

Appendix 1: Recommended Amendments to the Plan

1. Recommended Amendments to Part One: Introduction and General Provisions

Description of the Districts - Te Whakamāramatanga o ngā Rohe

Te Tai o Poutini Plan covers the whole of the West Coast Region - made up of three Districts - Buller, Grey and Westland.

Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ covers a land area of 23,245 km² stretching from Kahurangi Point in the north of Buller District to Awarua Point in the south of Westland District.

Early history of Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ dates back to the 15th Century when Poutini Ngāi Tahu recognised the area's importance as the source of pounamu/greenstone. On Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹, Poutini Ngāi Tahu are recognised as mana whenua and their history and values are outlined in the Tangata Whenua Chapter.

Following the discovery of gold in the Taramakau River in 1864, Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ became the centre of the first early gold rushes. Following pounamu and gold, the next most valuable mineral was coal which was first discovered near the Kawatiri / Buller/Kawatiri River¹ in the 1840s and from the 1880s became Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast's /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ main industry.

Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ we see today has been shaped by this history, with the main towns of Reefton, Westport, Greymouth and Hokitika all developed as a result of the success of the minerals industry.

Buller District

The Buller District covers a land area of 7,953 km² with a population of 9,600 people (2020). The two main towns of Reefton and Kawatiri / Westport/Kawatiri¹ were developed on the strength of their minerals industries. Kawatiri / Westport/Kawatiri¹ is Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast's /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ oldest European settlement, established in 1861. Reefton was also established in the 1860's, being named for the gold reef found there and is Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast's /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ only inland town.

Today economic activity in the Buller District is established around coal mining, dairy farming and fishing and the District is the home of Aotearoa / New Zealand/Aotearoa me-Te-Waipounamu's¹ largest coal mining operation at Stockton. Tourism is also an important industry in Buller, with the Punakaiki Pancake Rocks among one of the most visited locations.

Grey District

The Grey District covers a land area of 3,516 km² with a population of 13,800 people (2020). It is the most densely populated area on Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹. Māwhera / Greymouth/Māwhera¹ is the largest town on Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast /Te-Tai-o-Poutini¹ and was established at the mouth of the Māwheranui / Grey/Māwhera River². Ngāti Waewae had lived in the area for a considerable time before European settlement and the town was established at the site of Māwhera Pa during the West Coast Gold Rush of the 1860s, but for 150 years the economy of the Grey District has been based on coal mining and native timber forestry. While mining is still a very important industry, dairy farming and fishing have also become important parts of the economy.

Westland District

The Westland District covers a land area of 11,880 km² with a population of 8,640 (2020). Much of the district is a long thin strip of land between Tiritiri-o-te-Moana / the Southern Alps/Tiritiri-o-te-Moana¹ and Tai-o-Rēhua / the Tasman Sea/Tai-o-Rēhua¹. Hokitika is the main town in the district, founded on gold mining in 1864. Hokitika was the centre of the West Coast Gold Rush and by 1866

¹ Ngāi Tahu (S620.005), Māwhera Incorporation (S621.009), Department of Conservation (S602.004)

² Māwhera Incorporation (S621.014)

was one of Aotearoa / New Zealand/Aotearoa's¹ most populous centres. Many towns across Westland were also founded as a result of the gold rushes.

The Westland District is where much of the pounamu still found on the West Coast is located and in South Westland, aotea stone, which is a taonga for Ngāti Māhaki ki-Makaawhio, and the ancestral descendants of the tipuna that were allocated land in Awarua (South Westland) by the 1879 Young Commission³, who lived across South Westland, is also found.

Tourism, dairy farming and gold mining are key industries in Westland, with the world famous glaciers in South Westland being one of the most visited tourist sites in Aotearoa / New Zealand/Aotearoa¹.

Statutory Context - Te Horopaki ā-Ture

Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) and the Resource Management Act

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is a foundational legal document for Aotearoa / New Zealand/Aotearoa me Te Waipounamu¹. The Crown is the primary Treaty partner responsible for the Treaty relationship, however, Councils as entities to which responsibilities have been delegated must ensure that they give appropriate consideration to the principles of the Treaty as part of their statutory Māori obligations.

The RMA outlines that in achieving its purpose of sustainable management, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi [Section 8 of the RMA]. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the iwi authority for the entire Te Tai o Poutini / West Coast¹ Region. Poutini Ngāi Tahu are the tangata whenua of Te Tai o Poutini / (the West Coast)¹. Under section 9 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 the two Papatipu Rūnanga who represent the tangata whenua interests of Poutini Ngāi Tahu on Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast¹ are Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio have worked in partnership with the four councils in preparation of Te Tai o Poutini Plan in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Section 220 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 recognises the mana held by Ngāi Tahu in relation to specific sites and resources, known as Statutory Acknowledgement Areas. These are acknowledgements by the Crown of the special relationships that Ngāi Tahu have with the Areas for cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional reasons. On Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast¹ the Statutory Acknowledgement Areas are: Ōkari Lagoon, Taramakau River, Kōtukuwhakaoka (Moana / Lake Brunner/Moana), Lake Kaniere, Pouerua-hāpua (Saltwater Lagoon), Ōkārito Lagoon, Makaawhio (Jacob's River), Karangarua Lagoon, Tititea / Mount Aspiring⁴ and Lake Paringa. The West Coast Councils will consider Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the respective papatipu rūnanga to be affected parties where resource use may adversely affect Statutory Acknowledgement Areas. Appendix Five includes the detailed statements of statutory acknowledgement for each area.

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 also identifies nohoanga entitlements. These are entitlements to occupy temporarily and exclusively an area of land bordering lakes or rivers for the purpose of lawful fishing and the gathering of other natural resources. They may be used for up to 210 days a year between mid-August and the end of April. The nohoanga entitlements are detailed in Appendix Six.

The relationships between Poutini Ngāi Tahu the Statutory Acknowledgement and Te Tai o Poutini Plan are outlined further in the Tangata Whenua chapter.

³ Māwhera Incorporation (S621.013)

⁴ Ngāi Tahu (S620.020)

General Approach - Te Huarahi Whānui

Step 1 - Check the planning maps

Check the planning maps to identify which zone applies to your property (e.g. General Residential Zone). Also check to see if any overlays or features apply to your property (e.g. Natural Hazards).

Step 2 - Locate the relevant zone rules

Go to the Zone Chapters and find the relevant zone rules that apply to your property (e.g. General Residential Zone rules).

The Infrastructure, Energy, Transport, Subdivision and Temporary Activities Chapters operate slightly differently to the rest of the Plan. If you are undertaking any activities relating to infrastructure, energy, transport or are wanting to undertake any temporary activities or subdivide your property, you should start by looking at those chapters first. These chapters will then refer you to other chapters, as required. The Area Specific Provisions (Zone Chapters) do not apply to the Energy, Transport and Infrastructure Chapters, and the provisions of the Infrastructure Chapter do not apply to Energy Activities⁵.

Step 3 - Locate the relevant district-wide rules

There may be several sets of district-wide rules that you need to check for your activity e.g. Subdivision rules and Earthworks rules. If there is an overlay or feature on your property you also need to check those rule sets. Additionally, the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter and Natural Hazards chapter contain rules that apply district-wide, outside the scheduled overlays.⁶

You should also check if there are any relevant National Environmental Standards (e.g. for contaminated land). The National Environmental Standards chapter and Table 2 below provide an overview of these standards. In most cases these override or apply in addition to rules in Te Tai o Poutini Plan, however in some cases Te Tai o Poutini Plan can have more stringent rules. If there is a conflict between the rules in Te Tai o Poutini Plan and a National Environmental Standard, the most restrictive rule applies.

Step 4 - Check the relevant standards.

Check the Permitted Activity standards for the relevant zone and district-wide rules. If the activity complies with all the relevant standards, then it is permitted and can be undertaken without resource consent. To obtain council confirmation that it is a permitted activity, you may apply for a Certificate of Compliance.

Step 5 - Apply for resource consent

If any condition stated for a permitted activity is not complied with or you are proposing an activity that is listed as a controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying activity, you must obtain resource consent. Look within Table 1: Classes of activity, which state the category of resource consent required (controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying). If you are not sure, contact your local District Council (Buller, Grey or Westland) planning staff, who are available to help you. If more than one condition is not complied with, the whole of the activity will be assessed against the highest activity category that applies. Decide if you still want to undertake your activity if you want to⁷ and apply for resource consent. You may prefer to redesign your proposal to fit the permitted activity conditions.

If the works, project, or activity you are wanting to undertake requires consent for any aspect of it, a consent application is required for the whole activity. You should talk to the Council about whether any permitted activities may still apply.⁸

⁵ Westpower Limited (S547.005)

⁶ Forest and Bird (S560.046)

⁷ Forest and Bird (S560.048)

⁸ Forest and Bird (S560.047)

Under section 86BA of the RMA , you may not need to obtain a resource consent if you are undertaking a boundary activity and have the approval of each owner of an allotment with an infringed boundary and that is the only thing you require a resource consent for. See s87AAB of the RMA for a definition of boundary activity.

General Duty to Comply:

Compliance with Te Tai o Poutini Plan and the RMA does not remove the need to comply with all other relevant acts, regulations, bylaws and rules. It is the applicant's responsibility to identify and understand all requirements they are required to comply with all applicable requirements.

Where compliance is required under any other legislation, including a bylaw, it is the responsibility of the applicant to comply with that legislation.

Conversely, activities that may be allowed or permitted under other regulatory requirements, such as the Building Act 2004, may still require resource consent.

Every person has a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effect on the environment arising from an activity carried on by or on behalf of the person, whether or not the activity is carried on in accordance with existing use rights under the RMA (s. 10, 10A, 10B, and 20A) or a national environmental standard, a rule, a resource consent, or a designation.⁹

Information to be submitted with resource consents

Schedule 4 of the RMA sets out information that is required in all resource consent applications. This includes an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE).

An AEE is a written statement identifying the effects of your proposed activity on the environment and must be prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the RMA.

~~For controlled activities, the AEE shall only address those matters over which Te Tai o Poutini Plan has specifically reserved its control.~~

~~In respect of any application for a restricted discretionary activity, the assessment shall only address those matters over which Te Tai o Poutini Plan has specifically restricted its discretion.~~

~~These matters of control and discretion are detailed within Te Tai o Poutini Plan.¹⁰~~

For all other types of activities, the AEE should address all relevant matters relating to the actual or potential effects of the proposed activity on the environment. Information on the requirements for an AEE can be found in Schedule 4 of the RMA¹⁰

Legal effect of Rules

~~Rules in Te Tai o Poutini Plan have legal effect when it becomes Operative. Section 86B of the RMA allows councils to seek legal effect from the time of public notification. The Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee has yet to consider whether there are parts of the proposed Plan that they will seek to have legal effect at time of notification¹¹.~~

Section 86B also states that a rule in a proposed plan has legal effect if it protects or relates to areas of water, air, or soil, significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, historic heritage or aquaculture activities.

This means that some of the rules in the activities on the surface of rivers and lakes, ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, natural character and waterbodies, coastal environment, historical heritage and sites and areas of significance to Māori chapters as well as the specific rules in some zones for Aquaculture will have legal effect at the date of notification of this Plan.

⁹ Frida Inta (S552.188) and the Buller Conservation Group (S552.188)

¹⁰ Forest and Bird (S560.048)

¹¹ Buller Conservation Group (S552.020) and Frida Inta (S533.020)

Cross Boundary Matters - Ngā Take Whakawhiti Rohenga

Management of Cross Boundary Matters

The key to managing cross boundary matters is aiming to have a consistent approach. The combined plan approach of Te Tai o Poutini Plan has been developed to maximise integrated management across the three West Coast district councils of Buller, Grey and Westland. A combined committee of the three district councils, the West Coast Regional Council and representatives of the two Runanga on Te Tai o Poutini / ¹the West Coast oversees the Te Tai o Poutini Plan and will continue to be a vehicle to ensure integrated management in Plan implementation.

Alongside this, the West Coast Regional Policy Statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and other national instruments provide a degree of consistency of direction and management.

Other methods which will be used to ensure integrated management of cross boundary issues include:

1. Holding joint hearings of resource consents under section 102 of the RMA when appropriate to address cross boundary effects
2. Regular joint liaison meetings between the four councils on Te Tai o Poutini / ¹the West Coast
3. Liaison with iwi authorities and Poutini Ngāi Tahu
4. Regular liaison with other organisations involved in resource management for example - New Zealand Transport Authority, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Transpower and lines companies, Kiwirail, Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries.
5. Submissions on other local authority policy statements, plans and resource consents.

Cross boundary issues on land that is not managed by the Te Tai o Poutini Plan.

Cross boundary issues refer to situations where an activity takes place on or near a territorial boundary or where the effects of a particular activity impact on the territory of an adjacent authority, including any territorial boundary that is not managed by the Te Tai o Poutini Plan. The following procedure will be followed for such cross-boundary issues: The consenting territorial authority will consider whether any resource consents are required from another territorial authority. Reference to the provisions of the Resource Management Act (1991) that relate to joint hearings will be made where an activity requires consent from two or more territorial authorities; Applicants for resource consent for activities which might have effects on an adjoining territory authority will be encouraged to consult with that authority. In the case of infrastructure networks crossing territorial boundaries, the consenting territorial authority will consult with other relevant territorial authorities and endeavor to arrive at a planning framework that provides a consistent approach to the network.¹²

Relationships between spatial layers - Ngā hononga ki waenga i ngā paparanga mokowā

Te Tai o Poutini Plan uses a range of spatial layers that are shown on planning maps. These will assist you in determining which overlays or features apply to a specific property or activity¹³.

Rural Zone Descriptions

Name	Code	Description
General Rural Zone	GRUZ	Areas used predominantly for primary production activities, including intensive indoor primary production. The zone may also be used for a range of activities that support primary production activities, including associated rural industry, and other activities that require a rural location.
Rural Lifestyle Zone	RLZ	Areas used predominantly for a residential lifestyle within a rural environment on lots smaller than those of the General rural and

¹² Queenstown Lakes District Council (S523.001)

¹³ Westpower Limited (S547.006)

		Rural production zones ¹⁴ , while still enabling primary production to occur.
Settlement Zone	SETZ	Areas used predominantly for a cluster of residential, commercial, light industrial and/or community activities that are located in rural areas or coastal environments.
Rural Zones	RURZ	Where an objective, policy, rule or requirement applies to all the rural zones, the term RURZ may be used to collectively describe them.

Precincts	
Name	Description
Greymouth Town Centre Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and urban design within the Greymouth Town Centre.
Hokitika Town Centre Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and urban design within the Hokitika Town Centre.
Reefton Town Centre Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and urban design within the Reefton Town Centre
Westport Town Centre Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and urban design within the Westport Town Centre
Settlement Centre Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and building design within settlement centres.
Rural Residential Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and lot size within these rural areas.
Coastal Settlement Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to manage activities and building design within these coastal settlements.
Community Living Precinct	The purpose of this precinct is to provide for community living development within these rural areas.
<u>Rural Production Precinct</u>	<u>The purpose of this Precinct is to manage lot size for ongoing rural production.</u> ¹⁵

Overlays	
Name	Description
Rifle Range Protection Areas	Areas where restrictions on activities and noise insulation is required.
Airport Approach Paths	Areas where height restrictions to protect airport approach paths are in place.
Airport Noise Contour Overlays	Areas where noise insulation requirements for residential buildings near airports/heliports are required.
Electricity Transmission and Distribution Yard	Identifies national grid and significant electricity transmission lines utilised by a network utility operator for electricity distribution.
Historic Heritage Items and Areas	Areas and items of significant historic heritage value.
Notable Trees	Trees of significant cultural, aesthetic or scientific value.

¹⁴ Grey District Council (S608.001)

¹⁵ Grey District Council (S608.484, S608.002)

Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori	Areas and places of significant Māori cultural or heritage value.
Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Areas identified in Treaty Settlement Legislation where <u>the Crown has made an acknowledgement of the particular cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the statutory areas, where</u> ¹⁶ Poutini Ngāi Tahu have a statutory acknowledgement.
Aotea Management Area	<u>Areas identified where restrictions apply to quarrying and mineral extraction activities is required.</u> ¹⁷
Pounamu Management Area	<u>Areas identified where restrictions apply to quarrying and mineral extraction activities is required.</u> ¹⁷ .
Outstanding Natural Features Overlay	Areas of natural features of international significance.
Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay	Areas of natural landscape assessed as being outstanding natural value.
Outstanding Coastal Environment Area	Areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural landscape, outstanding natural features or outstanding natural character.
High Coastal Natural Character Area	Areas of the coastal environment with high natural character values.
General Coastal Environment Area	Areas of the coastal environment outside of the urban area where human values dominate over natural character.
Significant Natural Areas	<u>Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Only some of these areas have been identified on Schedule Four. The consenting process will be used to identify further SNAs</u> ¹⁸ .
Lawfully Established Mineral Extraction and Processing Areas	Areas within the Mineral Extraction and Buller Coalfield Zones where mineral extraction is lawfully established.
Previously Mined Locations in Rural and Open Space Zones	Areas previously mined subject to specific rules in the Rural and Open Space Zones
Nohoanga Entitlements	Areas identified in Treaty Settlement Legislation where Poutini Ngāi Tahu are able to establish nohoanga ¹⁹ .

Definitions

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	Means land use activities, building activities, subdivision, and/or development ²⁰
<u>ALLOTMENT</u>	has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below) <u>(2) In this Act, the term allotment means—</u> <u>(a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not—</u>

¹⁶ Ngai Tahu (S620.024)

¹⁷ Ngai Tahu (S620.021)

¹⁸ Forest and Bird (S560.409)

¹⁹ Ngai Tahu (S620.025)

²⁰ Forest and Bird (S560.055)

	<p><u>(i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—</u></p> <p><u>(i) on a survey plan; or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</u></p> <p><u>(c) any unit on a unit plan; or</u></p> <p><u>(d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.</u></p> <p><u>(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—</u></p> <p><u>(a) subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance—</u></p> <p><u>shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.</u></p> <p><u>(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.²¹</u></p>
<u>BUILDING PLATFORM</u>	Means land that is practical for accommodating a residential house, or other intended building, having regard to ground conditions, gradient, access, natural hazards, indigenous vegetation and habitat, amenity and health and safety. ²²
<u>CAMPING GROUND</u>	has the same meaning as the Camping Grounds Regulations 1985 (as set out below) means any area of land used, or designed or intended to be used, for rent, hire, donation, or otherwise for reward, for the purposes of placing or erecting on the land temporary living places for occupation by two or more facilities or parties (whether consisting of one or more persons) living independently of each other, whether or not such facilities or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouse, sanitary fixtures or other premises and equipment, <u>and includes the use of permanent buildings for sleeping in such as cabins and motel accommodation ancillary to the camping ground.</u> ²³
<u>CEMETARIES CEMETERIES²⁴</u>	means the use of land for burial and cremation and includes urupā. It includes ancillary activities and buildings such as chapels, toilet facilities and crematoria.

²¹ Buller Conservation Group (S552.007, S552.008) and Frida Inta (S552.007, S552.008)

²² Forest and Bird (S560.048)

²³ Paparoa Track Services Ltd, Craig and Sue Findlay, Tim Findlay, Punakaiki Beach Camp Ltd (S605.002)

²⁴ Buller Conservation Group (S552.023) and Frida Inta (S553.023)

CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES	means the use of <u>land</u> or buildings for any <u>activity</u> undertaken for the purposes of protecting and/or enhancing the natural, historic and/or ecological values of a natural or historic resource. It includes ancillary activities which assist to enhance the public's appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource, <u>including weed and pest control and the intermittent use of aircraft for conservation purposes²⁵ and excludes commercial activities.</u> ²⁶
ENVIRONMENT	<u>has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the RMA as set out below:</u> <u>Includes:</u> <u>(a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and</u> <u>(b) all natural and physical resources; and</u> <u>(c) amenity values; and</u> <u>(d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters²⁷</u>
EXISTING USE RIGHTS	means a use of land that was lawfully established before the relevant rule in Te Tai o Poutini Plan becomes operative where: a. <u>the effects of the use are similar in character, intensity and scale; and</u> b. <u>the use has not been discontinued for a continuous period of more than 12 months.</u> ²⁸
LAWFULLY ESTABLISHED	means <u>buildings, structures and activities provided for by one of the following:</u> <u>1. permitted through a rule in a plan, or</u> <u>2. a resource consent, or</u> <u>3. a national environmental standard; or</u> <u>4. a designation²⁹; or</u> <u>5. by an existing use right (as provided for in Section 10 of the RMA)³⁰; or</u> <u>6. In the case of mineral extraction it also includes an activity permitted through a Coal Mining Licence issued under the Coal Mines Act (1979); and does not include where the resource consent or license has expired and not been renewed³¹</u>
MĀORI RESERVE	<u>Means land that has been set aside under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or previous enactments that is culturally, spiritually or historically significant to Māori³².</u>
MINIMISE	<u>means to reduce to the smallest amount reasonably practicable.</u> ³³

²⁵ New Zealand Agricultural Aircraft Association (S166.007), Federated Farmers of New Zealand (S524.005)

²⁶ Department of Conservation (S602.013)

²⁷ David Ellerm (S581.008) and Buller Conservation Group (S552.222)

²⁸ Horticulture New Zealand (S486.002) and Federated Farmers of New Zealand (S524.007)

²⁹ Radio New Zealand (S476.005, S476.006)

³⁰ Horticulture New Zealand (S486.003) and Federated Farmers (S523.012)

³¹ Forest and Bird (S560.067)

³² WMS Group (HQ) Limited and WMS Land Co. Limited (S599.015), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.013) and Rocky Mining Limited (S474.027)

³³ Transpower Limited (S299.020)

<u>OFFENSIVE INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>means, in relation to Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori, landfills, community scale waste disposal facilities, new crematoria, intensive indoor primary production, community scale wastewater treatment plants and community scale wastewater disposal facilities.</u> ³⁴
OVERLAY CHAPTER	means the Coastal Environment Chapter and chapters in the following sections of the Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hazards and Risks; <u>Natural Hazards;</u> b. Historical and Cultural Values; <u>and Historic Heritage;</u> c. Natural Environment. <u>Notable Trees;</u> d. <u>Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori;</u> e. <u>Historical and Cultural Values;</u> f. <u>Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity;</u> g. <u>Natural Features and Landscapes;</u> h. <u>Natural Character and the Margins of Waterbodies; and</u> i. <u>Coastal Environment</u> <p><u>In relation to the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity and Natural Hazards chapters these contain provisions that apply district wide</u>³⁵</p>
PAPATIPU RŪNANGA	has the same meaning as in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (<u>as set out below</u>) <u>means the Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui referred to in section 9 of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996</u> ³⁶ .
POUTINI NGĀI TAHU	means the members of the two Ngāi Tahu hapū from the West Coast/Tai o Poutini - Ngāti Waewae and Ngāti Māhaki, <u>and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as the iwi authority</u> ³⁷ .
REVERSE SENSITIVITY	means the potential for an approved, existing <u>lawfully established or permitted activity</u> to be compromised, constrained by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived adverse environmental effects generated by a <u>lawfully established n-approved, existing or permitted activity</u> ³⁸ .
SITE	Means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An area of land comprised in a single record of title as per the Land Transfer Act 2017; or b. An area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way that the allotments cannot be deal with separately without the prior consent of the council; or c. The land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title as per the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or d. Despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 of the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system,

³⁴ Karamea Lime Company (S614.002), Koiterangi Lime Co LTD (S577.002), Catherine Smart-Simpson (S564.005), William McLaughlin (S567.041), Steve Croasdale (S516.001), Geoff Volckman (S563.002), Leonie Avery (S507.002), Jared Avery (S508.002), Kyle Avery (S509.002), Avery Bros (510.002), Bradshaw Farms (S511.002), Paul Avery (S512.002), Brett Avery (S513.002) and Chris & Jan Coll (S558.351)

³⁵ Forest and Bird (S560.073)

³⁶ Ngāi Tahu (S620.038)

³⁷ Ngāi Tahu (S620.039)

³⁸ Federated Farmers of New Zealand (S524.016) and Horticulture New Zealand (S486.004)

	is the whole of the land subject to the until development or cross lease ³⁹
SITE COVERAGE	means the proportion of a site that is covered by buildings, decks and paving, including concrete, asphalt, brick, stone and precast concrete slabs ⁴⁰ .
STAKEHOLDERS	includes landowners of the site in question ⁴¹ .
STATUTORY AGENCY	means, in relation to construction of natural hazard mitigation structures, a District or Regional Council, Waka Kotahi – New Zealand Transport Agency, Transpower New Zealand, KiwiRail New Zealand or the Department of Conservation. ⁴²
URBAN ZONE	means one or more of the RESZ - Residential zones, CMUZ - Commercial and mixed-use zones, INZ - industrial zones, FUZ—Future Urban Zone ⁴³ or any part of any OSRZ - Open space and recreation zone that is surrounded by one of these zones.

Glossary - He Kuputaka

Term	Meaning
<u>kaitiakitanga</u>	<u>guardianship</u> ⁴⁴
<u>mahinga kai</u>	<u>the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered</u> ⁴⁵
<u>marae</u>	<u>meeting ground</u> ⁴⁶
<u>nohoanga</u>	<u>seasonal occupation sites which were an integral part of the mobile lifestyle of Ngāi Tahu Whānui (tribal members) as they moved around Te Waipounamu (the South Island) in pursuit of food and other natural resources. Under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, nohoanga sites are specific areas of Crown owned land adjacent to lakeshores or riverbanks available as camping sites to support mahinga kai activities.</u> ⁴⁷
<u>pounamu</u>	<u>greenstone</u> ⁴⁸
<u>taonga</u>	<u>treasure</u> ⁴⁹
<u>wāhi toanga</u>	<u>a place of treasures</u> ⁵⁰
<u>wāhi tohu</u>	<u>landmark</u> ⁵¹

³⁹ Buller Conservation Group (S552.007, S552.008) and Frida Inta (S552.007, S552.008)

⁴⁰ Cape Foulwind Staple 1 Ltd (S557.006 and Cape Foulwind Staple 2 Ltd (S568.014))

⁴¹ David Ellerm (S581.005)

⁴² Grey District Council (S608.499) and Waka Kotahi (S450.011)

⁴³ Forest and Bird (S560.079)

⁴⁴ David Ellerm (S581.010), Stephen Page (S270.018) and Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁴⁵ Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005), WMS Group (HQ) Limited and WMS Land Co. Limited (S599.015), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.013) and Rocky Mining Limited (S474.027)

⁴⁶ WMS Group (HQ) Limited and WMS Land Co. Limited (S599.015), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.013) and Rocky Mining Limited (S474.027) Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁴⁷ WMS Group (HQ) Limited and WMS Land Co. Limited (S599.015), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.013) and Rocky Mining Limited (S474.027), Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁴⁸ Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁴⁹ Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁵⁰ WMS Group (HQ) Limited and WMS Land Co. Limited (S599.015), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.013) and Rocky Mining Limited (S474.027), Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁵¹ WMS Group (HQ) Limited and WMS Land Co. Limited (S599.015), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.013) and Rocky Mining Limited (S474.027), Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

whenua	land ⁵²
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Abbreviations - Ngā Whakapototanga

Abbreviations	Full term
NZHPT-HNZPT Act	Heritage ⁵³ New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

National environmental standards - Ngā ture ārahi taiao ā-motu

National environmental standards (NESs) are prepared by central government and can prescribe technical standards, methods (including rules) and/or other requirements for environmental matters throughout the whole country or specific areas. Requirements apply directly to activities and must be considered in addition to Plan provisions.⁵⁴ If an activity doesn't comply with an NESD, it is likely to require a resource consent. NES's must be observed and enforced by local authorities. The following NES's are currently in force:

- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Sources of Drinking Water) Regulations 2007
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (amended 2011)
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors) Regulations 2021
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020

Regulations - Ngā waeture

The regulations included in this chapter listed below are those that come under the Resource Management Act 1991 (excluding the national environmental standards listed above). Regulations are rules that apply directly to activities and must be considered in addition to Plan provisions. Unless otherwise stated with respect to rule in this Plan, where both a regulation and a Plan rule address the same matter, the more stringent requirement will apply.⁵⁵ These regulations are:

- Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010
- Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 1996
- Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017
- Resource Management (Forms, Fees, and Procedure) Regulations 2003
- Resource Management (Infringement Offences) Regulations 1999
- Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998
- Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010
- Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020
- Resource Management (Network Utility Operations) Regulations 2016
- Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties) Regulations 1991

⁵² Stephen Page (S270.018), Helen Carter (S209.005)

⁵³ Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (S140.008)

⁵⁴ Forest and Bird (S560.083)

⁵⁵ Forest and Bird (S560.084)

- Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020

Tangata Whenua– Te Tangata Whenua

Treaty Settlement Requirements

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, in addition to recognising the rangatiratanga of Ngāi Tahu, includes specific provisions that provide for exercise of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of Poutini Ngāi Tahu in respect to resource management matters. These include rights in relation to the management of specified significant areas (statutory acknowledgement areas, cultural redress lands⁵⁶ and nohoanga).

Statutory Acknowledgements

The requirements relating to statutory acknowledgements (sections 205 to 220, Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) are intended to provide for improved participation and Poutini Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in resource management decision-making for areas with significant cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional associations. The particular values and associations are described in schedules to the Act.

Statutory acknowledgements recognised in Te Tai Poutini are:

- Kōtuku-Whakaoho (Lake Brunner/Moana) (Schedule 25)
- Karangarua Lagoon (Schedule 24)
- Lake Kaniere (Schedule 31)
- Lake Pāringa (Schedule 33)
- Makaawhio (Jacobs River) (Schedule 38)
- Ōkari lagoon (Schedule 47)
- Ōkarito lagoon (Schedule 48)
- Pouerua (Saltwater lagoon) (Schedule 53)
- Taramakau River (Schedule 56)
- Tititea/Mount Aspiring (Schedule 52)

Section 208 of the Ngāi Tahu Treaty Settlement Act 1998 and 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 recognise the interests of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Poutini Ngāi Tahu in statutory acknowledgement areas in regard to notification of resource consent applications for activities that may affect land in these areas. The Councils will forward copies and seek advice and recommendations of for⁵⁷ all resource consent applications which may affect a statutory acknowledgement to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Poutini Environmental, as the resource management agent of Poutini Ngāi Tahu. The Councils must have regard to effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu when considering the need for notification of such resource consents and in making decisions on resource consent applications.

Cultural redress lands

Cultural redress lands were returned to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu ownership and are important for cultural, mahinga kai or conservation purposes (Part 11, Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998). Cultural redress lands provided in Te Tai o Poutini / West Coast are as follows:

- Otukoro Iti
- Lake Moeraki Reserve
- Lake Mahinapua
- Motutapu⁴⁷

⁵⁶ Ngāi Tahu (S620.055)

⁵⁷ Ngāi Tahu (S620.056)

Nohoanga

Nohoanga entitlements provide a right of seasonal occupation and use for Poutini Ngāi Tahu and Ngai Tahu whānui of specified areas of Crown owned land near water bodies for harvest of natural resources (sections 255 to 268, Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998)⁵⁸.

Nohoanga entitlements provided in Te Tai o Poutini/West Coast are in the following locations:

- Cascade River
- Karangarua River
- Lady Lake
- Lake Brunner/Moana
- Lake Haupiri
- Lake Kaniere
- Mahitahi River
- Mikonui River
- Ōkarito
- Waiatoto River
- Punakaiki River
- Pororari River
- Taramakau River
- ~~Waiata~~Waiata⁴⁹ River and Māori Lakes
- Waiatoto Lagoon

~~Hapu and Iwi and Papatipu Rūnanga~~⁵⁹ Planning Documents

Under section 74(2A) of the Resource Management Act territorial authorities, in preparing or changing a district plan, must take into account planning documents recognised by iwi. These documents are also relevant to consider, under section 104(1)(c), in making decisions on resource consents that could affect the values and interests described in this chapter.

Both Ngāti ~~Māhaki o Mākaawhio~~ and Ngāti Waewae have prepared Pounamu Management Plans which have been recognised by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as planning documents. Other planning documents that have been recognised as an Iwi Management Plan by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu include Te Mahaere Whakahaere o Te Tāwhiri a Te Makō: Lake Māhinapua Management Plan.⁶⁰

These iwi management plans have been taken into account in this Plan through participation of Poutini Ngāi Tahu representatives in development of the Plan provisions.

Mana Whakahono a Rohe Agreements

~~The West Coast Regional Council has a Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreement with Poutini Ngāi Tahu.~~ There is a Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreement between the West Coast Regional Council, the Poutini Ngai Tahu Runanga and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu.⁶¹

This outlines in detail the relationship between the parties and how they will work together around resource management. There are some key sections which have guided the development of Te Tai o Poutini Plan.

- Sections 3.18 – 3.23 recognise Poutini Ngāi Tahu historic heritage and cultural landscapes and practices – wāhi tupuna, wāhi tapu, urupā, Poutini Ngāi Tahu archaeological and cultural sites, koiwi tangata and taonga (collectively Poutini Ngāi Tahu Heritage). It is identified that Poutini Ngāi Tahu Heritage is recorded within planning instruments, that there is a

⁵⁸ Ngāi Tahu (S620.057)

⁵⁹ Ngāi Tahu (S620.408)

⁶⁰ Ngāi Tahu (S620.058)

⁶¹ Ngāi Tahu (S620.059)

whakapapa relationship of Poutini Ngāi Tahu with Poutini Ngāi Tahu Heritage and that impacts on Poutini Ngāi Tahu Heritage are impacts on Poutini Ngāi Tahu. It recognises the Poutini Ngāi Tahu should participate in decisions that impact on Poutini Ngāi Tahu Heritage.

- Section 3.34 identifies that Pounamu Management Areas should be given priority as areas of protection and Poutini Ngāi Tahu whānui access, including through the use of local planning instruments.
- Section 3.36 identifies that aotea is given a similar level of priority to pounamu as areas of protection and Ngāti Māhaki whānui access, including through the use of local planning instruments.
- Section 4 recognises the importance of Iwi Management Plans and that they shall inform the development of planning frameworks, instruments and documents, as well as decisions on individual resource consents. Acting in accordance with iwi management plans is agreed as the primary means by which a Treaty partnership approach to resource management in the region can be achieved.

2. Recommended Amendments to Appendix Five

Appendix Five: Statutory Acknowledgements **Te Āpitianga Tuarima: Ngā Wāhi kua Āhukahukatia**

Statutory acknowledgements are recorded in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the NTCS Act) for several water bodies, mountains and coastal features in Te Tai o Poutini /the West Coast.

This appendix contains the text from the Schedules to the NTCS Act that describe these statutory acknowledgement sites.

These acknowledgements comprise a statement made by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu of the particular cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with these areas, accepted as deemed fact by the Government.

Part 12 of the NTCS Act provides details of statutory acknowledgements, and the responsibilities relating to them.

Section 208 of that act requires that local authorities have regard to these statutory acknowledgements in resource consent processing under the notification provisions⁶² sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991 (Notification of resource consents).

Section 211 of the NTCS Act enables Ngāi Tahu to cite these acknowledgements in submissions, or in proceedings before consent authorities or the Environment Court. In these proceedings, the contents of the Ngāi Tahu "association with the site" part of the acknowledgement in question is not binding on the consent authority (e.g., the regional council), but may be taken into account.

Section 220 of the NTCS Act requires that all regional policy statements, district plans and regional plans have information recording those statutory acknowledgements for areas covered by the policy statement or plan attached to them. This is for the purpose of public information only and does not form part of the policy statement or plan.

⁶² Ngāi Tahu (S620.389)

3. Recommended Amendments to Appendix Six

Appendix Six: Nohoanga Entitlements Te Āpiti hanga Tuaono: Ngā Āheinga Nohoanga

Nohoanga entitlements located in Te Tai o Poutini / the West Coast/ Te Tai o Poutini are in the following locations:

Waterbody	Site	Legal Description/Allocation Plan
Cascade River	Cascade River	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Reserve 1692. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 163 (SO 12479).
Karangarua River and estuary	Karangarua River	1 hectare, approximately, being Crown Land. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 160 (SO 12478).
Lady Lake	Lady Lake	1.1. 5 hectares, approximately, being Part Rural Section 6110. Part Gazette 1984, page 350. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 439 (SO 12486).
Lake Brunner/Moana	Lake Brunner/Moana	2023 square metres, approximately, being Reserve 1212 (SO 3323). As shown on Allocation Plan MN 438 (SO 12485).
Lake Haupiri	Lake Haupiri	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Section 1, SO 12366. Part Gazette 1997, page 882. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 164 (SO 12480)
Lake Kaniere	Lake Kaniere	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Rural Sections 2233 and 2017. Part Gazette 1989, page 309. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 440 (SO 12487).
Mahitahi River	Mahitahi River	3035 square metres, approximately, being— (a) 2023 square metres, approximately, being Reserve 1217. Part Gazette 1937, page 2467; (b) 1012 square metres, approximately, being Section 12, Town of Weld. As shown on Allocation Plan MN 442 (SO 12488).
Mikonui River	North Bank adjacent Highway	4800 square metres, approximately, being Crown Land. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 159 (SO 12477).
Mikonui River	South Bank	1 hectare, approximately, being Crown Land. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 497 (SO 12490).
Okarito Lagoon and River	Okarito	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Section 1 (SO 12157). Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 443 (SO 12489).
Okuru River	Adjacent to Waitototo River	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Reserve 320. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 165 (SO 12481).

Punakaiki River	Punakaiki River	1.5 hectares, approximately, being Part Rural Section 6382. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 158 (SO 12476).
<u>Pororari River⁶³</u>	<u>Pororari River</u>	<u>1 hectare, approximately, being Part Seabed. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 185 (SO 15491).</u>
Taramakau River	Taramakau River	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Bed of Taramakau River and Part Reserve 706. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 251 (SO 12483).
Waita River and Maori Lakes	Waita River and Maori Lakes	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Reserve 328. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MS 250 (SO 12482).
Waiatoto Lagoon	South Bank	1 hectare, approximately, being Part Reserve 662. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 252 (SO 12484).
Waiatoto Lagoon	North Bank	1 hectare, approximately, being Crown Land. Subject to survey, as shown on Allocation Plan MN 498 (SO 12491).

4. Other Recommended Amendments to the Plan

Plan Section	Recommended Amendment
Whole Plan	That the Eplan be checked upon completion to ensure that all definitions are hyperlinked ⁶⁴ .
Whole Plan	That the cross references and advice notes within the Plan be checked upon completion to ensure that all are relevant and refer to the correct provisions in the Plan ⁶⁵ .
Overview Section of Each Rule Chapter	That the following amendments be made to the "Other Relevant Te Tai o Poutini Plan Provisions" section of the Overview for each rule chapter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Other relevant Te Tai o Poutini Plan provisions. It is important to note that in addition to the provisions of this chapter, a number of Part 2: District Wide chapters also contain provisions that may be relevant to activities in these zones. These chapters include provisions that apply everywhere in the district, as well as some rules that only apply within identified and/or scheduled features (or overlays). Please refer to those chapters, including:..."</u> Then list all relevant district wide chapters, with a brief explanation of what they do, based on the current OSZ approach in the Plan.⁶⁶
Whole Plan	That a full check of the Plan is undertaken by a suitably qualified person with understanding of the Poutini Ngāi Tahu dialect this check should address spelling and appropriate use of macrons as well as ensuring a consistent dialect is used throughout the Plan ⁶⁷

⁶³ Ngāi Tahu (S620.390)

⁶⁴ Forest and Bird (S560.460, S560.333)

⁶⁵ Buller Conservation Group (S552.014) and Frida Inta (S553.014)

⁶⁶ Forest and Bird (S560.036)

⁶⁷ Ngāi Tahu (s S620.001, S620.002 and S620.003) and the Department of Conservation (S602.007)

Whole Plan	That the provisions of the Plan be amended so that all dual place names are with Māori name first and then English name with all dual names separated by a forward slash with a space either side ⁶⁸
Whole Plan	That all references to New Zealand in the Plan refer to Aotearoa / New Zealand ⁶⁹ .
Whole Plan	That where a chapter does not already have a bilingual name a Māori name is applied. Where the chapter name is the name of a requiring authority that has a Māori name that this be included in the name of the chapter ⁷⁰ .
Whole Plan	That all references to "certificates of title" be amended to "record of title" ⁷¹
Whole Plan	That the term "natural heritage" be replaced with "natural environment" anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁷²
Whole Plan	That the term "native" be replaced with "indigenous" anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁷³
Whole Plan	That the terms "waterway" and "stream" be replaced with "river" anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁷⁴
Whole Plan	That the term "utility" is replaced with "network utility" anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁷⁵
Settlement Zone	That a Method be added which outlines that user-friendly information will be developed to explain the combined effect of the Plan rules for individual communities ⁷⁶
Subdivision Natural Features and Landscapes Historic Heritage Notable Trees Coastal Environment Ecosystems and Biodiversity	That an additional assessment criterion "Consideration of an assessment of alternatives" be added to the following Restricted Discretionary Activity Rules – SUB – R9, SUB – R10, SUB – R11, NFL – R11, NFL – R12, HH – R6, HH – R7, HH -R8, TREE – R5, TREE – R6, TREE – R7, CE -R13, CE -R14, CE -R15, CE -R16, CE -R17 and CE -R18 and as a consequential amendment, any other Restricted Discretionary Activity Rules that relate to SNAs and Scheduled Areas ⁷⁷
Whole Plan	That the terms "Poutini Ngāi Tahu whānui; Poutini Ngāi Tahu community and Poutini Ngāi Tahu members" be replaced with the term Poutini Ngāi Tahu anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁷⁸
Whole Plan	That the terms "Cultural Uses and Cultural Activities" be replaced with "cultural purposes" anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁷⁹ .
Whole Plan	That the term "Building Coverage" be replaced with "Site Coverage" anywhere it is used in the Plan ⁸⁰
Schedules	That a more detailed description of the spatial extent be provided for the scheduled areas within the schedules. ⁸¹

⁶⁸ Ngāi Tahu (S620.005), Māwhera Incorporation (S621.009), Department of Conservation (S602.004)

⁶⁹ Ngāi Tahu (S620.005), Māwhera Incorporation (S621.009), Department of Conservation (S602.004)

⁷⁰ Department of Conservation (S602.009)

⁷¹ Davis Ogilvie and Partners Ltd (S465.038)

⁷² Department of Conservation (S602.003)

⁷³ Department of Conservation (S602.005)

⁷⁴ Department of Conservation (S602.008)

⁷⁵ Forest and Bird (S560.465)

⁷⁶ Anthony Eden (S578.004)

⁷⁷ Department of Conservation (S602.012)

⁷⁸ Te Tumu Paeroa (S440.002)

⁷⁹ Te Tumu Paeroa (S440.002)

⁸⁰ Cape Foulwind Staple 1 Ltd (S557.006) and Cape Foulwind Staple 2 Ltd (S568.014)

⁸¹ Vance and Carol Boyd (S447.004)

Overlay Names	That all overlays be consistently named through the Plan as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Street Frontage Control Street • Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori • Historic Heritage Items and Areas • Archaeological Site • 50dBA Noise Contour Boundary • 55dBA Noise Contour Boundary • Coastal Tsunami Hazard, Lake Tsunami Hazard, Westport Hazard, Flood Susceptibility Hazard, Flood Severe Hazard, Land Instability Hazard, Coastal Severe Hazard, Coastal Alert Hazard, Flood Plain Hazard, Hokitika Hazard • Consistent use of the singular for Main Street Frontage Control Street, Rifle Range Protection Area, Airport Approach Path⁸²
Whole Plan	That the e-plan definitions “pop up” be reviewed to ensure that only definitions intentionally included in TTPP which are present in the Definitions chapter are shown in the e-plan ⁸³ .
Whole Plan	Where the plan refers to Ngāti Māhaki o Makaawhio or Ngāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio it is amended to Ngāti Māhaki ⁸⁴
Mihi	That appropriate graphics as provided by Ngāi Tahu are included in this section. ⁸⁵

⁸² Ngāi Tahu (S620.004)

⁸³ Forest and Bird (S560.053)

⁸⁴ Ngāi Tahu (S620.003)

⁸⁵ Ngāi Tahu (S620.018)

Appendix 2: Recommended Spatial Amendments to the Maps

Mapping Feature	Recommended Change
E-Plan Map functions	That improvements to the functionality of the maps be made, where possible, to allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selection of individual properties and layers and individual special purpose zones, • the better distinguishing of precincts and special purpose zones and allow selection of these separately, • improvements to the search tool so that all property information can be identified even when an address is not available, and • saving and printing of maps at a defined scale • identifying road reserve boundaries and having these as a separate selectable layer. • That the most up to date cadastral base be used in the Decision Plan maps⁸⁶
Map Layers	That a topographic base map be added to the map tool. ⁸⁷
Map Layers	That the public conservation estate be added to the map tool as a separate, selectable layer ⁸⁸ .
Map Key	That all overlays be consistently named on the maps and through the Plan as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Street Frontage Control Street • Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori • Historic Heritage Items and Areas • Archaeological Site • 50dBA Noise Contour Boundary • 55dBA Noise Contour Boundary • Coastal Tsunami Hazard, Lake Tsunami Hazard, Westport Hazard, Flood Susceptibility Hazard, Flood Severe Hazard, Land Instability Hazard, Coastal Severe Hazard, Coastal Alert Hazard, Flood Plain Hazard, Hokitika Hazard • Consistent use of the singular for Main Street Frontage Control Street, Rifle Range Protection Area, Airport Approach Path⁸⁹
PDF maps	That if hard copy / pdf maps are produced the settlement of Omapu is correctly identified on those maps. ⁹⁰

⁸⁶ Ngāi Tahu (S620.013), Cape Foulwind Staple 2 Ltd (S568.001), Cape Foulwind Staple 1 Ltd (S557.001), Forest and Bird (S560.033), Inger Perkins (S462.035), Clare Backes (S444.001), Lara Kelly (S421.005), Davis Ogilvie and Partners Ltd (S465.040), Buller District Council (S538.087), Kevin Klempel (S276.002), Greg Maitland (S571.001), Frida Inta (S553.015), Buller Conservation Group (S552.015), Forest and Bird (S560.045) and Ngāi Tahu (S620.008).

⁸⁷ Inger Perkins (S462.035)

⁸⁸ Forest and Bird (S560.014) and Katherine Gilbert (S474.011)

⁸⁹ Ngāi Tahu (S620.004)

⁹⁰ Cape Foulwind Staple 2 Ltd (S568.008)