules**

17.6.1 The references in these rules to the Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure mean the procedure set out in the document "Land Use Planning for Hazardous Facilities" prepared by the Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure Review Group in conjunction with the Ministry for the Environment, June 1995. A copy of this document is available from the Waitomo District Council offices.

17.6.2 Permitted Activities

Any hazardous facility with an *Effects Ratio* equal to or below the *Effects Ratio* specified for the zone in which it proposes to locate, as set out in the Consent Status Matrix, Table 17.1 below, or any quantity of hazardous substances permitted in the Rural Zone under Table 17.2 below.

Policy 17.4.2

17.6.3 Discretionary Activities

(a) Any hazardous facility with an *Effects Ratio* above the *Effects Ratio* specified for the zone in which it proposes to locate, as set out in the Consent Status Matrix, Table 17.1 below.

Policy 17.4.2

(b) Any hazardous facility that does not meet any one or more of the conditions in Rule 17.6.6.

17.6.4 Table 17.1 - Consent Status Matrix

Zone	Activity Status	
	Permitted	Discretionary
Residential	≤ 0.05	>0.05
Rural	≤ 0.75	>0.75
Business	≤ 0.5	>0.5
Industrial (including Special Industrial activity Areas)	≤ 1	>1

The calculation of the Effects Ratio shall be carried out using the "Hazardous Facilities Screening Procedure" referred to in Rule 17.6.1.

17.6.4.1 Table 17.2 – Permitted Activity Quantities for Rural Zone

Substance	Unit measure	Amount	For Separate Rural Sub-Facilities More Than 30 Metres Apart*
Diesel/ Oil	Litres	2,000	22,500
Petrol/ Flammable Liquids	Litres	500	7,500
Detergents/ Bleaches	Litres	500	2,250
Animal Remedies	Litres or Kg	400	2,250
Pesticides	Litres or Kg	120	225

* Note: if any of the above substances are stored on a property in separate sub-facilities more than 30 metres away from each other, this increases the permissible maximum quantities to those shown in the right hand columns.

17.6.5 This section does not apply to the following:

- (a) trade waste sewer and waste treatment or disposal facilities
- (b) storage or use of hazardous consumer products for private domestic purposes
- (c) retail outlets for sale of hazardous substances for domestic usage (e.g. supermarkets, hardware shops, pharmacies)
- (d) facilities using genetically modified or new organisms
- (e) dust explosions
- (f) gas and oil pipelines
- (g) fuel in motor vehicles, boats and small engines such as lawnmowers, chainsaws etc
- (h) The retail sale of petrol, up to a storage of 100,000 litres of petrol in underground storage tanks and up to 50,000 litres of diesel, provided that the "Code of Practice for the Design, Installation and Operation of Underground Petroleum Systems", published by the Department of Labour - OSH in 1992 and "Supplement No.1 (Management of Existing Underground Petroleum Storage Systems)" published by the Department of Labour – OSH in 1995, are adhered to
- (i) Retail LPG outlets, with storage of up to 6 tonnes (single vessel storage) of LPG, provided that the joint Australian / New Zealand Standard for "Storage and Handling LP Gas (AS/NZS 1596: 1997)" is adhered to
- (j) The use of hazardous substances where the use, transportation and storage of hazardous substances is carried out in accordance with the New Zealand Defence Force orders; as contained in Ammunitions and Explosives Regulations Volume One (A & ER's Vol. 1) for the storage of ammunition and explosives, and NZ P2, Safety in Training
- (k) electrical substations and transformers
- (l) high voltage power lines
- (m) liquid milk storage provided that any spillage is prevented from entering a water course or body or from seeping into an underground water supply
- (n) telecommunication and radiocommunication masts.

17.6.6 Conditions for Permitted Activities

The following conditions shall be complied with by any permitted activity under Rule 17.6.2.

17.6.6.1 **Site Design**

- (a) Any part of a hazardous facility site where hazardous substances are used shall be designed, constructed and managed in a manner that prevents:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ any effects of the intended use from occurring outside of the intended target area;
- ♦ the entry or discharge of the hazardous substance into the stormwater drainage system;
- ♦ the entry or discharge of the hazardous substance into the sewerage system unless permitted by the sewerage utility operator.

(b) Any part of a hazardous facility site where hazardous substances are used, stored, manufactured, mixed, packaged, loaded, unloaded or otherwise handled shall be designed, constructed and managed in a manner that prevents:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ the contamination or any land and/or water (including groundwater and potable water supplies) in the event of a spill or other unintentional release of hazardous substances;
- ♦ the entry or discharge of the hazardous substance into the stormwater drainage system in the event of a spill or other unintentional release;
- ♦ the entry or discharge of the hazardous substance into the sewerage system in the event of a spill or other unintentional release.

Policy 17.4.2

(c) The hazardous facility site shall be designed, constructed and managed in a manner that any stormwater originating on or collected on the site that has become contaminated:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ does not contaminate any land and/or water (including groundwater and potable water supplies) by acting as a transport medium for hazardous substances unless permitted by a resource consent;
- ♦ does not enter or discharge into the stormwater drainage system;
- ♦ does not enter or discharge into the sewerage system unless permitted by the sewerage utility operator.

Adherence to the following design guidelines is deemed to comply with this condition:

17.6.6.2 **Spill Containment System**

The parts of the hazardous facility site described in parts (b) and (c) above shall be serviced by a spill containment system that is:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ constructed from impervious materials resistant to the hazardous substances used, stored, manufactured, mixed, packaged, loaded, unloaded or otherwise handled on the site;
- ♦ able to contain the maximum volume of the largest tank used, or where drums or other containers are used, able to contain half of the maximum volume of substances stored;
- ♦ able to prevent any spill or other unintentional release of hazardous substances, and any stormwater and/or fire water that has become contaminated, from entering the stormwater drainage system;
- ♦ able to prevent any spill or other unintentional release of hazardous substances, and any stormwater and/or fire water that has become contaminated, from discharging into or onto land and/or water (including groundwater and potable water supplies) unless permitted by a resource consent.

17.6.6.3 **Stormwater Drainage**

- ♦ All stormwater grates on the site shall be clearly labelled "Stormwater Only".

Policy 17.4.2

17.6.6.4 **Washdown Areas**

Any part of the hazardous facility site where vehicles, equipment or containers that are or may have become contaminated with hazardous substances are washed shall be designed, constructed and managed to prevent the effluent from the washdown area from:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ entry or discharge into the stormwater drainage system;
- ♦ entry or discharge into the sewerage system unless permitted by the sewerage utility operator;
- ♦ discharge into or onto land and/or water (including groundwater and potable water supplies) unless permitted by a resource consent.

17.6.6.5 **Underground Storage Tanks**

Underground tanks for the storage of petroleum products shall be designed, constructed and managed to prevent leakage and spills.

Policy 17.4.2

Adherence to the Code of Practice for "Design, Installation and Operation of Underground Petroleum Systems" (Department of Labour - Occupational Safety and Health) is deemed to be one method of complying with this standard.

17.6.6.6 **Signs**

Any hazardous facility shall be adequately signposted to indicate the nature of the substances stored, used or otherwise handled.

Policy 17.4.2

Adherence to the Code of Practice for "Warning Signs for Premises Storing Hazardous Substances" of the New Zealand Chemical Industry Council, is deemed to be one method of complying with this standard.

17.6.6.7 **Waste Management**

- (a) Any process waste or waste containing hazardous substances shall be managed to prevent:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ the waste entering or discharging into the stormwater drainage system;
- ♦ the waste entering or discharging into the sewerage system unless permitted by the sewerage utility operator;
- ♦ the waste discharging into or onto land and/or water (including groundwater and potable water supplies) unless permitted by a resource consent.

- (b) The storage of any process waste or waste containing hazardous substances shall at all times comply with the other standards in this section.

Policy 17.4.2

- (c) The storage of any waste containing hazardous substance shall be in a manner that prevents:

Policy 17.4.2

- ♦ exposure to ignition sources;
- ♦ corrosion or other alteration of the containers used for the storage of the waste;
- ♦ unintentional release of the waste.

- (d) Any hazardous facility generating waste containing hazardous substances shall dispose of these wastes to appropriate facilities, or be serviced by a waste disposal contractor.

Policy 17.4.2

Advisory note: The rules contained in section 17.6 of this Plan do not apply to fuel storage and refuelling activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over this rule in relation to plantation forestry activities.

17.6.7 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

Where the HFSP has determined that a hazardous substance facility is a discretionary activity and will therefore require a resource consent, the consent application shall be accompanied by an assessment of environmental effects. This shall be provided in such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the actual or potential effects and risks of the proposed development.

An application will be assessed having regard to the following matters:

- (a) Consistency with the objectives, policies and controls for the relevant zone.
(b) Risk assessment.

17.6.7.1 **Risk Assessment**

A qualitative or quantitative risk assessment may be required, depending on the scale of potential effects of the proposed development. As well as addressing more analytically the issues addressed in the HFSP, this assessment should place particular emphasis on those issues not addressed in detail by the HFSP, including:

- ♦ identification of potential hazards, failure modes and exposure pathways;
- ♦ the separation distance to neighbouring activities, with emphasis on people-sensitive activities such as child care facilities, schools, rest homes, hospitals, shopping centres and residential areas;
- ♦ the location of the facility in relation to the nearest aquifer, waterway, coast or other sensitive environments;
- ♦ the nature of the subsoil and the site geology;
- ♦ the distance to environmentally sensitive areas such as wildlife habitats or water catchments;
- ♦ assessment of the probability and potential consequences of an accident leading to a release of a hazardous substance or loss of control;
- ♦ identification of cumulative and/or synergistic effects;
- ♦ fire safety and fire water management;
- ♦ adherence to health and safety and/or management systems;
- ♦ spill contingency and emergency planning, monitoring and maintenance schedules;
- ♦ site drainage and off-site infrastructure, e.g. stormwater drainage system, sewer type and capacity;
- ♦ the transport of hazardous substances; and
- ♦ the disposal of wastes containing hazardous substances.

17.6.7.2 **Risk Mitigation and Management**

Consideration will be given to the adoption of specific spill contingency plans, emergency procedures, stormwater management and treatment, treatment and disposal procedures for wastes containing hazardous substances, fire safety, monitoring and maintenance procedures, and appropriate site management systems.

17.6.7.3 **Alternatives**

Where it is likely that an activity may result in significant adverse effects on the environment, a description of alternative locations or methods for undertaking the activity shall be submitted.

17.6.7.4 **Traffic Safety**

It should be demonstrated that the proposal will generate no significant adverse effects on the safety of the operation of the adjoining road network and that vehicles transporting hazardous substances will not utilise local roads in residential areas as a regular means of transport. Conditions may be imposed that require access along specified routes.

17.7 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

- (a) An environment in which any adverse impacts arising from the use, storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- (b) Progressive clean-up of contaminated sites and the avoidance of pollution from hazardous substances.

18. Air Quality

18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 Under the Resource Management Act 1991 the primary responsibility for air quality rests with the Regional Council. Section 30(1)(f) of the Resource Management Act sets out the following as one of the functions of regional councils:

"The control of discharges or contaminants into or onto land, air or water and discharges of water into water."

18.1.2 However the Act also sets out the following responsibilities for district councils in Section 31:

"... to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development or protection of land and associated resources."

"... to control ... any actual or potential effects of the use, development or protection of land."

18.1.3 Therefore air quality is a district council issue to the extent that the use of land may lead to emissions into the air that could affect others. This responsibility needs to be integrated with the direct responsibilities of the regional council which deals with resource consents for discharges to the air. The Regional Council have recognised this in the Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Air Quality module which contains expectations that territorial authorities will recognise and provide for their responsibilities with regard to the integrated management of air discharges

18.1.4 The Regional Council is intending to monitor air quality at Te Kuiti to assess the extent of pollution from wood-burning fires which has been identified as an issue by that Council. The District Council is not able to take any action on that issue until fuller information is available.

There is also some concern about increased public use of significant cave systems leading to changes in air quality and effects on the cave ecosystems. Changes to air flows in caves are one of the matters that would be considered for karst related resource consents required by Section 11 of this Plan.

18.1.5 The Proposed Regional Plan contains rules controlling air discharges. In order to avoid duplication and inappropriate overlap of functions the District Plan does not contain specific rules relating to air discharges. However to fulfil the District Council's obligations in relation to the effects of land use on air quality this District Plan includes controls on the location of various activities, including the implementation of zones and a policy area and the inclusion of separation distances in the Rural zone. The objectives and policies in this section of the Plan are intended to provide guidance to the consent authority when it is considering an application for a discharge permit, a land use consent or a subdivision consent, that has potential effects on air quality. The District Council may impose conditions on any such consent it has jurisdiction over, to ensure the objectives and policies of this section of the Plan are achieved.

The Ministry for the Environment has prepared "Air Quality Guidelines" which can be used as the basis for assessing the suitability of activities in relation to air quality. Similarly they can be used to set standards for air quality relating to various activities.

18.2 Issues

The following air quality issues, objectives and policy are limited to those that are consistent with District Council responsibilities as discussed in 18.1.5 above, or by specific transfer of powers to the District Council from the Regional Council.

18.2.1 The loss of air quality as a result of emissions of dust, odour and other contaminants into the air.

18.2.2 The potential for air emissions to adversely affect the health and well-being of people.

18.2.3 The detraction to amenities as a result of emission of odour and other contaminants to the air.

18.3 Objectives

18.3.1 To maintain and enhance air quality. *Issue 18.2.1*

18.3.2 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of emissions to the air. *Issues 18.2.2, 18.2.3*

- 18.3.3 Air quality within the Waitomo District is to be: *Issues*
18.2.1, 18.2.2, 18.2.3
- ♦ Protected where it is high.
 - ♦ Enhanced where it is degraded.
 - ♦ Otherwise maintained.
- 18.3.4 To ensure that there are no significant adverse effects from individual site sources on air quality beyond the property boundary. *Issues*
18.2.1, 18.2.2, 18.2.3
- 18.3.5 To ensure that cumulative adverse effects of discharges on ambient air quality are reduced so that there is: *Issues*
18.2.1, 18.2.2, 18.2.3
- ♦ No or low threat to the health of humans, flora and fauna;
 - ♦ No objectionable effects from odour;
 - ♦ No objectionable effects from suspended or deposited particulate matter;
 - ♦ No significant adverse effects to visibility;
 - ♦ No accelerated corrosion of structures;
 - ♦ No significant adverse effects on the relationship tangata whenua as Kaitiaki have with their identified taonga such as air, ancestral lands, water and waahi tapu.

18.4 Policies

- 18.4.1 To ensure that minimum standards of emissions to the air are achieved by all activities. *Objectives 18.3.1, 18.3.2*
- 18.4.2 To locate activities that have potential adverse effects from air emissions so as to minimise their effects on sensitive land uses, particularly residential areas. *Objective 18.3.2*
- 18.4.3 To take into account the potential for adverse effects from air emissions when considering resource consents. *Objectives 18.3.2, 18.3.3, 18.3.4*

18.5 Methods

Where an application for land use consent or subdivision consent is received by the Council and it is considered to have implications for air quality it will be referred to the Regional Council for comment on air quality issues and to establish the degree of liaison between the Councils that is needed to process it.

18.6 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

An environment where:

- (a) Air emissions do not adversely affect neighbouring properties or activities
- (b) Air quality is maintained or enhanced.

19. Signs

19.1. Introduction

19.1.1 Signs form an integral part of the commercial and social life of the District, providing information, identification and advertising of goods and services and promote business in the District. Although they usually form part of another activity there are also occasions when they are a "stand alone" structure. Because they are a specific type of structure with a particular role, for clarity a separate section in the Plan is provided. Signs form part of the "amenity values" of an area. Section 7 of the Act requires attention to "Other Matters" and includes:

"7(c) The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values.
7(f) Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment".

19.2 Issues

19.2.1 Inappropriately placed or designed signs including those with small lettering and cluttered messages, may cause driver distraction and thus adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of the roading network.

19.2.2 Signs may adversely affect the visual appearance or character of an area.

19.2.3 Inappropriately placed or designed signs may have adverse effects on heritage values, including cumulative effects.

19.3 Objectives

19.3.1 To ensure that the design and/or location of signs does not have significant adverse effects on visual amenity or character or heritage values. *Issue 19.2.2, 19.2.3*

19.3.2 To ensure that signs do not detract from the safe and efficient operation of roads. *Issue 19.2.1*

19.4 Policies

19.4.1 To ensure that signs are designed to clearly document the message they wish to convey. *Objective 19.3.2*

19.4.2 To avoid unnecessary proliferation and clutter of signs. *Objective 19.3.1*

19.4.3 To ensure that the signs are designed and located so that official roading signage remains conspicuous, and so that they take into account the requirements for traffic safety, in particular by including clear lettering of appropriate size. *Objective 19.3.2*

19.4.4 To limit the location and nature of signs where they have significant adverse visual effects, particularly on sensitive areas, or areas with natural character, or on heritage values or features. *Objective 19.3.1*

Note: All signs located within the road reserve of a State Highway are controlled by Transit New Zealand's signage bylaw. The bylaw requires the written consent of Transit New Zealand for any signs which are proposed within a road reserve under their control. Any person wishing to erect a sign within the road reserve should approach Transit New Zealand for their comment before proceeding with any resource consent application under this Plan. All signs located within the road reserve of a District Road are controlled by Waitomo District Council. Any person wishing to erect a sign within the road reserve of a District Road should approach Waitomo District Council for their comment. The term "road reserve" in this Section means all the land lying within the boundaries of a road or state highway.

19.5 Rules

19.5.1 Activity Classifications

Activities	Zone			
	Residential	Business	Rural	Industrial
(a) One free standing double sided sign for each frontage of a site and one sign on a building that is located in conjunction with an activity on that site.	P (up to 1m ² in area for each sign)	P	P	P
(b) Off site signs	N/C	P	D	P
(c) Official traffic directional and information signs associated with the operation of roads and highways, and all other official signs.	P	P	P	P
(d) Temporary signage including electoral signage, not exceeding 3m ² in area and one sign per site.	P	P	P	P
(e) Any sign attached to or forming part of a building and not otherwise provided for.	N/C	P	D	P
(f) Any sign not otherwise classified as a permitted activity.	D	P	D	P
(g) Any sign that does not comply with the dimensions in 19.5.1 (a) or (d) or with one or more of the conditions in Section 19.5.2.	D	D	D	D
(h) "Sandwich Board" signs either on private land or on Waitomo District Council road reserve. Not more than 1m x 600mm per side and located within 10 metres of the related business.	P	P	P	P
(i) Any of the above signs that are internally or externally illuminated and are located on a site adjoining a State Highway.	D	P	D	P
(j) Any of the above signs that are flashing or animated and are located on a site adjoining a State Highway.	D	D	D	D

Notes:

- i) Signage requirements for the Conservation Zone are included in Section 14.
- ii) The Council has a bylaw that requires the registration of all free standing signs.
- iii) See Rule 12.5.1.4(g) for further rules on signs in the Landscape Policy Area.
- iv) In this rule "off site sign" means a sign which is not located on the property where the activity being advertised or identified is carried out.

Key	P	=	Permitted Activity
	D	=	Discretionary Activity
	N/C	=	Non Complying Activity

19.5.2 Conditions for Permitted Activities

- (a) The relevant conditions for buildings for the applicable Zone. *Policy 19.4.3*
- (b) Illuminated, animated or flashing signs shall not constitute a nuisance to adjoining dwellings or other activities, or a hazard to vehicular traffic. *Policy 19.4.3, 19.4.4*
- (c) No temporary sign may be erected for a period exceeding three (3) months, except that temporary signs for the sale of real estate may exceed this time, provided that they are removed once the property has been sold. *Policy 19.4.2*
- (d) Signs in the Rural Zone and the Residential Zone shall not contain more than 30 characters and/or symbols. (This rule does not apply to official signs). *Policy 19.4.3*

- (e) The height of sign letters in the Rural Zone and the Residential Zone shall be within the following range in relation to speed limits:

Policy 19.4.3

50 km/hr	75 mm – 150 mm
60 km/hr	85 mm – 175 mm
70 km/hr	100 mm – 200 mm
80 km/hr	125 mm – 250 mm
100 km/hr	175 mm – 300 mm

- (f) The distance at which a sign must be visible in relation to speed limits in the Rural Zone and Residential Zone shall be the following minimum distances:

Policy 19.4.3

50 km/hr	80 metres
60 km/hr	105 metres
70 km/hr	130 metres
80 km/hr	175 metres
100 km/hr	250 metres

- (g) In the Rural Zone and the Residential Zone signs shall be sited:

*Policy 19.4.3
19.4.4*

- i) So as not to obstruct driver visibility of any official roading sign.
- ii) So as not to obstruct driver visibility along the road and at intersections and entranceways.

19.5.3 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary and Controlled Activities

- (a) The measures proposed by the applicant to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential adverse effects arising from the activity.
- (b) The proposed duration of any temporary sign.
- (c) The degree of compliance with the conditions which apply to permitted signage.
- (d) The Objectives and Policies of the Signs Section and the relevant Objectives and Policies of the Zone in which the sign is to be located.
- (e) The impact of any aspect of non-compliance upon the following matters:
 - ♦ The visual amenity, heritage values and character of the area in which the sign is located.
 - ♦ the safe and efficient operation of the District roads and the State Highway network
- (f) For any off-site sign, whether the written approval of the adjoining neighbours and of the road controlling authority of any adjoining road, has been obtained
- (g) Whether any off-site sign will have adverse effects on traffic safety.
- (h) The provisions of Section 21, Heritage Resources, where any sites, buildings, places or areas of heritage value are affected.

19.6 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

An environment where:

- ♦ Signs are recognised as being key components of development and amenity.
- ♦ Signs do not adversely impact upon the districts natural and physical resources and amenities.
- ♦ Signs do not cause traffic hazards.

20. Noise

20.1 Introduction

20.1.1 Noise is one of the key factors of environmental quality. There are many sources of noise, including industrial, traffic and recreational noise. One of the Council's obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991 is to control noise.

20.1.2 The noise controls contained in this District Plan recognise a need to provide certainty to the community as to what standards are acceptable, but at the same time they must be flexible, to take into account the many different situations that may arise.

20.2 Issues

20.2.1 Noise emissions may adversely affect the amenities enjoyed within an area.

20.2.2 Loud noise or prolonged exposure to the emission of noise may affect the health and wellbeing of people and communities.

20.2.3 Some activities are inherently noisy. Their legitimate operation may be challenged by the encroachment of sensitive activities into areas close by, and accordingly problems may develop which previously did not exist. This may result in public pressure to limit or restrict the operation of lawfully established noisy activities.

20.2.4 Some areas, such as residential areas, are more sensitive to the effects of noise than others.

20.3 Objectives

20.3.1 To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects arising from noise. *Issues 20.2.1, 20.2.2*

20.3.2 To recognise that some activities are inherently noisy and where appropriate to protect them from the influence of noise sensitive activities. *Issue 20.2.3*

20.3.3 To achieve lower noise levels in residential areas than in other areas. *Issue 20.2.4*

20.3.4 To recognise that different Zones in the District have different noise characteristics. For example Residential Zones are quieter than Industrial Zones. *Issue 20.2.3, 20.2.4*

20.4 Policies

20.4.1 To ensure that noise emissions do not adversely impact upon existing amenities. *Objectives 20.3.1, 20.3.3*

20.4.2 To ensure that all new activities known to emit noise are located in an appropriate receiving environment and/or are designed so that any noise effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated to the extent required by the surrounding environment. *Objective 20.3.2, 20.3.4*

20.4.3 To ensure that sufficient information is provided with development proposals to allow noise effects to be assessed. *Objective 20.3.1*

20.4.4 To control effects of development so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of noisy activities on quiet activities. Activities should neither generate noise levels that adversely affect community health or amenity, nor should sensitive land uses be allowed to locate where they would be adversely effected by noise from existing activities which are using the best practicable option to control their noise effects. *Objectives 20.3.2, 20.3.3, 20.3.4*

20.5 Rules

20.5.1 Conditions for Permitted Activities (excluding Temporary Military Training Activities covered by Rule 20.5.3)

All permitted activities shall be carried out such that the noise level at the boundary of the site that the noise generating activity is located on (or notional boundary in the Rural Zone – see definition in Section 28) in the relevant zone as set out in the following table is not exceeded.

Policy 20.4.1

Zone	Maximum Noise (dBA)	
	Day time L10	Night time L10
Residential	55	40
Business	55	45
Rural	50	40
Special Industrial Activities	60	50
Industrial	60	50
Conservation	50	40

20.5.1.1

- (a) Daytime means 7.00 am to 10.00 pm Monday to Saturday and 8.00 am to 5.00 pm Sundays and Public Holidays.
- (b) Night-time means all other times.
- (c) In any zone no single event noise shall exceed 70dBA Lmax at night time.

20.5.1.2

The maximum day time Rural Zone noise level in Rule 20.5.1 shall not apply to any traditional seasonal and cyclical farming activity including, but not limited to:

- ♦ Clearance of vegetation;
- ♦ Construction and maintenance of tracks and drains; Site preparation and cultivation;
- ♦ Fertiliser or other chemical applications by ground or aerial methods; Harvesting of any crop, including trees; and
- ♦ Maintenance or removal of hedges and shelter belts.

Advisory note: Rules 20.5.1, 20.5.1.1 and 20.5.1.2 do not apply to noise regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over these rules in relation to plantation forestry activities.

20.5.1.3

- (a) Special Industrial Activities – Core Area:
The noise levels of 60dBA day and 50dBA night, established for Special Industrial Activities in Rule 20.5.1 shall apply to any Special Industrial Activity as mapped, or within a circle radius of 500 metres centred upon the established industrial plant or use as at 1 January 2000, whichever is the greater.
- (b) Special Industrial Activities – Intermediate Buffer Area:
Noise levels of 55dBA day and 45dBA night, shall apply to an intermediate buffer area surrounding the core area defined in (a) above and extending to a circle of radius of 700 metres centred upon the established industrial plant or use as at 1 January 2000. Where the Special Industrial Activity as mapped lies outside the circle of radius of 700 metres the noise levels defined in (a) above will apply to the Special Industrial Activity as mapped and there will be no intermediate buffer area.
- (c) Where the industrial plant or use as at 1 January 2000 extends for more than 100 metres, multiple centres may be established for each 100 metres of spread of the industrial presence for the core area and intermediate buffer area described in (a) and (b) above.

- (d) Beyond any Special Industrial Activity as mapped, or the intermediate buffer area, whichever is the greater, the Rural Zone noise levels of 50dBA day, 40dBA night, shall apply to all Rural zone lands. Where lands adjacent to a Special Industrial Activity lie in other than Rural zones, the noise levels of the adjoining zone shall apply.
- (e) The Special Industrial Activity noise levels shall apply and be measured at the notional boundary of any Rural zone dwelling lawfully established and occupied as at 1 January 2000.
- (f) Should a dwelling be erected after 1 January 2000 within a Special Industrial Activity area as mapped, or within the core area or intermediate buffer area described in 20.5.1.2(a) and (b), the noise levels provided for therein may be maintained by the industrial presence as if that new dwelling did not exist.

Note: Newly arrived residents who have chosen to reside in an area of identified and perhaps uncomfortable, noisy characteristics, cannot expect action from Council to restrict lawfully established and operating rural industry.

20.5.1.4 All noise levels shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6801:1991 The Measurement of Sound and NZS 6802:1991 Assessment of Environmental Sound. The noise shall be measured with a sound level meter complying with the International Standard IEC651 (1979): Sound Level Meters, Type 1.

20.5.1.5 All construction shall be carried out so as to comply with New Zealand Standard NZS 6803P:1984.

Policy 20.4.2

Advisory note: Rule 20.5.1.4 does not apply to noise regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over this rule in relation to plantation forestry activities.

20.5.1.6 No nuisance vibration shall occur:

Policy 20.4.1

- (a) at the notional boundary of a dwelling lawfully established and occupied as at 1 January 2000 in the Rural Zone beyond any mapped Special Industrial Activity, or a circle of radius 700 metres centred upon the source of vibration, whichever is the greater; or
- (b) at the boundary of any site in any other zone.

Where significant vibration effects are experienced Council may deal with the matter as a nuisance under the provisions of the Health Act (particularly s29(ka), or s17 of the Resource Management Act.

Note: Any evaluation of vibration effects will be carried out against relevant national or international standards. NZS 4403:1976 "The Code of Practice for the Storage, Handling and Use of Explosives" includes advice on minimising vibration effects relevant to blasting.

Advisory note: Rule 20.5.1.6 does not apply to vibration regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Those regulations prevail over these rules in relation to plantation forestry activities.

20.5.2 Discretionary Activities

20.5.2.1 Any permitted activity that does not meet one or more of the Conditions in Rule 20.5.1 or 20.5.3.

20.5.3 Temporary Military Training Activities

20.5.3.1 Temporary Military Training Activities undertaken in the Residential and Business Zones shall comply with the noise controls specified for those zones in Table 20.5.1. *Policy 20.4.1*

20.5.3.2 Temporary Military Training Activities undertaken in the Rural, Industrial and Conservation Zones shall be conducted so as to ensure that the noise limits in the following table are not exceeded at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling, residential institution or educational facility within the district: *Policy 20.4.4*

Time (Any Day)	Noise Limits (dBA)	
	Leq	Lmax
0630 – 0730	60	70
0730 - 1800	75	90
1800 - 2000	70	85
2000 - 0630	55	

Provided that where temporary military training activities are to be carried out on a site adjacent to the boundary of the Waitomo District the responsible military authority shall consult with the adjoining territorial authority to ensure that noise constraints imposed by the adjoining territorial authority are taken into account.

Provided that the limits for impulse from any use of explosives, ammunition, or pyrotechnics at any time shall not exceed 122 dBC (peak).

Note: The term “dBC (peak)” means the peak C-frequency weighted sound level and is a non RMS value. It is different to Lmax.

20.5.3.3 The noise limits specified in the above table shall not apply on up to two occasions in any period of 12 months where any exhibition or demonstration of military activities is open to the public and held between the hours of 10.00 am and 5.00 pm. *Policy 20.4.4*

20.5.4 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

The following matters shall be considered when considering an application for a discretionary activity:

- (a) The degree of compliance with the Conditions set out in Rules 20.5.1 - 20.5.3.
- (b) The Objectives and Policies of the Noise Section and the relevant Objectives and Policies of the Zone in which the activity is to be located.
- (c) The anticipated adverse effects resulting from the area of non-compliance and in particular the following matters:
 - ♦ the wellbeing, health and safety of people and communities
 - ♦ the amenity and character of an area.

20.6 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

Noise levels to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect amenities, or peoples’ health, while at the same time allowing a wide range of activities to establish.

21. Heritage Resources

21.1 Introduction

21.1.1 Sections 6 and 7 of the Resource Management Act refer to the need to recognise and protect heritage values of sites, places, areas, or buildings through the District Plan. Section 6, which sets out Matters of National Importance includes as one of the matters;

- (e) The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.'

Section 7 of the Act requires that particular regard shall be had to;

- (a) Kaitiakitanga:
- (aa) The ethic of stewardship:
- (b) The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:
- (c) The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:
- ...
- (f) Recognition and protection of the heritage values of sites, buildings, places or areas:
- (g) Any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:
- ...'

21.1.2 Therefore the Resource Management Act places considerable responsibility on those who administer it to determine and provide for appropriate heritage protection. Heritage is an integral part of the definitions of 'natural and physical resources', 'environment', and 'amenity values'. These terms are defined in the Act and underpin the philosophy of the Act.

21.1.3 One of the methods of recognising and protecting heritage values is through Heritage Orders. The process for obtaining Heritage Orders is set out in s187 to 198 of the Act.

21.1.4 The Historic Places Act, 1993 is a specific Act 'to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.' It provides for creation of a register of heritage sites ('Historic Places Register') and for temporary protection of historic buildings, places, waahi tapu, and waahi tapu areas during the registration process. It also establishes a general protection of archaeological sites, and for the Trust to negotiate covenants and act as a Heritage Protection Authority. The fact that an item is registered by the Trust does not in itself provide any protection. However one of the purposes of the register is to 'assist historic places, historic areas, waahi tapu, and waahi tapu areas to be protected under the Resource Management Act, 1991'. Councils must have regard to the register when preparing their District Plans under s74(2)(b) of the RMA. District Plans provide the actual protection of heritage items. Therefore the stewardship of heritage resources is essentially a shared responsibility, a partnership between Councils, the community (including the Maori community) and organisations like the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

21.1.5 An inventory of heritage resources is a central component in the control of activities that may adversely affect these resources. The inventory contained in this section has been developed from existing information from the Historic Places Register produced by the Historic Places Trust, and from the New Zealand Archaeological Association.

21.1.6 There are many heritage sites throughout the District of importance to Maori. Some of those sites are shown on the planning maps, but many are unrecorded. It is accepted that non-disclosure of locations of places known to Maori may be an option that is taken to preserve the waahi tapu nature of those places. The Council and Maori must work together to establish processes for dealing with information on waahi tapu sites in a way that recognises both the management challenges that confidentiality can present, and respects the views of Maori. Effort will be made through ongoing consultation with iwi, hapu and whanau to show such cultural sites on the planning maps where they are appropriately identified and where confidentiality is not sought.

21.1.7 There are various types of heritage resource in the District, with different needs for protection. They include natural limestone bluffs, remnant bush areas, waahi tapu, archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures. There is insufficient comprehensive information available covering these resources and the provisions in this Plan are based on local knowledge and the information in the Historic Places Register and the records of the Archaeological Association. It is accepted that further work would be needed to provide a comprehensive inventory of Waitomo's historic resources.

- 21.1.8 The following issues, objectives, policies and rules cover a range of heritage features:
- ♦ Scheduled and mapped heritage sites of national or district significance (Schedules 1 and 2 at the end of this Section of this Plan).
 - ♦ Archaeological sites identified on the planning maps from information supplied by the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (Schedule 3).
 - ♦ Sites of cultural or spiritual significance to Maori (for example Maori Reservations, marae, urupa, and other specific sites identified by Maori).
 - ♦ Significant trees and natural sites.

21.2 Issues

- 21.2.1 Lack of knowledge of the location and significance of heritage features.
- 21.2.2 Potential destruction, damage or compromise of important heritage features of value to the community, including waahi tapu and other taonga.

21.3 Objectives

- 21.3.1 To ensure that new developments, activities and subdivisions do not adversely affect any heritage values of places, areas, structures or buildings. *Issue 21.2.1*
- 21.3.2 To protect sites, features and buildings of historical or cultural significance. *Issue 21.2.2*

21.4 Policies

- 21.4.1 To ensure that all developments, activities or subdivisions are designed, constructed or operated so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects upon heritage values and features. *Objective 21.3.1*
- 21.4.2 To ensure that information on the location and significance of sites of heritage value is available. *Objectives 21.3.1, 21.3.2*

21.5 Methods

21.5.1 Non Regulatory Methods.

- 21.5.1.1 Heritage protection is best achieved through a combination of both regulatory and non-regulatory methods. Non-regulatory methods that the Council will use to complement regulatory controls include:

- ♦ Education - through a heritage resources information booklet.
- ♦ Provision of information and consultation.
- ♦ Waiver of resource consent fees and/or financial contributions.
- ♦ Assistance towards professional advice/information or the preparation of a Conservation Plan.
- ♦ Rates relief (see Section 11.7 of this Plan for Council policy on rates relief).
- ♦ Agreements on assistance with maintenance.
- ♦ Covenants.
- ♦ Awards, plaques and trails.

- 21.5.1.2 Council accepts that guidance and education are appropriate methods to be adopted under the Act. It is therefore proposed, in association with other interested and knowledgeable parties, to prepare a booklet addressing identification, protection and enhancement of heritage resources.

- 21.5.1.3 Council will consider funding for a full or staged heritage survey for improving the level of information on heritage resources when preparing its Annual Plans under the Local Government Act.

21.5.2 **Regulatory Methods**

Policy 21.4.2

- 21.5.2.1 (a) Rules in the District Plan are one method that can be used to protect the District's heritage values. Schedules 1 to 3 which follow list the sites considered to be of particular significance in respect to their historical, cultural and heritage values. Specific rules apply to these items. These sites are recorded on the planning maps using the number identified in the schedules.

- (b) A distinction has been made between the different types of heritage sites based largely upon their significance under the Historic Places Register. They are scheduled in the Plan as follows:

Schedule 1: Historic Places of National Significance.

These items are based on the Historic Places Register produced by the Historic Places Trust. They are shown on the Planning Maps as 'Historic Places'.

Schedule 2: Historic Places of District Significance.

These items are based on the Historic Places Register produced by the Historic Places Trust. They are also shown on the Planning Maps as 'Historic Places'.

Schedule 3: Archaeological Sites.

These are archaeological sites derived from the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. They are shown on the Planning Maps as 'Archaeological Sites'. Sites recorded in this Schedule are not an exhaustive list of all sites in the District but rather have been accumulated from individual surveys over a period of time. The absence of any data for any particular area should not be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

- (c) Additions to the Schedules may be made by way of Plan Changes as further information becomes available.
- (d) Additional 'Heritage Sites' are shown on the Planning Maps being sites of cultural importance to Maori, natural features, remnant bush, and individual trees.

21.6 Rules

21.6.1 Permitted Activities

21.6.1.1 Any minor work on a Historic Place listed in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 carried out in a manner and design and with similar materials and appearance to those originally used, and which does not detract from the values the item or resource is listed for. For the purposes of this Rule a 'minor work' is defined as:

- (a) Periodic redecoration,
- (b) Maintenance or protection of a site or building,
- (c) Minor replacement of minor components such as bricks, tiles, timber sections and the like, where the replacement is of the same or similar materials and appearance as the original it replaces,
- (d) Tree trimming for the purposes of maintaining security of supply of overhead services.

21.6.1.2 Signage within and upon heritage buildings in a Business Zone, providing that signage complies with the requirements of Section 19 of this Plan.

21.6.1.3 Educational or descriptive signs associated with the heritage character of a building or site in any zone, providing that signage complies with the requirements of official signage within Section 19 of this Plan.

21.6.2 Discretionary Activities.

21.6.2.1 The alteration, destruction, demolition, removal or relocation of a Historic Place identified in Schedule 2, Historic Places of District significance, which is not a Permitted Activity under rule 21.6.1.

Policy 21.4.1

21.6.2.2 The alteration or destruction of any feature or site identified in Schedule 3 as an Archaeological site, which is not a Permitted Activity under rule 21.6.1.

21.6.2.3 The alteration or destruction of any feature or site identified on the Planning Maps as a Heritage Site, which is not a Permitted Activity under rule 21.6.1.

21.6.2.4 Signage which is not a Permitted Activity under Rule 21.6.1.

21.6.3 **Non-Complying Activities.**

21.6.3.1 The alteration, destruction, demolition, removal or relocation of a Historic Place identified in Schedule 1, Historic Places of National significance, which is not a Permitted Activity under rule 21.6.1.

Note 1: The planting of trees on an archaeological site is deemed to be an alteration of that site and any necessary authority should be sought from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Note 2: Any proposal which involves the alteration to or modification of a building or feature listed in Historic Places Schedules 1 and 2, requires the consent of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as an affected party under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Note 3: Any proposal which involves the alteration to or modification of any archaeological site also requires the approval of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust under the Historic Places Act 1993.

21.7 **Assessment Criteria for Discretionary and Non-complying Activities**

- 21.7.1 (a) The Objectives and Policies of the Heritage Resources section and the Objectives and Policies of the zone in which the site is located.
- (b) The importance of the heritage values associated with the feature.
- (c) The scarcity of the heritage values associated with the feature.
- (d) The nature of the works proposed and the extent to which any adverse effects can be remedied or mitigated.
- (e) The degree to which the proposal is consistent with the conservation principles contained within the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (see Appendix 8 for a copy of this document).
- (f) Where the site is registered under the Historic Places Act 1993, the reasons for this registration.
- (g) The policies of any conservation plan and heritage inventory relating to the heritage resource.
- (h) The importance (if any) of land surrounding the heritage resource.
- (i) The impact the proposal has on the integrity or value of the heritage resource.
- (j) Alternative methods or solutions for carrying out the activity while avoiding adverse effects on heritage values.
- (k) The opinion of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and any other professionally recognised party in heritage conservation issues.
- (l) Significance of the place for tangata whenua.
- (m) The importance of scientific values associated with the heritage resource.
- 21.7.2 In addition, for any features in Schedule 1, the reasons for the work to be done and the need for it to be done.

21.8 Incentives

21.8.1 The Council operates a rate relief policy for Marae, Urupa, other Maori Reservations, and appropriately covenanted lands. The policy provides for full remission of rates on qualifying areas of land. That policy also covers those areas of land where cultural, historic or archaeological sites requiring protection are adequately identified and protected. Council staff should be contacted to assess compliance with the policy. See detail in Rural Zone Incentives 11.7.

21.8.2 Where any identified heritage site becomes the subject of an application for resource consent, and the outcome of that consent provides a public benefit, Council will not charge any fee for the processing of that consent.

21.9 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

An environment where the places, areas, structures and buildings with significant heritage values are maintained and protected from inappropriate use or development.

**SCHEDULE 1
HERITAGE SITES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Site Number	NZHPT Register Number	Name	Address	Legal Description	Category of NZHPT Registration	Planning Map Number
1	4175	Waitete Viaduct	North Island Main Trunk Railway	34492-Waitete Viaduct on L1989	I	13

**SCHEDULE 2
HERITAGE SITES OF DISTRICT SIGNIFICANCE**

Site Number	NZHPT Register Number	Name	Address	Legal Description	Category of NZHPT Registration	Planning Map Number
1	4450	Te Kuiti Railway Station	Te Kuiti		II	38
2	4452	Betty's Fashionwear Building	167 Rora Street Te Kuiti	Secs 12 30 32 33 Blk VIII Te Kuiti Maori Township	II	38
3	4451	Plantland Building	161 Rora Street Te Kuiti	Secs 12 30 32 33 Blk VIII Te Kuiti Maori Township	II	38
4	4446	Grand Central Hotel (Former)	72 Taupiri Street Te Kuiti		II	38
5	4443	Te Kuiti School (Old Building)	33 Rora Street Te Kuiti	Sec 1 SO 59290	II	38
6	4449	Zobel's Buildings	69-83 Rora Street Te Kuiti	Sec 10 Blk VI Te Kuiti Maori Township	II	38
7	4454	Courthouse	Queen Street Te Kuiti	Pt Secs 9, 11 Blk XIV Te Kuiti Maori Township	II	38
8	4444	Aero Club Headquarters Building	Te Kumi Airport Te Kumi Station Road	Pt Lot 1, DP 8140	II	12B
9	4176	Waitomo Hotel	Te Anga Road Waitomo Caves	Hauturu East 1A6 Pts 1A5B 1A5C3B1 Secs 24 31 32 35 Pt Secs 6 7	II	7A
10	6113	Pa		Tawarau State Forest 167	II	10
11	6713	Uekaha Waahi Tapu	Ngatapuwa Road Waitomo Caves			6A
12	6721	Ruakuri Waahi Tapu	Ruakuri Road, Waitomo Caves			12A
13	6722	Te Anaureure Waahi Tapu	Hangatiki East Road Te Kuiti		II	13
14	4267	Hangatiki Hostel	Hangatiki East Road		II	7B
15	7332	Pehitawa Waahi Tapu	Fullerton Road		II	12A

SCHEDULE 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

FROM NZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORDING SCHEME

Many known archaeological sites are scheduled and marked on the Planning Maps. These sites are protected under the Historic Places Act 1993, and the provisions of this Plan.

All recorded sites, plus all other as yet unrecorded archaeological sites, are protected under the Historic Places Act 1993.

Site references, codes, and descriptions are from NZ Archaeological Association records.

Those sites marked * in this Schedule and indicated by a circle on the Planning Maps are recorded for information only.

Those sites marked + are recorded as being in the same position.

Site location as shown is accurate only to within about 100 metres.

Extent of the site is NOT indicated.

The absence of data for any particular area should not be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

PLANNING MAP	METRIC 1:50000 TOPO MAP	EAST COORD	NORTH COORD	SITE CODE	LOCALITY	DESCRIPTION
1	R15	2661100	6341200	198 CC	Orangiwhao	Pa with midden
1	R15	2665600	6340400	199 CD	Totara Point	Pa with pits
1	R15	2668400	6341000	200 AD	Nathan Point	Pa
1	R15	2661100	6340100	208 AD	Orangiwhao	Pa
1	R15	2660500	6340100	292 CD	Orangiwhao	Pa with pits
1	R15	2665600	6340000	295 AG	* Totara Point	Historical settlement or marae
1	R15	2668500	6340000	303 EK	* Nathan Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2665900	6340900	304 EK	* Totara Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2665800	6340700	305 CH	* Totara Point	Midden and pits
1	R15	2665700	6340300	306 AA	* Totara Point	Middens
1	R15	2665300	6340700	307 CH	* Totara Point	Midden and pits
1	R15	2665300	6341000	308 EK	* Totara Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2665500	6340500	309 AM	* Totara Point	Pit
1	R15	2666300	6340100	311 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
1	R15	2666400	6340100	312 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
1	R15	2667800	6340000	313 AA	* Nathan Point	Middens
1	R15	2667800	6340400	314 AA	* Nathan Point	Middens
1	R15	2667600	6340800	315 EJ	Nathan Point	Middens, pits, and terraces
1	R15	2667900	6340800	316 EK	* Nathan Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2668100	6340900	317 AP	* Nathan Point	Terraces
1	R15	2668200	6340900	318 AP	+* Nathan Point	Terraces
1	R15	2668300	6340900	319 EK	+* Nathan Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2668300	6340900	320 AP	+* Nathan Point	Terraces
1	R15	2668500	6340100	321 EK	+* Nathan Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2668500	6340500	322 EK	* Nathan Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2668500	6340400	323 AP	* Nathan Point	Terraces
1	R15	2668500	6340100	324 EK	+* Nathan Point	Terrace and midden
1	R15	2668200	6340900	414 EH	+* Nathan Point	Trading post / station
1	R15	2663000	6341500	505 AA	* Orangiwhao	Middens
1A	R15	2659100	6341400	202 AD	Albatross Point	Pa
1A	R15	2658000	6341600	203 AM	Albatross Point	Pit
1A	R15	2657800	6342300	205 AM	Albatross Point	Pit
1A	R15	2659200	6340500	206 AM	Albatross Point	Pit
1A	R15	2659500	6340700	207 AD	Albatross Point	Pa
1A	R15	2659300	6340100	291 CD	* Albatross Point	Pa with pits
1B	R15	2665800	6344500	114 EI	Te Maika peninsula	Pa with pits and midden
1B	R15	2665700	6344300	115 BL	+ Te Maika peninsula	Field boundaries (drains etc)
1B	R15	2665800	6344300	116 AM	Te Maika peninsula	Pit
1B	R15	2665700	6344300	117 CH	+ Te Maika peninsula	Midden and pits
1B	R15	2665700	6344300	118 BL	+ Te Maika peninsula	Field boundaries (drains etc)
1B	R15	2665800	6344000	119 EI	Te Maika peninsula	Pa with pits and midden
1B	R15	2665600	6344400	120 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2665500	6344500	121 AO	Te Maika peninsula	Pits/terraces (or house sites)
1B	R15	2665400	6344300	122 BL	Te Maika peninsula	Field boundaries (drains etc)
1B	R15	2665600	6344300	123 BO	Te Maika peninsula	Eel weir or channel
1B	R15	2665300	6344000	124 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2665400	6344000	125 CH	Te Maika peninsula	Midden and pits
1B	R15	2665600	6343900	126 AG	Te Maika peninsula	Historical settlement or marae
1B	R15	2665300	6343800	127 BL	Te Maika peninsula	Field boundaries (drains etc)
1B	R15	2665300	6343900	128 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665200	6343600	129 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665100	6343600	130 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665300	6343500	131 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2665000	6343300	132 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665200	6343300	133 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665300	6343100	135 CH	+ Te Maika peninsula	Midden and pits
1B	R15	2665300	6343100	136 EK	+ Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665200	6343100	137 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665200	6343000	138 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665300	6342900	139 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665400	6343000	140 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665300	6343000	141 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665300	6342700	142 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665400	6342800	143 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2665100	6342700	144 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces

1B	R15	2665000	6342500	145 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665200	6342400	146 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664900	6342300	147 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664700	6342300	148 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664600	6342400	149 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664700	6342700	150 AP	Te Maika peninsula	Terraces
1B	R15	2664600	6342300	151 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664500	6342300	152 EK	+ Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664500	6342300	153 EK	+ Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664400	6342200	154 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664400	6342100	155 EJ	+ Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2664400	6342100	156 EK	+ Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664200	6341900	157 EK	+ Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664400	6341900	158 CH	+ Te Maika peninsula	Midden and pits
1B	R15	2664400	6341900	159 EJ	+ Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2664500	6342000	160 EJ	Te Maika peninsula	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2664700	6342000	161 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664800	6343000	162 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664800	6342900	163 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664700	6342800	164 AA	Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664600	6342700	165 AA	+ Te Maika peninsula	Middens
1B	R15	2664300	6342300	166 EK	Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2664200	6342100	167 AP	Te Maika peninsula	Terraces
1B	R15	2664600	6342700	168 DA	+ Te Maika peninsula	Track (prehistoric)
1B	R15	2666100	6342100	169 EI	Totara Point	Pa with pits and midden
1B	R15	2665800	6341800	271 AA	Totara Point	Middens
1B	R15	2665800	6341600	272 EJ	Totara Point	Middens, pits, and terraces
1B	R15	2665700	6341600	273 EK	Totara Point	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2666000	6341200	274 EK	Totara Point	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665100	6341300	288 AA	* Totara Point	Middens
1B	R15	2665400	6341300	289 AJ	* Totara Point	Occupation/ habitation
1B	R15	2665700	6341900	290 AA	* Totara Point	Middens
1B	R15	2664200	6341900	293 EK	+ Te Maika peninsula	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665100	6342300	294 AY	* Te Maika peninsula	Middens, ovens, and terraces
1B	R15	2665400	6344200	296 AJ	* Te Maika peninsula	Occupation/ habitation
1B	R15	2665300	6343400	297 AJ	* Te Maika peninsula	Occupation/ habitation
1B	R15	2665800	6342100	298 AA	* Totara Point	Middens
1B	R15	2665800	6342000	299 AA	* Totara Point	Middens
1B	R15	2665800	6342300	300 AM	* Totara Point	Pits
1B	R15	2665900	6342000	301 EK	* Totara Point	Terrace and midden
1B	R15	2665500	6341500	302 AO	* Totara Point	Pits/terraces (or house sites)
1B	R15	2664000	6342100	504 AA	* Te Maika peninsula	Middens
2A	R16	2661900	6336700	16 BL	Taharoa	Field boundaries (drains etc)
2A	R16	2662700	6337400	21 AD	Taharoa	Pa
2A	R16	2661900	6338000	27 CD	Taharoa	Pa with pits
2A	R16	2661600	6337900	28 AM	Taharoa	Pits
2A	R16	2662400	6337100	31 AM	Taharoa	Pits
2A	R16	2662200	6336500	229 AD	Taharoa	Pa
2A	R16	2662600	6337900	328 AP	* Taharoa	Terraces
2B	R16	2659500	6336800	4 AA	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659800	6337100	5 AA	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660100	6338000	6 AV	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659100	6337100	7 AV	+ Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660700	6332900	8 EK	Taharoa ironsands	Terraces and middens
2B	R16	2660800	6333000	9 AM	+ Taharoa ironsands	Pits
2B	R16	2660000	6335000	10 AM	Taharoa ironsands	Pits
2B	R16	2659600	6335000	11 AX	Taharoa ironsands	Flaking area
2B	R16	2659500	6338400	13 AA	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659500	6338200	14 AA	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659300	6339900	15 BL	* Taharoa ironsands	Field boundaries (drains etc)
2B	R16	2661100	6336500	17 AC	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2661400	6335900	18 AD	Taharoa ironsands	Pa
2B	R16	2661800	6335500	19 AA	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661100	6338200	25 AD	Taharoa	Pa
2B	R16	2661200	6338400	26 CD	Taharoa	Pa with pits
2B	R16	2661400	6334600	38 CD	Lake Rotoroa	Pa with pits
2B	R16	2661700	6334900	39 CD	Lake Nukumiti	Pa with pits
2B	R16	2661000	6339400	48 AD	Taharoa	Pa

2B	R16	2660500	6332900	51 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6332800	52 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661100	6333600	53 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661100	6333400	54 CH		Taharoa ironsands	Middens and pits
2B	R16	2661000	6333800	55 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660700	6333400	56 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659700	6334800	57 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2659800	6333800	58 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660500	6333500	59 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659900	6337000	60 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659200	6336700	61 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659700	6337100	62 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659900	6337300	63 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660100	6337400	64 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660200	6337500	65 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660500	6337700	66 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660000	6336400	67 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660100	6336800	68 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660500	6336200	69 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660600	6336300	70 AC	+	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2660600	6336300	71 AV	+	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660400	6336000	72 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2661000	6336200	73 CG		Taharoa ironsands	Middens, ovens, and pits
2B	R16	2659100	6337100	74 AC	+	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2659300	6337100	75 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2659800	6337600	76 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659700	6337700	77 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659700	6337800	78 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659900	6337700	79 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659900	6338000	80 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2660300	6338000	81 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2658600	6338600	82 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2659000	6339000	83 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2659000	6339400	84 AX		Taharoa ironsands	Flaking area
2B	R16	2659200	6339300	85 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2659600	6339600	86 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2658600	6339400	87 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2660000	6333100	88 AC		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2660200	6332500	89 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661100	6333200	90 AM	+	Taharoa ironsands	Pits
2B	R16	2661100	6333200	91 AM	+	Taharoa ironsands	Pits
2B	R16	2661100	6333200	92 AP	+	Taharoa ironsands	Terraces
2B	R16	2661000	6333200	93 CH	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens and pits
2B	R16	2659900	6334700	94 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660600	6334800	95 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661100	6334600	96 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660200	6334100	97 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6334100	98 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6334100	99 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6334100	100 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6334100	101 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660100	6334000	102 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660600	6337100	103 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6337000	104 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6336800	105 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660900	6336900	106 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660800	6337000	107 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660800	6336800	108 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661200	6336800	109 CH	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens and pits
2B	R16	2661200	6336800	110 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661000	6336700	111 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661000	6336700	112 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660000	6335700	113 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660200	6335900	114 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660300	6335800	115 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660400	6335700	116 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660900	6336000	117 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659100	6337200	118 CH		Taharoa ironsands	Middens and pits
2B	R16	2659200	6337300	119 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659200	6337500	120 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659300	6337700	121 AM		Taharoa ironsands	Pits

2B	R16	2659400	6337900	122 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659500	6337800	123 CH	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens and pits
2B	R16	2659500	6337800	124 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659800	6338000	125 CH		Taharoa ironsands	Middens and pits
2B	R16	2660000	6338400	126 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659500	6338300	127 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659300	6337900	128 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659100	6337600	129 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659000	6337600	130 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659000	6337600	131 AV	+	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2661000	6333200	132 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660900	6333300	133 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660700	6333400	134 AC	+	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / hangi stones
2B	R16	2660400	6332500	137 EJ		Taharoa ironsands	Middens, pits and terraces
2B	R16	2660700	6332500	139 BF		Lake Harihari	Karaka trees
2B	R16	2660600	6332800	140 AP		Taharoa ironsands	Terraces
2B	R16	2660800	6333000	141 AP	+	Taharoa ironsands	Terraces
2B	R16	2660900	6333000	142 BF		Taharoa ironsands	Karaka trees
2B	R16	2660700	6332800	143 AO		Taharoa ironsands	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2B	R16	2660800	6333100	144 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661000	6333300	145 AO		Taharoa ironsands	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2B	R16	2661100	6333300	146 AO		Taharoa ironsands	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2B	R16	2661000	6334900	147 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661400	6334700	148 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661500	6334800	149 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661700	6335100	150 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661800	6335200	151 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661500	6335300	152 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661300	6336000	153 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661500	6336100	154 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661600	6335700	155 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2661300	6336000	156 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2658800	6337600	157 AV		Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2B	R16	2659000	6337600	158 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659000	6337700	159 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659300	6338000	160 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659400	6338600	161 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659900	6338800	162 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660000	6338900	163 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659900	6338900	164 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659700	6338900	165 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2658900	6338500	166 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2658700	6338500	167 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659800	6338700	168 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659700	6338700	169 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659300	6338500	170 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2658900	6338500	171 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2658800	6338500	172 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2660500	6333700	173 --		Taharoa ironsands	
2B	R16	2661000	6336700	174 AA	+	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2B	R16	2659900	6335100	213 AX		Taharoa ironsands	Flaking area
2B	R16	2660000	6335200	279 GM	*	Taharoa ironsands	Midden and flaking area
2B	R16	2658700	6339700	476 AA	*	Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2C	R16	2660300	6331800	12 AV	*	Taharoa ironsands	Ovens / middens
2C	R16	2660700	6329700	23 CD		Taumatotara West	Pa with pits
2C	R16	2661300	6331500	43 AM		Lake Harihari	Pits
2C	R16	2660800	6331400	45 AM	+	Lake Harihari	Pits
2C	R16	2661200	6330000	46 CD		Taumatotara West	Pa with pits
2C	R16	2660200	6332500	89 AA		Taharoa ironsands	Middens
2C	R16	2660300	6332300	135 AO		Taharoa ironsands	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660400	6332300	136 AP		Taharoa ironsands	Terraces
2C	R16	2660400	6332500	137 EJ		Taharoa ironsands	Middens, pits and terraces
2C	R16	2660500	6332400	138 BL		Lake Harihari	Field boundaries (drains etc)
2C	R16	2660700	6332500	139 BF		Lake Harihari	Karaka trees
2C	R16	2660600	6330900	231 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660600	6330500	232 AC	*	Lake Harihari	Ovens / hangi stones
2C	R16	2661200	6331000	233 CS	*	Lake Harihari	Pits and ovens
2C	R16	2661000	6330800	234 CD	*	Lake Harihari	Pa with pits
2C	R16	2661100	6330900	235 BP	*	Lake Harihari	Fish trap
2C	R16	2661000	6330600	237 AM	*	Lake Harihari	Pits

2C	R16	2660400	6330300	238 AC	*	Lake Harihari	Ovens / hangi stones
2C	R16	2660900	6329700	239 AM	*	Taumatotara West	Pits
2C	R16	2661200	6329600	240 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660400	6329700	241 AJ	*	Taumatotara West	Occupation / habitation
2C	R16	2660000	6329500	242 CD	*	Taumatotara West	Pa with pits
2C	R16	2659900	6329400	243 AM	*	Taumatotara West	Pits
2C	R16	2659900	6328300	244 AJ	*	Taumatotara West	Occupation / habitation
2C	R16	2660000	6327900	245 AM	*	Taumatotara West	Pits
2C	R16	2660100	6327700	246 AM	*	Taumatotara West	Pits
2C	R16	2660300	6327600	247 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660200	6326700	248 CD	*	Coutts Road	Pa with pits
2C	R16	2660300	6325600	249 AV	*	Coutts Road	Ovens / middens
2C	R16	2660600	6331600	301 AV	*	Lake Harihari	Ovens / middens
2C	R16	2660700	6332200	338 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2661100	6331900	339 EJ	*	Lake Harihari	Middens, pits and terraces
2C	R16	2661100	6332100	340 AM	*	Lake Harihari	Pits
2C	R16	2661100	6331500	343 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660600	6331700	344 GR	*	Lake Harihari	Terrace (historical)
2C	R16	2660300	6331500	345 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660100	6331200	346 CD	*	Lake Harihari	Pa with pits
2C	R16	2660700	6331500	347 BL	+*	Lake Harihari	Field boundaries (drains etc)
2C	R16	2660500	6331300	348 AP	*	Lake Harihari	Terraces
2C	R16	2660400	6331300	349 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660700	6331400	350 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660800	6331400	351 AO	+	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660900	6331200	352 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660800	6331000	353 AA	*	Lake Harihari	Middens
2C	R16	2661000	6329600	354 AP	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces
2C	R16	2660600	6329300	355 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660800	6329400	356 BQ	*	Taumatotara West	Platform or platform / terraces
2C	R16	2660100	6329500	357 EJ	*	Taumatotara West	Middens, pits and terraces
2C	R16	2660200	6329400	358 EK	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces and middens
2C	R16	2660200	6329300	359 AP	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces
2C	R16	2660300	6329200	360 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660400	6329100	361 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660700	6328700	362 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660600	6328000	363 AP	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces
2C	R16	2660500	6328500	364 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660600	6328800	365 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660700	6329100	366 AP	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces
2C	R16	2661000	6329400	367 AP	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces
2C	R16	2659700	6328700	370 AV	*	Taumatotara West	Ovens / middens
2C	R16	2660200	6327500	371 AM	*	Taumatotara West	Pits
2C	R16	2661300	6328300	372 AA	*	Taumatotara West	Middens
2C	R16	2660700	6330200	373 AO	*	Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2661000	6330400	374 AM	*	Taumatotara West	Pits
2C	R16	2660600	6329900	375 BQ	*	Taumatotara West	Platform or platform / terraces
2C	R16	2660200	6331000	376 AO	*	Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
2C	R16	2660900	6325900	378 AM	*	Coutts Road	Pits
2C	R16	2660700	6328300	379 AC	*	Taumatotara West	Ovens / hangi stones
2C	R16	2660000	6327400	380 EK	*	Taumatotara West	Terraces and middens
2C	R16	2661200	6325500	382 AD	*	Coutts Road	Pa
2C	R16	2661300	6326800	383 AM	*	Coutts Road	Pits
2C	R16	2661200	6326600	494 AM	*	Coutts Road	Pits
2C	R16	2661100	6326500	495 AO	*	Coutts Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
3	R16	2662200	6336200	20 EI		Taharoa	Pa with pits and midden
3	R16	2662000	6338300	22 CD		Taharoa	Pa with pits
3	R16	2662300	6336400	29 AD		Taharoa	Pa
3	R16	2662200	6335200	30 AD		Lake Taharoa	Pa
3	R16	2664700	6336600	32 AD		Taharoa Road	Pa
3	R16	2667800	6338100	33 AD		Whakapirau Road	Pa
3	R16	2668300	6337700	34 AM		Whakapirau Road	Pits
3	R16	2662000	6334900	40 AM		Lake Taharoa	Pits

3	R16	2669400	6335200	41 AM	Kinohaku	Pits
3	R16	2661300	6331500	43 AM	Lake Harihari	Pits
3	R16	2661500	6331300	44 CD	Lake Harihari	Pa with pits
3	R16	2666500	6332500	49 AE	Taharoa Road	Artefact / findspot (wooden)
3	R16	2667600	6339000	215 DP	Nathan Point	Flour mill
3	R16	2668600	6339200	216 AA	Nathan Point	Middens
3	R16	2662300	6338400	228 AM	Taharoa	Pits
3	R16	2661700	6330500	236 CD	* Lake Harihari	Pa with pits
3	R16	2660700	6331500	302 AO	+* Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
3	R16	2666000	6339600	305 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2666000	6339400	306 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2666400	6339800	307 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2666700	6339800	308 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2666500	6339500	309 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2666700	6339500	310 AV	* Heteri Point	Ovens / middens
3	R16	2667100	6339800	311 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2667400	6339800	312 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2667300	6339500	313 EK	* Probable position	Terraces and middens - see Map 4
3	R16	2667400	6339600	314 CH	* Heteri Point	Middens and pits
3	R16	2667400	6339400	315 AA	* Heteri Point	Middens
3	R16	2667500	6339300	316 AA	* Nathans Point	Middens
3	R16	2667700	6339400	317 AA	* Nathans Point	Middens
3	R16	2667800	6339400	318 AA	* Nathans Point	Middens
3	R16	2667800	6339700	319 EK	* Nathans Point	Terraces and middens
3	R16	2668600	6339700	321 CC	* Nathans Point	Pa with middens
3	R16	2668600	6339600	322 EJ	* Nathans Point	Middens, pits and terraces
3	R16	2668700	6339500	323 CH	* Nathans Point	Middens and pits
3	R16	2668600	6339300	324 EK	* Nathans Point	Terraces and middens
3	R16	2668600	6338600	326 AA	* Nathans Point	Middens
3	R16	2668600	6338500	329 AA	* Nathans Point	Middens
3	R16	2662600	6330300	330 AP	* Taumatotara West	Terraces
3	R16	2662000	6330000	331 AO	* Taumatotara West	Pits / terraces (or house site)
3	R16	2663300	6330000	332 AA	* Taumatotara West	Middens
3	R16	2662000	6331400	333 AP	* Lake Harihari	Terraces
3	R16	2661900	6331000	334 AO	* Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
3	R16	2661900	6331400	335 AP	* Lake Harihari	Terraces
3	R16	2662300	6331300	336 AA	* Lake Harihari	Middens
3	R16	2661700	6331400	337 EJ	* Lake Harihari	Middens, pits and terraces
3	R16	2661500	6332100	341 AP	* Lake Harihari	Terraces
3	R16	2661400	6331200	342 AO	* Lake Harihari	Pits / terraces (or house site)
3	R16	2661600	6329600	368 AC	* Taumatotara West	Ovens / hangi stones
3	R16	2661500	6329600	369 AV	* Taumatotara West	Ovens / middens
3	R16	2661300	6328300	372 AA	* Taumatotara West	Middens
3	R16	2661400	6326700	377 AO	* Coutts Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
3	R16	2661300	6326800	383 AM	* Coutts Road	Pits
4	R16	2672000	6339600	219 CD	* Harbour Road	Pa with pits
4	R16	2673000	6339500	313 EK	* TOO FAR EAST?	Terraces and middens - see Map 3
4	R16	2671600	6339700	542 AP	* Harbour Road	Terraces
4A	R16	2669700	6337400	35 AM	Kinohaku	Pits
4A	R16	2669400	6337300	36 AD	Kinohaku	Pa
4A	R16	2669100	6336800	37 AD	Kinohaku	Pa
4A	R16	2669700	6336700	473 AA	* Kinohaku	Middens
4A	R16	2671000	6339400	502 EK	* Harbour Road	Terraces and middens
4A	R16	2671000	6338000	503 AA	* Harbour Road	Middens
4A	R16	2670700	6337300	504 AA	* Harbour Road	Middens
4A	R16	2670600	6337000	505 AA	* Harbour Road	Middens
4A	R16	2670200	6336900	506 EK	* Harbour Road	Terraces and middens
4A	R16	2669600	6336700	507 AA	* Kinohaku	Middens
4A	R16	2669300	6338100	508 AA	* Te Waitere Road	Middens
4A	R16	2669600	6339200	527 AA	* Te Waitere	Middens
4A	R16	2669900	6339300	535 EE	* Te Waitere	Mission station
4A	R16	2669800	6339300	536 AD	* Te Waitere	Pa
4C	R16	2674200	6325800	475 AA	* Piripiri	Middens
6A	S16	2693300	6327000	283 AD	* Ngatapuwa Road	Pa
6A	S16	2695000	6326000	284 AD	* Waitomo Valley Rd	Pa
6A	S16	2692100	6326500	317 AJ	* Ngatapuwa Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)

6B	S16	2698100	6325200	197 AD	Caves Road	Pa
7	S16	2700300	6327600	4 AD	Golf Road	Pa
7	S16	2700500	6327000	271 GO	S H 3, Hangatiki	House floor
7	S16	2700900	6327800	292 AD	* Golf Road	Pa
7A	S16	2693300	6325700	285 AD	* Te Anga Road	Pa
7A	S16	2694500	6325600	286 AD	* Waitomo Valley Rd	Pa
7A	S16	2694400	6325300	287 AD	* Waitomo Valley Rd	Pa
7B	S16	2701100	6325500	1 AD	S H 3, Hangatiki	Pa
7B	S16	2701000	6325300	16 AW	* S H 3, Hangatiki	Habitation cave or shelter without art
7B	S16	2700200	6325200	17 AD	S H 3, Hangatiki	Pa
8	R16	2654300	6311200	176 CD	Tirua Point	Pa with pits
8	R16	2653800	6311400	177 EK	Tirua Point	Terrace and midden
8	R16	2655300	6312100	178 AO	Tirua Point	Pits/terraces (or house sites)
8	R16	2655300	6311200	180 EJ	Tirua Point	Middens, pits and terraces
8	R16	2655500	6312600	208 EJ	Tirua Point	Middens, pits and terraces
8	R16	2655600	6311700	209 AM	+ Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2653300	6310000	210 AM	Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2656500	6314100	227 AD	* Moeatoa	Pa
8	R16	2655500	6313300	274 AP	* Moeatoa	Terraces
8	R16	2655400	6313200	275 CD	+* Moeatoa	Pa with pits
8	R16	2655400	6313200	276 DG	+* Moeatoa	Track / road / road tunnel
8	R16	2655600	6313600	277 BQ	* Moeatoa	Platform or platform / terraces
8	R16	2655900	6313000	278 AD	Moeatoa	Pa
8	R16	2655400	6312800	280 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2655400	6312900	281 AP	* Tirua Point	Terraces
8	R16	2655300	6312800	282 EQ	* Tirua Point	Flax mill
8	R16	2655300	6312600	283 AG	* Tirua Point	Historical period settlement or marae
8	R16	2655700	6311900	285 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2656000	6312100	286 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2655100	6312700	287 AA	* Tirua Point	Middens
8	R16	2655000	6312100	288 BQ	* Tirua Point	Platform or platform / terraces
8	R16	2655300	6312400	289 AD	* Moeatoa	Pa
8	R16	2655600	6312200	290 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2653100	6311800	291 AW	* Tirua Point	Habitation cave or shelter without art
8	R16	2652900	6311700	292 EK	* Tirua Point	Terraces and middens
8	R16	2654400	6311400	293 AP	* Tirua Point	Terraces
8	R16	2654300	6311000	294 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2654400	6310900	295 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2653800	6310300	296 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2653500	6310100	297 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2653100	6310100	298 AV	* Tirua Point	Ovens / middens
8	R16	2653000	6311700	299 AW	* Tirua Point	Habitation cave or shelter without art
8	R16	2655800	6312100	303 AC	* Tirua Point	Ovens / hangi stones
8	R16	2653600	6310000	304 CD	* Tirua Point	Pa with pits
8	R16	2653600	6311300	411 CD	* Tirua Point	Pa with pits
8	R16	2653400	6311700	412 AA	* Tirua Point	Middens
8	R16	2653100	6310500	413 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2654200	6310300	414 AP	* Tirua Point	Terraces
8	R16	2655700	6311100	415 AP	* Tirua Point	Terraces
8	R16	2655700	6311400	416 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2655600	6311700	417 AO	+* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2655700	6311700	418 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2655800	6312400	419 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2655800	6312600	420 CD	* Tirua Point	Pa with pits
8	R16	2655500	6310200	433 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2657200	6314200	440 AE	* Moeatoa	Artefact / findspot
8	R16	2657300	6311500	464 AM	* Moeatoa	Pits
8	R16	2656000	6310300	465 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2654600	6310500	466 AP	* Tirua Point	Terraces
8	R16	2654600	6310600	477 SE	* Tirua Point	Dwelling / house / homestead / hut
8	R16	2654800	6310200	478 AO	* Tirua Point	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8	R16	2655300	6310200	479 AM	* Tirua Point	Pits
8	R16	2657200	6314700	480 AM	* Moeatoa	Pits
8A	R16	2660200	6321200	181 AA	Marokopa	Middens
8A	R16	2660400	6321600	182 AV	Marokopa	Ovens / middens
8A	R16	2660500	6320500	183 CD	Marokopa	Pa with pits
8A	R16	2660000	6320200	185 EI	* Marokopa	Pa with pits and midden

8A	R16	2661500	6321900	193 CD		Marokopa	Pa with pits
8A	R16	2661000	6321800	196 AM		Marokopa	Pit
8A	R16	2661400	6321800	199 AP		Marokopa	Terraces
8A	R16	2660500	6321900	251 AC	*	Marokopa	Ovens / hangi stones
8A	R16	2660700	6321200	252 AC	*	Marokopa	Ovens / hangi stones
8A	R16	2661000	6320600	253 BQ	*	Marokopa	Platform or platform / terraces
8A	R16	2660600	6320600	254 AY	*	Marokopa	Middens, ovens and terraces
8A	R16	2660700	6320500	255 BL	*	Marokopa	Field boundaries (drains etc)
8A	R16	2660700	6320300	256 AM	+*	Marokopa	Pit
8A	R16	2661300	6320800	258 BQ	*	Marokopa	Platform or platform / terraces
8A	R16	2661100	6320400	259 AM	*	Marokopa	Pit
8A	R16	2660100	6320200	261 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8A	R16	2661300	6321100	407 EJ	*	Marokopa	Middens, pits and terraces
8A	R16	2661200	6320800	408 EJ	*	Marokopa	Middens, pits and terraces
8A	R16	2660100	6321500	409 AJ	*	Marokopa	Occupation / habitation
8A	R16	2661400	6321000	421 AO	*	Marokopa	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8A	R16	2660700	6320300	422 AP	+*	Marokopa	Terraces
8A	R16	2660800	6320200	482 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8A	R16	2660500	6321000	537 AA	*	Marokopa	Middens
8B	R16	2659900	6318900	203 AM		Kiritehere	Pit
8B	R16	2659600	6318700	270 AV	*	Kiritehere	Ovens / middens
8B	R16	2659400	6318400	271 AV	*	Kiritehere	Ovens / middens
8B	R16	2659900	6318600	444 AH	*	Kiritehere	Botanical evidence
8C	R16	2660000	6322400	184 AO	+	Marokopa	Pits/terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2660000	6320200	185 EI	*	Marokopa	Pa with pits and midden
8C	R16	2660000	6322400	186 AV	+	Marokopa	Ovens / middens
8C	R16	2658900	6318200	187 CD		Kiritehere	Pa with pits
8C	R16	2658400	6317700	188 AD		Kiritehere	Pa
8C	R16	2660700	6322500	190 AP		Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2660400	6322300	191 AP		Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2660300	6322200	192 CD		Marokopa	Pa with pits
8C	R16	2661500	6321900	193 CD		Marokopa	Pa with pits
8C	R16	2660700	6322200	194 AM		Marokopa	Pit
8C	R16	2660600	6322200	197 AM		Marokopa	Pit
8C	R16	2660600	6322100	198 AM		Marokopa	Pit
8C	R16	2660400	6318900	204 AM		Mangaotia Road	Pit
8C	R16	2660400	6319000	205 EK		Mangaotia Road	Terrace and midden
8C	R16	2659500	6316800	206 AD		Soundy Road	Pa
8C	R16	2660500	6318600	207 AO		Mangaotia Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2660500	6321900	251 AC	*	Marokopa	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2657600	6316700	257 BK	*	Soundy Road	Traditional site
8C	R16	2661400	6319900	260 AM	*	Marokopa	Pit
8C	R16	2660200	6319800	262 AO		Marokopa	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8C	R16	2659700	6319500	263 AC	*	Kiritehere	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2660100	6319300	264 CH	*	Kiritehere	Middens and pits
8C	R16	2660400	6319300	265 AO		Mangaotia Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8C	R16	2660300	6319400	266 AO		Mangaotia Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8C	R16	2659700	6319000	267 AD	*	Kiritehere	Pa
8C	R16	2660600	6319200	268 AM	*	Mangaotia Road	Pit
8C	R16	2660300	6318800	269 EI		Kiritehere	Pa with pits and midden
8C	R16	2658400	6316400	272 AO	*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8C	R16	2657200	6316000	273 BK	*	Soundy Road	Traditional site
8C	R16	2660600	6322300	390 EJ	*	Marokopa	Middens, pits and terraces
8C	R16	2661000	6322200	391 AD	*	Marokopa	Pa
8C	R16	2660800	6322600	392 EK	*	Marokopa	Terrace and midden
8C	R16	2660300	6322700	393 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2660400	6322600	394 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2660600	6322400	395 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2660800	6322500	396 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2661800	6322700	398 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2661600	6322100	399 AP	*	Marokopa	Terraces
8C	R16	2661500	6322100	400 AM	*	Marokopa	Pit
8C	R16	2661700	6321900	401 CO	*	Marokopa	Pit, rectangular
8C	R16	2661800	6321000	405 EJ	*	Marokopa	Middens, pits and terraces
8C	R16	2661800	6319900	423 AO	*	Mangaotia Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2660600	6318700	424 AO	*	Mangaotia Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2660700	6316800	425 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pit
8C	R16	2660500	6317100	426 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pit
8C	R16	2660200	6317900	427 AM	*	Mangaotia Road	Pit
8C	R16	2660200	6316200	428 AO	*	Mangaotia Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)

8C	R16	2659700	6316800	429 BI	*	Soundy Road	Cave-type rua pit
8C	R16	2659500	6317900	430 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2659300	6317200	431 AO	*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2656900	6315500	432 BY	*	Soundy Road	Miscellaneous historical site
8C	R16	2658700	6316800	434 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2658100	6316000	435 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2657800	6316300	436 AJ	*	Soundy Road	Occupation / habitation
8C	R16	2658800	6317100	437 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2658600	6316700	438 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pit
8C	R16	2659700	6316500	439 GO	*	Soundy Road	House floor
8C	R16	2659900	6316700	441 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2659600	6316300	442 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pit
8C	R16	2659900	6316900	443 AO	+*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2659800	6318000	445 AO	*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2659500	6317300	446 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pit
8C	R16	2659600	6317300	447 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2659700	6317500	448 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2659800	6317300	449 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2660000	6317100	450 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2659800	6317200	451 AM	+*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2659600	6317200	452 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2659500	6316500	453 CF	*	Soundy Road	Pits, raised rim
8C	R16	2659700	6317000	454 AO	+*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2659100	6316600	455 CH	*	Soundy Road	Middens and pits
8C	R16	2657500	6315500	456 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2660100	6316300	457 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2657300	6315800	458 GC	*	Soundy Road	Dam / reservoir
8C	R16	2657200	6315800	459 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2658400	6316100	460 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2658300	6315700	461 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2659000	6317200	462 DG	*	Soundy Road	Track / road / road tunnel
8C	R16	2657500	6316200	463 DG	*	Soundy Road	Track / road / road tunnel
8C	R16	2659700	6317600	481 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2659000	6317100	483 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2659000	6316300	493 BN	*	Soundy Road	Taro
8C	R16	2660200	6317500	509 AO	*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8C	R16	2659900	6316900	511 AP	+*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2659800	6317200	512 AM	+*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2659700	6317000	513 AP	+*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2659600	6316600	514 AP	*	Soundy Road	Terraces
8C	R16	2659400	6316600	515 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2659300	6316900	516 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2659100	6316900	517 AA	*	Soundy Road	Middens
8C	R16	2659200	6316700	518 DV	*	Soundy Road	Fireplace / hearth
8C	R16	2659200	6316200	519 AO	*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
8C	R16	2658800	6316300	520 AP	*	Soundy Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
8C	R16	2659000	6318100	521 AM	*	Soundy Road	Pits
8C	R16	2658800	6318000	522 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2658700	6318000	523 AV	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / middens
8C	R16	2658800	6317500	524 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2658700	6317400	525 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2658600	6317700	526 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2660400	6315800	528 AC	*	Soundy Road	Ovens / hangi stones
8C	R16	2659300	6317500	534 AF	*	Soundy Road	Artefact / find spot
9	R16	2661100	6324600	189 AM		Marokopa North	Pit
9	R16	2662900	6321500	200 CD		Marokopa Road	Pa with pits
9	R16	2663700	6321100	201 AM		Marokopa Road	Pit
9	R16	2665500	6321000	202 AM		Marokopa Road	Pit
9	R16	2660300	6324700	212 CD		Marokopa North	Pa with pits
9	R16	2667300	6322300	223 CD	*	Kairimu Road	Pa with pits
9	R16	2660600	6324600	250 AM	*	Marokopa North	Pit
9	R16	2660600	6324400	284 AG	*	Marokopa North	Historical period settlement or marae
9	R16	2665600	6321400	300 CP	*	Marokopa Road	Pits, circular (rua)
9	R16	2660300	6324400	381 AV	*	Marokopa North	Ovens / middens
9	R16	2660300	6324100	384 AA	*	Marokopa North	Middens
9	R16	2660600	6324100	385 AP	*	Marokopa North	Terraces
9	R16	2661000	6324600	386 EK	*	Marokopa North	Terraces and middens
9	R16	2660900	6324500	387 AJ	*	Marokopa North	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
9	R16	2660900	6324400	388 BL	*	Marokopa North	Field boundaries (drains, etc)
9	R16	2661000	6324900	389 EK	*	Marokopa North	Terraces and middens

9	R16	2662500	6321600	397 AP	* Marokopa	Terraces
9	R16	2662400	6320700	402 AO	* Marokopa	Pits / terraces (or house site)
9	R16	2662100	6321100	403 AO	* Marokopa	Pits / terraces (or house site)
9	R16	2662300	6321500	404 AO	* Marokopa	Pits / terraces (or house site)
9	R16	2663400	6320500	406 BF	* Marokopa	Karaka trees
9	R16	2663000	6321800	410 CZ	* Marokopa Road	Borrow pit
9	R16	2663600	6321100	484 BQ	* Marokopa Road	Platform or platform / terraces
9	R16	2663600	6321300	485 AP	* Marokopa Road	Terraces
9	R16	2663700	6321400	486 CZ	* Marokopa Road	Borrow pit
9	R16	2663400	6321300	487 AP	* Marokopa Road	Terraces
9	R16	2663400	6321400	488 AO	* Marokopa Road	Pits / terraces (or house site)
9	R16	2663300	6321200	489 AP	* Marokopa Road	Terraces
9	R16	2663200	6320400	490 DG	* Marokopa	Track / road / road tunnel
9	R16	2664000	6319200	491 AC	* Marokopa	Ovens / hangi stones
9	R16	2662400	6321500	492 AP	* Marokopa	Terraces
9	R16	2668100	6320300	529 BA	* Kairimu Road	Unclassified site
10	R16	2674600	6323700	211 AD	Speedies Road	Pa
10	R16	2677900	6322200	470 DG	* Marae Road	Track / road / road tunnel
10	R16	2672300	6323800	531 ER	* Speedies Road	Settlement / town / buildings
10	R16	2677300	6315500	533 AF	* Tawarau Road	Artefacts / findspot
11	R16	2684500	6323400	214 AW	* Te Anga Road	Habitation cave or shelter without art
11	R16	2689000	6313400	540 AD	* Oparure Road	Pa
12	S16	2699300	6314400	205 AD	S H 3	Pa
12	S16	2699600	6314500	206 CD	S H 3	Pa with pits
12	S16	2699700	6314300	207 CD	S H 3	Pa with pits
12	S16	2699800	6314100	208 CD	S H 3	Pa with pits
12	S16	2693100	6317400	210 AF	Oparure Road	Artefact / findspot
12	S16	2698700	6314600	211 AM	S H 3	Pits
12	S16	2695500	6316800	221 AO	Mangatea Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
12	S16	2694100	6315000	223 AM	Whataroa Road	Pits
12	S16	2695900	6316000	224 AD	Mangatea Road	Pa
12	S16	2696300	6315500	225 AD	Mangatea Road	Pa
12	S16	2693400	6313800	251 AD	Whataroa Road	Pa
12	S16	2692100	6311500	337 AD	* Troopers Road	Pa
12	S16	2692900	6311700	338 AD	* Troopers Road	Pa
12	S16	2698200	6313400	340 AD	* S H 3	Pa
12A	S16	2691400	6317600	216 AD	* Boddies Road	Pa
12A	S16	2693500	6323500	228 AD	Fullerton Road	Pa
12A	S16	2694900	6319800	237 AD	Fullerton Road	Pa
12A	S16	2694000	6318500	242 AD	Oparure Road	Pa
12A	S16	2694500	6318400	243 AD	Oparure Road	Pa
12A	S16	2692100	6324300	280 AW	Tumutumu Road	Habitation cave or shelter without art
12A	S16	2692500	6324900	282 AO	* Tumutumu Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
12A	S16	2693500	6323200	288 AD	* Fullerton Road	Pa
12A	S16	2695000	6321500	289 CD	* Fullerton Road	Pa with pits
12A	S16	2690700	6318000	305 AD	* Boddies Road	Pa
12A	S16	2694700	6320600	319 AJ	* Fullerton Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
12B	S16	2698200	6322600	219 AD	S H 3	Pa
12B	S16	2696100	6318500	222 DA	Oparure Road	Track (prehistoric)
12B	S16	2698200	6322500	226 DC	S H 3	Gunfighters pa
12B	S16	2696200	6324600	229 CD	Caves Road	Pa with pits
12B	S16	2698100	6322200	230 AD	S H 3	Pa
12B	S16	2699600	6322300	238 AD	Hangatiki East Road	Pa
12B	S16	2698100	6320000	244 DC	* S H 3	Gunfighters pa
12B	S16	2695000	6321500	289 CD	* Fullerton Road	Pa with pits
12B	S16	2695500	6320500	290 AD	* Fullerton Road	Pa
12B	S16	2696200	6323000	318 AJ	* Brooklee Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
12B	S16	2696200	6319600	339 AD	* Oparure Road	Pa
12B	S16	2699500	6321600	341 AM	* Hangatiki East Road	Pits
12B	S16	2699800	6321400	342 AD	* Hangatiki East Road	Pa
13	S16	2705700	6319100	198 CH	Walker Road	Middens and pits
13	S16	2705300	6319000	199 AD	Walker Road	Pa
13	S16	2704900	6318800	200 AA	Walker Road	Middens
13	S16	2703000	6319400	201 AD	Mangarino Road	Pa
13	S16	2703000	6318500	202 AD	Mangarino Road	Pa

13	S16	2703500	6317900	203 AD	Walker Road	Pa
13	S16	2701900	6313100	213 AD	S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2701800	6313200	214 AD	S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2701700	6313300	215 AA	S H 30	Middens
13	S16	2703700	6319200	217 AD	Mangarino Road	Pa
13	S16	2700400	6321400	220 AW	Hangatiki East Road	Habitation cave or shelter without art
13	S16	2700400	6323600	227 AD	Hangatiki East Road	Pa
13	S16	2701900	6324200	231 AD	Old Te Kuiti Road	Pa
13	S16	2702200	6319900	239 AD	Mangarino Road	Pa
13	S16	2703500	6320000	240 AD	Mangarino Road	Pa
13	S16	2703500	6318200	245 AD	Walker Road	Pa
13	S16	2707100	6317500	247 AD	Walker Road	Pa
13	S16	2701500	6314300	249 AD	S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2700700	6311800	252 AD	S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2702300	6311100	253 AD	S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2702400	6311200	254 AD	S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2703900	6311100	281 AN	* Tate Road	Quarry
13	S16	2700700	6324200	291 AD	* Hangatiki East Road	Pa
13	S16	2707700	6318000	299 AD	* Possible position	Pa
13	S16	2701900	6324800	315 AJ	* Old Te Kuiti Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
13	S16	2705700	6318100	332 AJ	* Walker Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
13	S16	2705700	6313900	334 AG	Rangitoto Road	Historical period settlement or marae
13	S16	2707700	6315300	335 AJ	* Rangitoto Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
13	S16	2700200	6321400	343 AM	* Hangatiki East Road	Pits
13	S16	2703200	6310900	344 AD	* S H 30	Pa
13	S16	2706200	6317700	345 AD	* Walker Road	Pa
14A	S16	2727700	6318000	299 AD	* Too far northeast?	Pa
15	R17	2654900	6306800	37 AD	Te Marama Road	Pa
15	R17	2654800	6307100	38 CD	Nukuhakari	Pa with pits
15	R17	2654900	6307300	39 EI	Nukuhakari	Pa with pits and midden
15	R17	2654200	6306600	40 CD	Te Marama Road	Pa with pits
15	R17	2654200	6308500	41 CD	Nukuhakari	Pa with pits
15	R17	2653900	6308800	42 CD	Nukuhakari	Pa with pits
15	R17	2655000	6308700	43 CD	Nukuhakari	Pa with pits
15	R17	2655300	6307500	44 AD	Nukuhakari	Pa
15	R17	2653600	6307600	45 AA	Nukuhakari	Middens
15	R17	2653000	6308500	46 EI	Nukuhakari	Pa with pits and midden
15	R17	2653400	6301600	48 CD	Waikawau	Pa with pits
15	R17	2653800	6301400	49 CD	Waikawau	Pa with pits
15	R17	2653600	6300700	50 CD	Waikawau	Pa with pits
15	R17	2653100	6301700	60 EI	* Waikawau	Pa with pits and midden
15	R17	2654500	6303600	61 CD	* Te Marama Road	Pa with pits
15	R17	2653600	6309800	63 BA	* Nukuhakari	Unclassified site
15	R17	2653600	6309600	65 AJ	* Nukuhakari	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653400	6309400	66 AX	* Nukuhakari	Flaking area
15	R17	2653400	6309300	67 AJ	* Nukuhakari	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653600	6309200	68 AJ	* Nukuhakari	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653800	6309400	69 AV	* Nukuhakari	Ovens / middens
15	R17	2653100	6308700	70 AP	* Nukuhakari	Terraces
15	R17	2653300	6308400	71 DG	* Nukuhakari	Track / road / road tunnel
15	R17	2653600	6307800	72 EJ	* Nukuhakari	Middens, pits and terraces
15	R17	2653900	6307900	73 AM	* Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2653500	6301500	74 AO	* Waikawau	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2653800	6308100	75 BQ	* Nukuhakari	Platform or platform / terrace
15	R17	2653700	6308000	76 AO	* Nukuhakari	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2653500	6308200	77 AP	* Nukuhakari	Terraces
15	R17	2653500	6307900	78 AM	* Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2653500	6307800	79 AM	* Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2653500	6307500	80 AV	* Nukuhakari	Ovens / middens
15	R17	2653700	6307600	81 AJ	* Nukuhakari	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653500	6306400	82 AM	* Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653500	6305800	83 AC	* Te Marama Road	Ovens / hangi stones
15	R17	2654800	6305400	84 AM	* Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653500	6304800	85 AM	* Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654100	6304700	86 AM	* Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653300	6301800	87 DG	* Waikawau	Track / road / road tunnel
15	R17	2653500	6300900	88 AP	* Waikawau	Terraces
15	R17	2653500	6300700	89 AM	* Waikawau	Pits
15	R17	2653200	6301300	90 AV	* Waikawau	Ovens / middens

15	R17	2653000	6300800	91 AO	*	Waikawau	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2652900	6299500	92 AC	*	Waikawau	Ovens / hangi stones
15	R17	2652600	6298600	93 AM	*	Waikawau	Pits
15	R17	2652600	6298200	94 BH	*	Paparahia	Made soil / garden soil
15	R17	2652600	6298100	95 AM	*	Paparahia	Pits
15	R17	2652800	6298000	96 EI	*	Paparahia	Pa with pits and midden
15	R17	2652800	6297900	97 EK	*	Paparahia	Terraces and middens
15	R17	2652700	6296200	98 AD	*	Paparahia	Pa
15	R17	2652700	6295700	99 EQ	+*	Paparahia	Flax mill
15	R17	2653500	6304700	111 DG	*	Te Marama Road	Track / road / road tunnel
15	R17	2653700	6304200	136 EQ	*	Te Marama Road	Flax mill
15	R17	2653100	6309700	137 BH	*	Nukuhakari	Made soil / garden soil
15	R17	2655500	6309700	151 AC	*	Nukuhakari	Ovens / hangi stones
15	R17	2655300	6309600	152 AO	*	Nukuhakari	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2655200	6309100	153 AM	*	Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2654600	6308700	154 BH	*	Nukuhakari	Made soil / garden soil
15	R17	2655200	6309800	155 AC	*	Nukuhakari	Ovens / hangi stones
15	R17	2655000	6309000	156 AM	*	Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2654900	6309700	157 CP	*	Nukuhakari	Pits, circular (rua)
15	R17	2655500	6309500	158 AC	*	Nukuhakari	Ovens / hangi stones
15	R17	2654400	6308200	159 BQ	*	Nukuhakari	Platform or platform / terraces
15	R17	2654100	6308400	160 AM	*	Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2654000	6308400	161 AP	*	Nukuhakari	Terraces
15	R17	2654400	6309000	162 AM	*	Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2655300	6308600	163 AM	*	Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2653500	6302200	164 AM	*	Waikawau	Pits
15	R17	2654600	6307100	165 AM	*	Nukuhakari	Pits
15	R17	2654100	6306500	166 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653900	6306700	167 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653800	6306600	168 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653900	6306500	169 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653800	6306400	170 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653800	6306000	171 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653800	6305800	172 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653900	6305700	173 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2653700	6305400	174 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654000	6305400	175 AO	*	Te Marama Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2652900	6295400	176 CS	*	Paparahia	Pits and ovens
15	R17	2653400	6295700	178 CC	*	Paparahia	Pa with middens
15	R17	2653800	6296100	184 AO	*	Paparahia	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2655000	6305500	185 AJ	*	Te Marama Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2654600	6305700	186 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654300	6304300	187 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654700	6306300	188 AA	*	Te Marama Road	Middens
15	R17	2654600	6306400	189 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654400	6306400	190 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2655300	6306300	191 CP	*	Te Marama Road	Pits, circular (rua)
15	R17	2653600	6299100	192 AG	*	Waikawau	Historical period settlement or marae
15	R17	2654500	6303000	193 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654000	6303800	194 AO	*	Te Marama Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2653800	6303900	195 AJ	*	Te Marama Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653800	6303900	196 AP	*	Te Marama Road	Terraces
15	R17	2654000	6303500	197 AP	*	Te Marama Road	Terraces
15	R17	2653800	6303100	198 CD	*	Te Marama Road	Pa with pits
15	R17	2654000	6303000	199 AM	*	Te Marama Road	Pits
15	R17	2654000	6303100	200 AO	*	Te Marama Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2654600	6301500	201 EI	*	Waikawau	Pa with pits and midden
15	R17	2653700	6300900	202 BY	*	Waikawau	Miscellaneous historical site
15	R17	2654100	6300600	203 CD	*	Waikawau	Pa with pits
15	R17	2653800	6300800	204 AP	*	Waikawau	Terraces
15	R17	2653600	6300800	205 CD	*	Waikawau	Pa with pits
15	R17	2656100	6301200	206 AM	*	Ordish Road	Pits
15	R17	2653100	6299000	207 AJ	*	Waikawau	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653600	6300600	208 AO	*	Waikawau	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2653600	6298600	209 BI	*	Waikawau	Cave-type rua pit
15	R17	2653300	6298500	210 AP	*	Waikawau	Terraces
15	R17	2652700	6295700	211 AJ	+*	Paparahia	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2652900	6296400	212 AJ	*	Paparahia	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653900	6298200	213 AO	*	Waikawau	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
15	R17	2655600	6307500	214 AP	*	Nukuhakari	Terraces
15	R17	2652500	6297800	215 AY	*	Paparahia	Middens, ovens, and terraces

15	R17	2652600	6297500	216 AD	*	Paparahia	Pa
15	R17	2653300	6297900	217 AJ	*	Paparahia	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653400	6297400	218 AJ	*	Paparahia	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
15	R17	2653600	6297600	219 AM	*	Paparahia	Pits
15	R17	2652700	6296700	220 AD	*	Paparahia	Pa
15	R17	2652700	6295600	221 BY	*	Paparahia	Miscellaneous historical site
15	R17	2653300	6296000	222 CF	*	Paparahia	Pits, raised rim
15	R17	2653500	6308000	253 EK	*	Nukuhakari	Terraces and middens
15	R17	2659400	6305000	255 AC	*	Mangaotoa Road	Ovens / hangi stones
16	R17	2661100	6302300	295 AD	*	Whareorino	Pa
17	R17	2678400	6299100	54 AD		Wall Rd	Pa
17	R17	2675900	6296100	278 AD	*	S H 3	Pa
17	R17	2676100	6297400	279 AD	*	S H 3	Pa
17	R17	2677600	6298600	287 AD	*	Wall Rd	Pa
17	R17	2679500	6300400	288 AD	*	Wall Rd	Pa
18	R17	2687300	6308100	47 AM		Mather Road	Pits
18	R17	2689400	6304900	52 AD		S H 3	Pa
18	R17	2688800	6298800	257 AD	+	Auahi South Road	Historical period settlement or marae
18	R17	2688800	6298800	283 AG	+	Auahi South Road	Historical period settlement or marae
18	R17	2687900	6302300	285 AM	*	Auahi North Road	Pits
18	R17	2688200	6308700	290 AD	*	Mather Road	Pa
18	R17	2685600	6299000	291 AD	*	Aria Road	Pa
18	R17	2689900	6300300	292 AD	*	Kahuwera Road	Pa
18A	R17	2686700	6301100	51 AD		Auahi North Road	Pa
18A	R17	2686900	6304000	53 AD		Piopio	Pa
18A	R17	2685300	6302800	289 AM	*	Mairoa Road, Piopio	Pits
18A	R17	2687000	6302600	293 AD	*	S H 3, Piopio	Pa
18A	R17	2685500	6301700	294 BK	*	S H 3, Piopio	Traditional site
19	S17	2690200	6307600	4 AD		Troopers Road	Pa
19	S17	2696200	6297900	7 AM		Tikitiki Road	Pits
19	S17	2696400	6297900	8 CC		Tikitiki Road	Pa with middens
19	S17	2697400	6307800	9 AD		Mokau (Puketutu) Rd	Pa
19	S17	2697600	6297600	11 CD		Tikitiki Road	Pa with pits
19	S17	2695900	6296600	12 AF		Sargent Road	Artefact / findspot
19	S17	2694900	6297600	13 BI		Tikitiki Road	Cave-type rua pit
19	S17	2694600	6297200	14 BI		Sargent Road	Cave-type rua pit
19	S17	2695900	6295000	15 AM		Rauriki Road	Pits
19	S17	2696600	6297500	17 BI		Tikitiki Road	Cave-type rua pit
19	S17	2693600	6298600	19 BO		Tikitiki Road	Eel weir or channel
19	S17	2693500	6306800	28 AD	*	S H 3	Pa
19	S17	2695200	6301300	29 AD	*	Mapara Road	Pa
19	S17	2694600	6301000	30 AD	*	Mapara Road	Pa
19	S17	2693300	6307100	39 EN	*	S H 3	Historical period cultivations
19	S17	2693700	6306700	41 EE		Tuhua Road	Mission station
19	S17	2690500	6296400	43 CD	*	Kaitaringa Road	Pa with pits
19	S17	2690500	6298200	48 AX	*	Tikitiki Road	Flaking area
20	S17	2702000	6302600	3 AD		Pukerimu Road	Pa
20	S17	2701100	6301000	22 AD	*	Pukerimu Road	Pa
20	S17	2702000	6295300	38 AD	*	S H 4	Pa
20	S17	2703500	6301000	40 AD	*	Pukerimu Road	Pa
21	S17	2718100	6299300	6 AD		Mangaokewa Road	Pa
21	S17	2710900	6306600	10 AP		Mangaokewa Nth Rd	Terraces
21	S17	2718000	6302000	20 AD	*	Mangaokewa Road	Pa
22	S17	2721800	6303400	5 AW	*	Mangaokewa Road	Habitation cave or shelter without art
22	S17	2726100	6296700	21 AD	*	S H 30	Pa
22	S17	2724600	6296100	27 AD	*	S H 30	Pa
22	S17	2725000	6297000	32 AD	*	S H 30	Pa
22	S17	2723000	6295500	36 AD	*	S H 30	Pa
23	T17	2735200	6295300	30 FC	*	Pureora Forest Park	Findspot / artefact (historical item)
23	T17	2733700	6296300	31 FC	*	Pureora Forest Park	Findspot / artefact (historical item)
23	T17	2735700	6296300	32 BY	*	Pureora Forest Park	Miscellaneous historic site

24	R17	2652400	6282800	10 AD	Fraser Smith Road	Pa
24	R17	2651300	6282800	13 AC	Fraser Smith Road	Ovens / hangi stones
24	R17	2651300	6283300	14 AD	Fraser Smith Road	Pa
24	R17	2651300	6283900	15 AA	Fraser Smith Road	Middens
24	R17	2651900	6283800	16 EI	Fraser Smith Road	Pa with pits and midden
24	R17	2651900	6284900	17 CD	Pioi	Pa with pits
24	R17	2651500	6285300	18 AA	Pioi	Middens
24	R17	2652600	6285200	19 AD	Pioi	Pa
24	R17	2652700	6285100	20 AD	Pioi	Pa
24	R17	2651900	6285600	21 CD	Pioi	Pa with pits
24	R17	2651800	6285700	22 CD	Pioi	Pa with pits
24	R17	2651800	6285800	23 CD	Pioi	Pa with pits
24	R17	2652200	6285900	24 CD	Pioi	Pa with pits
24	R17	2651900	6286400	25 CD	Pioi	Pa with pits
24	R17	2651900	6286800	26 AD	Pioi	Pa
24	R17	2652200	6287600	27 EI	Onetai	Pa with pits and midden
24	R17	2653200	6287600	28 CD	Onetai	Pa with pits
24	R17	2652200	6288800	29 AD	Onetai	Pa
24	R17	2652400	6288800	30 CD	Onetai	Pa with pits
24	R17	2652700	6294400	100 BH	* Manganui Road	Made soil / garden soil
24	R17	2652500	6293900	101 AY	* Manganui Road	Middens, ovens, terraces
24	R17	2652400	6293400	102 AD	* Manganui Road	Pa
24	R17	2652500	6293300	103 AA	* Manganui Road	Middens
24	R17	2652300	6292900	104 CC	* Manganui Road	Pa with middens
24	R17	2652400	6292100	105 BH	* Manganui Road	Made soil / garden soil
24	R17	2652300	6291600	106 DG	+* Manganui Road	Track / road / road tunnel
24	R17	2652300	6291300	107 BA	* Onetai	Unclassified site
24	R17	2652300	6289800	108 AP	* Onetai	Terraces
24	R17	2653400	6289700	109 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652300	6289500	110 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652400	6289500	112 AP	* Onetai	Terraces
24	R17	2652700	6289400	113 BH	* Onetai	Made soil / garden soil
24	R17	2652700	6289300	115 BH	* Onetai	Made soil / garden soil
24	R17	2652300	6289400	116 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652400	6289000	117 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652000	6288900	119 CC	* Onetai	Pa with middens
24	R17	2652300	6288900	120 CG	* Onetai	Middens, ovens and pits
24	R17	2652300	6288600	121 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652400	6288600	122 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652500	6288500	123 BH	* Onetai	Made soil / garden soil
24	R17	2652300	6288400	124 AA	* Onetai	Middens
24	R17	2653700	6288300	125 AD	* Onetai	Pa
24	R17	2652500	6288400	126 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2651900	6288500	127 AA	* Onetai	Middens
24	R17	2653300	6286600	128 AD	* Pioi	Pa
24	R17	2651700	6286300	129 AV	* Pioi	Ovens / middens
24	R17	2651600	6286000	130 AA	* Pioi	Middens
24	R17	2651600	6285600	131 AA	* Pioi	Middens
24	R17	2651400	6285400	132 AA	* Pioi	Middens
24	R17	2651400	6284500	133 CC	* Pioi	Pa with middens
24	R17	2654200	6294700	177 AJ	* Manganui Road	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
24	R17	2652300	6287700	179 AM	* Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652300	6290400	180 AJ	* Onetai	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
24	R17	2651400	6284200	181 AJ	+* Pioi	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
24	R17	2652200	6285100	183 AM	* Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2654300	6293300	223 AD	* Manganui Road	Pa
24	R17	2654500	6293600	224 AO	* Manganui Road	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
24	R17	2654300	6293400	225 AM	* Manganui Road	Pits
24	R17	2652300	6287500	226 CD	* Onetai	Pa with pits
24	R17	2653600	6289900	227 AD	* Onetai	Pa
24	R17	2652300	6290000	228 CP	* Onetai	Pits, circular (rua)
24	R17	2652800	6290000	229 CP	* Onetai	Pits, circular (rua)
24	R17	2653300	6291400	230 AM	* Manganui Road	Pits
24	R17	2651600	6283800	232 AM	* Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2651800	6283900	233 AM	* Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2651400	6284200	234 AP	+* Pioi	Terraces
24	R17	2651600	6284400	235 AP	* Pioi	Terraces
24	R17	2651800	6284800	236 EK	* Pioi	Terraces and middens
24	R17	2652600	6285400	237 AM	* Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2652000	6285600	238 AO	* Pioi	Pa
24	R17	2651700	6285800	239 AP	* Pioi	Terraces

24	R17	2651800	6286100	240 AA	*	Pioi	Middens
24	R17	2652100	6285800	241 AP	*	Pioi	Terraces
24	R17	2652000	6287100	242 AM	*	Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2652300	6287100	243 AM	*	Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2652500	6287400	244 AM	*	Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652400	6287300	245 AM	*	Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652300	6287300	246 AM	*	Onetai	Pits
24	R17	2652400	6287200	247 AM	*	Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2651800	6286600	248 AM	*	Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2652000	6286700	249 AP	*	Pioi	Terraces
24	R17	2651900	6286900	250 AA	*	Pioi	Middens
24	R17	2652400	6286000	251 AM	*	Pioi	Pits
24	R17	2652100	6285000	256 AV	*	Pioi	Ovens / middens
24	R17	2652300	6291600	262 AD	+*	Manganui Road	Pa
24A	R17	2653000	6281200	1 AD		S H 3, Awakino	Pa
24A	R17	2653300	6280700	2 CD		S H 3, Awakino	Pa with pits
24A	R17	2651300	6282200	3 CD		S H 3, Awakino	Pa with pits
24A	R17	2651300	6281300	4 EI		S H 3, Awakino	Pa with pits and midden
24A	R17	2651300	6280700	5 EK		S H 3, Awakino	Terraces and middens
24A	R17	2651500	6280700	6 EI	+	S H 3, Awakino	Pa with pits and midden
24A	R17	2651400	6280600	7 AO		S H 3, Awakino	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
24A	R17	2651400	6280400	8 AO	+	S H 3, Awakino	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
24A	R17	2651600	6282700	9 CC		Fraser Smith Road	Pa with middens
24A	R17	2653600	6281100	11 AM		Fraser Smith Road	Pits
24A	R17	2651900	6282700	12 CD		Fraser Smith Road	Pa with pits
24A	R17	2651600	6281900	31 CD		S H 3, Awakino	Pa with pits
24A	R17	2651300	6282700	134 GM	*	Fraser Smith Road	Midden with flaking area
24A	R17	2651500	6282600	135 AA	*	Fraser Smith Road	Middens
24A	R17	2652000	6282300	138 AA	*	Fraser Smith Road	Middens
24A	R17	2651700	6281200	140 AV	*	S H 3, Awakino	Ovens / middens
24A	R17	2651600	6281100	141 CH	*	S H 3, Awakino	Middens and pits
24A	R17	2651700	6281000	142 EK	*	S H 3, Awakino	Terraces and middens
24A	R17	2651400	6281100	143 AA	*	S H 3, Awakino	Middens
24A	R17	2651600	6280900	144 AP	*	S H 3, Awakino	Terraces
24A	R17	2651300	6280400	145 BL	*	S H 3, Awakino	Field boundaries (drains etc)
24A	R17	2651400	6280400	146 AM	+	S H 3, Awakino	Pits
24A	R17	2651400	6280400	147 AM	+	S H 3, Awakino	Pits
24A	R17	2651500	6280600	148 AO	*	S H 3, Awakino	Pits / terraces (or house sites)
24A	R17	2651500	6280700	149 AP	+	S H 3, Awakino	Terraces
24A	R17	2651400	6280700	150 AP	*	S H 3, Awakino	Terraces
24A	R17	2651100	6281600	182 AA	*	S H 3, Awakino	Middens
24A	R17	2652500	6282600	252 AM	*	Fraser Smith Road	Pits
24A	R17	2653200	6280600	263 AD	*	S H 3, Awakino	Pa
24A	R18	2650800	6278700	9 AD		S H 3, Mokau	Pa
24A	R18	2650800	6275900	11 AD	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa
24A	R18	2650700	6275400	18 AD	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa
24A	R18	2651600	6278400	19 CH		S H 3, Mokau	Middens and pits
24A	R18	2651600	6278500	21 CD		S H 3, Mokau	Pa with pits
24A	R18	2653200	6275600	28 AA		Te Mahoe Road	Middens
24A	R18	2654200	6275200	30 AA	*	Te Mahoe Road	Middens
24A	R18	2653600	6275800	31 CH		Te Mahoe Road	Middens and pits
24A	R18	2653100	6275900	33 AA		Te Mahoe Road	Middens
24A	R18	2654400	6275600	53 AD	*	Te Mahoe Road	Pa
24A	R18	2653800	6276200	54 AA	*	Te Mahoe Road	Middens
24A	R18	2651500	6279800	62 AD	*	S H 3, Awakino	Pa
24A	R18	2650900	6278300	63 CC	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa with middens
24A	R18	2653000	6276800	69 AD	*	Te Mahoe Road	Pa
24A	R18	2653800	6276500	72 AD	*	Te Mahoe Road	Pa
25	R17	2662100	6282100	32 CP		S H 3, Bexley	Pits, circular (rua)
25	R17	2669300	6288400	33 ES		S H 3, Mahoenui	Dwelling / house / homestead / hut
25	R17	2669300	6288800	34 CP		S H 3, Mahoenui	Pits, circular (rua)
26	R17	2677200	6290500	55 AC		Potaka Road	Ovens / hangi stones
26	R17	2677000	6293300	56 CD		Totoro Road	Pa with pits
26	R17	2675100	6290300	57 AC		Wairoma Road	Ovens / hangi stones
26	R17	2676000	6290900	58 AV		Totoro Road	Ovens / middens
26	R17	2675000	6289600	59 AC	*	Ngatarawa Road	Ovens / hangi stones
26	R17	2673700	6280300	264 AG	*	Te Matai	Historical period settlement or marae
26	R17	2674600	6280900	265 AA	*	Te Matai	Middens

26	R17	2675700	6281900	266 AD	*	Te Matai	Pa
26	R17	2675500	6282400	267 AA	*	Te Matai	Middens
26	R17	2675700	6284600	268 AD	*	Paraheka Valley Rd	Pa
26	R17	2675000	6290500	270 BO	*	Wairoma Road	Eel weir or channels
26	R17	2677300	6289600	272 AG	*	Wairoma Road	Historical period settlement or marae
26	R17	2677300	6289800	273 EE	*	Wairoma Road	Mission station
26	R17	2675900	6290600	274 AG	*	Totoro Road	Historical period settlement or marae
26	R17	2675800	6291100	275 BO	*	Totoro Road	Eel weir or channels
26	R17	2677200	6292200	276 AD	*	Totoro Road	Pa
26	R17	2677200	6293200	277 AD	*	Totoro Road	Pa
26	R17	2678500	6292500	280 AD	*	Totoro Road	Pa
27	R17	2687700	6293500	35 AM		Ngakakore Road	Pits
27	R17	2687500	6289600	260 AD	*	Ohura Road	Pa
27	R17	2687900	6292800	284 AD	*	Kohua Road	Pa
27	R17	2687300	6292400	286 AD	*	Kohua Road	Pa
27A	R17	2684300	6294300	258 AD	*	Aria Road	Pa
27A	R17	2684600	6291800	259 AD	*	Ohura Road	Pa
27A	R17	2685300	6294900	261 AD	*	Aria Road	Pa
27A	R17	2682500	6294100	281 AD	*	Aria Road	Pa
27A	R17	2682600	6294300	282 AD	*	Aria Road	Pa
28	S17	2690900	6292800	1 CD		Kohua Road	Pa with pits
28	S17	2691200	6293400	2 AM		Kohua Road	Pits
28	S17	2695900	6295000	15 AM		Rauriki Road	Pits
28	S17	2696800	6294300	16 AF		Ngatamahine Road	Artefact / findspot
28	S17	2695500	6294100	18 AA		Ngatamahine Road	Middens
28	S17	2699700	6292800	26 CD	*	S H 4	Pa with pits
28	S17	2693100	6291000	31 AD	*	Mokauiti Road	Pa
28	S17	2691600	6289500	33 AD	*	Mokauiti Road	Pa
28	S17	2690900	6289900	34 AD	*	Mokauiti Road	Pa
29	S17	2701100	6288600	35 AD	*	Ramaroa Road	Pa
31	S17	2725600	6290100	44 AP	+*	Too far south?	Terraces
31	S17	2725600	6290100	45 AW	+*	Too far south?	Habitation cave or shelter without art
31	S17	2725500	6289500	46 AC	*	Too far south?	Ovens / hangi stones
32	T17	2739100	6287800	22 ES	*	Too far south?	Dwelling / house / homestead / hut
32	T17	2731900	6290100	24 BB	*	Maraeroa C	Railway / tramway
32	T17	2730800	6292900	27 DL	*	Maraeroa C	Timber mill
32	T17	2738000	6293100	29 DG	*	Pureora Forest Park	Track / road / tunnel
33	R18	2653800	6274800	29 AA	*	Te Mahoe Road	Middens
33	R18	2654100	6275100	32 AA	*	Te Mahoe Road	Middens
33	R18	2656700	6275000	50 DE	*	Mokau Valley Road	Shipwreck
33	R18	2653500	6274900	51 AD	*	Te Mahoe Road	Pa
33	R18	2657100	6277300	57 AD	*	Mokau Valley Road	Pa
33	R18	2654600	6274700	70 AD	*	Te Mahoe Road	Pa
33	R18	2657100	6277500	73 AG	*	Awakau Road	Historical period settlement or marae
33	R18	2657200	6275600	74 CC	*	Mokau Valley Road	Pa with middens
33	R18	2659500	6277500	75 AD	*	Mokau Valley Road	Pa
33	R18	2659300	6278700	76 AD	*	Awakau Road	Pa
33	R18	2656500	6277100	83 AC	*	Mokau Valley Road	Ovens / hangi stones
33	R18	2658300	6277300	85 AD	*	Awakau Road	Pa
33A	R18	2650200	6276000	1 CC	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa with middens [Too far west?]
33A	R18	2650300	6276000	2 CC	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa with middens [Too far west?]
33A	R18	2651500	6276500	3 CD	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa with pits
33A	R18	2651500	6276300	4 AD	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa
33A	R18	2650800	6277900	5 CD		S H 3, Mokau	Pa with pits
33A	R18	2652400	6276700	6 CD		Te Mahoe Road	Pa with pits
33A	R18	2651400	6276500	7 AB	*	S H 3, Mokau	Cave / shelter with rock art
33A	R18	2652000	6277000	8 EI		Te Mahoe Road	Pa with pits and midden
33A	R18	2650500	6276300	49 FO	*	S H 3, Mokau	Signal station / lookout
33A	R18	2652700	6276300	59 EE		Te Mahoe Road	Mission station
33A	R18	2651100	6277300	66 AD	*	S H 3, Mokau	Pa
33A	R18	2651500	6277100	67 AG	*	S H 3, Mokau	Historical period settlement or marae
33A	R18	2651600	6277300	68 DP	*	S H 3, Mokau	Flour mill
33A	R18	2651600	6277200	80 EE		S H 3, Mokau	Mission station

33A	R18	2651700	6276800	81 AG		S H 3, Mokau	Historical period settlement or marae
33A	R18	2650700	6277100	82 BA	*	Aria Tce	Unclassified site
34	R18	2666100	6279000	35 GJ	*	Mokau River	Coal mine
34	R18	2666300	6278900	36 GJ	*	Mokau River	Coal mine
34	R18	2666700	6278700	37 AG	*	Mokau River	Historical period settlement or marae
34	R18	2666400	6278600	38 GJ	*	Mokau River	Coal mine
34	R18	2666000	6277700	39 GJ	*	Mokau River	Coal mine
34	R18	2666400	6277500	40 GJ	*	Mokau River	Coal mine
34	R18	2666700	6276800	41 AG	*	Mokau River	Historical period settlement or marae
34	R18	2668600	6276200	42 EN	*	Mokau River	Historical period cultivations
34	R18	2668400	6276000	43 AJ	*	Mokau River	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
34	R18	2668900	6275200	44 AD	*	Mokau River	Pa
34	R18	2669200	6274500	45 AJ	*	Mokau River	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
34	R18	2663100	6276200	58 BC	*	Mokau River	Lime kiln
34	R18	2665100	6276000	77 AD	*	Mokau River	Pa
35	R18	2670500	6274200	46 AJ	*	Mokau River	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
35	R18	2671000	6274000	47 AJ	*	Mokau River	Occupation / habitation (non-specific)
35	R18	2671800	6276600	78 BP	*	Mokau River	Fish trap
35	R18	2670600	6274100	84 CD	*	Mokau River	Pa with pits
36	S16	2697600	6315900	204 AD		Ailsa Street	Pa
36	S16	2697700	6317100	209 CD		Eketone Street	Pa with pits
36	S16	2697600	6316100	212 AA		Ailsa Street	Middens
36	S16	2697800	6315300	248 AD		Hetet Street	Pa
36	S16	2698600	6314800	306 AM	*	S H 3	Pits
37	S16	2701100	6316000	250 AD		Ahoroa Road	Pa

22. Surface Of Water

22.1 Introduction

22.1.1 Section 31(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991 states that Council shall "Control any actual or potential effects of activities in relation to the surface of water in rivers and lakes".

22.1.2 The Act excludes artificial watercourses such as irrigation and water supply races, canals for the supply of water to electricity generators and farm drain canals from the definition of rivers and lakes. Accordingly uses of the surface of water of these bodies cannot be regulated by this section. However modified natural water courses are included in the definition of rivers and lakes and thus can be regulated by the provisions in this section.

22.1.3 These duties should not be confused with those of Regional Councils. Regional Councils control and manage the effects of activities on land and in water so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. In this respect Environment Waikato and the Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council are responsible for managing the districts water resources in the Coastal Marine Area and in lakes, rivers and streams in respect of, taking, using, damming and diverting water, discharging contaminants to water and the taking and using geothermal energy. It is also the responsibility of the Regional Council to administer uses and activities that utilise the bed of any river or lake.

22.1.4 Several other organisations also have legislative responsibilities to administer activities related to the surface of rivers and lakes. These include the Maritime Safety Authority of New Zealand. Council acknowledges the specific responsibilities of these organisations and has taken steps to as far as possible avoid any duplication in the regulation of activities.

22.2 Resource Management Issues

22.2.1 The use of rivers and lakes by motor boats and similar craft may result in the amenity of adjacent land uses being disrupted as a result of increased noise emissions.

22.2.2 The wake from motor boats and similar pleasure craft may accelerate erosion of river and lake banks, or conflict with other recreational activities such as fishing.

22.2.3 The use of motor boats and similar pleasure craft may adversely affect trout spawning habitats and the habitats of indigenous species.

22.3 Objectives

22.3.1 To ensure that rivers and lakes are used by motor boats and other pleasure craft in a manner which does not significantly affect amenities of the adjoining area, or other recreational activities. *Issue 22.2.1*

22.3.2 To ensure that rivers and lakes are used by motor boats and other pleasure craft in a manner that does not increase river bank erosion. *Issue 22.2.2*

22.3.3 To ensure that rivers and lakes are used by motor boats and other pleasure craft in a manner which does not significantly adversely affect trout spawning habitats and the habitats of indigenous species. *Issues 22.2.3*

22.4 Policies

22.4.1 That motor boats and other pleasure craft using lakes and rivers avoid, remedy or mitigate noise emissions to a level that does not adversely affect the quality of the environment for adjacent land uses. *Objective 22.31*

22.4.2 That motor boats and other pleasure craft be operated so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate any incidence of increased erosion of river banks and to minimise conflict with other recreational activities. *Objective 22.3.2*

22.4.3 That motor boats and other pleasure craft be operated so as to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on trout spawning habitats and the habitats of indigenous species. *Objective 22.3.3*

22.5 Rules

22.5.1 Permitted Activities

- (a) Any activity that is a permitted activity in the Conservation Zone or the Rural Zone, and carried out on the surface of water, subject to compliance with Rule 22.5.4, and which is not a Non-complying Activity in Rule 22.5.3. *Policies 22.4.1, 22.4.2, 22.4.3*
- (b) Any water-based recreational activity subject to compliance with Rule 22.5.4. *Policies 22.4.1, 22.4.2, 22.4.3*

22.5.2 Discretionary Activities

Any activity not included in Rule 22.5.1 or 22.5.3.

22.5.3 Non-Complying Activities

The use of motorised vessels on the Awakino River from its source to the State Highway 3 bridge at Mahoenui is a Non-Complying Activity.

22.5.4 Conditions for Permitted Activities

- (a) Should any erosion occur as a result of surface of water activities the responsible party shall remedy it as soon as practicable. *Policy 22.4.2*
- (b) No use of the surface of water shall result in adverse effects on the habitat of trout and indigenous species, including tuna (long fin and short fin eels), piharau (lampreae), inanga (whitebait), poroka (cockabully), koaro (glaxias brevipinnis), kokopu (glaxias postveetis), kaingo (tidal cockles), koura (freshwater crayfish) and kairo (freshwater mussels/pipi). In particular no use of the surface of any water shall adversely affect the spawning habitat of trout during the months April to August. *Policy 22.4.3*
- (c) No use of the surface of water shall result in noise levels in excess of the permitted noise levels in Rule 20.5.1 in the relevant zone adjoining the surface of water. *Policy 22.4.1*

Note : The Regional Plan also establishes procedures for undertaking any work on the bed or margin of a water body.

22.5.5 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

- (a) The objectives and policies of this section.
- (b) The sensitivity of the banks of the water body to erosion and the degree of erosion which presently exists.
- (c) The degree of non-compliance with the conditions for Permitted Activities.
- (d) The sensitivity of the receiving environment to the emission of noise and mitigation measures proposed to ensure that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- (e) The significance of the ecosystem or habitat and its sensitivity to the proposed use or activity.
- (f) The measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effect of erosion on the banks of the water body and the impact of the use on significant ecosystem.

22.6 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

- (a) Noise effects from surface water activities maintained to similar levels as other land use activities.
- (b) Bank erosion limited to acceptable levels.
- (c) Effects on trout spawning habitats avoided, remedied or mitigated.

23. Designated Works

23.1 Introduction

23.1.1 Designated works include "public works" and other works undertaken by requiring authorities. "Public Works" are undertaken by or on behalf of the Crown or its agencies, as well as by local authorities, both territorial and regional. Other designated works include works undertaken by network utility operators who are also requiring authorities. (See Section 28 for full definitions).

23.1.2 The term "Public work" encompasses many of the services provided by local authorities and also extends to facilities such as landfill sites, reserves for scenic, recreation and esplanade purposes, depots, schools, wastewater treatment plants and water supply networks, including reservoirs. Other designated works may include telecommunications facilities and energy networks.

Such works may be provided for in a District Plan by any of the following means:

- ♦ Designation
- ♦ Rules in the Plan
- ♦ Resource Consents

The authority responsible for the works can decide which of the options to use in any particular case. It is the opportunity to use the designation process which sets these works apart from other activities.

23.1.3 For a site to be designated it must follow the process set out in Sections 168 - 175 of the Resource Management Act 1991. This involves the requiring authority serving a "notice of requirement" on the local authority. This notice is processed in similar manner to that used for a resource consent application. The only real difference is that the local authority may only make recommendations to the requiring authority. Rights of appeal to the Environment Court follow from the requiring authority's decision.

23.1.4 Where land is designated, it has the same effect as a rule within the Plan.

23.1.5 Designated land may only be used in a manner that is in accordance with the purpose of the designation or where the use is in accordance with the underlying zoning, and the written approval of the Requiring Authority has been obtained for the use to proceed.

23.1.6 Section 176A of the RMA provides for "outline plans" of proposed works to be submitted before construction commences to allow the territorial authority to request changes to the works. It also provides for some circumstances where outline plans are not required.

23.2 Resource Management Issues

23.2.1 Some activities may adversely affect the operation of public works.

23.2.2 The construction and operation of some public works can potentially have adverse effects on the environment.

23.3 Objectives

23.3.1 To protect public works from the adverse effects associated with other activities. *Issue 23.2.1*

23.3.2 To ensure that adverse effects on the environment of public works are avoided, remedied or mitigated. *Issue 23.2.2*

23.4 Policies

23.4.1 To ensure that all new activities on sites adjacent to a public work implement measures, if necessary, to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse environmental effects. *Objective 23.3.1*

23.4.2 That public works be designed and operated so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment or on adjacent land uses. *Objective 23.3.2*

23.5 Rules

23.5.1 Obstacle Limitation Surface for Te Kuiti Airfield

The Plan at Appendix 7 illustrates obstacle limitations surfaces that are required to be kept free of obstacles to ensure the safe and efficient operation of Te Kuiti Airfield. Notwithstanding any other Rule no structure shall penetrate the obstacle limitation surfaces shown on the plan in Appendix 7.

Policy 23.4.1

23.5.2 Designated Properties

The following schedule lists sites designated within the Waitomo District Plan, the authority responsible for them and the purpose of the designation.

Policy 23.4.2

Except for those listed in the Schedule, all public roads formed and in use within the District are designated for roading purposes by the Waitomo District Council.

23.5.3 Outline Plans

Outline plans are required to be submitted in accordance with Section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991. The Council may waive the requirement for an outline plan in the following circumstances:

- ♦ the work complies with all of the conditions for Permitted Activities for the relevant underlying zone for the site or if a network utility, then the permitted activity conditions of Section 15.
- ♦ the work is a minor addition or alteration to an existing designated work.

23.5.4 Outline Plans for Historic Places, Objects and Structures.

The following items are scheduled as heritage items in Section 21 of this Plan as well as being designated works:

- ♦ Te Kuiti Railway Station
- ♦ Waitete Viaduct
- ♦ Te Kuiti Courthouse
- ♦ Te Kuiti Primary School (old building)
- ♦ Aero Club headquarters building at Te Kuiti Airfield.

An Outline Plan shall be submitted to Council for any project or work that affects these items, before construction commences. The following condition applies to these sites:

- ♦ Prior to lodging outline plans for any construction work in accordance with Section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, the requiring authority will consult with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust on the proposed construction work and its effects on the heritage character of the feature and include details of that consultation with the Outline Plan.

23.6 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

- (a) The provision of public works in a manner which does not degrade the quality of the environment.
- (b) Public works which can operate in a safe and efficient manner without being adversely affected by the location of adjacent land uses or activities.

SCHEDULE OF DESIGNATIONS AND REQUIRING AUTHORITIES

Requiring Authority	Description	Location	Legal Description	Purpose	Reference Number on Planning Maps	Planning Map No	Underlying Zone
KiwiRail Holdings Limited	North Island Main Trunk Corridor			Railway Purposes	01		Various
Transit New Zealand	Limited Access State Highway 3			Limited Access Highway	02		Various
	State Highway 3			State Highway	03		Various
	State Highway 4			State Highway	04		Rural
	State Highway 30			State Highway	05		Various
	State Highway 3	Mokau		Improvements, Mokau	144	33A	Rural / Conservation
	State Highway 3	Mahoenui		Improvements, Mahoenui	145	26	Rural
	State Highway 3	Awakino		Improvements, Awakino	146	24A	Rural
	Waitomo Caves Road State Highway 37	Hangatiki to Waitomo Caves		State Highway	147	6, 6B, 7, 7A, 7B, 12B	Rural
First Gas	Maui Pipeline	Mokau to Hangatiki		Gas Transmission	06		Rural
	Kapuni Pipeline	Mokau to Hangatiki		Gas Transmission	07		Rural
	Te Kuiti North Lateral	Oparure Rd – SH 3		Gas Transmission	08	12B	Rural
	Te Kuiti South Lateral	Mangatea Rd – SH 30		Gas Transmission	09	12, 13, 37	Rural
	Te Kuiti South Offtake	Mangatea Road	Lot 1, DPS 69476	Gas Transmission	10	12	Rural
	Te Kuiti South Sales Gate	Waitete Road (S H 30)	Lot 1, DPS 39832	Gas Transmission	11	37	Industrial
	Te Kuiti MLV	Oparure Road	Lot 1, DPS 28091	Gas Transmission	12	12B	Rural
	Te Kuiti North Sales Gate	SH3, Te Kuiti	Lot 1, DPS 32256	Gas Transmission	13	12B, 36	Rural

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	Awakau MLV	Awakau Road	Mangaawakino 4D2B Block ML 419589	Gas Transmission	14	33	Rural
	Piopio MLV	Mairoa Road	Lot 1, DPS 28090	Gas Transmission	15	18	Rural
	Mangaotaki MLV	Mangaotaki Road	Pt Lot 3, DP 11419 (SO 45164)	Gas Transmission	16	18	Rural
	Mahoenui Scraper Station	S H 3, Mahoenui	Lot 1, DPS 28158	Gas Transmission	17	26	Rural
	Papakauri Compressor Station	Papakauri Rd	Lot 1, DPS 78189	Gas Transmission	18	25	Rural
	Oparure MLV	Oparure Rd	Pt Te Uira A5B	Gas Transmission	19	12B	Rural
Telecom NZ Ltd	Microwave Repeater Station	S H 3 (8 Mile)	Pt Lot DD, DP 7219 SO 40338	Telecommunication and radio communication and ancillary purposes	21	19	Rural
	Microwave Repeater Station	Taumatamaire Rd	Pt Sec 2, Blk IX, Awakino North SD		22	24	Rural
	Te Kuiti Exchange	Taupiri St	Pt Allot 16, Blk VIII, Te Kuiti Maori Township		23	38	Business
	Te Kuiti Cell Site	S H 3	Lot 1, DPS 63705		24	36	Rural
Transpower NZ Ltd	Hangatiki Substation	Caves Rd	Lot 2, DPS 71444	Electricity Substation	25	7B	Rural
New Zealand Police	Te Kuiti Police Station	Carroll Street, Te Kuiti	Pt Allots 1 & 2, Blk XIV, Te Kuiti Maori Township	Police Purposes	26	38B	Residential
	Piopio Police Station	Tui Street, Piopio	Lot 1, DP 27135	Police Purposes	27	18A	Residential
	Benneydale Police Station	Ellis Road, Benneydale	Lot 9, DP 6917	Police Purposes	28	30A	Residential
	Mokau Police Station	Tainui Street, Mokau	Sec 2, Blk II, Mokau Village	Police Purposes	29	33A	Residential
Ministry of Justice	Courthouse	Queen Street, Te Kuiti	Pt Allot 9 and 11, Blk XIV, Te Kuiti Maori Township	Courthouse Purposes	30	38B	Residential
Department of Corrections	Community Corrections Facility	Queen Street. Te Kuiti	Pt Allot 7 and 33, Blk XIV, Te Kuiti Maori Township	Correction Purposes	31	38B	Residential
Ministry of Education	Te Kuiti High School	Hospital Road, Te Kuiti	Pt Lot 9, DP 16188, Lots 1 and 6, DP 34583, Pt Lot 13, DP 6731 (SO 37132), Pt Lot 3 & 4, DP 18943 (SO 37132), Lot 11, DPS 4189	Educational Purposes	40	36, 38	Residential

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	Te Kuiti Primary School	1 Rora Street, Te Kuiti	Sec 27, Blk II,I Otake SD (SO 12201), Sec 28, Blk III, Otake SD (SO 12201)	Educational Purposes	41	36, 38	Residential
	Centennial Park School	50 Te Kuiti Road, Te Kuiti	Te Kuiti A40 (SO37130), Pt Te Kuiti 2B1J2B1 (SO 37130), Sec 11, Blk IV, Otake SD (SO 29926), Te Kuiti 2B 10 Blk (ML7017)	Educational Purposes	42	37	Residential
	Pukenui School	85 King Street West, Te Kuiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allots 15-18 BLK XVII Te Kuiti Maori Township Pt Lots 2-5 DP 9641 Pt Lots 2-3 DP 9620 Pt Lots 1-3 DP 7224 Pt Allots 14,23 & 24 BLK XVII Te Kuiti Maori Township 	Educational Purposes	43	36, 38	Residential
	ST Joseph's Catholic School	26 Seddon Street Te Kuiti	Allots 22 to 29, Blk XIV, Te Kuiti Maori Township, Allots 3 to 5, Blk XVII, Te Kuiti Maori Township	Education Purposes	43A	36, 37, 38	Residential
	Piopio College	18 Aria Road, Piopio	Pts Piopio A1A1, A1B (SO 38860)	Educational Purposes	44	18A	Rural
	Piopio School	14 Aria Road, Piopio	Pt Lot 1, DPS 25009 (SO 52672), Old Stream Bed (SO 52672) Pt Lot 1, DPS 4555, Pt Kinohaku East 4B1 (SO 21326)	Educational Purposes	45	18A	Rural
	Rangitoto School	949 Rangitoto Road, Te Kuiti	Pt Rangitoto Tuhua 26F2D2 (SO 23322)	Educational Purposes	46	13	Rural
	Benneydale School	Mine Road, Benneydale	Pt Sec 9, Blk X, Mapara SD	Educational Purposes	47.1 Revised Apr 04	30A	Rural
	Aria School	Barclay Road, Aria	Sec 13, Aria Suburban, Pt Sec 54 Aria Suburban, Closed road adjoining Secs 13 and 54, Aria Suburban, and	Educational Purposes	49	27B	Rural

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	Mokau School	7 Rangi Street, Mokau	Closed Road (SO 42791) Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Blk III, Village of Mokau (SO 32136 and SO 32244), Secs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Blk IV, Village of Mokau	Educational Purposes	52	33A	Residential
	Te Wharekura O Maniapoto	308 Oparure Road, Oparure	Pt Kinohaku East 1F16, and Pt Ototoika A17A	Educational Purposes	53	12B	Rural
	Waitomo Caves School	Hotel Access Road, Waitomo Caves	Pt Lot 1, DP 30223, Pt Sec 18, Blk X, Orahiri SD (SO 24236), Sec 26, Blk X, Orahiri SD (SO 35120), Pt Hauturu East 1A5C (SO 37760), Pt Sec 23, Blk X, Orahiri SD (SO 31250), Pt Hauturu East 1A5C (SO 36968) Closed Road (SO 36968)	Educational Purposes	55	7A	Business/ Residential
	Piripiri School	2703 Te Anga Road, Te Anga	Pt Sec 8, Blk X, Kawhia South SD (SO 25604)	Educational Purposes	56	4C	Rural
	Kinohaku School	22 Kawhia Harbour Road, Kinohaku	Lot 2, DP 8331, Lot 1, DP 8750 and Lot 1 DPS 85736	Educational Purposes	57	3	Rural
	Te Kura O Tahaaroa	Rotopuhoe Road Tahaaroa	Tahaaroa 2 <u>Blk</u> (ML 7652)	Educational Purposes	58	2A	Residential
	Whareorino School	8 Waikawau Road, Awakino	Pts Sec 3, Blk X, Whareorino SD (SO 43027)	Educational Purposes	59	15	Rural
Waitomo District Council	Council Offices and Carpark	Queen Street	Pts Allot 11, Blk XIV, Te Kuiti Maori Township, and Sec 1, SO 58757	Office and Carparking	70	38B	Residential
	Waitomo Cultural and Arts Centre	King Street, Jennings Street, Esplanade	Lot 6 to 17 and Part Lot 19 DP 4795	Community Purposes	71	38	Residential
	Te Kuiti Water Supply	Waitete Road	Pt Pukenui A14A	Water Supply Purposes	72	38	Industrial
	Te Kuiti Water Reservoir	Mangarino Road	Pt Lot 4 of Sec 11, Blk XVI, Orahiri SD.	Water Supply Purposes	73	37	Rural

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	Te Kuiti Water Reservoir	Ailsa Street	Pt Lot 1, DP 36120	Water Supply Purposes	74	36	Residential
	Te Kuiti Water Reservoir	Hetet Street	Pukenui A23B	Water Supply Purposes	76	36	Rural

	Te Kuiti Water Reservoir	Awakino Road	Pt Lot 3, DP 8760	Water Supply Purposes	77	37	Residential
	Te Kuiti Sewage Pumpstation	Rora Street	Pt Sec 28, Blk III, Otanake SD	Sewage Disposal Purposes	78	38	Residential
	Te Kuiti Oxidation Ponds	Te Kumi Station Road	Pts Te Kumi A21A, 12B2B3B2A1,A28, A29, and A22, Pt Lot 1, DP 10413, and Sec 52, Blk XV, Orahiri SD.	Sewage Disposal Purposes	81	12B, 36	Rural
	Te Kuiti Cemetery	Mangarino Road	Lot 1, DPS 2589, and Sec 7, Blk XVI, Orahiri SD.	Cemetery Purposes	82	13	Rural
	Te Kuiti Sanitary Landfill	William Street	Te Kuiti B1 and 2B7A, Pt Te Kuiti A42B2, Lot 1, DPS 18392, Lot 1, DPS 19909, Lot 2, DPS 15731, and Sec 48, Blk IV, Otanake SD.	Refuse Disposal Purposes	83	13, 37	Rural
	Te Kuiti Refuse Disposal	Walker Road	Lot 1, DPS 15731, Pt Lot 1, DPS 9961, and Sec 51, Blk IV, Otanake SD.	Refuse Disposal Purposes	84	13, 37	Rural
	Te Kuiti Airfield	SH 3	Lot 2, DP 7392, Pts Lot 1 and 2, DP 8140, and Pt Te Kumi 7C.	Airfield Purposes	85	12B	Rural
	Piopio Hall	Moa Street, Piopio	Lot 9, DP 6751	Community Purposes	94	18A	Business
	Piopio Water Supply	Kuratahi Street, Piopio	Lot 1, DPS 37857, and Lot 1, DPS 65565	Water Supply Purposes	95	18A	Rural

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	Piopio Water Reservoir	Mangaotaki Road	Lot 1, DPS 32577	Water Supply Purposes	96	18A	Rural
	Piopio Cemetery	Mangakowhai Road	Sec 4, Blk IX, Otanake SD	Cemetery Purposes	97	18	Rural
	Piopio Refuse Transfer Station	Aria Road	Lot 4, DPS 30865	Refuse Disposal Purposes	98	18A	Rural
	Benneydale Hall	Maniaiti Street	Sec 24, Blk X, Mapara SD	Community Purposes	101	30A	Residential
	Benneydale Water Supply	Mine Road	Lot 1, DP 7741, Lot 1, DP 8361, and Lot 1, DP 10165	Water Supply Purposes	102	30	Rural
	Benneydale Refuse Transfer Station	Mine Road	Section 21 Block X Mapara SD and on Mine Road GPS Points X 18071 and Y 5733895	Refuse Disposal Purposes	103	21, 30A	Rural
	Benneydale Sewage Treatment	Georgetti Street, SH 30	Lot 1, DP 6040	Sewage Disposal Purposes	104	30A	Rural
	Mokau Hall	SH 3	Sec 10, Blk IV, Mokau Village	Community Purposes	105	33A	Residential

	Mokau Water Supply	SH 3	Lots 1 and 2, DPS 21285	Water Supply Purposes	106	24A	Rural
	Mokau Cemetery	Tainui Street	Pts Sec 1, Blk I, Mokau Village, and Secs 16 and 17, Blk I, Awakino SD	Cemetery Purposes	108	33A	Residential
	Quarry	Manganui Road	Sec 7, Blk V, Awakino North SD	Quarrying	109	24	Rural
	McKenzie Quarry	Aria Road	Lot 1, DP 16449	Quarrying	110	27A	Rural
	Arapae Quarry	Oparure Road	Lot 1, DPS 13888, Lot 1, DPS 46147 ₇	Quarrying	112	11	Rural
	Quarry	Rangitoto Road	Sec 30, Blk I, Pakaumanu SD	Quarrying	113	13	Rural
	Kinohaku Refuse Transfer Station	Harbour Road	Pt Johnstons Grant, DP 10851	Refuse Disposal Purposes	116	4A	Rural
	Awakino Refuse Transfer Station	Manganui Road	Pts Secs 26 and 27, Blk VII, Awakino North SD	Refuse Disposal Purposes	117	24A	Rural

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	Marokopa Refuse Transfer Station	Mangatoa Road	Lot 2, DPS 80303	Refuse Disposal Purposes	118	8A	Rural
	Kiritehere Cemetery	Soundy Road	Sec 5, Blk VI, Marokopa SD	Cemetery Purposes	120	8B	Rural
	Te Waitere Cemetery	Te Waitere Road	Sec 14, Blk XIV, Kawhia North SD	Cemetery Purposes	121	4A	Rural
	Te Waitere Sewage Disposal	Te Waitere Road, Whitely Place	Lot 12 DPS 27769, and Pt Lot 8, DP 14750	Sewage Disposal Purposes	122	4A	Residential
	Mapiu Cemetery	McBeth Road	Secs 51, Blk XI, Mapara SD	Cemetery Purposes	123	27C	Rural
	Mahoenui Hall	SH 3	<u>Lot4 DP 103318</u>	Community Purposes	132	26	Rural
	Aria Hall	Kumara Road	Sec 5, Blk 7, Town of Aria	Community Purposes	133	27B	Residential
	Mapiu Hall	SH 4	Lot 1, DP 8823	Community Purposes	134	27C	Rural
	Mairoa Hall	Mairoa Road	Section 41 Mairoa VILL and Section 42 Mairoa VILL	Community Purposes	138	11	Rural
	Marokopa Hall	Esplanade, Marokopa	Pt Lot 1 DPS 9815 and Section 27 Block VI Marokopa SD	Community Purposes	141	8A	Conservation
	Public Roads, Formed and in Use (excluding State Highways, Maori		See Section 23.5.2 of this Plan	Roading Purposes			Various

	Roadways, and Private Ways)						
Meteorological Service of New Zealand Ltd	Automatic Weather Station	Taharoa Ironsands	Pt Taharoa C	Weather Observation	143	2B	Rural

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Waipa Networks Limited	Te Awamutu Reinforcement Project	Hangatiki	Lot 3 DPS 64768, Lot 5 DPS 64768, Portions of the Mangapu River, Lot 4 DPS 53259, State Highway 3 (Otorohanga-Te Kuiti), Lot 4 DPS 64768, Lot 1 DPS 62836, Lot 2 DPS 62836, Lot 1 DPS 53259, Lot 2 DPS 71444	To construct, operate, replace and maintain a 110kV transmission line	148	7, 7B	Rural
NZ Transport Agency	Awakino Tunnel Bypass	Awakino		State Highway Improvements	149	25,26	Rural
The Lines Company Limited	Hangatiki Zone Substation	Waitomo Caves Road	Delineated area within Lot 2 DPS 71444	Electricity Supply Purposes	150	7,7B	Rural
The Lines Company Limited	Waitete Road Zone Substation	30 Waitete Road	Lot 3 DPS80846 (R.T. SA65C/176)	Electricity Supply Purposes	TLC06	37	Industrial

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24. Landscaping

24.1 Resource Management Issues

24.1.1 Some structures and activities may have adverse visual effects on an area through design and appearance that is not sympathetic to its surroundings.

24.1.2 Where large industrial and commercial activities are adjacent to residential activities the visual amenity of the site may be degraded by the bulk and appearance of the non-residential environment.

24.2 Objectives

24.2.1 To ensure that buildings and land uses are compatible with the visual character of the surrounding lands, and that adverse visual effects when viewed from dwellings, roads and other public places, are mitigated by appropriate landscaping.

24.3 Policies

24.3.1 To ensure that appropriate landscaping is established and maintained to mitigate the visual effects of buildings and activities.

24.4 Rules

24.4.1 Conditions for Permitted Activities

(a) Landscaping shall be required in the following circumstances:

Policy
24.3.1

Activity	When Required	Standard
Non-Residential Activity	When occurring in the Residential Zone	1 metre wide planting strip either along the road boundary (excluding vehicle access), or adjacent to the non-residential activity.
Industrial Activity	When occurring in the Landscape Policy Area, or within 50 metres of a State Highway in the Rural Zone (excluding the Special Industrial Area).	2 metre wide planting strip either along the road boundary (excluding vehicle access), or adjacent to the industrial activity.

(b) Rule 24.4.1(a) shall not apply to Network Utilities included in Table 15.1 in Rule 15.5.1, except for Rule 15.5.1(m)

(c) When landscaping is required under this Rule a landscaping and planting plan shall be prepared by a person experienced in landscaping and gardening.

(d) The landscaping plan shall be of a scope and detail relevant to the effects of the non-residential or industrial activity and the landscaping shall be designed and established to:

- ◆ Soften the outline and visual impact of any non-residential or industrial use or building, by planting or landscaping either around the site, or around the building, so that the visual character of the locality is not degraded, particularly as viewed from adjoining dwellings, roads and public places.
- ◆ Provide partial screening and privacy between residential and non-residential activities. Total screening of an activity or building is not required by these rules.
- ◆ Maintain traffic safety.

24.4.2 Controlled Activities

Where any of the conditions in Rule 24.4.1 are not met the proposal shall be considered as a Controlled Activity.

24.5 Assessment Criteria for Controlled and Discretionary Activities

24.5.1 The extent of compliance with the conditions referred to in Section 24.4.1.

24.5.2 The Objectives and Policies of this Section of the Plan and the relevant Objectives and Policies of the zone in which the activity is to be located.

24.5.3 The anticipated adverse effects resulting from the activity and its impact on the following matters:

- (a) The residential character and visual amenity of the Residential Zone as viewed from the positions set out in 24.4.1.
- (b) The rural character and visual amenity of the Rural Zone as viewed from the positions set out in 24.4.1.
- (c) The natural character of the coastal environment, and land within the Landscape Policy Area.
- (d) The effect on the appearance of any areas of significant indigenous vegetation, or significant karst features.
- (e) The effect on heritage values including recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites.

24.6 Anticipated Environment Results

24.6.1 An environment where:

- (a) significant landscapes and features are maintained and preserved.
- (b) the Coastal environment is protected from inappropriate development adversely affecting visual amenity.
- (c) the Landscape Policy Area is protected from inappropriate development adversely affecting visual amenity.

25. Financial Contributions and Esplanade Reserves

25.1 Resource Management Issues

- 25.1.1 Subdivision and development may place extra demands on infrastructure and lead to them exceeding their capacity or increasing maintenance requirements beyond those anticipated.
- 25.1.2 Development adjacent to the margins of rivers, lakes and some streams may impact on the instream values contained in those water bodies.
- 25.1.3 Public access to the sea, rivers, streams and lakes may be restricted through inappropriate development or subdivision.
- 25.1.4 Esplanades play a conservation role through riparian protection and protection of water quality.
- 25.1.5 Inadequate bulk services may adversely affect the health of people and can lead to pollution of the environment.

25.2 Objectives

- 25.2.1 To ensure the natural and physical environment is protected from significant adverse environmental effects associated with subdivision and development. *Issues 25.1.1, 25.1.2, 25.1.3, 25.1.4, 25.1.5*
- 25.2.2 To ensure access to the sea and along the margins of the District's significant lakes, rivers and streams is maintained and where possible enhanced while providing for effective riparian management of these margins. *Issues 25.1.3, 25.1.4*
- 25.2.3 To ensure equitable sharing of the costs of the provision and maintenance of infrastructure for development. *Issue 25.1.1*

25.3 Policies

- 25.3.1 Financial contributions should be imposed where developments create adverse effects on Council services. *Objectives 25.2.1, 25.2.3*
- 25.3.2 Financial contributions should be imposed where the provision, extension, replacement or upgrading of a service is required by the change or intensification of land use which a subdivision or development will bring about. *Objective 25.2.3*
- 25.3.3 Subdivision and development should maintain and seek to enhance public access to, and maintain water values of the sea, rivers, streams, lakes and their margins. *Objective 25.2.2*
- 25.3.4 To assess relative Conservation Values for identified and sensitive water bodies to enable priorities to be established for the acquisition of Esplanade Reserves along margins of those waters. *Objective 25.2.2*
- 25.3.5 To promote linkages between esplanade reserves and strips and voluntary riparian management along waterways within the District. *Objective 25.2.2*

25.4 Rules

25.4.1 Other Service Providers

The financial contributions covered by this section of the plan apply only to infrastructure or network utilities provided by Council.

25.4.2 Esplanade Reserves

Any subdivision shall provide an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip where:

Policy 25.3.3

- ♦ it adjoins the sea, or
- ♦ it adjoins a river over 3 metres in width that is listed in Schedule 25.1 and is identified on map 25.4.2.1 as a river requiring an esplanade reserve, or
- ♦ it involves lots of less than 4 ha in area being created adjoining a river over 3 metres in width where the riparian area is predominantly covered in indigenous vegetation.

Schedule 25.1:

Waterway	Reasons for inclusion	Conservation Values
Mokau River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whole catchment is considered a high priority for protection. - Lower Mokau River catchment (up to Te Matai bridge) has whitebait fishery and is known giant kokopu habitat. - Includes Panirau Stream - native fishery. <p>NB. In the upper catchment (above Te Matai bridge) the land use activities have a direct influence on the lower catchment influencing fish habitat.</p>	A
Awakino River and Mangaorongo Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whole catchment is considered a high priority - Mid to lower reaches - recreational and whitebait fishery including whitebait spawning sites. - Upper reaches - native fishery. 	A
Waikawau River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid to lower reaches - recreational and whitebait fishery. - Upper reaches - recreation and native fishery. 	A
Kiritehere Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whitebait fishery including whitebait spawning sites. - Upper tributaries (e.g.. Ngongoronui Stream) are known kokopu habitat. 	A
Marokopa River (lower reaches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower reaches - whitebait fishery including whitebait spawning sites. 	A
Lake Taharoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High native fishery values. - One of the few lakes left in NZ that has not been commercially developed. 	A
Waitomo Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High priority. - Significant karst dominated ecosystem that could be enhanced significantly through catchment protection - habitat of chironomid (midge) or glowworm food. - High recreation/tourism values - potential of up to 500,000 visitors per year. 	A
Mangapu Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower reaches - high karst, recreation, tourism value - one cave of international importance and two of national importance. - Mid reaches - best Kahikatea stand in North Island. 	A
Waiharakeke Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head waters known to contain short jawed and giant kokopu. 	A
Mangauiti Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural (lampray) fishery. 	B
Tawarau River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational fishery. 	B
Mangaohae Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational fishery. 	A
Mangaokewa Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational values. - Upper reaches - intrinsic values. 	B
Manganui River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native fishery. - Lower reaches - recreational, whitebait fishery. 	B
Turipoto Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catchment will forested - intrinsic values. 	C
Mangapohue Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant to karst environment. - Ecological values, e.g. threatened plan species - Recreational value. 	C
Marokopa River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upper reaches - recreational fishery. 	C
Mapiu Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intrinsic value. - Stream already has substantial existing riparian margins that can be extended. 	C
Waimiha Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational fishery. 	C
Waipa River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upper reaches - recreational fishery. 	C

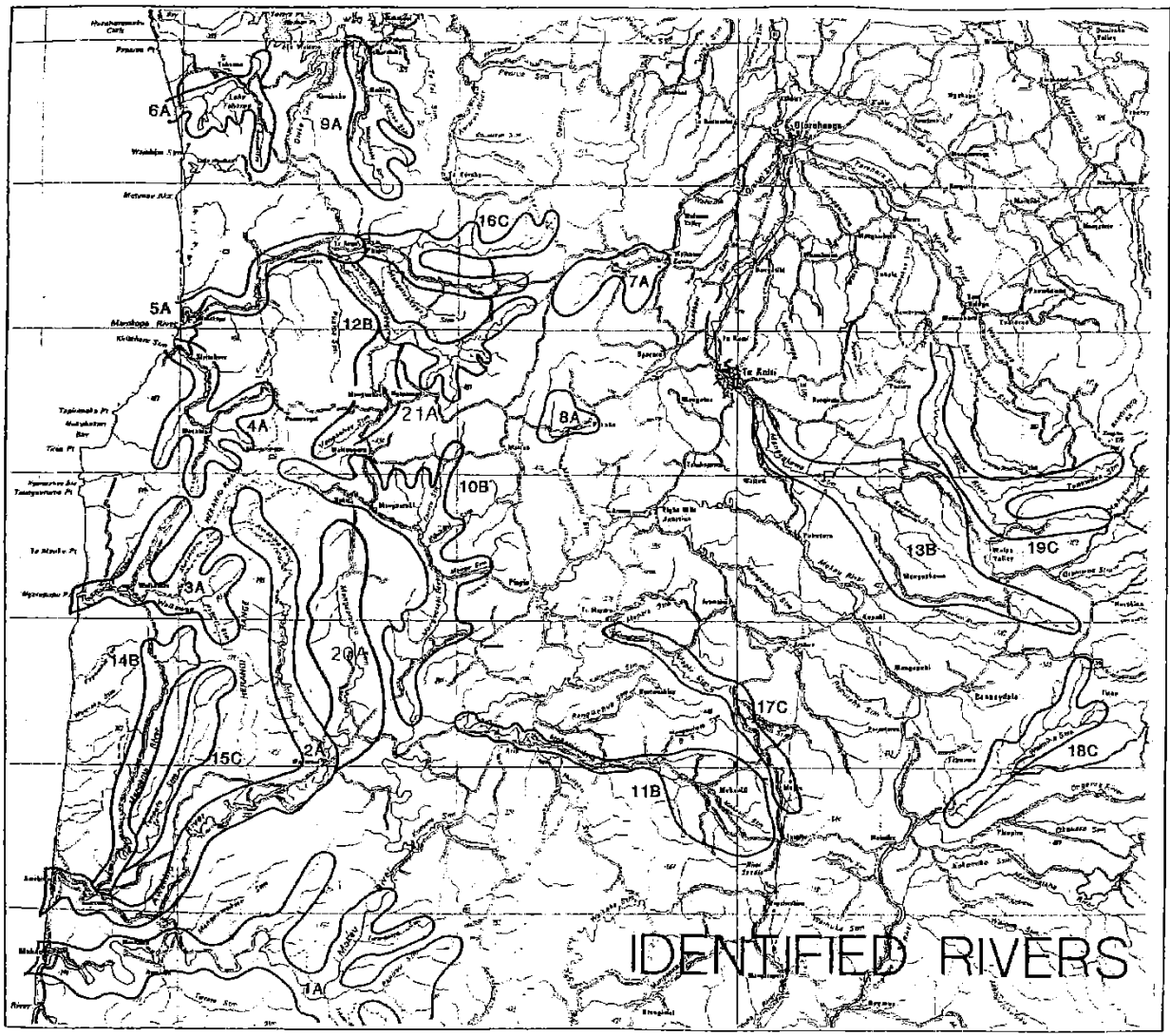
Criteria for categories of protection of waterways:

- A High percentage of catchment in native forest - many species evolved within this indigenous environment;
- A Unimpeded access to the sea - many species have a marine phase within their lifecycle;
- A Protection of karst dominated ecosystems;
- A/B Knowledge of water quality and the stability of the catchment - based on current in-house knowledge - protection and enhancement of riverine ecosystems;
- B Knowledge of the existing fishery values;
- B Protection of traditional (cultural) fishery;
- C Landscape value - scenic rivers and streams;
- C Recreational fishery - Trout;
- C Other recreational values - rafting, kayaking, swimming, etc.

A = highest priority B = mid priority C = lower priority

The information in Schedule 25.1 was provided by the Department of Conservation at the request of the Council. Council acknowledges and appreciates the information therein.

25.4.2.1 IDENTIFIED RIVERS



RIVERS and STREAMS

- Category A
 - 1A Mokau River (lower reaches)
 - 2A Awakino River
 - 3A Waikawau River
 - 4A Kritehere Stream
 - 5A Marokopa River (lower reaches)
 - 6A Lake Taharoa
 - 7A Waitomo Stream
 - 8A Mangapu Stream
 - 9A Waiharakeke Stm
 - 20A Mangaorongo Stm
 - 21A Mangaohoe Stm
- Category B
 - 10B Mangaotaki River
 - 11B Mokaulti Stream
 - 12B Tawarau River
 - 13B Mangaokewa Stm
 - 14B Manganui River
- Category C
 - 15C Turipoto Stream
 - 16C Marokopa River (upper reaches) & Mangapohue Stm
 - 17C Mapiu Stream
 - 18C Waimiha Stream
 - 19C Waipa River

25.4.3 Esplanade reserves and strips may be reduced below 20 metres width in the following circumstances:

Policy 25.3.3

- (a) where an existing structure is located within the 20 metre reserve and an appropriate smaller reserve can be created
- (b) where a public work or network utility is to be located on the land affected by the reserve and for reasons of security or public safety public access over the full 20 metres is not appropriate.
- (c) where the use of adjoining land may be adversely affected and the purpose of the reserve, as set out in Section 229 of the Act, and taking into account the categories in Schedule 25.1, can be achieved by a reduced width.

25.4.4 Esplanade reserves and strips may be waived in the following circumstances:

Policy 25.3.3

- (a) Where the land is already or will be protected in perpetuity by way of a Queen Elizabeth II National Trust covenant, Reserves Act covenant or other registered legal instrument subject to appropriate alternative provision being made for public access along the water body concerned.
- (b) Where the subdivision is a boundary adjustment.
- (c) Where a public work is or is to be located on the foreshore or bank of a waterway and for reasons of public safety and security the reserve and public access is not appropriate.
- (d) Where by reason of public safety, an esplanade reserve would be inappropriate and public safety cannot be assured by some other means. For example physically dangerous sites, or activities, including reclamation's, defence lands, industrial subdivision for activities including hazardous substances.
- (e) Where a particular reach of any river included in Schedule 25.1 does not have the identified values, and continuity of reserve is unnecessary to achieve the purposes of the Act.
- (f) Where the provision of an esplanade strip would be isolated from other esplanade strips and would be unlikely to ever form part of a continuous link.
- (g) Where the parcel of land is not substantially changed in area by the subdivision and the land use is unlikely to change materially as a result of the subdivision. An example is where a balance area is created as part of a subdivision of a farm.

Note: Any esplanade reserve or strip that is required on subdivision that is:

- (i) over 20m wide, or
- (ii) on lots 4ha and over

shall be subject to the compensation provisions in Section 237 of the Act.

Note: Section 345 of the Local Government Act 1974 requires any road or portion of road that is stopped adjacent to a river, lake, or mean high water mark of the sea to be vested in Council as esplanade reserve (subject to Section 77 of the Act). Section 77(1)(a) of the Act allows the District Council to include a rule in a District Plan that allows an esplanade reserve to be set aside of a width greater or lesser than 20 metres. Rule 14.5.2.4 of this plan is included in accordance with Section 77(1)(a) and applies to the Te Maika proposal outlined in Section 14.1.11.

25.4.5 General contributions towards works and services shall be as follows:

All works and services required by this District Plan to be provided as part of any activity or subdivision on or within the site shall be funded entirely as a cost to the activity or subdivision.

Policies
25.3.1 & 25.3.2

25.4.6 Road Access : Assessment Criteria

An application for subdivision consent or resource consent shall include information on the likely traffic generation of the proposed activity. Council may impose a condition under s108(2)(c) of the Act to carry out works to improve the safety of the roads serving the activity. In considering any such condition Council shall take into account the following assessment criteria:

- ♦ The adequacy of the existing roads to safely accommodate the traffic increases.
- ♦ Whether safety improvements are needed to cater for the increased traffic.
- ♦ What proportion of the works should be the responsibility of the applicant.

25.4.7 Bulk Services

- (a) Where connection is required to a service provided by Council, the developer/subdivider shall pay all actual connection costs.
- (b) Where upgrading or extension is required to provide a building or subdivision with a Council service the share of cost of the service attributable to that building or subdivision shall be paid by the developer of subdivider.

Policy 25.3.1

25.4.7.1 In this section the term "bulk services" refers to water supply, sanitary drainage, and stormwater drainage services.

The purpose of the contributions required for bulk services are:

- (a) To provide a supply of potable water for estimated domestic and industrial consumption levels.
- (b) To maintain the health and amenity of inhabitants or occupants and to protect the natural and physical environment from disposal of sanitary waste.
- (c) To prevent damage to or loss of property or amenity from uncontrolled run-off of stormwater during subdivision and later development of the land.

25.4.7.2 Financial contributions for bulk services are calculated on the basis that:

- (a) Council costs should be recovered at the time that benefits accrue to subdividers/developers.
- (b) Costs of any Council expenditure should be recovered from subdividers / developers in a manner that matches the extent to which the direct benefits of that expenditure accrue to subdividers / developers.

25.4.7.3 The financial contribution for bulk services shall be in the form of money and shall be as follows:

- (a) 100% of all actual connection costs where connection is provided to a service provided by Council.
- (b) 100% of the attributable share of the cost of upgrading or extending a Council service required to provide a development/subdivision with that service.

25.5 **Anticipated Environmental Outcomes**

An environment where:

- (a) the adverse effects of developments or subdivisions on Council services are avoided, remedied or mitigated
- (b) public access to and along the district rivers and lakes is maintained and enhanced
- (c) the district's rivers, lakes and their margins are sustainably managed and, where required, protected and preserved
- (d) people's health is not adversely affected by the standard of services.

26. Subdivision

26.1 Introduction

26.1.1 Section 218 of the Resource Management Act defines the term "subdivision of land" as meaning

"(a) The division of an allotment --

(i) By an application to a District Land Registrar for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or

(ii) By the disposition by way of sale or offer of sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or

(iii) By a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for 20 years or longer; unless that part of the allotment is in the coastal marine area, and that lease is allowed for a term of 20 years or longer by a coastal permit or by a rule in a regional coastal plan; or

(iv) By the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or

(v) By [the deposit of a unit plan, or] an application to a District Land Registrar for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or

(b) An application to a District Land Registrar for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226,-- and the term "subdivide land" has a corresponding meaning."

26.1.2 Subdivision is often the first step in a process of land development. The size, shape and pattern of allotments are factors that determine the subsequent nature of development of the land. Subdivision can lead to land being fragmented into parcels that are too small or irregular and thus inhibit or prevent development occurring. Accordingly, it is essential that the creation or alteration of lots be conducted in a manner which permits the activity proposed for those lots to occur in a way that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects. The Plan recognises this and accordingly administers subdivision in a manner which ensures that new lots can accommodate their proposed use, and promotes integration of subdivision with land development.

26.2 Resource Management Issues

26.2.1 In urban areas the creation of small lots, and more intensive development, may lead to fewer opportunities for creating a spacious character that is an important aspect of the amenity values of the District. However in fully serviced areas there is demand for smaller sites.

26.2.2 Access to sunlight and leisure areas is essential for the health and wellbeing of people. All lots need to be an adequate size and shape for peoples' needs in these areas to be met.

26.2.3 Fragmentation of land parcels into small sizes may lead to a loss of flexibility of their use in the future, but alternatively may promote diverse future land use.

26.2.4 Creation of small unserviced allotments may create difficulties in relation to disposal of effluent or provision of an adequate potable water supply. These may have adverse environmental effects and adversely effect public health.

26.2.5 The additional traffic and property accesses generated as a result of subdivisions may adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of the district's roads and the State Highway network.

26.2.6 Some areas of the district are prone to periodic flooding or coastal erosion. Intensive development and subdivision of this land may be inappropriate.

26.2.7 Some areas on the fringe of Te Kuiti which could otherwise be attractive for residential subdivision have significant limitations in terms of slope stability. Intensive development and subdivision of this land may be inappropriate.

26.2.8 Inappropriately designed subdivisions may adversely affect rural character and valued landscape features, and in coastal areas may adversely affect the amenity values of the coastal environment.

26.2.9 Inappropriately sited subdivisions may have adverse effects on significant flora, fauna and ecosystems. Habitats may become fragmented and an influx of pets and pest species to the area as a result of development after subdivision may have adverse affects on indigenous species.

Note: Although this is identified as a potential issue, it is intended for the purposes of information and education. There is insufficient evidence at present to justify a rule controlling subdivisions.

26.2.10 The potential damage or destruction of heritage resources including archaeological sites and sites of importance to Maori.

26.3 Objectives

- 26.3.1 To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the district's natural and physical resources arising from the subdivision of land, and land use changes that follow subdivision, particularly to ensure:
- ♦ That access to allotments does not conflict with the safe and convenient functions of highways and roads;
 - ♦ Significant areas of indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are protected.
 - ♦ Rural character and amenity in the Rural Zone is maintained.
 - ♦ The preservation of the natural character and amenity values of the coastal environment; and
 - ♦ The preservation of coastal open space for enjoyment by all.
- Issues 26.2.5, 26.2.8, 26.2.9, 26.2.10*
- 26.3.2 To ensure that all residential lot sizes and designs are capable of providing sufficient areas for leisure, daylight and sunlight for those people occupying dwellings on them. *Issue 26.2.2*
- 26.3.3 To ensure that subdivisions in flood prone, eroding or unstable areas adopt mechanisms to avoid, remedy or mitigate problems associated with site inundation or slope stability. *Issues 26.2.6, 26.2.7*
- 26.3.4 To ensure that subdivision safeguards the life supporting capacity of soils. *Issue 26.2.8*
- 26.3.5 To ensure that allotments created through subdivision do not unnecessarily limit options for flexible future use of the land. *Issue 26.2.3*
- 26.3.6 To avoid adverse health and environmental effects associated with inadequate effluent disposal or water supplies for subdivisions. *Issue 26.2.4*
- 26.3.7 To ensure that subdivision does not result in adverse effects on significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. *Issue 26.2.9*

26.4 Policies

- 26.4.1 That all subdivisions create allotments suitable for their intended use and allow sufficient room for activities to be carried out on them. *Objectives 26.3.2, 26.3.5*
- 26.4.2 That the design of subdivisions takes access, topographical, cultural, heritage, utility, coastal characteristics (including open space, amenity values, and the coastal environment), and visual features into account and implements mechanisms to avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects on these features. *Objective 26.3.1*
- 26.4.3 To restrict subdivision where natural hazards such as flooding, erosion or slope instability are known to exist. *Objective 26.3.3*
- 26.4.4 To ensure that all lots be designed so as to accommodate the effluent disposal areas specified by either the Waikato or Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Councils where reticulated sewerage services are not available. *Objective 26.3.6*

- 26.4.5 To ensure that all subdivisions take into account the need for adequate services to be established, to make use of existing infrastructure and to protect public health and the environment. Within the Te Maika Conservation Zone the standard of services may be lower than elsewhere because of its unique wilderness characteristics, but the adequate protection of public health and the environment shall remain paramount. *Objectives 26.3.5, 26.3.6*
- 26.4.6 To, where necessary, impose appropriate conditions supported by assessment criteria to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects resulting from subdivision on natural and physical resources. *Objective 26.3.1*
- 26.4.7 To increase people's awareness of the potential adverse effects of residential subdivision adjacent to significant habitats of indigenous fauna. *Objective 26.3.1*

26.5 Rules

26.5.1 General

- (a) Any lot being created shall be physically suitable for the activity for which it is proposed. Suitability will be assessed by reference to the provisions of this section. Present or potential rural land uses and their productivity are not relevant to any such assessment. *Policy 26.4.1*
- (b) Any lot being created shall contain a stable building platform at least 500mm above known design flood levels, or an adequate size to accommodate proposed buildings, and not subject to other known natural hazards. *Policy 26.4.3*
- (c) Any subdivision in the coastal environment shall be designed in a manner that will not detract from the quality, amenity value or natural character of the coastal environment. Specific attention should be paid to:
- ♦ the location of building sites
 - ♦ the location and formation standard of vehicle accesses
 - ♦ the potential for planting and maintenance programmes to contribute to the coastal environment.

Note: The Regional Plan includes specific rules relating to earthworks, especially where there may be adverse effects on bodies of water.

Note: The National Environmental Standard (NES) for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health Regulations 2011 includes additional provisions that apply to subdivision, change of land use, soil disturbance, soil sampling, and removing fuel storage systems (Refer to Section 17 Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land).

Table 26.1: Subdivisional status

Zones	"Green Field"	"Infill"	Boundary Relocations	Network Utility Subdivisions	Conservation Lots	Activities which do not comply with development standards	Lots to Accommodate activity for which resource consent has been granted	Subdivision of land within 20m of a transmission line designed to operate at 110 Kv or above
Residential	C	D	P	P	C	D	D	D
Business	C	C	P	P	N/A	D	D	D
Industrial	C	C	P	P	N/A	D	D	D
Rural	C	N/A	P	P	C	D	D	D
KEY:	P = Permitted		NC = Non-complying					
	C = Controlled		N/A = Not applicable					
	D = Discretionary							

- Notes:
- (a) For the purposes of this rule "Green Field" means subdivision of bare land that has not previously been subdivided and developed. "Infill" means the further more intensive subdivision of urban land that has previously been subdivided and developed and contains existing buildings.
 - (b) See Rule 14.5 for subdivision rules in the Conservation Zone.

26.5.3 Conditions for Permitted Activities

(a) Minimum lot sizes:

Policy 26.4.1 & 26.4.4

Rural zone:	sewered:	700m ²
	unsewered:	2,500m ²
Residential zone:	sewered:	600m ² green field
	sewered:	300m ² infill
	unsewered:	2,500m ²

Other zones: No minimum lot size but areas must be adequate to accommodate the proposed activity and to meet all relevant Conditions for Permitted Activities.

Note: For the purposes of this rule "sewered" means land where new lots are to be connected to a fully reticulated community sewage disposal system approved or operated by Council.

(b) Access

- ♦ All lots shall be provided with legal access in terms of Section 321 of the Local Government Act unless amalgamated in title with existing parcels having legal access or otherwise excluded in terms of that Section. *Policy 26.4.5*
- ♦ Except within the Te Maika Conservation Zone every lot (other than allotments created through road closure or severance) shall be provided with a safe physical and practical access in accordance with Rule 16.5.6 to a formed legal road which is maintained to the standards of the road controlling authority or where such access is not available, shall be amalgamated with adjoining lands. *Policy 26.4.5*

Note 1: Subdivisions seeking access directly onto a State Highway will have to meet Transit New Zealand's standards for that access.

Note 2: Council may require pedestrian access to be provided where practical between urban cul-de-sac heads, and pursuant to s237B of the Act through any new Rural Zone lot lying between a road and a body of water, or a reserve, or other public lands, where:

- there is a demonstrable need (known public demand, alternatives not readily available); and
- the route is convenient in terms of access, topography and existing land use.

(c) Easements

Any necessary easements to provide for services that cross private land shall be shown on the preliminary plan of subdivision. Where appropriate such easements shall be in favour of Council or the appropriate network utility operator. *Policy 26.4.5*

(d) Services

All subdivisions shall make provision for adequate water supply for domestic purposes, sewerage, drainage, roading and access, energy and telecommunication services. Where reticulated services are available connections to them shall be provided. Within the Te Maika Conservation Zone services shall be consistent with the wilderness character of the Peninsula and the low density of development, provided that adequate protection of public health and the environment shall remain paramount. Council will not require or provide usual development services (including full standard public roads or electricity) to the Te Maika Conservation Zone. Stored roof water is accepted as an adequate water supply for rural or casual domestic purposes. *Policy 26.4.5*

(e) Network Utility Activities

Policy
16.4.1

In all zones minimum lot size shall not apply to subdivision to accommodate network utility activities. Services described in Rule 26.5.3(d) shall only be provided where the network utility operation proposed for the site requires such services. Each lot shall be of sufficient area to accommodate the activity and meet any relevant development standards.

(f) Boundary Relocations

The number of Certificates of Title shall be the same as existed prior to the boundary relocation taking place.

Boundaries may only be relocated where the Certificates of Title are adjoining.

(g) Heritage Resources

All subdivisions shall comply with the requirements of Section 21, Heritage Resources.

Note 1: See Section 25 Financial Contributions and Esplanade Reserves, for requirements to create esplanade reserves and strips.

Note 2: See Rule 11.5.4.5 Assessment Criteria 11.6 and Section 21 Heritage Resources relating to removal of indigenous vegetation and protection of significant habitats of flora and fauna.

26.5.4 Code of Practice

All services shall be provided in accordance with NZS4404:1981 for urban areas and the "Guide to Geometric Standards for Rural Roads" (NRB) in rural areas as relevant.

Note: The construction of any subsequent building must comply with New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice of Electrical Safety Distances (NZECP: 34 1993).

26.5.5 Discretionary Activities

Any subdivision specified as a discretionary activity in Table 26.1 and any other subdivision that does not comply with one or more of the conditions for Permitted Activities.

26.5.6 Assessment Criteria for Controlled and Discretionary Activities

(a) The conditions set out in Section 26.5.3.

(b) On site Sewage disposal

Where on-site sewage disposal is proposed the following standards apply-

- ♦ lots shall not be subject to flooding or slope in stability
- ♦ lots shall have an area of not less than 2,500m² unless a resource consent for an alternative sewage disposal method on a smaller area has been approved by the Regional Council.

(c) Building Platforms

Every lot for residential purposes shall be provided with a building platform of adequate size to accommodate the proposed building. The platform shall not be subject to a known natural hazard.

(d) Covenancing of Trees, Significant Vegetation, Heritage Sites and Outstanding Natural Features

The Council may require individual indigenous or exotic trees, areas of significant indigenous vegetation, wetlands, outstanding natural features, and sites of special heritage value to be the subject of covenants registered on the title, when potential land use activities resulting from subdivision are likely to threaten significant ecological, natural and heritage values. The need for access for farming or pedestrian purposes through covenanted areas shall be assessed, provided that such access shall not prejudice the feature that the covenant is intended to protect.

Note: Significant vegetation, features, or sites for covenancing may be identified by reference to:

- ♦ Rule 11.6.3 of this Plan.
 - ♦ Section 21 of this Plan.
 - ♦ The Regional Policy Statement on Biodiversity.
 - ♦ Recommended Areas for Protection identified by the Department of Conservation.
- (e) The Objectives and Policies of the Subdivision Section and the relevant Objectives and Policies for the Zone in which the subdivision is to occur.
- (f) The suitability of the site for the intended use.
- (g) The availability of network utilities and other infrastructure, and in urban subdivisions and any subdivision for residential purposes of more than one lot, the extent to which it is practicable to place new electrical and telecommunication services underground.
- (h) The topography of the site.
- (i) Whether the design of the subdivision includes areas of reserve to vest that are adequate to meet the reasonably foreseeable recreational needs created by that subdivision.
- (j) The extent to which the subdivision design mitigates the potential adverse electromagnetic effects of any 110kV transmission lines through the location of roads and reserves under the route of the line.
- (k) The extent to which the subdivision design minimises potential adverse effects from the structural failure of 110kV transmission lines.
- (l) The extent to which the subdivision design facilitates access to transmission lines for maintenance and inspection purposes by the relevant network utility operator.
- (m) Whether there is any potential risk to human health from site contamination as a result of past land use activities.

26.6 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes.

- (a) The adverse effects of subdivision are avoided, remedied or mitigated to such an extent that they have minimal impact upon adjacent and adjoining uses.
- (b) New subdivisions utilise natural and physical resources in an efficient manner.
- (c) A variety of life styles can be accommodated through the subdivision process.
- (d) Innovative and sustainable subdivision designs are encouraged.
- (e) Subdivision designs meet the reasonably foreseeable recreational needs of the future generations.

27. Natural Hazards

27.1 Introduction

27.1.1 Section 31(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 states that one of the Council's functions is:

"the control of any actual or potential effect of the use, development, protection of land, including for the purpose of the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards...."

27.1.2 Accordingly, the inclusion of a strategy to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards is an integral component of the District Plan.

27.1.3 Many natural hazards are difficult to predict because of their link with natural processes which are not fully understood.

However in order to manage natural hazards an appreciation of the risk is required. The concept of risk includes:

- ♦ the physical characteristics of natural events
- ♦ the probability of the event occurring
- ♦ the existence of something of value that is under threat from the event
- ♦ the vulnerability of that value to damage or destruction.

An assessment of risk is a means of comparing relative risks with each other and with other resource issues. This helps decide what management approach to take. However it also depends on the availability of good information. In the Waitomo District the availability of information on hazards and risks is uneven and the management response set out in this plan is related to the currently available information.

27.1.4 The Regional Councils also have responsibilities for management of natural hazards under the Resource Management Act. Environment Waikato is preparing a natural hazards management strategy for the Waikato Region. Much of the information used in this section of the Plan is from Environment Waikato. It is important that a co-ordinated approach is taken with the Regional Councils in relation to management of natural hazards.

27.1.5 The main forms of natural hazards that affect the Waitomo District are:

- ♦ Coastal erosion
- ♦ Land instability
- ♦ Flooding
- ♦ Land Erosion

In addition the District is exposed to risks of less frequent natural hazards such as volcanic eruption, tsunamis and earthquakes.

Coastal Erosion

27.1.6 Coastal erosion is a natural coastal process and is part of the normal dynamic behaviour of the coastline. However development has occurred in some coastal areas that now conflicts with these natural processes. Most dynamic shoreline fluctuations do not cause permanent long term retreat if they are averaged over a period of several decades. However the fluctuations can still affect human development. The sand spit at Mokau for example is particularly dynamic and may be extensively destroyed and rebuilt by river mouth changes over centuries.

27.1.7 Predictions of coastal erosion also needs to take into account the likely effects of predicted global warming, which includes an acceleration in the rate of sea level rise. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and existing best practice in other countries suggests that the effects of rising sea levels needs to be included when assessing coastal erosion hazard.

27.1.8 In the past communities have sometimes used shoreline armoring to manage coastal erosion hazard. However these methods are often ineffective and do not provide a long-term solution to erosion hazard. They also often have adverse effects on the natural character of the coast. A more appropriate strategy to recognise coastal erosion hazard is to avoid development in areas that are subject to coastal erosion.

27.1.9 Environment Waikato has developed categories of risk to classify coastal erosion as it effects coastal communities in the Waikato Region. These categories of risk range from Category 1 (least risk) to category 5 (most risk - meaning a current threat to private property and development).

In the Waitomo District the Mokau Estuary and river spit fall into Category 5. Specific information is available on erosion rates and risks at Mokau, and this information along with the Category 5 classification have been converted to Coastal Hazard Area A in this plan. The heavily eroded Mokau spit is subject to rules prohibiting further development.

The hazard rules for Mokau are based on the following rationale:

- The ocean shoreline of the spit experiences reasonably frequent periods of severe coastal erosion, with intervening periods dominated by accretion.
- These periods of erosion and accretion result in the ocean shoreline being very dynamic with maximum shoreline fluctuations of at least 50 metres having been experienced over the full length of the spit and in excess of 100 metres in areas nearest to the river entrance.
- Three periods of severe erosion (1962/3, 1975/6, and 1993-6) have been experienced since the houses on the spit were built – with significant loss of property and some relocation of dwellings required in all three of these periods.
- The periods of erosion appear to be related to changes on the offshore bar, possibly sediment bypassing events in which large pulses of sediment moving northward along the coast are bypassed across the entrance, although further investigation is required to confirm this.
- Available information suggests that each of the last three periods of erosion has impacted property and development further landward than the preceding period, providing some (though not conclusive) evidence that erosion of the spit is becoming more severe over time. As such, a precautionary approach is required until better information is available.
- Geological evidence also suggests that the spit is completely eroded and rebuilt over time – though it does appear that such changes occur over periods of at least several hundred years. This evidence also reinforces the need for a precautionary approach to the management of subdivision and development on the spit.
- The low land on the southern bank of the river and seaward of the State Highway is also extremely dynamic. Most of this area is vulnerable to erosion over periods of several decades. There is also lesser risk from coastal inundation (in some areas) during major storm events.

Due to lack of specific hazard information for the remaining coastline of the District, different building setbacks restrictions apply to areas adjacent to estuaries or harbours, and the open coast. The setback for estuaries and harbours is 25m and for the open coast is 50m. Coastal Hazard Area A restrictions apply to these setback strips – see Rule 27.5.2 of this section.

Flooding

- 27.1.10 Flooding is a common hazard throughout the Waikato Region. Similar issues as for coastal hazards arise with the conflict created by development having taken place in areas that are prone to flooding.
- 27.1.11 In Te Kuiti there is some hazard from overbank flow of the Mangaokewa Stream. This risk has been reduced significantly over recent years with flood control works with latest assessments indicating that the central business area is safe from a 50 year return period flood. Local areas of nuisance flooding will still occur upstream and downstream of the central business area.

27.2 Resource Management Issues

- 27.2.1 Coastal erosion that forms part of normal coastal processes threatens existing infrastructure and private property at several locations on the coast, particularly at Mokau, the Mokau-Awakino Coast (especially at Seaview), Te Waitere, Te Maika and Marokopa.
- 27.2.2 Coastal erosion that forms part of normal coastal processes could cause conflict with development if structures were established in the future close to the coastline.
- 27.2.3 Structures and activities close to the coast including coastal armouring, can adversely affect the natural character of the coastal environment, and interfere with public access to the coast.
- 27.2.4 There is relative lack of understanding of and a lack of full information on coastal processes and the effects of activities on them.

- 27.2.5 Some areas of Te Kuiti are subject to flooding from the Mangaokewa Stream. While flood control works have reduced the risk of flooding there is still some conflict between existing development and areas where flooding could occur.
- 27.2.6 There is potential for development to occur in areas that are subject to risk from flooding.
- 27.2.7 Some parts of the District experience land stability problems. Such problems occur on the fringes of Te Kuiti on land which might be seen as attractive for residential development.
- 27.2.8 Clearance of large areas of vegetation on steep hill country in the District has the potential to cause increased runoff, erosion and land slip with consequent potential increase in flooding and adverse effects on water quality.

27.3 Objectives

- 27.3.1 To protect and enhance the natural character of the coastal environment. *Issue 27.2.3*
- 27.3.2 To protect and enhance public access to the coast. *Issue 27.2.3*
- 27.3.3 To avoid conflict between natural coastal processes, including coastal erosion, and activities and development in the coastal environment. *Issues 27.2.1, 27.2.2*
- 27.3.4 To ensure that people are well-informed of the nature and extent of natural hazards in the District so that they can be taken into account in development decisions. *Issue 27.2.6*
- 27.3.5 To protect the communities safety, health and well being from the effects of natural hazards wherever practicable. *Issues 27.2.1, 27.2.2, 27.2.3, 27.2.4, 27.2.8*

27.4 Policies

- 27.4.1 To avoid the siting of new development on land that is subject to flooding, coastal erosion or slope instability. *Objective 27.3.3*
- 27.4.2 To ensure that where development is to take place within areas of potential suspect stability, and within coastal areas where there is some risk of hazards that each such proposal and its implications is individually assessed. *Objectives 27.3.3, 27.3.5*
- 27.4.3 To provide information as it becomes available to inform the public of the nature and extent of natural hazards in the District. *Objective 27.3.4*
- 27.4.4 To liaise with the Regional Councils in the provision of information and the development of appropriate natural hazards management strategies. *Objective 27.3.4*
- 27.4.5 To recognise and maintain, and where appropriate enhance, the ability of natural features such as beaches, sand dunes, and wetlands to protect subdivision, use and development. *Objectives 27.3.1, 27.3.3*
- 27.4.6 To recognise that some natural features may migrate inland as the result of natural coastal processes. *Objectives 27.3.3, 27.3.4*

27.5 Rules

27.5.1 General

All applications for resource consents that include land that is subject to identified hazards identified in this District Plan shall include information to show how these hazards are to be avoided, remedied or mitigated. *Policy 27.4.2*

27.5.2 Hazard Areas

- 27.5.2.1 (a) Any building to be located within the Prohibited Activity Area at Mokau identified on Planning Maps 33A and 33B shall be a Prohibited Activity. *Policies 27.4.1, 27.4.2*
- (b) Any building to be located within an area identified on the Planning Maps or within Rule 27.5.2.2 as Coastal Hazard Area A shall be a Non-complying Activity.
- (c) Any building to be located within an area identified on Planning Map 33A and 33B at Mokau as Hazard Area B shall be a Discretionary Activity.
- (d) Any building to be located within an area identified on Planning Map 39, Te Kuiti Hazard Areas, as Hazard Area A, shall be a Non-complying Activity, except as provided for by Rule 27.5.2.3.
- (e) Any building to be located within an area identified on Planning Map 39, Te Kuiti Hazard Areas, as Hazard Area B shall be a Discretionary Activity .

Note: Te Kuiti Hazard Area A relates to known areas of significant instability. Te Kuiti Hazard Area B relates to areas of potential suspect stability, and some limited flood prone areas.

27.5.2.2 Coastal Hazard Area A

- (a) No building shall be erected within 25 metres of any estuary or harbour. Provided that this rule shall not apply to external alterations to existing buildings or replacement of existing buildings with new buildings within Residential Clusters 1 and 9 in the Te Maika Zone when such work complies with all of the requirements of Rule 14A.6.3.2.
- (b) No building shall be erected within 50 metres of the open coast.
- (c) Where a river meets the open coast no building shall be erected within 25 metres of the river upstream to the boundary of the Coastal Marine Area as defined in the Waikato Regional Council Regional Coastal Plan dated 28 August 1997.

For the purposes of this rule the 25 metre or 50 metre building restriction shall be measured from the toe of the nearest natural bank adjoining the sea or river, or where that is not able to be defined, from the edge of common terrestrial vegetation.

- 27.5.2.3 (a) Any existing lawfully established building within
- (i) the Prohibited Activity Area at Mokau, or
 - (ii) Coastal Hazard Area A, or
 - (iii) Hazard Area A at Te Kuiti,
- which is threatened by the identified hazard may be relocated to a safer position on the same site as a permitted activity. For the purposes of this rule front yard requirements shall not apply.
- (b) Any wharf, jetty, boat ramp, carparking area, toilet facility or other utility building associated with the use of the coast shall be a Discretionary Activity in Coastal Hazard Area A.
- (c) Any building which is specifically designed to be able to be readily relocated shall be a Discretionary Activity in the Coastal Hazard Area A and Hazard Area A at Te Kuiti.

27.5.2.4 Any application for a proposed development within the Te Kuiti Hazard Area B in accordance with Rule 27.5.2.1(e) shall include an assessment of the following matters and shall take into account the matters set out in Rule 27.5.3, Good Practice Guide for Development in Te Kuiti Hazard Area B.

- (a) the slope of the land,
- (b) any local areas of known instability,
- (c) the extent of cut earthworks and remaining unsupported cuttings,
- (d) the extent of fillings that may be placed,
- (e) the method of undertaking earthworks,
- (f) the extent of any retaining walls,
- (g) the alteration to drainage patterns,
- (h) disposal of stormwater and sewage,
- (i) access to site,
- (j) destruction of established vegetation,
- (k) proposed establishment of improved drainage,

- (l) proposed establishment of soil conservation methods and planting,
- (m) where relevant, the relationship of proposed floor levels to an anticipated 50 year flood event.

27.5.3 Good Practice Guide for Development in Te Kuiti Hazard Area B

27.5.3.1 In Te Kuiti, rolling hills slope up to sandstone or ignimbrite bluffs to the east and west. Hard limestone outcrops occur to the north, east and south. Overlying the limestone and forming the bulk of the western slopes, together with substantial areas on the eastern hillside, is a sequence of blue-grey calcareous mudstones. The dominant clay material is montmorillonite, averaging 55% , but up to 80%. This high content of swelling clays has resulted in the mudstone having notoriously unstable slope characteristics with earth flow erosion, often on a large scale. Short steep slopes are common, frequently with benches above and below forming pronounced terraces, especially on the western slopes. Longer slopes characterised by a broken hummocky surface are also typical of the western mudstone area. In their lower parts the hummocky slopes tend to become gentler and broad, relatively stable rolling spurs are common. Similarly on some of the south eastern slopes the mudstone underlies a more rounded topography mantled by a deep layer of ash and showing few signs of deep seated slope instability.

27.5.3.2 Only the limestone and ignimbrite can be considered to pose few if any problems in terms of slope stability, though some of these areas are too steep for housing. Conversely the areas underlain by mudstone can be considered as posing risks in terms of potential slope stability. The clay rich materials readily take up moisture with an associated increase in volume. Strength is reduced. Seasonal drying out leads to shrinkage and cracking, which in turn allows deeper and more rapid penetration of water during rainfall.

27.5.3.3 Earthworks involving cutting into slopes will almost certainly disrupt a precarious and usually temporary equilibrium. Interference with natural water movements always accompanies a development phase. Large impervious areas such as roofs, courtyards and roads will lead to increased and concentrated runoff.

27.5.3.4 Nevertheless some sites within the area underlain by mudstone lithologies may be suited to limited development provided adequate controls are exercised. Such sites may include the terrace landforms, the crests of the lower spurs, and parts of the rolling landscape south east of Te Kuiti. Any subdivision or development in these areas would need to be subject to site specific stability investigations. The hummocky surfaced slopes, and the steeper slopes dropping away from the benched areas, remain suspect.

27.5.3.5 The following factors represent good practice for development in these areas, and are provided for the guidance of developers:

- ♦ reduce the water available for uptake by the clays.
- ♦ Improve drainage.
- ♦ eliminate all ponding.
- ♦ avoid concentration of water flows.
- ♦ protect existing conservation planting and native bush areas.
- ♦ establish new conservation planting.
- ♦ minimise earthworks.
- ♦ minimise placement of fill.
- ♦ minimise impervious surfaces.

27.5.4 Assessment Criteria for Discretionary Activities

- (a) The severity of the past natural hazards which have affected the site and the potential for the hazard to reoccur.
- (b) The measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of the natural hazard.
- (c) The likely risk to people and property from the natural hazard.
- (d) The extent and nature of information available to assess risks.
- (e) The effect of the development on the natural character of the coastal environment.
- (f) The availability of alternative siting options outside the hazard area.

27.6 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes

27.6.1 An environment where:

- (a) The effects of natural hazards are lessened through greater public awareness and the use of mitigation/remedy measures, where appropriate.
- (b) The threats posed by existing natural hazards are not increased through continued development of areas prone to natural hazards.

Definitions**Access Strip**

Has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.

Accessory Building or Activity

Means a building or part of a building or an activity which is incidental to any other building or activity on the same site.

The Act

Means the Resource Management Act 1991 and Regulations, and includes any amendments thereto.

Allotment or Lot

Has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.

Amenity or Amenity Values

Means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Archaeological Site

Means any place in New Zealand that either was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, or is the site of the wreck of any vessel which occurred before 1900 and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

Boundary Relocation

Means subdivision whereby there is no increase in the number of lots created.

Building

Has the same meaning as "Building" in the Building Act 1993.

Certificate of Title

Means Certificate of Title in terms of the Land Transfer Act 1952, excluding:

- ♦ A composite Certificate of Title for tenancy-in-common and leasehold estate.
- ♦ A Certificate of Title for tenancy-in-common interest, which is less than the whole of the estate in the land described in the Certificate of Title.
- ♦ A Certificate of Title for a stratum estate in terms of the Unit Titles Act 1972.

Coastal Marine Area

Means that area of the foreshore and seabed:

- ♦ of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea;
- ♦ of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be as set out in the relevant Regional Coastal Plan

Community Facility

A gathering place or public facility which is not operated on a primarily commercial basis. A community facility includes but is not limited to churches, church halls, local community halls, periodic detention centres, probation reporting centres, libraries, public toilets, display of information for the public and any accessory building.

Conservation Activity

Includes activities involving the establishment, maintenance or upgrading of Conservation Areas or Reserves, such as tree husbandry, walking and cycle track construction, control of pests, interpretative and directional signs, toilets, huts, shelters, camp sites and the like, and search and rescue operations.

Contaminant

Includes any substance (including gases, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar or other substances, energy or heat:

- (a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or
- (b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

Controlled Activity

Means an activity which:

- ♦ is provided for, as a controlled activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and
- ♦ Is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity.

Council

Means the Waitomo District Council or any Committee, Community Board, Hearings Commissioner, or person authorised to exercise the functions, duties or powers of the Council under the Act.

Coverage

Means the portion of the site, excluding any area set aside for a right of way, or shared accessway, which is covered by buildings.

Day time

In relation to noise measurement means from 7.00 am to 10.00 pm Monday to Saturday and 8.00 am to 5.00 pm Sundays and Public Holidays.

Discretionary Activity

Means an activity

- ♦ Which is provided for, as a discretionary activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and
- ♦ Which is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity; and
- ♦ Which may have standards or terms specified in a plan or proposed plan

District Plan

Means the operative District Plan for the Waitomo District and includes the Waitomo District Planning Maps.

Dwelling

Means a residential building designed and used principally as a self-contained residence for persons who normally permanently reside on the site, and within which there is not more than one kitchen.

Earthworks

Means the disturbance of the land surface by blading, digging, scooping, contouring, ripping, removing of overburden, placing or replacing rock, soil or earth, or by excavation or cutting or filling.

Ecological Sequence

Means a series of two or more connected ecosystems or vegetation types that retain natural transition zones along an environmental gradient. Ecological sequences that are not common in the Waikato Region include, but are not restricted to, native dune vegetation through to coastal scrub or forest, lake margins or geothermal systems to native forest, coastal to alpine vegetation. Such sequences should be largely intact (e.g. perhaps bisected by roads but not by large tracts of non-native land cover), such that they can be traversed by the majority of indigenous species that are reliant on such sequences for the completion of part or all of their life-cycles (either by deliberate movement or dispersal of propagules such as seed or pollen). An exceptional, representative sequence will be one of the best examples of its type, taking into account its inactness, composition, and ecological processes.

Ecological Sustainability

Means a site's ability to continue to exist as an area of indigenous vegetation or habitat for indigenous fauna when taking into account its size, shape, buffering from external effects, connection to other natural areas, and likely threats. It may change naturally into a different habitat but will remain essentially as indigenous species and of natural character.

Effects

Has the same meaning as in Section 3 of the Act.

Endemic to the Waikato Region

Means currently only occurs naturally within the Waikato Region.

Environment

Has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.

Esplanade Reserves

Means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977:

- (a) Which is either:
 - (i) A local purpose reserve within the meaning of Section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under Section 239; or
 - (ii) A reserve vested in the crown or a regional council under Section 237D; and
- (b) Which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in Section 229 of the Act.

Esplanade Strip

Means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with Section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in Section 229 of the Act.

Extractive Industries

Means mining and mining operations.

Farming

Means any type of farming being a land based activity having as its primary purpose the commercial production of any livestock (where the groundcover is maintained) or vegetative matter whether relying on the productive capacity of the soil or not, and includes activities associated with land preparation (eg tracks, pits), the use of buildings for purposes accessory to farming, bee keeping, horse training and adjustment, land re-contouring, or forestry, excluding intensive farming.

Financial Contribution

Means a contribution of:

- (a) Money; or
- (b) Land, including an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of the Maori Land Act 1993 unless that Act provides otherwise; or
- (c) Works, including (but not limited to) the protection, planting, or replanting of any tree or other vegetation, or the protection, restoration, or enhancement of any natural or physical resource; or
- (d) Services

Or any combination thereof, made for the purposes specified in the plan (including the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment to offset any adverse effect) and which does not exceed in value the maximum amount specified in, or determined in accordance with, the plan.

Forestry

Means the planting, cultivation, and/or harvesting of tree species for commercial purposes and includes any works ancillary thereto. It includes, but is not limited to, protection forestry, woodlots, seed orchards, tree nurseries, farm forestry or agroforestry (the combination of pastoral farming and forestry), and plantation forestry.

Gross Floor Area (GFA)

Means the sum of the gross area of all floors of all buildings on a site, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings, or in the absence of walls, from the exterior edge of the floor and includes with terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, stairwells and lobbies.

Hazard

Means, in relation to hazardous substances, any inherent property of the substance which makes it capable of causing adverse effects on people or the environment.

Hazardous Facilities

Means all activities involving hazardous and environmentally damaging substances and sites (including vehicles for their transport) where these substances are used, stored, handled or disposed of.

It does not include the incidental use and storage of hazardous and environmentally damaging substances in minimal domestic scale quantities;

Hazardous Substances

Substances with one or more of the following intrinsic properties, and including evolving substances with one or more of these properties on release into the environment.

- (a) an explosive nature
- (b) an oxidising nature
- (c) a corrosive nature
- (d) flammability
- (e) acute and chronic toxicity
- (f) ecotoxicity with or without bioaccumulation.

Height

Means in relation to a building the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building above that point. Ground level shall be the natural ground level if existing or if not existing then the finished level of the ground as a result of subdivisional works approved by Council.

Excluded from this definition are radio and TV aerials, flagpoles and chimneys, and hose drying towers.

Heritage Protection Authority

Means:

- ♦ Any Minister of the Crown;
- ♦ The Minister of Conservation acting alone or on the recommendation of a Conservation Authority, a local conservation board, the New Zealand or other Fish and Game Council;
- ♦ The Minister of Maori Affairs acting alone or on the recommendation of an Iwi authority;
- ♦ A local authority acting alone or on the recommendation of an Iwi authority;
- ♦ The New Zealand Historic Places Trust;
- ♦ A body corporate approved by the Minister for the Environment.

Heritage Site, Heritage Feature

Means any site or feature which by its history and/or character adds cultural, heritage, or amenity value to its environs, and may include an historic place, archaeological site, indigenous vegetation, identified trees, rocks, outcrops and caves as identified as heritage sites or heritage features on the planning maps.

Historic Place

Means any land (including an archaeological site) or any building or structure (including part of a building or structure) or any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and includes anything that is fixed to such land.

Home Occupation

Means the use of a site for an activity that is accessory to the use of the site for residential purposes where:

- (a) The activity is managed and carried out day to day by a person residing on the site, and
- (b) no more than two persons not resident on the site are employed in the activity, and
- (c) all of the activity is carried out inside buildings.

Hospital

Includes:

- ♦ Hospital, medical, surgical, emergency and treatment services.
- ♦ Hospital administration, maintenance and support services.
- ♦ Hospital grounds, carparks and heli-port.
- ♦ Residential accommodation associated with the hospital.
- ♦ Community and mental health services.
- ♦ Retail/commercial activities ancillary to the hospital.
- ♦ Educational/recreational activities ancillary to the hospital.

Indigenous Vegetation

Means all plant species which originate from New Zealand, or are naturally occurring without the aid of humans in New Zealand. Excluded from this definition are:

- ♦ Plantation indigenous vegetation, planted and managed as a production crop.
- ♦ Scattered scrub and reversion species (for example pig fern, bracken, and non-mature manuka) in established pasture or under or within 50m of plantation forestry.

Industrial Activity

Means the production, processing, assembly, testing, repair, and/or storage of any materials, goods and products, but excludes service stations and home occupations.

Intensive Farming

Means any farming activity where the principal production processes are carried out within the confines of a building and includes such activities as poultry farming, intensive pig farming, fish farming or production, animal or bird breeding, mushroom production, and crop propagation and growing. This definition does not include the keeping or breeding of animals or any of the above activities where carried out on a domestic scale as an accessory activity.

Karst

Means any area of highly soluble rock that has well developed internal (rather than surface) drainage. In the Waitomo District this essentially encompasses the limestone areas.

L₁₀

In relation to noise measurement is the sound level in decibels that is equalled or exceeded for 10 percent of the measurement time.

Lot

See definition of allotment.

Limited Access Road

Means Limited Access Road as defined in Section 346 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Loading Space

Means a space for loading and unloading of a service vehicle.

Iwi

Means tribe, people.

Minimum Lot Area

Means the site area exclusive of any access strip.

Mining

Means to take, win, or extract, by whatever means, a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral, for the purpose of obtaining the mineral or chemical substance; but does not include prospecting or exploration.

Mining Operations

Means the operations in connection with mining including –

- (a) The extraction, transport, treatment, processing and separation of any mineral; and
- (b) The construction, maintenance and operation of any works, structures, and other land improvements, and any machinery and equipment, connected with such operations; and
- (c) The removal of overburden by mechanical or other means, and the stacking, deposit, storage and treatment of any substance considered to contain any mineral; and
- (d) The deposit or discharge of any mineral, material, debris, tailings, refuse or wastewater produced from or consequent on, any such operations; and
- (e) The doing of all lawful acts incidental or conducive to any such operations – when carried out at or near the site where the mining is carried out.

Network Utility

Means a network utility operation undertaken by a network utility operator. The terms network utility operation and network utility operator have the same meaning as specified in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Night time

In relation to noise measurement means from 10.00pm to 7.00am Monday to Saturday and 5.00pm to 8.00am Sundays and Public Holidays.

Non Complying Activity

Means an activity, (not being a prohibited activity), which

- (a) contravenes a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and
- (b) Is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity.

Non-Residential Activity

Means the use of land and buildings for any activity which does not fall within the definition of residential activity.

Notional Boundary

In relation to noise measurement means a line 20 metres from the facade of any dwelling in a Rural zone, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.

Objective

Means a statement of a desired environmental outcome.

Official Sign

Means all regulatory or official signs approved by a road controlling authority and which are erected on a public road or highway, or any official sign provided for under any legislation.

Permitted Activity

Means an activity that is allowed by a plan without a resource consent if it complies in all respects with any conditions (including any condition in relation to any matter described in Section 108 or Section 220) specified in the plan.

Police Purposes

Means police station administration and offices, including education and training, reception and meeting facilities, holding cells, storage facilities, telecommunications facilities, vehicle parking and police residence.

Policy

Means a specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action in working towards an objective.

Produce Stall

Means a facility for the sale of produce grown on the site to the public that does not exceed 10m² in area, is of a single story, and is not located closer than its own height to any property boundary.

Prohibited Activity

Means an activity which the Plan expressly prohibits and describes as an activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.

Public Works

Means every work which the Crown or any local authority is authorised to construct, undertake, establish, operate, or maintain, and every use of land which the Crown or any local authority is authorised to establish and continue, by or under this or any Act; and includes anything required directly or indirectly for any such work or use.

Requiring Authority

Means:

- (a) A minister of the Crown; or
- (b) A local authority; or
- (c) A network utility operator approved as a requiring authority under Section 167 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Residential Activity

Means the use of land and buildings by people for domestic living accommodation.

Residential Institution

Means residential activities which provide professional or specialist care of any person or persons, including hospitals, retirement homes, convalescent and special purpose homes.

Restricted Discretionary Activity

Means a Discretionary Activity where the Plan specifies that the Council has restricted the exercise of its discretion to specific matters in accordance with Section 76 of the Resource Management Act.

Riparian Margins

Means an area or strip of land immediately adjacent to waterbodies.

Road

Means:

- (a) Road as defined in the Local Government Act 1974 and the Transit New Zealand Act 1989
- (b) All land within the legal road reserve
- (c) All land comprising formed and existing roads under the control of the road controlling authority.

Rule

Is a mechanism in the district plan that:

- (a) Defines an activity according to specified terms and conditions as being permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited; or
- (b) Implements a policy.

School

Means land or buildings used to provide regular instruction and training in accordance with a systematic curriculum by suitably qualified instructors and includes:

- ♦ Primary, intermediate and secondary schools (and any class variants e.g. area or middle schools);
- ♦ Kura kaupapa and kura Maori (primary and secondary schools and any class variants, e.g. composite schools); and
- ♦ Their ancillary administrative, cultural, health (e.g. dental clinics, counselling), retail (e.g. tuckshops), residential and communal facilities.
- ♦ Activities such as after school programmes and night classes.
- ♦ Tertiary level courses and programmes (e.g. teacher training).
- ♦ Classrooms, special purpose rooms, indoor and outdoor facilities and school houses.

Sign

Means any display or device which is visible from a public place and which is intended to attract attention for the purpose of identifying, advertising, informing or directing.

Site

An allotment or allotments held in a separate Certificate of Title or any area of land that is managed as an individual unit, including areas of land subject to composite Certificates of Title, or the equivalent, issued following a Cross Lease, Company Lease or Unit Title approval.

Subdivision

Has the same meaning as set out in Section 2 and 218 of the Act.

Tangata Whenua

In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, which holds mana whenua over that area.

Taonga

Means treasure, property - prized and sacred possessions of the tribe. Taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Examples of taonga include te reo (the Maori language), waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, and mountains.

Telecommunication Line

Has the same meaning as set out in Section 2(1A) of the Telecommunications Act 1987.

Temporary Military Training Activities

Means the temporary use of land or facilities for the purpose of training personnel covered by the Defence Act 1990. The nature of the activity is transient, has no permanent adverse effects, and evidence of the activity is able to be completely removed from the site.

Tikanga Maori

Means Maori tradition and custom. It includes protocol and ceremony, values, beliefs.

Tino Rangatiratanga

Means the full expression of chiefly authority.

Tourist Accommodation

Includes any hotel, motel, apartment, cabin, camping ground, caravan park, motor home off road park over facility, homestay, or bed and breakfast service.

Urupa

Means burial ground or grave site.

Wetland

Means permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

Waahi Tapu

Means sacred site - typically includes burial grounds and sites of historical, or cultural, or spiritual importance to iwi. Also includes places or things which are sacred or spiritually endowed, including places where significant events have taken place.

Yard

Means a part of a site measured from the boundary of the site which is required by the Plan to be unobstructed by buildings from the ground upwards except that:

- (a) A verandah or canopy attached to a non-residential building may project over any front yard
- (b) an open fire escape may project over any yard
- (c) a fence, boundary wall or retaining wall not exceeding 2.0 metres in height (but in each case not being a building) may be erected on any yard
- (d) an uncovered deck of less than 1.0 metre in height may project over any yard
- (e) where a building line restriction is imposed over the site, the yard shall be measured back from the building line.

Front Yard

Means a yard between the road and a line parallel thereto, extending across the full width of the site.

Rear Yard

Means a yard in any site other than a corner site, bounded by the rear boundary of the site and a line extending across the full width of the site except that a rear yard in respect of any rear lot means a yard between the full length of all boundaries of the site and a line parallel thereto.

Side Yard

Means a yard except for any portion of the site comprised in a front or rear yard, lies between the full length of a side boundary and a line parallel thereto a corner site every boundary not being a road frontage shall be deemed to be a side boundary.

Zone

Means a portion of the District shown on the District Planning Maps by distinctive notation, for the purposes of indicating the policies and controls in the Plan that apply to that part of the District.

PART FOUR

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

CONTACTS FOR MAORI CONSULTATION

MANIAPOTO MAORI TRUST BOARD

Janise Eketone Chief Executive
P O Box 36, Te Kuiti 3941
Phone 07 878 6234 Fax 07 878 6409

MARAE REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CONTACT PEOPLE

HAUAURU KI UTA REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Hirere Moana RMC Representative
Bebe Love Secretary
Tumutumu Road
R D 5, Te Kuiti 3985
Marae: Rakaunui, Marokopa, Pohatuiri, Tokikapu, Kapatuhi, Te Kauae, Te Korapatu, Rereamanu
(Hauarua).

MOKAU KI RUNGA REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Barbara Marsh RMC Representative
Barbara Marsh Secretary
Ohura Road, R D, Aria 3979
Marae: Maniaroa, Mokau Kohunui, Napi Napi, Paemate.

REREAHU REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Tuti Borell RMC Representative
Tui Barlow Secretary
Te Hape Marae, 1013 SH 30, R D 7, Te Kuiti 3987
Marae: Rereahu (Mangapeehi), Te Ihingarangi, Te Hape, Te Miringa Te Kakara.

TE TOKANGANUI A NOHO REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Weo Maag RMC Representative
Nettie-Anne Ball Secretary
P O Box 87, Te Kuiti 3941
Marae: Te Kumi, Waipatoto, Te Tokanganui-a-noho, Motiti, Parekaitini, Mangarama, Te Ahoroa, Te
Piruru.

APPENDIX 2

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED WITH RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION

Council will require the following information with all resource consent applications submitted:

- a. A description of the activity for which the consent is sought and its location.
- b. A statement identifying all other resource consents needed, if applicable, and whether those applications have been made to the appropriate consent authority.
- c. An assessment of effects in such detail as corresponds to the scale and significance of the adverse effects the activity may have on the environment. The assessment of effects should include:
 - i) Where significant adverse effects are anticipated, a description of alternative sites and methods considered by the applicant and the reasons for their choice of the site/method proposed.
 - ii) Effects on the neighbourhood, and where relevant the wider community.
 - iii) Any physical effect on the locality, including any landscape and visual effects.
 - iv) Any effect on ecosystems, including effects on plants or animals and any physical disturbance of habitats in the vicinity.
 - v) Any effect on natural and physical resources having aesthetic, recreational, scientific, historical, spiritual, or cultural, or other special value.
 - vi) The effects of any discharge of contaminants into the environment, including emission of noise and options for the treatment and disposal of contaminants.
 - vii) A description of the mitigation measures (safeguards and contingency plans where relevant) to be undertaken to help prevent or reduce the actual or potential effect.
 - viii) An identification of those persons interested in, or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken, and any response of those consulted.

Examples of persons or organisations that may be consulted include:

- ♦ Any person or organisation who may be adversely affected by potential off site environmental effects of the proposal.
 - ♦ The iwi authority – see Regional Management Committees and their Marae listed in Appendix 1.
 - ♦ The Regional Council.
 - ♦ Transit NZ, in relation to proposals that have effects on State Highways.
 - ♦ Waitomo District Council Asset Manager (roading and services aspects).
 - ♦ Department of Conservation.
 - ♦ NZ Historic Places Trust.
 - ♦ Waitomo Caves Landcare Group.
- d. A clear site plan drawn to suitable metric scale indicating the layout of the site and including:
 - i) all legal boundaries
 - ii) all buildings on site
 - iii) all points of access (vehicular) to the site
 - iv) significant areas of vegetation/plantings
 - v) north point
 - vi) properties relationship to the formed legal road(s) at its boundaries
 - vii) any easement applying to the site.
 - e. Copies of relevant Certificates of Title.
 - f. Details of any easement applying to the site, that is, who is it granted in favour of, what is its purpose.
 - g. Copies of any existing resource consents applying to the site.

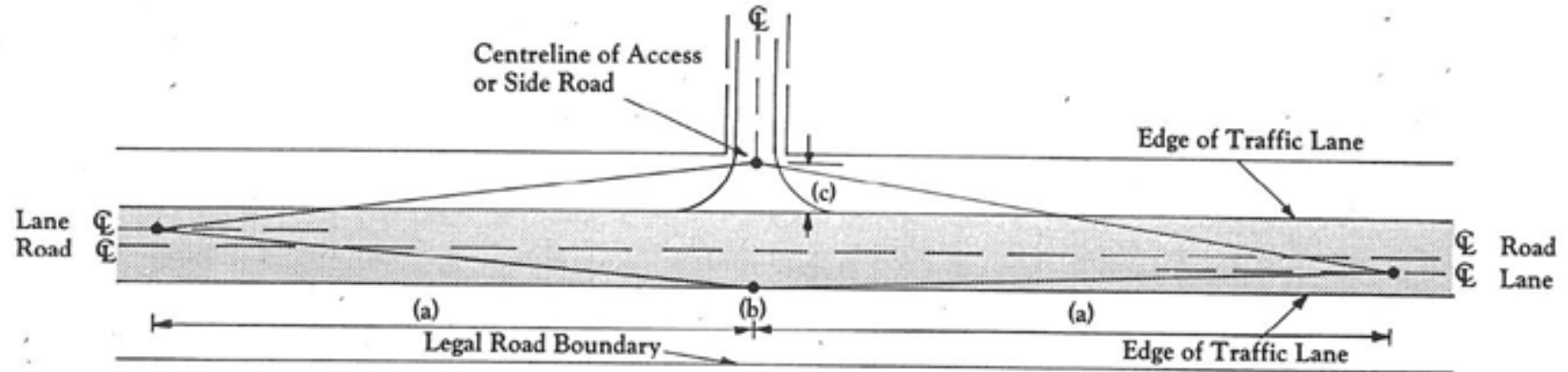
In addition to the above requirements, the following information will be required for specific resource consent types or classifications.

- h. Where any activity includes the use of hazardous substances and installations, an assessment of risks to the environment which are likely to arise from such use.
- i. Where an activity includes the discharge of any contaminant, a description of:
 - i) the nature of the discharge and the sensitivity of the proposed receiving environment to adverse effects; and
 - ii) any alternative methods of discharge, including discharge into any other receiving environment.
- j. All resource consents applications for discretionary and non-complying activities will require an explanation of how, once the proposal is approved, effects will be monitored and by whom.
- k. All resource consent applications for subdivision must contain the additional information which follows:
 - i) The position of all new boundaries.
 - ii) The dimensions and areas of all new allotments.
 - iii) The location and areas of new reserves to be created, including any esplanade reserves to be set aside on a survey plan under Section 231 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - iv) The location and areas of any esplanade strips to be created under Section 232 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - v) The location and areas of any existing esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, or access strips.
 - vi) The location and areas of any land below mean high water springs of the sea, or of any part of the bed of a river or lake.
 - vii) The location and areas of land to be set aside as new road.
 - viii) The effluent disposal fields of each dwelling, where relevant.

Council will not accept resource consent applications lodged without the above information.

APPENDIX 3

SIGHT DISTANCE MEASUREMENTS



PROPERTY ACCESS :

- (a) SIGHT DISTANCE
- (b) Edge of state highway traffic lane
- (c) For Accesses:
3.5m from edge of state highway traffic lane

NOTE: Sight Distances shall be measured to and from a height of 1.15 metres above the existing road surface and the proposed surface level of the side road or access.

SIGHT DISTANCE MEASUREMENT DIAGRAM

DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE

APPENDIX 4

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND ACCESS STANDARD

The following information is supplied by Transit New Zealand and is included in this Appendix for information only. Design of projects involving access to State Highways should comply with Rules in the Plan, and with Transit requirements. Designers should confer with Transit New Zealand regarding detailed information relating to their site.

EQUIVALENT CAR MOVEMENTS

Equivalent Car Movements (ECM) are defined as being the following within any given day.

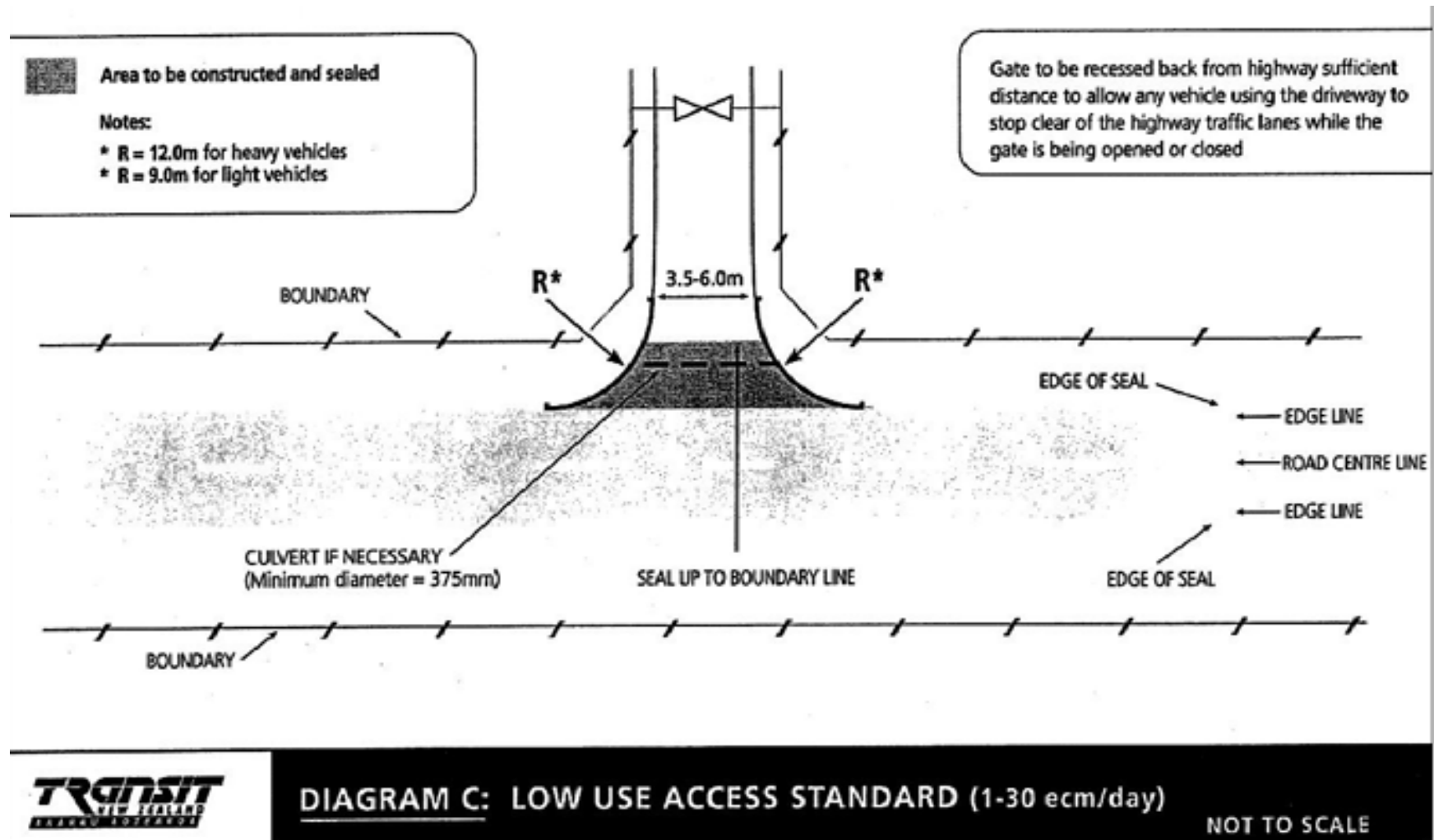
- a) 1 car to and from the site = 2 equivalent car movements
- b) 1 truck to and from the site = 6 equivalent car movements
- c) 1 truck and trailer to and from the site = 10 equivalent car movements
- d) A single residential dwelling is deemed to generate 8 equivalent car movements.

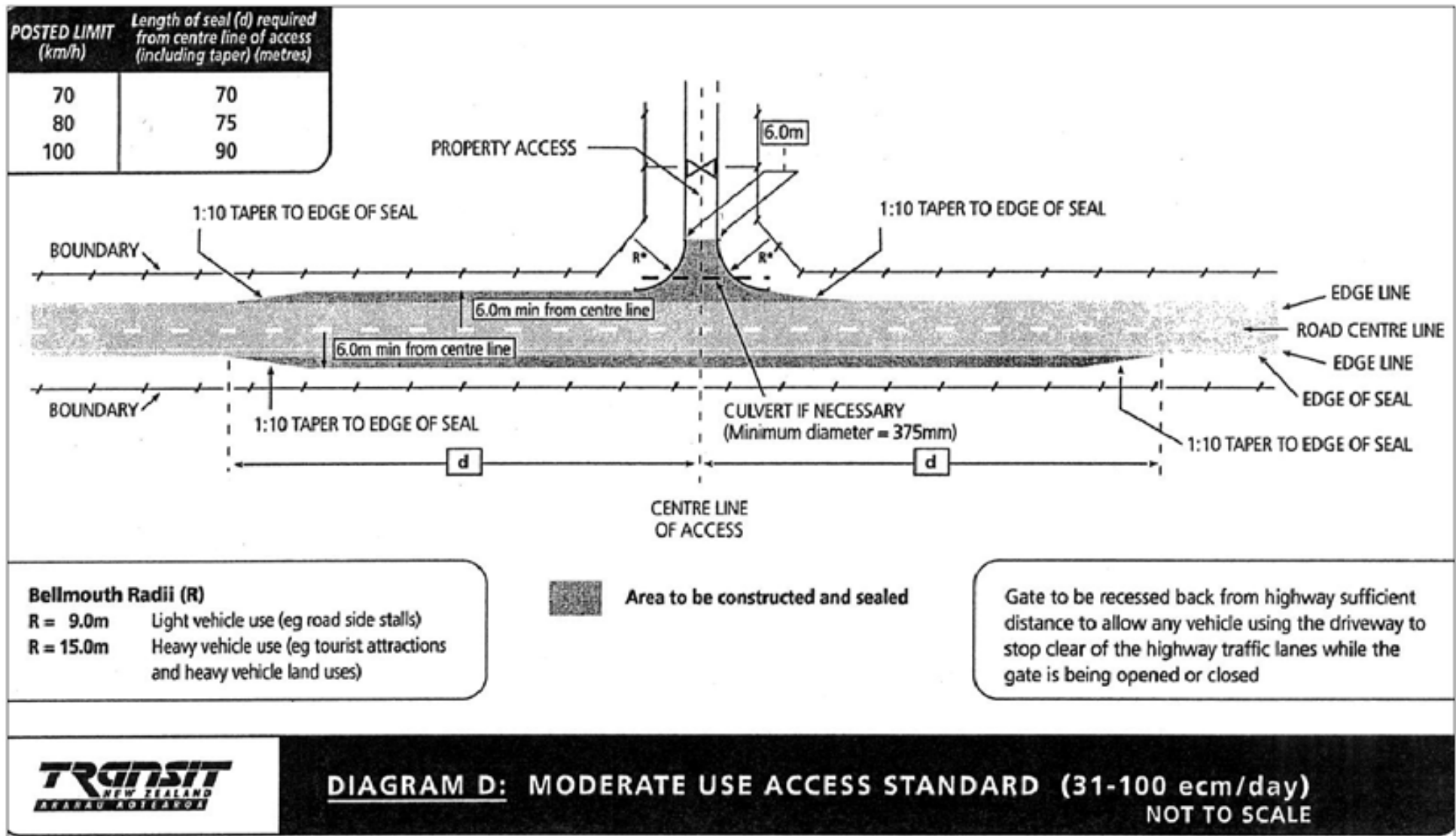
Non-compliance with the above performance criteria will occur when:

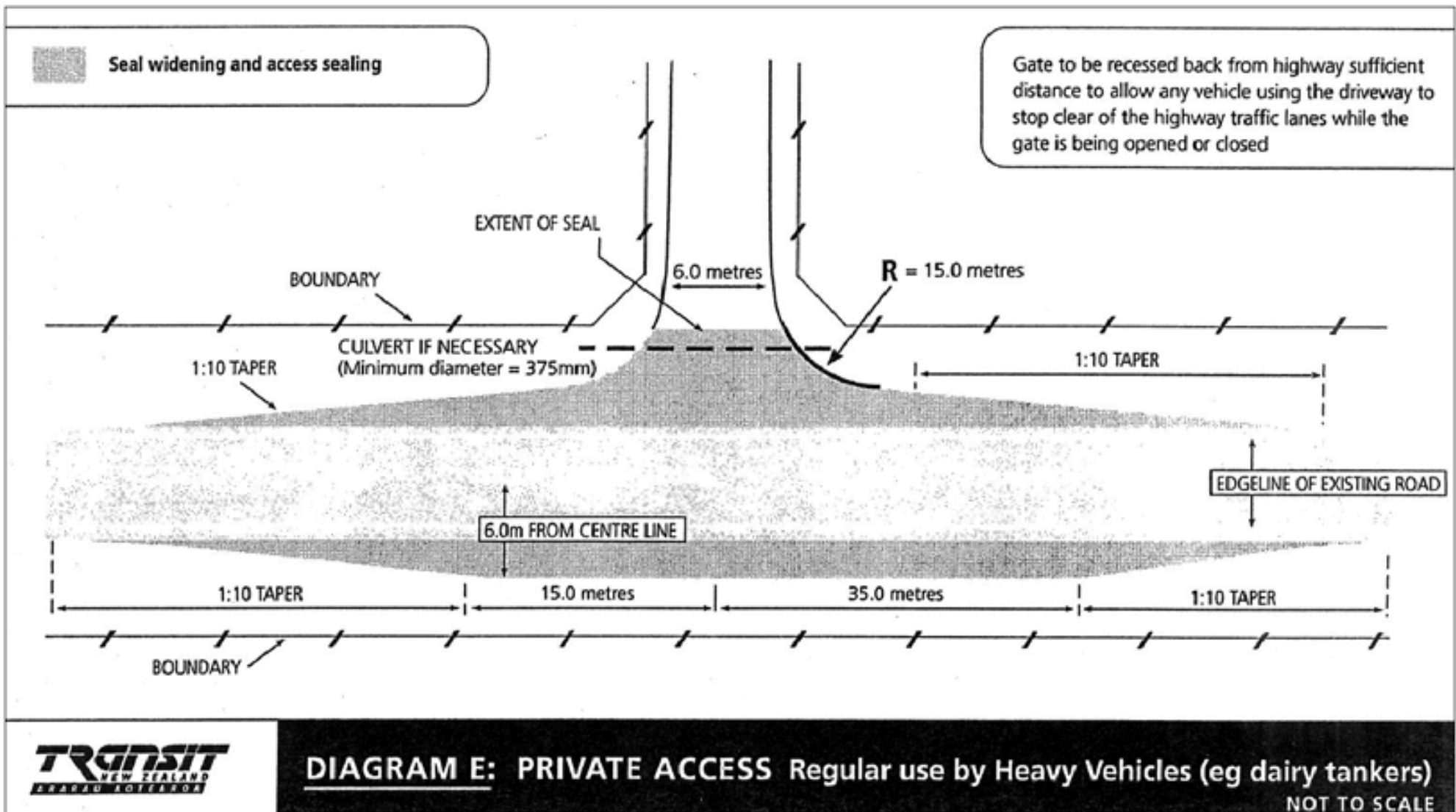
- a) The number of equivalent car movements per day is greater on any 3 days of a given week; or
- b) The number of equivalent car movements is double that on any given day.

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND ACCESS STANDARDS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED BY TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND AND IS INCLUDED IN THIS APPENDIX FOR INFORMATION ONLY. DESIGN OF PROJECTS INVOLVING ACCESS TO STATE HIGHWAYS SHOULD COMPLY WITH RULES IN THE PLAN, AND WITH TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS. DESIGNERS SHOULD CONFER WITH TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND REGARDING DETAILED INFORMATION RELATING TO THEIR SITE.



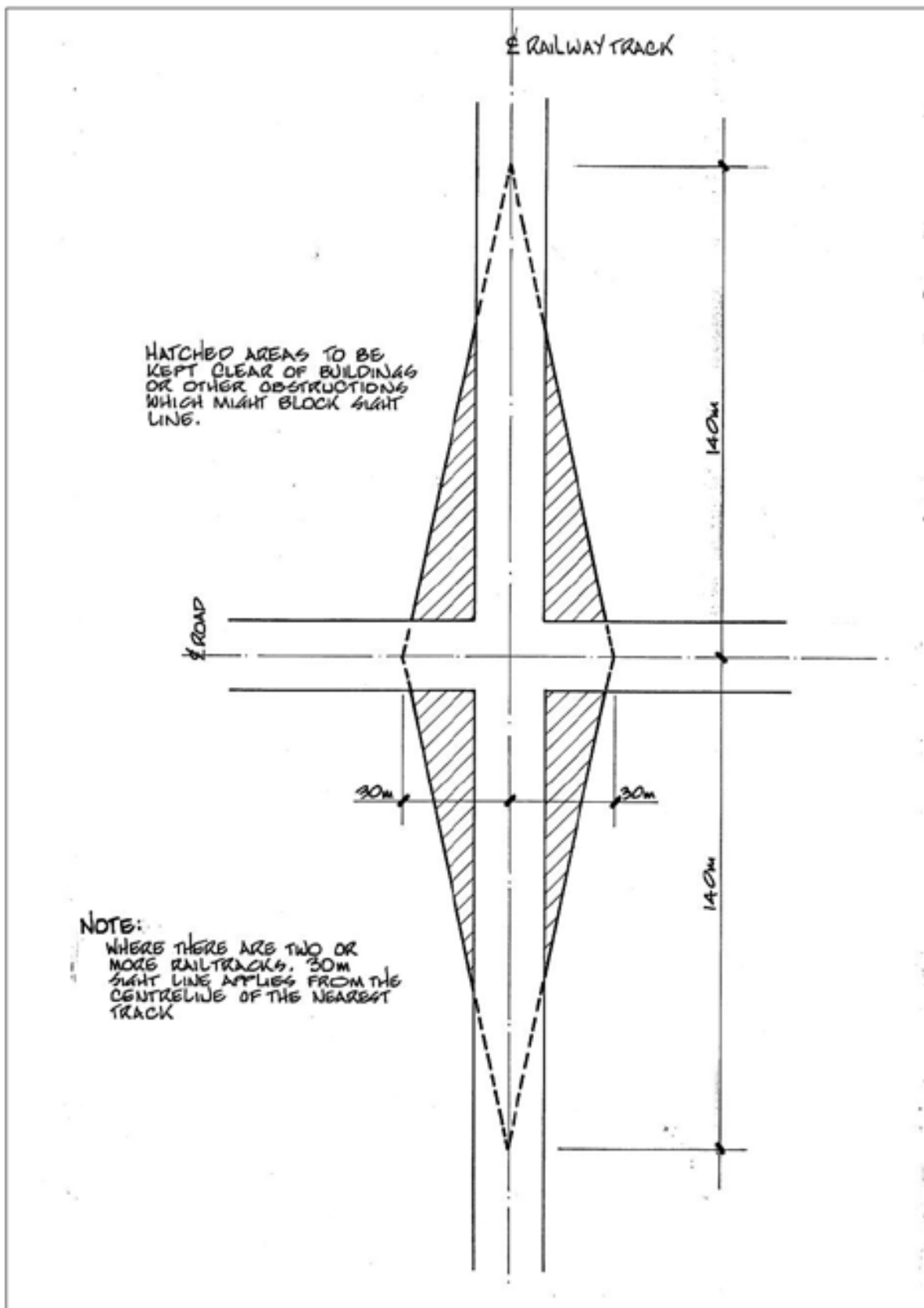




APPENDIX 5

TRAFFIC SIGHT LINES

ROAD / RAIL LEVEL CROSSINGS



APPENDIX 6

SIGNIFICANT KARST FEATURES OF WAITOMO DISTRICT (EXCLUDING THOSE ON CONSERVATION LAND)

- A. International Significance** (also Puketiti Flower Cave and Waitomo Glowworm Cave, both protected)
- A1 Waitomo Glowworm Cave**
Extended cave supporting the internationally recognised glowworm grotto within the adjoining reserve lands.
- A2 Mangapu System**
Second largest underground river in North Island. Largest 'twilight' flora assemblage in New Zealand. Many important speleothems including the only calcite shields and the only aragonite speleothems in North Island. Major use for tourism and recreation. Two side caves nearby have some of densest straws and best calcite speleothem assemblages in New Zealand. Best example of karst window in New Zealand. One of few known sites of *Asplenium cimmericium*. Main cave approx. 4km long. Many spectacular access shafts including Lost World (95m deep). Includes Lime and Mangarongapu Caves, Mangapu Gorge, Nemesis and Sterling Silver Caves.
- B. National Significance** (also Grand Canyon Cave, protected)
- B1 Mangawhitikau System**
Largest river cave in North Island. Very high recreational value. High tourism use. Over 8km of cave passage. Classic two tiered geomorphic development and dry valley leading to former stream cave. Historic use of associated cave. Spectacular long slit gorge upstream. Includes Mason's Dry Cave, Flood Caverns, Mason's Glowworm Cave, Mangawhitikau Gorge and other small caves.
- B2 Troopers Rd ("Black") System**
One of the most extensive systems in North Island. Selenite needles, calcite speleothems. Major fossil deposits. Approx. 8km of known passage with classic joint/fault control, horizontal streamway, entrance shafts and upper levels. Very high recreational value. Includes Virginia, Warrens Self Respect, Fred, Cut-throat, Sir Roger and F1 caves.
- B3 Ruakuri (small part in Scenic Reserve)**
Major tourist cave. Large stream passage. Speleothem assemblages. Historic tourist cave. Approx. 4km of passage. Current tourism use.
- B4 Gardner's Gut (small part in Scenic Reserve)**
Longest cave in the North Island (approx 12km long). Very high recreational and education use. Significant speleothems, fossil deposits, sediment deposits. Important example of two-tier development and speleogenesis reflecting karstification.
- B5 Moa Egg Shell**
Very short cave in two parts. Former moa nesting site. Very important record in sediment deposits including moa eggshell fragments, ash layers and fossil leaves.
- B6 Waitomo Headwaters System**
Potentially one of the longer caves in the Southern Hemisphere. Very high recreational use and tourism use. Important speleothems (calcite (pearls), palygorskite), fossil deposits (best known Mappins Bush Moa). Consists of many medium length caves linked hydrologically. Includes Dinglefall – St Benedicts – Rangitaawa (90m shaft) – Blindman's – Olssen's Wet cave (approx 6km), Luckie Strike (3km), Burr (2.6km), Ernies (2.3km), Haggas Hole, Mudball, Blowhole, Purgatory (one of the most difficult caves in New Zealand) and several others.
- B7 Kuratahi – Thunderer**
Three caves very close together, possibly linked. Kuratahi 4.5km long, dendritic development, gypsum crystal trees and other very significant gypsum speleothems, sediment deposits. Horizontal stream cave. Thunderer also very long, also a horizontal stream cave approx 4.5km long. Thunderfall – short resurgence cave.
- B8 Unnamed new discovery**
This cave was discovered in 1997 and has only been visited by a few parties. The speleothem assemblage is said to be very significant, including several forms rare in the North Island.

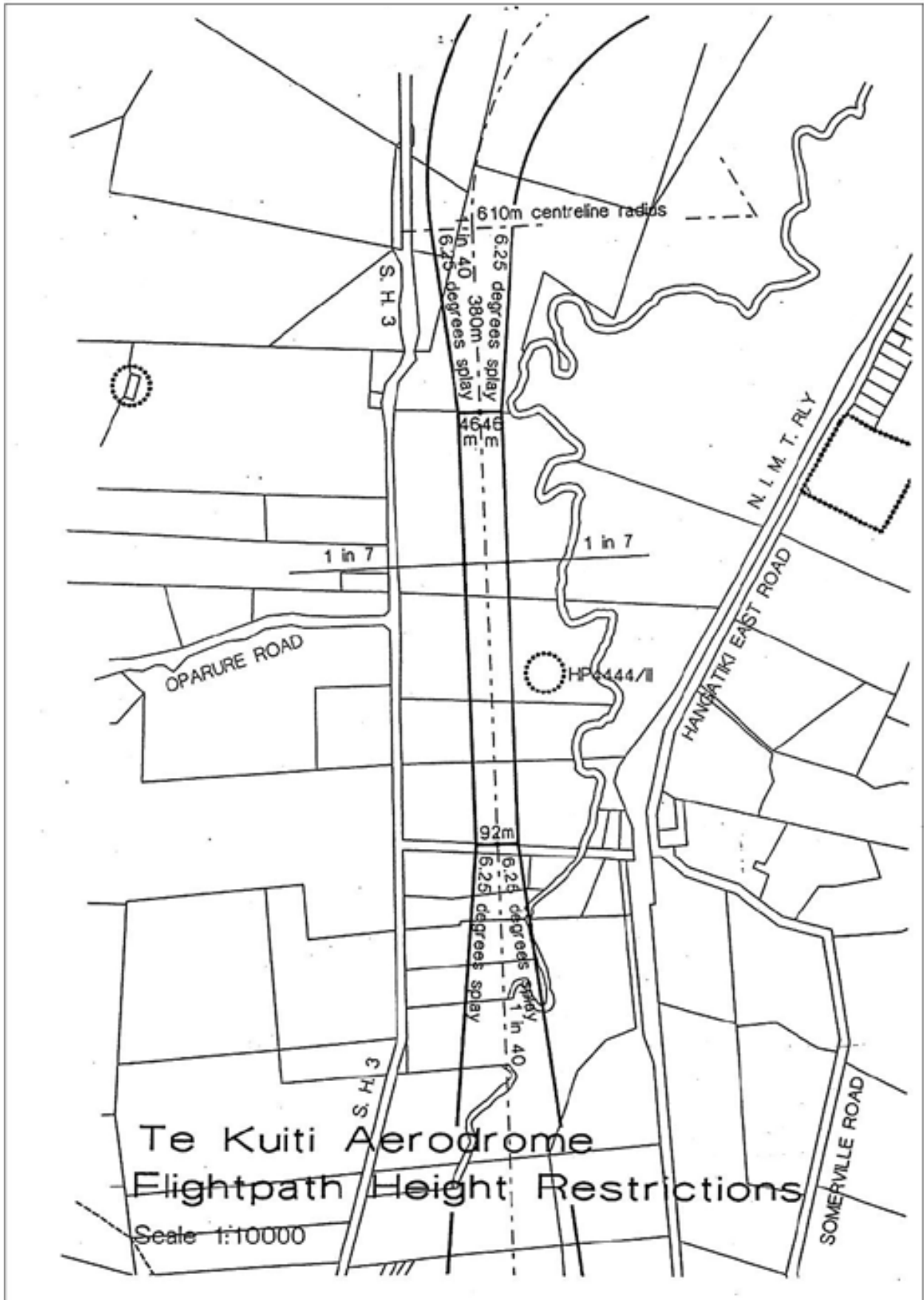
- C. Regional Significance** (also Hollow Hill, Ruakuri Natural Bridge, Mangapohue Karst, Marokopa Natural Tunnel, Mangapohue Natural Bridge, all protected)
- C1 Waipuna (approx half in Scenic Reserve)**
Includes Waipuna Cave, length 3.6km long. Few significant systems in the District are still under native forest cover (this can affect speleothem growth, biota, sedimentation). Recreational importance (restricted access). Extensive speleothem assemblages. Landscape value of Waipuna bluffs (where cave stream exits as waterfall). Very high-density deep polygonal karst over surface.
- C2 Pukeroa System**
Deepest cave in the North Island (130m deep). Main cave (Stinkpot) approx 4.5km long. Crystal pools, fossils. Recreational use. Major streamway, waterfalls, multiple entrances. Also includes Bryant's Chasm and parallel Boundary – Pukeroa system.
- C3 Puketiti Swamp Karst**
Small karst outcrop near Kuratahi – Thunderer system. Classic feature type rare in region only formed where bedrock in swamps. Flat top at former swamp level (+1.5m), otherwise pinnacles 0.25 – 2m in diameter.
- C4 Mein Hole System**
Length over 4km long. Numerous speleothems and excellent fossil whale remains.
- C5 Kairimu System**
Several caves. Kairimu approx 3.5km long. Cloaca Maxima 3kms. Semana Santa 2.5km. Catchpenny. Komrad. If linked would be one of the longest caves in New Zealand. Significant sedimentary deposits, biota and speleothems.
- C6 Waipapa Road Systems**
Multiple caves in two systems. Length, high recreational use. Speleothems (best calcified tree roots in region). Includes Rumbling Gut, Catherwoods, Waipapa, Lembergs, Guildford, Yoyo.
- D. High Significance**
- D1 Digne – Camelot**
Only example of gypsum rope in New Zealand (Digne). Part of largest autogenic karst system known in North Island. Troglodytic biota. Two caves. Large streamway (Camelot).
- D2 Te Anarua**
Tourist cave. Fossil deposits. Speleothems.
- D3 Te Ana Tahī System**
Large stream caves, dry valleys, gorges, grikes. Biota. Few significant systems in the District are still under native forest cover (this can affect speleothem growth, biota, sedimentation).
- D4 Rotokawa Lake**
Karst lake still in forest. Few examples in the district.
- D5 Maniapoto**
Significance to Maori. (NB: this rating refers to karst significance, not cultural significance).
- D6 Millar's Waterfall**
Long cave, approx 6km. High recreational use.
- D7 Ripper – Moe-Ana**
Two systems. Approx 2.5km long. Partly still under native vegetation.
- D8 Te Ana Kapiti**
Speleothems. Approx 2km. Historic cave visited by Fred Mace. Few significant systems in the District still under native forest cover.
- D9 Paparāhia**
In Mohakatino Group limestone's. Very isolated from the rest of karst area – potential important biota and fossil records. Speleothems.
- D10 Black's System Taumatamaire Road**
High recreational use, significant speleothems, length. Deep caves in strongly tilted limestones. Includes Black's Cave, Breakwater Hole, Groove.

- D11 Skyline**
Significant speleothems (including oolites), fossil deposits, recreational use, length. Highest altitude cave in region.
- D12 Rimu-Togyp System**
Long cave, significant recreational use, speleothems. Waterfall exits into gorge.
- D13 Broken Hill System**
Very large passage. On greywacke contact. Significant length.
- D14 Ten Acre Tomo System**
Five caves around spectacular 5ha collapse feature. Significant geomorphology, fossil deposits.
- D15 Ecch**
Significant length (3.7km) and recreational use.
- A. Local Significance**
- E1 Reserve**
Large passage, very high use for education and recreation.
- E2 Trio Hole**
Recent discovery. Significant length – 4km. Fossil deposits.
- E3 Lee’s Swamp-General Ward**
Recreational use. Cave crosses drainage divides.
- E5 Matthew’s**
Length. Recreational use.
- E6 Huhunui**
High use for education. Significant biota. Under native forest cover. Excellent examples of speleogenetic features.
- E7 Hochstetter Hole**
Recent discovery. Significant length (2.5km).
- E8 Te Koots Sewer**
Only extensive cave in eastern region. Length 3.3km.
- E9 Shangri La**
2km long. Recreational use.
- E10 Whispering Pot System**
Several caves. Cultural significance, fossil deposits.
- E11 Urenui**
Very high recreational use. 2km long. Speleothems.
- E12 Taumatatorara**
Large stream cave. Largest stalactite in region.
- E13 Marokopa Gorge**
Landscape feature.
- E14 White’s Cave**
Recreational use. Speleothems.
- E15 Papamaru**
Gypsum speleothems.
- E16 You’re Mad**
Trogolodytic biota. Length.
- E17 Plumber’s Pass**
Recreational use, Gypsum.

- E18 Okahua**
Large streamway.
- E19 Oyster Cave**
Length. Fossil oyster outcrops.
- E20 Murder Canyon/Mahoenui Natural Bridge/Hangover Hole**
One of the longest shafts in the North Island. Recreational use. Very thin spectacular natural bridge.
- E21 Rauroa System**
Unusual speleothems (red). Length.
- E22 Aussie**
Speleothems. Fossilised fish. Recreational use.
- E23 Marawhero**
Length approx 2km.
- E24 Blizzard**
Gypsum deposits.
- E25 Trespasser's West**
Excellent formation.
- E26 Mangaorongo Gorge/Natural Bridges**
Landscape features.
- E27 Mangawhara Cavern**
Size of cavern.
- E30 Marmont's**
Length. Recreational use.
- E31 Piopio Water**
Source of Piopio water supply.
- E32 Verry's Disappointment**
Potentially long system.
- E33 Phloughte-Agamemnon**
Two systems. Long caves.
- E34 Totoro Gorge**
Landscape feature.
- E35 Spotlight**
Major fossil deposits.
- E36 Pompeii – Long John**
Long system.
- E37 Thistlebob-Maui**
Long system.

APPENDIX 7

TE KUITI AERODROME FLIGHTPATH HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS



APPENDIX 8

ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE.

PREAMBLE

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscapes and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value. New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving, conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and sites (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets out principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who as owners, territorial authorities, tradespeople or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand.

Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all others. Definitions of terms used are provided in Section 22.

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites at its meeting on 7 March 1993.

1. THE PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

- (i) Have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- (ii) Teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;
- (iii) Provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;
- (iv) Provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and
- (v) Provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

2. INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, hapu and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of our nation and is the basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and associated with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation work. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place. Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained.

Conservation projects should include the following:

- (i) definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;

- (ii) community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;
- (iii) preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;
- (iv) the implementation of any planned work; and
- (v) the documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. CONSERVATION METHOD

Conservation should:

- (i) make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- (ii) show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- (iii) involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this charter;
- (iv) take into account the needs abilities and resources of the particular communities; and
- (v) be fully documented and recorded.

5. RESPECT FOR EXISTING EVIDENCE

The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

6. SETTING

The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

7. RISK MITIGATION

All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

8. RELOCATION

The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

- (i) the site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or
- (ii) relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or
- (iii) relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible with cultural heritage value.

9. INVASIVE INVESTIGATION

Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material of cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

10. CONTENTS

Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.

11. WORKS OF ART AND SPECIAL FABRIC

Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

12. RECORDS

Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive and made available to all affected people. Some knowledge of places of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

CONSERVATION PROCESSES

13. DEGREES OF INTERVENTION

Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention: non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Recreation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this charter.

14. NON-INTERVENTION

In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

15. MAINTENANCE

A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan. Except in circumstances where it is appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

16. STABILISATION

Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

17. REPAIR

Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.

18. RESTORATION

Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process.

The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

19. RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage values are preserved. Reconstruction

should not normally constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features or structures should be avoided.

20. ADAPTATION

The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any additions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

21. INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

22. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this charter:

adaptation means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value

conservation means the processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value

cultural heritage value means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity

maintenance means the protective care of a place

material means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity

place means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand

preservation means maintaining a place with as little change as possible

reassembly (anastylosis) means putting existing but dismembered parts back together

reconstruction means to build again in the original form using old or new material

reinstatement means putting components of earlier material back in position

repair means making good decayed or damaged material

restoration means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions

stabilisation means the arrest of the processes of decay

structure means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land .

APPENDIX 9

BOTANICAL DATA

The Department of Conservation use as their current standard a paper "Threatened and Uncommon Plants of New Zealand."

By P.J. de Lange, P.B. Heenan, D.R. Given, D.A. Norton, C.C. Ogle, P.N. Johnson, and E.K. Cameron, in 1999.

Recorded in The New Zealand Journal of Botany, 1999, Vol 37: 603-628.

The paper describes a reappraisal of the conservation status of New Zealand's threatened and uncommon plants. Various earlier papers are reviewed. The current data may be subject to future review.

The paper lists species under headings:

Presumed Extinct	Threatened	Critically Endangered
Endangered	Vulnerable	Declining
Recovering	Naturally Uncommon	Insufficiently Known

The following plants occur or have occurred in the Waitomo District and are considered to be threatened:

Plant	Status	Habitat	Threats
<i>Asplenium cimberiorun</i>	Uncommon	Forest	Physical damage
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Recovering	Forest	Physical damage, browsing, reproductive failure
<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>	Recovering	Coastal	Physical damage, weeds, browsing, habitat destruction
<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>	Declining	Coastal	Weeds, browsing, erosion, reproductive failure
<i>Gratiola nana</i>	Vulnerable	Wetland	Physical damage, weeds, hydrology/eutrophication, browsing, habitat destruction
<i>Hebe aff. Rigidula</i>	Vulnerable	Scrub	Weeds, browsing, succession
<i>Hebe speciosa</i>	Endangered	Coastal	Weeds, browsing, collecting, erosion, reproductive failure
<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, reproductive failure, habitat destruction
<i>Marattia salicina</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, collecting
<i>Myosotis petiolata</i> var. <i>pansa</i>	Declining	Coastal	Weeds, succession
<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, reproductive failure
<i>Pittosporum tumeri</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, succession
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Uncommon	Scrub	
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> subsp. <i>Apetala</i>	Recovering	Coastal	Weeds, browsing, reproductive failure, habitat destruction
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	Uncommon	Coastal	Habitat destruction
<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>	Declining	Forest	Weeds, browsing, reproductive failure

APPENDIX 10 – STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREAS – NGATI TUWHARETOA

Attachment of information to the Opertaiwe Waitomo District Plan in accordance with Sections 29 to 33, 35 and 36 of the Ngati Tuwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018. The information is for the purpose of public information only and is not part of the District Plan or subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Section 34(1) of the Ngati Tuwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018 requires Council to record the statutory acknowledgement on all statutory plans.

Section 34(2) states that the information attached to a statutory plan must include:

- (a) a copy of sections 29 to 33, 35, and 36; and
- (b) descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
- (c) the statement of association for each statutory area.

The statements of association are the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional associations of Ngati Tuwharetoa.

For more information please refer to Ngati Tuwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018.

Sections from the Ngati Tuwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018.

29 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association for the statutory areas.

30 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 31 to 33; and
- (b) to require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees, in accordance with sections 34 and 35; and
- (c) to enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Tūwharetoa to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Tūwharetoa with a statutory area, in accordance with section 36.

31 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

32 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

33 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to an application made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in relation to the application.
- (3) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
 - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
 - (b) in determining, under section 59(1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application.
- (4) In this section, **archaeological site** has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

34 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

- (1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- (2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include—
 - (a) a copy of sections 29 to 33, 35, and 36; and
 - (b) descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
 - (c) the statement of association for each statutory area.
- (3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only and, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority as part of the statutory plan, the information is not—
 - (a) part of the statutory plan; or
 - (b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

35 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:

- (a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
- (b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
- (2) A summary provided under subsection (1)(a) must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) The summary must be provided—
 - (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
 - (b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice must be provided under subsection (1)(b) not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (5) The trustees may, by written notice to a relevant consent authority,—
 - (a) waive the right to be provided with a summary or copy of a notice under this section; and
 - (b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
- (6) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
 - (a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application;
 - (b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

36 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustees and any member of Ngāti Tūwharetoa may, as evidence of the association of Ngāti Tūwharetoa with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
 - (a) the relevant consent authorities; or
 - (b) the Environment Court; or
 - (c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; or
 - (d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
 - (a) the bodies referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
 - (c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
 - (a) neither the trustees nor members of Ngāti Tūwharetoa are precluded from stating that Ngāti Tūwharetoa has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - (b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas and Areas of Interest

Statutory Area

Location

Ngati Tuwharetoa Area of Interest

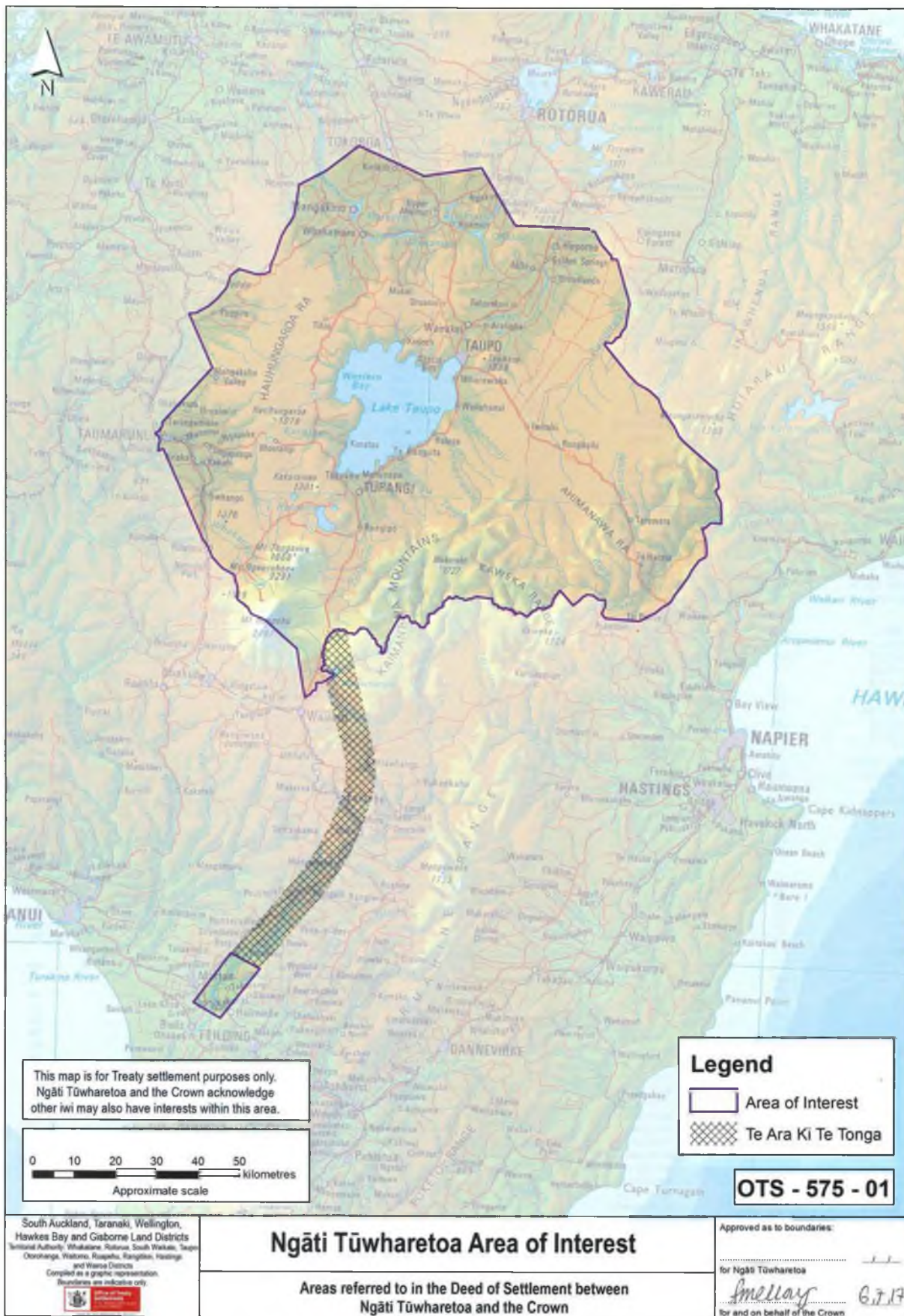
As shown on OTS-575-01

Pureora

As shown on OTS-575-41

NGĀTI TŪWHARETOA DEED OF SETTLEMENT:
ATTACHMENTS

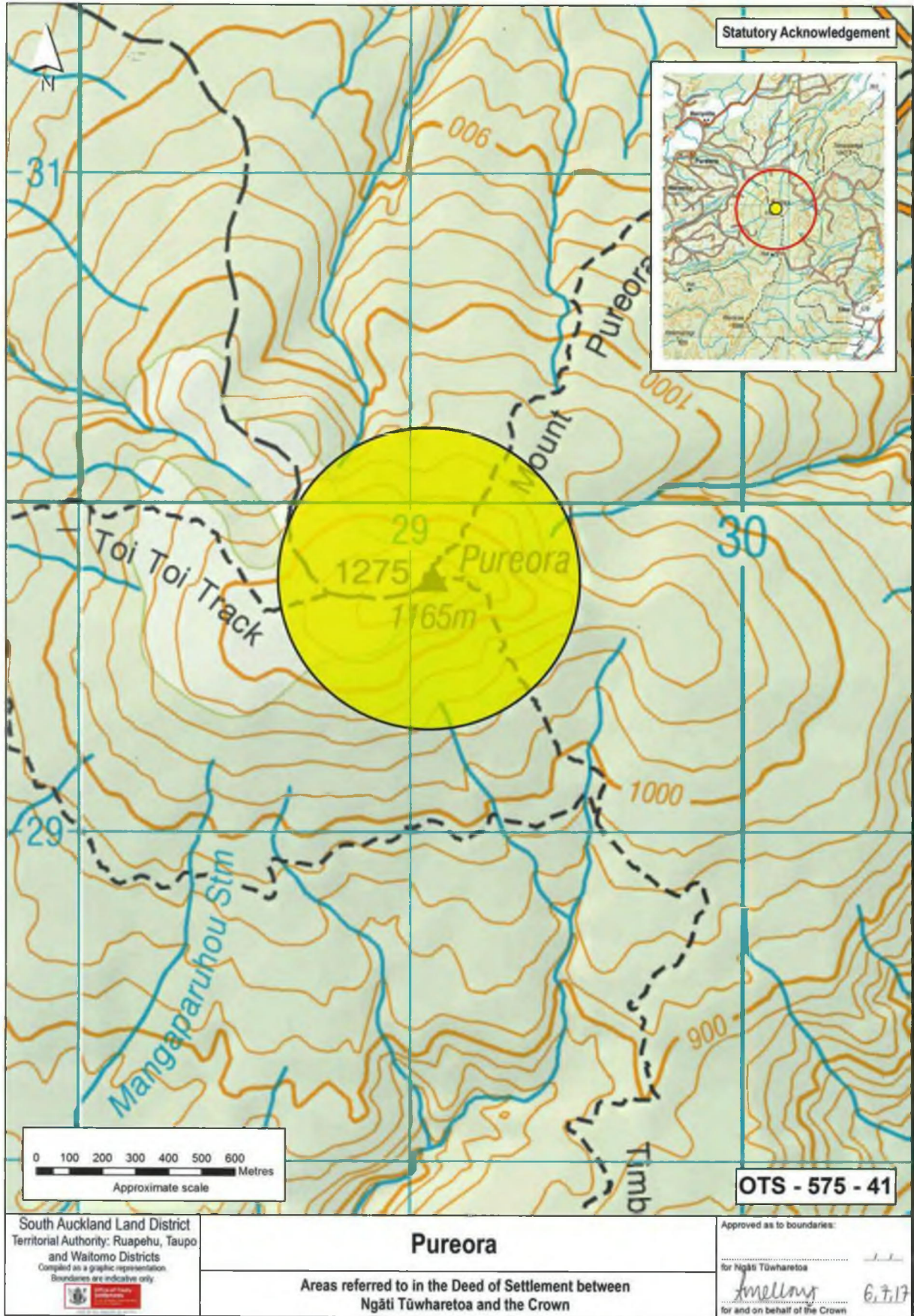
1: AREA OF INTEREST



Ngāti Tuwharetoa Area of Interest (OTS-575-01)

NGĀTI TŪWHARETOA DEED OF SETTLEMENT:
ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS



Ngati Tuwharetoa - Pureora (OTS-575-41)

Statement of Association and Areas of Interest

3.2 PROTECTION PRINCIPLES FOR PART PUREORA FOREST PARK (WITHIN THE AREA OF INTEREST)

3.2: PROTECTION PRINCIPLES FOR PART PUREORA FOREST PARK (WITHIN THE AREA OF INTEREST)

Protection Principles for part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest) (as shown on deed plan OTS-575-35)

The following Protection Principles are directed at the Minister of Conservation avoiding harm to, or the diminishing of Ngāti Tūwharetoa values related to part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest):

1. **He whenua tūpuna, he mana, he tapu, he mauri anō tōna** (An ancestral land, with its own mana, tapu and mauri):
 - (a) protection of wāhi tūpuna, indigenous flora and fauna, traditional materials and resources, water and the wider environment within part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest).
2. **He tangata whenua: Ko te whenua he pou whakapapa, he pou herenga nā Ngāti Tūwharetoa i te ahi kā roa, te kaitiakitanga, te rangatiratanga** (The people of the land: The land is a repository of whakapapa, connecting Ngāti Tūwharetoa with their ancestral fires, kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga):
 - (a) recognition of the mana, kaitiakitanga and tikanga of Ngāti Tūwharetoa with regard to part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest);
 - (b) respect for Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kaitiakitanga within part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest);
 - (c) respect for the relationship of Ngāti Tūwharetoa with part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest), and encouraging others to respect that relationship;
 - (d) accurate portrayal of the association of Ngāti Tūwharetoa with part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest); and
 - (e) recognition of the interest of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in actively protecting native species within part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest) including, but not limited to, kererū and pikopiko.
3. **Kua toro te mate, me whakaora rawa** (the wellbeing of part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest) must be restored).

Actions by the Director-General of Conservation in relation to the Protection Principles

The following actions will be taken by the Department of Conservation in relation to the Protection Principles:

- (a) Department of Conservation staff, contractors, conservation board members, concessionaires and the public will be provided with information about Ngāti Tūwharetoa values and the existence of the overlay classification and will be encouraged to respect the association Ngāti Tūwharetoa have with part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest);
- (b) the Department of Conservation will work with Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the design and location of new signs to discourage inappropriate behaviour, including vehicle access through and across part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest), fossicking, the modification of wāhi tapu sites and disturbance of other taonga;

NGĀTI TŪWHARETOA DEED OF SETTLEMENT:
DOCUMENTS

3.1: PROTECTION PRINCIPLES FOR WHENUAKURA

- (c) the public will be informed that the removal of all rubbish and wastes from part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest) is required;
- (d) Ngāti Tūwharetoa association with part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest) will be accurately portrayed in all new Department of Conservation information and educational material;
- (e) Te Kotahitanga will be consulted regarding any proposed Department of Conservation public information or educational material relating to part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest), and the Department of Conservation will only use Ngāti Tūwharetoa cultural information with the consent of Te Kotahitanga;
- (f) significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and/or vegetation will be avoided wherever possible;
- (g) where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and/or vegetation cannot be avoided, Te Kotahitanga will be consulted at an early stage and particular regard will be had to their views, including those relating to kōiwi (human remains) and archaeological sites;
- (h) any kōiwi (human remains) or other taonga found or uncovered by the Department of Conservation will be left untouched and Te Kotahitanga informed as soon as possible to enable Ngāti Tūwharetoa to deal with the kōiwi or taonga in accordance with their tikanga;
- (i) the Department of Conservation will work with Te Kotahitanga to identify opportunities to involve Ngāti Tūwharetoa in programmes within part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest), including native species management programmes, pest control and ranger duties; and
- (j) the Department of Conservation will ensure that applicants for concessions, permits and any other rights affecting part Pureora Forest Park (within the area of interest) engage at an early stage with Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

4.1 STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION FOR PUREORA AND TĪTĪRAUPENGA

4.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION FOR PUREORA AND TĪTĪRAUPENGA

The statements of association of Ngāti Tūwharetoa are set out below. These are statements of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of Ngāti Tūwharetoa with identified areas.

Pureora and Tītīraupenga

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Tūwharetoa applies to part of Pureora maunga, part of Pureora Forest and Tītīraupenga.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa interests within the Pureora Forest Park lie within the Taupō moana (Lake Taupo) and Waikato River watersheds. The Ngāti Tūwharetoa tupuna Tūtetawhā gave the following kōrero after travelling into the western watershed and meeting a rangatira of another iwi:

"Mai te tihi o ngā maunga o Hauhungaroa, ki Hurakia, ki te tihi o Pureora Maunga, tae atu ki te taumata o Tītīraupenga, ko te marangai e rere ki roto ngā awa i te rawhiti o ēnei wai tapu mō te Inanga, mō te Kōaro, mō te Kōkopu. Ngā awa e rere ki te taha hauauru o ngā tihi o ngā maunga, i waihotia mō te Koura, te Tuna me te Piharau."

"From the peak of the mountain Hauhungaroa, to Hurakia, to the peak of Pureora mountain, to the peak of Tītīraupenga, the waters that flow into the eastern rivers are set aside for the Inanga, the Koaro, and the Kokopu. The rivers that flow to the west of these mountains are set aside for the Koura, the Tuna and te Piharau."

Although Ngāti Tūwharetoa also have interests beyond this rohe, this Statement of Association focuses on the area described by Tūtetawhā. It includes the Māori land blocks known as Pouakani, Tthoi, Waihāhā, Hauhungaroa and Waituhi Kuratau.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū associated with the Pureora Forest Park, include Ngāti Hinemihi, Ngāti Manunui, Ngāti Te Maunga, Ngāti Parekaawa, Ngāti Whēoro, Ngāti Tarakaiahi, Ngāti Te Kohera, Ngāti Hā, Ngāti Wairangi and Ngāti Moekino.

The Tītīraupenga, Pureora, Tūhua, Hurakia and the Hauhungaroa range were renowned for their dense forestry (including tōtara, rimu, mataī and kahikatea) and the rich bird life including kererū, kākā and kōkako.

Tītīraupenga and Pureora-a-Tia

After the arrival of Te Arawa waka, a number of tūpuna journeyed inland. Tia and his group initially travelled towards the east of Taupōnui-a-Tia but eventually they turned towards the west of the lake. There are a number of place names commemorating Tia's journey including Te Tīhoi a Tia (the place where Tia wandered aimlessly) and Pureora-a-Tia (the cleansing ritual of Tia). Tia then ascended Tītīraupenga, erecting an altar and claiming the lands for his descendants. When Tia died, he was interred at Tītīraupenga.

Kāinga close to both Tītīraupenga and Pureora include Kaiwhā and Pukerimu. Important pā sites include Ahirara, Horaaruhe and Tūtakamoana. Tūtakamoana was a fortified pā and a stronghold of Ngāti Te Kohera and their whanaunga hapū. From Te Weri, Ngāti Tarakaiahi and their whanaunga hapū had access to the Hurakia and Hauhungaroa range to hunt birds. Te Raro was the most important bird-snaring area at Tītīraupenga. It was here that a priestess of bird lore would open the bird-snaring season each year.

4.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION FOR PUREORA AND TĪTĪRAUPENGA

Hauhungaroa

Hauhungaroa is the name of a range of hills situated to the west of Lake Taupo. Hauhungaroa means the long, frosted breath. A Ngāti Tūwharetoa tradition records that the ranges were named by Tia when he awoke one very cold morning and observed his breath in the cold air.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū associated with this area tended to be mobile. At certain parts of the year they lived on the shores of Lake Taupo and the Waikato River, where they gathered kai such as kōkopu, kōaro and kōura. Maraekōwhai was a stronghold of Ngāti Parekaawa and Ngāti Te Kohera, and Waihāhā was a stronghold for Ngāti Tarakaiahi and Ngāti Wheoro. In other times of the year, they moved to kāinga within Hauhungaroa. Pā and kāinga associated with these areas included Kākaho, Te Pou a te Piki, Te Harure, Te Putu, Te Whāiti and Te Hirata.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa greatly valued the forests growing along the Hauhungaroa range, which contained extensive strands of mataī, tōtara, rimu and a range of ferns. There were also a number of streams in this area, providing water, mahinga kai and other resources. Hākuhanui (the eponymous ancestor of the Ngāti Hā hapū) was a mokopuna of Tia who lived at Kākaho. One day when crossing a stream, he slipped and the feather ornaments of his taiaha became wet, hence the name of the stream Huruhurumāku (wet feathers) which runs from Tīhoi to the Mangakino River.

The foods gathered within Hauhungaroa included birds, kiore (rat), pikopiko (fern), miro berries and other foods and rongoā (medicine). The kōtukutuku and the miro trees produced sweet berries that enticed kererū and other birds to be snared. Ngāti Tūwharetoa highly valued kererū as a bountiful and important traditional food. Birds were gathered only at particular times of the year and only in accordance with tikanga. Important karakia and rituals were performed by tohunga to open the bird season each year. One of the first tasks carried out by Herea Te Heuheu Tūkinu I after his appointment as Ariki was to mark the opening of the birding season at Waituhi on the Hauhungaroa range.

Te Hiapō was an ancient kāinga on the Hauhungaroa block for those who were taught the bird rituals. Te Aputa was another area where bird lore was learnt. Different families and rangatira were associated with particular birding trees and waka manu. A waka manu is a wooden container, filled with freshwater and placed in a tree. Birds were snared as they stopped to drink from the waka manu. The birds' tail feathers were removed and buried, and the birds were preserved in their own huahua (fat). Certain feathers were set aside and used in clothing and for adornment.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa gathered a range of food and delicacies from the Hauhungaroa Range for a number of important hui. Providing kai enabled hapū to exercise manaakitanga and rangatiratanga. Birds were sent to Maraekōwhai at the time of Parekaawa's death. Birds from Hauhungaroa fed the thousands that attended the Pūkawa hui known as Hīnana ki uta, Hīnana ki Tai to appoint a Māori king.

Many of the Hauhungaroa blocks, formerly in Ngāti Te Maunga customary ownership, have been incorporated into the Pureora Forest Park. A section of the Part Hauhungaroa 2D2 block is included in the Pureora Forest Park.

Whenuakura

The Whenuakura Ecological Area is an area at the southern end of the Pureora Forest Park. It is particularly associated with Ngāti Te Maunga, a hapū of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, who maintain their ahi kā roa (long, undisturbed occupation) based on hereditary and whakapapa rights derived

4.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION FOR PUREORA AND TĪTĪRAUPENGA

from ahikaroa (long, undisturbed occupation). Ngāti Te Maunga's eponymous tupuna Te Maunga, inherited mana in respect of the Hauhungaroa lands from her father Kikoreka and her grandmother Parekaawa.

Whenuakura literally means precious lands. It is a taonga whenua, rich in tribal histories. Ngāti Tūwharetoa value Whenuakura for its abundant ecology and for their customary relationship with the natural environment and our kaitiaki responsibilities to it.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa tūpuna lived in a number of kāinga built at strategic points, including Whanganui Bay, Te Rawatanga, Ruahine, Pukeiahua and Ōruaiwi. These kāinga gave ready access to Whenuakura's rich mahinga kai and resources. Ruahine was home to the Ngāti Tūwharetoa tupuna Parekaawa, and it is the resting place of Te Maunga.

Within Whenuakura there are nineteen streams and springs, containing freshwater mahinga kai. There is also a mature native forest, which provided Ngāti Tūwharetoa with abundant kererū and other edible birds. Birding places within Whenuakura include Putaohore, Te Pāhoahoa, Te Kowhai Waione, Tekopae a Hape, Panapa, Te Ruapōtaka and Te Puka.

Whenuakura also provided a corridor through which peaceful iwi groups travelled in waka, up the Whanganui River from the south, or from the north via the Taringamotu River, branching into the Pungapunga River and up the Pungapunga Valley to Te Parekura, before crossing by foot along the upper reaches of the Whenuakura Plains.

Te Pūtahitanga is a small lake at the source of the Pungapunga and Whanganui Streams. It is the sight of a significant battle between Ngāti Te Maunga, supported by their whanaunga allies, against another iwi. This was a rare occurrence. The other iwi was defeated and their dead buried in the wetlands on the Whenuakura Plains. The wetland was renamed Te Parekura.

There are a number of pā associated with and close to Whenuakura. This includes Waiapu pā.

Tūhua

In 1913, Tūreiti Te Heuheu Tūkino V repeated the words of his grandfather Mananui Te Heuheu Tūkino II:

"One time he considered his body to be similar to the land, one of his thighs on Tītōkura, the other on Ōtairi, one of his arms on Pare te tai tonga, one on Tūhua mountains, his head on Tongariro, his body lying on Taupō. That his word made sacred the land, a region of his mana, a region where Pākehā were forbidden to enter, land never to be lost to the Pākehā. This was the greatest concern to him."

As described by Tūtetawhā, Tūhua is part of the western boundary of Ngāti Tūwharetoa. Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū Ngāti Hinemihi, Ngāti Manunui and Ngāti Tarakaiahi all maintain their kaitiakitanga and mana in respect of Tūhua.

There are numerous streams in this area running towards the Whanganui River, including the Waipare, Pungapunga and Taringamotu Rivers. The Waituhi Stream flows into the Kuratau River towards Lake Taupo. The Waituhi Stream was named because of fallen trees that form natural water troughs after the southerly wind has blown.

APPENDIX 11 - STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREAS – MARAEROA A AND B BLOCKS

Attachment of information to the Operative Waitomo District Plan in accordance with Sections 23 to 30 of the Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012. The information is for the purpose of public information only and is not part of the District Plan or subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Section 28(1) of the Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012 requires Council to record the statutory acknowledgement on all statutory plans.

Section 28(2) states that the information attached to a statutory plan must include the relevant provisions of the Act in full, the descriptions of the statutory areas, and the statements of association.

The statements of association are related to the settling group's particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with identified areas.

For more information please refer to Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012.

Sections from the Maraeroa A and B Blocks Claims Settlement Act 2012

23 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association.

24 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The only purposes of a statutory acknowledgement are to
 - (a) require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 25 to 27; and
 - (b) require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or, as the case requires, copies of notices of applications, to the trustees in accordance with section 29; and
 - (c) enable the trustees and any member of the settling group to cite a statutory acknowledgement as evidence of their association with the relevant statutory area, as provided for in section 30.
- (2) This section does not limit sections 33 to 35.

25 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in respect of an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or that directly affects a statutory area.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

26 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees have an interest greater than that of the general public in respect of proceedings relating to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or that directly affects a statutory area.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

27 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) If, on or after the effective date, an application is made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area,—
- (a) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of that Act in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area; and
- (b) the Environment Court, in determining under section 59(1) or 64(1) of that Act any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.
- (2) In this section, **archaeological site** has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

28 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

- (1) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must attach information recording a statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- (2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include the relevant provisions of this Act in full, the descriptions of the statutory areas, and the statements of association.
- (3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only, and the information is not—
- (a) part of the statutory plan, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority; or
- (b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991, unless adopted as part of the statutory plan.

29 Provision of information about resource consent applications to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide to the trustees the following for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or that directly affects a statutory area:
 - (a) a summary of the application, if the application is received by the consent authority; or
 - (b) a copy of the notice served under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the application is served on the consent authority.
- (2) The information provided under subsection (1)(a) must be—
 - (a) the same as would be given to an affected person under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991, or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority; and
 - (b) provided—
 - (i) as soon as is reasonably practicable after an application is received by the relevant consent authority; and
 - (ii) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of that Act whether to notify the application.
- (3) A copy of the notice given under subsection (1)(b) must be provided not later than 10 business days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (4) The trustees may, by notice in writing to a relevant consent authority,—
 - (a) waive their rights to be notified under this section; and
 - (b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
- (5) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
 - (a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application;
 - (b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

30 Use of statutory acknowledgement

The trustees and any member of the settling group may, as evidence of their association with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions or proceedings concerning activities within, adjacent to, or that directly affect the statutory area and that are made to or before—

- (a) the relevant consent authorities; or
- (b) the Environment Court; or
- (c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; or
- (d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.

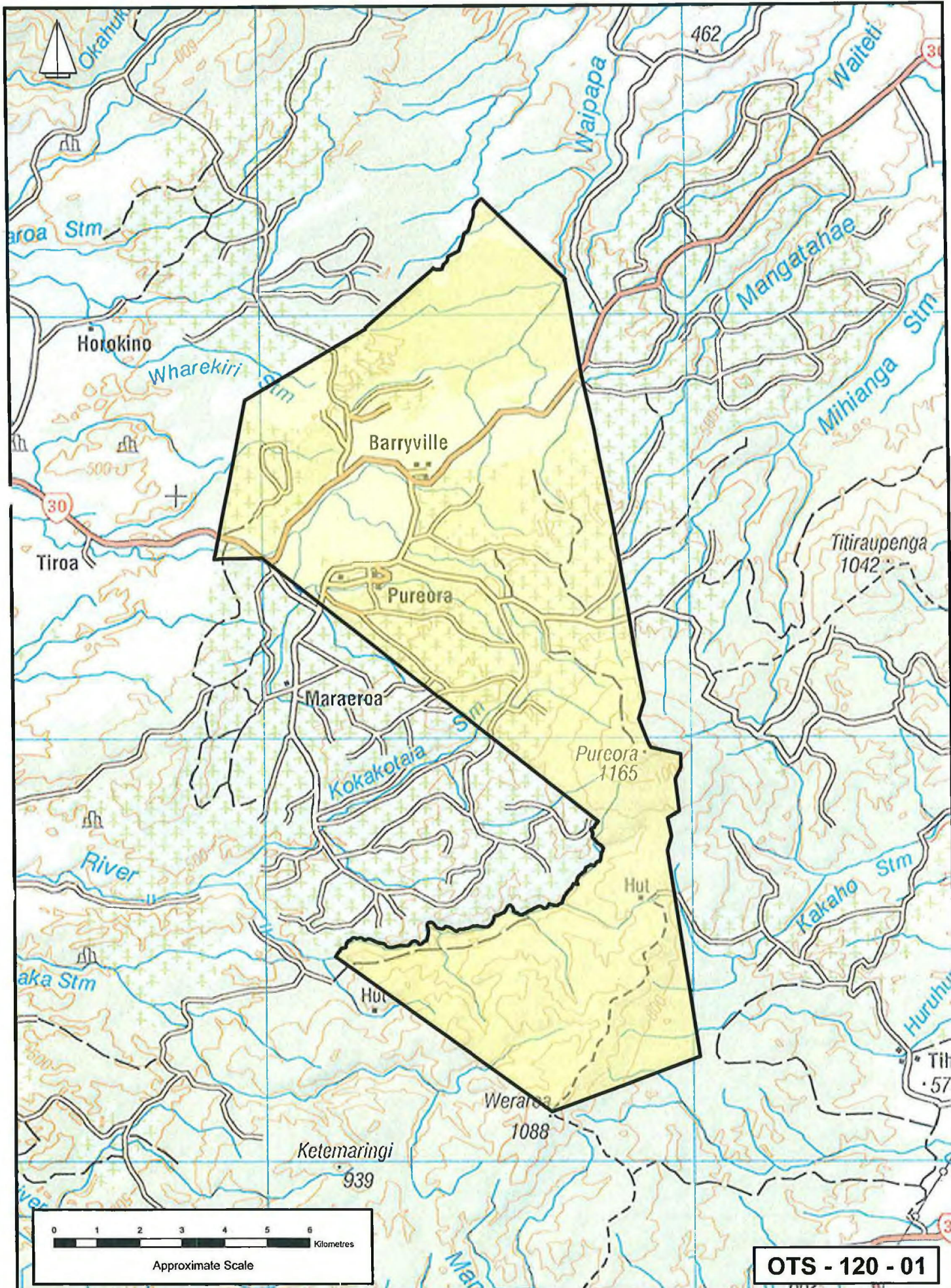
Statutory Acknowledgment Area of Interest

Statutory Area

Location

Maraeroa A and B Blocks

As shown on OTS-120-01



OTS - 120 - 01



South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Otorohanga, Waikato, Taupo
& Ruapehu Districts
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only.

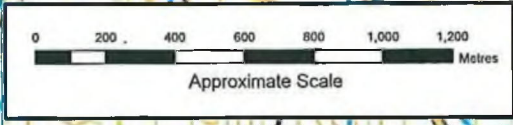
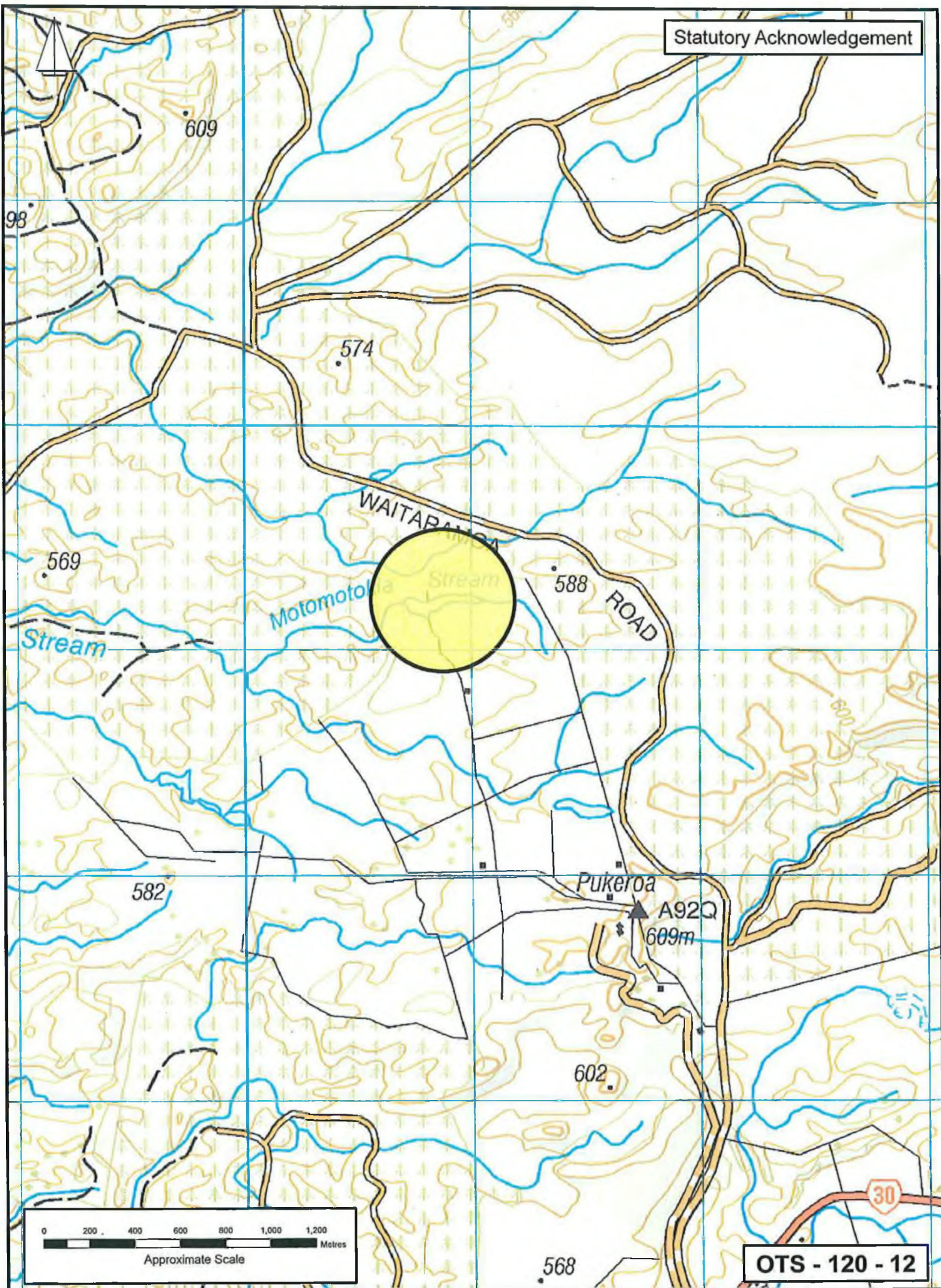
Area of Interest

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 17.12.11
for the descendants of the original
owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 17.12.11
for and on behalf of the Crown

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas

Statutory Acknowledgement



OTS - 120 - 12



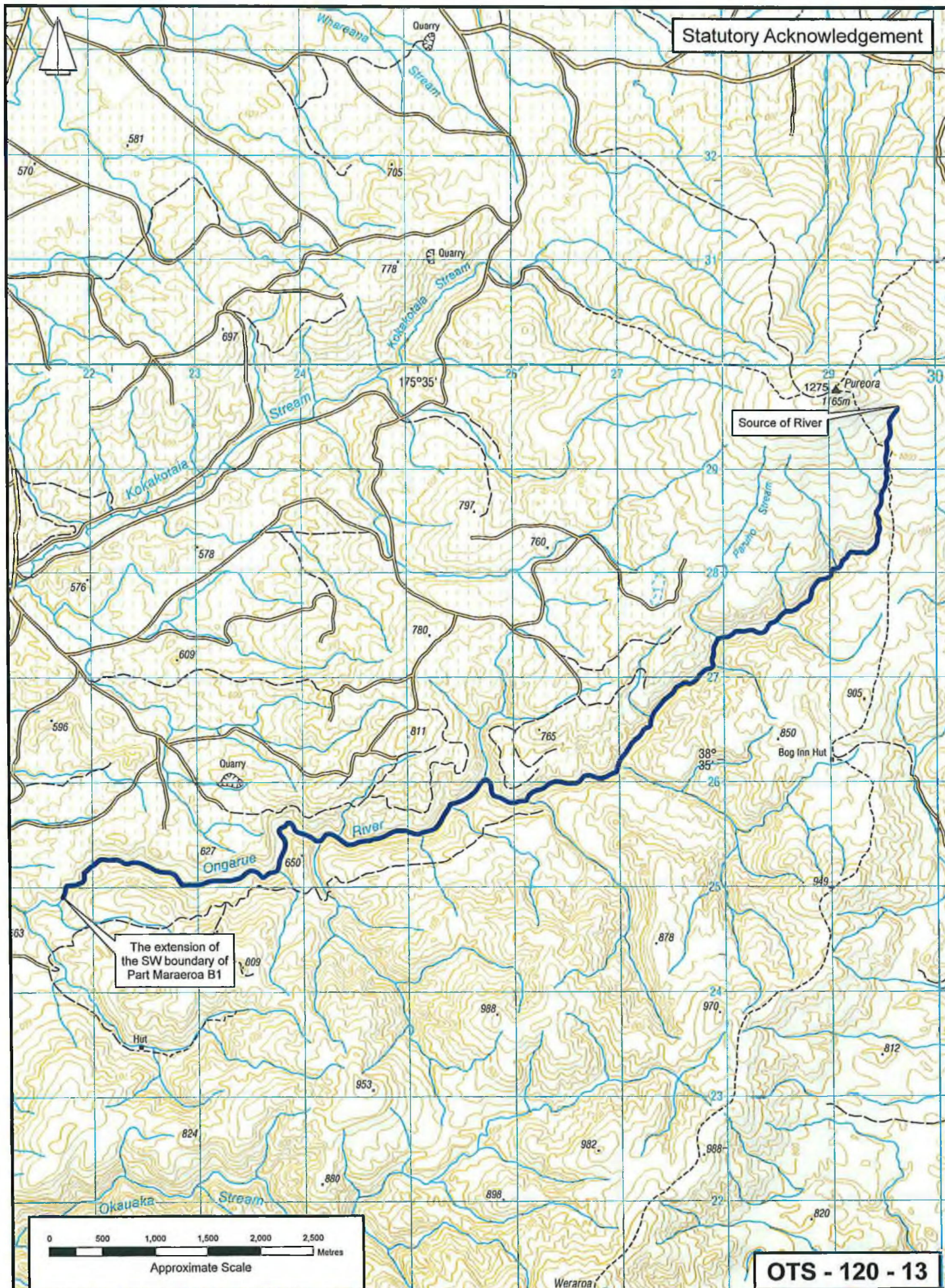
South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Waitomo District
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only

Waitaramoa Pa

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants
of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

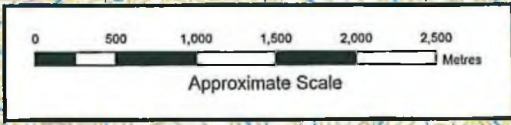
Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] (17.1.11)
 for the descendants of the original
 owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] (17.12.11)
 for and on behalf of the Crown

Statutory Acknowledgement



Source of River

The extension of the SW boundary of Part Maraeroa B1



OTS - 120 - 13



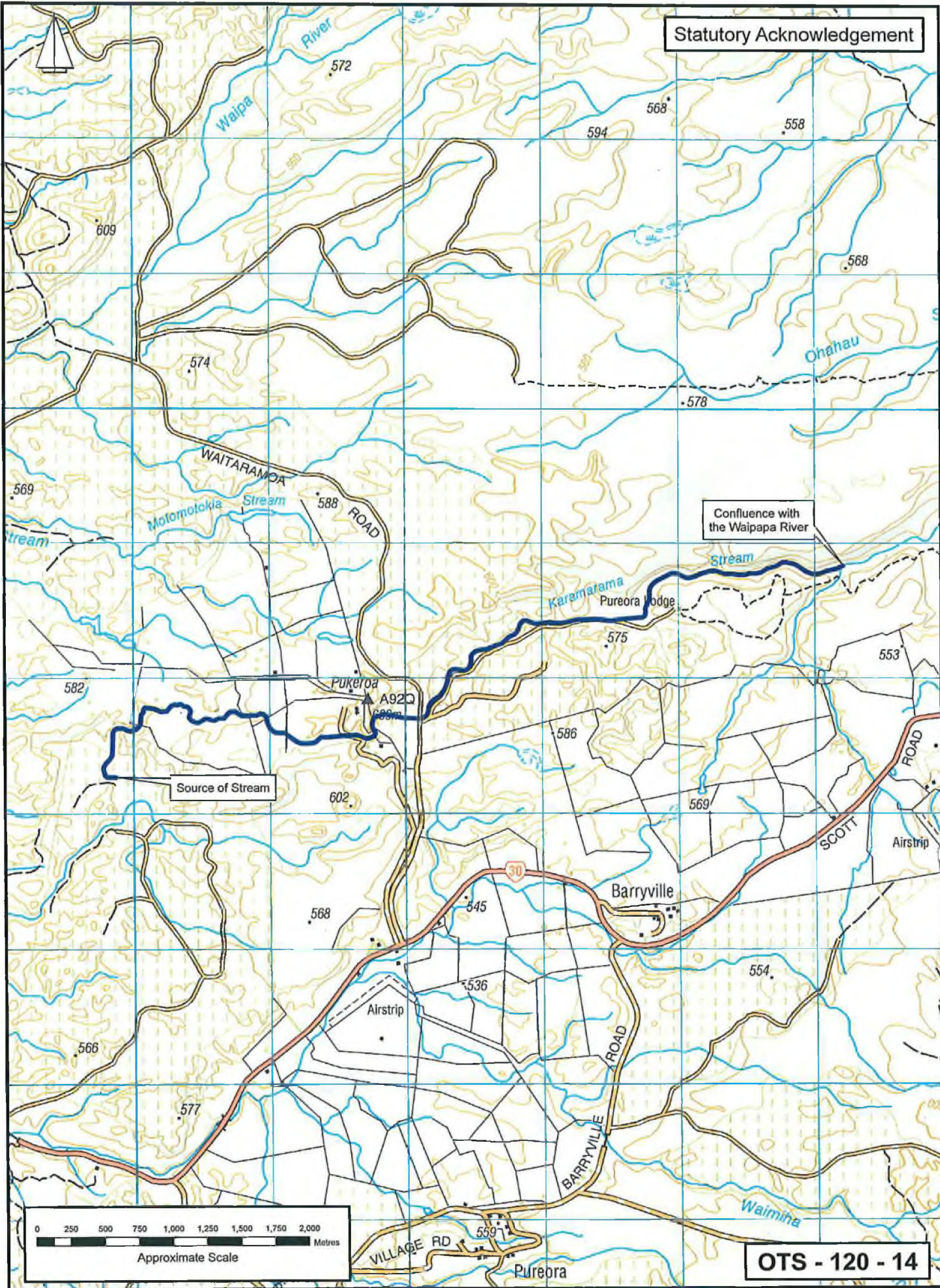
South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority: Waitomo
and Ruapehu Districts
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only

Ongarue River

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

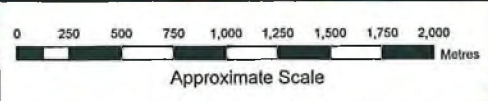
Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 17/2/11
 for the descendants of the original
 owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 17/2/11
 for and on behalf of the Crown

Statutory Acknowledgement



Source of Stream

Confluence with the Waipapa River



OTS - 120 - 14

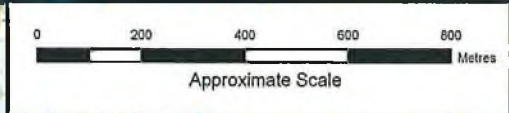
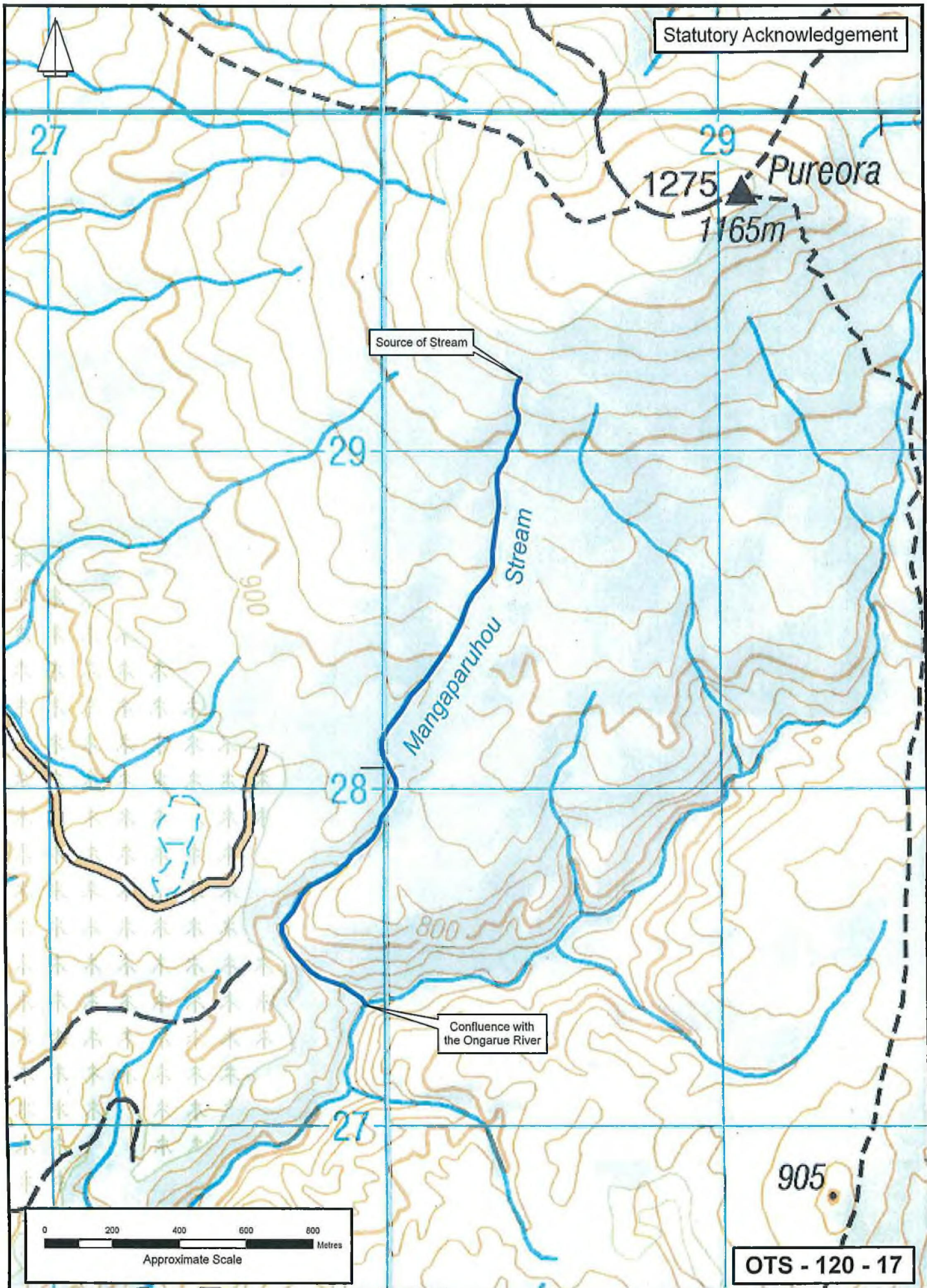


South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority: Waitomo
& Otorohanga Districts
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only

Karamarama Stream

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants
of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 1.7.2.11
for the descendants of the original
owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 1.7.2.11
for and on behalf of the Crown



OTS - 120 - 17



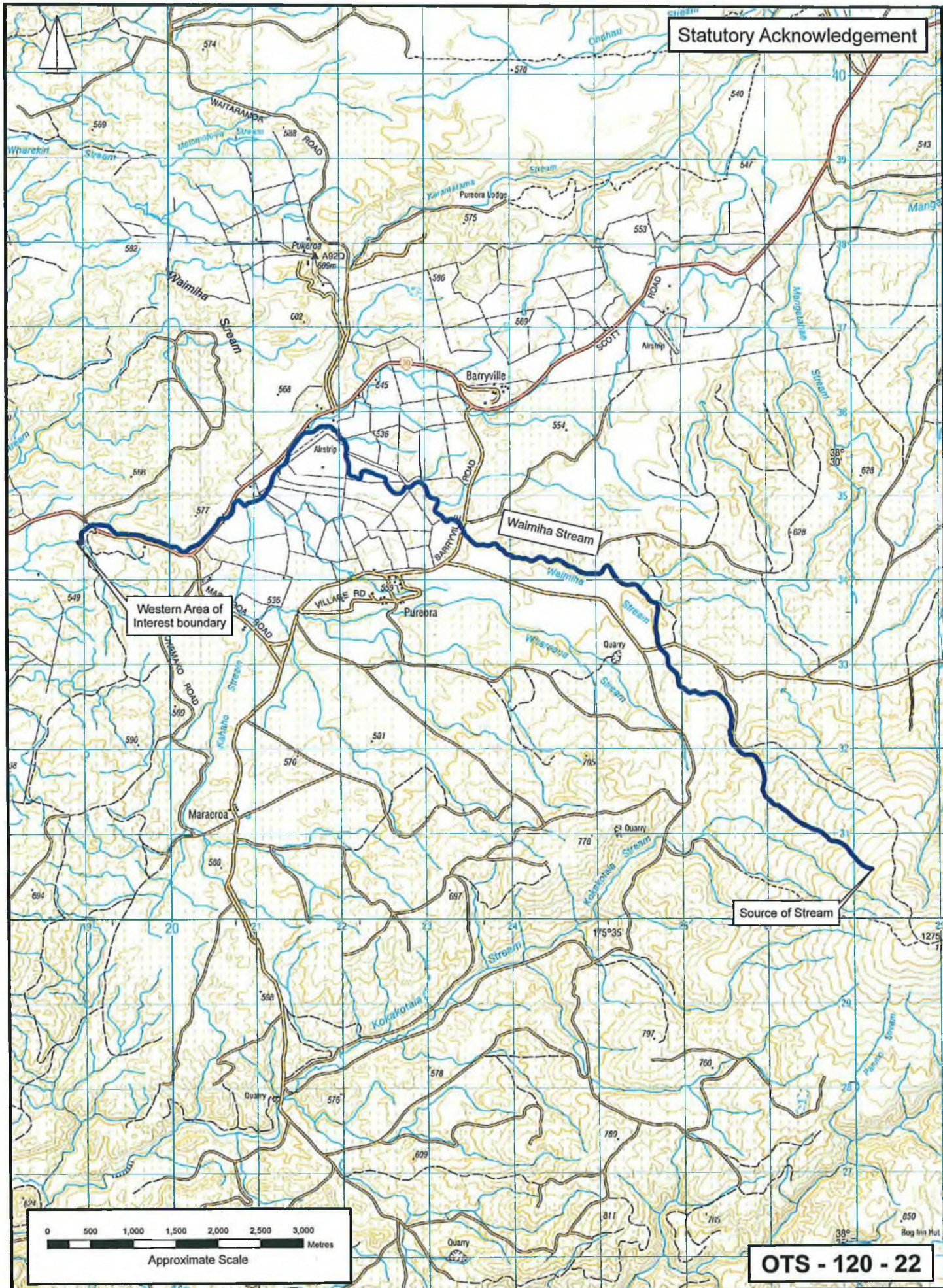
South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Waikato District
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only

Mangaparuhou Stream

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 24.12.11
 for the descendants of the original
 owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 25.12.11
 for and on behalf of the Crown

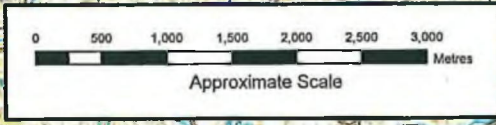
Statutory Acknowledgement



Western Area of Interest boundary

Waimiha Stream

Source of Stream



OTS - 120 - 22

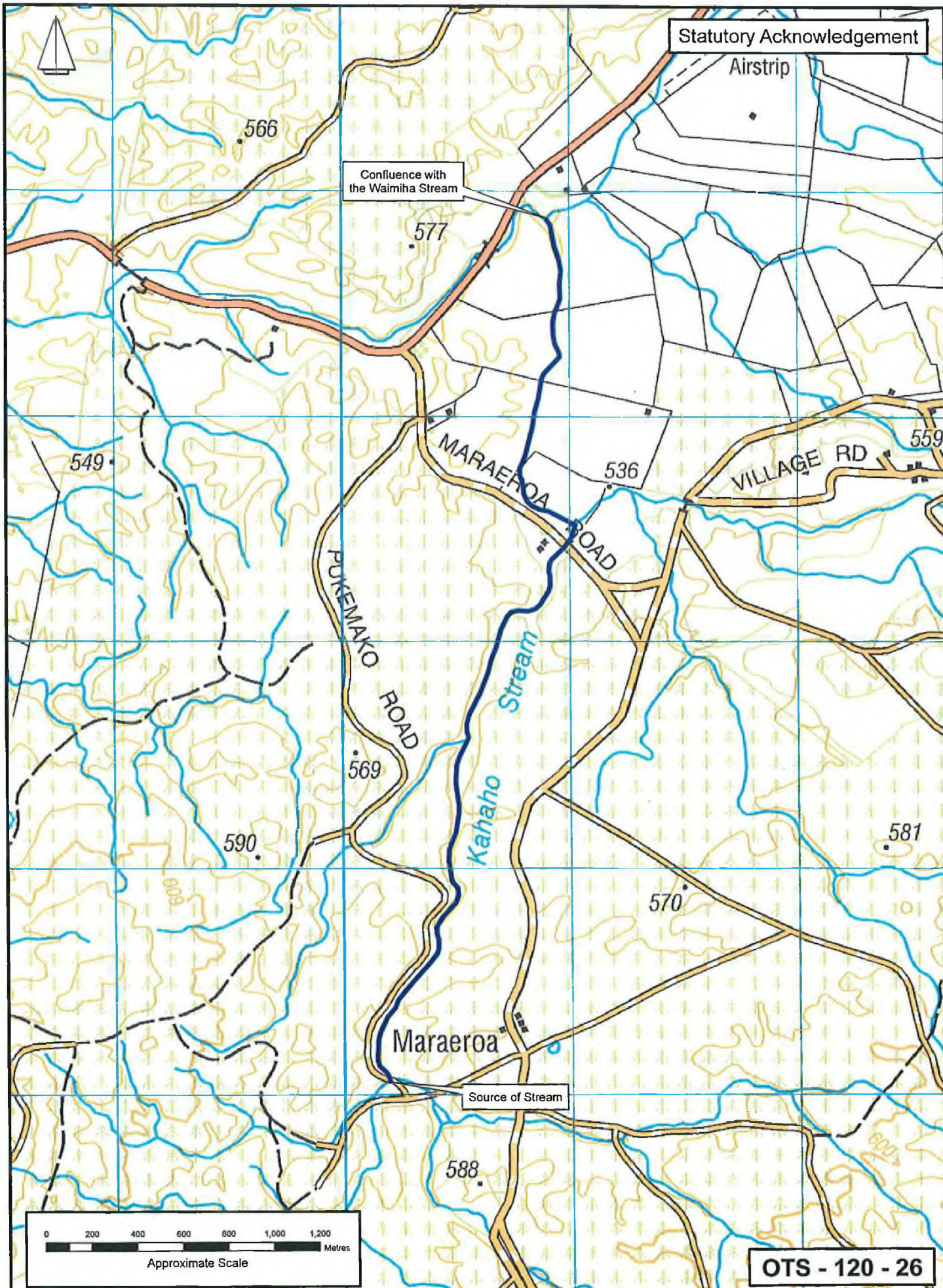


South Auckland Land District Territorial Authority: Waitomo District
Compiled as a graphic representation. Boundaries are indicative only

Waimiha Stream

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants of the original owners of the Marareroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 17.12.11
for the descendants of the original owners of the Marareroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 17.12.11
for and on behalf of the Crown



Statutory Acknowledgement

Airstrip

Confluence with the Waimiha Stream

VILLAGE RD

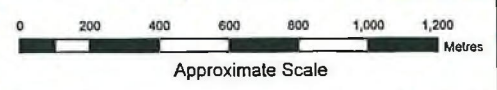
MARAEROA ROAD

POKEMAKO ROAD

Kahaho Stream

Maraeroa

Source of Stream



OTS - 120 - 26



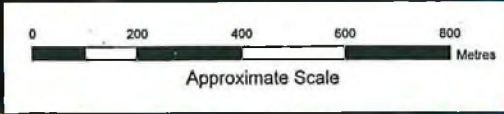
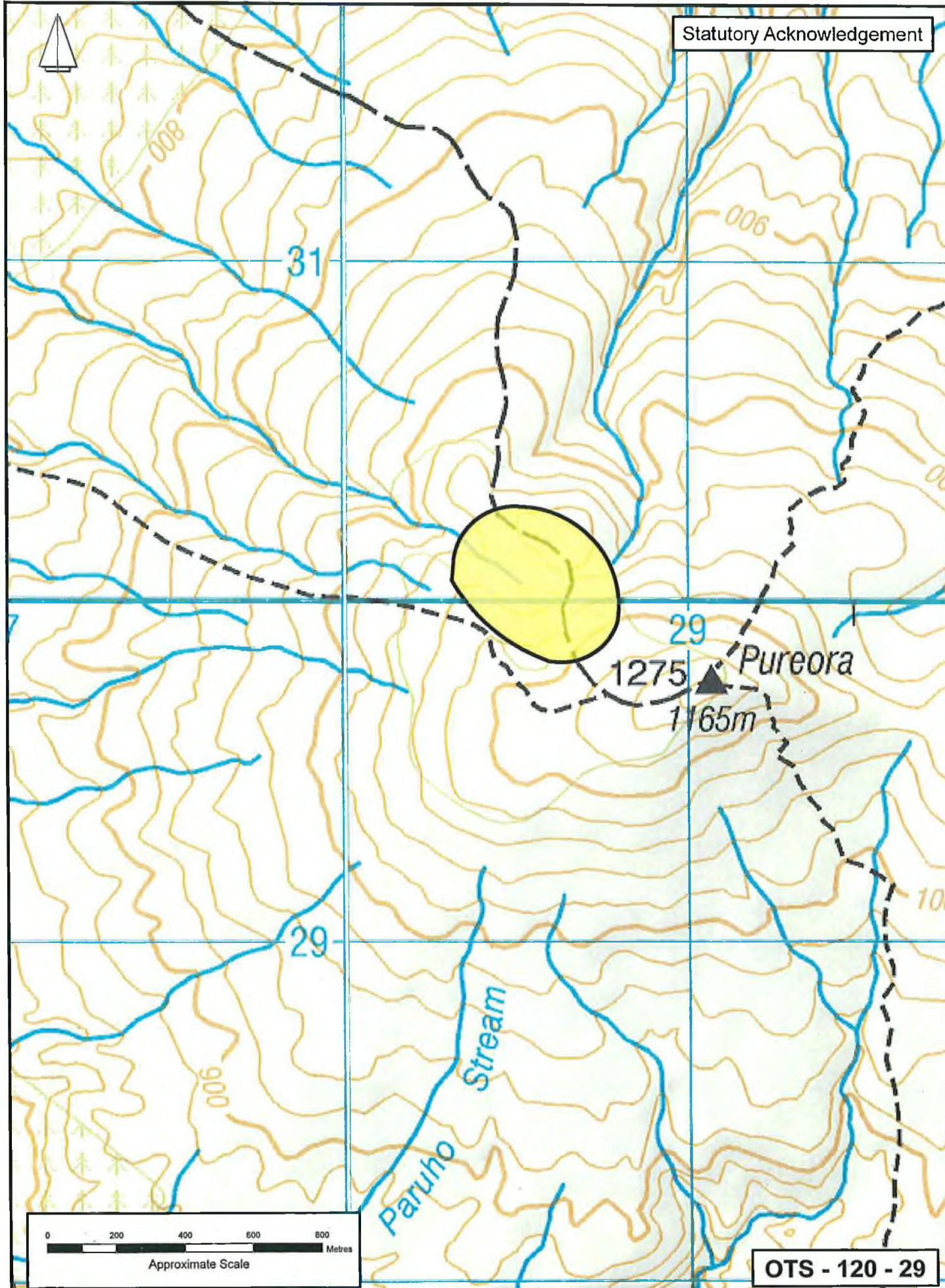
South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Waitomo District
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only

Kahaho Stream

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 17.2.11
 for the descendants of the original
 owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 17.2.11
 for and on behalf of the Crown

Statutory Acknowledgement



OTS - 120 - 29

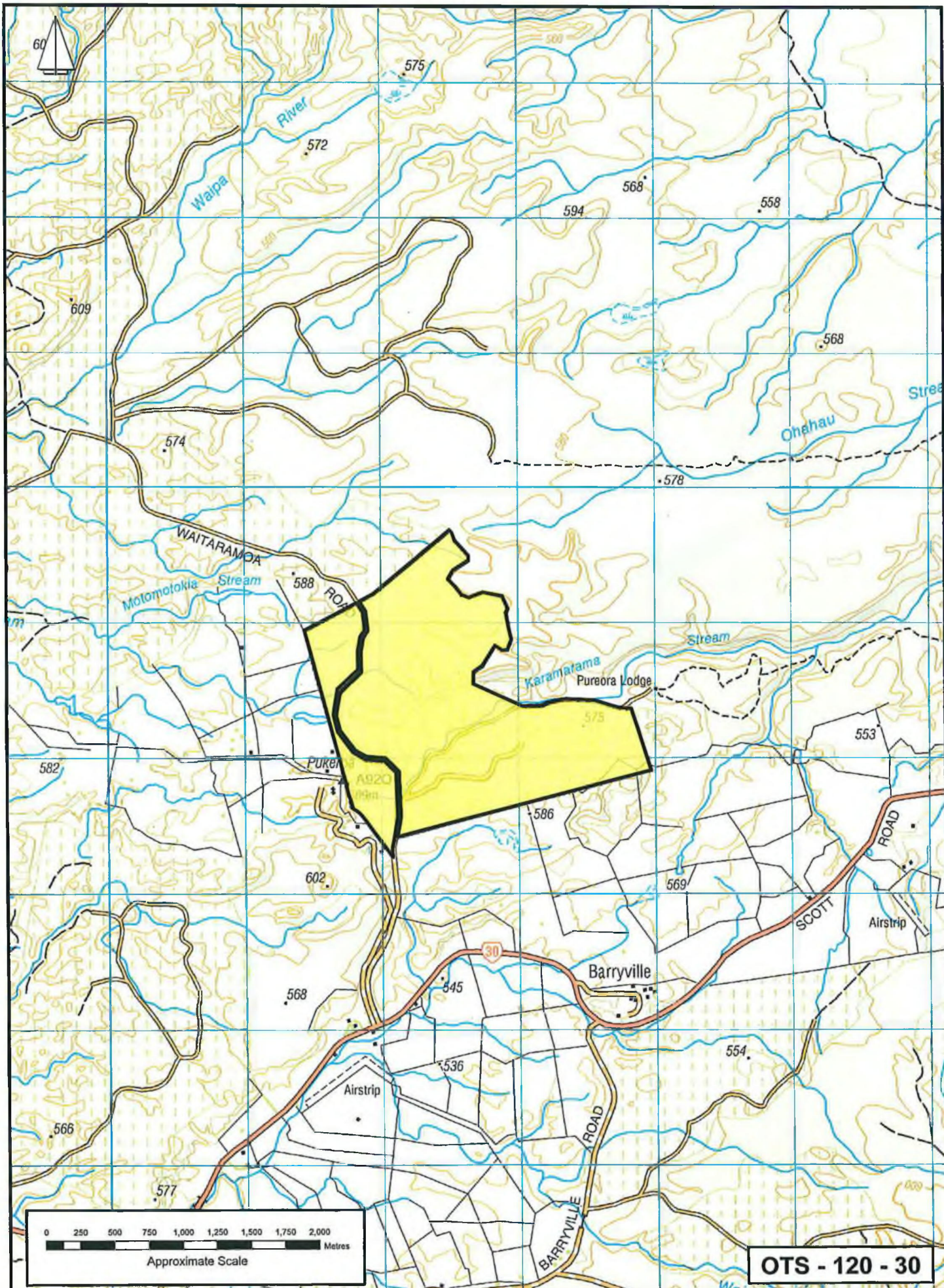


South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Waitomo District
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only


Waimiha o Kahu

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants
of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 17/12/11
for the descendants of the original
owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 17/12/11
for and on behalf of the Crown



OTS - 120 - 30


 South Auckland
 Land District
 Territorial Authority: Waitomo,
 and Otorohanga Districts
 Compiled as a graphic
 representation. Boundaries
 are indicative only.

Pureora North Forest

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between the descendants of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks and the Crown

Approved as-to boundaries:
[Signature] 17.12.11
 for the descendants of the original
 owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks
[Signature] 17.12.11
 for and on behalf of the Crown

Statements of Association

3 STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The settling group's statements of association are set out below. These are statements of the settling group's particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with identified areas.

	Name of Site	Land owner Admin Body	Name of area/Reserve	Statement of Association
1.	Ongarue River (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-13)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A2	Ongarue is a sacred river commencing on Pureora-o-Kahu mountain. Its name means "the tremors." Ongarue It was formed by an earthquake in pre-European times and is a main contributory to the Whanganui river. Ngati Rereahu and other local iwi regard the Ongarue as a taonga (treasure) and he wai whakarite (ceremonial waters). There were special places along the river where ceremonial blessings were performed as well as places for mahinga kai (making food) and also points where water was drawn for general living requirements. The Ongarue was an important source of food and a means of transportation right through to Whanganui. Kokopu, koaru, marearea, tuna, koura, piharau were plentiful in the river and putangitangi and kereru inhabited the riverbanks. Also harvested were the komata and hinau growing on the banks of the river.
2.	Mangaparuhou Stream (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-17)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A1	Paruhou is a sacred river also commencing on Pureora-o-Kahu mountain and joins the Ongarue near the headwaters of the Ongarue. It was formed by an earthquake in pre-European times and the name Paruhou means "new earth" which was so named due to an earthquake unveiling new soil from which the water flowed. Ngati Rereahu and other local iwi regard the Paruhou as a taonga (treasure) and he wai whakarite (ceremonial waters). There were special places along the river where ceremonial blessings were

DOCUMENTS

				performed as well as places for mahinga kai (making food) and also points where water was drawn for general living requirements. The Paruhou is still used today for the same purposes as our tupuna used them.
3.	Tahorakarewarewa (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-16)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A2	Tahorakarewarewa is one of the traditional boundary markers or Pou recognised by tupuna of old from both the Te Arawa and Tainui tribes. It marks the place of the papakainga (village) which belonged to the tupuna Haakuhaanui. Tahorakarewarewa is an ancient korero which is interpreted as being a very significant place both in size and stature. It is one of several recognised boundary markers that marked the eastern boundary between Tainui and Te Arawa.
4.	Taporaroa Pa (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-19)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A1	<p>Taporaroa is the most significant papakainga (village) of to Ngati Rereahu papakainga (village) and other local iwi as it was the most ancient of the old villages in the time of Kahupekarere (Pureora-o-Kahu) Turongo, Raukawa, Rereahu, Maniapoto and their families.</p> <p>It was also a neutral place for the tribes of Tainui and Te Arawa because of a shared ancestry first through Kahupekarere, then Raukawa and Turongoihi.</p> <p>Taporaroa meaning "a long mat" was named after the whariki (mat) that Raukawa and Turongoihi were betrothed as infants. The Taporaroa village also covered a large area and was well populated in the ancient times therefore the name also refers to the size and extent of the area.</p>



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5.	Tikiwhenua (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-09)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A1	Tikiwhenua is a sacred burial site or Urupa where lay the remains of the many tupuna who fought in the battle of "Ngahau" in the 18 th Century between Rereahu/Maniapoto and the Whanganui tribes.
6.	Tomotomo Ariki (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-10)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A1	Tomotomo Ariki is an ancestral pathway and is referred to as "He huarahi tangata – he ara tupuna", meaning a road way for people, - an ancestral pathway. It was a major pathway at the time of the 1864 battles of Orakau and Rangiaowhia. Tomotomo Ariki provided a travel way between Waikato, Raukawa, Maniapoto, Rereahu and Tuwharetoa districts and was also well used by those tribes as well as by visiting tribes.
7.	Waimiha Stream (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-22)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A2	<p>Waimiha o Kahu Punawai:</p> <p>The "Waimiha o Kahu" punawai or spring is situated just below the summit of Pureora mountain on the northern face. The water from the spring was used to perform the miha (ritual) to cleanse or purify a person from their ailments. The spring is also the source of the Waimihia river which flows down the mountain eventually joining the Ongarue. Waimiha o Kahu was named after Kahupekarere who recovered from a serious illness after the purification ceremony was performed with water from the spring. Further purification was obtained from standing on the summit and being purified by the winds. The saying "Purea I te wai, purea I te hau" refers to the purification rituals performed there. Waimiha o Kahu is therefore referred to as "He wai whakarite" or sacred waters.</p> <p>Waimiha o Kahu:</p>

DOCUMENTS

				<p>Waimiha o Kahu. he waahi tango wai, Water drawing points.</p> <p>He wai tino tapu, nei nga whakaaro o Rereahu me etehi atu mo te Waimiha –o-Kahu.</p> <p>Divine Water is how Rereahu and others consider the entire Waimiha River.</p> <p>However here the water drawing points and there are many along the river, deals specifically with the area directly below Nga Herenga Papakainga a span of 500 meters with the waters flowing north, considered in ancient times as the mauri (life essence) of the Papakainga Rereahu and other local iwi descendants believe it important to be addressed as a waahi tapu.</p>
8.	Waimoanaiti (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-11)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A1	<p>Waimoanaiti is part of the wetlands that forms the beginning of the Waipa river. In times of heavy rain it turned into a lake or lagoon hence the name Waimoanaiti or "little sea". It was also a wahi pakanga or the place of the extended site of the historic battle of Ngahau.</p>
9.	Karamarama Stream (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-14)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa A1	<p>The Karamarama stream flowed below the village of Waitaramoa. It was a beautiful stream of crystal clear waters and full of koura (fresh water crayfish). Water was drawn from the Stream at various drawing points by inhabitants of Waitaramoa Pa and areas were also set aside for ceremonial purposes. It was therefore a wai whakarite or sacred stream. Karamarama means crystal clear or pure water and the stream eventually flows into the Waipapa River.</p>
10.	Weraroa (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-15)	Department of Conservation	Maraeroa B1	<p>Weraroa is a historic Rereahu village and traditional boundary marker defining the Tainui/Te Arawa boundary line. Weraroa means a</p>



DOCUMENTS

				<p>large fire and likely named after the Taupo eruption scorched the earth so badly that the land remains largely vacant of trees and other plants even today.</p>
11.	<p>Commencement of Waipa River (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-08)</p>	<p>Department of Conservation</p>	<p>Maraeroa A1</p>	<p>The Waipa River commences at Taporaroa and is a very sacred river to both Rereahu and Maniapoto and is the source and original home of the taniwha, Waiwaia. (spiritual water guardian). The Waipa eventually flows into the Waikato river at the Ngaruawahia confluence.</p> <p>When the chieftaness Kahupekarere first arrived in the district at Pakaumanu she was overheard to say "I pa mai te rongo haruru ana, aa ka mutu, he wai noa". That is she heard the thunderous sounds of the water long before she saw it. Pakaumanu makes further reference to the Waipa River as having the sound of birds wings.</p> <p>The place where the water from the swamp actually turns into a stream is known as pekepeke which means "to bounce" which happens when you walk on the moss areas of swamp lands.</p> <p>The Waipa River was also a traditional food gathering area where once were an abundance of tuna (eels), koura (crayfish) and manu (birds).</p>
12.	<p>Kahaho Stream (as shown on deed plan OTS-120-26) . This stream is known to the descendants of the original owners of the Maraeroa A and B blocks as Mangakakaho Stream.</p>	<p>Department of Conservation</p>	<p>Maraeroa B</p>	<p>Te Mangakakaho ano ra he wai tapu, he wai whakahira, whakahara, ki a matou o Rereahu me ona uri.</p> <p>Managakakaho Stream, sacred water of quality and utmost importance to Rereahu and other local iwi descendants.</p> <p>From a water shed of small puna wai (springs) in the Maraeroa C block, it flows firstly towards the West then turns East into Maraeroa B through part of Crafar Farms here flowing slightly North, eventually joining the Waimiha River.</p>



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				<p>The Mangakakaho Stream is an important waahi tapu, particularly nga punawai termed wai whakarite (Blessing Water), and is used for this purpose even today by some members of Rereahu and other local iwi. The northern section was identified and used by Rereahu and other iwi whanau to prepare stone implements, adzes, axes, etc.</p> <p>Along most of the Mangakakaho Stream in terms of food, Mokopuna are still able to gather freshwater Koura, Kokopu, Tuna, Ti-komata as did our ancestors in their time.</p>
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APPENDIX 12 - STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREAS – RAUKAWA

Attachment of information to the Waitomo District Plan in accordance with sections 23 to 29 of the Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014. The information is for the purpose of public information only and is not part of the District Plan or subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Section 23 of the Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014 requires Council to record the statutory acknowledgements on all statutory plans.

Section 27 states that the information attached to a statutory plan must include:

- (a) a copy of sections 22 to 26, 28 and 29; and
- (b) descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
- (c) the statement of association for each statutory area. The statements of association are the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional associations of Raukawa.

For more information please refer to Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014.

Sections from the Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014.

22 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges

- (a) the statements of association for the statutory areas described in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) the statement of association for Te Kohera-Kawakawa Bay statutory area arising through the tupuna Te Kohera.

23 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are to—

- (a) require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 24 to 26; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees, in accordance with sections 27 and 28; and

- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Raukawa to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Raukawa with a statutory area, in accordance with section 29.

24 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

25 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

26 Historic Places Trust and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to an application made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993 in relation to the application.
- (3) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
 - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
 - (b) in determining, under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993, an appeal against a decision if the Historic Places Trust in relation to the application.
- (4) In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

28 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:

- (a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
 - (b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
- (2) A summary provided under subsection (1)(a) must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) The summary must be provided—
- (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
 - (b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice must be provided under subsection (1)(b) not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.

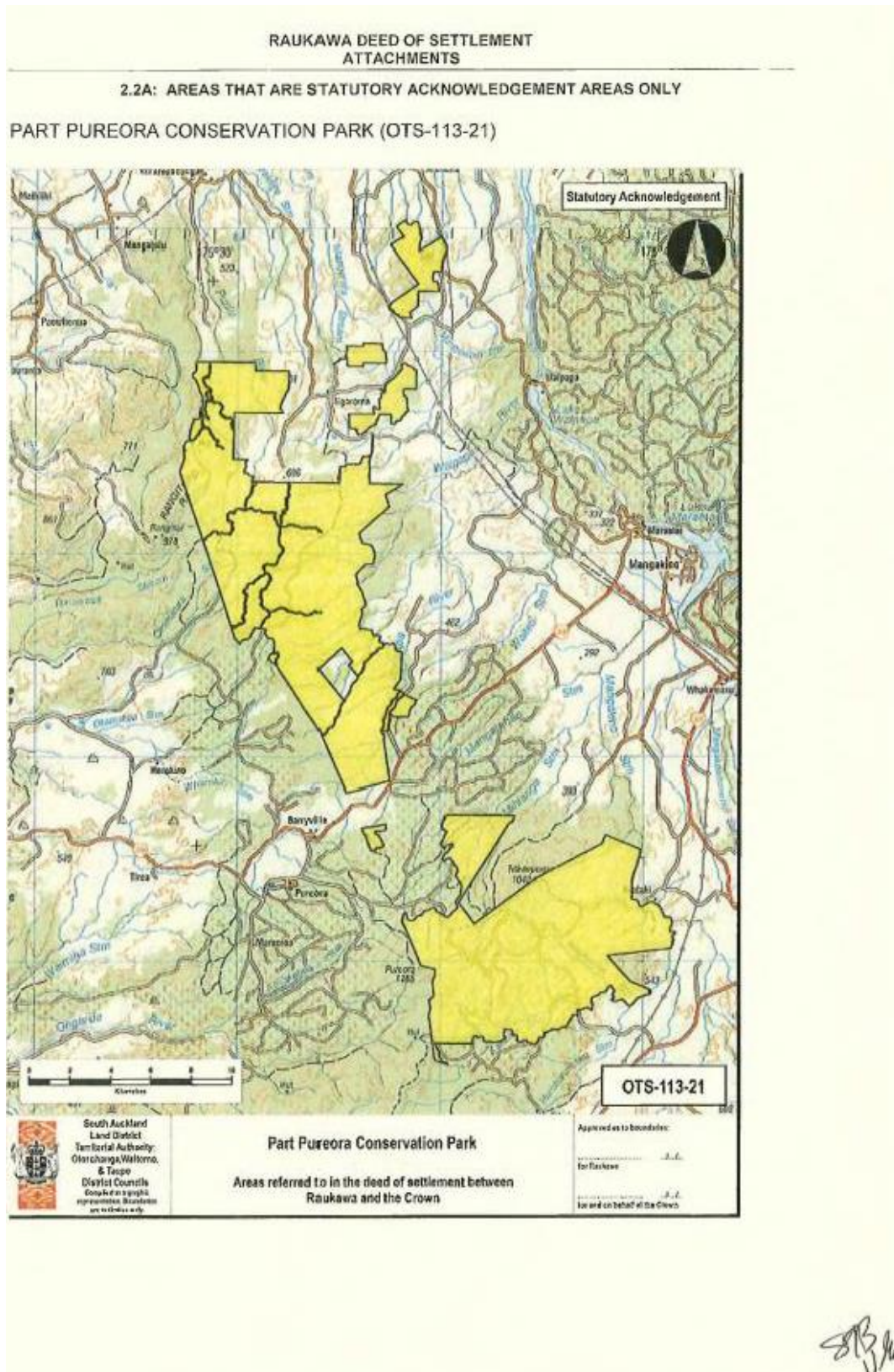
29 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustees and any member of Raukawa may, as evidence of the association of Raukawa with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
- (a) the relevant consent authorities; or
 - (b) the Environment Court; or
 - (c) the Historic Places Trust; or
 - (d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
- (a) the bodies referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
 - (c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
- (a) neither the trustees nor members of Raukawa are precluded from stating that Raukawa has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - (b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas and Areas of Interest

Statutory Area Location

Part Pureora Conservation Park As shown on OTS-113-21



RAUKAWA DEED OF SETTLEMENT
DOCUMENTS SCHEDULE

2.7 STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION FOR PART OF PUREORA CONSERVATION
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RAUKAWA DEED OF SETTLEMENT
DOCUMENTS SCHEDULE

2.7: STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION FOR PART OF PUREORA CONSERVATION PARK

The Pureora Conservation Park covers a considerable area within the south-western portion of the Raukawa rohe and includes many areas and sites that are highly revered by Raukawa. The Pureora Conservation Park stretches across parts of a number of land blocks. These blocks include Maraeroa, Tihoi, Pouakani, Wharepūhanga and Rangitoto.

The maunga, Pureora, is in itself an iconic site of significance for Raukawa. Its distinctive pyramidal shape is covered in forests. In Raukawa tradition, Pureora was named by Rakatāura, the tohunga of the Tainui waka and ancestor of Raukawa. Following his arrival in Aotearoa, Rakatāura and his wife Kahukeke, the daughter of Hoturoa, travelled into the central North Island naming places that they came upon. It was at Wharepūhanga, Kahukeke fell ill and consequently Rakatāura built a house for her to rest. Rakatāura climbed a mountain where he performed a purification ritual in order to heal his wife. He was successful and his wife recovered at Wharepūhanga. He named the mountain that he prayed on Te Pureora-o-Kahu, in recognition of that event. Te Whakakākahō o Kahukeke was also named by Rakatāura as the collection site of sticks that were used to build the whare (hut/house) that Kahukeke laid in while she was recuperating from her illness. Unfortunately, Kahukeke did not fully recover from her illness and her journey was short lived. Stricken by the death of his beloved wife, Rakatāura named the place in memorial of her death, Puke o Kahu.

Raukawa traditions state that Rakatāura also deposited at Pureora one of the 'mauri stones' brought from Hawaiki to Aotearoa. This stone was a talisman used to attract birds into an area. From that day forward, Pureora became one of several famed bird snaring areas used by Raukawa hapū to hunt Kēreru and other native birds.

Pureora was a valuable source of food for Raukawa hapū, particularly the wide variety of birds and other plant life including 'perei', similar to kumara but tubular in appearance. According to Raukawa tradition, a great feast was held in commemoration of the marriage between Te Rangipumaomao and a woman from a neighbouring iwi.

The food for this wedding was gathered from Pureora and Kaipere.

Pureora also contains numerous waterways and mahinga kai of significance to Raukawa. The waterways of Huruhurumāku were so named due to the tupuna, Hā dropping his taiaha in the waters and the feathers that adorned the taiaha getting wet. Other waterways such as Kākāhō, Pūrākaukerea and the Puketapu streams were sources for Raukawa of food such as tuna (eels) and koura (freshwater crayfish) as well as the daily water supply. The waterways were also used for healing.

Pureora is also renowned for having an abundant supply of poaka (pigs). According to some kaumātua, this area was vastly hunted to supply meat to many of the pā in the Te Pae-o-Raukawa rohe (area). Large mahingā kai (gardens) were grown around the pā to help supply food for the people and their manuhiri (visitors), especially when the occasion was for a tangihanga (funeral).

Many hapū were associated with the Pureora area including Ngāti Te Kohera, Ngāti Wairangi and Ngāti Hā. There are also many sites associated with specific hapū of Raukawa within the Pureora area. According to oral traditions of Ngāti Te Kohera, it was at the settlement and defensive pā of Tutakamoana that the chief, Te Hoariri, was renamed Te Paerata due to his gallant achievements in battle. Te Paerata was to later lead the successful defence of Tutakamoana against marauding forces.

RAUKAWA DEED OF SETTLEMENT
DOCUMENTS SCHEDULE

2.7: STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION FOR PART OF PUREORA CONSERVATION PARK

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**RAUKAWA DEED OF SETTLEMENT
DOCUMENTS SCHEDULE**

2.7: STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION FOR PART OF PUREORA CONSERVATION PARK

The conservation park also falls within part of the Tihoi block. In that area, Raukawa history records that following the murder of Te Atainutai, his grandson sought revenge. Consequently, he joined with Whitipatoto of Raukawa from Wharepūhanga and together they marched on the iwi that had killed Te Atainutai. As a result of his offensive march through the Pureora forest, Whitipatoto named the area now known as Tihoi.

By the time Christianity came into the Pureora region in the nineteenth century, Raukawa hapū continued to reside upon lands around Pureora including Puketoro, a kāinga and bird snaring place, Putakoura, a kāinga and potato plantation and Puketapu where food was stored in a cave. Te Ahiahi-a-te-maraeua, a lagoon and kainga situated near Pureora, was a further bird snaring place used by Raukawa.

APPENDIX 13 - STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREAS – NGATI MANIAPOTO

Attachment of information to the Operative Waitomo District Plan in accordance with Sections 32 to 38 of the Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022.

The information is for the purpose of public information only and is not part of the District Plan or subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Section 37(1) of the Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022 requires Council to record the statutory acknowledgement on all statutory plans.

Section 34(2) states that the information attached to a statutory plan must include:

- (a) a copy of sections 32 to 36, 38 and 39; and
- (b) descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
- (c) the statement of association for each statutory area.

32 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association for the statutory areas.

33 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 34 to 36; and
- (b) to require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees, in accordance with sections 37 and 38; and
- (c) to enable the trustees and any member of Maniapoto to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Maniapoto with a statutory area, in accordance with section 39.

34 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

35 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

- (2) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

36 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to an application made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in relation to the application.
- (3) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
 - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
 - (b) in determining, under section 59(1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application.
- (4) In this section, **archaeological** site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

38 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
 - (a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
 - (b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
- (2) A summary provided under subsection (1)(a) must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) The summary must be provided—
 - (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
 - (b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice must be provided under subsection (1)(b) not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (5) The trustees may, by written notice to a relevant consent authority,—
 - (a) waive the right to be provided with a summary or copy of a notice under this section; and
 - (b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.

- (6) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
 - (a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application:
 - (b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

39 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustees and any member of Maniapoto may, as evidence of the association of Maniapoto with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
 - (a) the relevant consent authorities; or
 - (b) the Environment Court; or
 - (c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; or
 - (d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) The content of a statement of association is not, because of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
 - (a) the bodies referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
 - (c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
 - (a) the trustees and members of Maniapoto are not precluded from stating that Maniapoto has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - (b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

Areas subject only to statutory acknowledgement

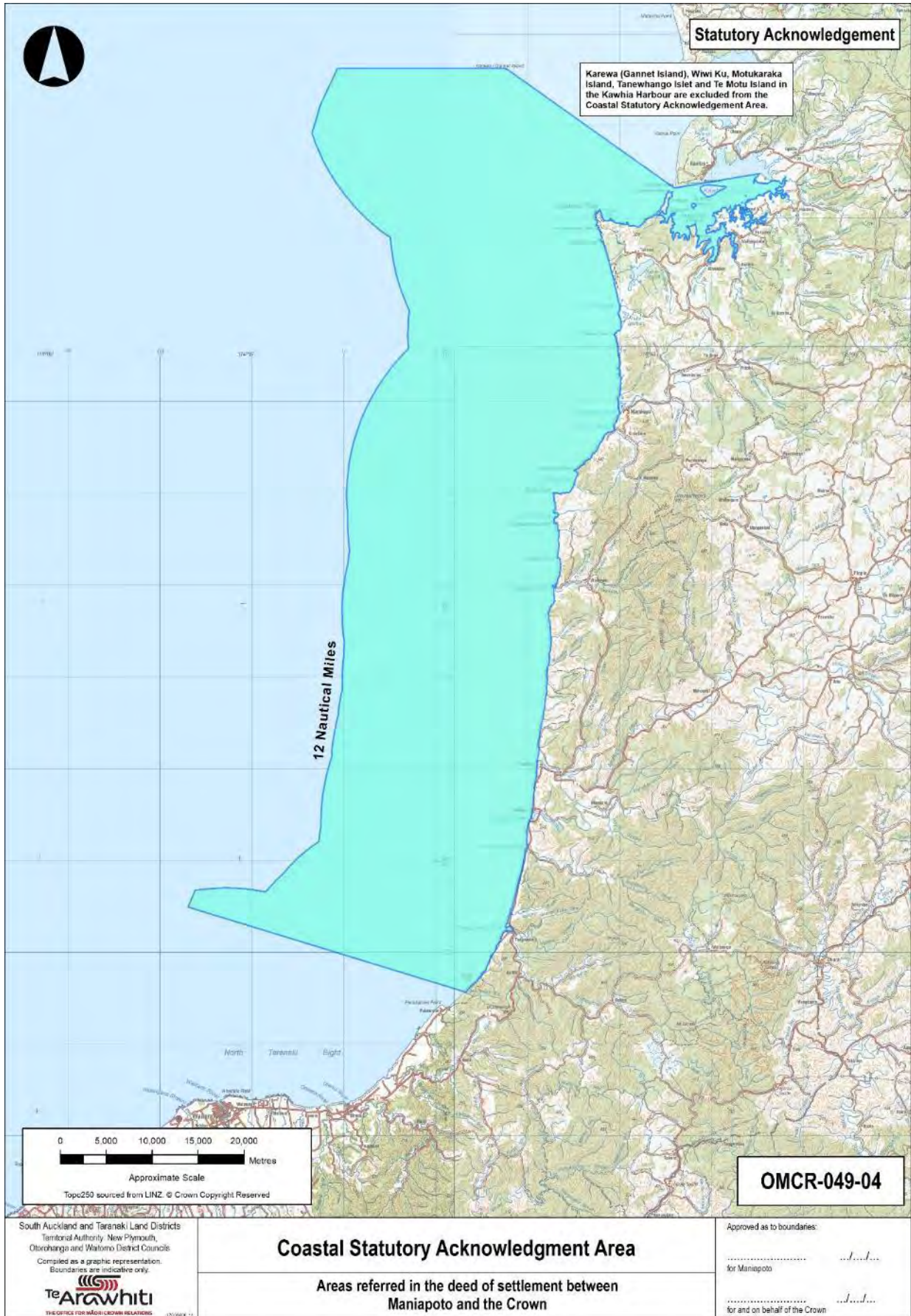
Statutory area	Location
Coastal statutory acknowledgement area	As shown on OMCR-049-04
Huioteko Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-05
Kahuwera Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-07
Mahoenui Conservation Area	As shown on OMCR-049-11
Marokopa Falls Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-13
Part Matakana Conservation Area (area linked to Te Puta Spring)	As shown on OMCR-049-14
Moeatoa Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-15
Mohakatino Conservation Area	As shown on OMCR-049-16
Mokau River Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-17
Ngatamahine Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-19
Puketapu Historic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-23
Rukuhia Domain Recreation Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-24
Tapuae Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-25
Taumatini Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-26
Te Kuiti Aerodrome	As shown on OMCR-049-28
Te Nau Nau property	As shown on OMCR-049-29
Totoro Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-30
Turaerae Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-31
Waitewhena Conservation Area	As shown on OMCR-049-32

Part 2 Areas subject to both statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition

Statutory area	Location
Mangapohue Natural Bridge Scenic Reserve	As shown on OMCR-049-12

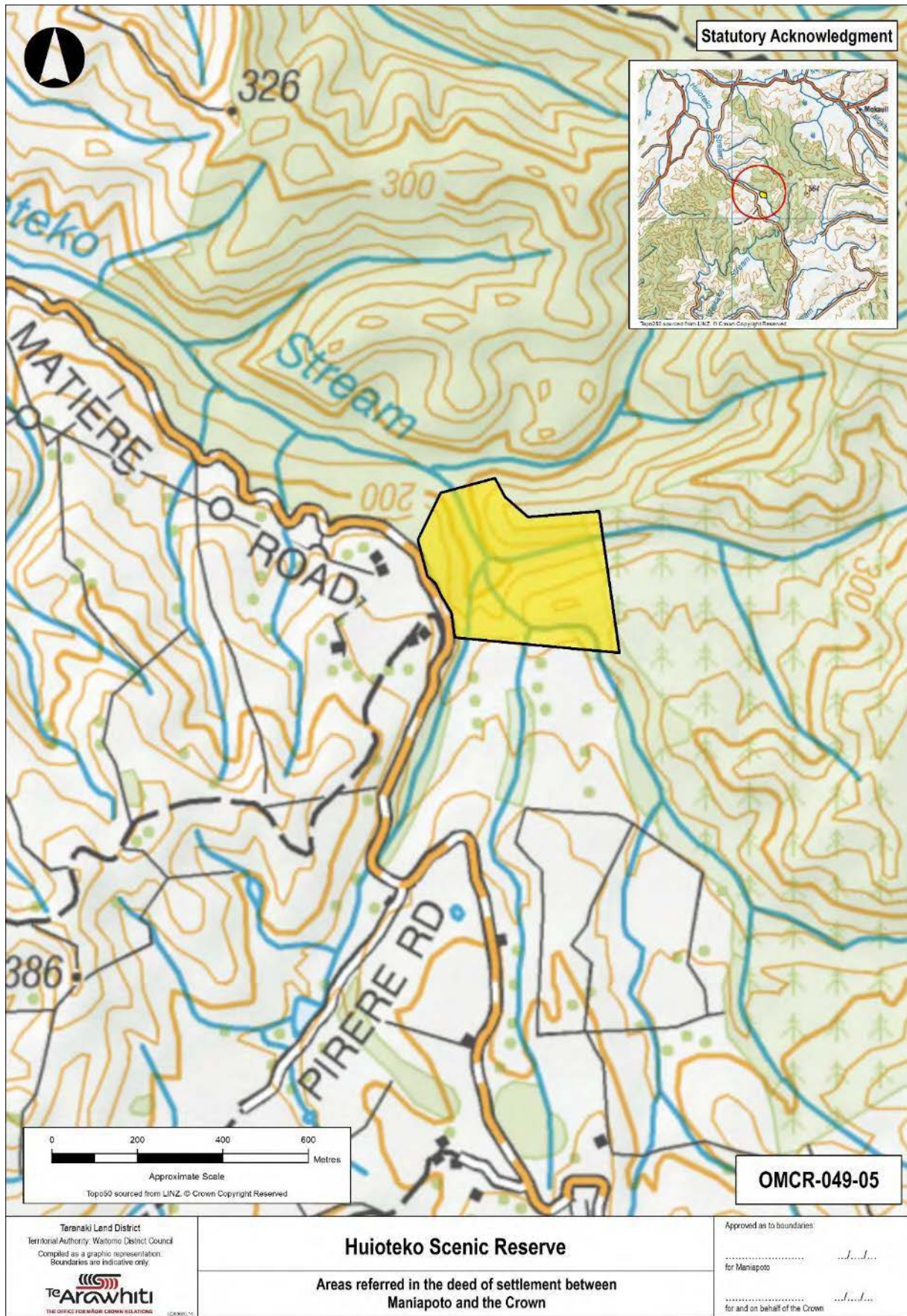
ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS



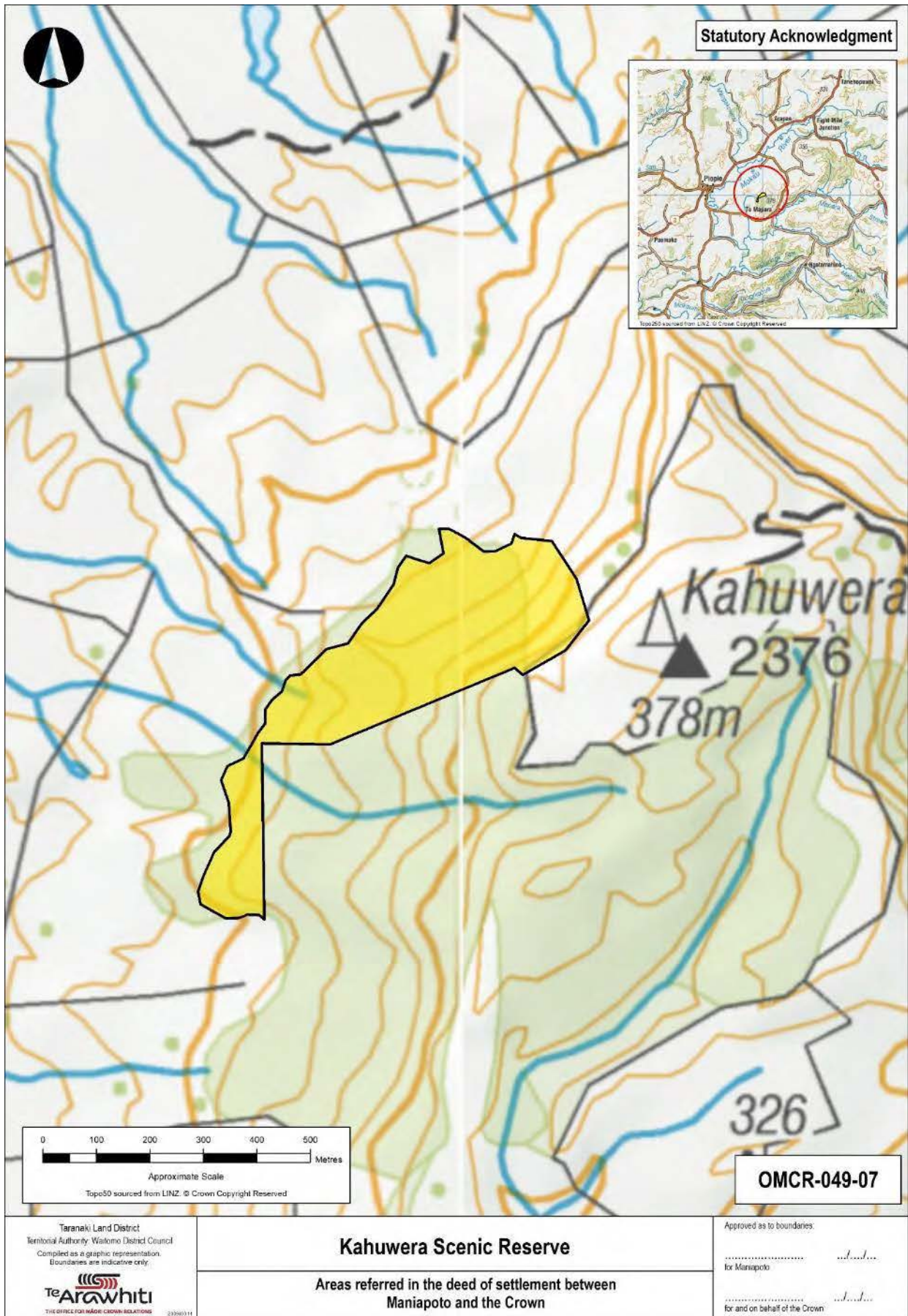
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2: DEED PLANS



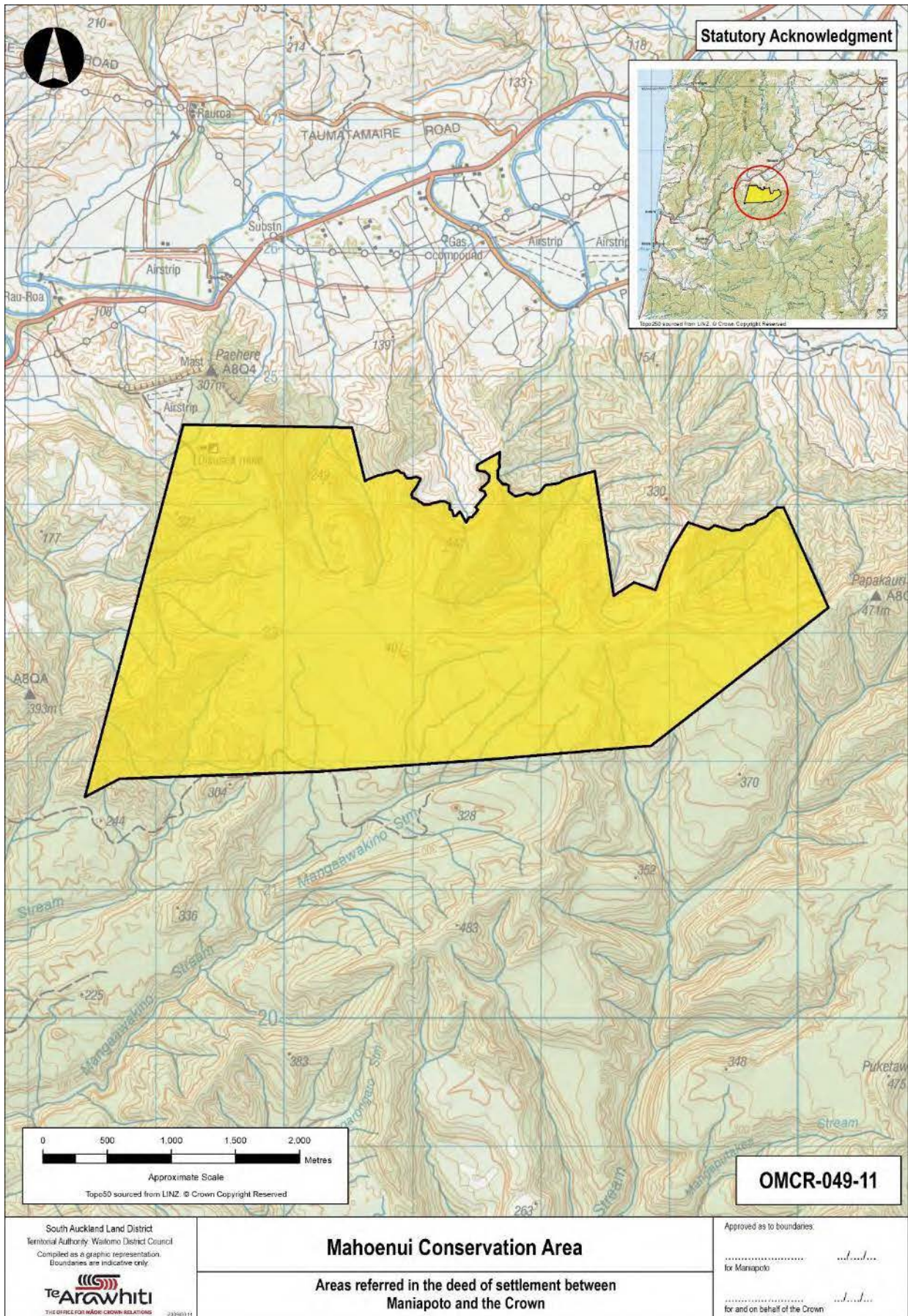
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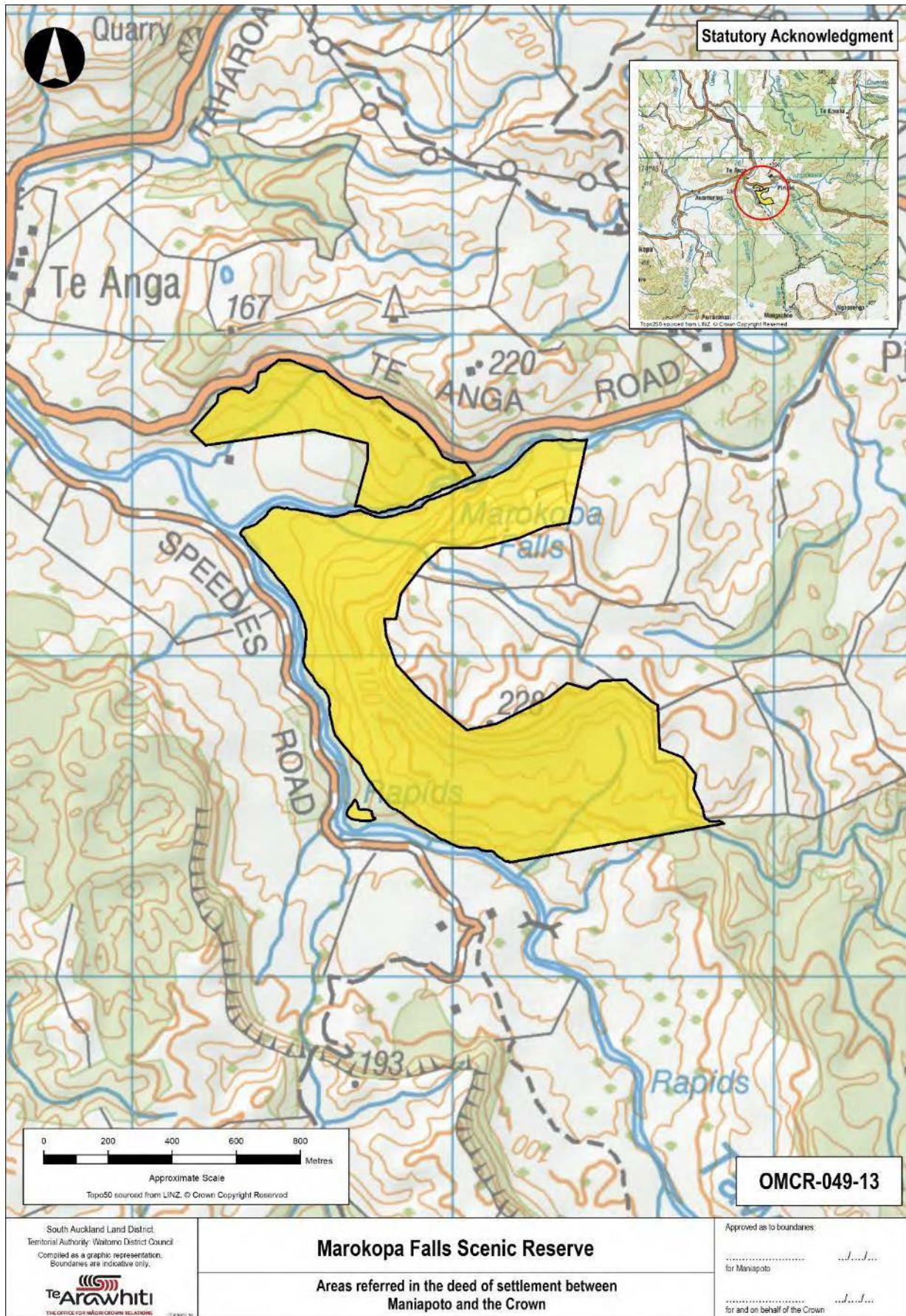
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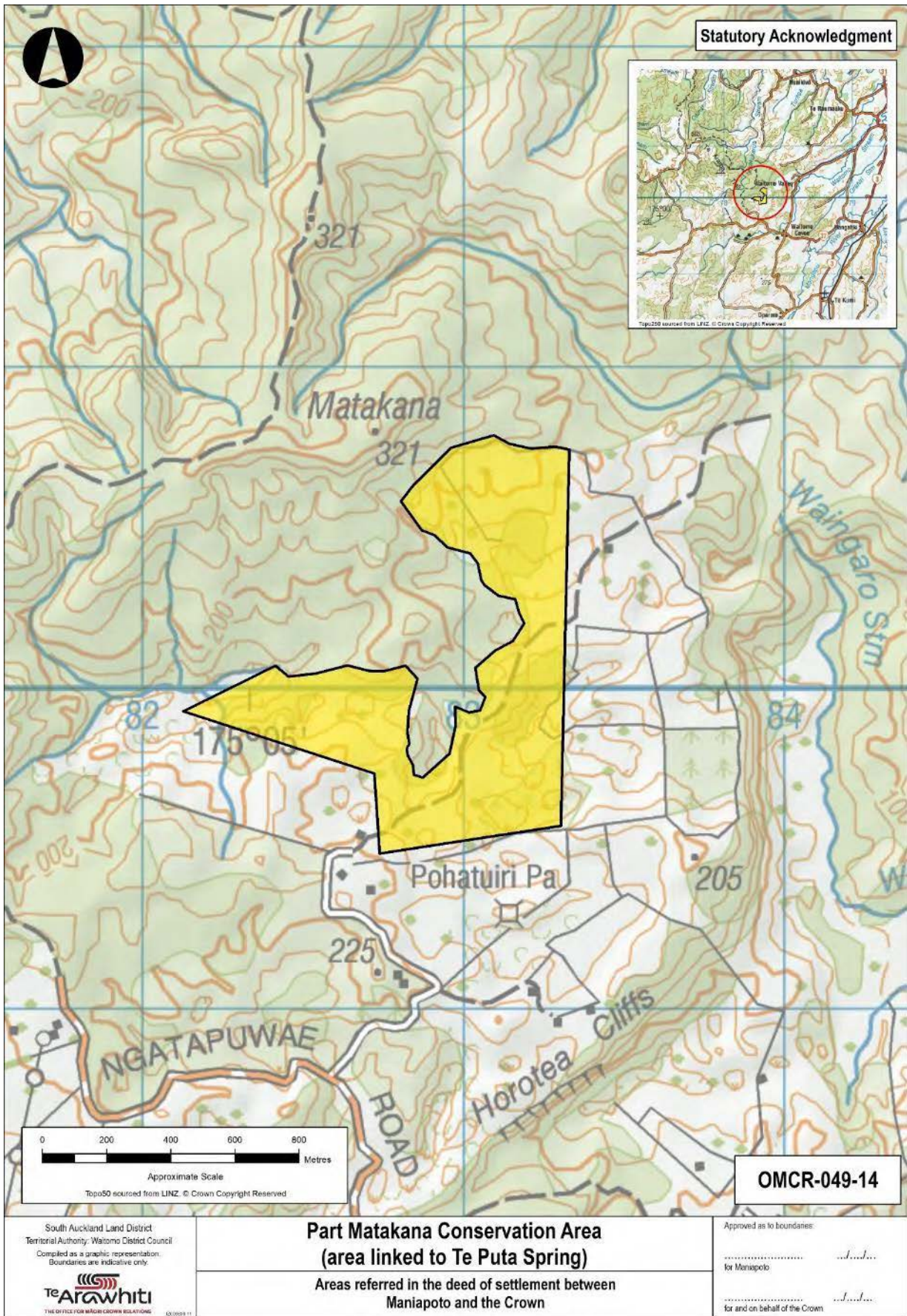
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2: DEED PLANS



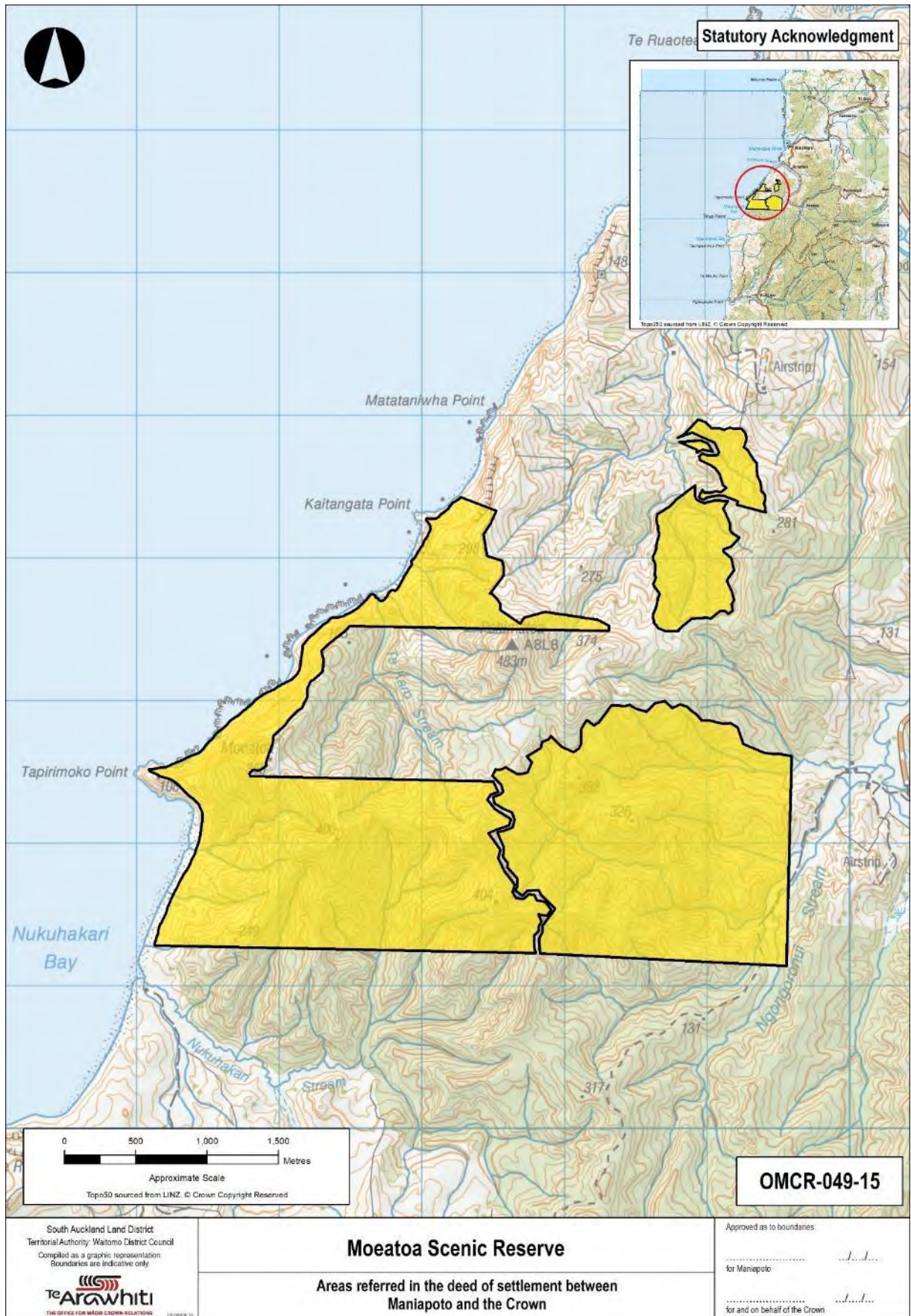
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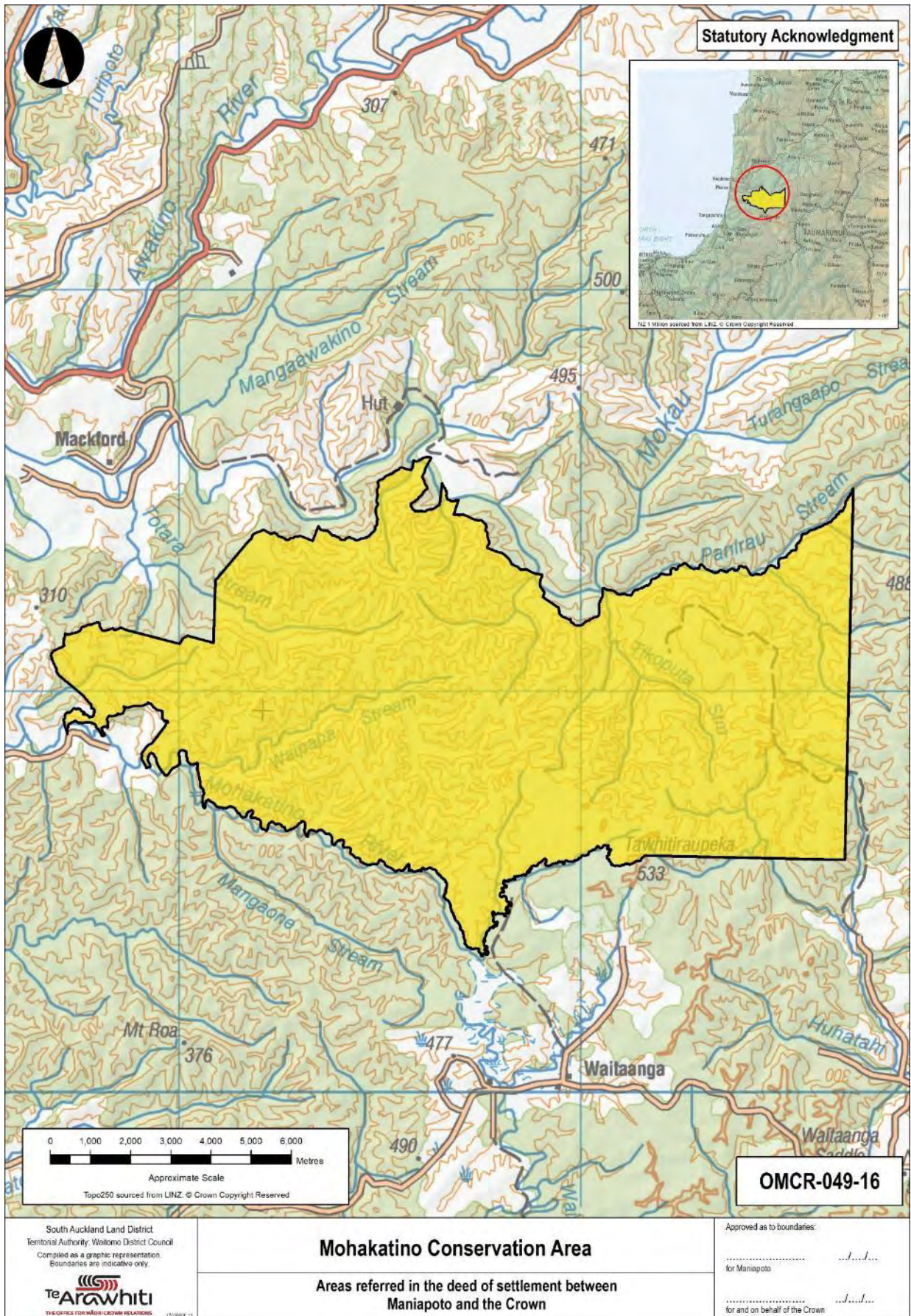
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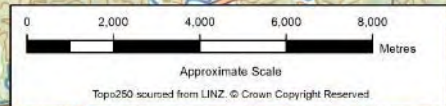
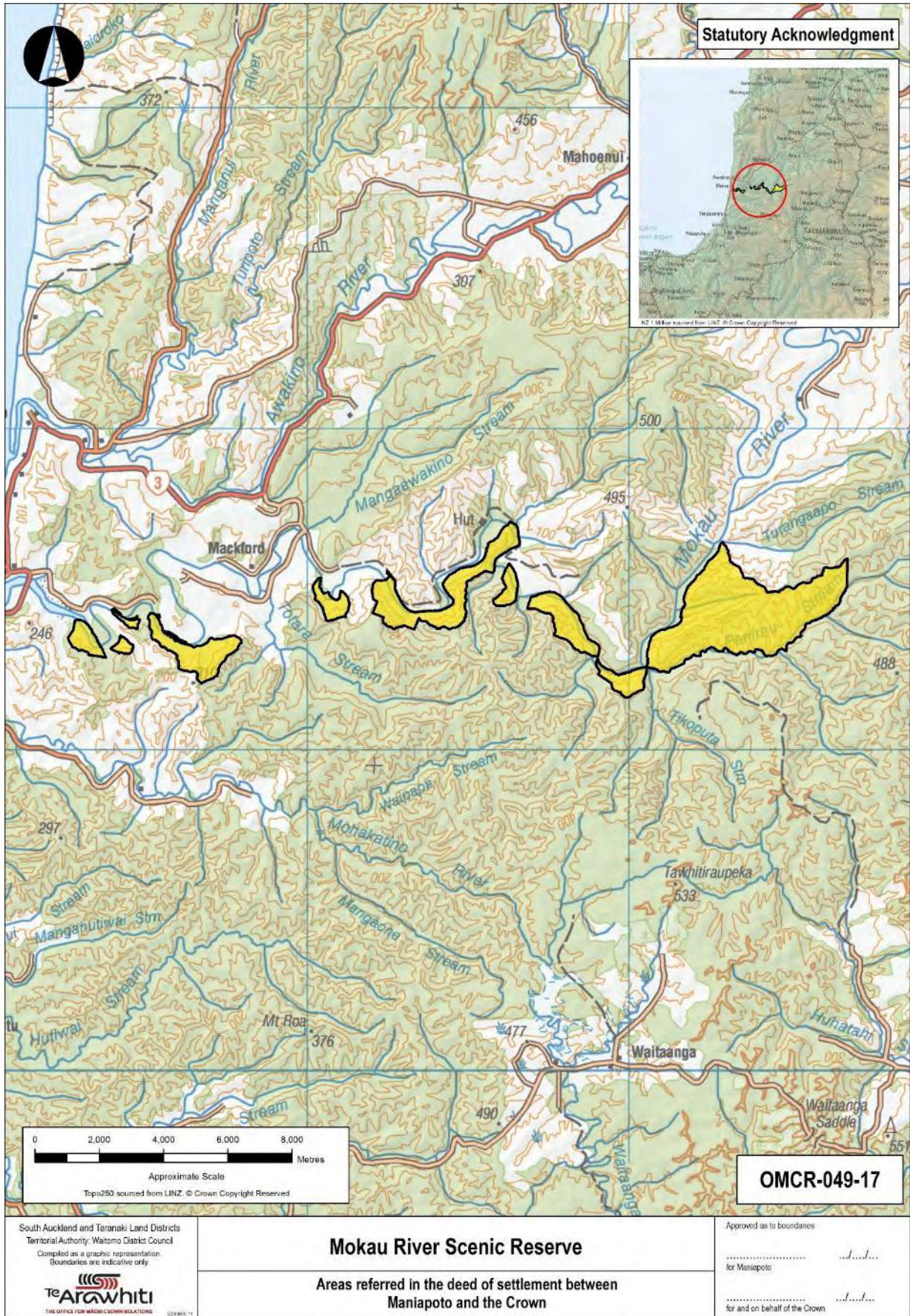


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2: DEED PLANS



2: DEED PLANS



Statutory Acknowledgment



OMCR-049-17

South Auckland and Taranaki Land Districts
 Territorial Authority: Waikato District Council
 Compiled as a graphic representation.
 Boundaries are indicative only.



THE OFFICE FOR MĀHĀKI/WHĀKAWHĀKI RELATIONS

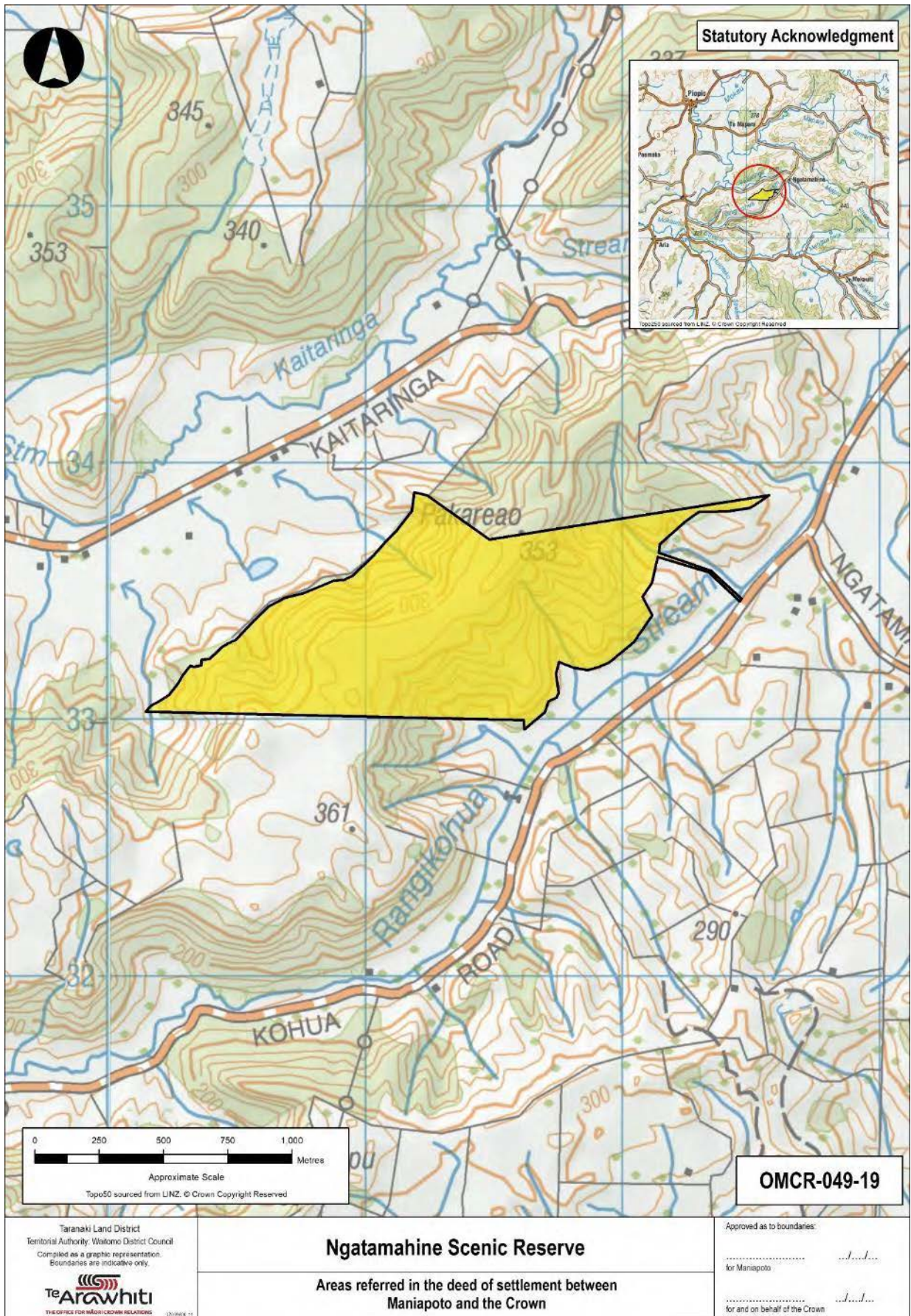
Mokau River Scenic Reserve

Areas referred in the deed of settlement between
 Maniapoto and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries
 for Maniapoto
 for and on behalf of the Crown

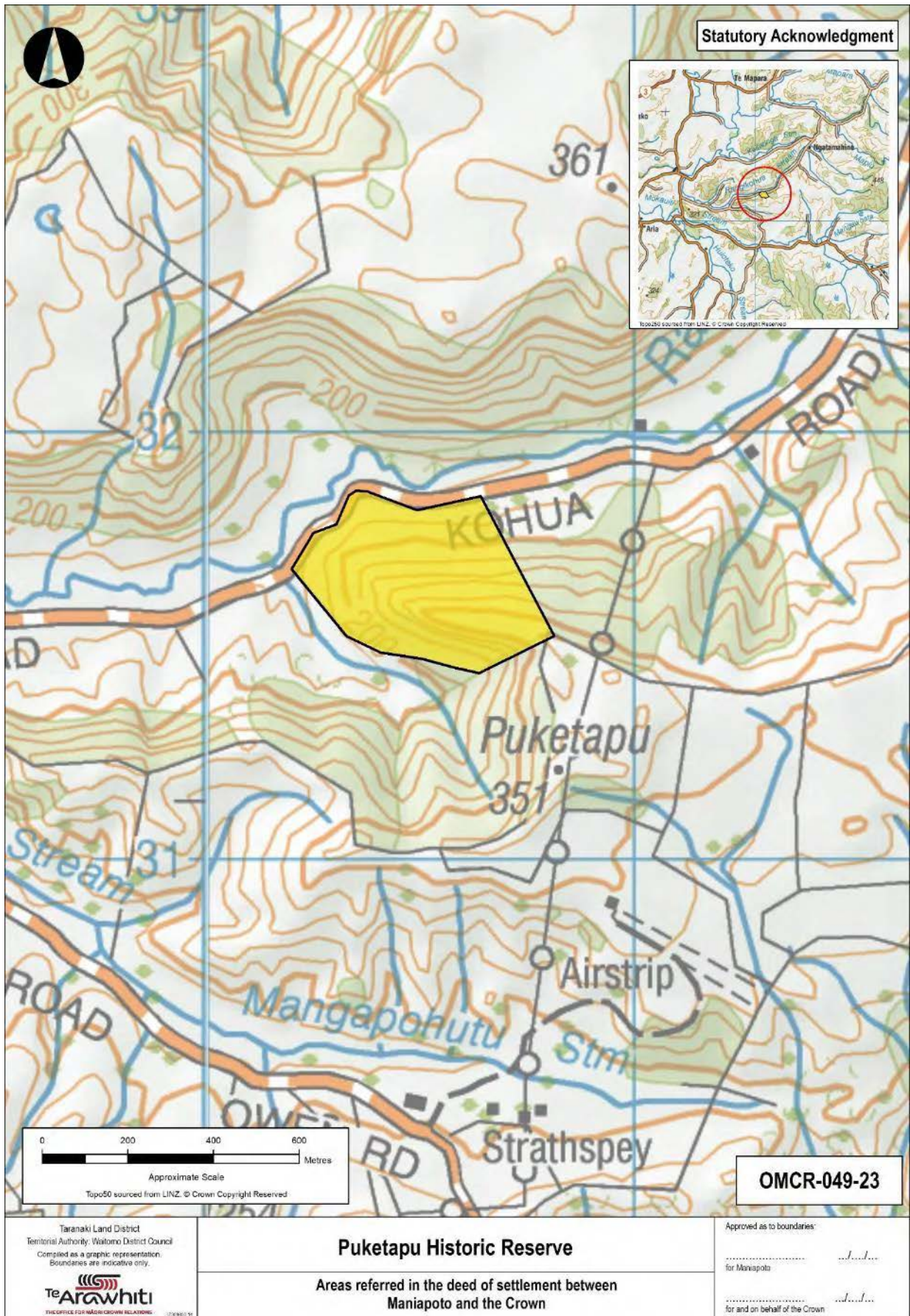
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2: DEED PLANS



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS



Taranaki Land District
 Territorial Authority: Waikato District Council
 Compiled as a graphic representation.
 Boundaries are indicative only.



THE OFFICE FOR MĀORI-CROWN RELATIONS

Rukuhia Domain Recreation Reserve

Areas referred in the deed of settlement between
 Maniapoto and the Crown

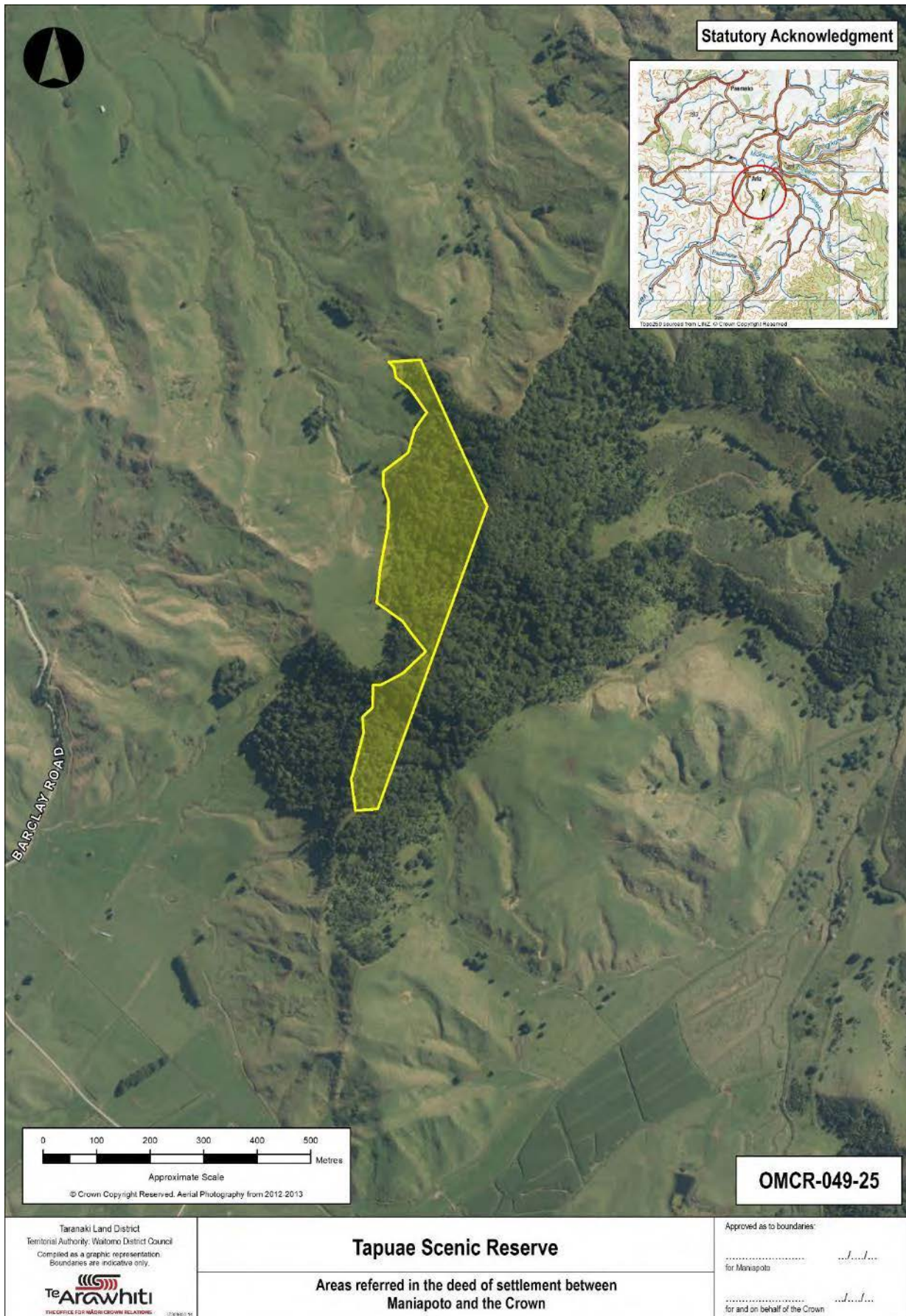
Approved as to boundaries:

 for Maniapoto

 for and on behalf of the Crown

ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS



Taranaki Land District
 Territorial Authority: Waitomo District Council
 Compiled as a graphic representation.
 Boundaries are indicative only.

Te Arawhiti
 THE OFFICE FOR MĀORI-CROWN RELATIONS

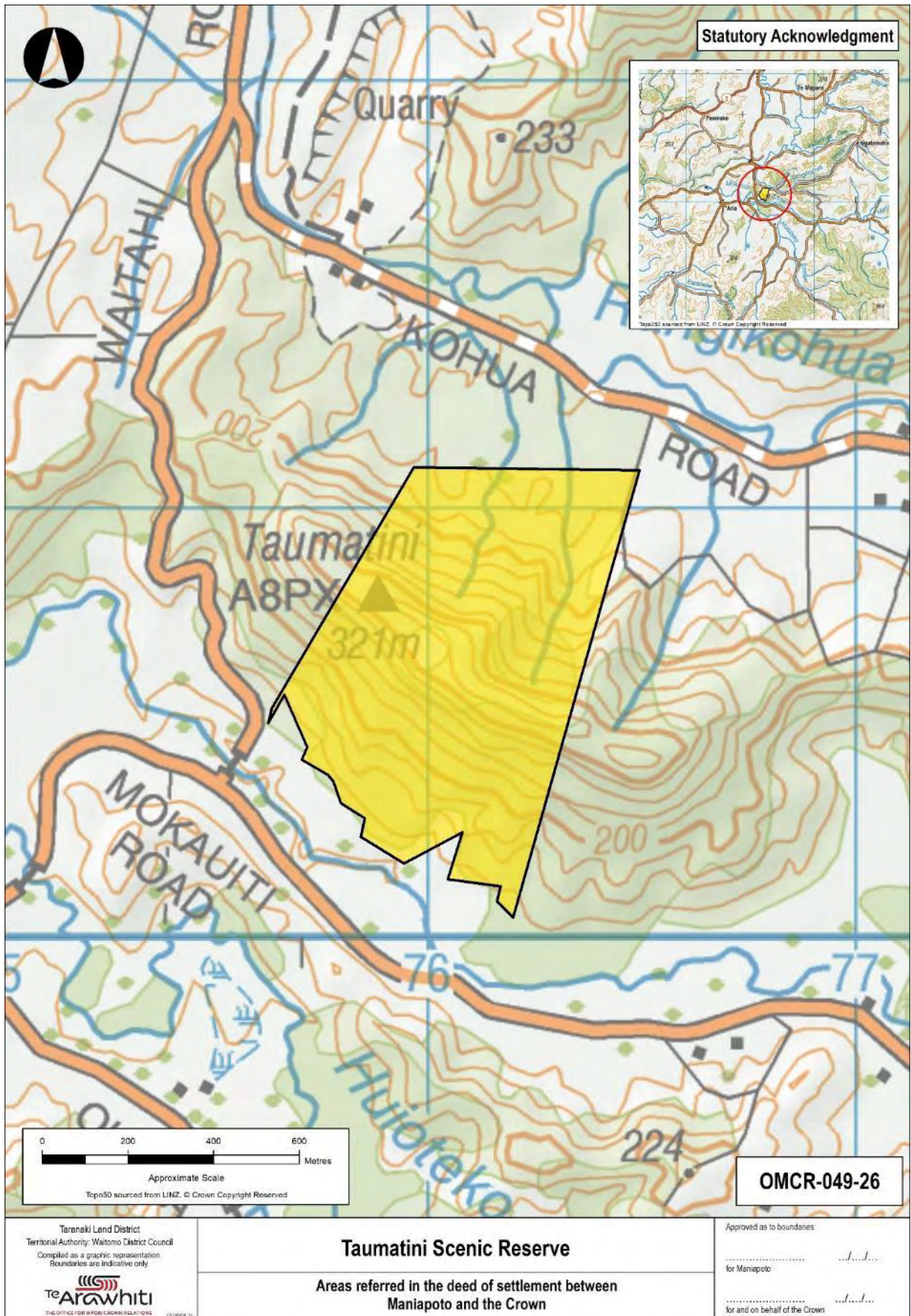
Tapuae Scenic Reserve

Areas referred in the deed of settlement between
 Maniapoto and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:

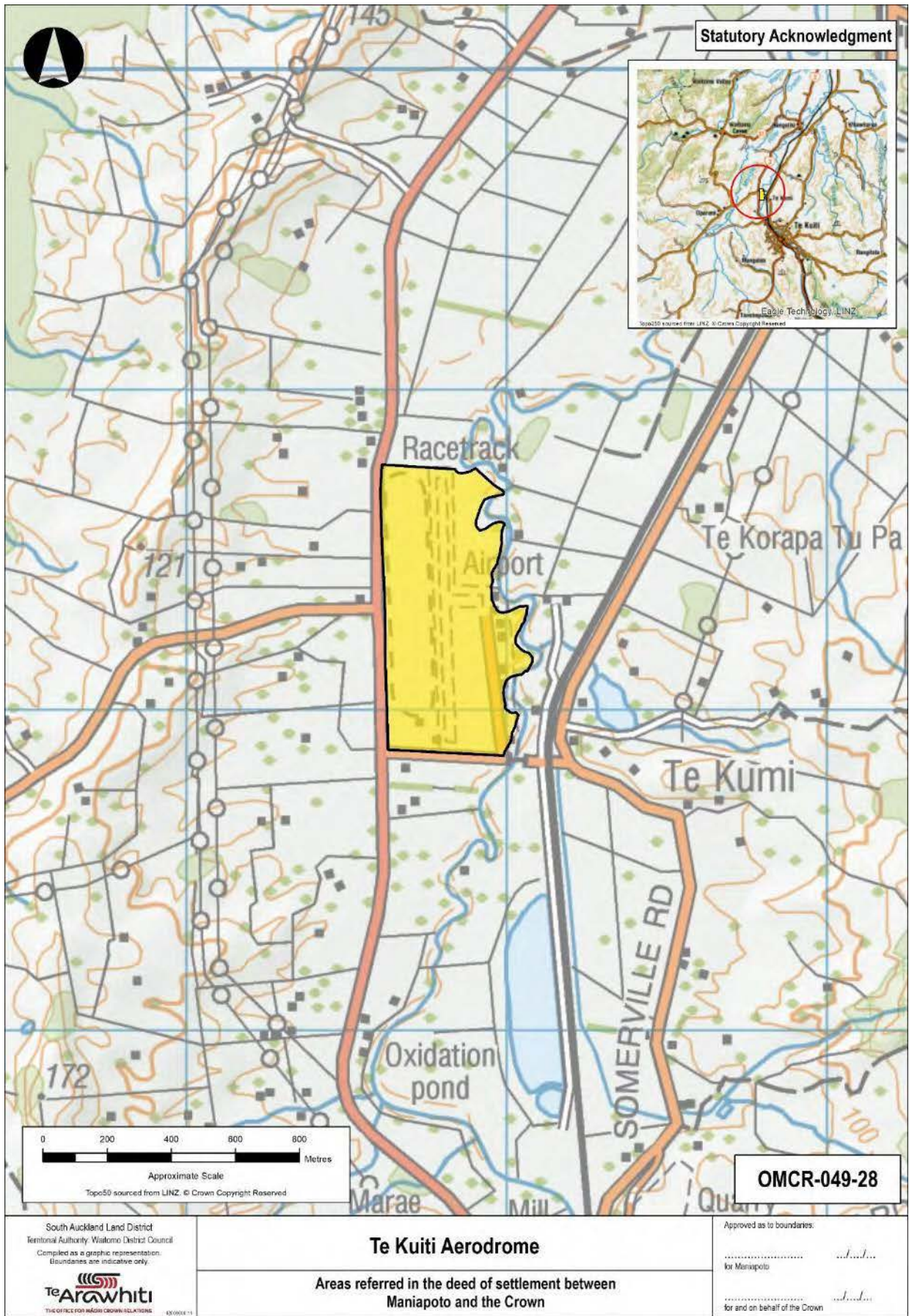
.....
 for Maniapoto

.....
 for and on behalf of the Crown



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS



South Auckland Land District
 Territorial Authority, Waikato District Council
 Compiled as a graphic representation.
 Boundaries are indicative only.

Te Arawhiti
 THE OFFICE FOR MĀORI GROWN SOLUTIONS

Te Kuiti Aerodrome

Areas referred in the deed of settlement between
 Maniapoto and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:

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 for Maniapoto

.....
 for and on behalf of the Crown

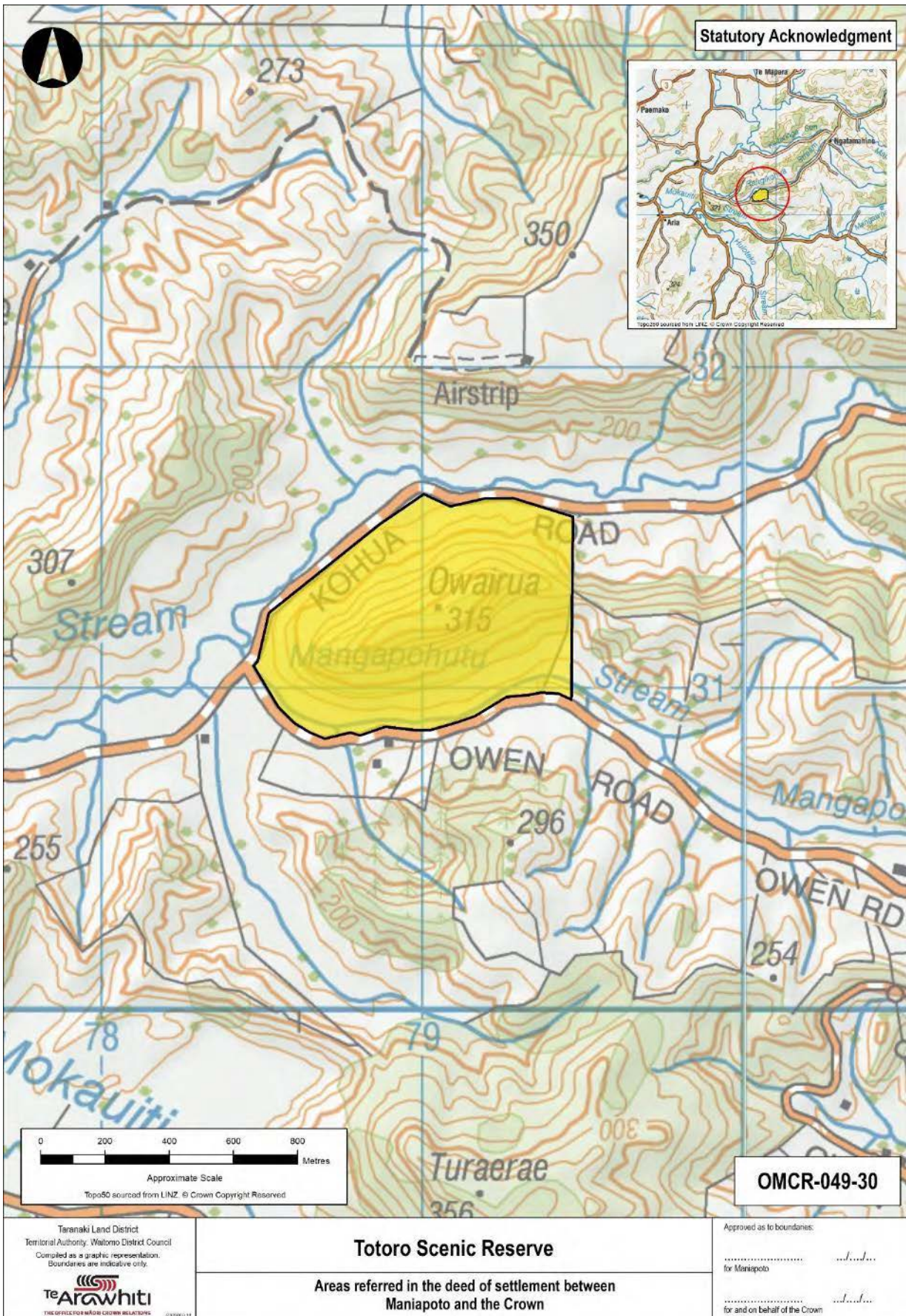
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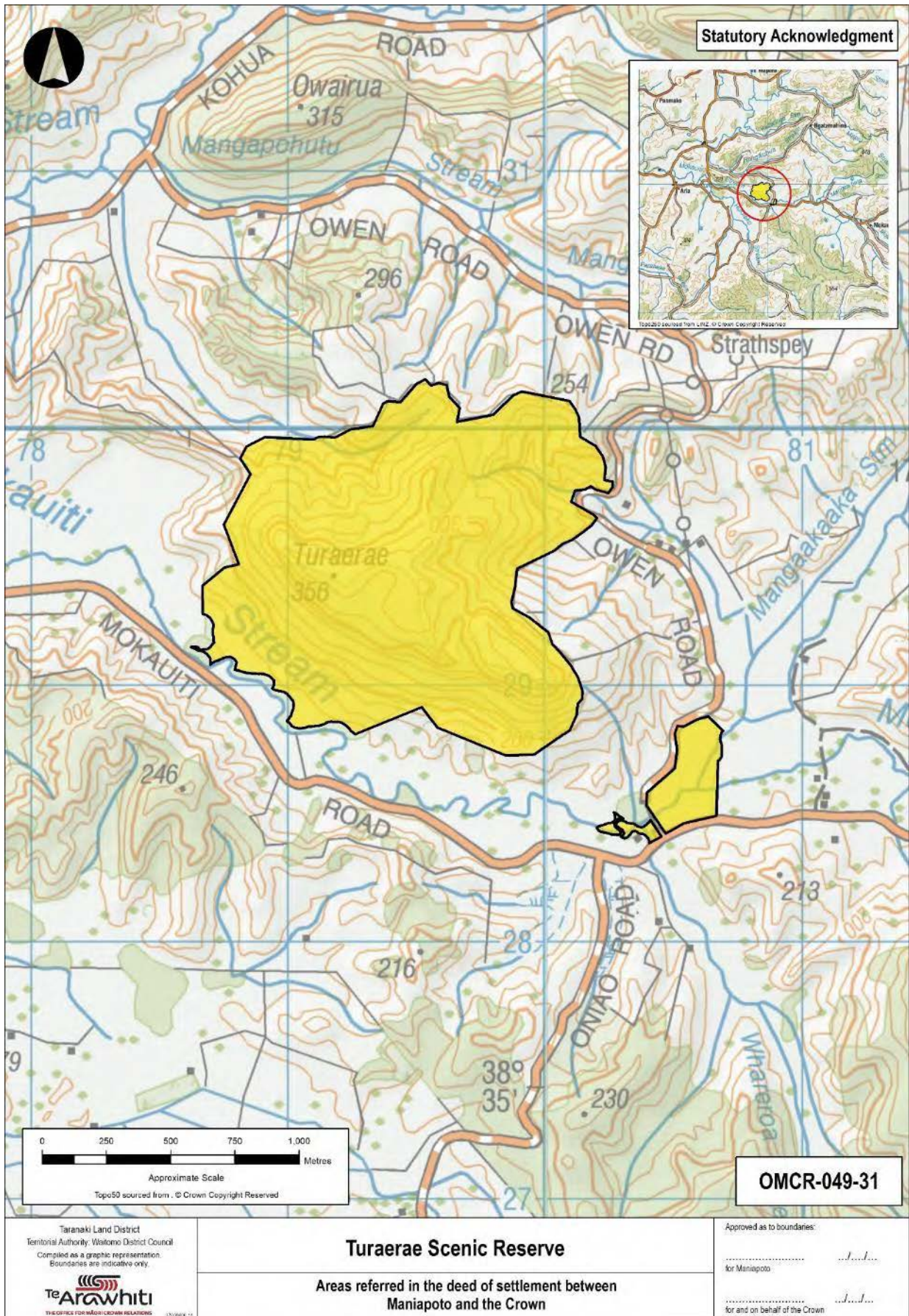
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2: DEED PLANS



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2: DEED PLANS



Taranaki Land District
 Territorial Authority: Waitomo District Council
 Compiled as a graphic representation.
 Boundaries are indicative only.

Te Arāwhiti
 THE OFFICE FOR MĀORI-CROWN RELATIONS

Turaerae Scenic Reserve

Areas referred in the deed of settlement between
 Maniapoto and the Crown

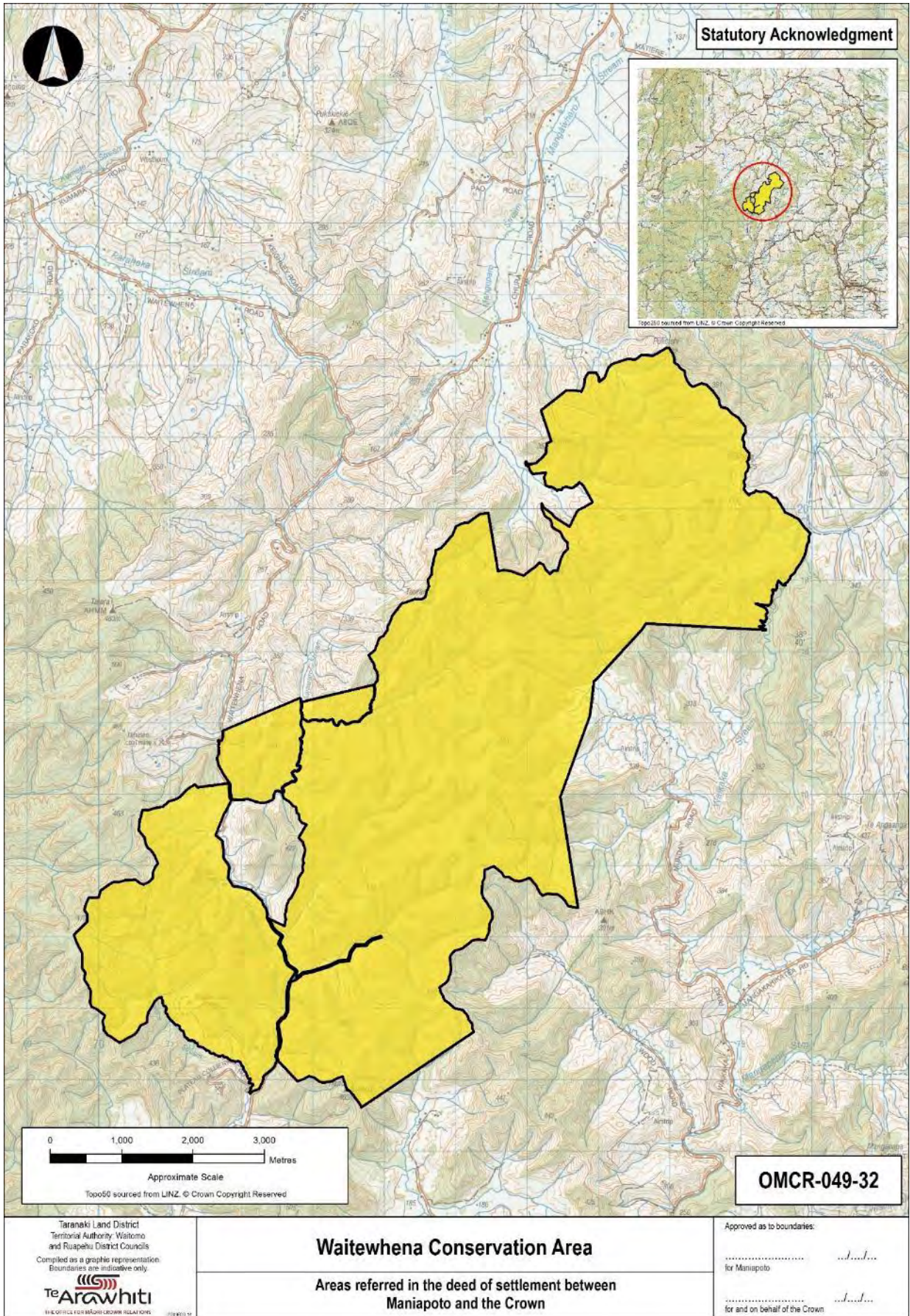
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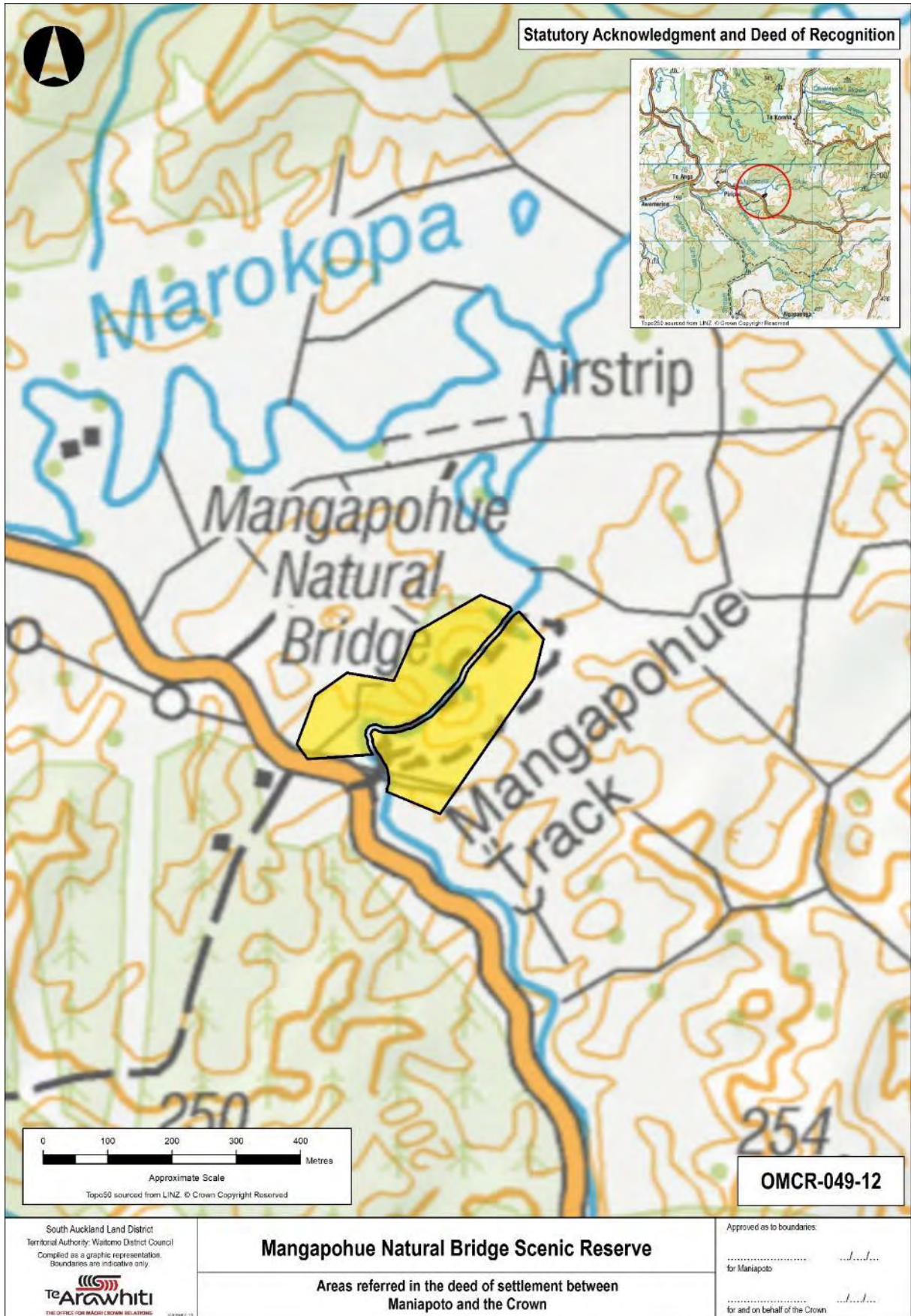
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 for Maniapoto:

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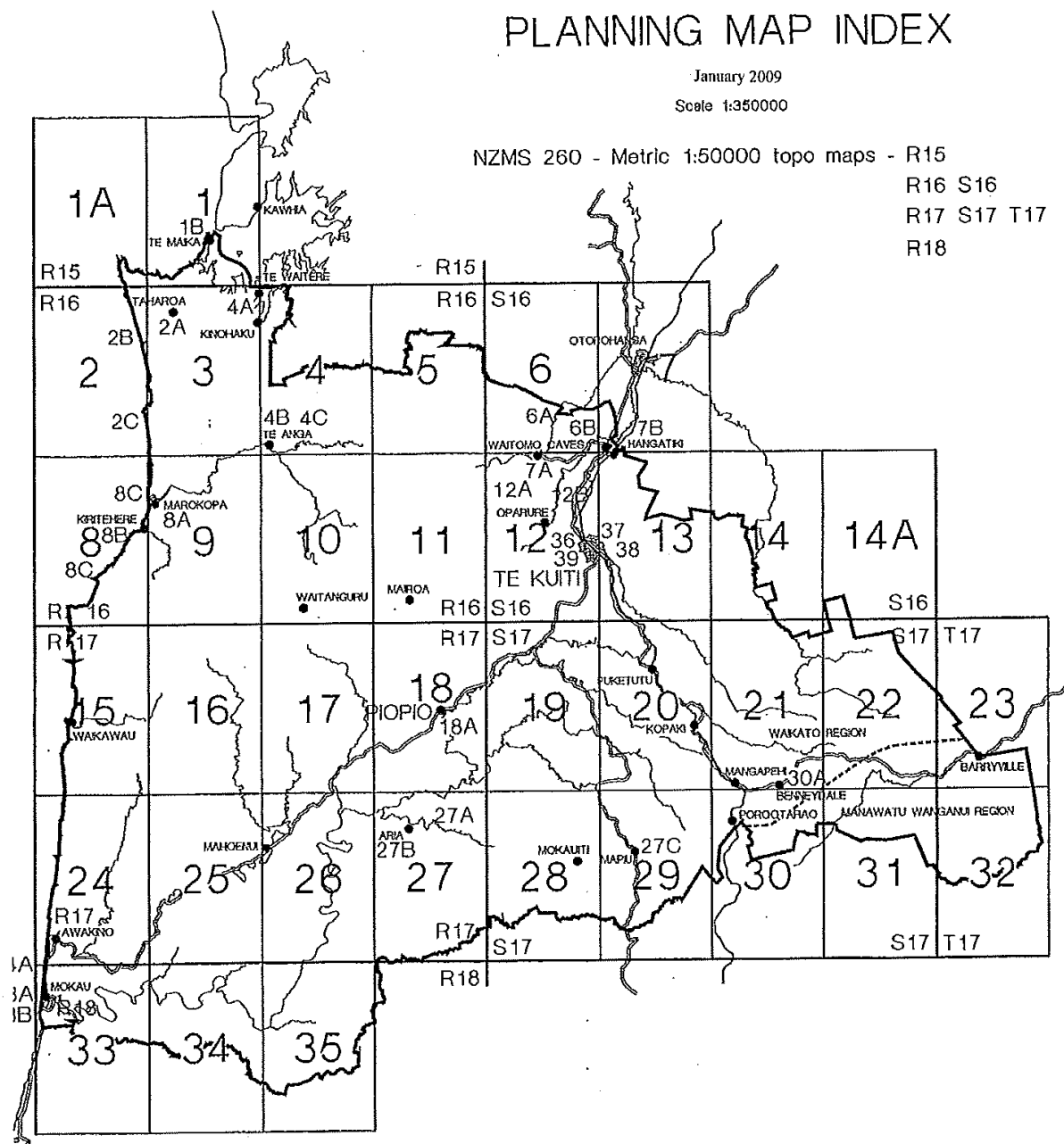




MAPS

PLANNING MAP INDEX

January 2009
Scale 1:350000








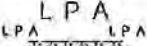













NZMS 260 - Metric 1:50000 topo maps - R15

R16 S16
R17 S17 T17
R18

- MAP 1B Te Maika
- MAP 2A Taharoa
- MAP 2B Taharoa Coast
- MAP 2C Taharoa Coast
- MAP 4A Te Waitere - Kinohaku
- MAP 4B Te Anga
- MAP 4C Piripiri
- MAP 6A Ngatapuwaee Road
- MAP 6B Haurua Road
- MAP 7A Waitomo Caves
- MAP 7B Hangatiki
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- MAP 8B Kiritehere
- MAP 8C Marokopa - Kiritehere Coast

- MAP 12A Waitomo Caves - Oparure
- MAP 12B Oparure - Te Kuiti
- MAP 18A Piopio
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- MAP 27A Aria - Wairere
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Locality	Oparure	Zone Boundary	
Rural Zone	 RURAL, RUR	District Boundary	
Conservation Zone	CON - Department of Conservation land, formal Reserves Con - Queen Elizabeth II Trust, private covenants.	Special Industrial Activity	
Industrial Zone	 INDUSTRIAL, IND	Landscape Policy Area	
Residential Zone	RES	Indicative Road	
Business Zone		Designated Site	
Cave Overlay	 SIGNIFICANT A B C D E	Significance	
		A International	
		B National	
		C Regional	
		D High	
		E Local	
Historic Place	  HP444/1	Hazard Area Prohibited Activity	
Heritage Site	 	High Voltage Transmission	
Archaeological Site (with reference)	 312CD	Gas Line	
Archaeological Site (Information only)	 203AM		

See Section 21, Schedule 3, for detail of archaeological sites.

The absence of archaeological data for any particular area should not be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

Not all lands administered by the Department of Conservation, specifically marginal strips, stewardship lands, or closed roads are shown as Conservation Zone on the Planning Maps due to difficulties of scale.

Esplanade Reserves may be required on 'Identified Rivers' recorded in Schedule 25.1 and on a map in Rule 25.4.

GMA = Coastal Marine Area as defined in the Waikato Regional Coastal Plan - 28 Aug 1997.

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January 2009

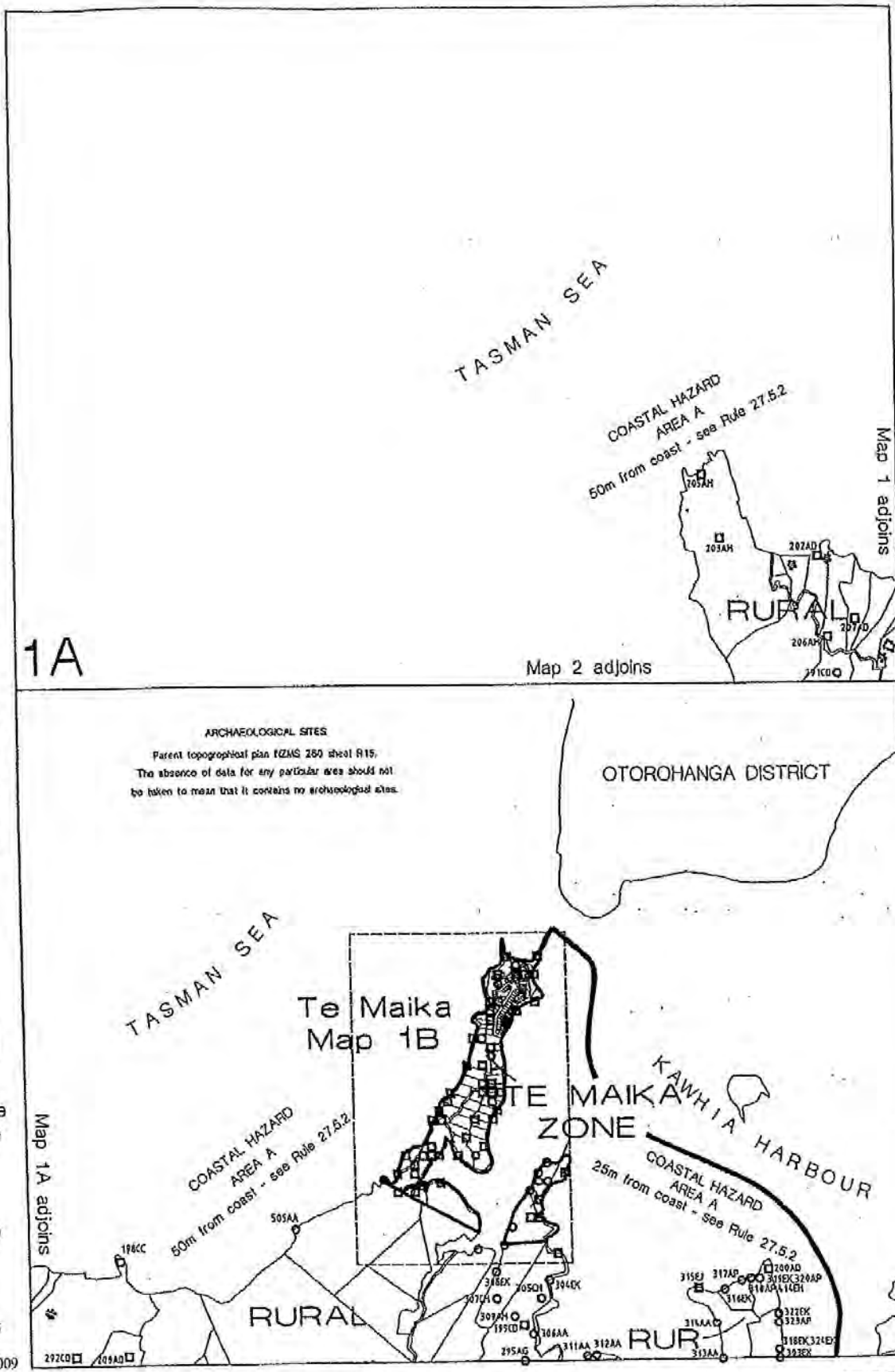
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB). CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED. Approved for internal reproduction by the Waitomo District Council. Digital Licence No HM/033520/01



A3 Scale
1:40000

Map
1
3
Adjoins

January 2009



Te Maika

Scale 1:10000 **1B**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical plan NZRS 260 sheet R15.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

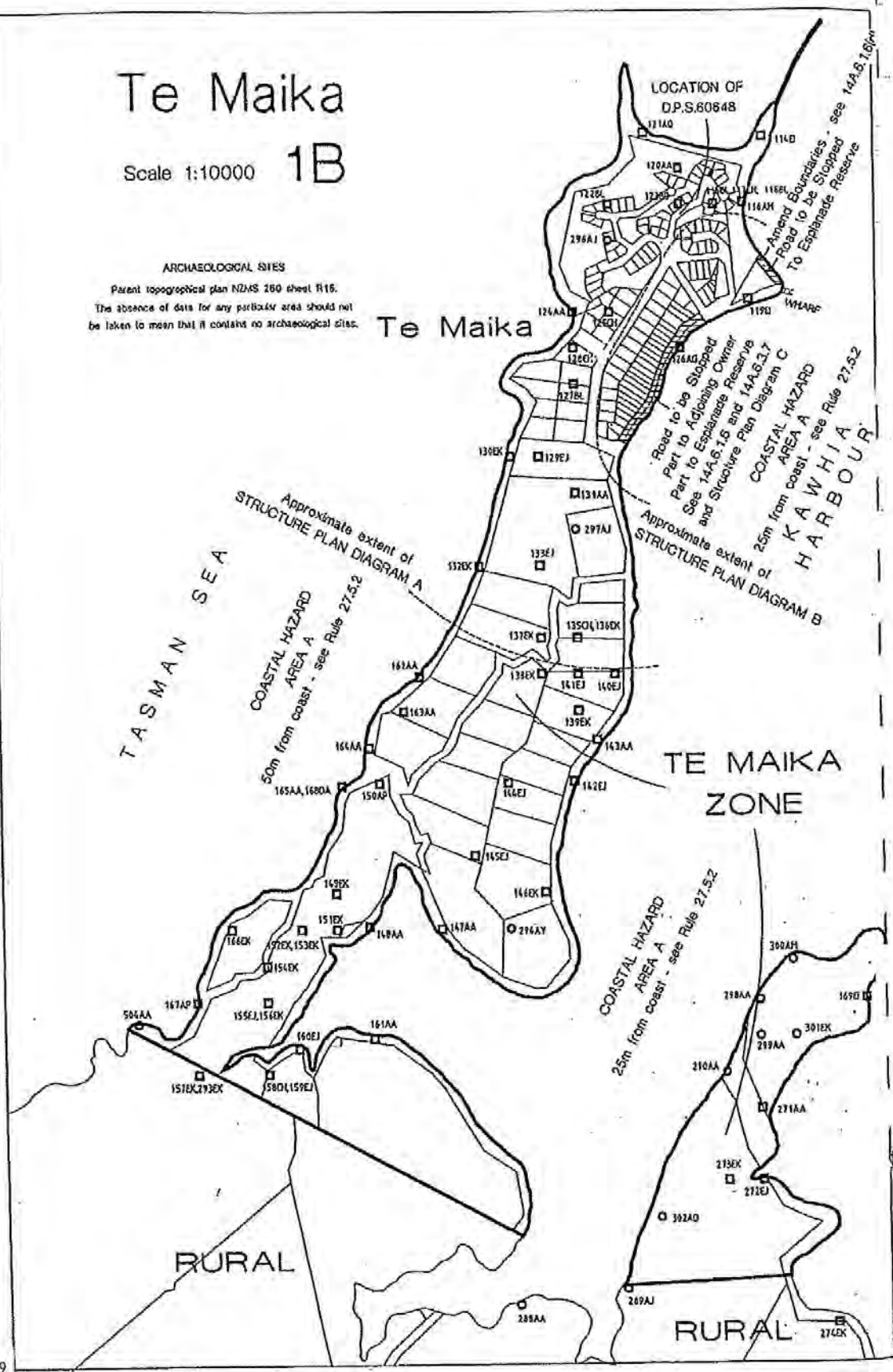
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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A3 Scale
1:10000

Map
1B
1
Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet R16.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

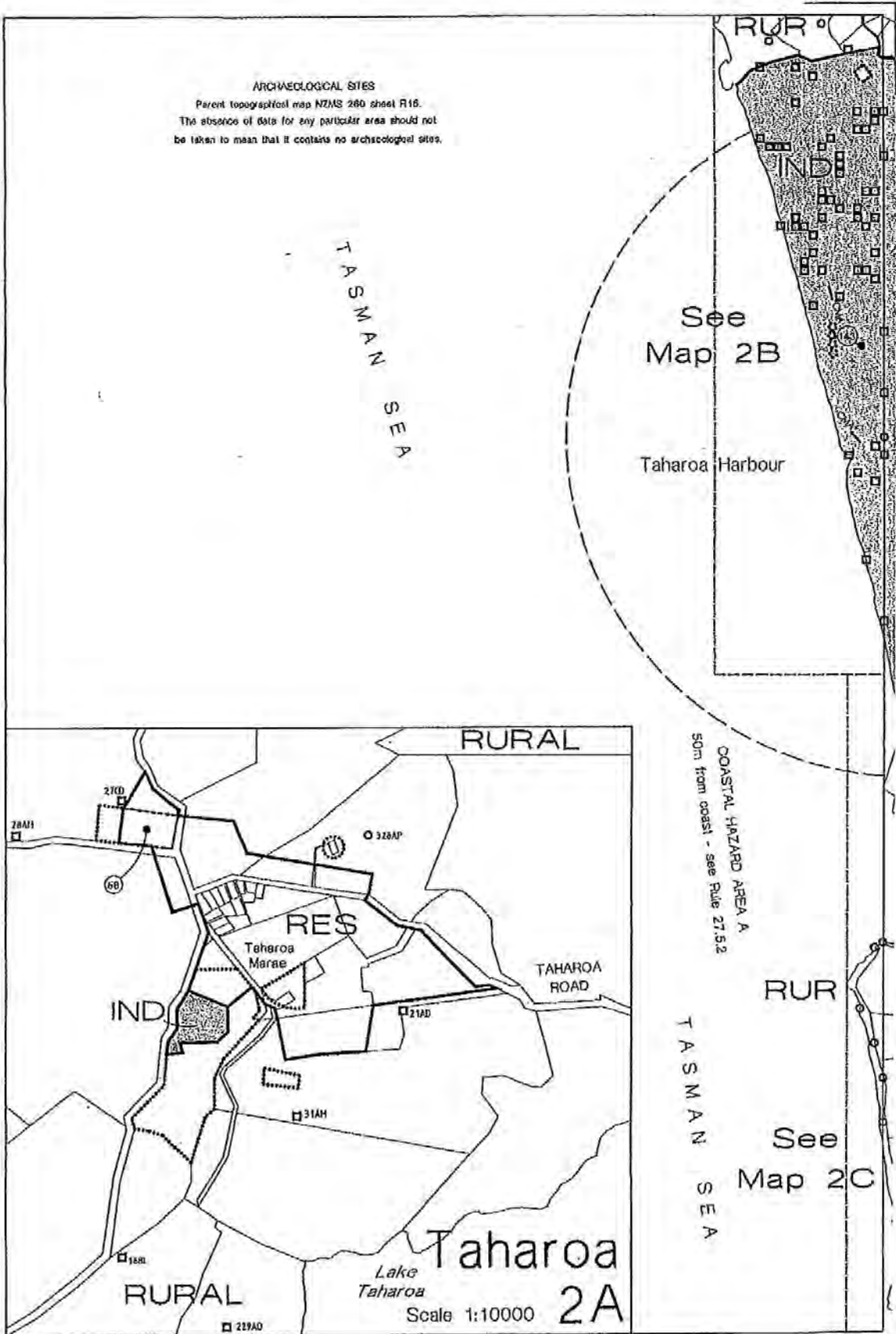
WAIOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
 Panel movement accepted. Approved for general communication.

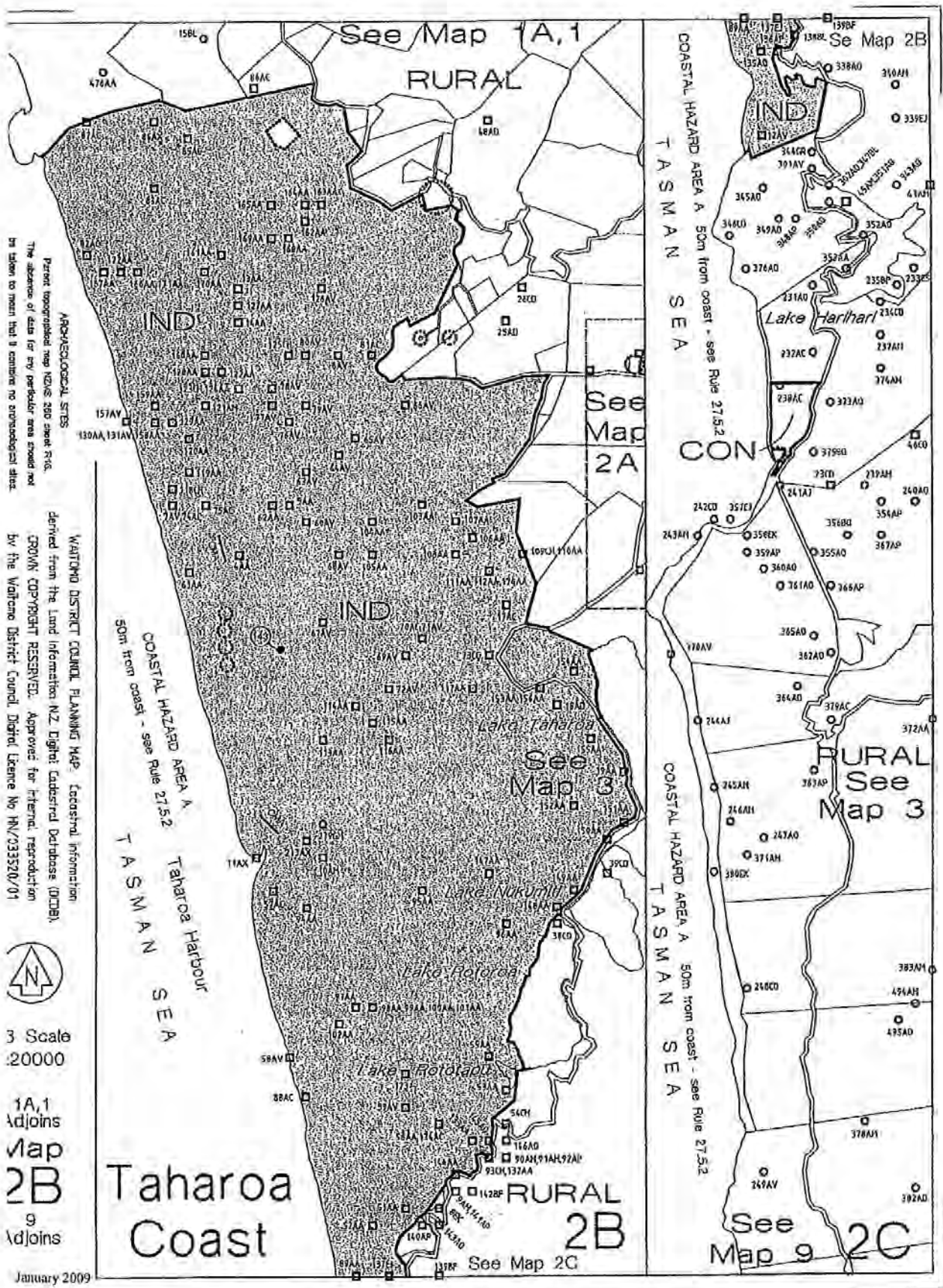


Scale
 1:10000

- 1A 1joins
- 1ap
- 2**
- 8 8joins

January 2009





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Part of topographical map NZMS 250 sheet 710.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

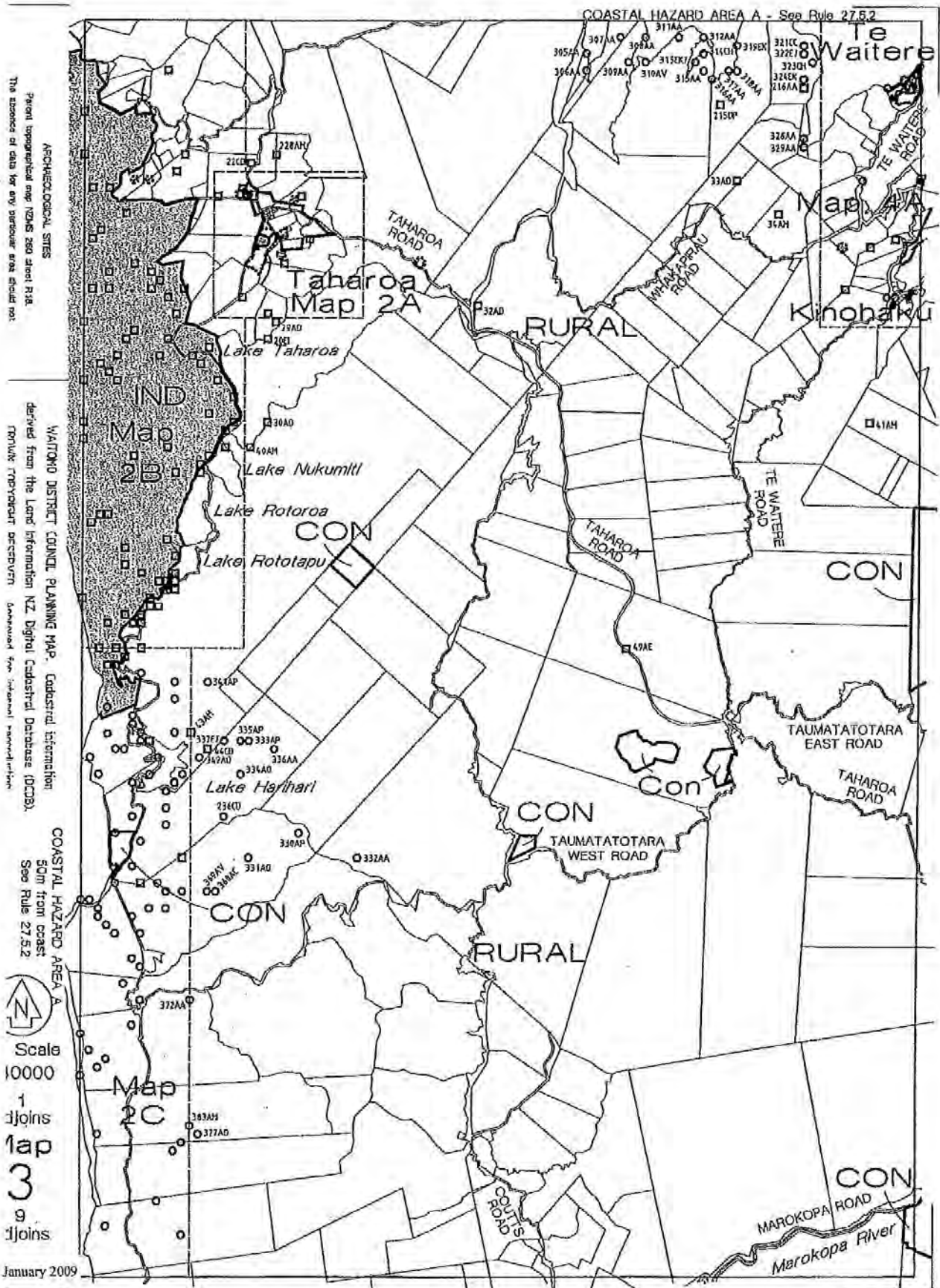
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP: Coastal information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB),
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Scale
 1:20000

1A,1
 \ joins
 Map
 2B
 9
 \ joins

January 2009



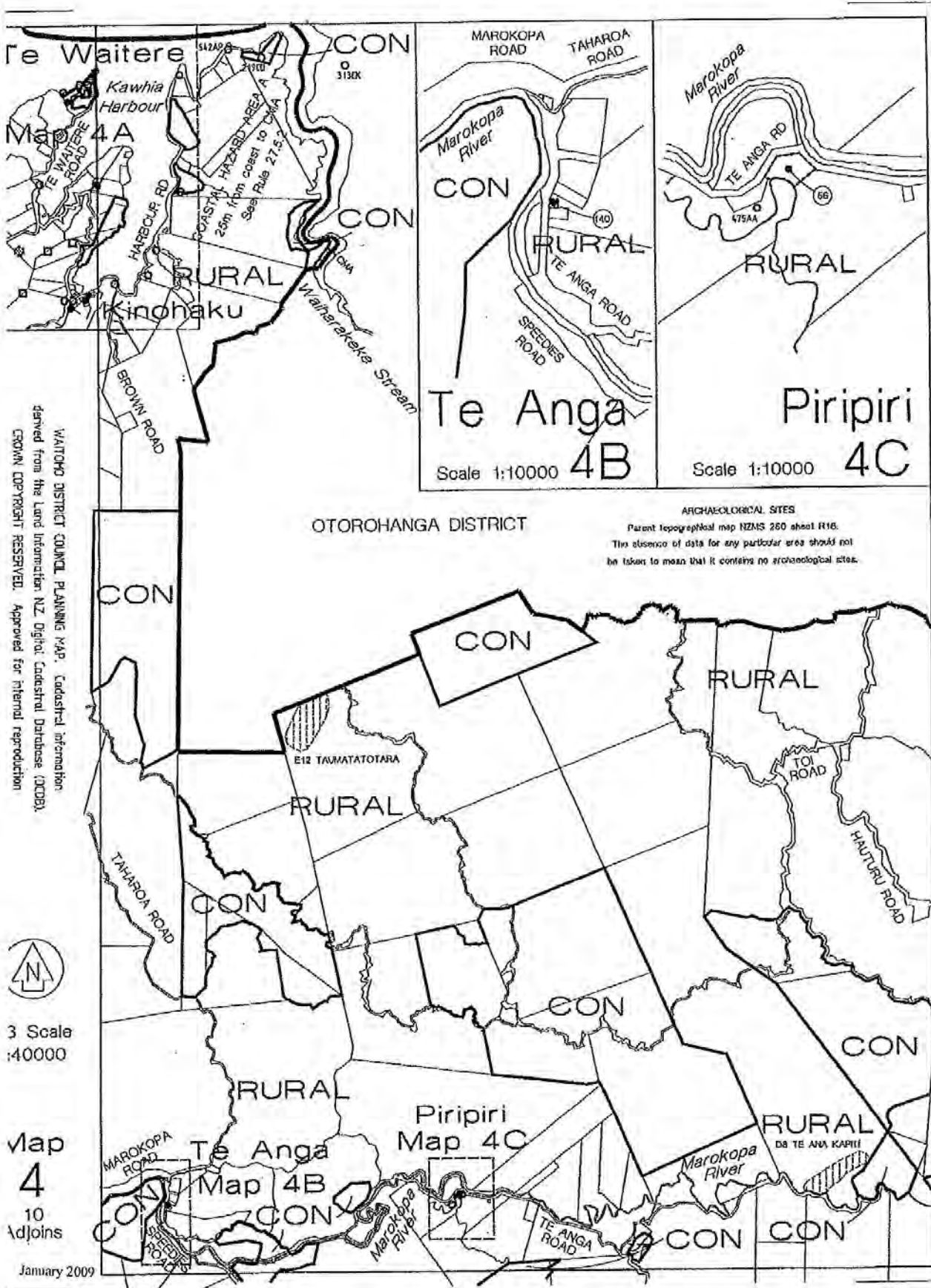
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
 Patent Impounded map NZMS 260 sheet R18.
 The accuracy of data for any particular area should not.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
 Thanks to the Department of Conservation for the inland information.

COASTAL HAZARD AREA A
 50m from coast
 See Rule 27.5.2

Scale
 10000
 1
 joins
 1ap
 3
 9
 joins

January 2009

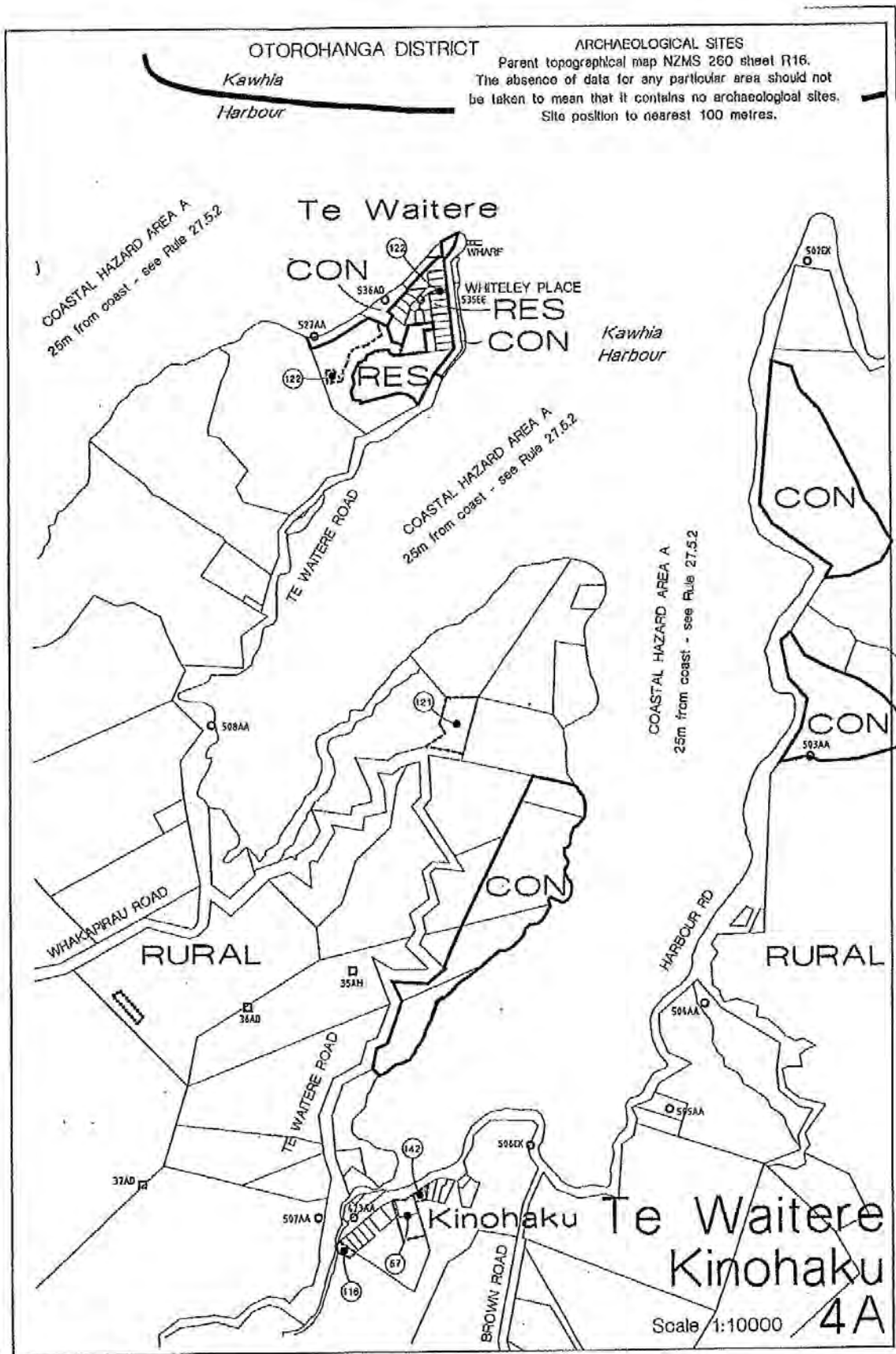


WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB). CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED. Approved for internal reproduction.

Scale 1:40000

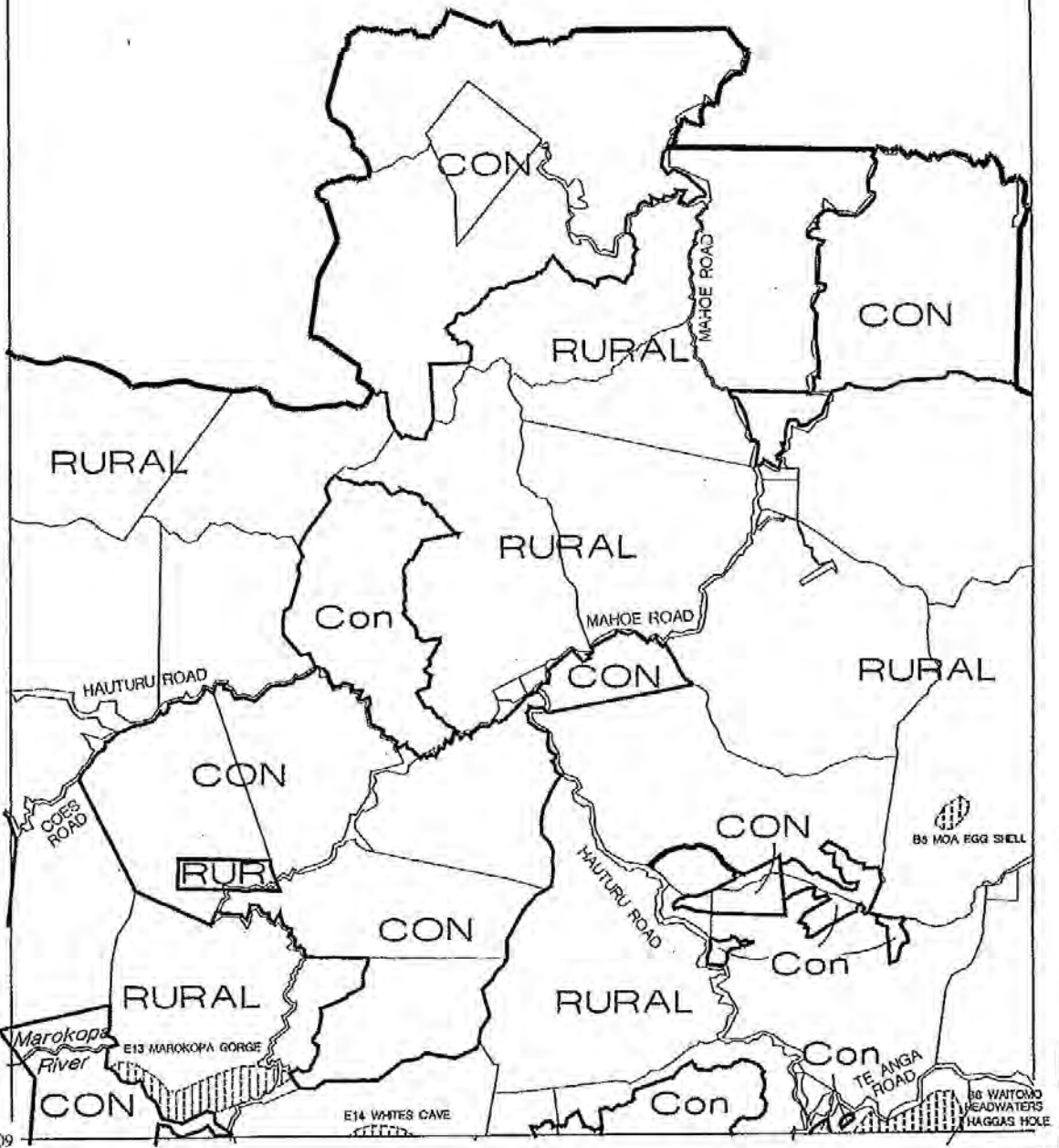
Map 4
 10 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet R16.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

OTOROHANGA DISTRICT



WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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3 Scale
 40000

Map
 5
 11
 Adjoins

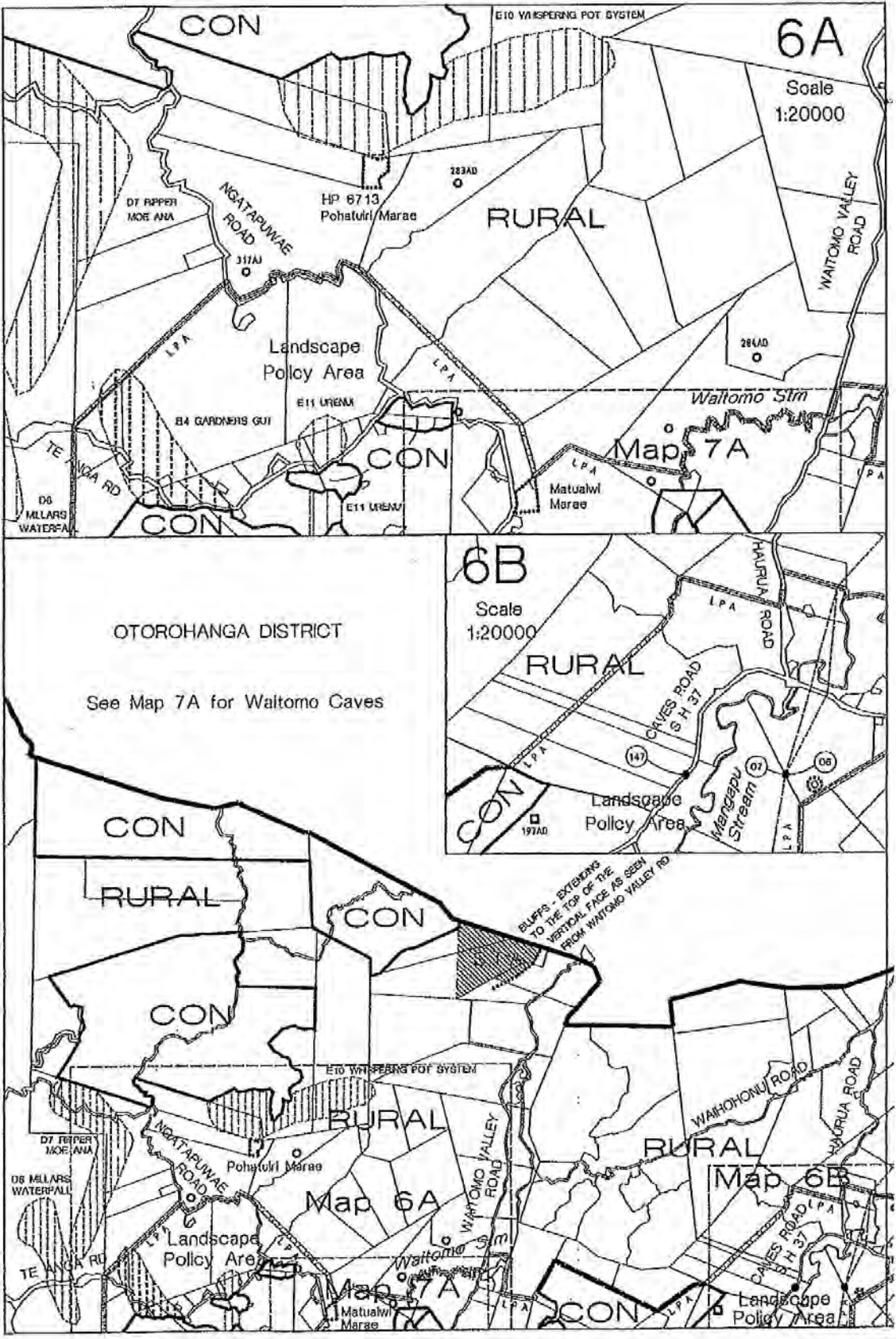
January 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S16
The absence of data for any particular area should not

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP - Cadastral Information
derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
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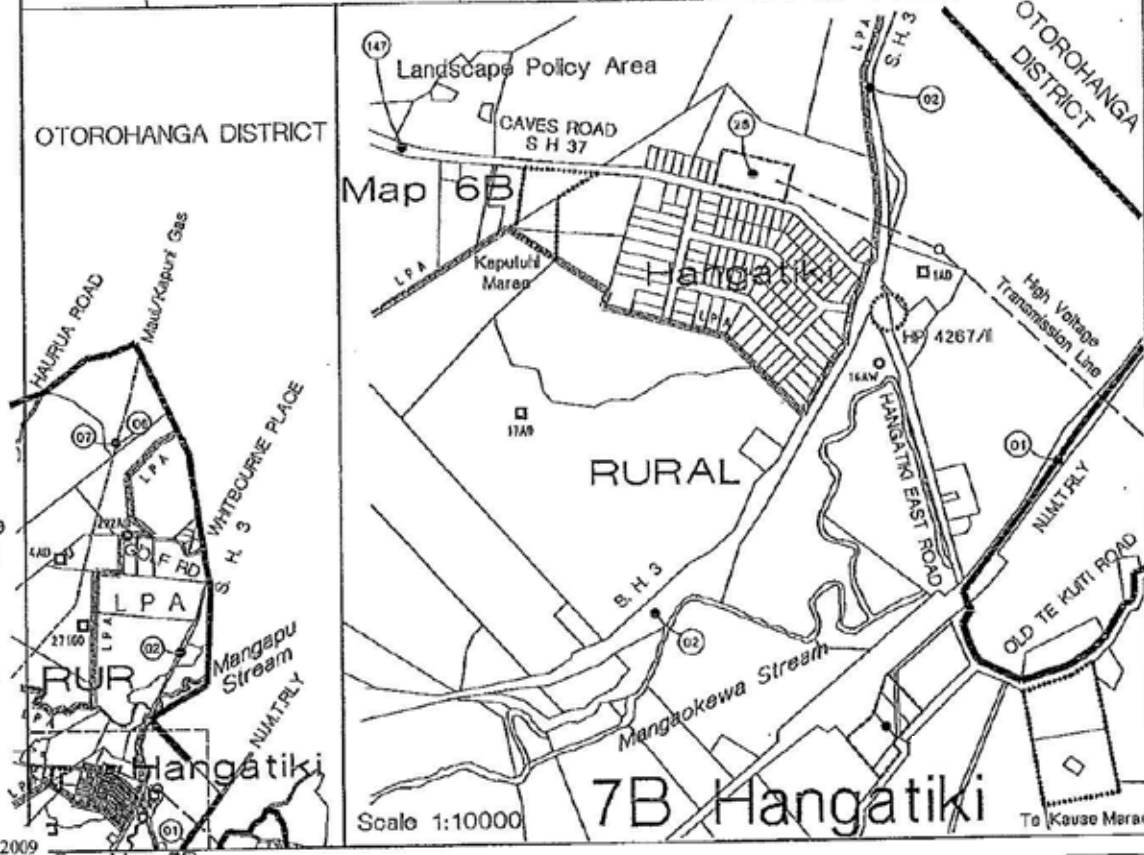
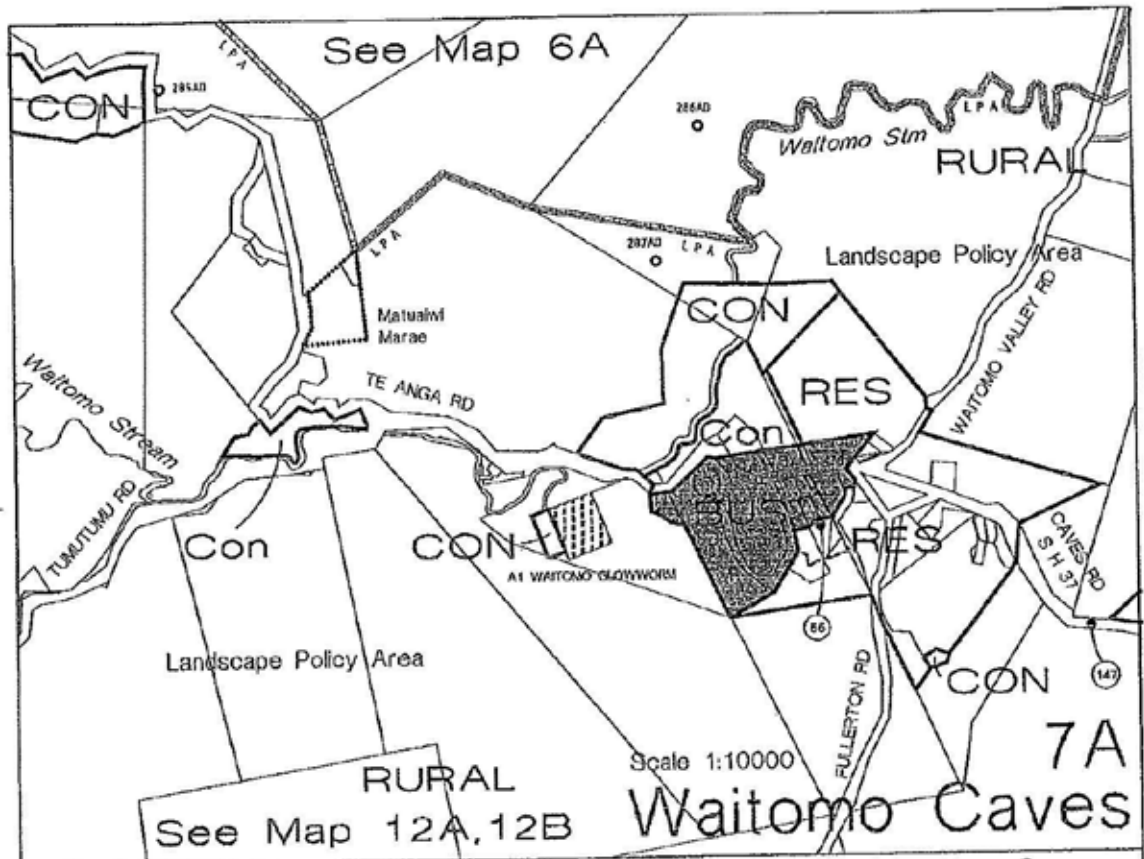
Scale 10000
Map 6
A, 12B
djoin

January 2009



NON-UNIQUE SITES
 Please consult the NZMS 260 sheet 516.
 The absence of dots for any particular area should not

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP
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Scale 1:40000

Map 7
 13
 Adjoins

January 2009

See Map 7B

COASTAL HAZARD AREA A
50m from coast - see Rule 27.5.2
TASMAN SEA

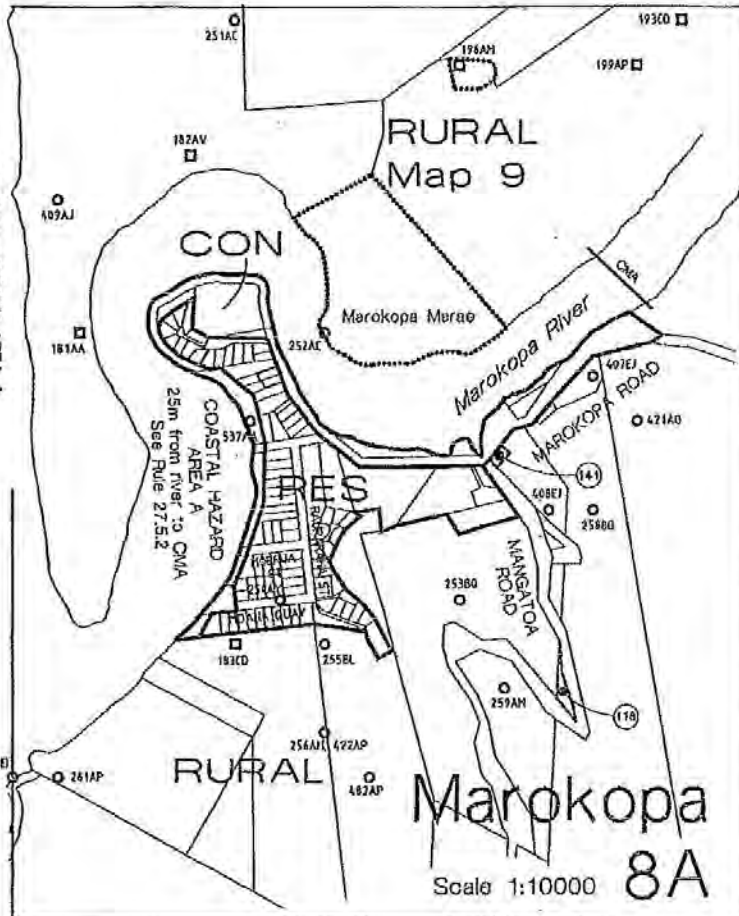
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Scale 1:40000

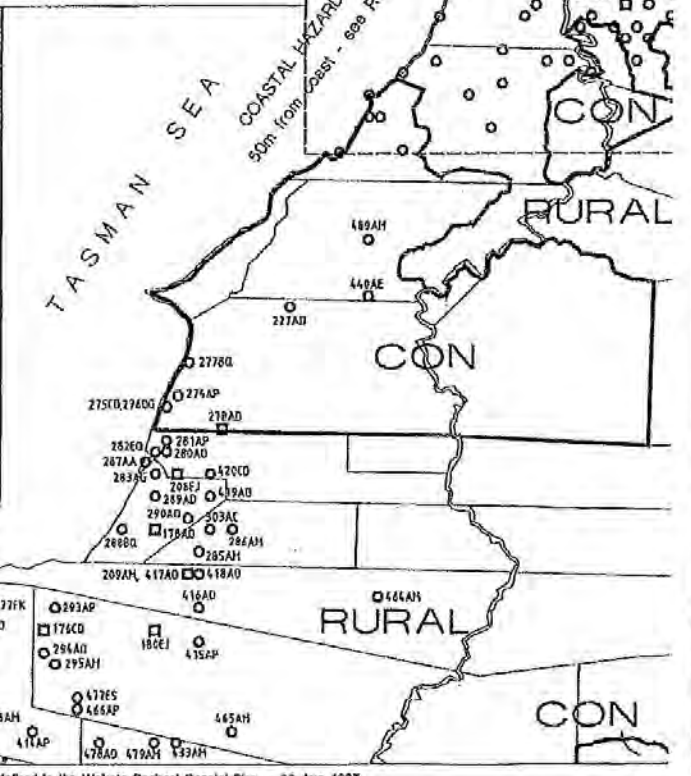
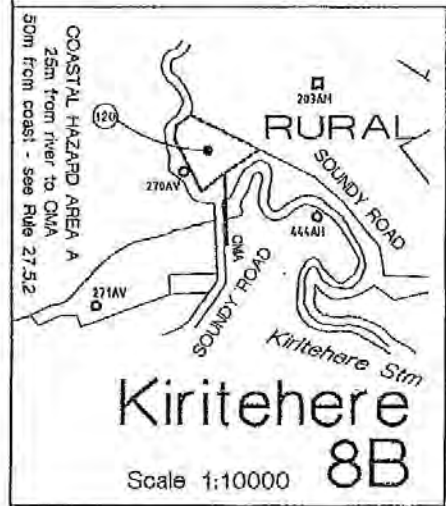
2 Adjoins
Map 8
15 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
Parent topographic map NZMS 260 sheet R16.
The absence of data for any particular area should not be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
Site position to nearest 100 metres.

TASMAN SEA
Marokopa Map 8A



CMA = Coastal Marine Area as defined in the Waitomo Regional Coastal Plan - 28 Aug 1997

8C Marokopa - Kiritehere Coast

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet RT6.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site position to nearest 100 metres.

Marokopa
Map 8A

TASMAN SEA

COASTAL HAZARD AREA A
 50m from coast - see Rule 27.52

Kiritehere
Map 8B

RURAL
 See Map 9

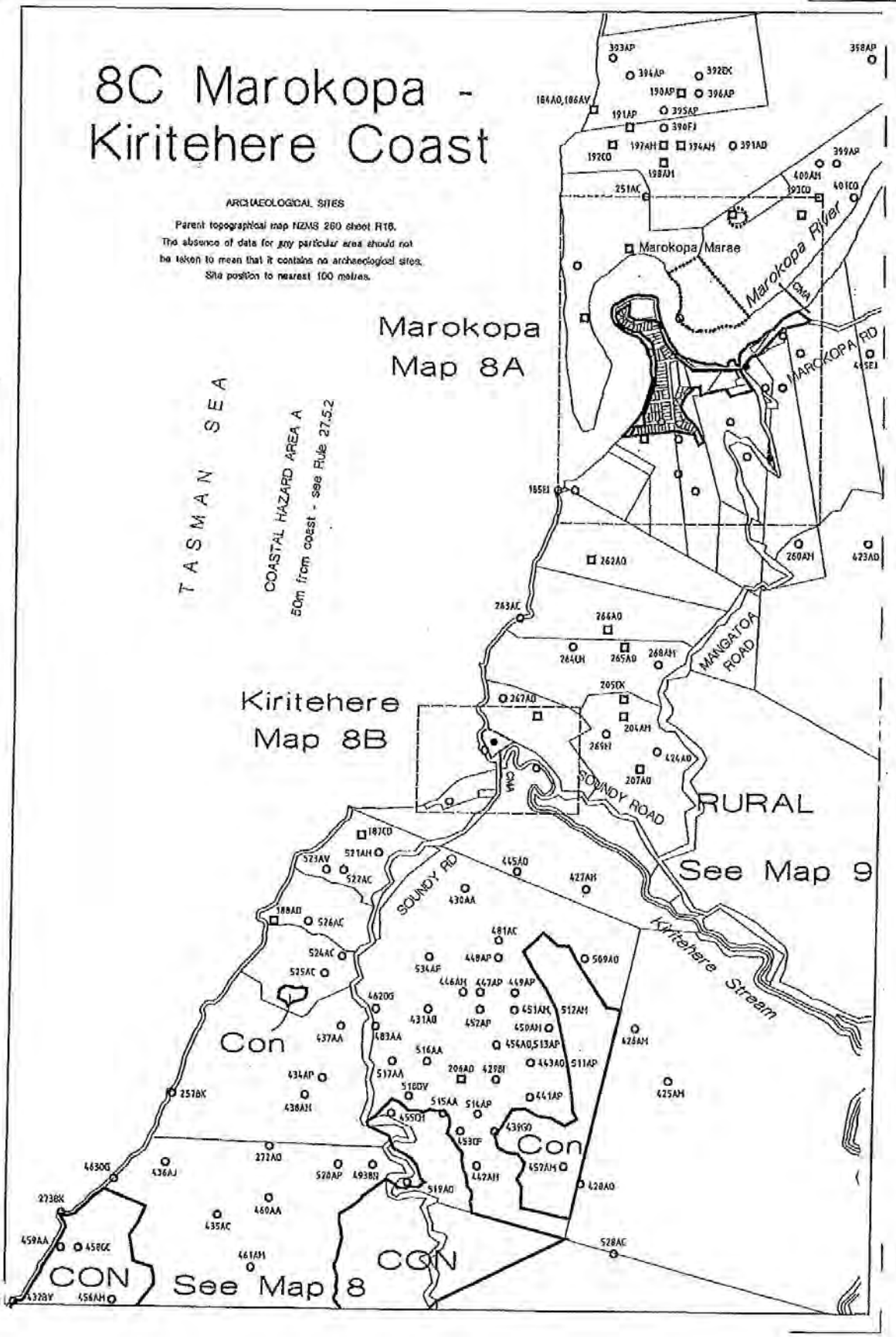
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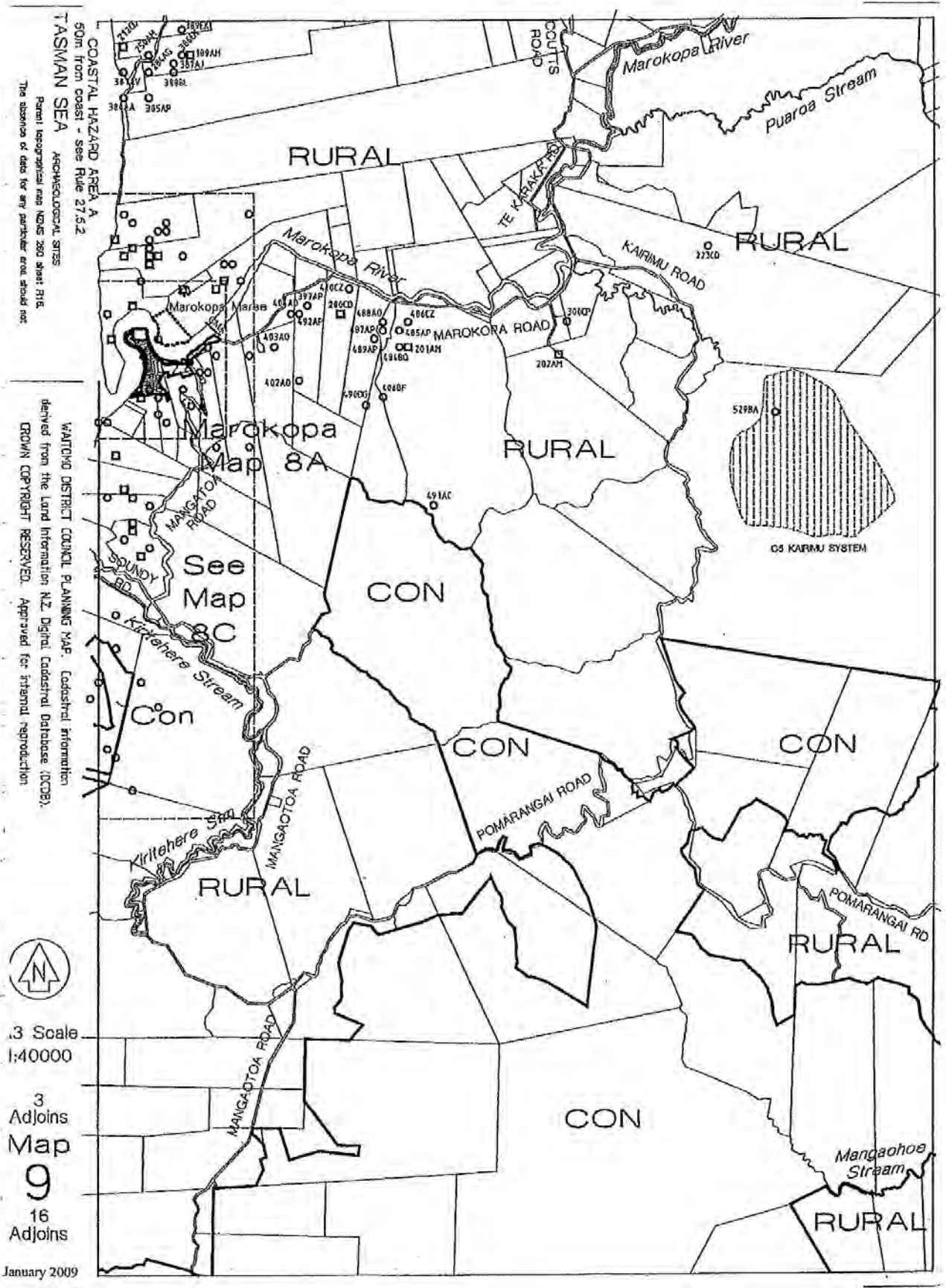


Scale
 1:20000

9
 Adjoins
 Map
3C
 8,9
 Adjoin

January 2009





COASTAL HAZARD AREA A
 50m from coast - see Rule 27.5.2
 TASMAN SEA
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet R16.
 The absence of dots for any particular area should not.

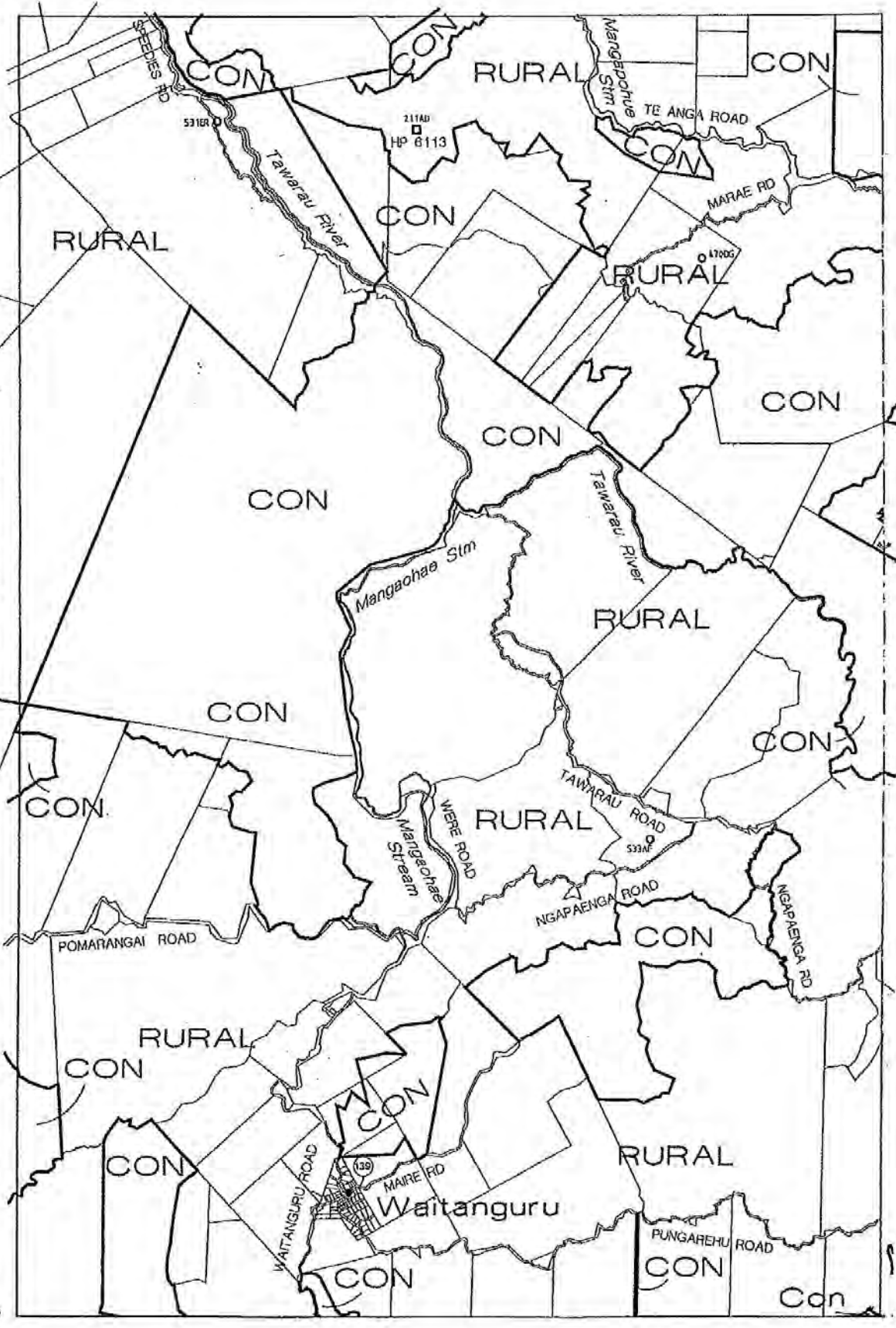
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Scale 1:40000
 3 Adjoins
 Map 9
 16 Adjoins
 January 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographic map NZMS 260 sheet F16.
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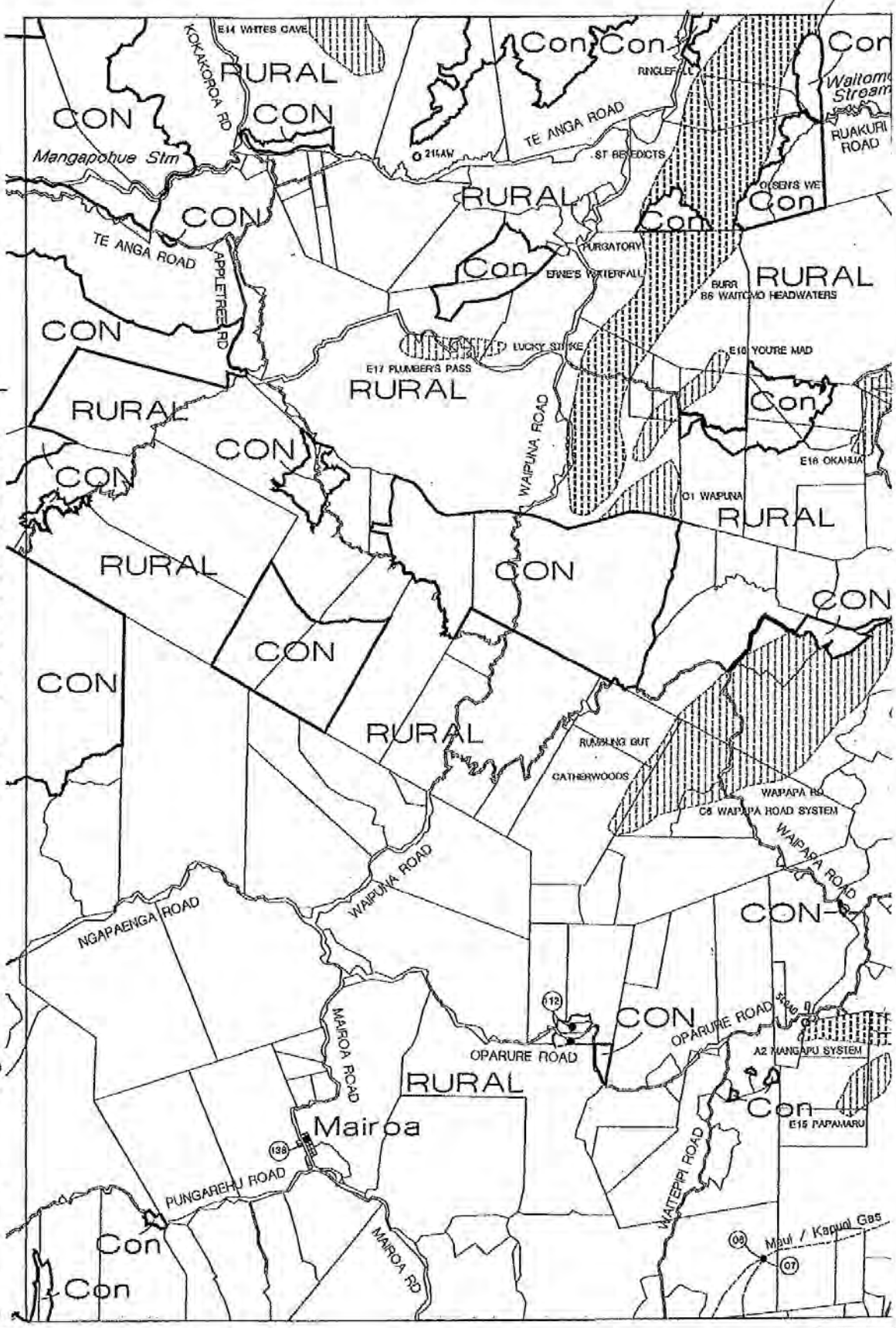

 A3 Scale
 1:40000
 4
 Adjoins
 Map
 10
 17
 Adjoins
 January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Prepared topographical map HQ/05, 250 Street R/s.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not

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 1:3 Scale
 1:40000
 5
 Adjoins
 Map
 11
 18
 Adjoins
 January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S16.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

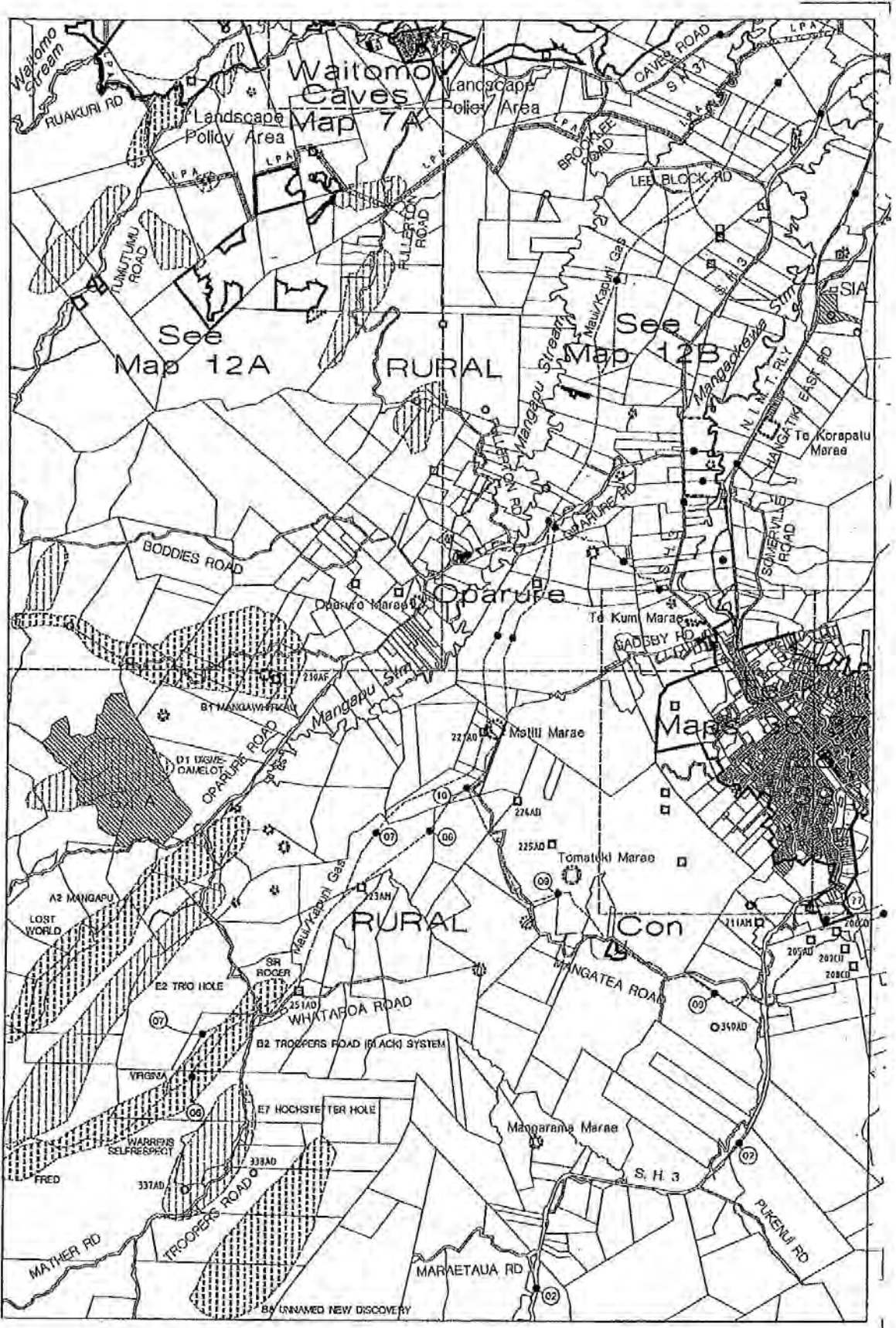
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1:3 Scale
 1:40000

6.6A, 6B
 Adjoin
**Map
 12**
 19
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet 576.
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 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

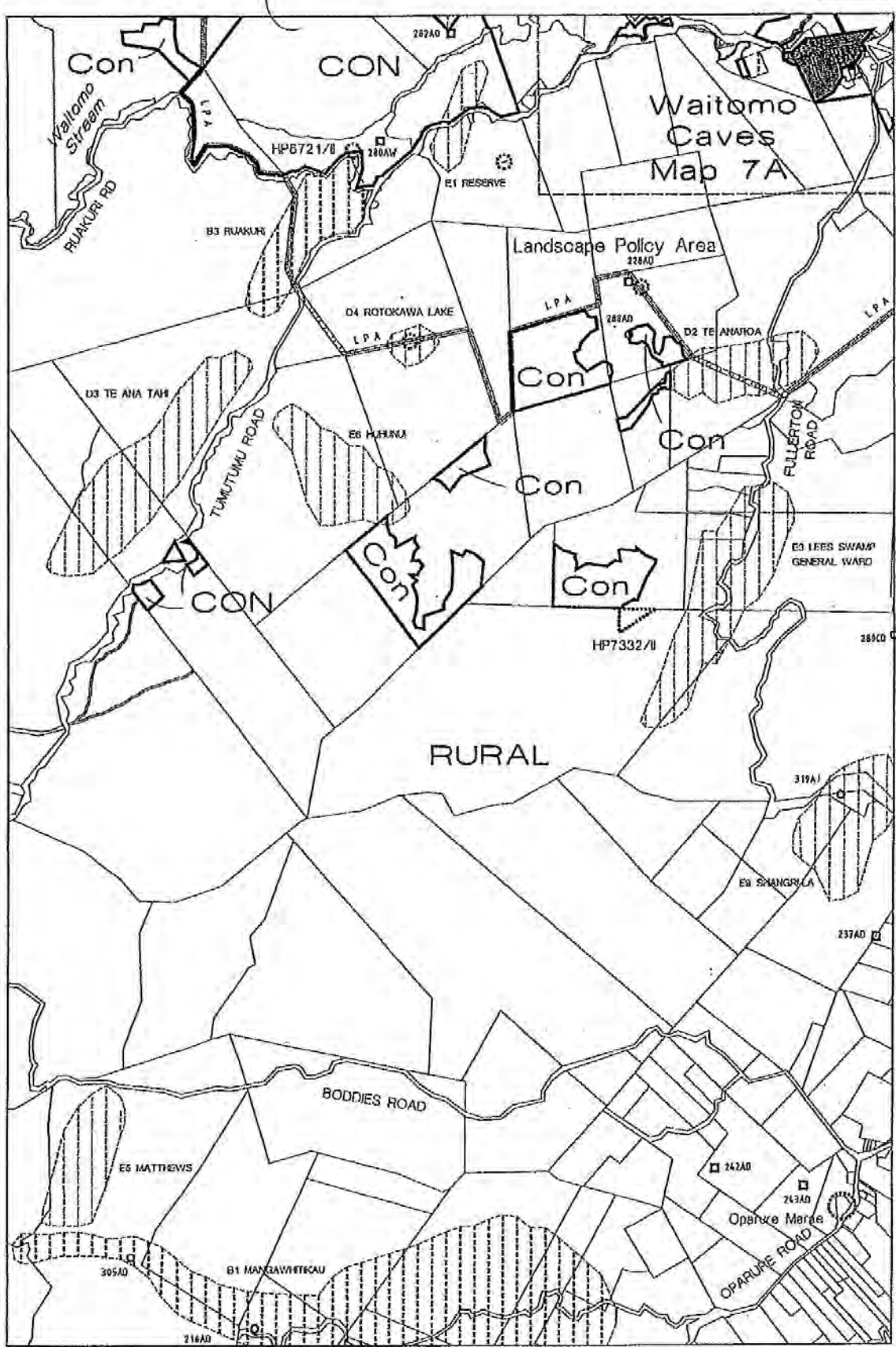
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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3 Scale
 :20000


6,6A
 Adjoin
**Map
 2A**
 12
 Adjoins

January 2009

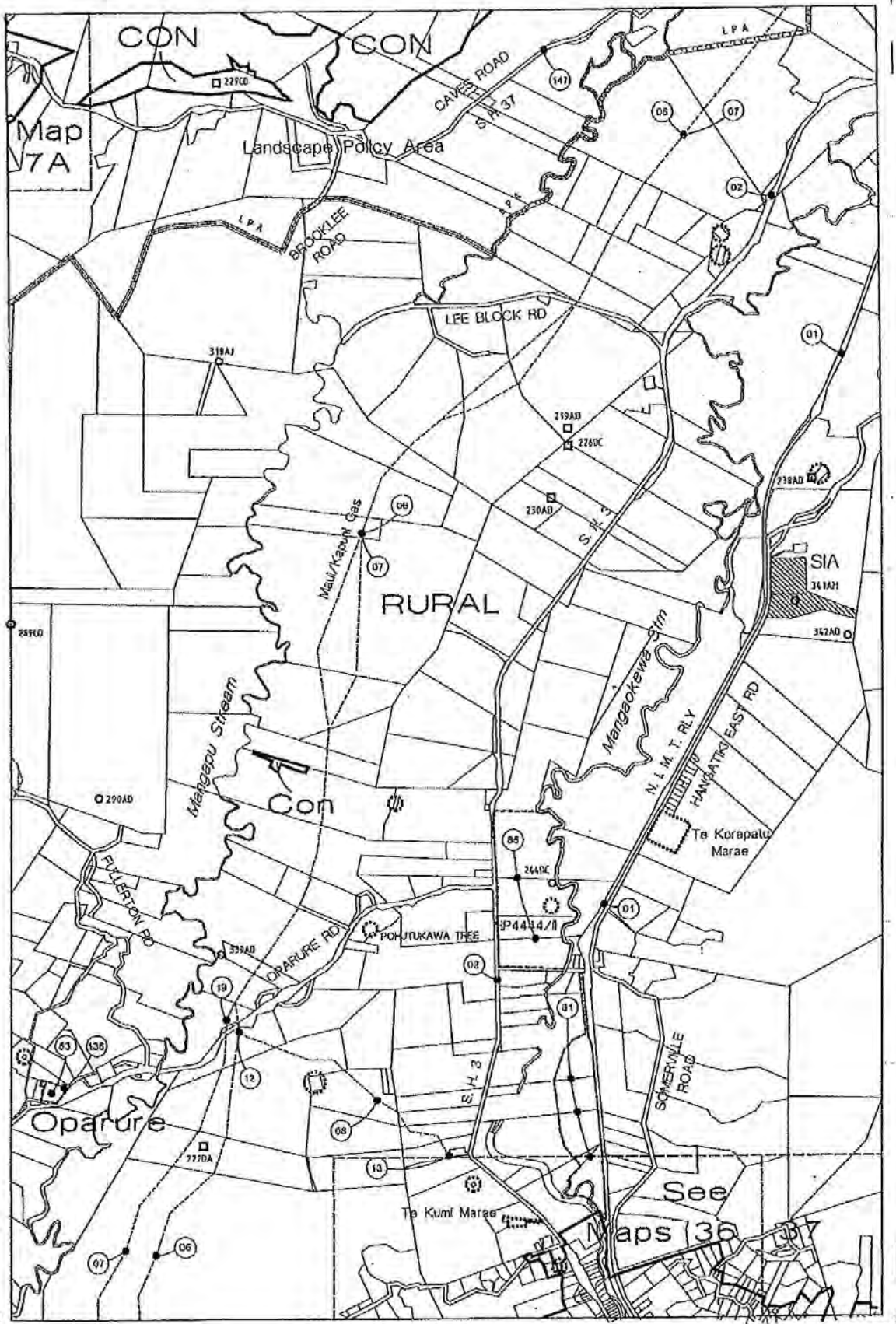


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Part of topographical map NZMS 260 show site.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
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 A3 Scale
 1:40000
 6,6A,6B
 AdJoin
**Map
 12B**
 19,36
 AdJoin

January 2009

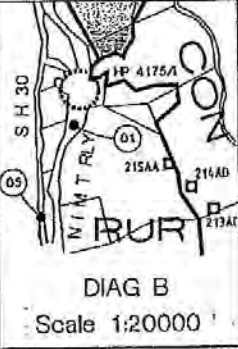
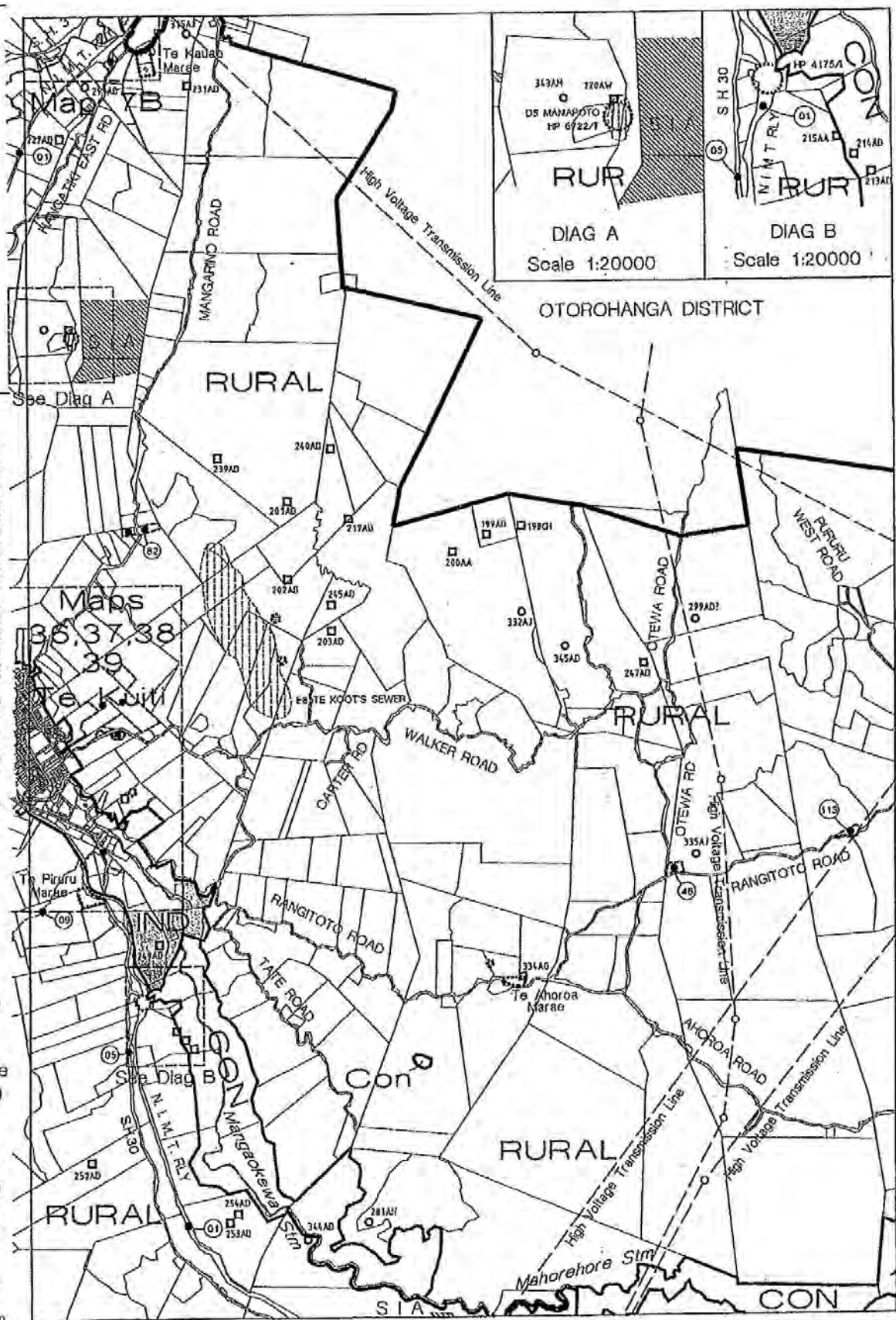


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZMS 200 sheet 5714
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

WAIOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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Scale
 1:40000
 7
 Adjoins
 Map
 13
 20
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map: NZMS 260 sheet S15.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site location to nearest 100 metres.

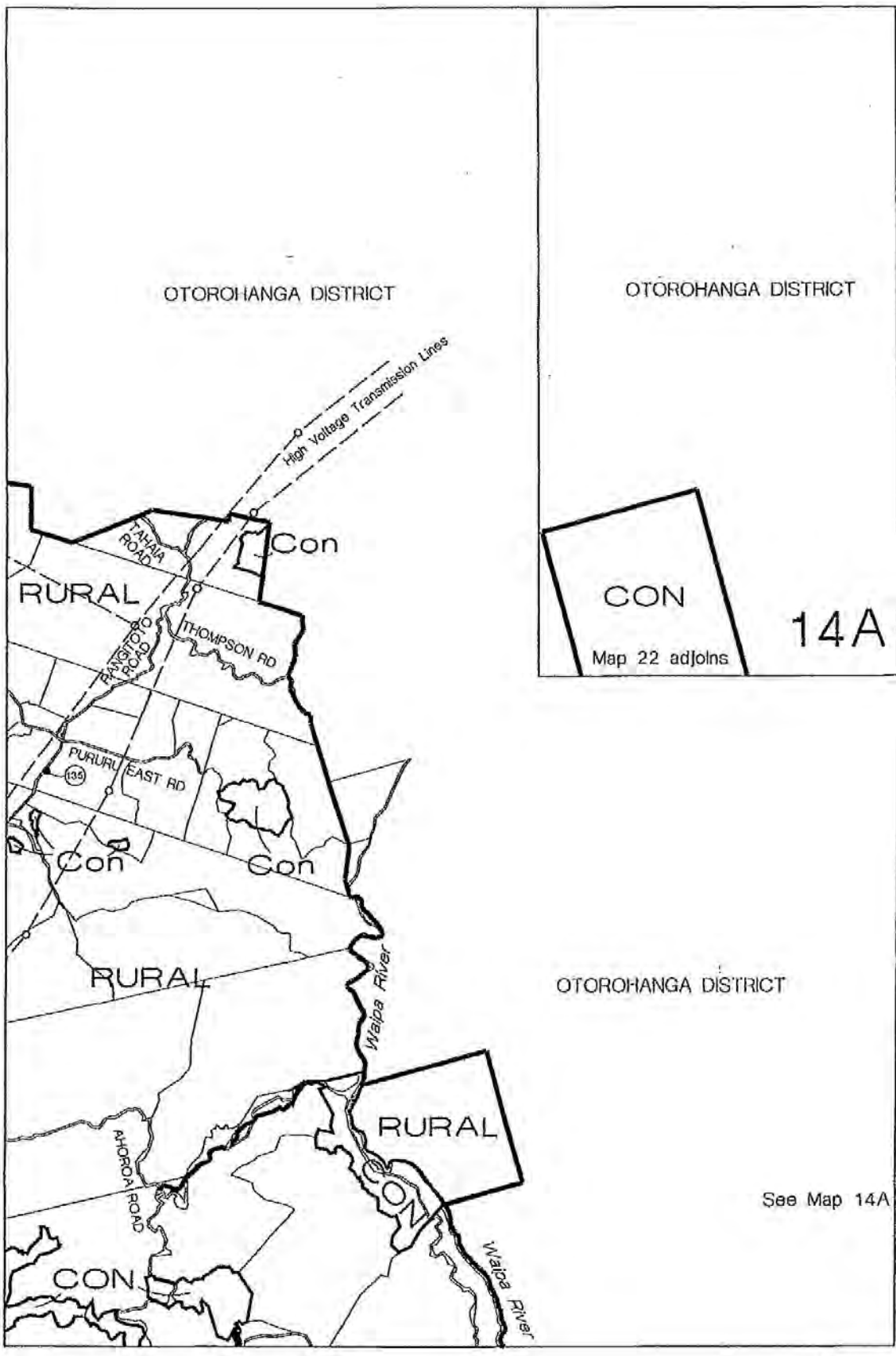
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1:3 Scale
 1:40000

Map
14
 21
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 1:9000 topographical map NZMS 260 sheet P17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

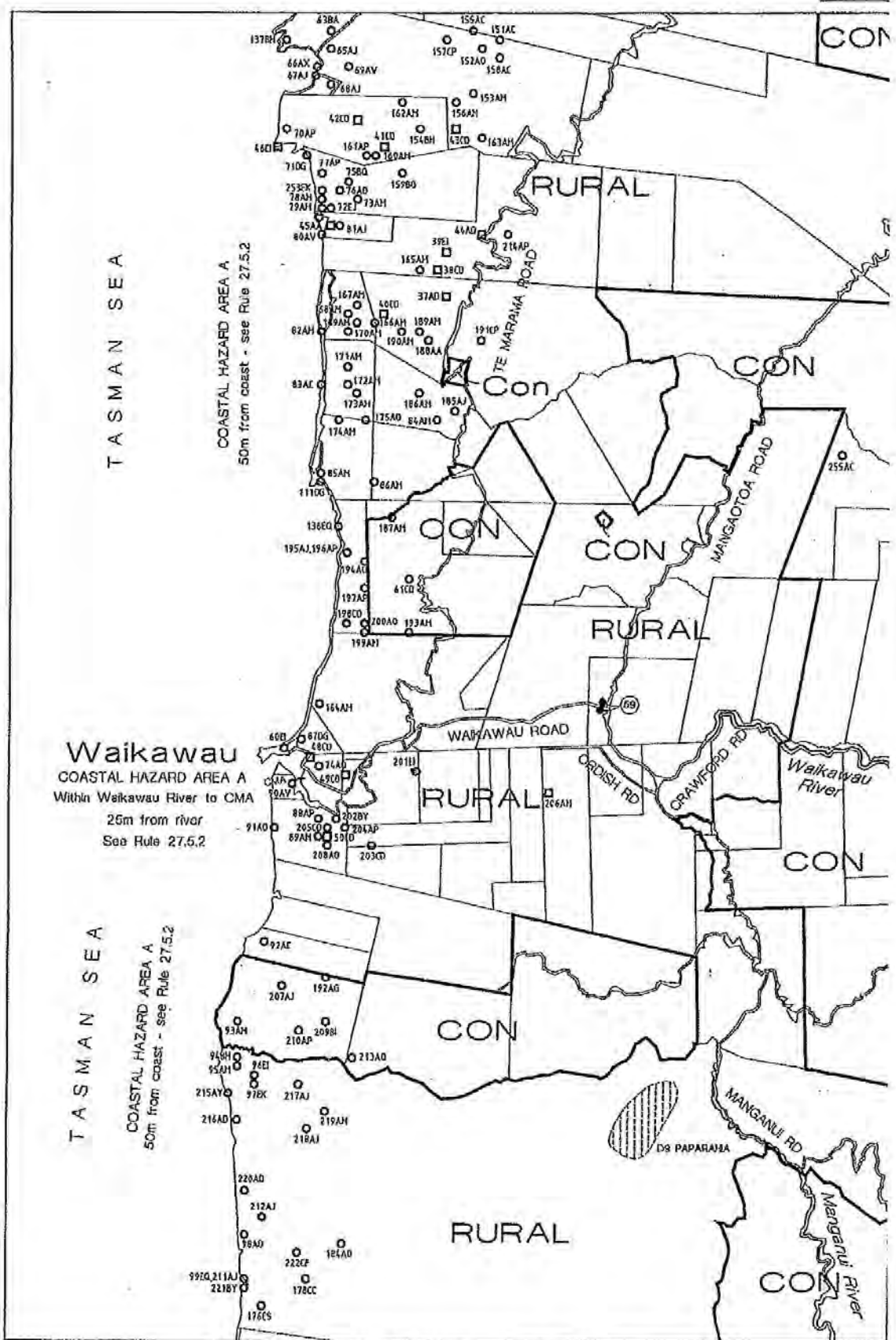
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Scale
 1:40000

8
 Adjoins
 Map
15
 24
 Adjoins

January 2009



CMA = Coastal Marine Area as defined in the Waikato Regional Coastal Plan - 26 Aug 1997

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Rural topographical map NZMS 260 does not
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Note: boundaries are derived from 1978 cadastral

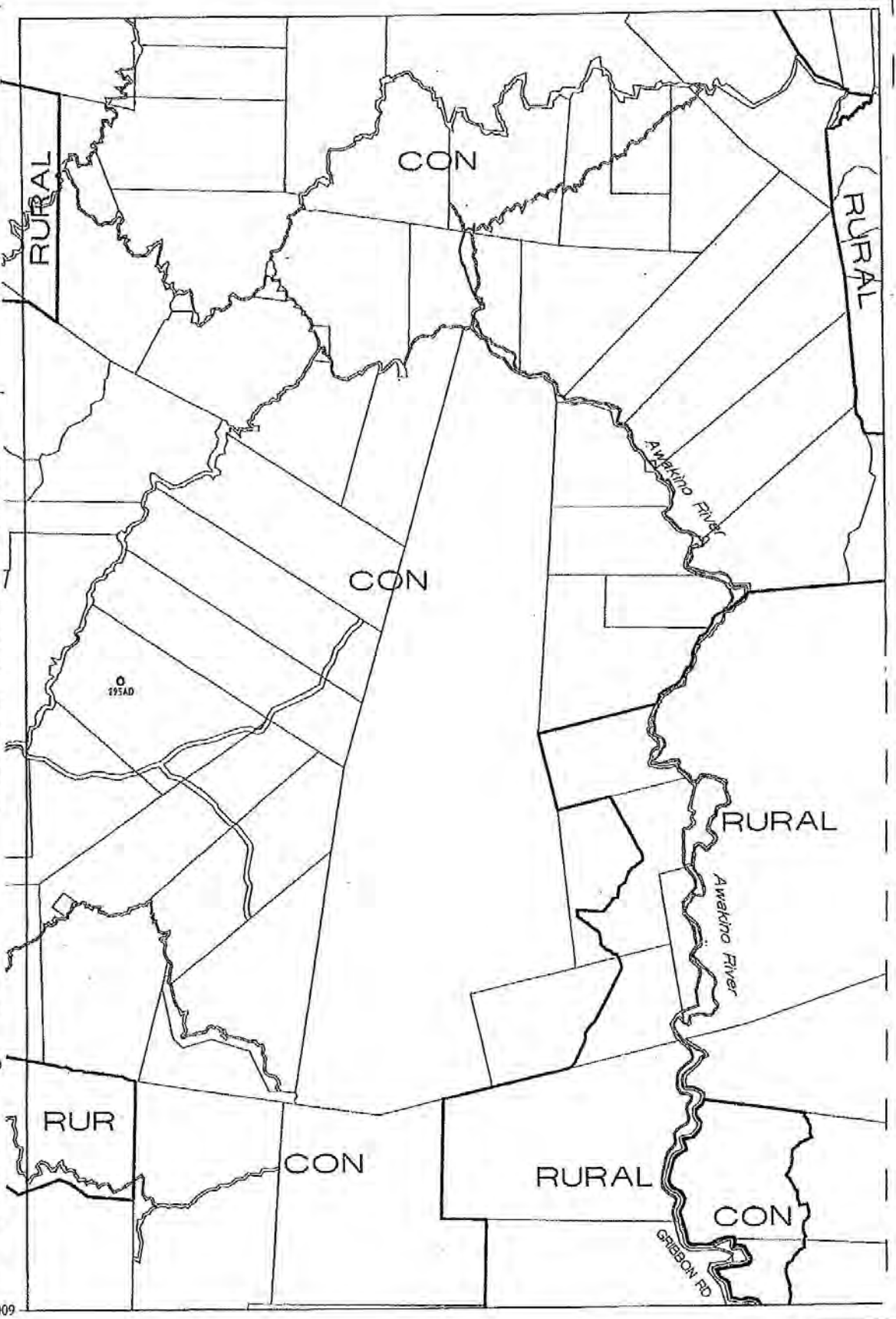
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A3 Scale
 1:40000

9
 Adjoints
 Map
 16
 25
 Adjoints

January 2009



HERITAGE BLUFFS
 Vertical lines of bluffs as seen from Mangatangi Road.
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Percent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet A17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

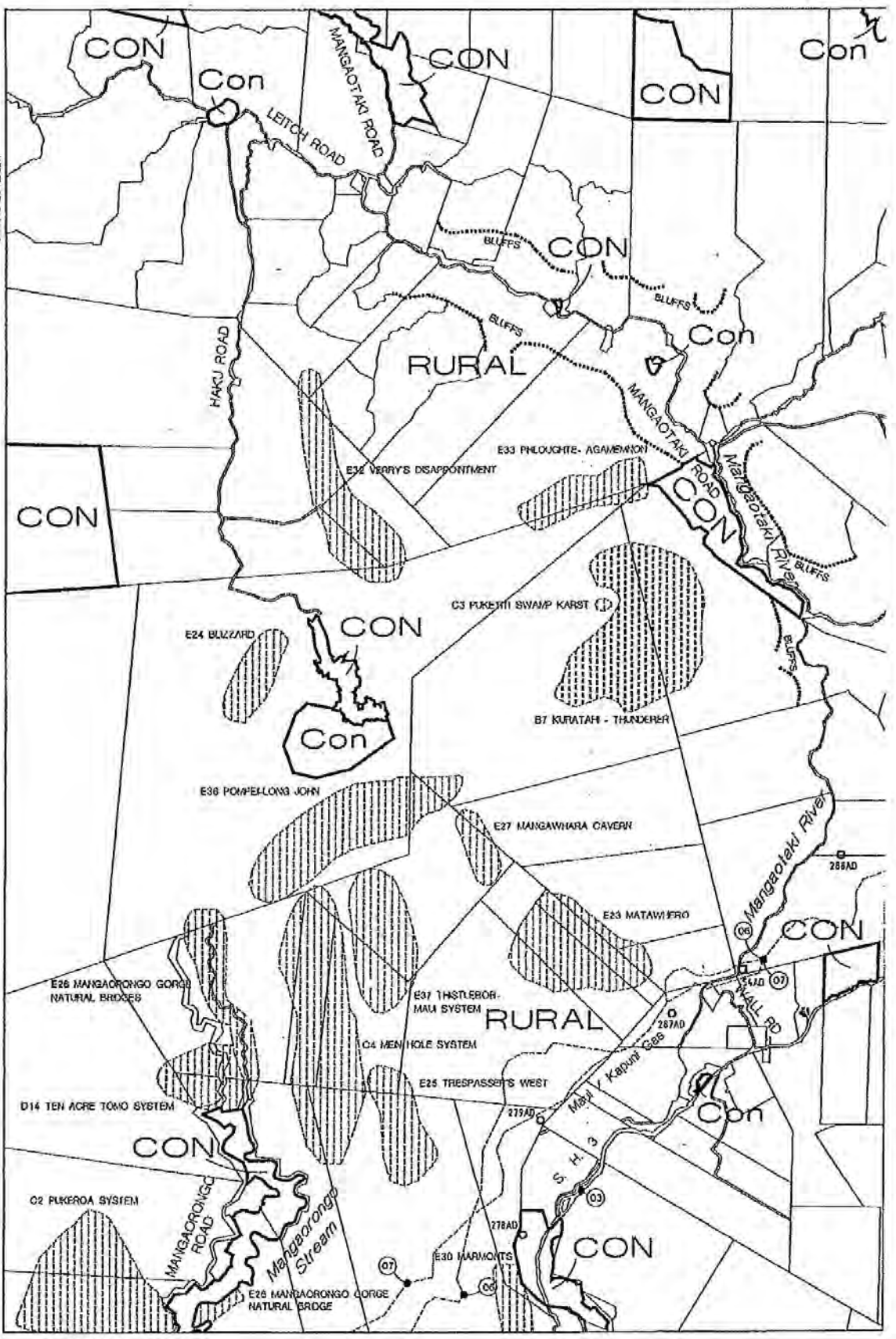
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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Scale
 1:40000

10
 Adjoins
**Map
 17**
 26
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Current topographical map LZMS 250 sheet P17.
 The location of sites for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site positions to nearest 100 metres.

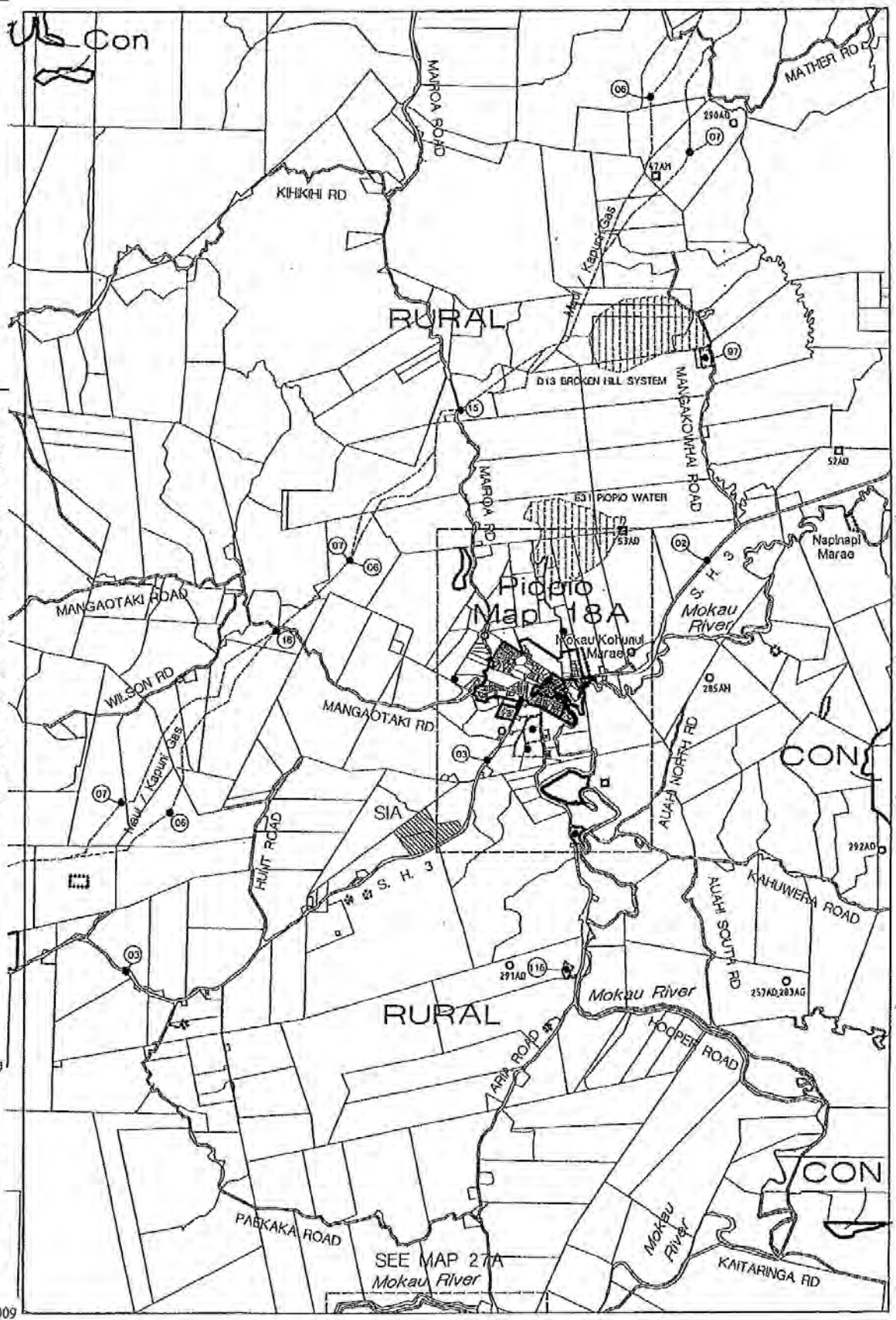
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A3 Scale
 1:40000

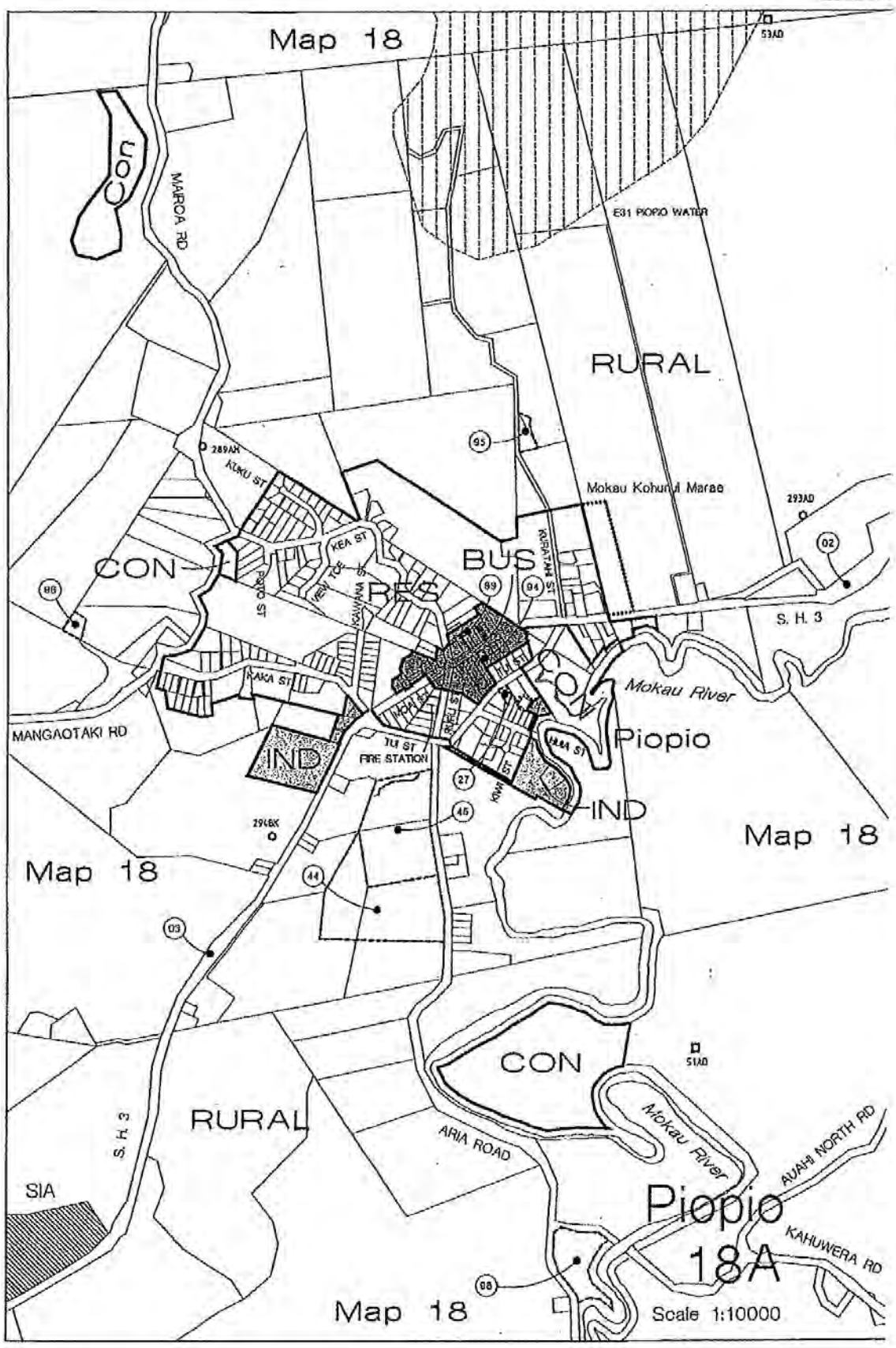
11
 Adjoins
**Map
 18**
 27,27A
 Adjoin

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZOS 260 sheet 817.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Data provided by subject's own records.

WATCHDOG DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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 For more information contact Planning Officer at 05 778 3333 or 05 778 3333.



1:3 Scale
 1:10000

18
 Adjoints
Map 18A
 18
 Adjoints

January 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Recent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S17.
 The absence of dots for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site positions to nearest 100 metres.

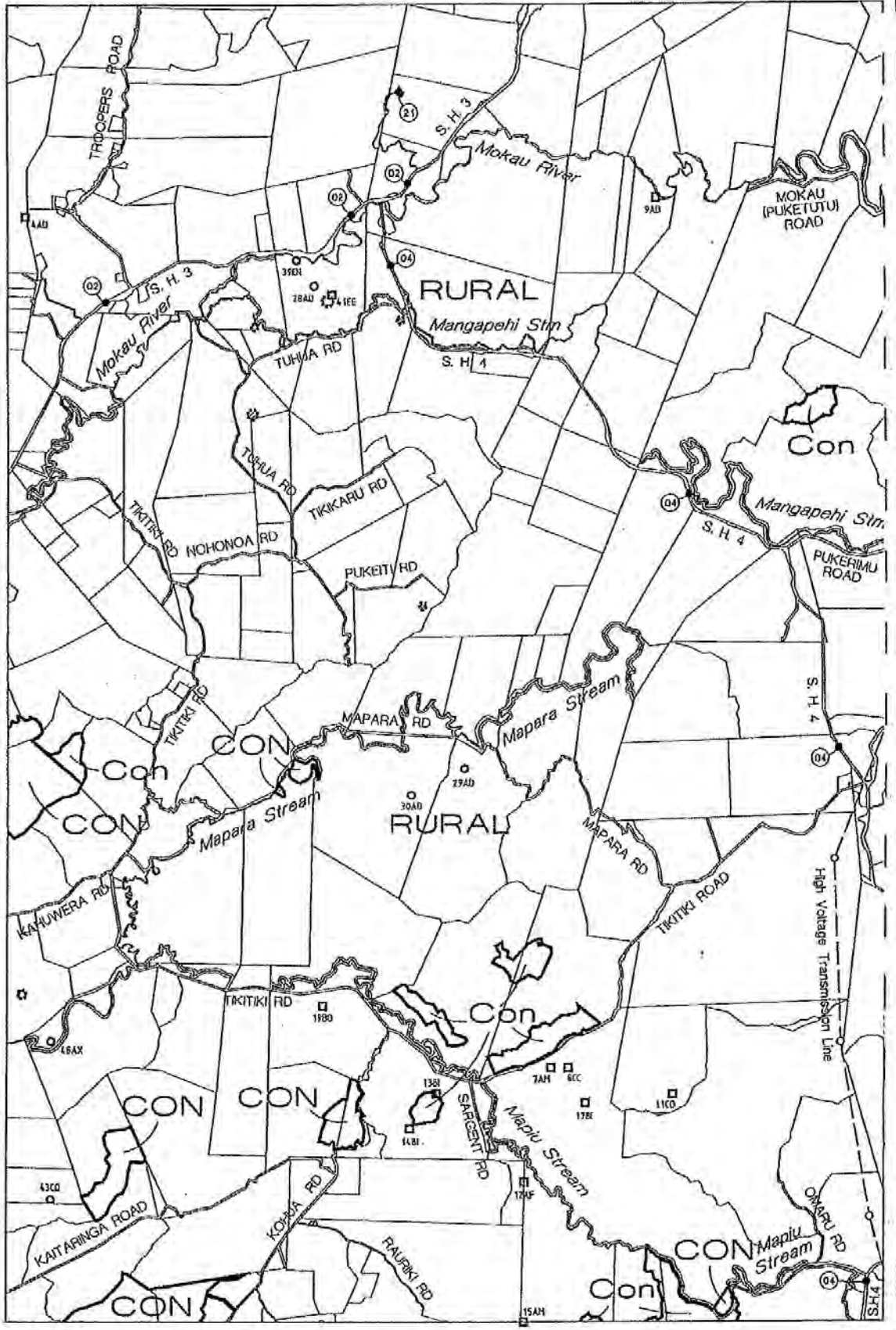
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A3 Scale
 1:40000

12
 Adjoins
**Map
 19**
 28
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present archaeological map NZDS 260 from S17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Sites within the boundary 100 metres

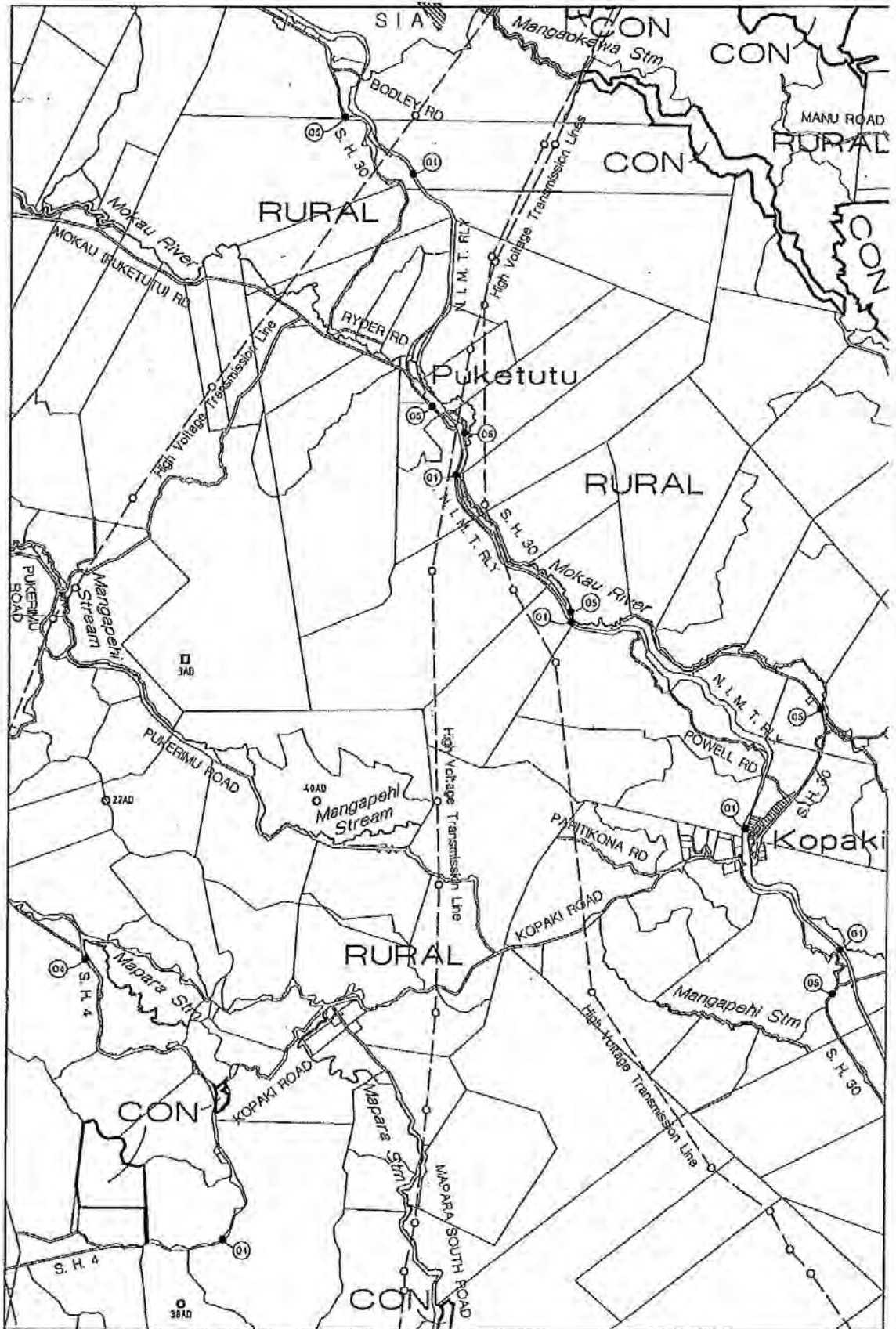
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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Scale
 1:40000

13
 Adjoins
Map
20
 29
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

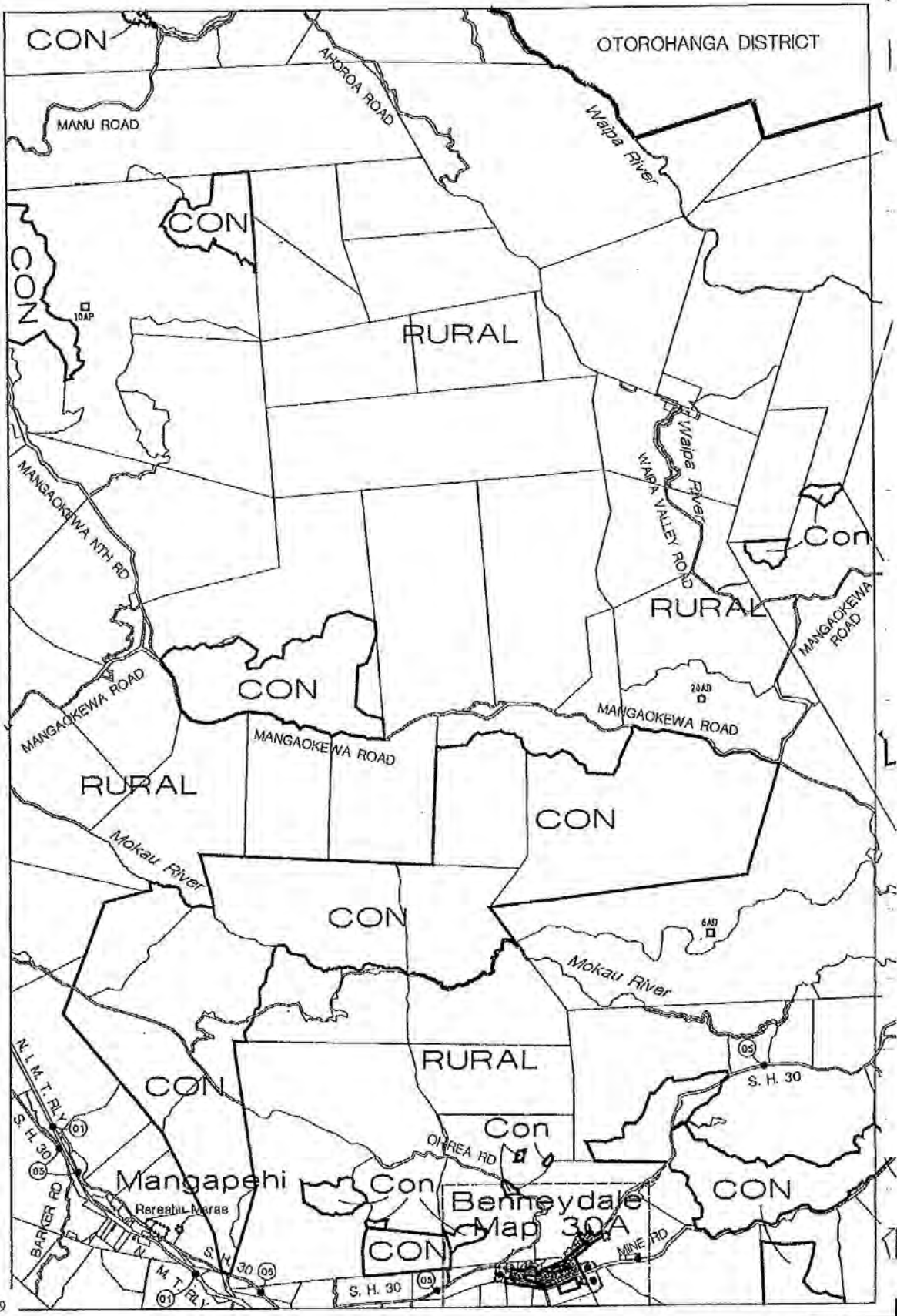
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 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
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13 Scale
 1:40000

14
 Adjoins
Map 21
 30
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

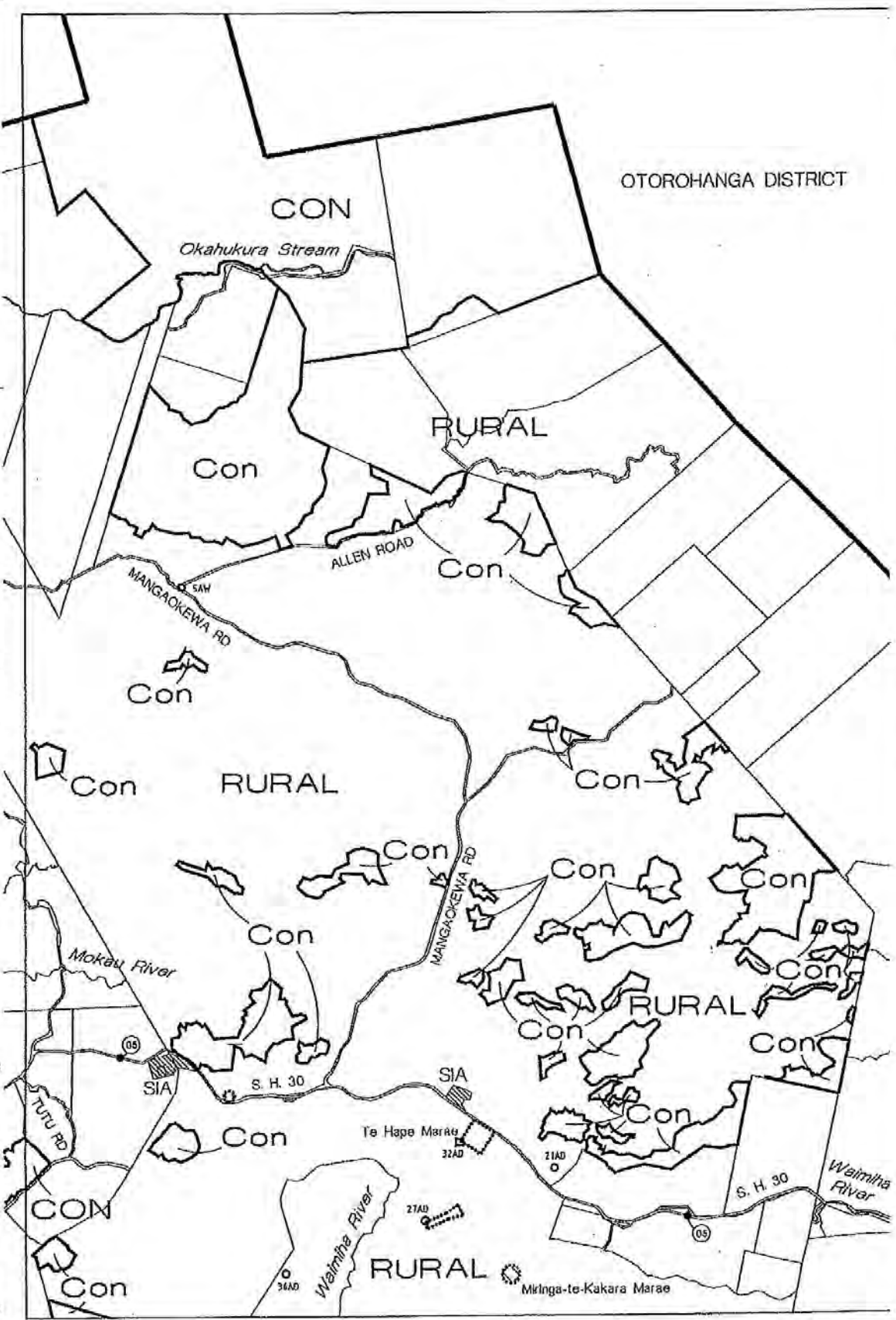
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Ecological information
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Scale
 1:40000

14A
 Adjoins
 Map
 22
 31
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZMS 260 sheet 117.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

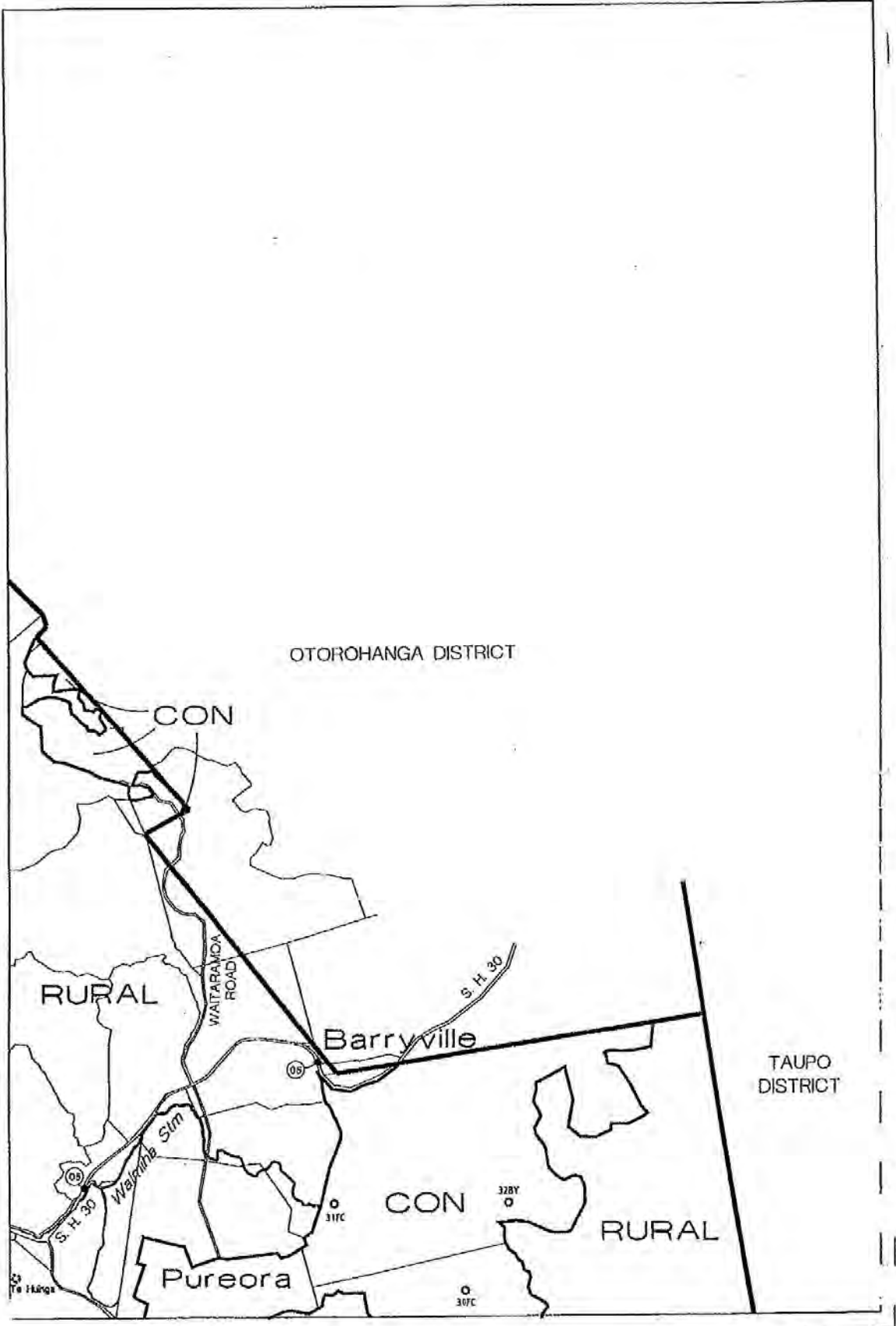
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43 Scale
 1:40000

Map
23
 32
 Adjoins

January 2009



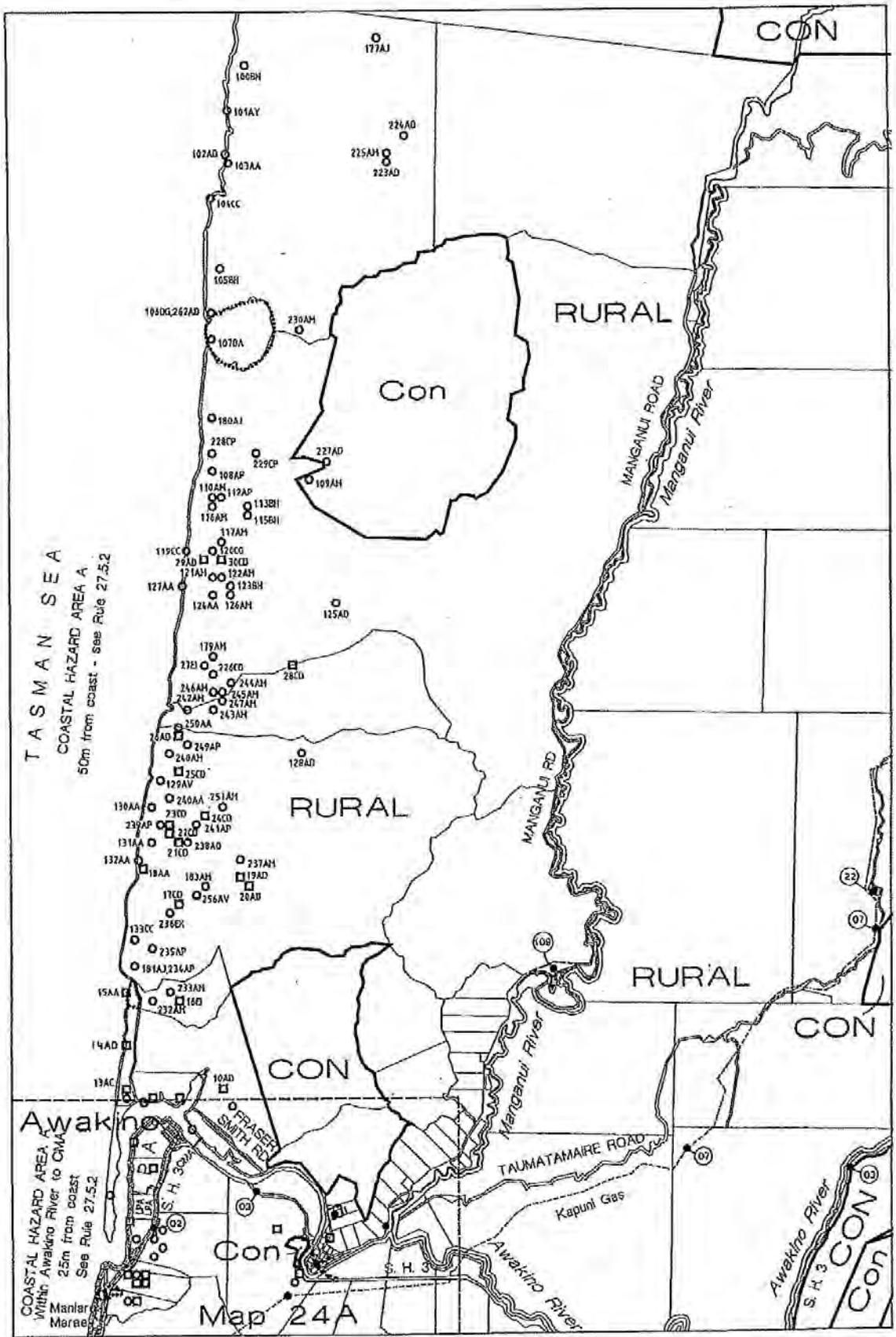
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZRS 250 sheet R17.
 The absence of sites for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cultural information
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1:3 Scale
 1:40000

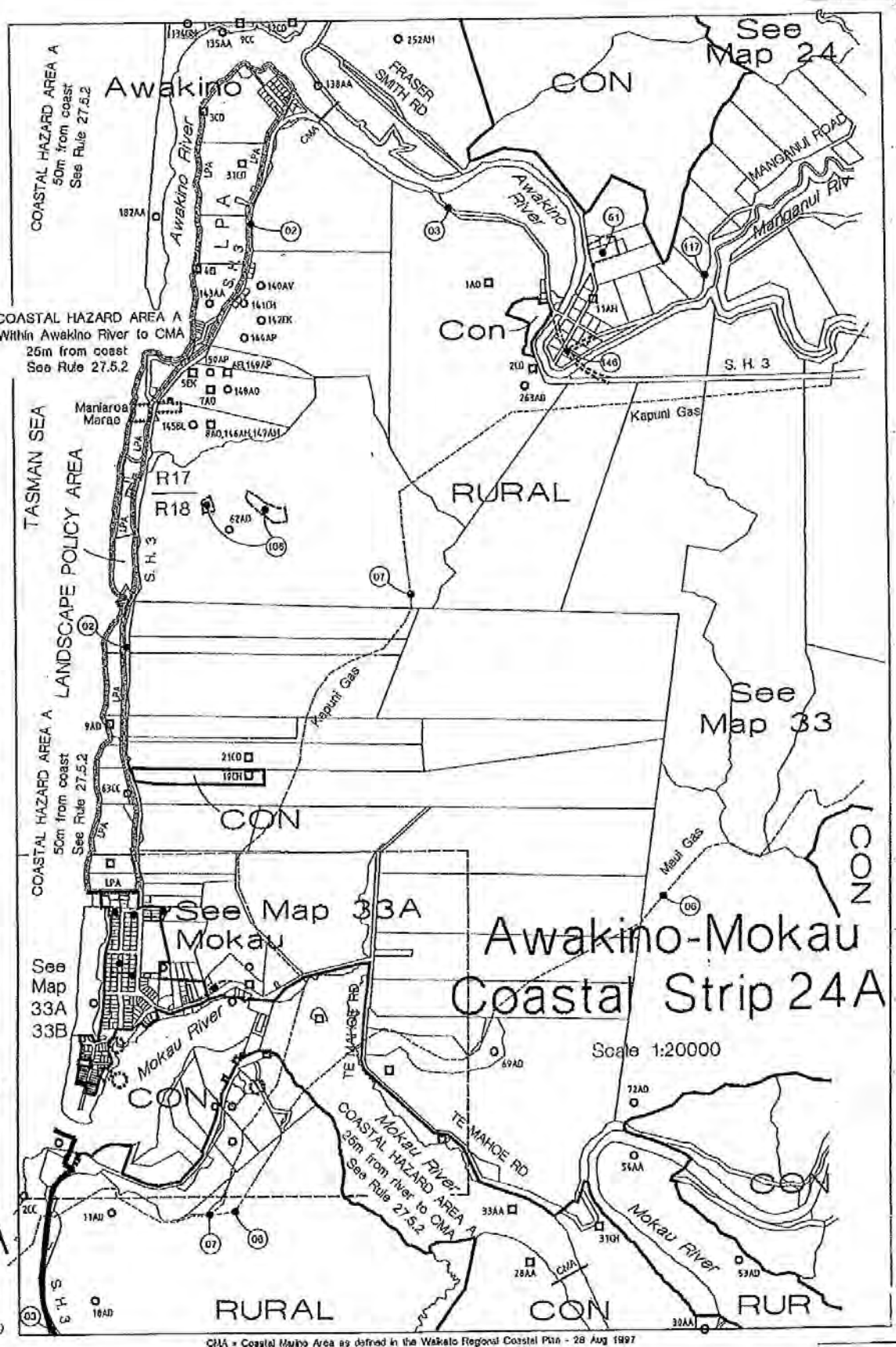
15 Adjoins
 Map 24
 33 Adjoins
 January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 From requested map sheets 250 sheet 217 and 218.
 This absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site numbers in inverted 100 metres.

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A3 Scale
 1:20000
 24
 Adjoins
**Map
 24A**
 33
 Adjoins
 January 2009



CMA = Coastal Marine Area as defined in the Waikato Regional Coastal Plan - 28 Aug 1997

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Percent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet 817.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

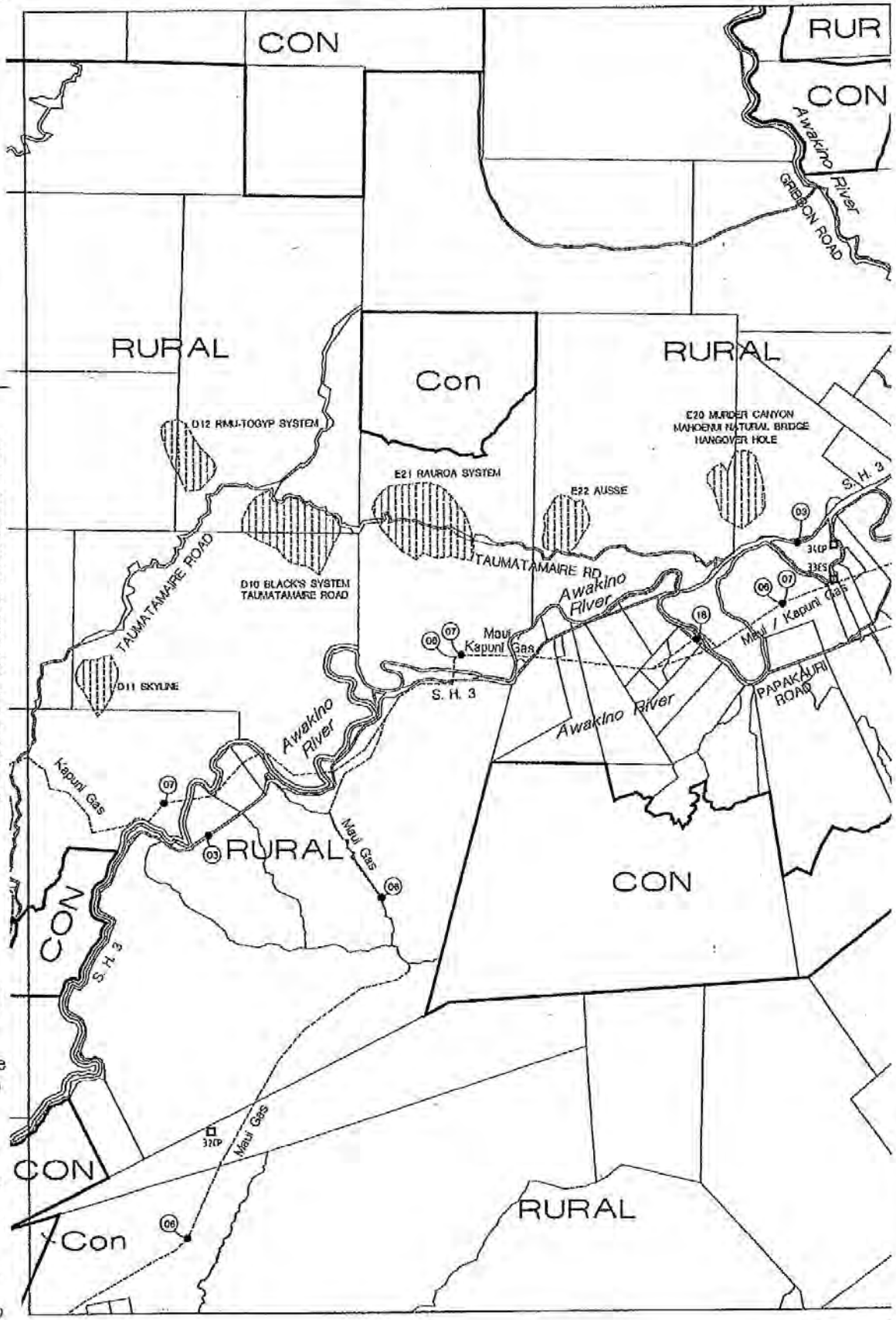
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13 Scale
 1:40000

16
 Adjoins
Map
25
 34
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet R17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

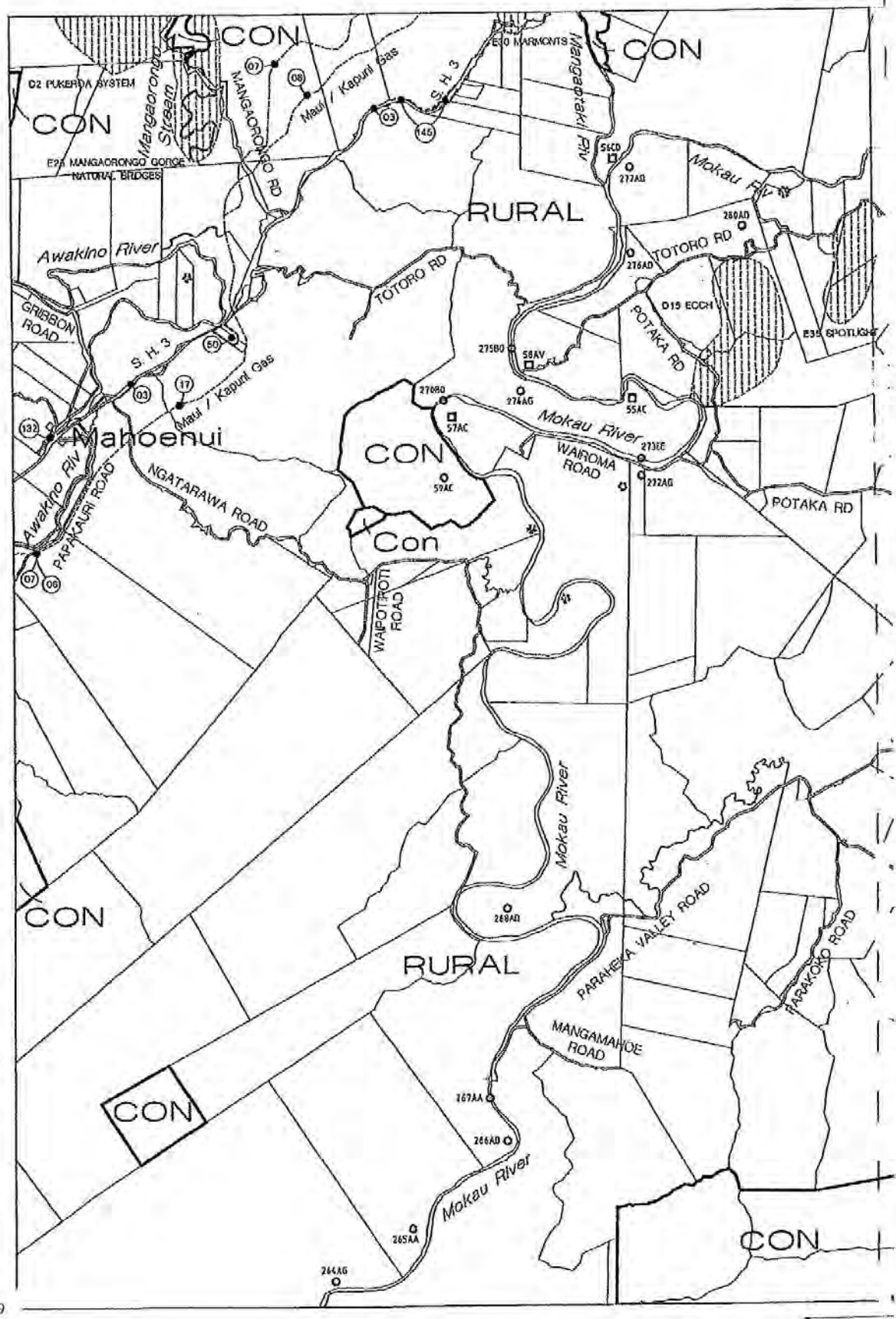
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A3 Scale
 1:40000

17
 Adjoins
**Map
 26**
 35
 Adjoins

January 2009



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet R17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

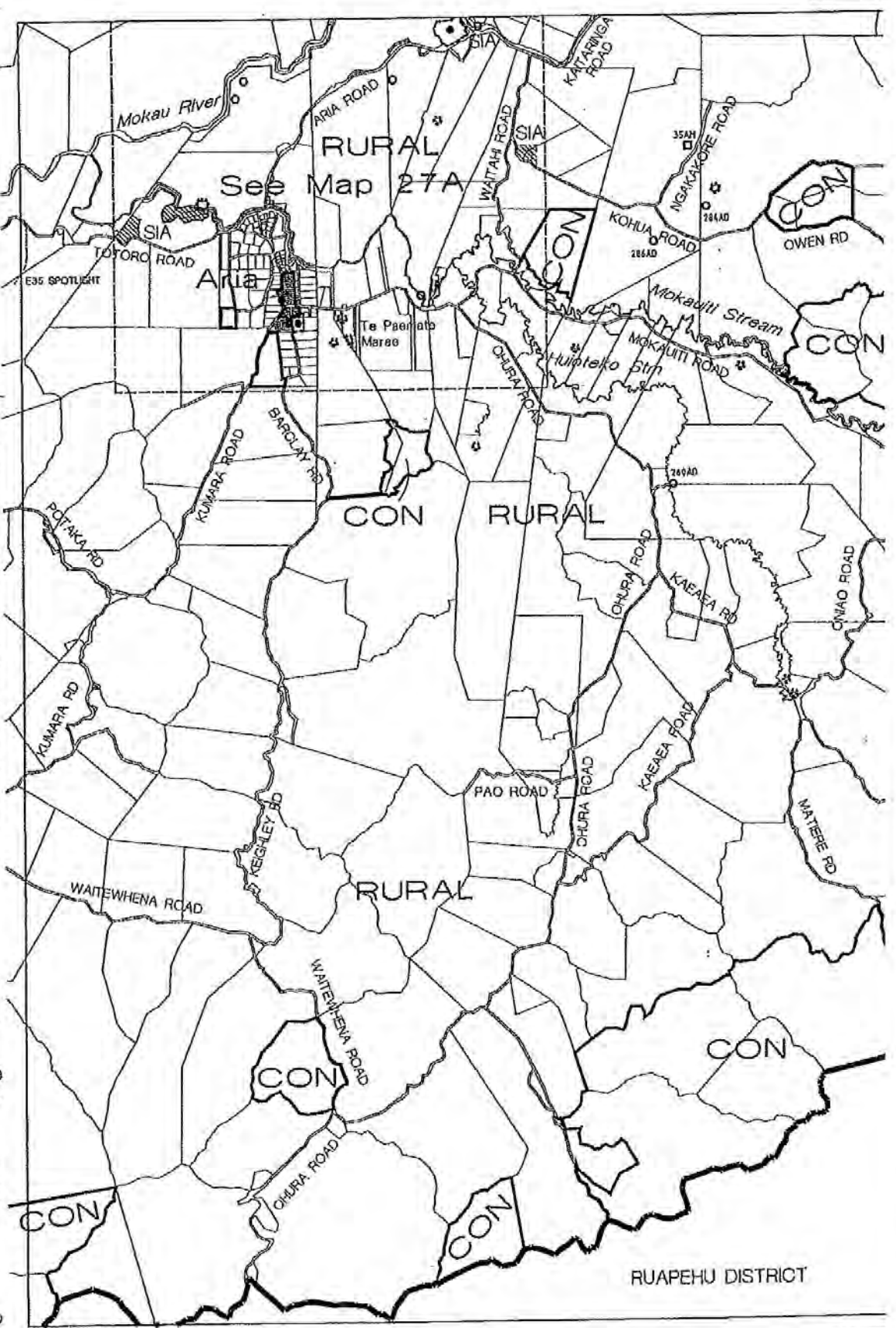
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A3 Scale
 1:40000

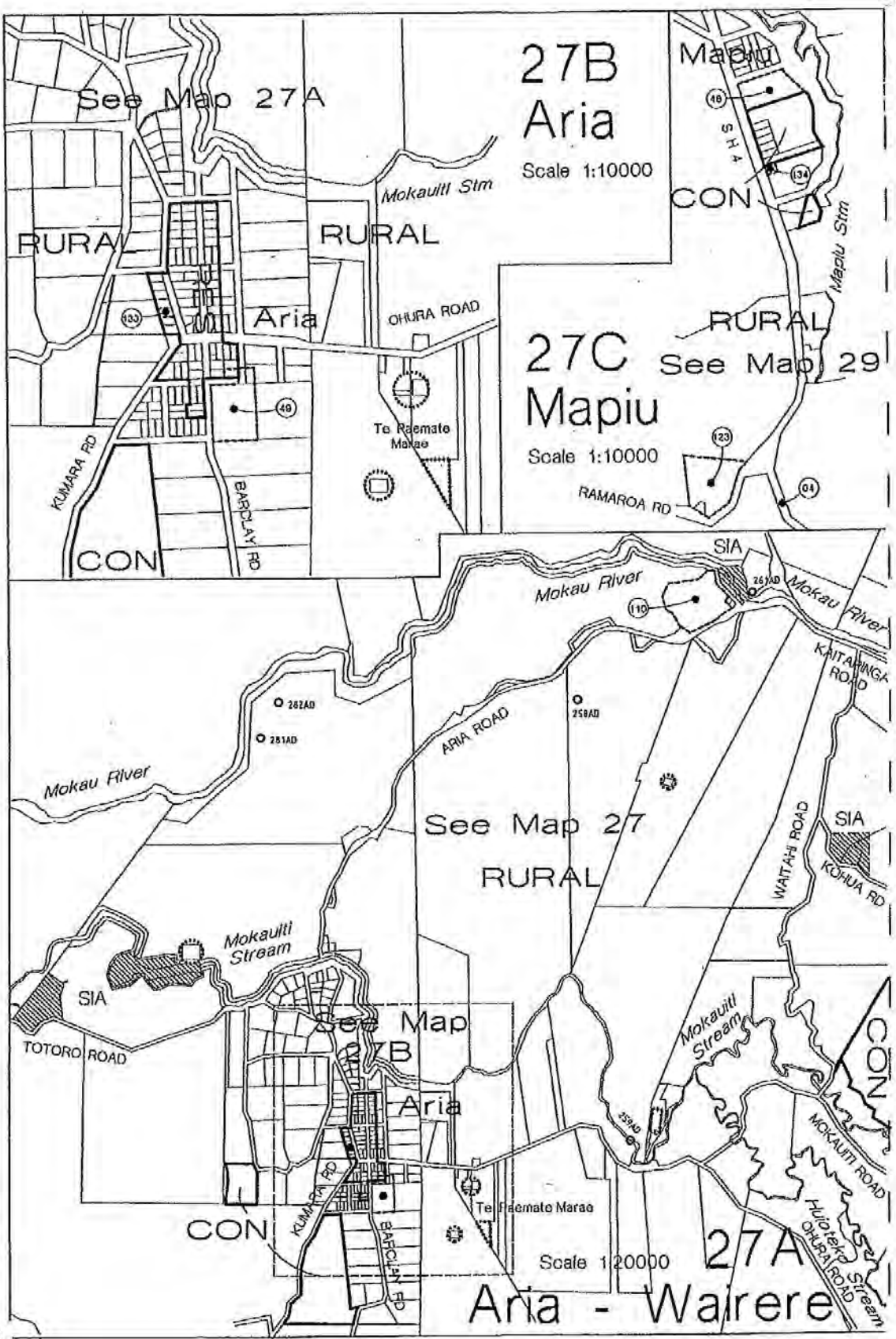
18
 Adjoins
 Map
27


January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Shown (unprojected) map NZMS 260 sheet R17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site location to nearest 100 metres.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (CDD3)
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 A3 Scale
 1:20000
 18
 Adjoins
 Map
27A
 27
 Adjoins
 January 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Paotui topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

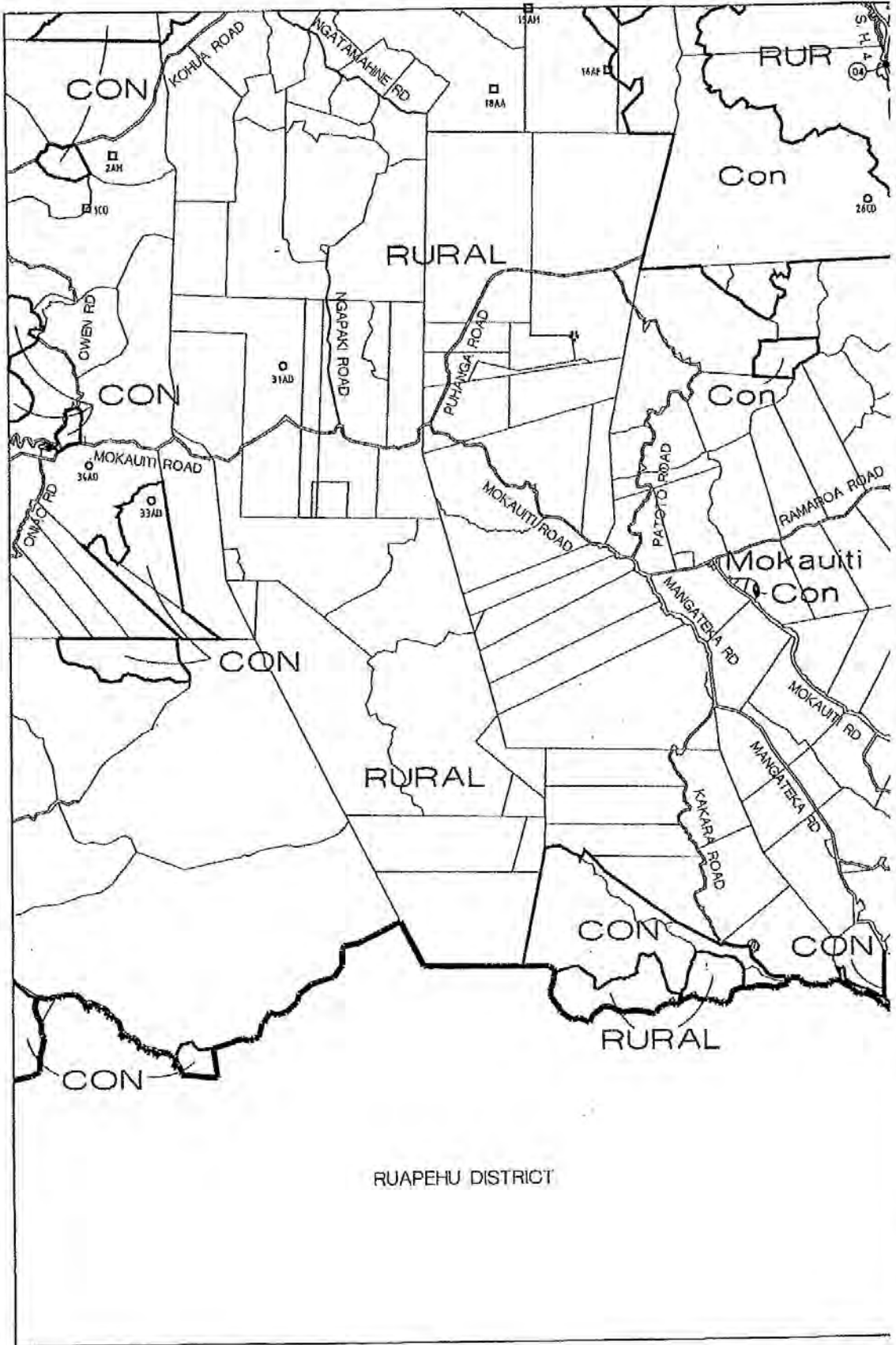
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
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 on 11/11/08 by the Council. WDC/11/08/001



A3 Scale
 1:40000

19
 Adjoints
 Map
 28

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Partial topographical map IZENS 390 sheet S17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 COA symbols in unshaded 100 metres

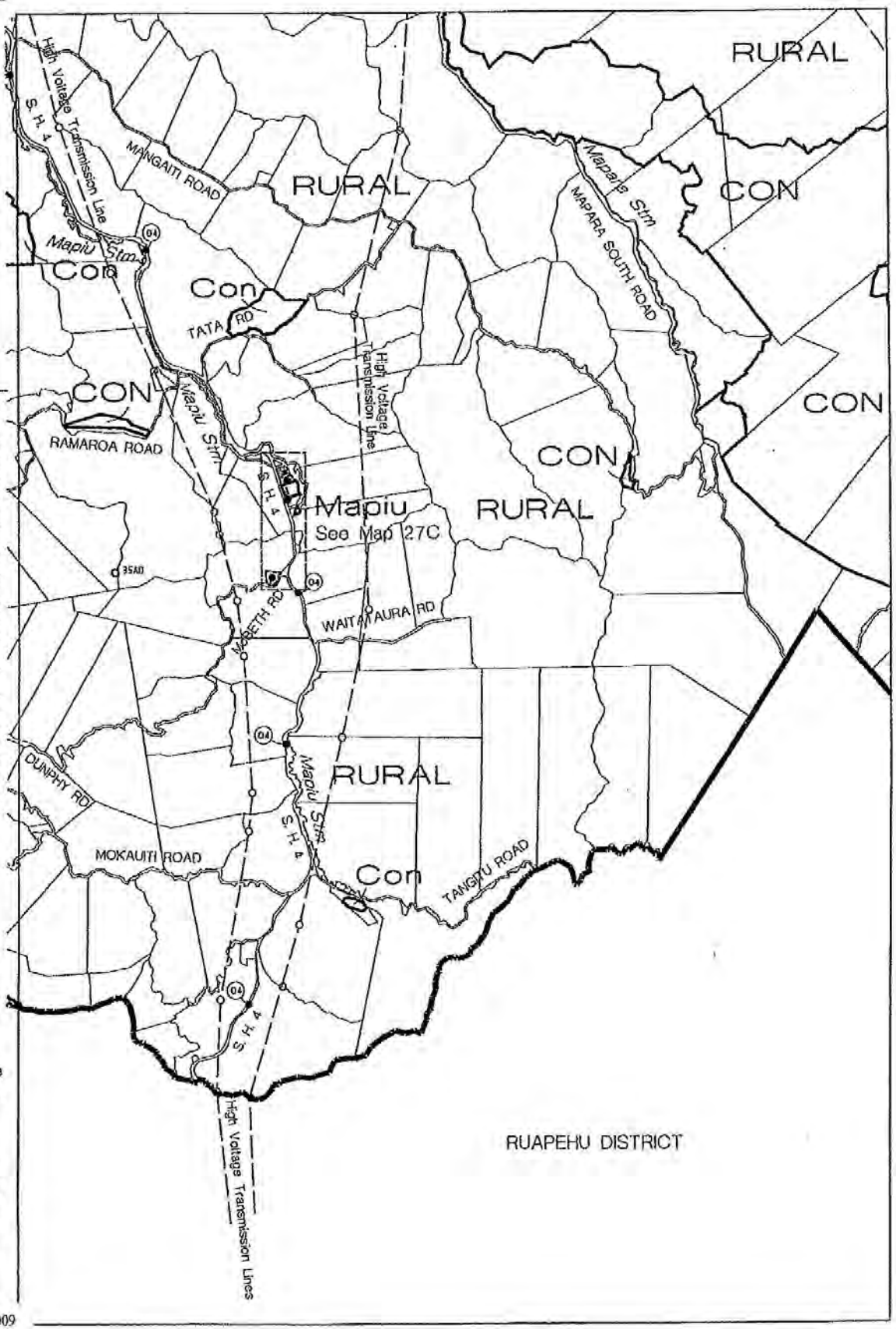
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ. Digital Cadastral Database (CDDSI).
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A3 Scale
 1:40000

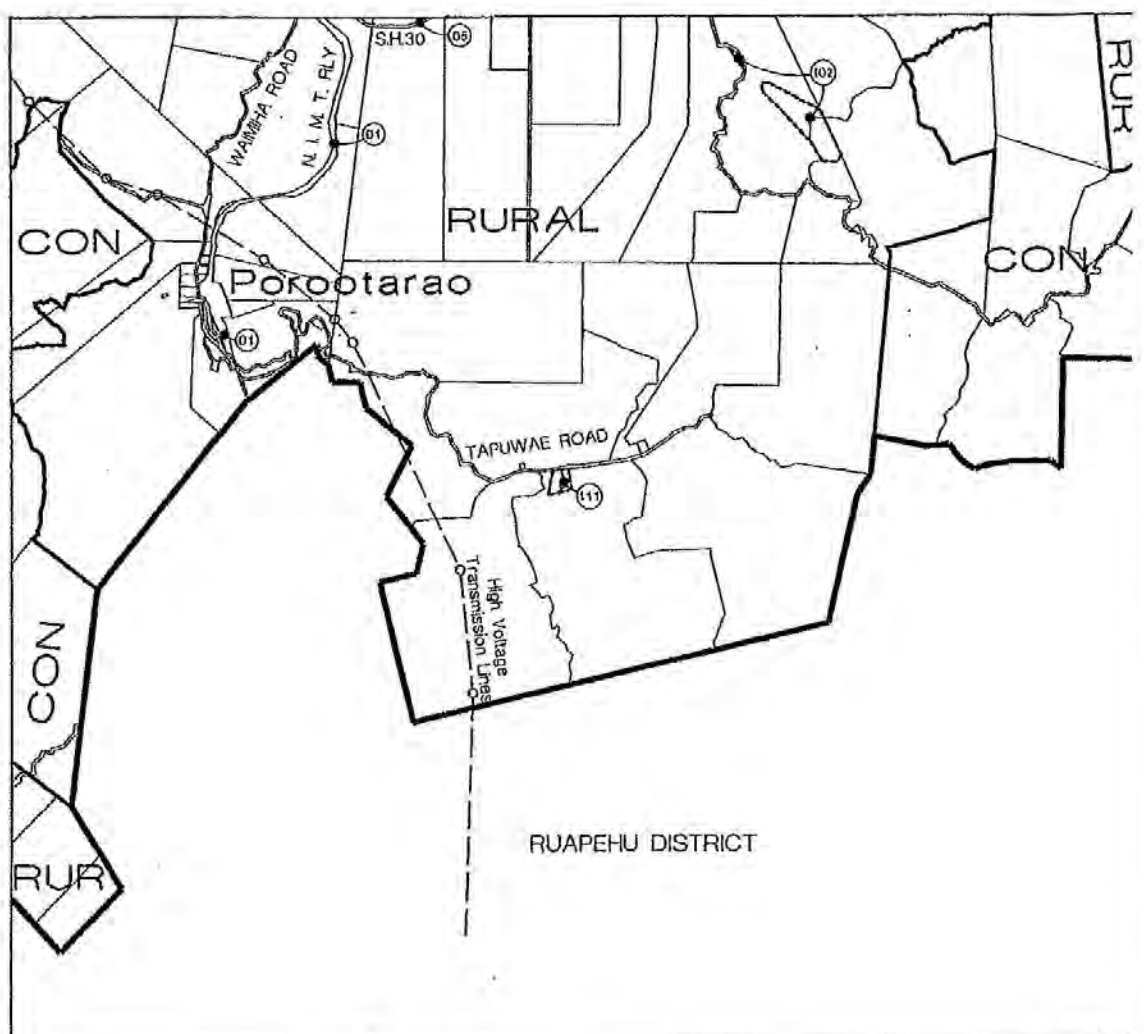
20
 Adjoins
 Map
29

January 2009

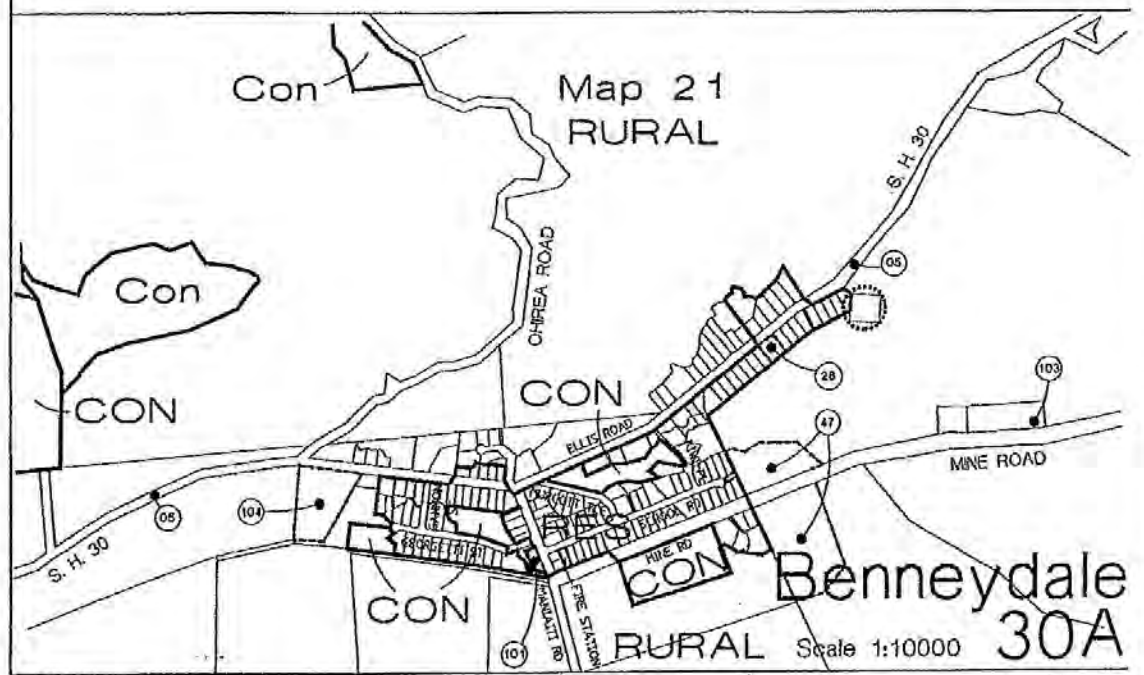


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographical map NZMS 260 zone: 517.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
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Scale
 1:40000
 21
 Adjoins
 Map
 30
 January 2009

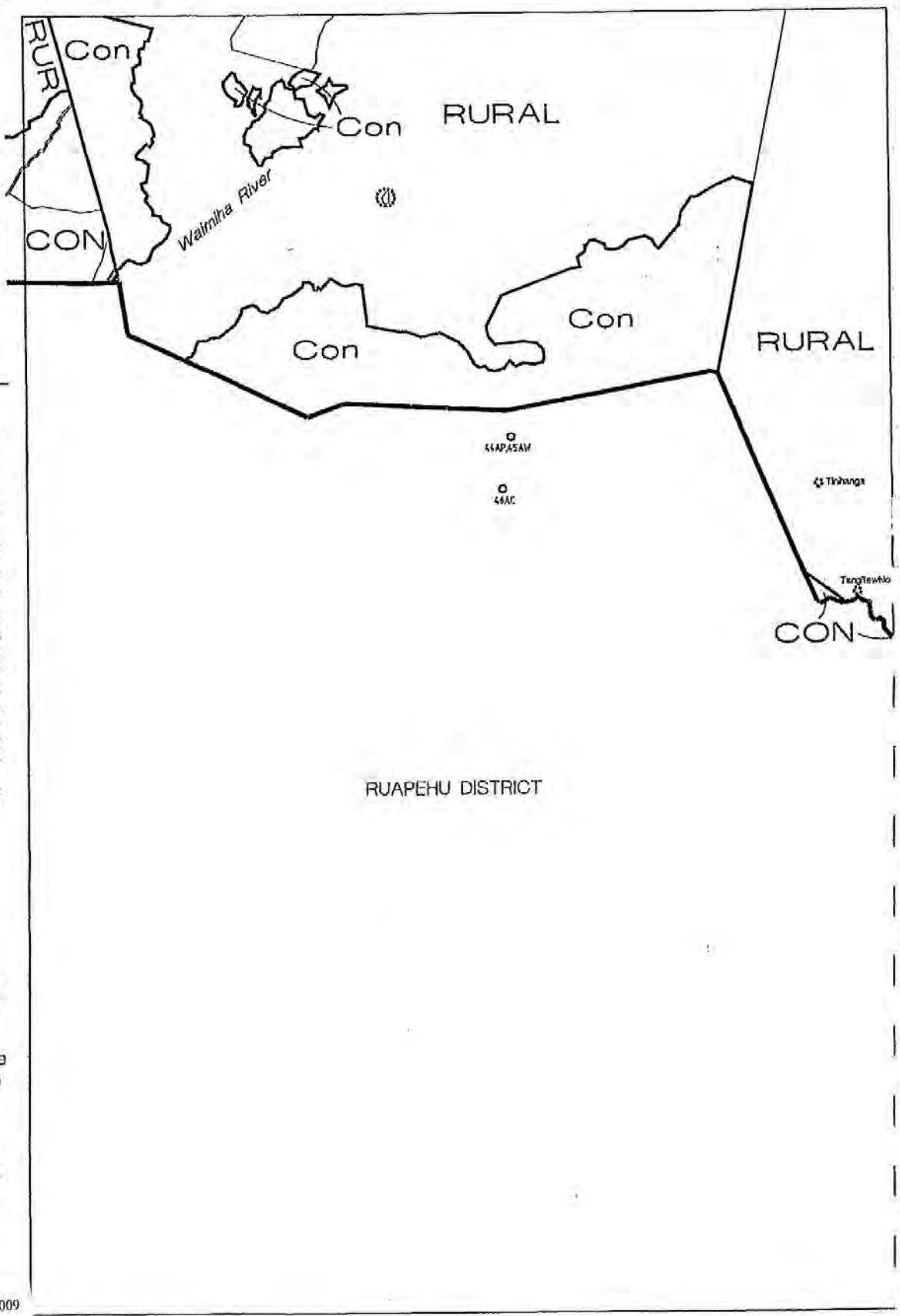


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Permit topographical map NZMS 260 sheet S17.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 This condition has been removed from NZMS 260 sheets.

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 A3 Scale
 1:40000
 22
 Adjoins
 Map
 31

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZAS 280 sheet 111.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

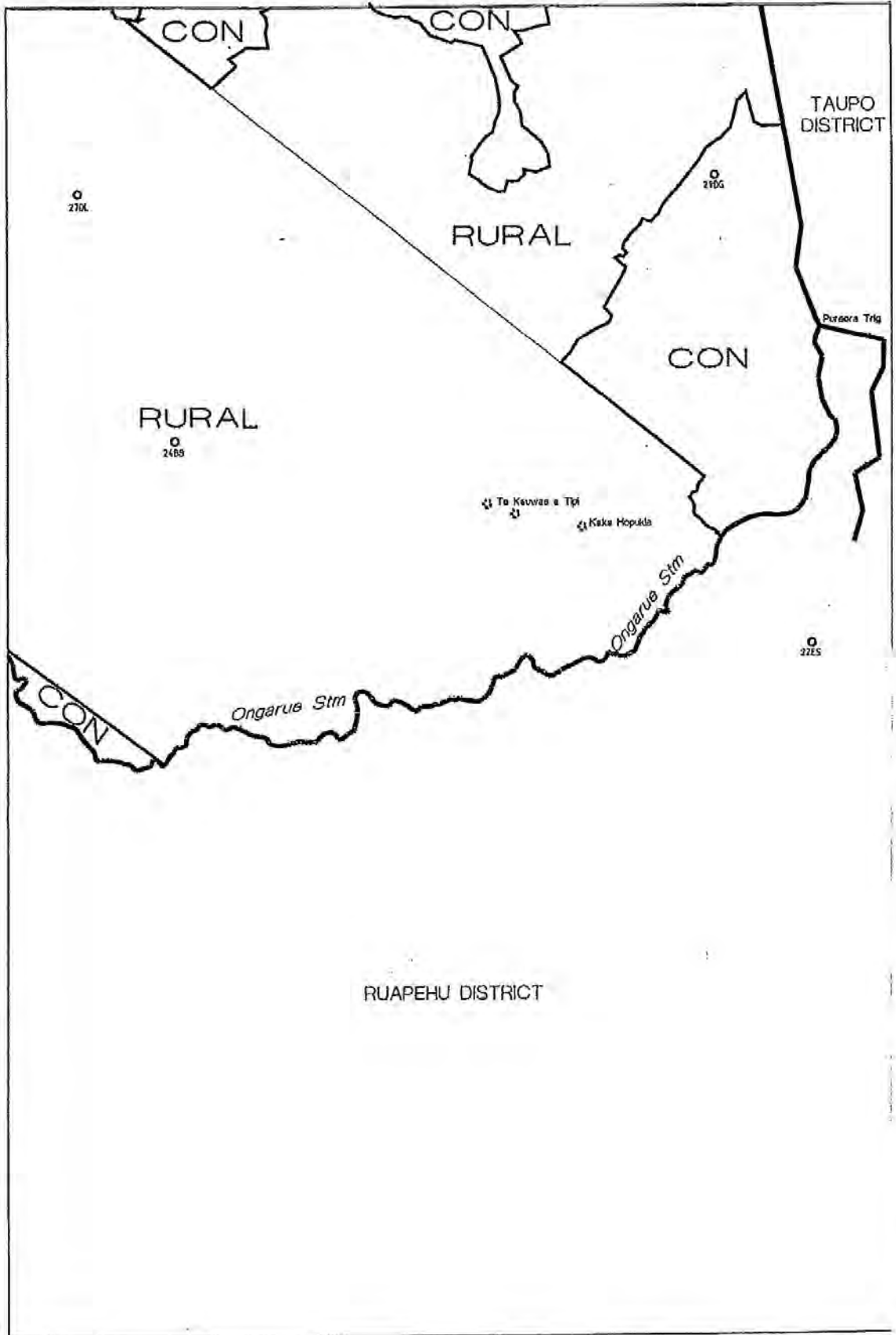
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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Scale
 1:40000

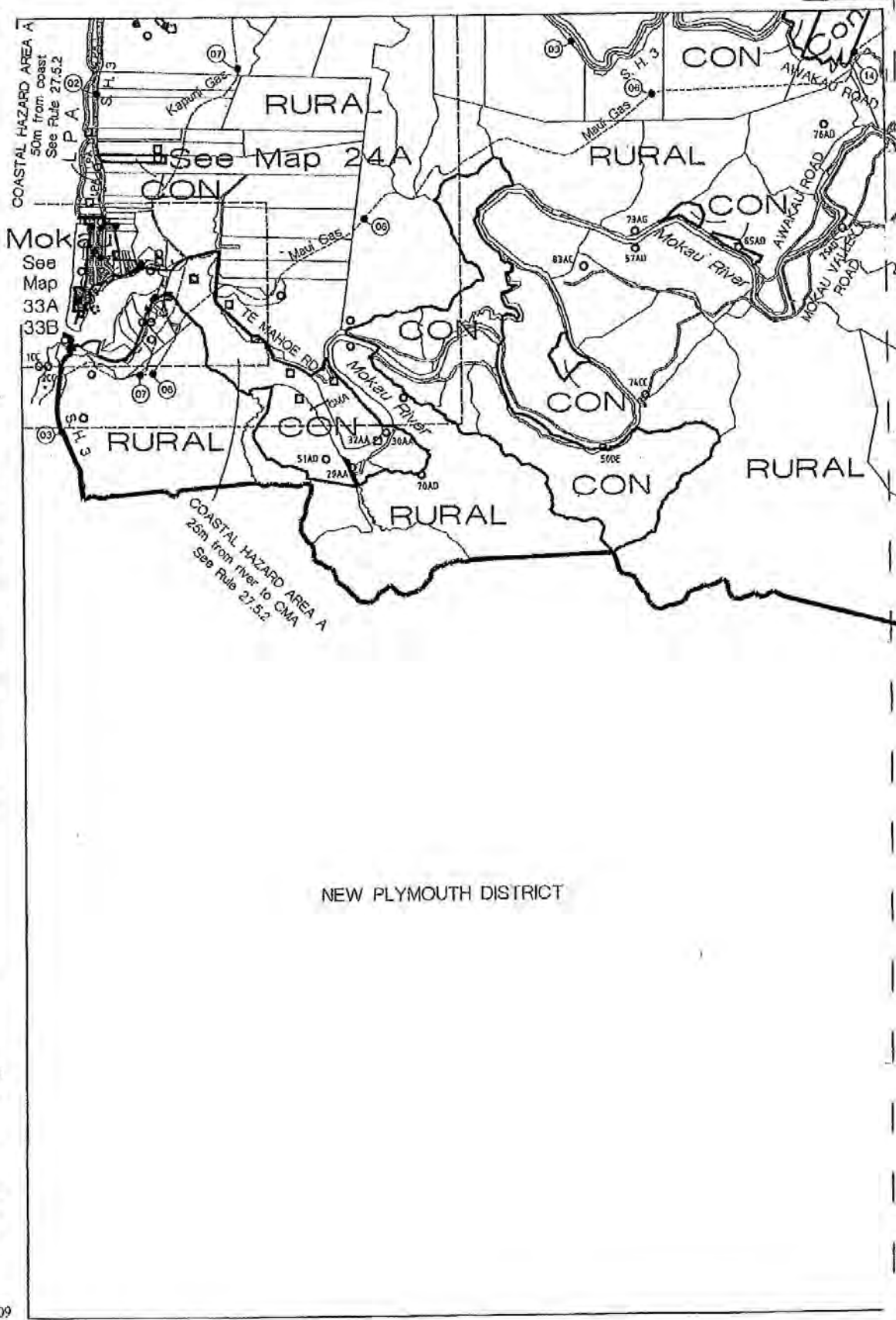
23
 Adjoins
 Map
 32


January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Permit responsible map NZMS 260 sheet R16.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

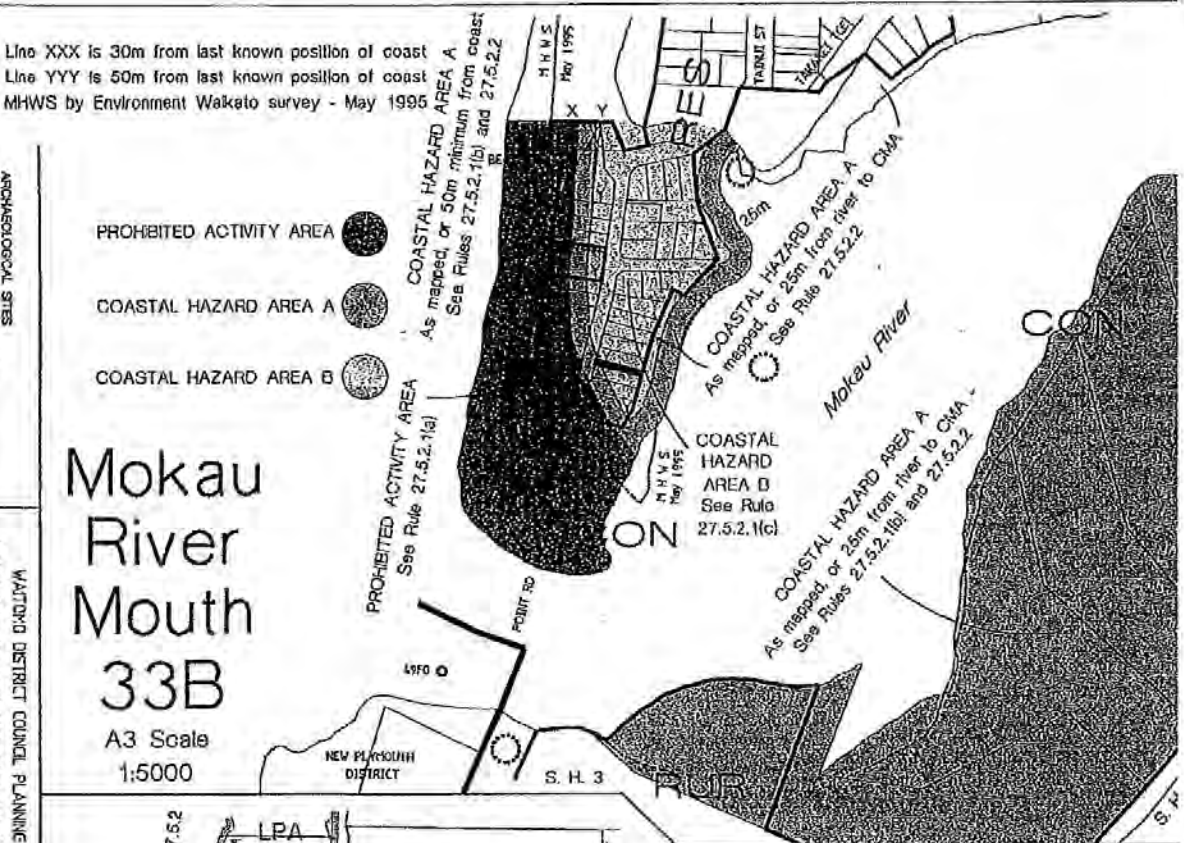
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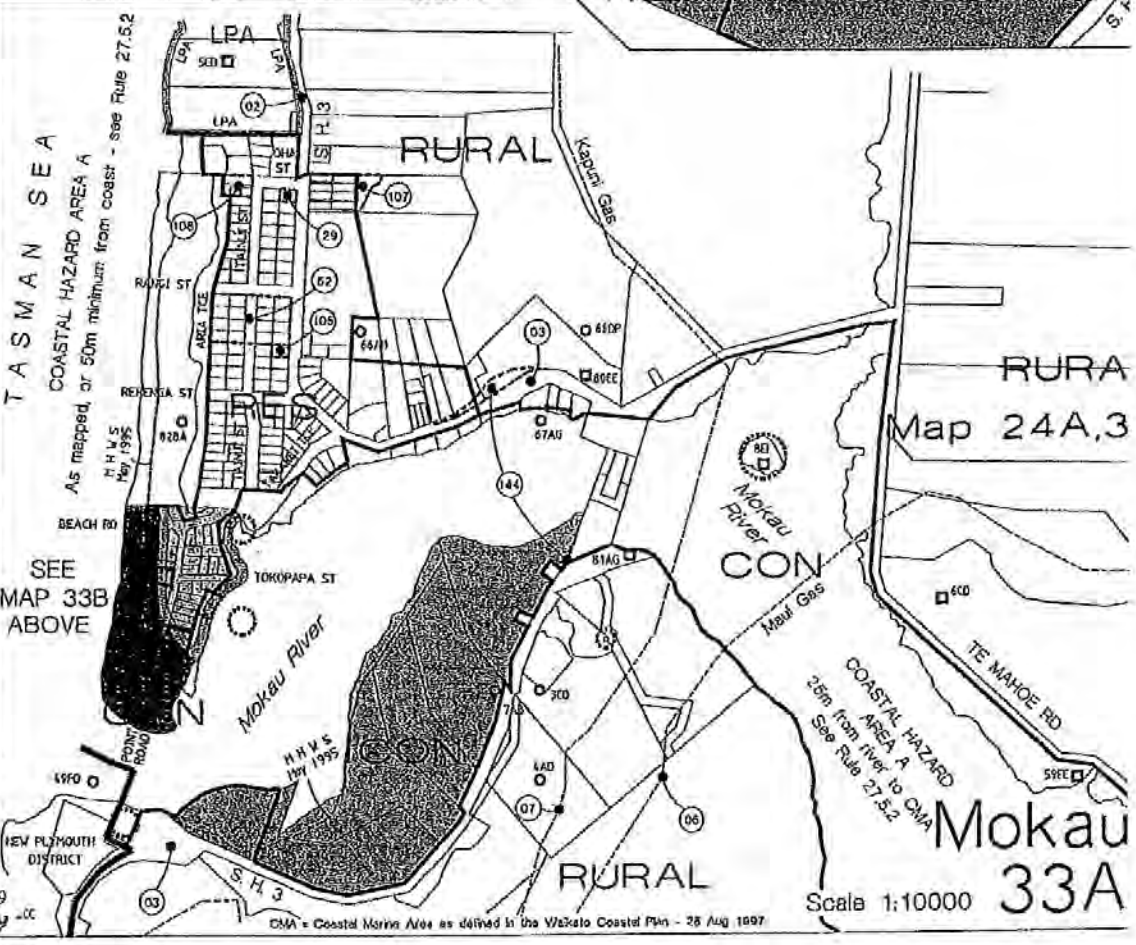

 A3 Scale
 1:40000
 24,24A
 Adjoins
 Map
33

January 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Percent topographical map NZAS 250 sheet R14.
 The extension of date for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.



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SEE
 MAP 33B
 ABOVE

24A,33
 Adjoin
 Map
 33A
 24A,33
 Adjoin

January 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Present topographical map NZMS 260 sheet P18.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

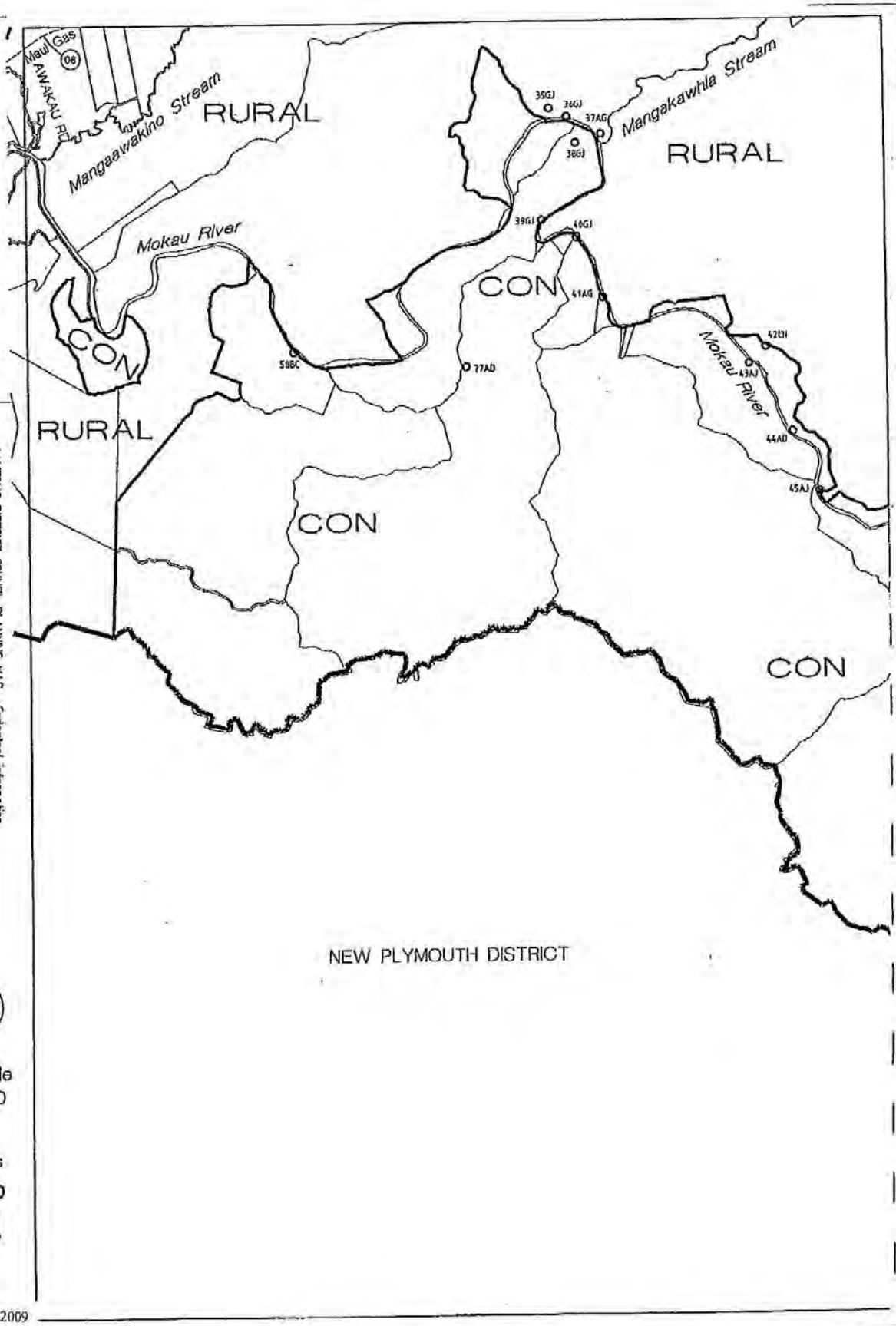
WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
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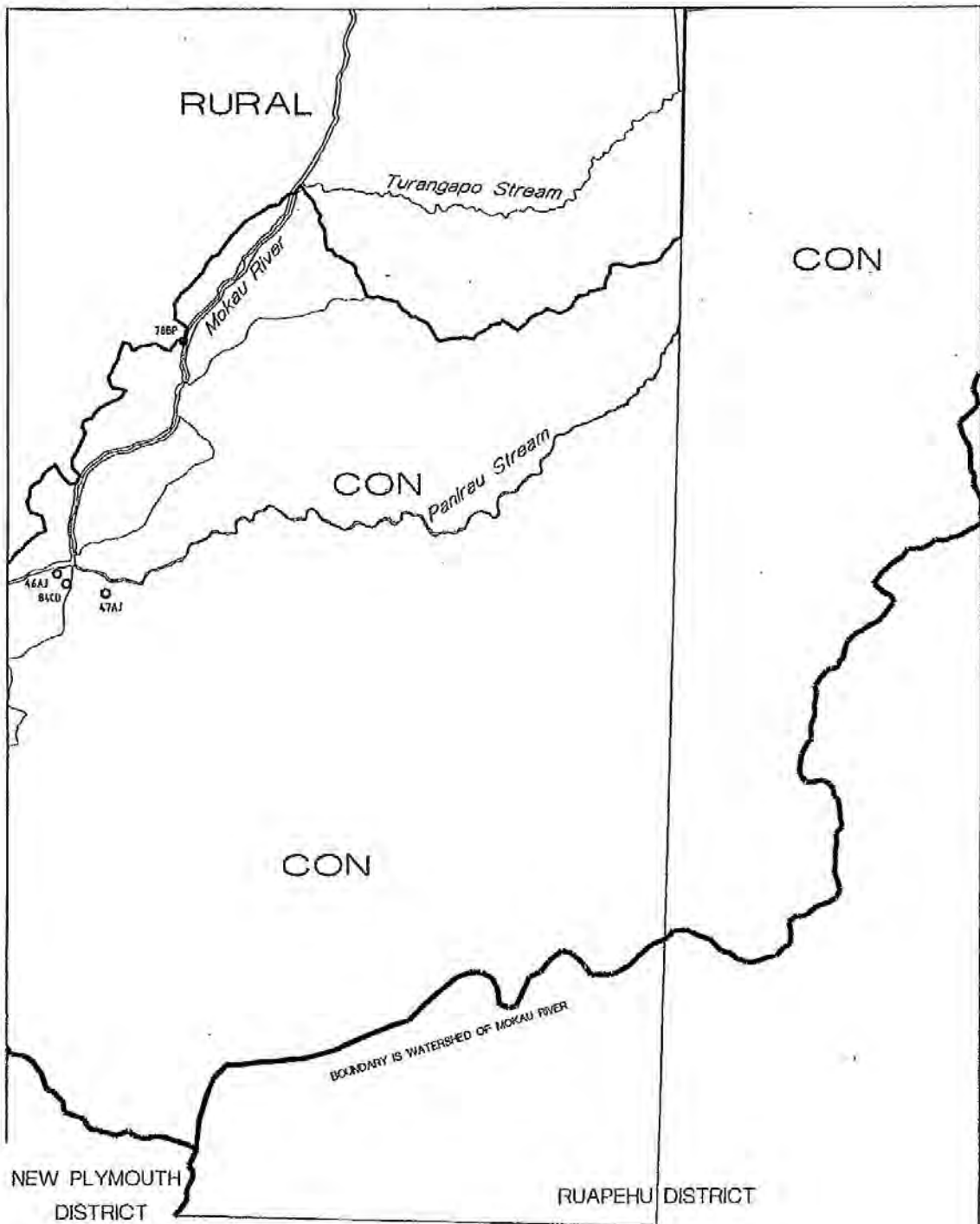


A3 Scale
 1:40000

25
 Adjoins
 Map
 34

January 2009





26
Adjoins
Map
35



A3 Scale
1:40000

January 2009

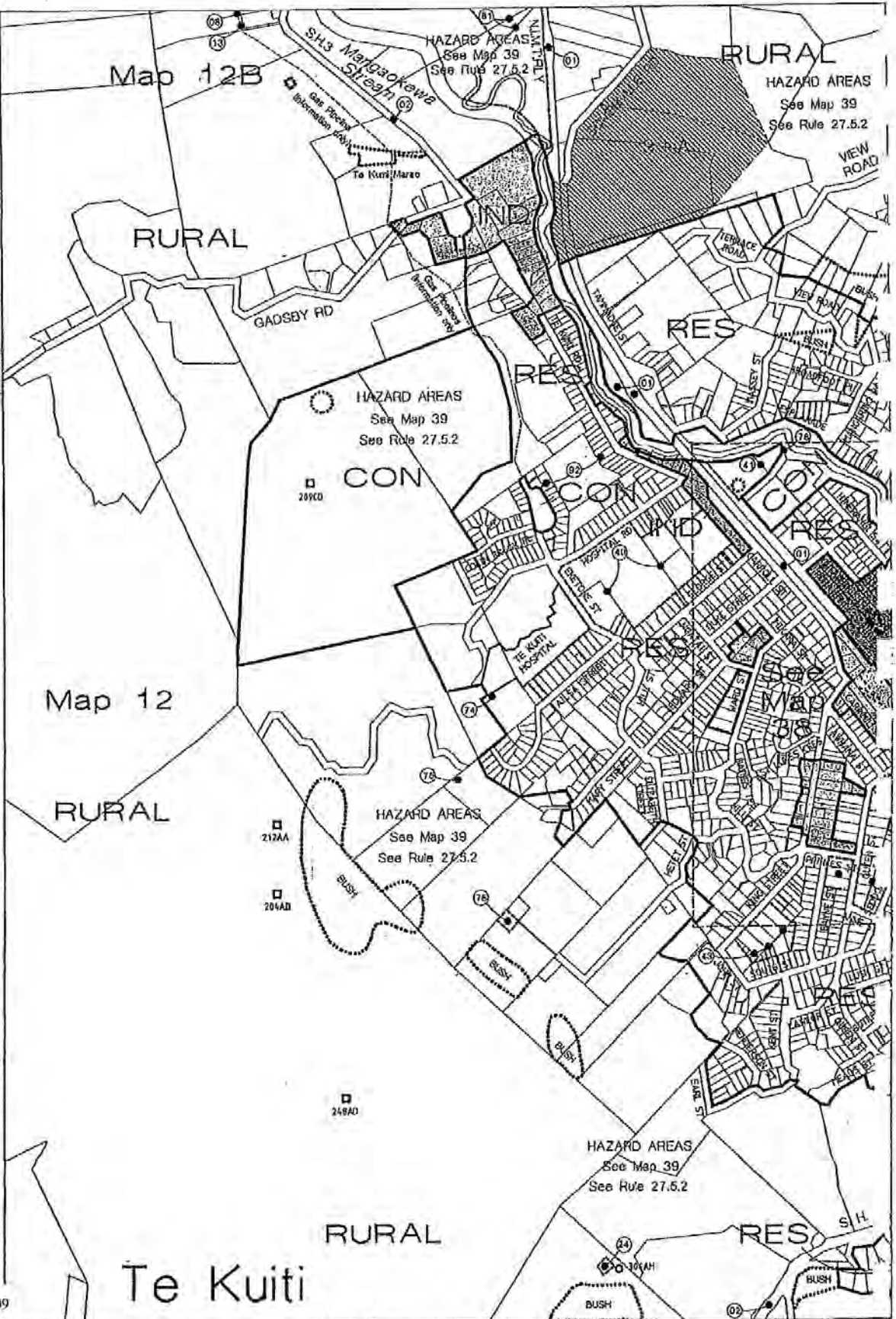
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
Parent topographical map NZMS 260 sheet R18.
The absence of data for any particular area should not
be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
Site position to nearest 100 metres.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
derived from the Land Information N.Z. Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Permit geographical map NZMS 260 sheet S16.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Cadastral information
 derived from the Land Information NZ Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).
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 10/03/09

Map 12B
 Map 12
 Te Kuiti
 A3 Scale 1:10000
 12 Adjoins
 Map 36
 12 Adjoins
 January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Parent topographic map NZMS 260 3rd Ed. S16.
 The absence of data for any particular area should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Date updated: 1st November 2008

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP. Industrial information
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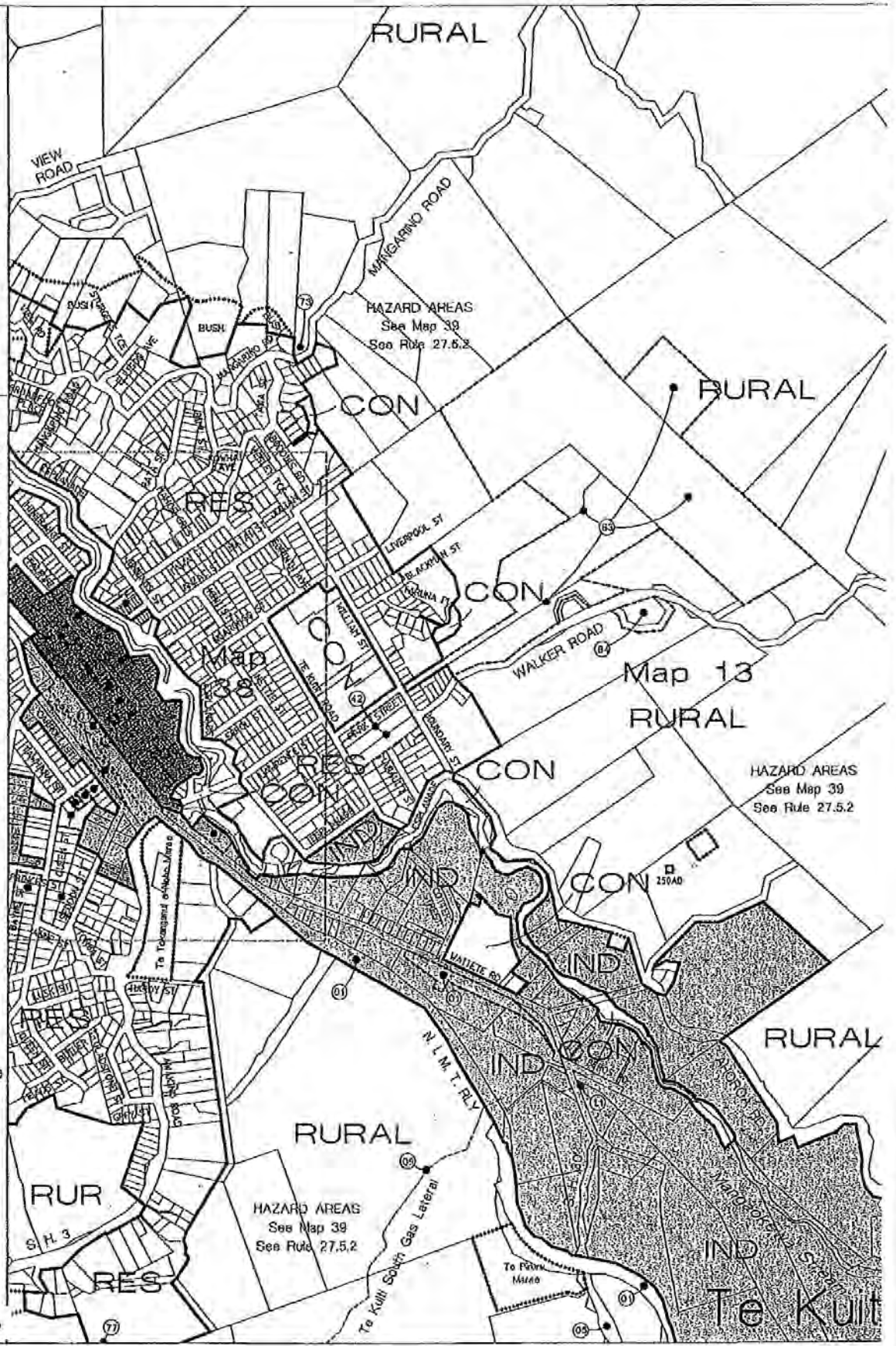


A3 Scale
 1:10000

12B,13
 AdJoin

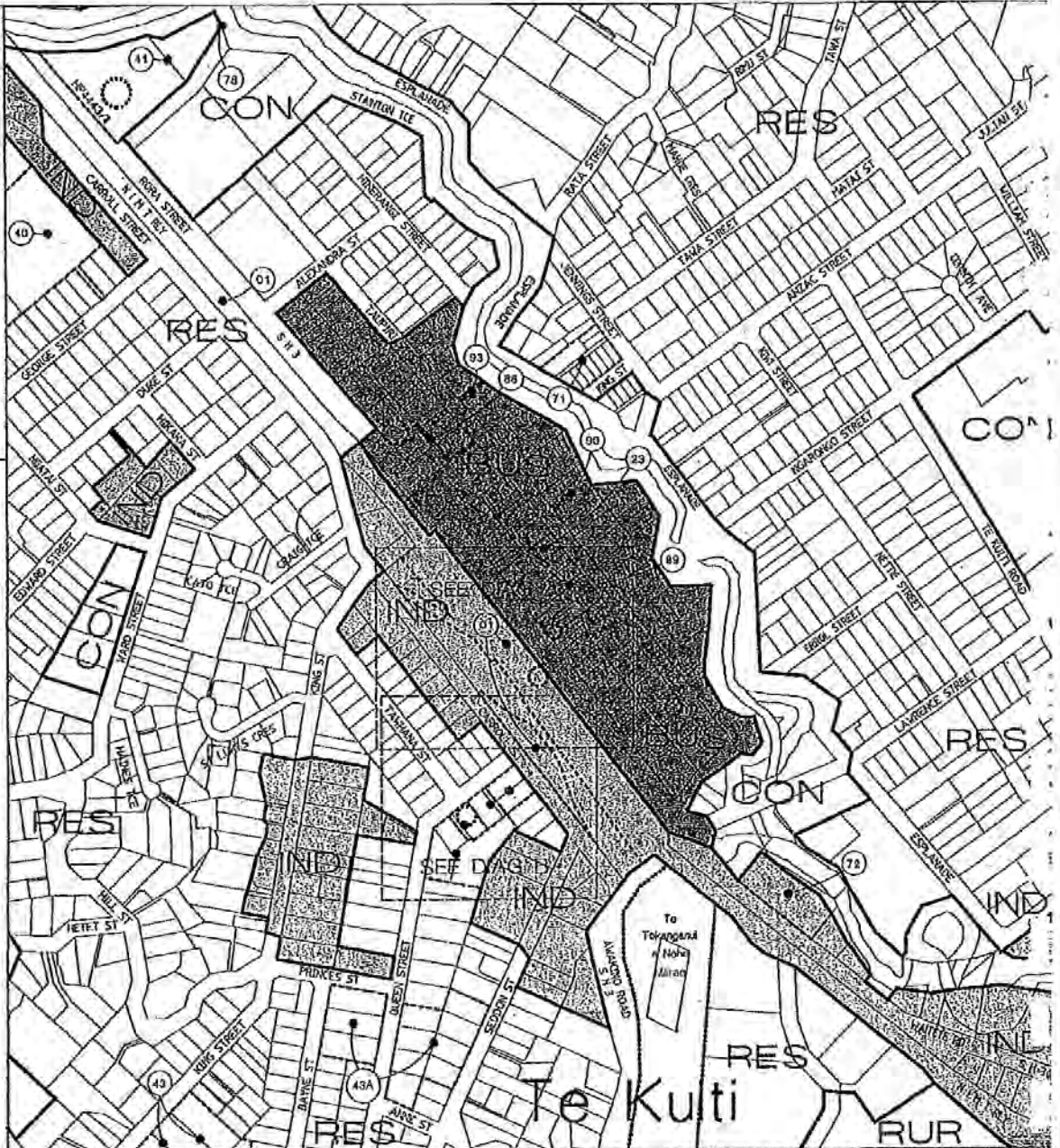
Map
37
 12,13
 AdJoin

January 2009

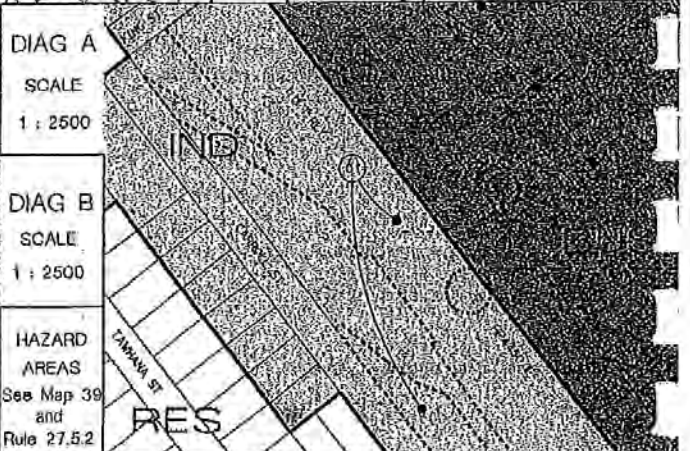


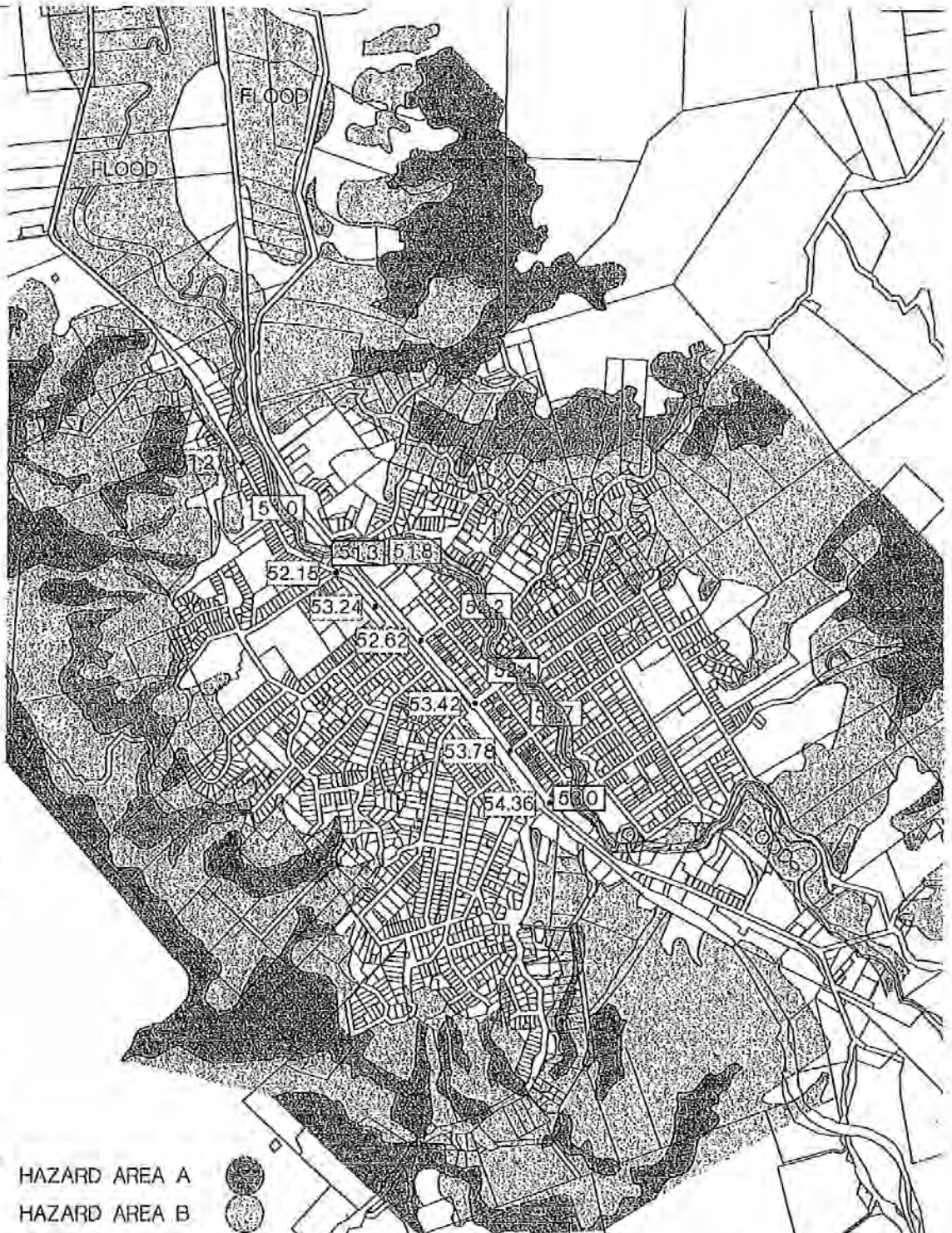
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 Permit application may require 200' about site.
 The absence of data for any particular site should not
 be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites.
 Site position is nearest 100 metres.

WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANNING MAP, Cadastral Information
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A3 Scale
 1:5000
 36,37
 Adjoin
**Map
 38**
 36,37
 Adjoin
 January 2009







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A3 Scale
1:15000
36,37,38
Adjoin
Map
39
36,37,38
Adjoin

HAZARD AREA A 
 HAZARD AREA B 
 DESIGN 100 YEAR FLOOD, PLUS 0.5m
 SPOT LEVEL (At centre of intersection)
 (Moturiki Datum)

53.0
54.36

Te Kuiti Hazard Areas

Hazards shown relate to urban development.
 Hazards may extend beyond mapped area.

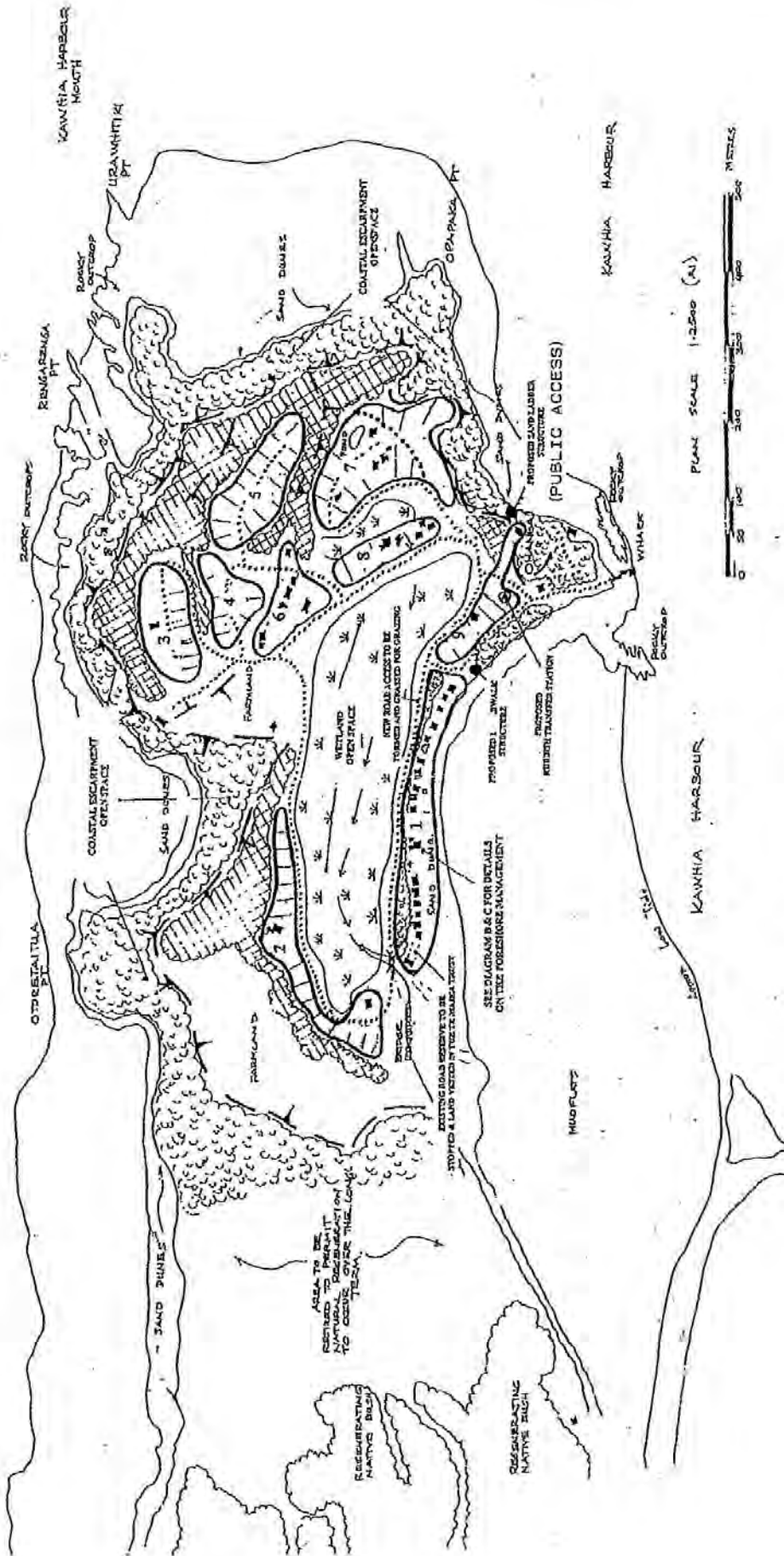
Source: W V A Technical Bulletin 3, 1979 - Revised by Environment Waikato after site inspection, 1999

TASMAN SEA



- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
- COASTAL ESCARPMENT OPEN SPACE
- INLAND OPEN SPACE
- EXISTING / FUTURE FOOTPATH & QUAD ACCESS - 10M WIDE. ACCESSWAYS TO BE GRAZED
- FUTURE RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

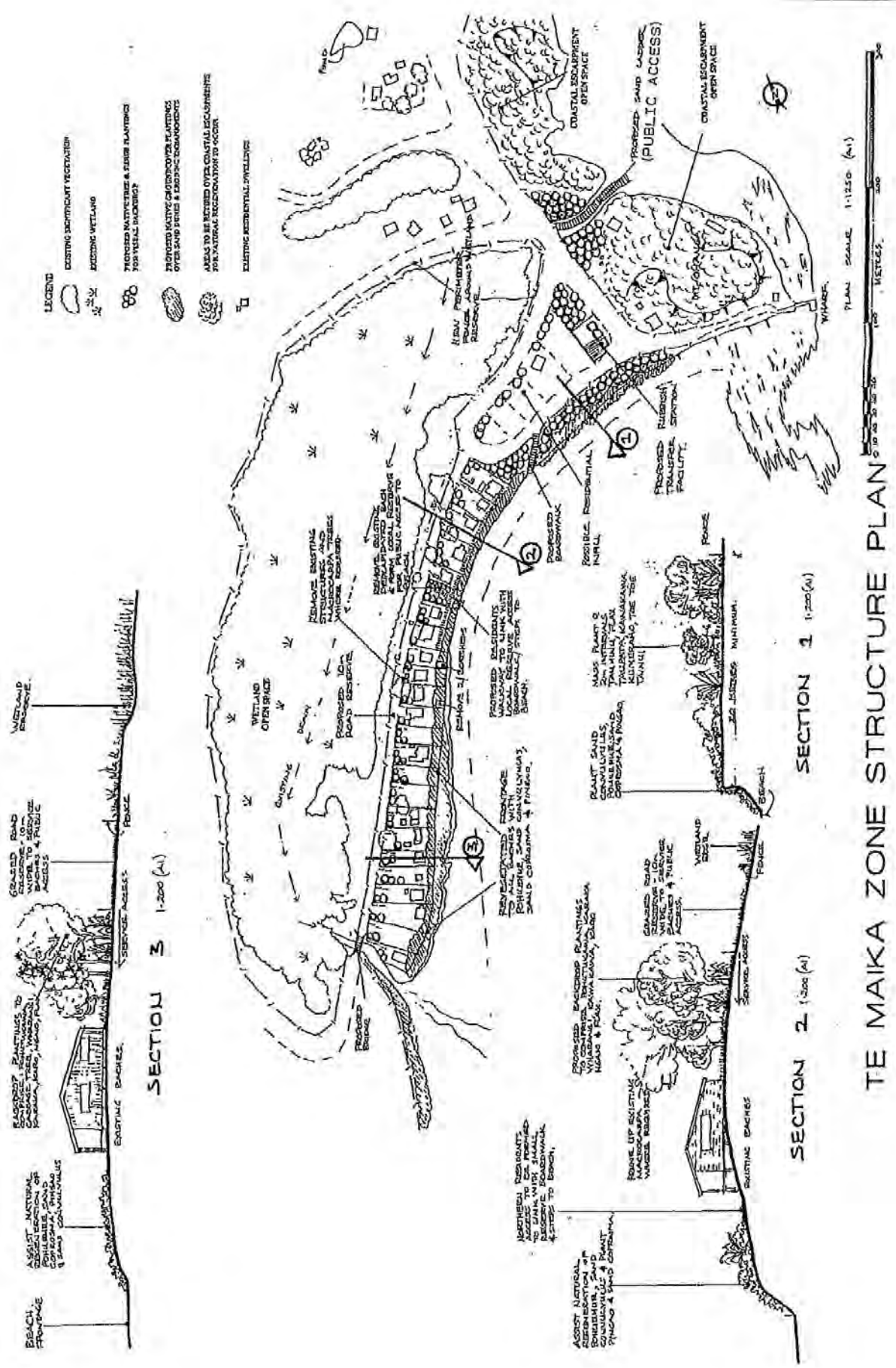
- NATURAL FEATURES
- HIGHLIGHT REEDLANDS
- EXISTING OR GRAZED PATTERNS
- EXISTING WETLANDS
- EXISTING RESIDENTIAL ZONING

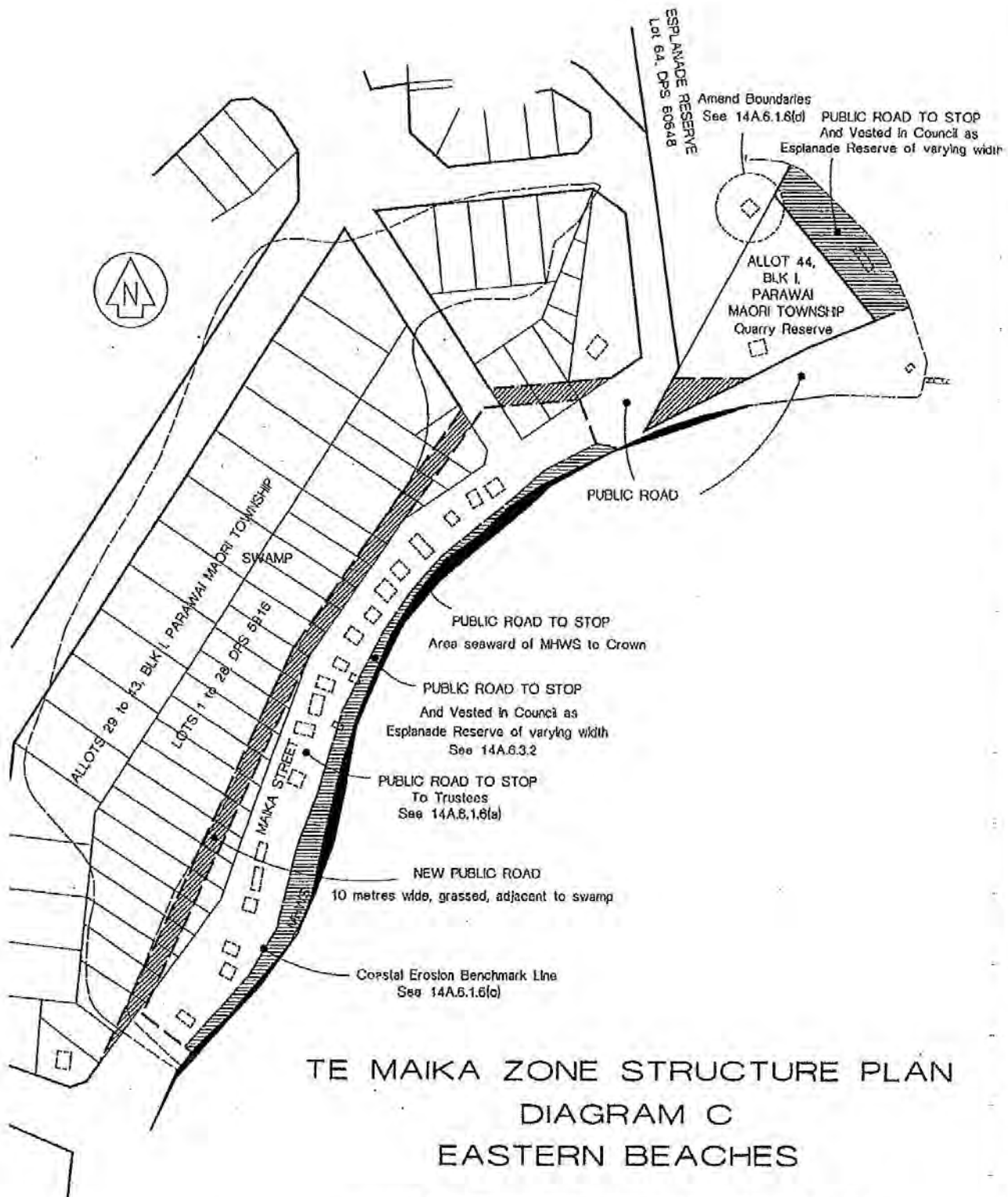


PLAN SCALE 1:2500 (A1)



TE MAIKA ZONE STRUCTURE PLAN
 DIAGRAM A





TE MAIKA ZONE STRUCTURE PLAN
 DIAGRAM C
 EASTERN BEACHES

Indicating Road Stopping, Esplanade Reserves, new road, and boundary alterations

Approx Scale 1:2000 (A3)

January 2009