

IN THE MATTER

of the Resource Management Act 1991

AND

IN THE MATTER

of appeals pursuant to clause 14 of the First Schedule to the Act – Proposed Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement as it relates to Iwi Resource Management

BETWEEN

MIGHTY RIVER POWER LTD
(ENV-2012-AKL-00153)

AND

**PROPRIETORS OF TAHEKE 8C &
ADJOINING BLOCKS INC**
(ENV-2012-AKL-00154)

AND

NGATI MAKINO HERITAGE TRUST
(ENV-2012-AKL-00170)

Appellants

AND

**BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL
COUNCIL**

Respondent

BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT

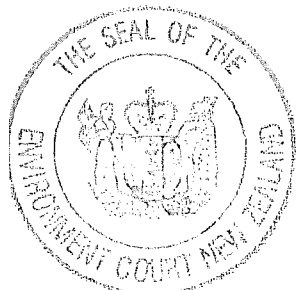
Environment Judge JA Smith, sitting alone under section 279 of the Act

IN CHAMBERS at AUCKLAND

CONSENT ORDER

Introduction

1. This consent order relates to the three appeals listed above and the amendments sought to Section 2.6 of the Bay of Plenty Proposed Regional Policy Statement, being topic **ENV-2012-339-000046 Iwi Resource Management**.
2. There were originally six appeals seeking relief under this topic but three have now resolved or withdrawn their interest as follow:



- 2.1 TKC Holdings, Blakely Pacific Ltd and Scorpions Ltd (ENV-2012-AKL-000156) withdrew their interest in this topic following mediation in March of 2013. This is set out in their memorandum of 9 April 2013.
- 2.2 Federated Farmers (ENV-2012-AKL-000182), Horticulture New Zealand and NZ Kiwifruit Growers Inc (ENV-2012-AKL-000178) were originally interested in this topic by virtue of their appeal to Policy IR 4B. This appeal point was subsequently moved and managed as part of the Integrated Resource Management topic (ENV-2012-339-000045). This is set out in an email dated 18 February 2013 between Ms Wooler and Mr Allan. That matter has now been resolved by consent documents. Federated Farmers therefore has no ongoing interest in this topic.
3. The following parties have given notice of interest in respect of these parts of those appeals:
 - 3.1 Proprietors of Taheke 8C & Adjoining Blocks Inc
 - 3.2 Ngati Makino Heritage Trust
 - 3.3 Mighty River Power Ltd
 - 3.4 TrustPower Ltd
 - 3.5 Carrus Corporation Ltd
 - 3.6 Te Tumu Landowners Group, Te Tumu Kaituna 14 Trust, Te Tumu Kaituna 11B2 Trust, and Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd
 - 3.7 Fonterra Cooperative Group Ltd
 - 3.8 Ngati Ranginui Iwi Society
 - 3.9 New Zealand Transport Agency
 - 3.10 Bluehaven Management Ltd
4. Mount Maunganui Environmental Group Inc, an interested party to the Ngati Makino Heritage Trust appeal, withdrew their interest in this topic in correspondence dated 21 August 2013.
5. Both Contact Energy Ltd and The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Confirmed that they have no ongoing interest in this topic and that their concerns were resolved by the consent order settling appeal points relating to geothermal resources.
6. Waitaha Resource Management Unit did not sign the memorandum in support of this order and were invited to inform the Court of their position. They have not done so.



7. The Court has read and considered the appeal and the memorandum of the parties dated

8. 13 August 2013.
9. The Court is making this order under section 279(1)(b) of the Act, such order being by consent, rather than representing a decision or determination on the merits pursuant to section 279. The Court understands for the present purposes that:
- (a) All parties to the proceedings with an interest in this Topic have executed the memorandum requesting this order;
 - (b) All parties are satisfied that all matters proposed for the Court's endorsement fall within the Court's jurisdiction, and confirm to the relevant requirements and objectives of the Resource Management Act, including in particular Part 2.
10. Therefore the Court orders by consent that the Proposed Bay of Plenty Policy Statement be amended as shown by underline (for additions) and ~~strike-through~~ (for deletions) in Annexure A to this order
11. The consent order disposes of all relief sought in the appeals in respect of Topic ENV-2012-339-000046, and that topic shall now be closed.
12. In appeal ENV-2012-AKL-000153, appeal point 18 is resolved by this order. Appeal points 12 and 13 remain extant.
13. In appeal ENV-2012-AKL-000154 appeal points 16 and 21 are resolved by this order. No appeal points remain extant.
14. In appeal ENV-2012-AKL-000170, appeal point 5(c), (e), (g) and (h) are resolved by this order. Appeal points 5(f) remains extant and is set down for hearing.
15. There shall be no order as to costs.

DATED at AUCKLAND this

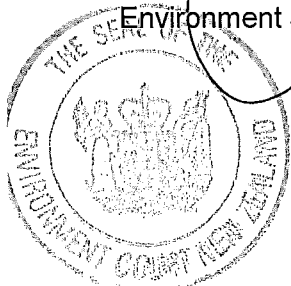
18th

day of

September

2013

JA Smith
Environment Judge



2.6 Iwi resource management

Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities in the region are required by section 62(1)(b)(i) of the Act to be identified and included in the Statement. Issues of significance to iwi are those which have arisen consistently during consultation undertaken with iwi authorities and hapū through the review of the Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, and a comprehensive analysis of planning documents recognised by iwi authorities of the region and lodged with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

2.6.5 Recognition of iwi, hapū and whānau

Māori society has traditional and well-established structures. Those having dealings with, or required to consult, tangata whenua, should be aware of the various levels at which tino rangatiratanga and mana whenua is exercised. Such bodies should ensure that they deal at the appropriate level relative to the issue under consideration.

2.6.6 Tangata whenua environmental values and decision making

In the preparation of policies and plans, consideration should be given to tangata whenua being enabled through resources and assistance to fully participate in the plan and policy preparation processes. Iwi/hapū concerns regarding consent applications are based on their historical treatment by local authorities, and the impact that this has had on the use and management of their taonga resources.

Rangatiratanga should be recognised and taken into account in all resource areas, for example such things as the management and control of selected coastal and marine resources. The

particular resources and types of control would be identified by tangata whenua in consultation with councils. These matters could include, but not be limited to, the management and control of waahi tapu and waahi tupuna (ancestral sites).

The Act provides a network of requirements and obligations on local authorities to incorporate many aspects of the Māori environmental resource management system in their resource management practice.

2.6.8 Development of multiple owned Māori land

Multiple-owned Māori land is more difficult to develop than land in general title. Local authorities are well placed to help hapū, Māori land holding trusts and incorporations and iwi plan for the strategic development of their land. Māori land is not valued solely for monetary considerations, there is a strong desire for tangata whenua to retain and live on or develop their ancestral lands for their social, economic and cultural well-being.

Facilitating the appropriate development of multiple-owned Māori land will promote the sustainable management of land as a natural and physical resource while also preserving, protecting, recognising and strengthening the cultural and spiritual aspects of the land. This involves the integrated, holistic and orderly management of the effects of development and redevelopment.

Maori land holding entities play an important role in sustaining and maintaining the relationship of Maori with their ancestral lands and taonga. Maori land holding entities represent the whanau, hapu and/or iwi who hold mana whenua and exercise kaitiakitanga over particular ancestral lands and resources within their care.





Table 6

Iwi resource management objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives.

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
<p>Objective 13 Kaitiakitanga is recognised and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) are systematically taken into account in the practice of resource management.</p>	<p>Policy IW 3B: Recognising the Treaty in the exercise of functions and powers under the Act</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing</p> <p>Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
<p>Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 50: Identify, map and protect view shafts</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>		
<p>Policy IW 7D: Cultivating partnerships between iwi and statutory management agencies</p>		<p>Method 7: Provide information to address matters of common interest</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 41: Collaborate on matters of shared interest</p> <p>Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>		
<p>Policy IR 4B: Using consultation in the identification and resolution of resource management issues</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 39: <u>Consider</u> Promote consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>		



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
<p>Objective 14 Partnerships between Bay of Plenty Regional Council, district and city councils and iwi authorities.</p>	<p>Policy IR 3B: Adopting an integrated approach</p>		<p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 41: Collaborate on matters of shared interest</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
	<p>Policy IR 4B: Using consultation in the identification and resolution of resource management issues</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 39: Consider<u>Promote</u> consultationg with potentially affected tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 39: Consider<u>Promote</u> consultationg with potentially affected tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
	<p>Policy IR 6B: Promoting consistent and integrated management across jurisdictional boundaries</p>		<p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 39: Consider<u>Promote</u> consultationg with potentially affected tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
	<p>Policy IR 7C: Allocating responsibilities for land-use controls for hazardous substances</p> <p>Policy IW 7D: Cultivating partnerships between iwi and statutory management agencies</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 7: Provide information to address matters of common interest</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 41: Collaborate on matters of shared interest</p> <p>Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
<p>Objective 15 Water, land, coastal and geothermal resource management decisions have regard to iwi and hapū resource management planning documents.</p>	<p>Policy IW 4B: Taking into account iwi and hapū resource management plans</p> <p>Policy IW 6B: Encouraging tangata whenua to identify measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse cultural effects</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 10: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p> <p>Method 39: Consider Promote <u>Promote</u> consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 6A: Identify areas or sites in the coastal environment of significance or special value to Māori</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement area</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	



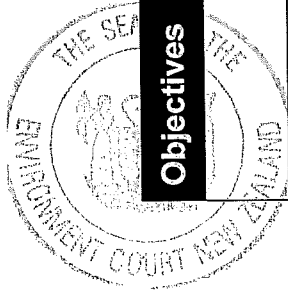
Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
<p>Objective 16 Multiple-owned Māori land is developed and used in a manner that enables Māori to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and their health and safety, while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment and safeguarding its mauri.</p>	<p>Policy IW 8D: Encouraging the development of iwi and hapū resource management plans</p> <p>Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land</p> <p>Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori</p>		<p>Method 10: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p> <p>Method 39: Consider <u>Promote consultation</u> with potentially affected tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing</p> <p>Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</p> <p>Method 57: Assist with developing iwi and hapū resource management plans</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 50: Identify, map and protect view shafts</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 6A: Identify areas or sites in the coastal environment of significance or special value to Māori</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 10: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
	<p>Policy IW 5B: Adverse effects on matters of significance to Māori</p> <p>Policy IW 6B: Encouraging tangata whenua to identify measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse cultural effects</p>		<p>Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 6A: Identify areas or sites in the coastal environment of significance or special value to Māori</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 10: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p> <p>Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</p> <p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p> <p>Method 6A: Identify areas or sites in the coastal environment of significance or special value to Māori</p> <p>Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p> <p>Method 10: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p> <p>Method 39: Consider Promote consultationg with potentially affected tangata whenua</p> <p>Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p> <p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
Objective 17 The mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources is safeguarded sustained or improved and where it is degraded, where appropriate, it is enhanced over time.	Policy UF 22B: Providing for papakāinga Policy IW 5B: Adverse effects on matters of significance to Māori Policy IW 6B: Encouraging tangata whenua to identify measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse cultural effects Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori	13	Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans Method 6A: Identify areas or sites in the coastal environment of significance or special value to Māori Method 9: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas Method 10: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects Method 39: Consider Promote consultations with potentially affected tangata whenua Method 39A: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua Method 39B: Promote the enhancement of mauri Method 39C: Developing mauri models Method 40: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing	Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils Regional council, city and district councils	



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation	Page
			Method 42: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees	Regional council, city and district councils	
<p>Also see:</p> <p>Objective 12: The timely exchange, consideration of and response to, relevant information by all parties with an interest in the resolution of a resource management issue (Table 5).</p> <p>Objective 18: The protection of historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (Table 7).</p>					

Iwi Resource Management	
Specific directive policies for plans and consents	
Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land	
Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori	
Policy IW 3B: Recognising the Treaty in the exercise of functions and powers under the Act	
Policy IW 4B: Taking into account iwi and hapū resource management plans	



Iwi Resource Management Policies

Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land

Provide for the development of multiple-owned Māori land¹ in a manner which:

- 1) Enables sustainable development² consistent with Part 2 of the Act;
- 2) Enables Māori to develop papakāinga, marae and associated community facilities or housing and, where necessary, shall actively protect these and associated customary activities from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development, in the vicinity of a marae; and
- 3) Enables Maori to develop multiply owned Maori land and resources to provide social and economic benefits;
- 4) Enables Māori to develop geothermal resources for economic and social benefits in a manner consistent with the classification and management purpose of the geothermal resource; and
- 5) In the western Bay of Plenty sub-region only, protects, to the extent practicable, views from:
 - (a) Marae to landscape features of significance to the hapū and iwi associated with that marae; and
 - (b) Culturally significant features where part of the significance is the view.

Explanation

Multiple-owned Māori land is more difficult to develop than land in general title. Local authorities are well placed to help hapū, trusts, Māori organisations and iwi to plan for the development of their land. Māori housing and associated activities around rural marae have

been in existence for many decades. The continuation and expansion of papakāinga and other marae based activities, subject to structure planning and relevant statutory process, is appropriate for giving effect to Part 2 requirements of the Act and recognising the statutory provisions in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

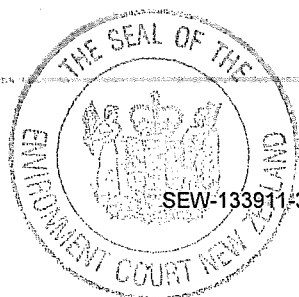
Māori also seek opportunities to develop geothermal resources including for electricity generation. This potential for electricity generation provides an opportunity for Māori land holding entities to develop multiple owned Māori land and generate social and economic benefits, as well as providing for the relationship of the Maori with their ancestral lands and resources.

Table reference: **Objectives 16, 13 and 21, Methods 3 and 50**

Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori

Proposals which may affect the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions must:

- (a) Recognise and provide for:
 - (i) Traditional Māori uses and practices relating to natural and physical resources such as mahinga mātaītai, waahi tapu, papakāinga and taonga raranga;
 - (ii) The role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of the mauri of their resources;
 - (iii) The mana whenua relationship of tangata whenua with, and their role ofas kaitiaki of, the mauri characteristics of the—natural resourcesenvironment;
 - (iv) Sites of cultural significance identified in iwi and hapū resource management plans; and
- (b) Recognise that only tangata whenua can identify and evidentially substantiate their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.



Explanation

All persons exercising functions and powers under the Act are required to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions, with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance. Pūkenga, experts recognised by iwi and hapū in accordance with tikanga Māori, have the knowledge and mana to assess the importance of values and places to Māori.

In addition, the Act requires all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, to have particular regard to kaitiakitanga. An important role for kaitiaki is to safeguard the mauri of their natural resources for the benefit of future generations, by ensuring that those resources are sustainably managed.

Only tangata whenua can identify their relationship with their special places. Those relationships must be substantiated for evidential purposes by pūkenga, kuia and/or kaumātua. Tangata whenua who have lived in an area for a long time can express their association with places that are special to them. When consistent assessment criteria (e.g. those in Appendix F sets 4 and 5) are applied by tangata whenua through their pūkenga, kuia and/or kaumātua who have the specialist or technical knowledge necessary to apply those criteria, they should reach a similar conclusion. In the event that the conclusions are different, decision makers must weigh the evidence.

Once pūkenga or persons who have the specialist or technical knowledge necessary to apply the criteria have assessed an historic heritage resource or Māori cultural relationships and values, decisions about their management are not predetermined; decision makers must still exercise judgement.

Table reference: Objectives 16, 18, 21, 22, 15 and 17, Methods 3, 6A, 9, 10, 39, 39A, 39B, 39C, 40 and 42

Method 39: ~~Consider~~Promote ~~consultation~~g with potentially affected tangata whenua

~~Consider~~Promote ~~consultation~~g with tangata whenua and any other parties affected:

1. Early in a proposal development and, as appropriate, to continue this consultation during the implementation of any consented activity; and
2. As the occasion may dictate, in accordance with tikanga Māori (consultation may be through tribal federations or runanga, iwi authorities, hapū or whānau, depending on the issue).

Implementation responsibility: Regional council, city and district councils.

Method 39B: Promote the enhancement of mauri

Recognise the importance to tangata whenua of safeguarding, or enhancing where it is appropriate, the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources when a proposal involves matters of significance to Māori.

Implementation responsibility: Regional council and city and district councils.

Method 39C: Developing mauri models

Work with tangata whenua in the development of ways to assess the mauri of natural resources with the intent that such methods are implemented in regional plans for monitoring consented activities, the state of the environment, and the efficiency and effectiveness of plan provisions, where these involve matters of significance to Māori.

Implementation responsibility: Regional council

1 3.2.2 Guiding methods



Table 15 Objectives, anticipated environmental results (AER) and monitoring indicators.

Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<p>Objective 16</p> <p>Multiple-owned Māori land is developed and used in a manner that enables Māori to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and their health and safety, while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment and safeguarding its mauri.</p>	<p>Increased development on multiple owned Māori land. Positive social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety for occupiers and regular users of multiple owned Māori land.</p>	<p>Regular perceptions surveys show iwi authorities agree there is a positive trend in the extent to which local authorities provide for the development of multiple owned Māori land in resource management decision making processes.</p> <p>Regular perception surveys show iwi authorities agree the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources within their own multiple owned Māori land has been sustained or improved.</p> <p>Positive trend showing increase in number of consented dwellings, partitions and developments on multiple owned Māori land.</p> <p>Positive trend showing the development of Māori land is getting easier.</p> <p>Five yearly section 35 monitoring reports identify extent to which the use of criteria consistent with those in Regional Policy Statement Appendix F Set 4 (Māori culture and traditions) are used in relevant resource consents and plan change processes.</p>
<p>Objective 17</p> <p>The mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources is safeguarded <u>sustained or improved</u> and where it is degraded, <u>where appropriate, it is enhanced over time.</u></p>	<p>Improvement in the state of the region's water, air, land and geothermal resources where their mauri has been degraded.</p>	<p>Regular perception surveys show iwi authorities agree the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources within their rohe has been sustained or improved.</p>

Table 19

Appendix F – Set 7 – Geothermal features.

Policy GR 9B

Methods 2, 3 and 22B

Appendix F Set 7 Geothermal Features	
<p><i>For the avoidance of doubt the criteria sets that apply will only be triggered by the relevant policies and methods listed under each criteria set heading. The criteria in each of the criteria sets below are not tests or standards which, if any one or more are met, will necessarily result in a conclusion that the place, feature or landscape (as the case may be) is significant or a matter of national importance. Instead, the criteria are factors to be considered and evaluated in order to reach an overall judgement as to the significance of any given feature(s).</i></p> <p><i>NB Set 5 criteria 5.1 to 5.7 do not apply to the assessment of the significance of geothermal features, as Set 7 criteria apply to such assessments.</i></p>	
<p>For Geothermal geological features: (See Appendix A (Definitions) - Annex A, Table 19 and Table 20, Parts A and B)</p>	<p>For geothermal vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna (See Appendix A (Definitions) - Annex A, Table 19 and Table 20, Part C)</p>
<p>Associative values</p>	
<p><i>Shared and recognised values</i> 7.9 The extent to which it is a geothermal feature that is valued for its historical, recreational, educational or scientific values.</p>	<p><i>Shared and recognised values</i> 7.21 The extent to which the geothermal vegetation or habitat is valued for its historical, recreational, educational or scientific values.</p>
<p><i>Māori values</i> 7.10 The extent to which a geothermal feature(s) is clearly special or widely valued by Tangata-Whenua by reason of traditional values (<u>including consideration of the criteria in Set 4 Māori culture and traditions</u>), and/or contemporary <u>association values associated with the feature.</u> (Refer also to set 4 – Māori Culture and Traditions criteria).</p>	<p><i>Māori values</i> 7.22 The extent to which geothermal vegetation or habitat is clearly special or widely valued by Tangata Whenua by reason of traditional values (<u>including consideration of the criteria in Set 4 Māori culture and traditions</u>), and/or contemporary association values. (Refer also to set 4 – Māori Culture and Traditions criteria).</p>

