

**From:** [rachel kelly](#)  
**To:** [District Plan Review Team](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Submission on Proposed District Plan to my Private home 200 Whites Line East  
**Date:** Friday, 2 May 2025 12:57:57 pm

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1. I, Rachel Laurent make this submission on the Proposed Lower Hutt District Plan 2025 ("Proposed Plan") in my own name.
2. My email address for service is Rachkelly76@gmail.com
3. I could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.
4. I am directly affected by an effect of the subject matter of the submission that does not relate to trade competition or the effects of trade competition.
5. The specific provisions of the proposal that my submission relates to, my submission on those provisions, and the decisions I seek are shown in the below table. I also seek all further, alternative, necessary, or consequential relief as may be necessary to fully achieve the relief sought in this submission.
6. I wish to be heard in support of my submission.
7. If others make a similar submission, I will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing.

### **Background**

8. I live in waiwhetu with my husband ( Dr James Laurent and out 3 young children) My husband is a local GP, I can name several Neighbour's who are his patients at his local practice - a great community asset i know the elderly appreciate if needed out of hours. I volunteer with events for our children's schools ( shine pre school on White Lines East and Waterloo School). We own one of the biggest fairly flat sections and fully planned to subdivide / sell eventually and this will devalue our property causing us significant financial harm, we purchased this property in 2021 so if this comes into effect we will loose a lot and possibly wont be able to sell this place for what we paid.
9. I am appalled by the Council's total lack of consultation with landowners before these changes took effect. I understand that the sites were not included in the draft plan that the Council released for consultation in late 2023. It seems that Council consulted with mana whenua before including the sites in the Proposed Plan, but didn't bother to consult with landowners.
10. The first I heard that my property was within a site of significance to Maori was when I received a letter in the post earlier this year. The letter told me that there were restrictions on my property that took effect immediately, but didn't tell me why this had occurred, or give me any details as to what Maori values were protected by restricting my right to develop my land.
11. This lack of consultation and advance notice is outrageous. I've been told that a section of the RMA says that the Proposed Plan is in immediate effect even though it hasn't been voted on by the Council. If the Council is going to impose rules on

local landowners, it should have the common decency to give them some advance notice and an opportunity to give their views on the changes. These ambush tactics have shaken my trust in the Council and its elected members.

### **Submission and requested decisions**

12. My submission and requested decisions from the Council are set out below.
13. My primary requested decision is for the Independent Hearings Panel to recommend that the SASM provisions in the Proposed Plan not proceed. The process the Council has followed has been so inadequate that the Panel can have no confidence in the identification of sites compared to the existing Plan, or that the costs of extra restrictions on land use and development have been properly accounted for. In particular:
  - a. The definition of category 2 and 3 SASMs is arbitrary and is based only on what mana whenua have told the Council, with the only cross-check being a “desktop review”
  - b. The “values” of the SASMs have not been identified. This robs the Proposed Plan of any content, as many of the sites no longer physically exist, leaving the question of what is left to protect
  - c. The Council has failed to carry out even a basic assessment of costs to landowners and the community from restricting land use and development. It has not even bothered to count the number of properties affected compared to the old policy, or identified how the Proposed Plan will restrict housing supply and economic growth in the Hutt. It is clear that the Council wrongly believes that the RMA requires it to act as it has, and that any cost to landowners and the community is a sacrifice it is willing to make to protect cultural and spiritual values it isn’t able to identify
14. Overall, the purpose of the Proposed Plan appears to be to provide Maori with decision-making rights in private land, not to genuinely protect sites of significance. The SASM provisions in Proposed Plan should not proceed.
15. However, in the event that the Panel does recommend to the Council to proceed with the SASM provisions, I request the changes to the Proposed Plan that are set out in the table below.

1.

<b>Plan provision</b>	<b>What the Plan says</b>	<b>General Position</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Identification of sites</b>			
<b>Schedule 6</b>		Oppose	Category 2 and 3 sites in Schedule 6 of the Proposed Plan are poorly identified, both in respect of their coverage area and in terms of their significance to Maori.

Examples include:

- Uncertain and arbitrary boundaries:
  - Korohiwa Pā: “**Said to be a pā** located on the spur above Point Arthur and the Eastbourne Bus terminal”
  - Ōruamātoro Pā (Days Bay):
    - The Schedule defines the site as follows: “Ōruamātoro was a Ngāti Ira pā **said to have been located** on the headland between Days Bay and Sunshine Bay at the top of Ferry Road. There were **possibly** cultivations and urupā associated with the pa **in the general Days Bay area**”.
    - The Plan map apparently delineates the site by reference to a modern

walking path:  
this is  
unlikely to be  
a relevant  
boundary.

- Te Whiti Park: 172 White Lines East seems to be deliberately carved out from this site. If the sites reflect pre-20th century use, why are current land boundaries used to carve out some sites?
- Whiorau/Lowry Bay: The significance of the site is defined by reference to (among other things) fishing, but the boundary of the site stops abruptly approximately half way around Lowry Bay. Unclear what evidence the Council has that Maori only fished in half of the bay.
- Many sites are only significant in a general sense that does not justify protection
  - Pito One Precinct covers a significant part of the Petone business area. The reason for this broad brush protection seems to be that historical events (such as contact with

Europeans)  
occurred in the area  
and the area  
contains a number  
of other sites (that  
have their own  
protections).

- Nga Matau – Point Howard, and Whiorau/Lowry Bay are given significance solely because Maori fished and hunted there.
- Days Bay is largely covered by the site because there were “possibly” cultivations in the general area
- Te Whiti Park appears to have significance solely because it was once a Maori reserve that hapū living at Waiwhetu pā were settled on after being designated as a Native Reserve and because the Park is named in honour of a commander of the Maori battalion. The protected area extends beyond the park and covers residential properties on White Lines East.

These are just a few examples.  
The boundaries are too vague to

			<p>justify the restrictions imposed on property owners to protect them.</p> <p>I support genuine Maori cultural sites being protected, provided that they are either on public land or where they are both intact and clearly of great cultural significance, such as a historic urupā that is still intact today. These restrictions would affect a much smaller number of sites.</p> <p>As a result, I submit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That category 1 sites only include those that are either a) situated on public land; or b) are currently intact and are of such clear and obvious cultural or spiritual significance to Maori that imposing restrictions on use and development of private land is demonstrably justified</li> <li>• That categories 2 and 3 be merged into a single category that recognises the sites and enables exercise of kaitiakitanga in land owned or controlled by mana whenua, but otherwise imposes no restrictions on use and development of the land (see further below).</li> </ul>
<b>SASM Objectives</b>			
<b>SASM-O1</b>	Sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values are recognised, protected and maintained.	Support with changes	I support this clause, but submit the following rewording that recognises that while all sites and associated values should be recognised, only certain sites are available for protection and

			<p>maintenance:</p> <p>“Sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values are recognised, and (where restrictions on land use can be justified in accordance with the purpose of the Act), protected and maintained”.</p>
<b>SASM-O2</b>	Tangata whenua can exercise kaitiakitanga in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori.	Support with changes	<p>I support the Proposed Plan enabling tangata whenua to exercise tikanga Maori on their own land, but the clause should be clarified so that it does not appear to authorise activities on privately owned land. As currently drafted it appears inconsistent with private property rights and beyond what the the RMA allows:</p> <p>“Tangata whenua can exercise kaitiakitanga in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori, to the extent that this is consistent with private property rights”.</p>
<b>SASM-O3</b>	Tangata whenua have self-determination over sites and areas of significance to Māori, and their associated values are recognised and upheld by enabling active participation of Mana Whenua in decision-making.	Oppose	<p>I oppose this objective. It is inconsistent with private property rights and (arguably) with the RMA itself – particularly the reference to “self-determination”. Where sites of significance to Maori are on private land, this is close to recognising that Maori have property rights in privately owned land.</p> <p>There is no mention of the rights of self-determination of property owners or any protection of their right to undertake lawful activities on their land. The absence of any reference to or apparent consideration of that interest in this policy brings into question its general validity.</p>

			As a result, I submit that this objective should be deleted from the Plan.
<b>SASM-O4</b>	The historic and contemporary connection Mana Whenua have with their sites and areas of significance and their associated values are recognised and provided for.	Oppose	<p>I oppose this clause.</p> <p>While this clause looks benign, the title of the clause (“mana motuhake”) and the reference to “contemporary connections” appears, like SASM-O3, to suggest that Maori should have self-determination over private property. This is not consistent with private property rights or the RMA. SASM-O1 (with the proposed changes above) provides recognition of (and, in appropriate cases) protection of the sites, including the connection of Maori to those sites.</p> <p>As a result, I submit that this objective should be deleted from the Plan.</p>
<b>SASM Policies</b>			
<b>SASM-P1</b>	Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori with tangata whenua and in accordance with tikanga Māori.	Support with changes	<p>The Hutt landscape is rich with Māori history. It is important to Māori, and to everyone in the Hutt Valley, to have Māori heritage on the land identified, recorded and honoured. It is understandable that Māori may also want to identify, record, and honour their cultural connection to this heritage.</p> <p>However, the rights of property owners should not be restricted to protect category 1 sites and areas – sites should only be defined as category 1 if the conditions proposed under the Schedule 6 submission are met. I don’t oppose Council consulting with</p>

			<p>mana whenua in respect of important Maori cultural sites, and making sure they are protected, but these requirements shouldn't be imposed on private landowners other than in the clearest of cases – for example, if there is an intact historical artefact on property, or an intact urupā or pā site.</p> <p>To support the changes proposed to Schedule 6, I propose the following clarification to this policy:</p> <p>Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori with tangata whenua and in accordance with tikanga Māori, cross-checked against empirical evidence.</p>
<b>SASM-P2</b>	Protect sites and areas listed as Ngā Awa o te Takiwā in SCHED6 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori from inappropriate subdivision, use, or development.	Neutral	N/A – outside scope of submissions
<b>SASM-P3</b>	Protect sites and areas listed as Category 1 in SCHED6 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori from inappropriate subdivision, use, or development.	Support with conditions	I support this policy, as long as category 1 sites are defined as in my Schedule 6 submission.
<b>SASM-P4</b>	Avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision, use, or development on sites and areas listed as Category 2 in	Oppose	I oppose this policy. “Avoid, remedy, or mitigate” is a high standard of protection (and therefore a greater restriction on land use and development). The greater the protection/restriction,

SCHED6 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.

the more stringent the Council should be in identifying the sites. They have not followed this principle here. A large number of category 2 sites are defined by reference to large areas (including substantial parts of Petone, Seaview, Lowry Bay, and Days Bay), with the breadth of the area apparently reflecting the Council's inability to precisely define the site. This impression is supported by unacceptably vague language – as an illustrative example, when Schedule 6 justifies covering over half of the Days Bay, it records

“Ōruamātoro was a Ngāti Ira pā **said to have been located** on the headland between Days Bay and Sunshine Bay at the top of Ferry Road. There were **possibly** cultivations and urupā associated with the pā in the **general Days Bay area**”. (emphasis added)

This is just one example.

It is unacceptable for a Council to impose significant restrictions on land use on such a flimsy basis. If the Council is unable to define the sites (and their importance) with clarity and evidence, it should not impose restrictions on landowners in the general area. In these circumstances, all the Council can do with these sites is recognise their historic importance – it is not possible to protect them if they cannot even be adequately identified.

As a result, I submit that this policy be removed from the Proposed Plan. Category 2 and 3

			sites should be combined into a single category (as described in my submission on Schedule 6) and SASM-P5 should apply to that category.
<b>SASM-P5</b>	Acknowledge sites and areas listed as Category 3 in SCHED6 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.	Support	I support SASM-P5. Per my submission on Schedule 6, I propose that categories 2 and 3 be combined into a single category of sites to which SASM-P5 applies.
<b>SASM-P6</b>	Enable tangata whenua to carry out tikanga Māori (including mahinga kai) within sites and areas of significance to Māori.	Support with changes	<p>I support this provision insofar as it is enabling of tangata whenua carrying out tikanga Maori on land owned by them individually or collectively. We support the rights of Hutt residents and businesses to exercise their property rights.</p> <p>It is not within the scope of powers under the RMA to enable one person or group to trespass on another person's land. This must be spelled out explicitly in the plan to ensure there is no confusion. The wording of this policy should be amended to reduce confusion about the effect of the policy (ie: that it does not enable tangata whenua to trespass on private land to carry out tikanga Maori):</p> <p>“Enable tangata whenua to carry out tikanga Māori (including mahinga kai) within sites and areas of significance to Māori, to the extent that this is consistent with private property rights”.</p>
<b>SASM-P7</b>	Encourage landowners to:  1. Engage with tangata whenua where subdivision,	Support with clarification	I support this policy, as long as it is confined to category 1 sites (as defined as in my Schedule 6 submission).

	<p>use, or development has the potential to adversely affect sites or areas of significance to Māori, and</p> <p>2. Work with tangata whenua to manage, maintain, preserve and protect sites and areas of significance to Māori.</p>		
<b>SASM-P8</b>	<p>Avoid degradation of the mauri of sites and areas listed as Ngā Awa o te Takiwā in SCHED6 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori as a result of the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cemeteries and crematoria,</li> <li>2. Landfills,</li> <li>3. Wastewater treatment plants, and</li> <li>4. Earthworks and land disturbance.</li> </ol>	Neutral	N/A – outside scope of submissions
<b>SASM-P9</b>	<p>Provide for maintenance, repair, alterations, construction and modification within sites and areas of significance to Māori where it is demonstrated that the spiritual and cultural values of the site are protected, having regard to:</p>	Oppose	<p>I strongly oppose this policy</p> <p>At an overall level, this policy is not consistent with use and development of private land that is recognised in the sustainable management purpose of the RMA. It is entirely focused on mana whenua consultation and protection of undefined ‘spiritual or cultural values’ attaching to sites. Property rights are barely an afterthought – the policy deigns to ‘provide’ for them only after the</p>

1. Whether tangata whenua have been consulted, the outcome of that consultation, and the extent to which the proposal responds to, or incorporates the outcomes of that consultation.
2. Whether a cultural impact assessment has been undertaken and whether the proposal is consistent with the values identified in SCHED6 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.
3. The potential adverse effects on the values of the site or area of significance to Māori, and the relationship of tangata whenua with the site or area, including:
  - a. Loss of cultural values through modification of the landscape,
  - b. Damage to the integrity of the site or area through disturbance of land or indigenous vegetation,
  - c. Adverse effects on the mauri of water bodies, and
  - d. Reduction in the

self-determination of mana whenua has been entirely satisfied. Given the breadth of private residential and commercial land this policy is proposed to apply to, it is drafted far too broadly. It is not only inconsistent with private property rights; it is inconsistent with Council and Government policies designed to encourage increased housing supply and increased commercial development.

More specifically:

- Sub-policy 1 comes close to establishing a mana whenua veto over resource consent applications. A consent applicant has two options – they can either include consent conditions ‘recommended’ by mana whenua, or they can take a risk on not including them. This is a significant risk – neither property owners nor the Council have any external standard to assess how stipulated conditions relate to protecting the ‘spiritual or cultural values’ of the sites, meaning an obvious risk that the Council will have no option but to rubber stamp such conditions and refuse consents where they are not included.
- The requirement in sub-policy 2 for cultural impact assessments adds a significant cost hurdle for

extent and quality of mahinga kai.

4. Any loss of access to the site or area of significance to Māori for customary activities.

5. Any opportunities to maintain or enhance the ability for tangata whenua to access and use the site or area of significance to Māori.

6. Where the activity will remove indigenous vegetation, the nature of any effects on mahinga kai and other customary uses.

7. The effects on sites or areas where there is the potential for kōiwi or artefacts to be found, including:

a. Consideration of the need manage potential adverse effects through an accidental discovery protocol, and

b. Whether any particular requirements as part of an accidental discovery protocol, such as the presence of a cultural monitor, have been identified as an outcome of consultation with

resource consent applicants for no clear benefit, particularly for the many sites that have long-since been developed over, or are defined solely by reference to Maori having hunted, fished, or cultivated crops in an area in the past.

- Sub-policies 4 and 5 have the same problem as SASM-P6: they are drafted to suggest a right of access over private land is a given. These need to be redrafted to make clear that there is no general tangata whenua right of access or use to private property.

As a result, I submit that this policy should be removed from the Plan. If it is to be retained, it should be confined to category 1 sites, and/or the following changes should be made:

- SASM-P9 – “Provide for maintenance, repair, alterations, construction and modification within sites and areas of significance to Māori, while ensuring where it is demonstrated that the spiritual and cultural values of the site are protected, having regard to...”
- SASM-P9.1 – “Whether tangata whenua have been consulted, the outcome of that consultation, and the extent to which the proposal responds to, or

	<p>tangata whenua.</p> <p>8. Whether there are alternative methods, locations or designs that would avoid remedy or mitigate adverse effects on spiritual or cultural values associated with the site or area.</p> <p>9. Whether the proposal provides an opportunity to recognise tangata whenua culture, history and identity including the potential to:</p> <p>a. Affirm the connection between tangata whenua and the site or area, or</p> <p>b. Enhance the cultural values of the site or area.</p>		<p>incorporates the outcomes of that consultation”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SASM-P9.2 – delete</li> </ul> <p>SASM-P9.3(a) – “a. Loss of cultural values associated with the site (where those values are defined in Schedule 6) through modification of the landscape”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SASM-P9.4 – delete</li> <li>• SASM-P9.5 – delete</li> <li>• SASM-P9.8 – “Whether there are proportionate alternative methods, locations or designs that would avoid remedy or mitigate adverse effects on spiritual or cultural values associated with the site or area (where those spiritual or cultural values are defined in Schedule 6).</li> </ul>
<b>SASM Rules</b>			
<b>SASM-R1</b>	Undertaking tikanga Māori within a Site or Area of Significance to Māori - Activity status: Permitted (Category 1 – 3 sites)	Support with changes	<p>I support this rule as it is enabling of the use and development of private property for traditional Maori activities. However, as with SASM-P6 above, we recommend the following clarification:</p> <p>“Undertaking tikanga Māori within a Site or Area of Significance to Māori, to the extent that this is consistent with private property rights - Activity status: Permitted (Category 1 – 3 sites)”.</p>
<b>SASM-R2</b>	Permitted in category 3	Support with conditions	I am supportive of protections against land disturbances in sites of genuine significance to Maori,

Permitted in category 2 where compliance achieved with SASM-S1 – Accidental discovery protocol

Permitted in SASM Category 1 where:

Where:

a. The land disturbance is for:

i. Burials within an existing urupā,

ii. Gardening, where land disturbance does not exceed 10m in any 12-month period,

iii. Riparian planting,

iv. Indigenous vegetation planting,

v. The maintenance or repair of existing tracks and fences provided the area,

extent and volume of land disturbed is limited to that which is necessary to

maintain an existing track and fence along its existing alignment, and

vi. Demolition or removal of an existing building or structure, where the land

disturbance does not exceed 50m in any 12-month period, and a

and so support protections against land disturbances in category 1 sites, provided that those sites are defined in a way that is consistent with my submission on Schedule 6.

I am not opposed to the accidental discovery protocol applying in the proposed merged category 2 (containing current category 2 and 3 sites) as this appears to require something that is probably already required (either by law or common sense). If the accidental discovery protocol is retained, there should be guidance for landowners about what qualifies as an 'artefact'. For example, the standard could provide a list of examples, or it could be defined by reference to a definition from legislation.

	<p>maximum</p> <p>cut height or fill depth greater than 0.5m (measured vertically), and</p> <p>b. Compliance is achieved with SASM-S1: Accidental discovery protocol.</p> <p>Any activity that does not comply with the above rules is restricted discretionary resource consent, with matters of discretion confined to SASM P3, P7, and P9.</p>		
<b>SASM-R3</b>	<p>Maintenance and repair of a building or structure within a Site or Area of Significance to Māori – Activity Status: Permitted</p>	Support	<p>This rule is enabling of the exercise of private property rights and I fully support it on its current wording.</p>
<b>SASM-R4</b>	<p>Additions, alterations or new buildings or structures within a Site or Area of Significance to Māori</p> <p>Category 3 – Permitted</p> <p>Category 2 + 1 – Permitted, where:</p> <p>a. The additions and alterations are for an existing residential activity,</p> <p>b. The new building or structure is less than 200m , and</p>	Oppose	<p>I strongly oppose this rule. It is fundamentally inconsistent with property rights and with the productive use and development of land. It will constrain commercial development in key business areas in the Hutt (Petone and Seaview) and restrict economic growth; it will also restrict residential housing supply in the midst of a housing crisis.</p> <p>First, the way the section is currently written means that no person could ever satisfy activity conditions in category 1 and 2 sites BY using ‘and’ instead of ‘or’, it suggests all three conditions have to be satisfied for an activity</p>

c. The addition or alteration to a building or structure are within an industrial/commercial zone and are less than 200m.

to be permitted, an impossible task. If read literally, any activity on a category 1 or 2 site would require a resource consent.

It could be that this is a drafting error rather than what the Council intended – if it was done intentionally, this would be an absurd outcome. Even if it was unintentional, it speaks to the casualness with which the Council have imposed restrictions on a large host of landowners – I would expect that had the Council's planners and lawyers looked at this properly, they would have picked up this error, so it is very concerning to me that they didn't.

Even if the 'and' is read as an 'or', the restrictive effects on commercial property are obvious. In commercial development terms, 200m<sup>2</sup> is not large. The drawing of the boundaries for Pito-One Precinct and sites in Seaview in particular, combined with SASM policies (particularly P9) seems to provide something very close to a mana whenua veto over commercial development. The veto is not limited to commercial properties (notwithstanding what Campbell Barry has said publicly about the policy). Consent is clearly required for new builds on residential land over 200m<sup>2</sup>. While 200m<sup>2</sup> is a healthy size, this rule would apply in cases where, for example, land is subdivided for the purpose of intensification, or where a landowner seeks to demolish an existing building and

			<p>put up a new one in its place.</p> <p>On the topic of the 200m2 limit, and the distinction between residential and commercial activity – I’ve been told that the Council’s senior planner Tim Johnstone said that the reason for this limit is because “mana whenua don’t want to be consulted when someone is putting in a deck”. It is totally unclear to me how protection of the cultural and spiritual values of a site depend on the square metreage of proposed development and the underlying zoning of the site.</p> <p><b>I am a resident in the affected areas. As a result of the proposed policy, I intend to sell as a result of this rule and move out of the area completely facing a negative impact on our community especially with my husband's job. We cant stay somewhere we do not feel seen or head where we can buy a property and then out of the blue receive letters changing our legal rights but not our Neighbour's mere meters away or the local iwi house on the same block . We are genuinely scared for what precedent this sets for us a private home owners ”</b></p> <p>If this rule is retained, it should be applied only to category 1 sites (as defined in Schedule 6 submission).</p>
<b>SASM-R5</b>	Demolition or removal of buildings and structures within a	Support	<p>This rule is enabling of the exercise of private property rights and I fully support it on its current</p>

	Category 1, 2 or 3 site or area of significance to Māori – Activity Status: Permitted		wording.
<b>Standards</b>			
<b>SASM-S1</b>	<p><b>Accidental discovery protocol</b></p> <p>Where kōiwi or other artefacts are unearthed during works, those undertaking the works must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immediately cease works,</li> <li>2. Inform the relevant iwi authority,</li> <li>3. In the case of kōiwi, inform the New Zealand Police, and</li> <li>4. Inform Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, apply for an appropriate archaeological authority, and once granted commence works in compliance with the archaeological authority.</li> </ol> <p><b>There are no matters of discretion if the standard is breached.</b></p>	Neutral	See submission on SASM-R2 above.
<b>Other policies and rules</b>			
<b>Sub-P15 and Sub-R6 (Subdivision)</b>	<b>SUB-P15 Subdivision of land containing a Site or Area of Significance to Māori</b>	Oppose	This rule is yet another restriction on property rights, and will be particularly harmful in the expansion of residential housing

Provide for the subdivision of land containing a Site or Area of Significance to Māori where:

1. Consultation has been undertaken with Mana Whenua,
2. The values identified in SCHED6 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori are maintained and protected,
3. Alternative methods, locations, or designs that would avoid or reduce the impact on the values identified in SCHED6 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori have been considered, and
4. Practical mechanisms are incorporated to maintain or enhance the ability of Mana Whenua to access and use the site or area of significance.

**SUB-R6 Subdivision of land containing a Category 1 or 2 Site or Area of Significance to Māori**

1. Activity status:  
Restricted discretionary
2. Matters of

supply through intensification.

The key problem with this provision is that it makes subdivision a restricted discretionary activity, with the matters of discretion limited to protecting the sites, consulting with mana whenua, and (most alarmingly) practical mechanisms to “maintain or enhance the ability of mana whenua to use the site”. This means that subdivision consents for land containing Māori sites is totally weighted towards Māori interests, with no attempt to recognise the interests of landowners and the general public in use and development of their land for housing and for commercial activities contributing to economic growth (as the RMA requires).

SUB-P15.4 is particularly objectionable, as it appears to require that landowners to accept consent conditions that allow mana whenua to come onto their land as they please and without any compensation for the landowner.

As a result:

- I do not oppose retention of SUB-P15.1, provided that there are no special rules for subdivision consents in SASMs.
- I do not oppose SUB-P15.2 and P15.3 if they are restricted to category 1 sites (provided these sites are defined as described in my submission on Schedule 6)

	<p>discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. The matters in SUB-P15: Subdivision of land containing a Site or Area of Significance to Māori.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I strongly oppose SUB-P15.4, which is fundamentally inconsistent with private property rights, and is suggestive of forcing landowners to grant a lease or licence over their land to mana whenua without compensation</li> <li>• I oppose SUB-R6 – land containing Māori sites does not require its own subdivision rules. SUB-P15 (modified as described above) provides sufficient protection for these sites as part of the normal consent process.</li> </ul>
<b>EW-P10, EW-R10, a)</b>	<p><b>EW-P10 Earthworks on Sites and in Areas of Significance to Māori</b></p> <p>Earthworks on sites and in areas of significance to Māori are managed as follows:</p> <p>1. Enable small-scale earthworks for burials within existing sites or areas of significance to Māori that are urupā.</p> <p>2. Provide for other earthworks on sites and areas of significance in SCHED6 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori where it can be</p>	Oppose	<p>I oppose these rules and policies in their entirety as they apply to category 2 and 3 sites (which, as described in my submission above, should be merged into a single category). I do not oppose these rules and policies as they apply to category 1 sites, provided these sites are defined as described in my submission on Schedule 6.</p> <p>It is clear that the Council has not properly thought through how these rules will protect the sites they have identified. The rules seem designed for high importance category 1 sites, particularly where there is a strong possibility of unearthing human remains or archaeological/cultural artefacts. But they do not make sense in the broad swathe of other sites captured under category 2 and 3.</p>

demonstrated that the identified values will be protected, having regard to:

- a. The extent of the earthworks,
- b. The manner in which the earthworks are undertaken,
- c. The monitoring of earthworks, and
- d. The avoidance of archaeological sites.

**EW-R10 Earthworks on Sites and in Areas of Significance to Māori**

1. Activity status:  
Permitted

Where:

- a. The earthworks are associated with burials within an existing urupā, or
- b. Compliance is achieved with EW-S9: Earthworks on Sites and in Areas of Significance to Māori.

2. Activity status:  
Restricted discretionary

Where:

- a. Compliance is not achieved with EW-

This is especially so given category 2 and 3 sites are poorly defined in terms of area and many of which have debatable significance.

The land disturbance rules for category 2 sites only require following the accidental discovery protocol – in category 3 sites, they are permitted without the protocol. There is nothing to why when a land disturbance becomes an earthwork (ie: when it becomes a permanent alteration to the land), restrictive rules should trigger for all sites. What spiritual or cultural interest does restricting earthworks in an area where, for example, Maori used to hunt whiorau/blue ducks (Whiorau/Lowry Bay)?

As a result, I submit that these provisions should be deleted, or they should be confined to category 1 sites (as defined in my submission on Schedule 6)

	<p>R10.1.</p> <p><b>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</b></p> <p>1. The matters in EW-P10: Earthworks on Sites and in Areas of Significance to Māori.</p> <p><b>EW-S9 Earthworks on Sites and in Areas of Significance to Māori</b></p> <p>1. Earthworks must not exceed:</p> <p>a. A total area of 50m per site within any 12-month period, and</p> <p>b. A maximum cut height or fill depth greater than 0.5m (measured vertically).</p> <p><b>Matters of discretion if the standard is breached:</b></p> <p>1. The effect of the earthworks on the identified Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.</p>		
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Rachel Laurent

200 Whites Line East Waiwhetu Lower Hutt 5010  
02/05/2025