

# SECTION 42A REPORT

Rebuttal Evidence

## Hearing 4: Tangata Whenua

Report prepared by:

Sheryl Paekau

and

Betty Connolly (Submission No 286.1)

Date: 18 November 2019





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## **I Introduction**

### **I.1 Background**

1. My name is Sheryl Paekau
2. I am employed by Waikato District Council as a Policy Planner.
3. I am the writer of the original S42A report for Hearing 4: Tangata Whenua.
4. In the interests of succinctness I do not repeat the information contained in section I.1 to I.4 of the S42A Hearing Report for Hearing 4: Tangata Whenua, and request that the Hearings Panel take this as read.

### **I.2 Code of Conduct**

5. I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses in the Environment Court Practice Note 2014 and that I have complied with it when preparing this report. Other than when I state that I am relying on the advice of another person, this evidence is within my area of expertise. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions that I express.
6. I am authorised to give this evidence on the Council's behalf to the Proposed District Plan hearings commissioners.

### **I.3 Conflict of Interest**

7. My conflict of interest was discussed in section I.3 of the S42A Hearing Report for Hearing 4: Tangata Whenua. There are no changes and I request that the Hearing Panel take this as read.

## **2 Purpose of the report**

8. In the directions of the Hearings Panel dated 26 June 2019, paragraph 18 states:  
*If the Council wishes to present rebuttal evidence it is to provide it to the Hearings Administrator, in writing, at least 5 working days prior to the commencement of the hearing of that topic.*
9. The purpose of this report is to consider the primary evidence and rebuttal filed by submitters.
10. Evidence was filed by the following submitters within the timeframes outlined in the directions from the Hearings Panel<sup>1</sup>:
  - a. Waikato-Tainui [286] and endorsed by submitters Turangawaewae Marae Trust Board [940; 984] and Jackie Colliar [493]
  - b. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga [1323]
  - c. Waikato Regional Council [FS1277]
  - d. Tata Valley Ltd [574] Letter dated 25 October 2019 to be tabled at hearing.
11. Rebuttal evidence was filed by the following submitters within the timeframes outlined in the directions from the Hearing Panel<sup>2</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> Hearings Panel Directions 21 May 2019

<sup>2</sup> Hearings Panel Directions 26 June 2019

- a. Gavin Rhys Donald on behalf of Waikato-Tainui [286] [302]
  - b. Carolyn McAlley for and behalf of HNZPT [1323]
  - c. Miffy Foley on behalf of Waikato Regional Council [FS1277] Letter dated 22 October to be tabled at hearing
  - d. Ailsa Fisher on behalf of Beca Limited. Letter dated 25 October 2019 to be tabled at hearing.
12. No late evidence was filed, although a phone call was received from Tainui o Tainui [942], who asked to present to the Hearings Panel.

### 3 Consideration of evidence received

#### 3.1 Matters addressed by this report

13. The main topics raised in evidence and rebuttal evidence from submitters included:
- Correction to the 42A Report - Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive.
  - Correction of minor errors: These are largely errors in submitter name references and submission numbers
  - The evidence in relation to S42A recommendations.

#### 3.2 Corrections to the Section 42A Report

14. The following original submission point was omitted from section 23 of the S42A report on Riria Kereopa Drive. The thrust of these submissions was to be assured that they would not lose the permitted activity status granted to Riria Kereopa Drive under the Operative Waikato District Plan. This point is mentioned to offer some clarification to one of their concerns about their current status.

Original Submitter No	Submitter	Correction to ADD to s42A Report
504.2 942.4 and 942.16 300.4 and 152.4 505.2	Michael Edmonds Tainui o Tainui  Te Whaanga 2B3B2 & 2B1 Ahu Whenua Trust Te Kopua 2B3 Incorporation	Refers to Page 58 Section 23 Riria Kereopa Drive(Rural Zone Rules)  Analysis point was omitted which is important to the submitters and their continued activity status that is not covered under the definition of Marae Complex :  “Riria Kereopa Drive has a commercial and industrial site that has existed for several years and is recognised as a pre-existing business. RMA 1991 s10(1)(a) should apply in this instance to Riria Kereopa Drive, therefore the status should remain. If a new commercial or industrial activity were introduced to Riria Kereopa Drive it would therefore be a discretionary activity and would

		<p>require resource consent.”</p> <p>Part of the recommendation to the Hearing Panel for Riria Kereopa Drive was to add to the proposed District Plan Rural Zone, an equivalent rule to the operative rule permitting restaurant activity. (See 209 of the s42A Report)</p> <p>My recommendation remains the same for the above submissions.</p> <p>In order to give some assurance and recognition of the current existing rights to the submitters about the changed PWDP Rules, I would suggest a note or copy of this correction note be place on the Property File. No further action is necessary.</p>
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### 3.3 Recommended Amendments

16. See para 209 of s42A Report. No amendment to the recommendation is necessary.

### 3.4 Correction of Minor Errors

17. The following further submissions errors are noted from my Section 42A report, as follows:

Original Submitter	Further Submitter	FS No and Error	Correction to ADD/ Page and Paragraph
Sheryl Tukiri - 188.3	Mercury NZ Limited	FSI 386.187 (no recommendation)	Insert in paragraph 149 after Chantelle White [929.2] <u>and Sheryl Tukiri [188.3]</u> regarding the rules ... submission be rejected.
Sonny Karena for Tangata Whenua Working Group - 388.7	Turangawaewae Trust Board	FSI 139.96 (not in report)	Add to table section 17 after original submitter: <u>FSI 139.96 Turangawaewae Trust Board – V Kingi</u> . Accept in part. Add to Analysis paragraph 135 after Waikato-Tainui [FSI 108.109] <u>Turangawaewae Trust Board [FSI 139.96]</u> , supports the Tangata Whenua Working Group. Add to recommendation (2 <sup>nd</sup> bullet point) and further submission Waikato-Tainui [FSI 108.109] <u>and Turangawaewae Trust Board [139.96]</u> , to the extent.....
Waikato River Authority - 642.2	Pareoranga Te Kata	FSI 035.46 (no recommendation)	The original submissions have been rejected in paragraph 53 bullet point 9, therefore all Further submissions noted in the analysis in paragraph 39 are also

Waikato River Authority - 642.3	Pareoranga Te Kata	FSI035.47 (no recommendation)	recommended to be rejected.
Waikato River Authority - 642.3	Waikato River Authority	FSI037.2 (no recommendation)	
Federated Farmers of New Zealand - 680.24	Turangawae-wae Trust Board	FSI139.37 (FSI139.37 is in the table, but on page 38 FSI139.38 is in the Recommendation – fix typo)	Amend recommendation para 119, page 38 bullet point 1, "... Turangawae-wae Trust Board – V Kingi[FSI139.38][1139.37] and ..."
Ngati Te Ata - 798.1	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (Waikato-Tainui)	FSI108.33 - is for 798.1, not 300.1, where this FS occurs in this report as well (i.e. in relation to 798.1 and 300.1. It has been tagged to 798.1)	In Table Page 14, delete entry Waikato-Tainui [FS1103.33] Support (300.1). This is an error. The submission number is in the table twice.
Glenda Raumati on behalf of Trustee Turangawae-wae Trust Board - 984.1	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	FSI323.169 (occurs on p. 16 analysis without being listed in the table above and without reference to an original, also in the table on page 64 in connection with 984.1, which is correct)	Delete Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga [FSI323.169] from paragraph 39, page 16. – Incorrect duplicated entry.
Lorraine Dixon for Waikato-Tainui - 286.23	Pareoranga Te Kata	FSI035.29 (only occurs once in the report - no analysis or rec)	Add submission number to paragraph 249, page 69 Pareoranga Te Kata [1035.86, F1035.87 and FSI035.29].
Lorraine Dixon for Waikato-Tainui - 286.26	Pareoranga Te Kata	FSI035.32 (not in recommendation)	Add submission number to paragraph 241, page 67 bullet point 2: ...submissions Pareoranga Te Kata [FSI035.48 and 1035.32]. Waikato....
Sharp Planning Solutions Ltd - 695.9	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	FSI323.9 (is rejected twice)	This is corrected by the following amendment.
Sharp Planning Solutions Ltd - 696.9			Delete entry in Recommendations page 38, paragraph 119 bullet point 4. This is incorrectly duplicated.

Waikato District Council - 697.88 (para 161 says 698.88)	Bootleg Brewery	FSI264.26 (not in report)	Correct error in submission number in recommendation page 48, paragraph 159 bullet point 2 to read [697.88).
	PareorangaTe Kata	FSI035.56 is incorrect, should be FSI035.55	Correct error to FSI1035.55 refers Table page 22. Correct same number reference in paragraph 67 page 23.

### 3.5 Recommended Amendments

18. I recommend that the errors in the s42A report be amended as shown in the table above. These errors do not change my recommendations, except for the corrected recommendations I made in the above table.

## 4 Evidence in Support of s42A Recommendations

### 4.1 Waikato Regional Council

19. A letter was received from Waikato Regional Council expressing support for the recommendation made in the s42A report in regard to the following submission and further submissions:
- 286.1
  - FSI035.7
  - 1277.130
  - 1348.5

### 4.2 Recommendations

20. No analysis is required and I recommend that the recommendations contained in the s42A report on these submissions points remain.
21. Senior Policy Planner Betty Connolly will address this matter about a joint conferencing statement back to the Hearings Panel.

### 4.3 Recommended amendments

22. No amendment is required at this stage

### 4.4 Beca Limited for Tata Valley Ltd

23. A letter was received from Beca Ltd on behalf of Tata Valley Ltd expressing support for the recommendations in the s42A report in regard to the following submissions:
- 559.15
  - 435.1



## 4.5 Recommendations

24. I recommend that the recommendations contained in the s42A report on this submissions points remain.

## 4.6 Recommended Amendments

25. No amendments are required.

# 5 Statements of Evidence about S42A Recommendations

## 5.1 Heritage New Zealand PouhereTaonga

26. A Statement of Evidence was received from Carolyn McAlley for and on behalf of Heritage New Zealand PouhereTaonga. I note that the submitter has indicated that they will speak to submission points. I wish to respond in general to the contents of the statement of evidence.

## 5.2 Recommendations

27. My recommendations in regard to matters relating to heritage remain the same as contained in the s42A report. The weight afforded by RMA s6(e) and (f) is sufficient to support the purposes of the objectives and policies in the PWDP. The policies and the earthwork rules provide the mechanism for Kaitiakitanga under the RMA1991 s7. Kaitiaki of the Iwi and/or Manawhenua are to be given consideration to provide cultural assessment of the effects on their heritage and cultural values in accordance with RMA section 6(e). Policy 2.15.1(a) Ngaa taonga tuku iho of the Tangata Whenua chapter is to ensure that subdivision use and development do not compromise Historic Heritage, including Maaori sites and areas of significance. The rule in relation to Maaori sites and areas of significance is:

### 22.2.3.2 Earthworks - Maaori Sites and Maaori Areas of Significance

RD1	(a) Earthworks within a Maaori site of significance as identified in Schedule 30.3 (Maaori sites of Significance) and shown on the planning maps. (b) Council's discretion is restricted to the following matters: (i) location of activity in relation to the site; (ii) effects on heritage and cultural values.
RD2	(a) Earthworks within a Maaori area of significance as identified in Schedule 30.4 (Maaori areas of Significance) and shown on the planning maps. (b) Council's discretion is restricted to the following matters: (i) location of activity in relation to the site; (ii) effects on heritage and cultural values.

28. We must work in consultation with HNZPT in relation to archaeological assessments and an archaeological authority which they administer under the HNZPT Act. There is legislative process that must be acknowledged and carried out under Parts 3, 4 and 5 of the HNZPT Act by Heritage New Zealand. Council's process would be to advise applicants of the need to apply for an authority to carry out any modification or destruction of a site.
29. Maaori Heritage may be discussed within two future hearings: Maaori Sites and Areas of Significance and Historic Heritage in 2020. The objectives and policies are linked to the zone

rules which will cover RMA s6(e) &(f). This may seem like a duplication when dealing with archaeological sites, but the RMA gives Maaori the right to exercise their culture and relationship to their resources. It must be recognised that the cultural values are very different to archaeological values, and history has shown that archaeological decisions have carried more weight in decision-making of mitigating and destroying archaeological sites.

### 5.3 Recommended Amendments

30. No amendment is required.

### 5.4 Waikato-Tainui

31. A Statement of Evidence was received from Gavin Rhys Donald on behalf of Waikato-Tainui. Response has been included in regard to submission points:

32. Waikato District Council staff have engaged in good faith with Waikato-Tainui. We have had a continuous relationship through the District Plan Review since 2014, with advice and direction being gained continually from Waikato-Tainui personal, especially for the contents of the Tangata Whenua chapter. Comments from Hearing 2 s42 Report and a letter from Environmental Manager Mr Rawiri, who has supported the process through his work at Waahi Whaanui and Waikato-Tainui, testifies to this. I value the relationship I have built and maintained through the years of working for the Waikato District Council.

33. I stand by my recommendations made in the s42A Report, however I will provide comments to points 5.1, 5.3, 5.8, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.17, 5.21-23 and 5.26.

- **In Response to 5.1**

*“The Waikato-Tainui submission to the Proposed Waikato District Plan sought to ensure that Tangata Whenua and Maatauranga Maaori values are wound through the plan(submission number 286.10). The submission also sought greater recognition and understanding of the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao”*

34. The Tangata Whenua values contained in the objectives and policies were developed from the issues identified from engagement workshops and open days throughout the district. They were aligned with recognising and providing for the matters of national importance for Maaori and their relationship with their culture and resources. Policy 2.13.1 is to enable tangata whenua to develop ancestral land, facilities and other kaainga. This provides their reconnection with their whenua and the ability to create new whenua where they can provide for their whanau.

35. I do not object to Matauranga Maaori values being ‘wound through’ the plan. However, the Maaori provisions that have been included are sufficient to achieve the purpose of the plan to meet Council’s obligation under the RMA. That is why I rejected the submissions that related to this topic. I would prefer to approach the subject of the inclusion of Matauranga Maaori through public engagement and the decision of Council. Consideration must also be given to the National Planning Standards, which imply a specific format for the Tangata Whenua chapter and other chapter issues.

36. Submissions seeking greater recognition and understanding of the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan in the district plan, and to ensure it provides environmental protections as sought by the WTEP, cannot be recommended. Although the WTEP is held as an excellent high level environmental document, it would be unreasonable to expect the

contents of it and other Iwi/ hapuu plans to be included in the district plan. Iwi/hapuu plans all must be “taken into account.... to the extent that their contents has a bearing on the resource management issues..” plan changes and designations of the district (s2.10 of Tangata Whenua Chapter 2 and s74(2A)(a) RMA refers). The PWDP only needs to reference an Iwi planning document that must be taken into account. The WTEP does not need to be in the contents of the district plan but be available to be used as a high level reference document along with any mana whenua document applicable to a particular area under consideration. My s42A Report rejected the submissions for these reasons.

37. The objectives and policies were aligned with the WTEP during engagement before the PWDP was notified in July 2018. The same alignment was also made with the Vision and Strategy. I believe all parties have acted in good faith.
38. I originally supported the inclusion of these planning documents along with other legislative documents to be included in the introductory chapter where they would be taken into account and referenced so that they would be used and applied across the plan topics and zone applications. However, the planner’s report for Hearing 1 (Chapter 1 Introductory) has recommended that the contents of 1.6, 1.7 and other strategic documents be deleted from Chapter 1 and moved elsewhere, perhaps to Chapter 2 Tangata Whenua. I am of the opinion that the Tangata Whenua chapter would not be the most appropriate chapter for some issues (refer also to comments in 5.8 – Vision and Strategy).
39. While the recommendation was made to remove most of the contents of 1.6 and 1.7, I am of the opinion that time should be allowed to consider the issues and decide the purpose of these items, and where it is most appropriate, to place them in the Plan or remove them altogether as unnecessary, if that is the case.
40. I strongly believe that there needs to be a separate chapter that is prominent to users where all documents (not only Maaori), that have to be taken in account and where the contents have a bearing on resource management issues, are listed and how they should be referenced and applied.
41. I have attached Appendix A, which contains the text from Chapter 1 to be repositioned. I have called this Chapter 1C, at this stage.

- **In Response to 5.3**

*“The Tangata Whenua chapter stands in isolation from remainder of the plan. There does not appear to be good linkages to it throughout the plan and users maybe mistaken that it only applies to Sites of Significance to Maaori and Maaori freehold land. In my opinion clear linkages should be made obvious throughout the plan including through specific reference by way of cross referencing to content that is included in the Tangata Whenua chapter.”*

42. As the submitter states, possible places for cross referencing would be the Maaori land rules in each zone, or the Maaori Sites of Significance list in Chapter 30, but readers will automatically associate these provisions with the objectives and policies in Chapter 2, therefore cross references would have no advantage. No other specific example is given of a cross reference that the submitter wants. Generally cross references are undesirable in district plans, because these clutter and confuse the text.
43. Chapter 2 is principally for Tangata Whenua. The legislative context of the chapter is “recognising and providing” as a matter of national importance the relationship of Maaori and their relationship with their natural and physical resources. Four years of engagement

and workshops with Manawhenua and Maaori land owners and trusts welcomed a chapter that was easy to find and that gave them understanding and ability to identify and relate to their resources. The emphasis was to be able to utilise their land for papakaainga and sustainability. The majority of Maaori find the current Operative District Plan hard to understand and hard to use, even though Tangata whenua interests are distributed through the Plan. They say it had little benefit of understanding how they could achieve their aspirations, even though the RMA has existed since 1991.

- **In Response to 5.8**

*“ I am of the opinion that the status of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River has been undermined by a series of deletions and relocations that have not been accurately recorded through into the Hearing 4 S42A report. Furthermore, in my opinion that there is a need to include as a minimum, the objectives of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River at 2.5 of the Tangata Whenua Chapter. This amendment will leave the readers in no doubt as to the importance of this legislation in this rohe. This amendment is also consistent with the approach in the Operative District Plan (Waikato and Franklin Sections).”*

44. The Hearing I report (para 321) recommended that the material relating to the vision and strategy (1.7.2) be shortened and moved to Chapter I, with new numbering. The s42A Right of Reply Appendix B document produced subsequently seems to delete much of that material from Chapter I. The Hearings Panel may wish to indicate a preference for this material going forward.
45. I agree with Mr Donald’s concern of the need for improved visibility of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River. I refer to my response to the latter comment under 5.1 about the prominence to documents of importance that need to be taken into account.
46. The Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 requires recognition of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River. The Waikato Regional Policy Statement and the district plan(s) must be consistent with the Vision and Strategy. Sections 11-15 of the Settlement Act also have effect to the extent to which the content of the vision and strategy relates to matters covered by the Resource Management Act 1991. This is far reaching because it relates to the whole water catchment with its tributaries that flow into the Waikato River from Lake Taupo to Port Waikato.
47. Again, I do not believe these matters should sit in the Tangata Whenua chapter because it concerns the district’s cultural, social, environmental and economic well-being and its contribution of national importance. This is more than Tangata Whenua. Appendix A contains the relevant text, formatted as Chapter 1C.

- **In Response to 5.11**

*“Waikato-Tainui committed significant time and resourcing in an effort to better understand Concept Management Plans, the tool proposed by council to replace the previous Paa zoning in the Waikato District Plan. However significant confusion remains as to this tools application in relation to Maaori freehold land.”*

48. The introduction of a Concept Management Plan has no relationship to Paa Zone.
49. The current rules limited Paa Zone to the few properties identified on the Planning maps and only those who whakapapa to the blocks benefited from the provisions. Paa Zone

rules were later added to Maaori Freehold land in the rural and coastal zones through Plan Change 2, but this was only limited to developing papakaainga with no provisions for economic sustainability. The Franklin section of the operative district plan limited papakaainga within 1 km of a marae or they could get a letter from the marae committee permitting them to build a papakaainga outside of the 1 km limit even though they had no jurisdiction over Maaori land blocks. Paa Zone was removed because it had limited benefits. This was replaced with the ability to use all Maaori Freehold land in the Waikato District, which provided solutions to the issues that were identified by Tangata Whenua.

50. Under the PWDP all Maaori freehold land will now be able to be developed for papakaainga and/or marae with some provisions for economic development. This also includes the Franklin section of the Waikato District Plan.
51. A Paa zone area was part of the mixed zoning at Hopuhopu, and because Hopuhopu is not Maaori Freehold land, this provision will be addressed through Waikato-Tainui's addendum provided for a 'Specific Area – HopuHopu' under Chapter 22 – Rural Zone. This will be presented by a Senior Planner- Betty Connolly.

- **In Response to 5.12**

*“Waikato-Tainui sought clarification from Waikato District council in its submission to the proposed plan, on a number of issues. These issues ranged from simple information requirements to the legal standing of Concept Management Plans. In submission point 286.19 Waikato Tainui sought amendment to the Tangata Whenua and Maaori land provisions as follows:”*

*1. Amend the Proposed District Plan to provide greater clarity as to what information must be provided when developing a Concept Management Plan.*

52. I consider there is sufficient explanation in the proposed plan to explain the use of the concept management plan. The provisions of the Tangata Whenua Chapter and Maaori Land rules for Marae Complex and Papakaainga are a new addition to the District Plan and are designed to enable Maaori land owners to develop their land and understand the requirements of the Te Ture Whenua Maaori Act and the Resource Management Act

53. Section 2.8 and 2.9 of the Tangata Whenua chapter provides a simple explanation of what can be done on the land using an example land plan of what we have called a concept management plan, a concept or land guide. Additional information is in section 2.6 and 2.7 of what you can do on the land as permitted by the Māori Land Court. The status and use of the land can be set aside for a Marae reservation or part of the Trust's Court Order. This is not a Resource Management Act process.

*2. Provide further information as to how Concept Management Plans will be implemented as part of a Resource Management process.*

54. The requirement for a Concept Management Plan is incorporated into the zone rules for 'A Marae Complex or Papakaainga Housing Development on Maaori Freehold Land or Maaori Customary Land. [This is an example from the rural zone 22.1.2 PI (d)]

*A Concept Management Plan being provided, with either:*

*(i) A Licence to Occupy at the time of lodgement of the building consent application where the land is vested in trustees whose authority is defined in a Trust Order and/or a Maaori Incorporation; or*

(ii) Where a Trust Order or Maaori Incorporation does not exist, one of the following instruments is provided to Council at the time of lodgement of the building consent application:

A. A lease; or

B. An Occupation Order of the Māori Land Court.

55. A Concept Management Plan is a prerequisite condition for an activity to be granted as Permitted Activity. This has these advantages:
- It assures Council that the Māori Land Court has endorsed the land activities, which means there is a legal entity (land governance with a Trust and Trustees and a Trust Order approving the concept management plan and having it endorsed by the MLC.)
  - A planner is able to have an overall picture of what the land owners are proposing to do with the approval of the MLC.
  - A planner may be able to offer assistance to owners where alignment is needed to remain within permitted activity requirements.
56. Every land owner wanting to put a house on a land block must apply to the trust for a license to occupy and a copy of the CMP to accompany the building consent application.
57. An existing marae should already have Marae Reservation status gazetted and usually has a Trust governance administration under the MLC. They would likely have an existing land plan and would comply with any new building consent when adding to the complex.
58. An Ahuwhenua Trust administering a Maaori Freehold land block would likely have a Concept Management Plan or identified activities within their Trust Order what they may carry out on the land. An owner wishing to build on the land must obtain a license to occupy (a building platform of area to build) from the Trust.
59. Any NEW Marae or Land Trust would need to prepare a Concept Management Plan of their new gazetted Marae Reservation or Papakaainga.
- 3. Provide greater clarity as to the application of the plan if a Concept Management Plan is not developed.*
60. There is no alternative, the development becomes discretionary activity status.
61. There is due process that has to be first carried out. Through the Māori Land Court or through the Ahu Whenua Trust of the Land block.
62. One must have a copy of the CMP with a licence to occupy to be submitted with a building consent application.
- 4. Provide greater clarity as to who resources the development of Concept Management Plans and what council information and assistance will be provided to and / or trusts.*
65. Concept planning will be resourced by the individual land trusts and may be supported by government grants through Te Puni Kokiri (conditions apply)
66. Council can assist with planning advice to individuals and Trusts.
67. Council also is a member of the Waikato Agencies Papakaainga Forum to assist owners through engagement and workshops to land plan and research what they need to do. It is multiple-owned land so they must work collectively.

- **In Response to 5.13**

*“The above requests were also made by Turangawaewae Marae Trust Board and Jackie Colliar. It was anticipated that these amendments would be provided for and the intended greater flexibility on Maaori freehold land would be achieved. However, councils S42A response has not achieved that and in fact created more confusion.”*

68. Maaori Freehold land is not flexible. It is tightly kept under legislative processes. It is often difficult to deal with because of the complexities of shared ownership. Even though the Tangata Whenua chapter and the zone rules provide for development, there are still going to be barriers that owners must overcome to be successful. I believe the confusion is created by lack of understanding of Maaori land ownership. Owners not only have to overcome issues of Whanauora (of working together), Māori Land Court, Council and the district plan rules, Regional Council 3 Waters Infrastructure and possible Financial Assistance Grants before they can meet building consent. Council can only deal with the land use and its rules, but we can work collaboratively with the other government agencies (the comments provided to the submitters in the s42A report referred to Council not providing third parties information for their processes. Owners must work with each agency).

- **In Response to 5.17**

*“The following questions in relation to submission point 289.19 remain unanswered by the S42A report:*

- 1. How do approved Concept Management Plans relate to /or coherently fit into an RMA document like the Proposed Waikato District Plan?*
- 2. What benefits exist from Concept Management Plans over the previous Paa zoning?”*

69. I believe the above information sufficiently answers these two questions.

- **In Response to 5.21 – 23**

5.21 *“Waikato-Tainui submitted to the Proposed District Plan in relation to Hopuhopu and the ongoing development of the site. Two approaches were provided for through the submission and addendum to the primary submission. Both sought the same outcomes and are being developed currently as one, by Waikato-Tainui. Essentially this includes the development of specific zone/area provisions for Hopuhopu, based largely on the Paa zoning that exists in the Operative Waikato District Plan. Waikato-Tainui anticipated this discussion occurring in the zone hearings later in deliberations and whilst work is well advanced, this hearing is earlier than we had anticipated and if it had to be tabled at hearing 4, would be incomplete and most importantly not reviewed by the governors at the endowment college.*

5.22 *Paragraph 93 of the S42A report requests joint conferencing of the issues relating to Hopuhopu. I am of the opinion that this is an appropriate approach, provided parties who enter into the conversation are aware that Waikato-Tainui are seeking to reinstate lost permitted activity rights in the proposed plan along with a vision for the site into the future.*

5.23 *I would anticipate that Waikato-Tainui would reserve the right to present at the zoning hearing should conferencing not result in agreement with the invited parties.”*

70. Section 9 of the Council officer’s S42A hearing report discusses the submission of Waikato Tainui (286.1). In his Statement of Evidence (paragraph 5.21 – 5.23), Mr Donald provides further clarification on the position of Waikato-Tainui in regards to the aspirations of the use of this land. The evidence goes on to state that Waikato-Tainui are not in the position

at the present time to provide details of the long term outcomes sought, either in the activities they wish to undertake, the suite of provisions they would like to be enabled, or the appropriate zoning which complements these aspirations.

71. In paragraph 5.22 Mr Donald agrees with the reporting officer's approach for joint conferencing. There has been a general discussion between Mr Donald and Council as to the availability of the submitter for conferencing, and this is scheduled for early December, at which time Waikato Tainui will be able to provide more details on the provisions requested.
72. Council will provide to the Hearings Panel an update of the outcome of this submission prior to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

- **In Response to 5.26**

*“Notwithstanding, Waikato-Tainui have further considered the proposed definition and suggest that it be replaced with the following:*

**Definition of a Marae complex:**

*Marae*

*Facilities used for the provision of a focal point for social, cultural, and economic activity for Maaori and the wider community. Can include one or more of the following:*

- *Waharoa (archway entrance);*
- *maraeatea (sacred courtyard);*
- *tuaahu (sacred place for ritual practices);*
- *wharenuī/wharehui (main building or meeting house – may include conference facilities);*
- *wharemoē (sleeping house);*
- *kaauta (kitchen, cookhouse, cooking shed);*
- *wharekai (dining hall);*
- *wharewhakairo and / or wharewaka (carving and waka shed)*
- *maara kai, maararongoa (food garden, medicinal garden)*
- *accessory dwellings (including kaumatua and papakainga housing)*
- *whareoranga (Healthcare centre);*
- *koohanga reo (early childhood centre)*
- *waananga (Education facility);*
- *papa taakaro (organised sport and recreation);*
- *facilities to support overnight accommodation of visitors (ablution blocks and toilets)*
- *places of cultural or historical significance, including urupaa (burial ground).*

73. The list of activities as provided in the PWDP Chapter 13 Definitions is similar to what is suggested by Waikato-Tainui. I decline to change it because the Chapter 13 definitions is what has been suggested and commonly used by Marae/Maaori Organisations and what is provided as a guideline in the Te Ture Whenua Act Part 17, s338, although it uses English interpretation.

## **5.5 Recommendations**

No analysis is required and I recommend that the recommendations contained in the s42A report on these submissions points remain.



## **5.6 Recommended amendments**

No amendment is required at this stage.

I believe the above explanations in my Rebuttal Evidence should adequately provide understanding of the process undertaken to enable Maaori to work with the complexities placed on them by legislation. The provisions in the Proposed Waikato District Plan are supported by the Objectives, Policies and Rules under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Sheryl Paekau

Policy Planner

Te Kaunihera aaTakiwaa o Waikato

# Appendix A to rebuttal evidence of Sheryl Paekau

## Draft Chapter 1C: Maaori Introduction and Issues



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# Draft Chapter 1C: Maaori Introduction and Issues

## **Explanatory Note:**

*The text in the draft chapter below was originally in Chapter 1 Introduction. The s42A report for Hearing 1 recommended its removal from Chapter 1, accepting a submission asking for unnecessary material to be deleted from the plan.*

*The Hearings Panel has several options in regard to this material. With or without amendments, it could be included in a new chapter of the plan, or it could be merged with existing chapters.*

*To support consideration in Hearing 4, the material is repackaged here as a separate chapter. The text is unchanged, apart from minor changes to headings and numbering.*

*The Hearing 1 report (paragraphs 295 and 323) recommended reducing the text on Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River. These sections are included here unchanged, as submitters at Hearing 4 have indicated they wish to discuss them in evidence.*

*The Hearings Panel might also consider these options, not discussed in s42A reports:*

*Rename draft Chapter 1C, “Tangata Whenua”, and rename Chapter 2, “Maaori Resources”*

*Include in draft Chapter 1C the remaining Chapter 1 text (as amended)*

- *Section 1.4 Ngaa Iwi o Tainui ki te Waikato Takiwa*
- *Section 1.6 Statutory context*
- *Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 from Chapter 2*

## **Draft chapter 1C**

### **1C.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

- (a) The Treaty of Waitangi is a foundational legal document for New Zealand. The Crown is the primary Treaty partner responsible for the Treaty relationship. However, in delegating responsibilities to councils, Parliament acknowledges the need to ensure that local authorities give appropriate consideration to the principles of the Treaty as part of their statutory Maaori obligations.
- (b) The purpose of the RMA (s5) embraces the social, economic and cultural well-being of people, and s.6 pays particular attention to the special relationship Mana Whenua have with the land, sea and waterways. In s6 (e) and (g), the relationship of Mana Whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga is identified as a matter of national importance. The RMA (s8) provides a clear direction on council's responsibilities in terms of the Treaty. Part 2 (Purpose and principles) of the Act outlines the importance of the role Mana Whenua have in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

## **IC.2 Kiingitanga**

- (a) The Kiingitanga was founded in 1858 with the aim of uniting Maaori under a single sovereignty. Waikato is the seat of the Kiingitanga movement. The appointment of Pootatau Te Wherowhero as the first Maaori King was not only based on his whakapapa, exceptional skills as a warrior, and intricate knowledge of te Ao Maaori (the Maaori World), but also in recognition of the rich resources he commanded from the surrounding environment. The new King would be required to feed the masses on a regular basis, and the resources within the rohe enabled the King to provide a bountiful amount of food. Today the Maaori King Movement is still seen as an important and enduring expression of Maaori unity and holds an established place in New Zealand society.

## **IC.3 Values of importance**

### **IC.3.1 Kaitiakitanga**

- (a) Tangata Whenua has a responsibility to protect and nurture the mauri of all living things. The exercise of kaitiakitanga recognises the intricate balance and integral relationship between all natural resources. Tangata Whenua learnt and long recognised that, in order for the environment to sustain life, people in turn, had to protect and sustain the environment.

### **IC.3.2 Manaakitanga**

- (a) Iwi is able to provide sustenance for all manuhiri that arrive in the rohe. The ability to care for and support manuhiri demonstrates the mana and wealth of the tribe. Waikato is also the home for many other Maaori from other Iwi, who choose to live, work and play in the region.

## **IC.4 Tikanga**

- (a) Good management of resources ensures that the whenua could continually provide for the Iwi and all manuhiri. The tools required to sustain resources is captured in tikanga. Tikanga ensures that, during customary gatherings, acknowledgement is provided to the domain of the various Atua to respect the mutual relationship and guarantee a successful bounty for the following years. Tikanga embodies all aspects of mana whakahaere. Tikanga in the management of resources is a living, evolving concept that the Iwi developed over generations learning from experience, from both successes and failures, in resource management.

## **IC.5 Settlement Acts / Co-management**

### **IC.5.1 Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010**

- (a) In 2010 the Joint Management Agreement (JMA), prepared under the Waikato Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 was signed with Waikato-Tainui. It sets out how the Council and Waikato-Tainui will work together to restore and protect the health and well-being of the Waikato River. Since the signing of this agreement, there has been a strong focus on effective engagement with Iwi and a growing realisation that a holistic approach to this engagement is needed across the organisation.

### **IC.5.2 The River Settlement Acts**

- (a) The Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, the Ngaati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 and the Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012 – collectively called “the River Settlement Acts” - are statutes which are unique to the Waikato River and its catchment. The River Settlement Acts incorporate the Vision and Strategy (Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato) into the Waikato Regional Policy Statement without the use of a Schedule 1 of the RMA process, and reflects a required comprehensive ‘whole of river’ approach by all territorial authorities. A key objective of the Acts is to maintain and enhance the relationship between Waikato-Tainui and the Waikato Regional Council by working in good faith with open and honest communications.

I.

### **IC.5.3 Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012**

- (a) With respect to the Waipa River, this legislation seeks to restore and maintain the quality and integrity of the waters that flow into and form part of the Waipa River for present and future generations, and the care and protection of the mana tuku iho o Waiwaia

### **IC.5.4 Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010**

- (a) The purpose of this Act is to recognise the significance of the Waikato River to Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi. This Act provides for the co-management arrangements for the whole of the Waikato River and establishes the Waikato River Clean-up Trust.

### **IC.5.5 Co-Management**

- (a) The purpose of these agreements is to provide for an enhanced relationship between parties on areas of common interest.

### **IC.5.6 Memorandum of Understanding (Nga Uri aa Maahanga)**

- (a) There is a memorandum of understanding with Nga Uri aa Maahanga which formalises an informal relationship that Council has had with Nga Uri aa Maahanga for a number of years.

### **IC.5.7 Memorandum of Agreement (Ngaati Hauaa Iwi Trust)**

- (a) There is a memorandum of agreement with Ngaati Hauaa Iwi Trust which formally records the relationship that Council has with Ngaati Hauaa Iwi Trust and provides direction for both parties.

### **IC.5.8 Memorandum of Understanding (Te Whaanga 2B3B2 & 2B1 Ahu Whenua Trust)**

- (a) There is a memorandum of understanding with Ngaati Hounuku being represented by Te Whaanga 2B3B2 & 2B1 Ahu Whenua Trust in relation to the Te Whaanga Roding matters, and the sewerage and wastewater pipeline.

## **IC.6 Rivers – Vision and Strategy**

### **IC.6.1 Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River**

- (a) The Vision and Strategy is Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato [s9(3)] and is intended by Parliament to be the primary direction-setting document for the Waikato River and activities within its catchment [s5(1)].
- (b) This district plan reflects the new era of co-management between Waikato District Council and iwi. The Settlement Act requires that a district plan shall give effect to the Vision and Strategy.
- (c) The Vision and Strategy responds to four fundamental issues:
  - (i) The degradation of the Waikato River and the ability of Waikato River iwi to exercise kaitiakitanga or conduct their tikanga and kawa;
  - (ii) The relationships and aspirations of communities with the Waikato River;
  - (iii) The cumulative effects of physical intervention, land use and subsurface hydrological changes on the natural processes of the Waikato River;
  - (iv) The time and commitment required to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

### **IC.6.2 Vision for the Waikato River**

- (a) The Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River is contained in Schedule 2 of the Settlement Act. Clauses (1) and (2) of the Vision state:
  - (i) Tooku awa koiora me oona pikonga he kura tangihia o te maataamuri. The river of life, each curve more beautiful than the last.
  - (ii) Our vision is for a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come.

### **IC.6.3 Strategy for the Waikato River**

- (a) In order to achieve the Vision for the Waikato River, the following strategies are to be followed:

- (i) Ensure that the highest level of recognition is given to the restoration and protection of the Waikato River.
  - (ii) Establish what the current health status of the Waikato River is by utilising maatauranga Maaori and latest available scientific methods.
  - (iii) Develop targets for improving the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River by utilising maatauranga Maaori and latest available scientific methods.
  - (iv) Develop and implement a programme of action to achieve the targets for improving the health and well-being of the Waikato River.
  - (v) Develop and share local, national and international expertise, including indigenous expertise, on rivers and activities within their catchments that may be applied to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
  - (vi) Recognise and protect Waahi tapu and sites of significance to Waikato-Tainui and other Waikato River iwi (where they do decide) to promote their cultural, spiritual and historic relationship with the Waikato River.
  - (vii) Recognise and protect appropriate sites associated with the Waikato River that are of significance to the Waikato regional community.
  - (viii) Actively promote and foster public knowledge and understanding of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River among all sectors of the Waikato community.
  - (ix) Encourage and foster a "whole of river" approach to the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, including the development, recognition and promotion of best practice methods for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
  - (x) Establish new, and enhance existing, relationships between Waikato-Tainui, other Waikato River iwi (where they so decide) and stakeholders with an interest in advancing restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
  - (xi) Ensure that cumulative adverse effects on the Waikato River of activities are appropriately managed in statutory planning documents at the time of their review.
  - (xii) Ensure appropriate public access to the Waikato River while protecting and enhancing health and well-being of the Waikato River.
- (b) While implementation of a number of these strategies is the direct responsibility of the Waikato Regional Council whose jurisdiction falls within the Waikato River catchment, local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that their district plans give effect to regional policy statements. Council discharges this statutory duty through a combination of district plan objectives, policies and methods, its collaborative relationship with Waikato Regional Council concerning issues that affect the Waikato River, and the legally-binding obligations set out in the Joint Management Agreement signed with Waikato-Tainui on 23 March 2010.

#### **IC.6.4 Issue - Health and wellbeing of the Waikato River**

- (a) Land use and development activities can adversely affect the ability of the Waikato River to sustainably support the economic, social, cultural and environmental aspirations of Waikato-Tainui and the community.

#### **IC.6.5 Objectives**

- (a) The following objectives are informed by the Vision for the Waikato River which is contained within Schedule 2 of the Settlement Act.
  - (i) The restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River;
  - (ii) the restoration and protection of the relationships of Waikato-Tainui with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships;



- (iii) The restoration and protection of the relationships of Waikato River iwi according to their tikanga and kawa with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships;
  - (iv) The restoration and protection of the relationships of the Waikato Region's communities with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships;
  - (v) The integrated, holistic, and co-ordinated approach to management of the natural, physical, cultural, and historic resources of the Waikato River;
  - (vi) The adoption of a precautionary approach towards decisions that may result in significant adverse effects on the Waikato River and, in particular, those effects that threaten serious or irreversible damage to the Waikato River;
  - (vii) The recognition and avoidance of adverse cumulative effects, and potential cumulative effects, of activities undertaken both on the Waikato River and within the catchment on the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River;
  - (viii) The recognition that the Waikato River is degraded and should not be required to absorb further degradation as a result of human activities;
  - (ix) The protection and enhancement of significant sites, fisheries, flora, and fauna;
  - (x) The recognition that the strategic importance of the Waikato River to New Zealand's social, cultural, environmental, and economic wellbeing requires the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River;
  - (xi) The restoration of water quality within the Waikato River so that it is safe for people to swim in and take food from over its entire length;
  - (xii) The promotion of improved access to the Waikato River to better enable sporting, recreational, and cultural opportunities;
  - (xiii) The application to the above of both maatauranga Maaori and the latest available scientific methods.
- (b) These Vision objectives are supported by other district plan objectives and policies.

### **IC.6.6 Health and wellbeing of the Waikato River**

- (a) The relationship of Waikato-Tainui with the Waikato River cannot be underestimated as it lies at the heart of their identity as well being a major influence on their spiritual, cultural, historic and physical wellbeing. To Waikato-Tainui, the Waikato River is their Tuupuna Awa, an ancestor.
- (b) The Waikato River Claim was filed with the Waitangi Tribunal by Sir Robert Mahuta on 16 March 1987 on behalf of Waikato-Tainui, the Tainui Trust Board and Ngaa Marae Toopu but was excluded from the 1995 Raupatu Land Settlement for future negotiation.
- (c) The 2009 Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Waikato-Tainui acknowledges the deterioration of the health of the Waikato River while the Crown had authority over the river. The Deed of Settlement has an overarching purpose of restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for future generations. This district plan aims to restore the river's health in conjunction with other agencies. The Settlement Act gave effect to the 2009 Deed of Settlement in respect of the raupatu claims of Waikato-Tainui over the Waikato River.

2.

### **IC.6.7 Definition of Waikato River and its catchment area**

- (a) The body of water known as the Waikato River flowing continuously or intermittently from the Huka Falls to the mouth of the Waikato River shown as located within the areas marked "A" and "B" on SO plan 409144, and
- (b) All tributaries, streams and watercourses flowing into the part of the Waikato River described in sub-paragraph (i), to the extent to which they are within the areas marked "A" and "B" on SO plan 409144, and

- (c) Lakes and wetlands within the areas marked "A" and "B" on SO plan 409144, and
- (d) The beds and banks of the water bodies described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (e) For the avoidance of doubt, this definition is an excerpt from the interpretation of 'Waikato River' in Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010. The area contained within SO plan 409144 is administered by a number of territorial authorities. Waikato District Council only administers that part of SO plan 409144 that is within Waikato district.

## **IC.7 Joint Management Agreements**

### **IC.7.1 Waikato River Joint Management Agreement (JMA) 2010**

- (a) This agreement provides Council with a relationship with Waikato-Tainui to share the exercise of functions, duties and powers under the Local Government Act 2002, and the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Waikato-Tainui Deed of Settlement in relation to the Waikato River and enabling legislation.
- (b) Council and Waikato-Tainui share areas of commonality when it comes to structure, constituency, democratic appointment, geographic influence, natural resource management, political, social and economic imperatives and long term generational planning.

#### ***Guiding Principles***

- (a) When this agreement is exercised Council and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust acting on behalf of Waikato –Tainui have a number of principles that layout how the JMA will provide a platform for working collaboratively when preparing RMA planning documents that relate to the Waikato and Waipa Rivers and their catchments.
- (b) The JMA enables joint objectives of:
  - (i) The restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for future generations; and
  - (ii) Establishing and maintaining a positive, co-operative and enduring relationship consistent with the guiding principles and the principles for engagement
  - (iii) Work co-operatively on matters of common interest to both parties.
- (c) The JMA also has a number of schedules that outline the process for engagement with Waikato-Tainui to achieve the purpose, principles and objectives of this agreement.

### **IC.7.2 Joint Management Agreement (JMA) 2012**

- (a) The Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012 came into effect on 5 April 2012. Under this Act there is a requirement for Waikato District Council to enter into a Joint Management agreement with Ngaati Maniapoto. The purpose of the Act is to "...restore and maintain the quality and integrity of the waters that flow into and form part of the Waipa River for present and future generations..."
- (b) Waikato District Council, Waipa District Council, Waitomo District Council, Otorohanga District Council and the Waikato Regional Council signed the Waipa River Joint Management Agreement with the Maniapoto Maaori Trust Board on 3 April 2013.
- (c) This agreement has a number of principles with the overarching purpose of restoring and maintaining the quality and integrity of the waters that flow into and form part of the Waipa River for present and future generations.

### **IC.7.3 Consultation**

- (a) In matters of consultation under the Resource Management Act 1991(RMA), Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated- (Waikato-Tainui) is the iwi authority established under the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 2010.
- (b) The RMA requires the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and any iwi management plan to be taken into account when developing the district plan. In addition Council must consult with the iwi authority in preparing a district plan or plan change under the RMA (Schedule 1) and the Order.
- (c) Council has a number of joint management agreements with Iwi partners that gives a platform for consultation. These agreements are the foundations for working collaboratively with our iwi partners to reflect the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.
- (d) According to section 35A a local authority has a duty to keep records about iwi and hapuu, this information can be sourced from the Te Kahui Mangai website.

3.

### **IC.7.4 Iwi Management Plans**

- (a) Planning documents recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the Council must be taken into account when district plans are being prepared, and are a matter to be considered in the processing of resource consents, plan changes and designations. In addition to the requirements of the RMA, the Waikato and Waipa Rivers' associated legislation places similar responsibilities on the Council with respect to Iwi planning documents. A number of Iwi Management plans are in the process of being prepared. These documents once prepared and lodged with the Council, will provide both the Council and the community with a greater understanding of the environmental issues that are of concern to Tangata Whenua.

### **IC.7.5 Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan**

- (a) The Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan ('the Environmental Plan') provides a clear high-level guidance on Waikato-Tainui objectives and policies with respect to the environment within the Waikato-Tainui rohe. The Environmental Plan also provides a process that guides the ongoing and effective involvement of Waikato-Tainui in matters related to resource use and activities affecting the environment, including the preparation of planning documents. The environmental plan encourages the initiation of the consultation/engagement process as early as practicable.

### **IC.7.6 Maniapoto Iwi Environmental Management Plan**

- (a) The plan identifies some of the most pressing issues for Maniapoto and the impacts on their well-being. The plan sets out clear, consistent objectives, policies, methods and monitoring and reporting processes to help Maniapoto address those issues and to achieve their aspirations the environment.