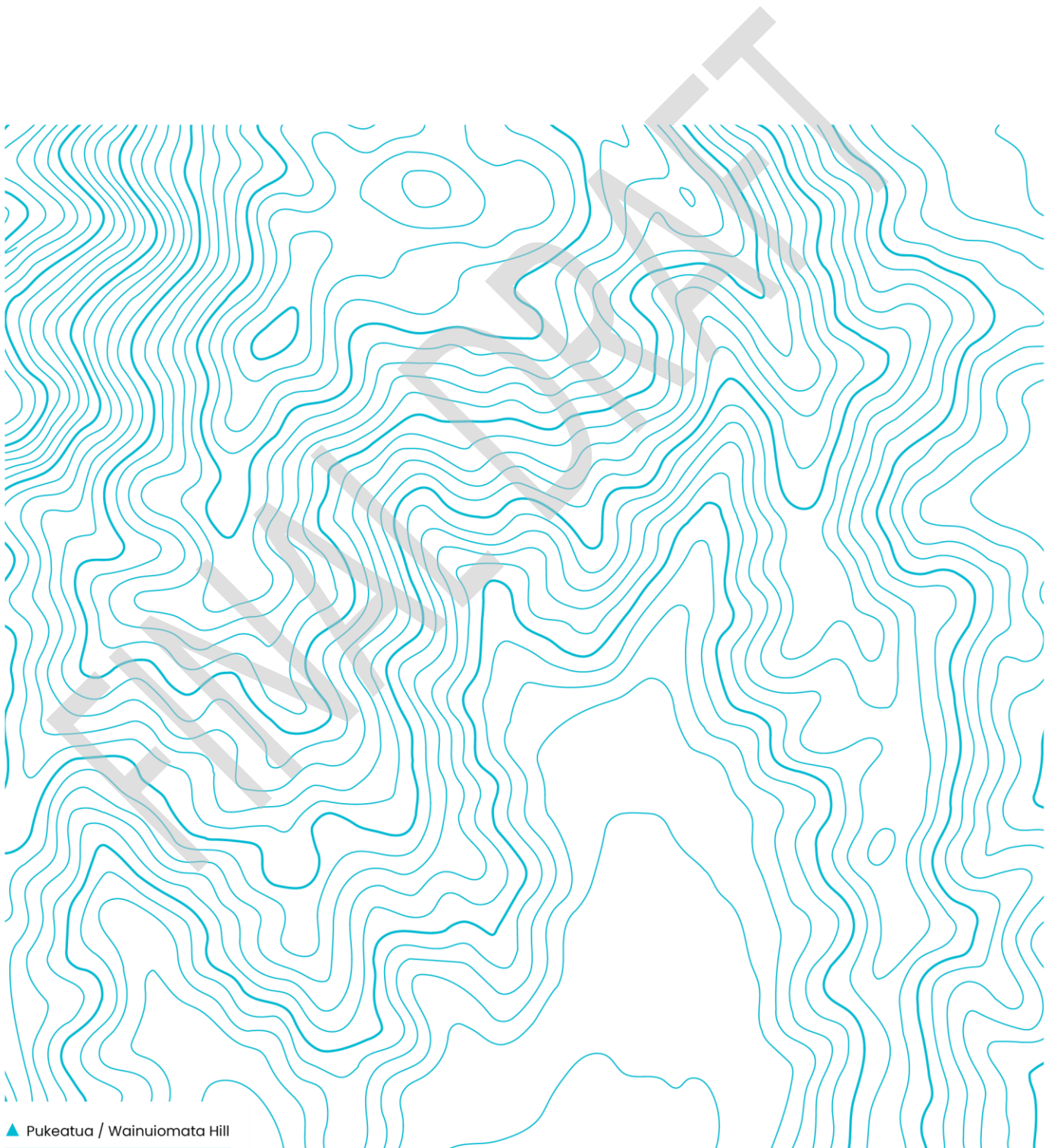


Section 32 Evaluation

SITES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MĀORI



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2 Overview and Purpose

- (1) Hutt City Council is reviewing the City of Lower Hutt District Plan. This is a full review of the District Plan, including the approach to sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- (2) This report is a record of the review with regard to sites and areas of significance to Māori, and includes an evaluation of objectives and provisions for a proposed District Plan to address sites and areas of significance to Māori, in accordance with the requirements of section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
- (3) This report sits as one of a package of reports for the proposed District Plan and should be read alongside the General report for matters common to all Plan topics.

Summary of the review of sites and areas of significance to Māori

- (4) The operative District Plan contains provisions for Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources (Chapter 14E). Appendix 14E lists Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources, categorised by Significant Natural Resources, Significant Cultural Resources (of which there are 24 Sites of Significance to Māori Culture), and Significant Archaeological Resources.
- (5) The review of the Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources chapter concluded there is a lack of identification and recognition of the extent of sites and areas of significance to Māori. This is limiting the District Plan in its ability to protect these sites and areas. The review also identified some issues with the efficiency and effectiveness of the operative District Plan, including the potential restriction on the use of land with sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- (6) The key resource management issues for sites and areas of significance to Māori is that:
 - Issue 1: Not all sites and areas of significance to Māori are currently identified in the operative District Plan. Therefore, these sites and

areas have limited protection which could result in damage or loss of these sites.

- Issue 2: Sites and areas of significance to Māori may be damaged or lost if they are not protected from inappropriate land use, subdivision and development
- Issue 3: Mana Whenua are unable or have difficulty in exercising kaitiakitanga or carrying out customary practices in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- Issue 4: Decision-making regarding sites and areas of significance to Māori without mana whenua, can lead to a misunderstanding of the significance of the site or area.

(7) The proposed District Plan includes a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter. This chapter includes a suite of objectives and policies and a rule framework to address these issues. The rule framework is based on four categories of scheduled sites/areas that have different levels of significance. The categories are Ngā Awa o te Takiwā, Category 1, 2 and 3. For categories with the most significance, development, subdivision and certain types of land use activities require resource consent to assess the effects of the proposal on the values of the sites and areas of significance to Māori.

(8) The proposed schedule of sites and areas of significance to Māori includes additional sites and areas to those identified in the operative District Plan. In total there are 59 scheduled sites and areas of significance to Māori. This schedule has been informed through advice from Mana Whenua.

(9) The evaluation in this s32 report demonstrates that the proposed provisions are the most appropriate action as:

- The objectives respond to the resource management issues,
- They give effect to Part 2 of the RMA, specifically section 6(e), 6(f), 7(a), 7(aa) and section 8,
- The objectives guide decision-making,
- The objectives are reasonable, and while they may impose costs on Council, tangata whenua and the community, these costs are not unreasonable,

- The objectives are achievable as the recognition, protection and maintenance of sites and areas of significance to Māori is a well-understood concept,
- The policy and rule framework provisions achieve the objectives,
- The environment, economic, social and cultural benefits outweigh the costs of adopting the provisions, and
- There is certain and sufficient information on which to base the proposed policies and rules.

FINAL DRAFT

3 Statutory and Policy Context

- (10) The following sections discuss the national, regional and local policy framework that are particularly relevant to the statutory and policy context for sites and areas of significance to Māori for the District Plan Review.

3.1 Resource Management Act 1991

3.1.1 Section 5 – Purpose

- (11) The purpose of the RMA is set out in Section 5. The purpose is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- (12) Under Part 5(2) of the RMA, sustainable management means:

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

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

3.1.2 Section 6 – Matters of National Importance

- (13) Section 6 of the RMA sets out matters of national importance that all persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA shall *recognise*

and provide for in achieving the purpose of the RMA. The relevant section 6 matters for sites and areas of significance to Māori are:

Section	Relevant Matter
s6(e)	<p><i>the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga</i></p> <p>Ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga are the elements that make up sites and areas of Significance to Māori.</p>
s6(f)	<p><i>the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development</i></p> <p>Sites and areas of significance to Māori contribute to the understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and culture.</p>

3.1.3 Section 7 – Other Matters

(14) Section 7 of the RMA sets out other matters that all persons exercising functions and powers under it shall have particular regard to in achieving the purpose of the RMA. The relevant section 7 matters for sites and areas of significance to Māori are:

Section	Relevant Matter
s7(a)	<p><i>Kaitiakitanga</i></p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter enables tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over natural and physical resources that are valued by tangata whenua.</p>
s7(aa)	<p><i>The ethic of stewardship</i></p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter ensures that valued sites and areas are protected, maintained and appropriately developed through effective stewardship including engagement with tangata whenua.</p>

3.1.4 Section 8 – Treaty of Waitangi

- (15) Section 8 of the RMA requires Council to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when exercising functions and powers under the RMA. The relevant principles of the Treaty of Waitangi for sites and areas of significance to Māori are:

Principle	Comment
Protection	The principle of active protection reflects the Crown's obligation to actively protect Māori interests, ensuring the preservation of Māori culture, language, lands, and other taonga. It involves safeguarding Māori rights and ensuring that Māori have the resources and support necessary to maintain their distinct identity. This principle is relevant as the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter protects sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values (taonga, lands and culture) from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and it protects mana whenua's right to exercise kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.
Partnership	The principle of partnership reflects the relationship of partnership te Tiriti o Waitangi created between Māori and the Crown. Partnership emphasises the need for a cooperative and mutually respectful relationship between the Crown and Māori. It involves engaging with Māori as equal partners in decision-making processes that affect them. The principle of partnership relates to the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter as it provides for mana whenua's right to exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga and promotes mana whenua involvement in resource management decision-making.
Participation	The principle of participation ensures that Māori have a meaningful role in public life and the governance of New Zealand. This includes involvement in political

	<p>processes, policy development, and the implementation of programs and services. The principle of participation aims to empower Māori to contribute to and influence decisions that affect their lives and communities. The principle of participation relates to the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter as it provides for mana whenua to participate in resource management decision-making.</p>
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3.2 National Policy Statements

- (16) Section 75(3)(a) of the RMA requires district plans to give effect to any national policy statement.
- (17) The following national policy statement are specifically relevant for sites and areas of significance to Māori.

Reference	Comment
NPS on Urban Development 2020	<p>The NPS on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) sets objectives and policies for planning for well-functioning urban environments. Of particular relevance for this topic, Policy 9 of the NPS-UD gives direction on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving hapū and iwi in the preparation of RMA planning documents. • Taking into account the values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development, • Providing opportunities for Māori involvement in decision-making on resource consents, designations, heritage orders, and water conservation orders, including in relation to sites of significance to Māori and issues of cultural significance, and • Operating in a way that is consistent with iwi participation legislation. <p>The NPS-UD also identifies <i>qualifying matters</i>, which are matters that can justify a district plan being less enabling of development than it is ordinarily required to be (s3.32). This includes any matter of national importance in s6 of</p>

	the RMA, which includes <i>the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga.</i>
NPS for Freshwater Management 2020	<p>The NPS for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) sets objective and policies for freshwater management under the RMA.</p> <p>Of relevance for this topic, section 3.4 of the NPS-FM, in summary, requires every local authority to actively involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), with more specific detail on how this is to be achieved.</p>
NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023	<p>The NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023 (NPS-IB) sets objectives and policies for management of indigenous biodiversity under the RMA.</p> <p>Of relevance for this topic, section 3.3 of the NPS-IB, in summary, requires every local authority to involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) as partners in the management of indigenous biodiversity, with more specific detail on how this is to be achieved.</p>

3.3 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

- (18) Section 75(3)(b) of the RMA requires district plans to give effect to any national policy statement.
- (19) The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) sets out the objectives and policies in order to achieve the purpose of the RMA in relation to the coastal environment. Some of the sites and areas of significance to Māori are located in the coastal environment.
- (20) The relevant objectives and policies of the NZCPS are discussed below:

Reference	Comment
Objective 3	<p><i>To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources: ...</i> • <i>recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.</i> <p>The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources are recognised through the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter. The proposed provisions recognise and protect the characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.</p>
Objective 6	<p><i>To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use and development, recognising that:</i></p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>some uses and developments which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;</i> • <i>the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;</i> • <i>historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to</i>

	<p><i>loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</i></p> <p>Many sites and areas of significance to Māori are located in the coastal environment and are important to the cultural wellbeing of tangata whenua, therefore the protection of habitats of marine resources is important.</p> <p>Sites and areas of significance to Māori are a form of historic heritage, through which the proposed chapter seeks to protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development and recognises the coastal environment is vulnerable to loss or damage.</p>
Policy 2	<p><i>The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage</i></p> <p><i>In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti of Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;</i> <i>(g) In consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural, or spiritual significance or special value:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape, and cultural impact assessments; and</i> <i>(ii) provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and</i>

	<p><i>archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.</i></p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Chapter takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and kaitiakitanga in relation to the coastal environment. The Sites and Areas of Significance chapter, written in collaboration and consultation with tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Māori, as far as practicable, recognises that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify sites and areas with historical, cultural or spiritual significance.</p>
Policy 6	<p>Activities in the coastal environment</p> <p><i>In relation to the coastal environment:</i></p> <p><i>(j) Where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.</i></p> <p>The proposed provisions adopt buffer areas to protect sites and areas of significance in the coastal environment.</p>
Policy 17	<p>Historic heritage identification and protection</p> <p><i>Protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage including archaeological sites;</i></p> <p><i>(b) providing for the integrated management of such sites in collaboration with relevant councils, heritage agencies, iwi authorities and kaitiaki;</i></p> <p><i>(c) initiating assessment and management of historic heritage in the context of historic landscapes;</i></p> <p><i>(d) recognising that heritage to be protected may need conservation;</i></p>

	<p>(e) <i>facilitating and integrating management of historic heritage that spans the line of mean high water springs;</i></p> <p>(f) <i>including policies, rules and other methods relating to (a) and (e) above in regional policy statements, and plans;</i></p> <p>(g) <i>imposing or reviewing conditions on recourse consents and designations, including for the continuation of activities;</i></p> <p>(h) <i>requiring, where practicable, conservation conditions; and</i></p> <p>(i) <i>considering provision for methods that would enhance owners' opportunity for conservation of listed heritage structures, such as relief grants or rates relief</i></p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Chapter protects historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development by identifying and recording historic heritage where it is a site or area of significance to Māori, providing for integrated management of sites and areas of significance to Māori through collaboration between council, iwi authorities and kaitiaki.</p>
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3.4 National environmental standards

- (21) National environmental standards provide a nationally consistent set of standards that manage a range of activities nationwide. A district plan can only be more lenient or stringent than a national environmental standard where this is expressly specified in the national environmental standard.
- (22) There are no National Environmental Standards of direct relevance to this topic.

3.5 National Planning Standards

- (23) Section 75(3)(ba) of the RMA requires district plans to give effect to national planning standards.
- (24) Standard 4 (District Plan Structure Standard) of the National Planning Standards requires that, where relevant to the district, the District Plan include a 'Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori' chapter under the 'Historical and Cultural Values' heading, in Part 2 of the District Plan (District-Wide Matters).
- (25) Standard 7 (District-wide Matters Standard) requires that the following matters, where relevant to the District Plan, are located in the Sites and Areas of Significant to Māori chapter:
- a. *descriptions of the sites and areas (e.g. wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna, statutory acknowledgement, customary rights, historic site, cultural landscapes, taonga and other culturally important sites and areas) when there is agreement by Māori to include this information*
 - b. *provisions to manage sites and areas of significance to Māori*
 - c. *a description of agreed process of identification of sites and areas including an explanation of how tangata whenua or mana whenua are engaged*
 - d. *a schedule(s) that lists the specific or general location of sites and areas of significance to Māori when this information is provided. This may cross-reference an appendix*
 - e. *a description of any regulatory processes for identification.*
- (26) Standard 10 (Format Standard) prescribes matters relating to formatting that are relevant to sites and areas of significance to Māori provisions, including:
- Schedules must include the following information for each site or item identified:
 - unique identifier (created by the local authority)
 - site identifier (eg, legal description, physical address, site name or description)

- site type (including description of values)
- map reference or link
- The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter must have the unique identifier “SASM”.

3.6 Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region

- (27) Section 75(3)(c) of the RMA requires district plans to give effect to regional policy statements.
- (28) The Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (the RPS) identifies the significant resource management issues for the region and outlines the policies and methods required to achieve the integrated sustainable management of the region’s natural and physical resources.
- (29) The relevant objectives and policies of the RPS for sites and areas of significance to Māori are discussed below:

Reference	Provision
Objective 15	<i>Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</i>
Policy 21	<i>Identifying places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values – district and regional plans.</i>
Policy 22	<i>Protecting historic heritage values – district and regional plans.</i>
Policy 46	<i>Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration.</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter and associated provisions protect historic heritage in relation to sites and areas of significance from inappropriate subdivision, use and development by identifying places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values for Māori and managing the effects on these sites and areas.</p>	

Objective 23	<i>The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Te Tiriti partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and wellbeing of the regional community, both now and in the future.</i>
Policy 66	<i>Enhancing involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision-making - non-regulatory.</i>
Objective 24	<i>The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made.</i>
Policy 48	<i>Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi – consideration.</i>
Objective 25	<i>The concept and spirit of kaitiakitanga are integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.</i>
Policy 49	<i>Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua - consideration.</i>
Objective 27	<i>Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes, are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy, sustainable and accessible to tangata whenua.</i>
Objective 28	<i>The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is maintained.</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages tangata whenua consultation and involvement in decisions-making • Integrates the concept and spirit of kaitiakitanga into its provisions • Recognises and provides for matters significant to tangata whenua • Provides for maintenance, enhancement, and accessibility of mahinga kai and natural resources used for tikanga Māori • Supports the cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga. 	

3.6.1 Proposed RPS Change 1

- (30) Section 74(2)(a)(i) of the RMA requires Council to have regard to any proposed regional policy statement when preparing its district plan.
- (31) Greater Wellington Regional Council proposed a change to the RPS in August 2022 (Proposed RPS Change 1). The Regional Council notified its decisions on Proposed RPS Change 1 in October 2024. However, some aspects of the change have been appealed.

3.7 Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region

- (32) Section 75(4)(b) of the RMA states that the District Plan must not be inconsistent with a regional plan for any matter specified in section 30(1) of the RMA, which relates to functions of regional councils under the Act. The Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (NRP) is the only operative regional plan for the Wellington region.
- (33) The NRP includes objectives, policies and rules on how GWRC will recognise and provide for the relationships of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga when undertaking their (GWRC's) functions under the RMA. In this regard, there may be benefits in the Lower Hutt District Plan being consistent with the NRP when recognising and providing for those same relationships.
- (34) The relevant objectives, policies and rules of the NRP are discussed below:

Reference	Provision
Objective O12	<i>The relationships of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga are recognised and provided for, including: (a) maintaining and improving opportunities for Māori customary use of the coastal marine areas, rivers, lakes, and their margins and natural wetlands, and</i>

	<p><i>(b) maintaining and improving the availability of mahinga kai species, in terms of quantity, quality and diversity to support Māori customary harvest, and</i></p> <p><i>(c) providing for the relationship of mana whenua with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, including by maintaining or improving Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa so that the huanga identified in Schedule B are provided for, and</i></p> <p><i>(d) protecting sites with significant mana whenua values from use and development that will adversely affect their values and restoring those sites to a state where their characteristics and qualities sustain the identified values.</i></p>
Objective O13	<i>Kaitiakitanga is recognised and mana whenua actively participate in planning and decision-making in relation to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.</i>
Objective O27	<i>Significant historic heritage and its values are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</i>
Policy P18	<p><i>The mauri of fresh and coastal waters shall be recognised as being important to Māori and is sustained and enhanced, including by:</i></p> <p><i>(a) managing the individual and cumulative adverse effects of activities that may impact on mauri in the manner set out in the rest of the Plan, and</i></p> <p><i>(b) providing for those activities that sustain and enhance mauri, and</i></p> <p><i>(c) recognising and providing for the role of kaitiaki in sustaining mauri.</i></p>
Policy P19	<i>The relationships between mana whenua and Ngā Huanga o Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) will be recognised and provided for by:</i>

	<p>(a) <i>having particular regard to the values and Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa huanga identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) when applying for, and making decisions on resource consent applications, and developing Whaitua Implementation Programmes, and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>informing iwi authorities of relevant resource consents relating to Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>recognising the relevant iwi authority/ies as an affected party under RMA s95E where activities risk having a minor or more than minor adverse effect on Ngā Huanga o Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa or on the significant values of a Schedule C site which is located downstream, and</i></p> <p>(d) <i>working with mana whenua, landowners, and other interested parties as appropriate, to develop and implement restoration initiatives within Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and</i></p> <p>(e) <i>the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Māori monitoring of Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa</i></p>
<p>Policy P20</p>	<p><i>The cultural relationship of Māori with air, land and water shall be recognised and the adverse effects on this relationship and their values shall be minimised.</i></p> <p>The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori recognises the cultural relationship Māori have with air, land and water. The proposed provisions seek to minimise the adverse effects on this relationship and associated values.</p>
<p>Policy P21</p>	<p><i>Kaitiakitanga shall be recognised and provided for by involving mana whenua in the assessment and decision-making processes associated with use and development of natural and physical resources including:</i></p>

	<p>(a) <i>managing activities in sites with significant mana whenua values listed in Schedule C (mana whenua) in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Māori as exercised by mana whenua, and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the identification and inclusion of mana whenua attributes and values in the kaitiaki information and monitoring strategy in accordance with Method M2, and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>identification of mana whenua values and attributes and their application through tikanga and kaupapa Māori in the maintenance and enhancement of mana whenua relationships with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa</i></p>
Policy P47	<p><i>Sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) shall be protected and restored by a mix of the following regulatory and non-regulatory methods:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>managing use and development through rules in the plan, and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>working in partnership with key stakeholders through:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>increasing landowner and community understanding of significant values within Schedule C sites, and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>working with mana whenua, landowners, and other interested parties as appropriate, to develop and implement restoration programmes for Schedule C sites, and</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Maori monitoring of Schedule C sites.</i></p>
Policy P48	<p><i>Sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C shall be protected and restored by</i></p>

	<p><i>managing use and development in the following manner:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) in the first instance, avoid locating activities within sites listed in Schedule C,</i> <i>(b) require any more than minor adverse effects of activities on the significant mana whenua values of the site to be evaluated through a cultural impact assessment undertaken by the relevant mana whenua as identified in Schedule C,</i> <i>(c) significant adverse effects of an activity on the significant values of the site shall be avoided,</i> <i>(d) other adverse effects shall be managed in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Māori responding to recommendations in the cultural impact assessment to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) avoid more than minor adverse effects on the significant values of the site, and</i> <i>(ii) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and</i> <i>(iii) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied, and</i> </i> <i>(e) where more than minor adverse effects on significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, the activity is inappropriate. Offsetting of effects on sites with significant mana whenua values is inappropriate, except where provided for in Policy P49, and</i> <i>(f) the relevant mana whenua as identified in Schedule C shall be considered to be an affected party under RMA s95E for all activities which require resource consent within a Schedule C site where the adverse</i>
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	<p><i>effects are minor or more than minor, unless the application is publicly notified.</i></p>
Policy P49	<p><i>Residual adverse effects that are not otherwise avoided, minimised or remedied in accordance with the management hierarchy in Policy P48 may be offset where the relevant mana whenua as identified in Schedule C:</i></p> <p><i>(a) considers the offsetting of residual adverse effects is appropriate in the particular circumstances, and</i></p> <p><i>(b) have:</i></p> <p><i>(i) an offsetting policy in place that applies to the area and values to be affected by the proposed development, or</i></p> <p><i>(ii) prepared a cultural impact assessment that includes specific direction for the offsetting of effects of the proposed activity on the site of significance, and</i></p> <p><i>(iii) expressly confirms that the offset proposed is consistent with:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. the offsetting policy in Policy P49(b)(i) (where applicable), and</i> <i>2. the cultural impact assessment in Policy P49(b)(ii), and</i> <i>3. the offsetting principles set out in Schedule G3</i> <p><i>Where offsetting is proposed for a site of significance that is associated with multiple mana whenua, there must be an agreed position between all groups that offsetting is appropriate and that (b) has been met.</i></p>
Policy P50	<p><i>More than minor adverse effects on the significant historic heritage values identified in Schedule E1 (heritage structures), Schedule E2 (wharves and boatsheds), Schedule E3 (navigation aids), Schedule E4 (archaeological sites) and Schedule E5 (freshwater</i></p>

	<p><i>heritage) shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated by managing activities so that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) significant historic heritage values are not lost, damaged or destroyed,</i></p> <p><i>(b) effects are of a low magnitude or scale, or effects are reversible,</i></p> <p><i>(c) interconnections and linkages between sites are not significantly altered or lost,</i></p> <p><i>(d) previous damage to significant historic heritage values is remedied or mitigated where relevant,</i></p> <p><i>(e) previous changes that have significant historic heritage value in their own right are respected and retained,</i></p> <p><i>(f) adjacent significant historic heritage values are unlikely to be adversely affected,</i></p> <p><i>(g) unique or special materials and/or craftsmanship are retained,</i></p> <p><i>(h) the activities do not lead to cumulative adverse effects on historic heritage</i></p>
Schedule C	This schedule lists sites with significant mana whenua values. These sites listed relate to freshwater (rivers, lakes and wetlands) and coastal environments.
Schedule D	This schedule lists Statutory Acknowledgement Areas in Greater Wellington.

3.7.1 Proposed NRP Change 1

(35) Under section 74(2) of the RMA, Hutt City Council is required to have regard to proposed regional plans in regard to any matter of regional significance or for which the regional council has primary responsibility (under Part 4 of the Act). Greater Wellington Regional Council proposed a change to the Natural Resources Plan (Proposed NRP Change 1) in October 2023. As of the notification of the proposed District Plan, this proposed change represents the only proposed regional plan for the Wellington region, and is in the hearing phase of its plan change process.

- (36) None of the amendments to the NRP proposed through Proposed NRP Change 1 are relevant to sites and areas of significance to Māori.

3.8 Iwi management plans

- (37) Section 74(2A) of the RMA requires territorial authorities, when preparing or changing a district plan, to take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district.
- (38) However, no iwi management plans have been lodged with Hutt City Council.

3.9 Hutt City Council plans, policies, and strategies

- (39) In addition to the above, there are other plans, policies and strategies of Council that, while not directly prepared under a specific Act, should be considered as part of the District Plan Review as they set Council's intentions on some matters that need to be addressed through the District Plan Review.
- (40) The following Council plans, policies and strategies are relevant for sites and areas of significance to Māori:

Plan/Policy/Strategy	Comment
Rautaki Kanorau Koiora Taketake Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy 2023	<p>This strategy sets a shared vision and goals and identifies focus areas where the district can work together to make a difference to a natural taiao and thriving indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>Sites and areas of significance to Māori often have values of indigenous biodiversity, and therefore their protection and enhancement aligns with the goals and focus areas of this strategy.</p>

<p>Te Herenga Kairangi – The Inverwoven Ambition to Thrive</p>	<p>This overarching strategic Māori framework sets out the purpose, guiding principles, outcomes, and prioritised actions for Te Herenga Kairangi. The structure was informed through engagement with hapori Māori and mana whenua partners.</p> <p>The following two strategies are relevant:</p> <p><i>Priority 1 – Honouring the relationship that our Mana Whenua partners have with the land – Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.</i></p> <p><i>Priority 2 – Identify and develop best practices for Tangata Whenua engagement</i></p> <p>These priorities are reflected in the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter through its development in partnership with Māori, and also requiring consultation and engagement for use and development that potentially affects sites and areas of significance to Māori.</p>
<p>Taonga Tuku Iho – The Heritage Policy 2021</p>	<p>Taonga Tuku Iho – the Heritage Policy is a statement of Council’s intent to carry out its legislative responsibilities and support its community’s aspirations to value, protect, celebrate, restore, enhance and conserve heritage in Lower Hutt, in all its forms.</p> <p>This policy document relates to the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter as sites and areas of significance to Māori are typically included in the definition of historic heritage.</p> <p>Section 5 of the Policy provides a summary of the historical background to ancestral lands, water, sites wahi tapu and wahi tapu areas,</p>

	<p>other taonga of the district. The memoranda of understanding states that council and mana whenua will work together to establish, record and agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate criteria for identifying, managing, and conserving sites that are significant to Māori, • A comprehensive list of sites that are significant to Māori in the District Plan, and • An approach to controlling the modification of, and impacts on, listed significant Māori sites.
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3.10 District plans of adjacent territorial authorities

(41) The following territorial authorities are adjacent to Lower Hutt:

- Wellington,
- Porirua City,
- Upper Hutt, and
- South Wairarapa.

(42) Some sites and areas of significance to Māori would cross these territorial authority jurisdictions.

(43) The relevance of the plans of adjacent councils is discussed below:

Plan	Relevant Provisions
Proposed Wellington District Plan	This plan has been prepared in accordance with the National Planning Standards. The plan includes a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, with 174 sites and areas listed in Schedule 7, that are also mapped as sites and areas of significance to Māori.

	<p>Te Whanganui-ā-Tara (Wellington Harbour) is a scheduled area of significance to Māori which directly borders Lower Hutt City. This area is identified as being Category A site with a high level of significance. The objectives and policies seek to identify and protect sites and areas of significance to Māori, as well as enabled mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga. The rules require resource consent for additions to, or new, buildings and structures within a Category A site or area (with the exception of marae).</p> <p>The Harbour islands within Te Whanganui-ā-Tara are identified as sites and areas of significance to Māori in the Hutt City Proposed District Plan.</p>
<p>Proposed Porirua District Plan (decisions version)</p>	<p>This plan has been prepared in accordance with the National Planning Standards. The plan includes a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, with 22 sites and areas listed in Schedule 6, that are also mapped as sites and areas of significance to Māori.</p> <p>There are no mapped sites and areas of significance to Māori that are near the boundary with Lower Hutt City. However, there are sites and areas of significance to Māori that are not shown on the publicly available platform, or are still to be identified. The risk of cross-boundary issues is low.</p>
<p>Upper Hutt District Plan</p>	<p>The Operative District Plan does not have a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, however the Heritage Features in HH-Schedule 1 include features that would have significance to Māori (such as Pa sites).</p> <p>Paihoro Pa is located within Lower Hutt City but close to the boundary with Upper Hutt, therefore, activities near this site could have cross-boundary issues.</p> <p>Te Awa Kairangi (Hutt River) flows from Upper Hutt, therefore could have cross-boundary issues with Lower Hutt City.</p>

Proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan	This plan has been prepared in accordance with the National Planning Standards. The plan includes a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, with 99 sites and areas listed in Schedule 4 for South Wairarapa District, that are also mapped as sites and areas of significance to Māori. There are no mapped sites and areas of significance to Māori that are near the boundary with Lower Hutt City.
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3.11 New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi Kōrero

- (44) Section 74(2)(b)(iia) of the RMA requires that the Council have regard to relevant entries on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero when preparing the District Plan. There are 56 entries on the New Zealand Heritage List that are located within the Council's territorial boundary. There is one site (Petone Memorial Technical College) that is identified as being of significance to Māori on the New Zealand Heritage List. This site is included in the Historical Heritage chapter. The Baring Head/Ōrua-pouani Historic Area (9621) is identified on the Heritage List, this is also included as a proposed site and area of significance to Māori.

3.12 Other legislation or regulations

- (45) In addition to the RMA, other legislation and regulations can be relevant considerations for a district plan, particularly where management of an issue is addressed through multiple pieces of legislation and regulatory bodies.
- (46) The following other legislation and regulations are relevant for sites and areas of significance to Māori:

Act or Regulation	Comments
Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009	<p>The purpose of this Act is to give effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement, which is a deed that settles the historical claims of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.</p> <p>The Schedules of this Act list the statutory areas and cultural redress properties, some of which are located in Lower Hutt City, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal marine areas • Hutt River • Waiwhetū Stream • Wellington Harbour • Riverside Drive Marginal Strip • Seaview Marginal Strip • Wainuiomata Scenic Reserve • Turakirae Scenic Reserve.
Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014	<p>The purpose of this Act is to give effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement that settles the historical claims of Ngāti Toa Rangatira.</p> <p>The Schedules of this Act list the statutory areas, some of which are located in Lower Hutt City, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hutt River and its tributaries • Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson)
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA)	<p>The HNZPTA provides direction for the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. This includes sites and areas of significance to Māori.</p> <p>Part 3 of the HNZPTA provides for the protection of archaeological sites. Section 42 of the HNZPTA requires that archaeological sites must not be modified or destroyed without an archaeological</p>

	<p>authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. An archaeological authority is also required for the total demolition of a building that is an archaeological site.</p> <p>Part 4 of the HNZPTA provides for the recognition of places of historical, cultural, and ancestral significance. This provides for the establishment and maintenance, by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, of the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero, and describes the criteria for including items on the list.</p>
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FINAL DRAFT

4 Resource management issues

4.1 Background

- (47) The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM) chapter would be a new chapter in the Lower Hutt District Plan. Currently, the identification of sites and areas of significance to Māori and protection of them from inappropriate land use and development is achieved through Chapter 14E: Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources.
- (48) Sites and areas of significance to Māori can include a range of sites/areas, including archaeological features, natural features, and areas of historical and cultural significance.
- (49) The overall direction of the proposed SASM chapter is to:
- Protect sites and areas of significance to Māori.
 - Allow tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga and have rangatiratanga over sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- (50) The chapter has been developed in consultation with Mana Whenua through a Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement group, as well as through additional wānanga in order to identify sites and areas of significance to Māori that are appropriate to identify and protect in the District Plan.

4.2 Evidence base

4.2.1 Existing approach of City of Lower Hutt District Plan

- (51) The operative District Plan does not have a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter. Instead, the operative District Plan has a Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources Chapter that recognises valued resources including waahi tapu sites and archaeological sites. The

operative District Plan identifies the following significant resource management issues in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori:

Reference	Issue
1.10.1	<i>It is important that the Plan recognises the relationship between tangata whenua and wider resource management issues in the City. Sections 6.e., 7.a. and 8 of the Act require the relationship of Māori and their ancestral lands to be recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance, and for those exercising functions and powers under the Act, to have particular regard to kaitiakitanga and to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</i>
1.10.1	<i>Kaitiakitanga encompasses the Māori view of guardianship, involving the spiritual dimension as well as the physical dimension. The onus on people who say they are kaitiaki is to acknowledge all the responsibilities that come with kaitiakitanga, including actively looking after and caring for their mana whenua and taonga. Kaitiaki are required to continually be part of the process of environmental decision-making.</i>
1.10.1	<i>Kaitiakitanga includes an obligation on people to use resources in ways that respect and preserve resources in the environment, both physically and as sources of spiritual power. The tangata whenua who have mana over resources are able to determine both the characteristics of kaitiakitanga and how it should be given expression.</i>
1.10.9	<i>It is important to recognise the City's significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources. Such resources include flora and fauna, habitats, wetlands, lakes, the coastal environment, geological features, waahi tapu sites, and archaeological sites. Inappropriate use, development and subdivision can have adverse effects on these resources.</i>

14E.1.1	<p><i>A number of significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources have been identified in the City. Such resources include flora and fauna, habitats, wetlands, lakes, the coastal environment, geological features, waahi tapu sites, and archaeological sites. Building, structures, site development and activities can modify, damage or destroy these resources. All buildings, structures, site development and activities can have adverse effects on the natural character, ecosystems and amenity values of all areas including the coastal environment. Therefore, significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources need to be recognised and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</i></p>
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(52) Chapter 14E of the operative District Plan sets out the objectives, policies and rules for use and development of areas and resources listed in the appendices to the chapter. The following table sets out the general structure and contents of the chapter:

Provision	Description
Objective	To identify and protect significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources in the City from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. That a schedule of significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources within the City be compiled. b. That it be recognised that new significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources may be discovered, and added to the schedule of significant resources. c. That any activity or site development shall not modify, damage or destroy a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource. d. That any activity or site development shall not compromise the natural character or visual amenity

	<p>values of a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource.</p> <p>e. All buildings, structures and activities shall preserve the natural character, visual amenity values and landscape values of the significant natural, cultural or archaeological resources including the identified coastal environment.</p> <p>f. The scale, height, location and design of all buildings and structures shall protect the amenity values, especially landscape values, of the identified coastal environment.</p> <p>g. That any activity or site development will take into account new findings of significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources.</p> <p>h. That the cultural significance of these natural resources be recognised and protected.</p> <p>i. That any activity or site development shall not modify, damage or destroy the intrinsic values of the ecosystems of a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource.</p>
<p>Permitted activity rules</p>	<p>Rule 14E 2.1 provides for the following permitted activities:</p> <p>a. In all activity areas, significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources (these are listed in Appendix Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources 1 and shown on the Map Appendices).</p> <p>b. In all activity areas, activities and works associated with the protection, preservation, enhancement and conservation of significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources.</p> <p>c. On Pt 1A2 Parangarahu (Baring Head):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a single building for the purpose of accommodating a single or two household unit; ii. farm accessory buildings; and

	<p>iii. any earthworks necessary for the creation of the building platforms for i. and ii. above.</p> <p>Rule 14E 2.1.1 outlines the permitted activity conditions for Pt 1A2 Parangarahu (Baring Head).</p>
Restricted discretionary activity rules	<p>Rule 14E 2.2 includes any activity or site development works identified on or within the boundaries of a significant cultural or archaeological resource, and significant natural resource (with exceptions).</p> <p>14E 2.2.1 lists the matters of discretion which Council has restricted its control:</p> <p>i. Extent and effects of the works.</p> <p>Assessment will be made of the following relevant factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the resource is to be modified, damaged or destroyed; • The extent to which the proposal may compromise natural character, visual amenities and landscape values; • The impact on the coastal environment; and • The recognition and protection of cultural significance.
Appendix	<p>This appendix lists Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources 1. The appendix specifically lists 24 Significant Cultural Resources.</p>

(53) In addition to these rules, subdivision of land containing a 'site of significance to Māori Culture' listed in Appendix Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resource 1 is a discretionary activity (under Rule 11.2.4).

(54) The key issue with the current approach that has been raised through consultation is that the operative District Plan does not include all sites and areas of significance to Māori, therefore risking the loss or damage to sites and areas not identified.

4.2.2 Analysis of other District Plans

(55) Current practice has been considered in respect of this topic, with a review undertaken of the Proposed Porirua District Plan, the Proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan and the Proposed Wellington District Plan.

(56) These plans were selected because:

- They have been subject to a recent plan review that has addressed similar issues relating to this topic; and
- The Councils are nearby, and are of a similar scale to Lower Hutt, and are confronting similar issues relating to this topic.

Plan	Relevant Provisions
Proposed Porirua District Plan (decisions version)	<p>The Plan has a SASM chapter under Part 2: District-Wide Matters. SCHED6 lists 22 sites and areas of significance to Māori. Each site/area has a statement of significance.</p> <p>The SASM chapter includes the following objectives and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASM-O1: Recognising sites and areas of significance • SASM-O2: Kaitiakitanga • SASM-O3: Subdivision, use and development • SASM-P1: Identifying sites and areas of significance • SASM-P2: Maintenance and restoration • SASM-P3: Small-scale earthworks • SASM-P4: Other earthworks • SASM-P5: Animal grazing • SASM-P6: Use and development • SASM-P7: Demolition or destruction of sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P8: Subdivision • SASM-P9: Height controls on sites surrounding sites and areas of significance to Māori

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASM-P10: Increased height and/or height in relation to boundary on sites surrounding sites and areas of significance to Māori <p>The rules permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and restoration of sites and areas • Animal grazing on sites and areas • Earthworks on a site or area, where earthworks are associated with burials within an existing urupā <p>Restricted discretionary activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other earthworks • Any new building or structure, or extension of the footprint of an existing building or structure on a site or area <p>Any activity not otherwise provided for is a Discretionary activity.</p> <p>Destruction or demolition of a site or area is a Non-complying activity.</p>
<p>Proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan (notified October 2023)</p>	<p>This plan has a SASM chapter under Part 2: District-Wide Matters. SCHED4 lists the sites and areas, including 43 in Masterton District, one in Carterton District and 99 in South Wairarapa District.</p> <p>The chapter has the following objectives and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASM-O1: Recognising sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-O2: Providing for kaitiakitanga • SASM-O3: Protecting sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P1: Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P2: Protect and maintain sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P3: Allow limited earthworks within sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P4: Allow limited activities within sites and areas of significance to Māori

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASM-P5: Protect the values of sites and areas of significance to Māori from subdivision, use, and development • SASM-P6: Avoid removal or destruction of sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P7: Support landowners to manage, maintain, preserve sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P8: Engage with tangata whenua on sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-P9: Promote access to sites and areas of significance to Māori for customary activities <p>The rules permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and repair of a site or area of significance to Māori subject to conditions. • Land disturbance (excluding earthworks) within a site or area subject to conditions. • Earthworks within a site or area if they are for burials within existing urupā or the earthworks are authorised by and located within an approved area in an existing legal instrument for the site. • Alterations to an existing building or structure within a site or area where the works do not involve any land disturbance and there is no change to the size or location of the foundation or footprint of the existing building or structure. • Demolition or removal of a building or structures within a site or area where the building or structure is not or does not form part of the site or area. • Maintenance and repair of existing network utility structure and existing primary production structures within a site or area – subject to conditions. • New buildings or structures within a site or area – subject to conditions.
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	<p>Where activities do not meet the permitted activity conditions, the activity becomes a discretionary activity.</p>
<p>Proposed Wellington District Plan</p>	<p>This plan has SASM chapter under Part 2: District-Wide Matters.</p> <p>The chapter sets three categories of sites and areas of significance to Māori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A – Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Tīpuna, Kāinga, Mahinga Kai sites and areas that have high level of significance • Category B – Kōrero tuku iho, Otaota, Ngakinga, Takiwā, Te Ara Tawhito, Te Ara Pakanga, Wāhi Taonga, Wāhi Tawhito sites and areas that are significant for mana whenua, however they may not match the level of significance to the sites and areas listed in Category A. • Category C – Active marae. <p>SCHED7 lists 174 sites and areas.</p> <p>The objectives and policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASM-O1: Purpose • SASM-O2: Protecting sites and areas of significance to Māori • SASM-O3: Kaitiakitanga • SASM-P1: Identifying sites and areas of significance • SASM-P2: Maintenance and repair • SASM-P3: Ongoing use and development of marae • SASM-P4: Construction of buildings and structures within the mapped extent of sites and areas of significance • SASM-P5: Modification of features integral to a Category A or B site or area of significance to Māori and extension of the footprint of existing buildings • SASM-P6: Destruction of sites and areas of significance <p>The rules permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance and repairs of sites and areas on iwi or Council owned land,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undertaking cultural rituals, practices and tikanga Māori, and • Modification to or new buildings/structures associated with marae. <p>All other buildings and structures within a Category A or B Site or Area of Significance to Māori requires resource consent.</p>
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(57) The key findings from reviewing these plans are:

- All district plans have followed the National Planning Standards with a specific chapter for sites and areas of significance to Māori under Part 2: District-Wide Matters.
- The proposed Wellington District Plan adopts the use of categories based on the level of significance of the site or area.
- All three plans are quite restrictive in terms of the earthworks and development permitted within sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- The Proposed Porirua District Plan has significantly fewer sites and areas listed (22) than the other plans (174 and 143).

4.2.3 Advice from mana whenua

(58) The Council has engaged with its mana whenua partners throughout the process of preparing the proposed District Plan, including the preparation of the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter.

(59) Of particular relevance for the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, the Council has engaged through the *Kāhui Mana Whenua*, an engagement group with representatives from iwi authorities of Lower Hutt. Engagement through the Kāhui allowed for more detailed discussions on sites and areas of significance to Māori, the narratives and values associated with the sites/areas and their locations. Council officers also meet with the Kāhui to discuss other work of Council, including the activities Council can undertake outside the District Plan to ensure sites and areas of significance to Māori are recognised.

(60) Regular meetings have been held with the Kāhui during the District Plan Review where the sites and areas of significance have been discussed. In addition, specific workshops have been held with the Kāhui and others on

potential sites and areas of significance to Māori. These workshops included detailed discussions on the locations of the sites/areas.

(61) The following issues were raised through consultation with Mana Whenua:

- It is vital that the proposed District Plan identifies and protects sites and areas of significance to Māori from adverse effects arising out of inappropriate subdivision, use and development both within the sites or area and around the site or area.
- The nature of what is significant to Mana Whenua needs to align with the meaning in the context of the District Plan to ensure the views of mana whenua are captured.
- Concerns were raised that the proposed chapter would only capture the historical and traditional narratives in relation to sites. The proposed chapter needs to reflect mana whenua's continuing relationship with these sites and areas, that this relationship is historical and also current and alive and to enable growth in this area.
- The rohe and its people have many narratives relating to sites and areas that are not captured in the operative District Plan, demonstrating the need to provide for ongoing identification of sites and areas of significance to Māori and richer narratives.
- Of major concern is the state of awa in the rohe. These sites of significance are in devastating condition, which impacts the relationship mana whenua have with these sites of significance. These waterbodies not only need to be protected and their mauri enhanced, but also their importance to tangata whenua be recognised.
- Mana whenua have been restricted in their ability to practice kaitiakitanga. The District Plan needs to incorporate policies that facilitate the restoration of these sites and provide for Mana Whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga.
- The impacts of colonisation have meant that some of the identified sites are unable to be accessed by Mana Whenua, and in many cases sites and areas of significance are heavily developed, or the exact location of the site/area is now uncertain. The District Plan needs to provide for and promote the restoration, establishment

and maintenance of mana whenua access to sites and areas of significance to Māori.

4.2.4 Stakeholder and community engagement

(62) To help inform the Proposed District Plan, a draft District Plan was released for public feedback in late 2023. Minimal specific feedback was received on the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter as it only included proposed objectives and policies for this chapter.

4.2.5 Technical information/advice commissioned

(63) The technical information and advice that has informed the identification of sites and areas of significance includes:

- The advice received from Mana Whenua, in particular, the Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement group, and
- Information collected during a desktop review of reports that discussed sites and areas of significance to Māori, their narratives and values, and their locations (including existing cultural impact assessments available to Council).

4.3 Summary of issues analysis

(64) The statutory and policy context and available evidence outlined above identified multiple issues:

- Issue 1: Not all sites and areas of significance to Māori are currently identified in the operative District Plan. Therefore, these sites and areas have limited protection which could result in damage or loss of these sites.
- Issue 2: Sites and areas of significance to Māori may be damaged or lost if they are not protected from inappropriate land use, subdivision and development.
- Issue 3: Mana Whenua are unable or have difficulty in exercising kaitiakitanga or carrying out customary practices in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori.

- Issue 4: Decision-making regarding sites and areas of significance to Māori without Mana Whenua can lead to a misunderstanding of the significance of the site or area.

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5 Scale and significance assessment

- (65) In writing this evaluation report we must provide a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects anticipated from the implementation of the proposal.
- (66) In assessing that scale and significance we have had regard to the following matters:

Matter	Analysis
Matters of national importance	High – The provisions recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga (section 6e), and the provisions address the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (section 6f).
Other matters	High – The provisions have particular regard to kaitiakitanga (7a) and the ethic of stewardship (7aa).
Degree of change from the operative plan	Moderate – The overall objective of protecting sites and areas of significance to Māori is similar to the operative District Plan. However, there are an increased number of sites, a more thorough description of these sites, and categorisation which allows variation in the rules/standards that apply to these sites and areas.
Geographic scale of effects	Moderate – The geographic scale of the effects are limited and confined to 59 proposed sites and

	areas of significance to Māori, although some of these sites cover relatively large areas.
Number of people affected	Moderate – The geographical application of the proposed provisions, means there would be a moderate number of people affected.
Duration of effects	High – The effects of the proposed provisions are ongoing.
Economic impacts	Moderate – Due to the moderate geographical application of the provisions and therefore likely number of people/properties affected.
Social and cultural impacts	High – There some social, and strong cultural impacts associated with the protection of sites and areas of significance to Māori.
Environmental impacts	Moderate – There are a range of environmental impacts associated with the protection of sites and areas of significance to Māori, particularly in relation to waterbodies and their margins.
Health and safety impacts	Low - There are no specific health and safety impacts identified.
Degree of interest from Mana Whenua	High – There is a high degree of interest from mana whenua on the provisions of sites and areas of significance to Māori.
Degree of interest from the public	Moderate – While no specific feedback has been received from the public on the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter in the draft plan, the geographic distribution of sites and the high social and cultural interest, means that there is expected to be a moderate degree of interest from the public.

Degree of risk or uncertainty	Low – There is a low degree of risk or uncertainty associated with the provisions as regulation of activities in sites and areas of significance to Māori are common and well understood, and the approach adopted by the proposed District Plan is consistent with other recent district plans and the National Planning Standards.
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(67) Accordingly, the overall scale and significance of the effects of provisions associated with sites and areas of significance to Māori are **moderate to high**.

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6 Proposed District Plan objectives and provisions

6.1 Overall approach

(68) The overall approach of the proposed Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM) chapter is to:

- Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori (including larger precincts that may contain multiple sites/areas) through SCHED6 and to map them through an overlay on the District Plan maps.
- Categorise the identified sites and areas based on the type of site and their significance.
- Set objectives, policies and rules for sites and areas of significance to Māori, with some related provisions located in other district-wide chapters, including the Natural Character, Subdivision and Earthworks.

(69) The overlay approach means that the provisions, where applicable, operate in addition to the provisions of the underlying zone and in conjunction with other district-wide chapters.

6.2 Proposed objectives, policies and rules

(70) The following section sets out the proposed objectives, policies and rules of the SASM chapter.

6.2.1 Objectives

(71) The SASM chapter includes the following proposed objectives:

SASM-O1	Te Mana o Ngā Wāhi (Recognition, protection and maintenance) <i>Responds to resource management issues 1 and 2.</i>
Sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values are recognised, protected and maintained.	
SASM-O2	Kaitiakitanga <i>Responds to resource management issue 3.</i>
Tangata whenua can exercise kaitiakitanga in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori.	
SASM-O3	Rangatiratanga (Self determination) <i>Responds to resource management issue 4.</i>
Tangata whenua have rangatiratanga 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.	
SASM-O4	Mana Motuhake (Historic and contemporary connections) <i>Responds to resource management issue 4.</i>
The historic and contemporary connection tangata whenua have with sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values are recognised and provided for.	

6.2.2 Policies and rules

(72) **Policies SASM-P1 to P5** seek to achieve SASM-O1.

- **SASM-P1: Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori**

Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori with tangata whenua and in accordance with tikanga Māori.

- **SASM-P2: Ngā Awa o te Takiwā**

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.

- **SASM-P3: Category 1**

Protect sites and areas listed as Category 1 in SCHED6 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori from inappropriate subdivision, use, or development.

- **SASM-P4: Category 2**

Avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision, use, or development on sites and areas listed as Category 2 in SCHED6 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.

- **SASM-P5: Category 3**

Acknowledge sites and areas listed as Category 3 in SCHED6 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.

(73) **Policy SASM-P6** (Use of sites and areas for tikanga Māori) seeks to achieve SASM-O2 and SASM-O4:

Enable tangata whenua to carry out tikanga Māori (including mahinga kai) within sites and areas of significance to Māori.

(74) **Policy SASM-P7** (Working with Mana Whenua to protect sites and areas of significance to Māori) seeks to achieve SASM-O2 and SASM-O3:

Encourage landowners to:

- 1. Engage with tangata whenua where subdivision, use, or development has the potential to adversely affect sites or areas of significance to Māori;*
- 2. Work with tangata whenua to manage, maintain, preserve and protect sites and areas of significance to Māori.*

(75) **Policy SASM-P8** (Culturally incompatible activities) seeks to achieve Objective SASM-O1 through avoiding degradation of the mauri of sites listed as Ngā Awa Takiwā from specific activities.

(76) **Policy SASM-P9** (Use and development that protects spiritual and cultural values) seeks to achieve all four objectives by setting matters to have regard to when providing for maintenance, repair, alterations, construction and modification within sites.

6.2.3 Rules and standards

(77) The rule framework within the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter provides for permitted activities within Category 3 sites and areas of significance to Māori, while activities in Category 1 and 2 sites often require resource consent.

Activity	Status/content
SASM-R1: Tikanga Māori	Permitted (all categories)
SASM-R2: Land disturbance	Permitted in Category 1 subject to conditions, otherwise Restricted discretionary. Permitted in Category 2, provided accidental discovery protocol are applied. Permitted in Category 3.
SASM-R3: Maintenance and repair of buildings or structures	Permitted (all categories)
SASM-R4: Additions, alterations or new buildings or structures	Permitted in Category 1 and 2, subject to conditions, otherwise Restricted discretionary. Permitted in Category 3.
SASM-R5: Demolition or removal	Permitted (all categories)
SASM-S1: Accidental discovery protocol	Outlines the protocol to be followed if kōiwi or other artefacts are unearthed.

6.2.4 Schedules

(78) A schedule of sites and areas of significance to Māori (SCHED6) is proposed to identify the sites and areas where the rules relevant to sites and areas of significance to Māori apply. This schedule sets out the following information:

- A unique identifier for each scheduled site or area,

- The name and description of the site or area, and
 - The categorisation of the site or area (Ngā Awa o te Takiwā, 1, 2 or 3).
- (79) Sites and area identified within this schedule are identified in the proposed District Plan maps.
- (80) As well as individual sites and areas, the schedule identifies precincts. These precincts are applied where there are multiple individual sites or areas within a broader geographical area that warrants consideration as a collective group. Precincts are given their own categorisation ranking, as well as individual sites and areas within these precincts.
- (81) Ngā Awa o te Takiwā sites are not given a categorisation number (1, 2 or 3), as they are identified as their own category.
- (82) Harbour islands are also included as sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- (83) The proposed Schedule of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori are set out in Attachment 1 of this report.

6.2.5 Definitions

- (84) The proposed District Plan includes several definitions that provide for the interpretation of the objectives, policies, and rules of the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter. These definitions include:
- Kāinga
 - Kaitiakitanga
 - Kōiwi
 - Mahinga kai
 - Mana
 - Mana whenua
 - Marae
 - Mauri
 - Pā
 - Site or area of significance to Māori
 - Tangata whenua
 - Taonga
 - Tikanga Māori

- Urupā
- Wāhi tapu

6.2.6 Other proposed provisions

(85) A number of other chapters have provisions which relate to sites and areas of significance to Māori. The following describes the proposed provisions:

Infrastructure

(86) The Infrastructure chapter references sites and areas of significance to Māori in a number of rules/standards. All references to sites and areas of significance to Māori in the rules and standards, should exclude Category 3 and Ngā Awa o te Takiwā sites and areas.

Natural character

(87) The Natural Character chapter has provisions for coastal and riparian margins, these include some Ngā Awa o te Takiwā sites and areas. The matters of discretion for all rules in the Natural Character chapter should therefore require consideration of policies in the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter (specifically SASM-P2, SASM-P7, SASM-P8, SASM-P9).

Subdivision

(88) Policy SUB-P15 in the Subdivision chapter provides for subdivision of land containing a site or area of significance to Māori. This policy is proposed to align with policies in the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, as follows:

SUB-P15	Subdivision of land containing a site or area of significance to Māori
Provide for the subdivision of land containing a site or area of significance to Māori where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or Significance to Māori, have been considered; and
4. Practical mechanisms are incorporated to maintain or enhance the ability of mana whenua to access the site or area of significance.

(89) Rule SUB-R6 applies to land containing a Category 1 or Category 2 site or area of significance to Māori (i.e. no specific subdivision rule for Ngā Awa o te Takiwā or Category 3 sites).

(90) Rule SUB-R10 should also reference SUB-P15 in the matters of control and discretion.

Earthworks

(91) Rather than duplicate earthworks rules in the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, the Earthworks chapter contains policies, rules and standards for earthworks in sites and areas of significance to Māori.

(92) Policy EW-P9 is proposed to align with the policies of the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter, as follows:

EW-P10	Earthworks within sites or areas of significance to Māori
<p>Earthworks within sites or areas of significance to Māori are managed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable small-scale earthworks for burials within existing sites or areas of significance to Māori that are urupā. 2. Provide for other earthworks within sites or areas of significance to Māori where it can be demonstrated that the identified values will be protected, having regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	

(93) Rule EW-R9 outlines the rules for earthworks within different categories of sites and areas of significance to Māori. Earthworks within a Category 3

site or area are permitted where compliance is achieved with SASM-S1 (accidental discovery protocol are followed). Earthworks are permitted within a Category 2 site or area where compliance is achieved with EW-S9 (maximum area and cut/fill standard) and SASM-S1. Earthworks in a Category 1 site or area require consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where resource consent is required, cross-references are made to policies in the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter.

- (94) Rule EW-R12 is proposed to also include reference to EW-P9 as a relevant matter of discretion.
- (95) Standard EW-S9 sets the area and maximum cut and fill standards for earthworks within a Category 2 site or area of significance to Māori.

7 Evaluation of objectives

- (96) This section is the evaluation of objectives, as required by section 32(1)(a) of the RMA.
- (97) An objective is a statement of what is to be achieved through the resolution of a particular resource management issue. A district plan objective should set out a desired end state to be achieved through the implementation of policies and rules.
- (98) Under s75(1)(a) of the RMA, a district plan must state the objectives for the district.
- (99) Under s32(1)(a) of the RMA, an evaluation report required under the RMA must examine the extent to which the objectives of the proposal being evaluated are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA. The purpose of the RMA, as stated in s5(1) of the RMA, is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- (100) In the following sections, each proposed objective is evaluated by considering its relevance, usefulness, reasonableness, and achievability, in terms of achieving the sustainable management purpose of the RMA. While not required by section 32 of the RMA, alternatives to the proposed objective are also considered. After considering alternatives, the appropriateness of the proposed objective for achieving the sustainable management purposed of the RMA is summarised.

7.1 Evaluation of objective SASM-O1

SASM-O1 - Te Mana o Ngā Wāhi (Recognition, protection and maintenance) <i>Sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values are recognised, protected and maintained.</i>	
Relevance	<p>This objective addresses the resource management issue 1, supporting the recognition of sites and areas of significance to Māori.</p> <p>This objective also addresses the resource management issue 2, by protecting and maintaining sites and areas of significance to</p>

	<p>Māori from damage or loss from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>This objective gives effect to section 6(f) of the RMA (the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development).</p> <p>This objective is consistent with Objective 15 (historic heritage is identified and protected) of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region.</p> <p>This objective is consistent with Strategic Direction TW-O3 (wāhi taonga and sites of significance to tangata whenua are protected).</p>
Usefulness	<p>This objective guides decision making by directing that decision-makers both recognise, protect and maintain sites and areas of significance to Māori when making decisions.</p>
Reasonableness	<p>While the protection of sites and areas of significance to Māori imposes costs on parts of the community that own property with sites and areas of significance to Māori, those costs are principally (but not entirely) opportunity costs. There are also costs to Council and tangata whenua in their involvement with consultation and resource consents. However, these are not unjustifiable in light of the requirement for Council to recognise and provide for section 6(f) of the RMA.</p> <p>There is an acceptable level of uncertainty and risk as the provisions that achieve the objective are limited in application to only those sites and areas that are identified as being of significance to Māori.</p>
Achievability	<p>While some parts of the community wish to see sites and areas of significance to Māori recognised, protected and maintained, other parts of the community may consider that this leads to an inappropriate level of cost or restriction on the ability for people to modify or develop their property.</p> <p>The provisions are realistically able to be achieved within the Council's powers, skills and resources as the recognition, protection and maintenance of sites and areas of significance to</p>

	Māori is a well-understood concept with established practices that have been implemented by the Council in the past.
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7.2 Evaluation of objective SASM-O2

SASM-O2 – Kaitiakitanga	
<i>Tangata whenua can exercise kaitiakitanga in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori.</i>	
Relevance	<p>This objective address resource management issue 2 and issue 3.</p> <p>This objective gives effect to section 6(e) of the RMA (the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga) and section 6(f) (protecting customary rights). It also explicitly provides for section 7(a) kaitiakitanga, section 7(aa)(the ethic of stewardship) and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (section 8 of the RMA).</p> <p>This objective gives effect to Objective 25 (kaitiakitanga) of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region.</p> <p>This objective is consistent with Strategic Direction TW-O1 (the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki in the protection and management of the natural and physical resources of an area is acknowledged and provided for).</p>
Usefulness	<p>This objective guides decision-making by making it clear that tangata whenua should be involved in the protection and conservation of sites and areas of significance to Māori, and tangata whenua should be able to practice tikanga Māori.</p>
Reasonableness	<p>This objective may impose additional costs on parts of community whose land is within a site or area of significance to Māori and consultation with tangata whenua is required.</p> <p>However these are not unjustifiable in light of the requirement for Council to recognise and provide for section 6(e), 6(g) and have regard to section 7(a) of the RMA.</p>

	In conjunction with the policies and rules that provide for various thresholds of permitted activities, and when tangata whenua involvement is required, the level of uncertainty and risk associated with the objective is acceptable.
Achievability	<p>This objective is consistent with tangata whenua outcomes. There may be some parts of the community that consider the ability for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over their private property to be costly or restrictive.</p> <p>Council has established protocol for supporting tangata whenua in exercising kaitiakitanga through the resource management process. The policies and rule framework are proposed to ensure a balance between enabling kaitiakitanga through tangata whenua involvement, without creating a burden on tangata whenua resources to carry out this function.</p>

7.3 Evaluation of objective SASM-03

SASM-03 - Rangatiratanga (Self Determination)	
<i>Tangata whenua have rangatiratanga 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.</i>	
Relevance	<p>This objective addresses resource management issue 3.</p> <p>This objective directly relates to the Treaty principle of partnership and Article 1 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, taking into account section 8 of the RMA.</p> <p>This objective is consistent with Objective 23 (working together) of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region.</p> <p>This objective is consistent with Strategic Direction TW-02 (Enable the active participation of tangata whenua in the implementation of the District Plan).</p>
Usefulness	This objective demonstrates the ongoing partnership between Hutt City Council and tangata whenua in providing for rangatiratanga and active participation of mana whenua in resource management decision-making.

Reasonableness	<p>This objective may impose additional costs on parts of the community whose land is within a site or area of significance to Māori and consultation with tangata whenua is required. However these are not unjustifiable in light of the requirement for Council to recognise and provide for section 6(e) and have regard to section 7(aa) and take into account section 8 of the RMA.</p> <p>In conjunction with the policies and rules that provide for various thresholds of permitted activities, and when tangata whenua involvement is required, the level of uncertainty and risk associated with the objective is acceptable.</p>
Achievability	<p>There may be some parts of the community that consider the ability for tangata whenua to exercise rangatiratanga over their private property to be costly or restrictive.</p> <p>Council has established protocol for supporting tangata whenua in exercising rangatiratanga through the resource management process. The policies and rule framework are proposed to ensure a balance between enabling rangatiratanga through tangata whenua involvement, without creating a burden on tangata whenua resources to carry out this function.</p>

7.4 Evaluation of objective SASM-04

<p>SASM-04 - Mana Motuhake (Historic and contemporary connections)</p> <p><i>The historic and contemporary connection tangata whenua have with sites and areas of significance to Māori and their associated values are recognised and provided for.</i></p>	
Relevance	<p>This objective addresses resource management issue 4.</p> <p>The recognition of both historic and contemporary connection achieves section 5(2) of the RMA by enabling people and communities to provide for their social and cultural wellbeing. This objective also gives effect to section 6(e) of the RMA.</p>

	<p>This objective is consistent with Objective 28 (cultural relationship) of the Regional Policy Statement for Wellington Region.</p> <p>This objective supports the Strategic Direction TW-04 (tangata whenua are able to protect, develop and use Whenua Māori in a way that is consistent with their culture traditions and their social and economic aspirations).</p>
Usefulness	<p>This objective addresses a specific concern that was raised during consultation on the proposed provisions, that there is a risk that only the historical and traditional narratives are understood. The objective helps plan users to understand that tangata whenua have a continuing relationship with sites and areas of significance to Māori.</p>
Reasonableness	<p>As with objective SASM-O2 and SASM-O3, this objective may impose additional costs on parts of community whose land is within a site or area of significance to Māori and consultation with tangata whenua is required.</p> <p>In conjunction with the policies and rules that provide for various thresholds of permitted activities, and when tangata whenua involvement is required, the level of uncertainty and risk associated with the objective is acceptable.</p>
Achievability	<p>For the same reasons as SASM-O2 and SASM-O3, there may be some parts of the community that consider the requirement to consult with tangata whenua on sites and areas of significance to be costly or restrictive.</p> <p>Council has established protocol for supporting tangata whenua involvement in the resource management process. The policies and rule framework are proposed to ensure a balance between enabling tangata whenua involvement, without creating a burden on resources to carry out this function.</p>

7.5 Alternative objectives

- (101) The draft District Plan provisions published on Council's website for initial community consultation, included an additional objective:

SASM-01	Whakatupu (Iwi growth and development)
To empower mana whenua by supporting their aspirations and sustainable growth while enhancing relationships with sites and areas of significance to Māori.	

(102) This objective has not been included in the proposed District Plan as:

- An objective for iwi growth and development is better suited to exist outside the District Plan.
- The second part of this objective is sufficiently covered by the proposed objectives.

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8 Evaluation of Policies and Rules

- (103) Policies and rules seek to achieve the objectives of a plan.
- (104) Policies of a district plan are the course of action to achieve or implement the plan's objective (i.e. the path to be followed to achieve a certain, specified, environmental outcome). Rules of a district plan implement the plan's policies, and have the force and effect of a regulation.
- (105) Under s32(1)(b) of the RMA, an evaluation report required under the RMA must examine whether the provisions in the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives by—
- (i) *identifying other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; and*
 - (ii) *assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives; and*
 - (iii) *summarising the reasons for deciding on the provisions.*
- (106) Under s32(2) of the RMA, the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions must:
- (a) *identify and assess the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including the opportunities for—*
 - (i) *economic growth that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and*
 - (ii) *employment that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and*
 - (b) *if practicable, quantify the benefits and costs referred to in paragraph (a); and*

- (c) *assess the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions.*

Structure of this evaluation

(107) There are four objectives for Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori. The outcomes sought by these objectives, and the resource management issues that they respond to, are sufficiently integrated that it is appropriate to evaluate the provisions that achieve them as a package. The Council has considered two approaches to achieve these objectives, being:

- The proposed provisions
- The status quo under the operative District Plan

(108) The following evaluation table also includes an evaluation of the proposed provisions as well as the status quo as a reasonably practicable alternative.

Risk of Acting / Not Acting if information is uncertain or insufficient

(109) Under Section 32(2)(c) the assessment of efficiency and effectiveness of provisions must include an assessment of the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions.

(110) There is certain and sufficient information on which to base the proposed policies and rules, based on the National Planning Standards, evidence from other district plans and consultation evidence.

Evaluation of policies and rules for the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter

OBJECTIVES

- SASM-O1: Te Mana o Ngā Wāhi (Recognition, protection and maintenance)
- SASM-O2: Kaitiakitanga
- SASM-O3: Rangatiratanga (Self determination)
- SASM-O4: Mana Motuhake (Historic and contemporary connections)

POLICIES

- SASM-P1: Identify sites and areas of significance to Māori
- SASM-P2: Ngā Awa o te Takiwā
- SASM-P3: Category 1
- SASM-P4: Category 2
- SASM-P5: Category 3
- SASM-P6: Use of sites and areas for tikanga Māori
- SASM-P7: Working with tangata whenua to protect sites and areas of significance to Māori
- SASM-P8: Culturally incompatible activities
- SASM-P9: Use and development that protects spiritual and cultural values
- SUB-P15: Subdivision of land containing a site or area of significance to Māori
- EW-P9: Earthworks within sites or areas of significance to Māori

RULES

- SASM-R1: Undertaking tikanga Māori
- SASM-R2: Land disturbance
- SASM-R3: Maintenance and repair of a building or structure
- SUB-R6: Subdivision of land containing a Category 1 or 2 site or area of significance to Māori
- SUB-R10: Subdivision of land containing Coastal Margins or Riparian Margins

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SASM-R4: Additions, alterations or new buildings or structures SASM-R5: Demolition or removal of buildings and structures 	<p>Added matters of discretion for restricted discretionary rules in the Natural Character chapter</p> <p>Additional references to categories of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori in other District-Wide chapters.</p>
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Efficiency and effectiveness

Costs	Benefits
<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No environmental costs have been identified. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed provisions might increase the need for resource consents (in a newly identified site or area of significance). There also may be an opportunity cost for landowners where a site could be developed at a more intense scale or in a different manner than in the absence of the proposed provisions. There is a time and resource cost for tangata whenua where the provisions require their involvement through consultation. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No social costs have been identified. <p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is the potential for cultural costs if a significant sites/areas has been identified or mapped inaccurately, or if a site/map has not been identified at all. 	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection of sites and areas of significance to Māori is likely to have the consequential effect of protecting other values such as natural character, waterbodies and indigenous biodiversity. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed provisions provide greater certainty over what activities are permitted or not in sites and areas of significance to Māori. For sites and area that were already scheduled in the operative District Plan, this may result in more permissive activity status, and/or have removed the requirement for a resource consent and associated costs. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This option would have social benefits of recognising and protecting sites and areas of significance to Māori for now and for future generations to identify with, learn from and experience. <p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed provisions will identify and protect more sites and areas of significance to Māori than the status quo.

- Tikanga Māori is specifically provided for in the policies and rule framework.
- The proposed provisions directly support kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.

Effectiveness and efficiency overall assessment

Overall, the proposed provisions are both effective and efficient for the following reasons:

- The provisions are drafted to avoid a 'double-up' in reasons for consent for earthworks, subdivision, infrastructure and works in natural character areas.
- The proposed schedule of sites and areas of significance to Māori have a more detailed description of the values of each site/area than the operative District Plan.
- The categorisation of sites and areas of significance to Māori helps plan users understand that there are different levels of value associated with sites and areas of significance, and the provisions protect these sites or enable use and development accordingly.
- The policy and rule framework achieve the objectives and consequently address the resource management issues and achieve the purpose of the RMA.
- The benefits of adopting the proposed provisions outweigh any potential costs (based on the cost/benefit evaluation above).

Other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives

Retain the status quo of the operative District Plan

Under this alternative, the policies, rules and schedules in Chapter 14E of the operative District Plan would be retained. This includes:

- Policies relating to:
 - Identification of sites and areas of significance to Māori.
 - Activities or site development that would modify, damage or destroy a site/area.

- Activities or site development that would compromise the natural character or visual amenity values of a site/area.
- Buildings and structures in sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- New findings of sites and areas of significance to Māori.
- Recognition and protection of cultural significance of identified natural resources.
- Intrinsic values of the ecosystems of a site or area of significance to Māori.
- The following rules:
 - A permitted activity rule for activities and works associated with the protection, preservation, enhancement and conservation of sites and areas of significance to Māori.
 - A restricted discretionary activity rule for activity or site development works identified on or within the boundaries of a site or area of significance to Māori.
- A schedule that identifies 24 significant cultural resources, mapped on the District Plan maps as a single point with a 50m radius.

The costs and benefits for this alternative are similar to those of the proposed provisions. There are economic costs associated with resource consent requirements and opportunity costs where a site could be developed at a more intense scale or in a different manner. There are cultural costs where sites are not identified accurately or at all. There may be economic savings for plan users who are familiar with the existing provisions, and there are cultural benefits for the protection of cultural values for the identified sites.

However, consultation with Mana Whenua has demonstrated that the operative District Plan does not sufficiently identify sites and areas of significance to Māori, and there are concerns that there is a risk that the sites may be impacted by inappropriate land use and development, and that there may be missed opportunities for Mana Whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga and for the history and values of sites and areas to be considered in the planning for future development.

This alternative is not as appropriate as the proposed provisions as:

- While it generally provides for the protection for sites and areas of significance to Māori, it does not identify a number of known sites and areas in the Lower Hutt.

- Large sites and areas are mapped as single points with a 50m radius, resulting in inaccurate identification of the extent of the sites and areas.
- The existing schedule of sites/areas includes little information on the sites that are identified.
- The status quo provisions are very restrictive of land use and development in the sites identified in the operative District Plan, rather than tailoring the provisions based on the values of the site.
- It does not meet all of the objectives – specifically in relation to kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and the historical and contemporary significance of sites and areas of significance to Māori.

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9 Summary

- (111) The operative District Plan contains provisions for Significant Natural, Cultural and Archaeological Resources (Chapter 14E), including listing 24 Sites of Significance to Māori Culture. The review of the existing provisions concluded there is a lack of identification and recognition of the extent of sites and areas of significance to Māori. This is limiting the District Plan in its ability to protect these sites and areas. The review also identified issues with the efficiency and effectiveness of the operative District Plan.
- (112) There is a strong statutory and policy context to identifying and protecting sites and areas of significance to Māori from the RMA, Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region and the Strategic Directions of the proposed District Plan.
- (113) Consultation with iwi partners helped to identify the following resource management issues:
- Issue 1: Not all sites and areas of significance to Māori are currently identified in the operative District Plan, therefore, these sites and areas have limited protection which could result in damage or loss of these sites.
 - Issue 2: Sites and areas of significance to Māori may be damaged or lost if they are not protected from inappropriate land use, subdivision and development
 - Issue 3: Mana whenua are unable or have difficulty in exercising kaitiakitanga or carrying out customary practices in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to sites and areas of significance to Māori.
 - Issue 4: Decision-making regarding sites and areas of significance to Māori without mana whenua, can lead to a misunderstanding of the significance of the site or area.
- (114) The proposed District Plan includes a standalone Sites and Significance to Māori chapter with four objectives, nine policies and a rule / standard framework. The schedule of sites and areas of significance to Māori has been prepared with support from Mana Whenua to identify sites and

areas of significance to Māori that are not currently recognised and provided for through the operative District Plan.

(115) This report has considered and evaluated a range of objectives to address the issues. The proposed objectives are considered to be the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA because:

- The objectives respond to the resource management issues.
- They give effect to Part 2 of the RMA, specifically section 6(e), 6(f), 6(g), 7(a), 7(aa) and section 8.
- The objectives guide decision-making.
- The objectives are reasonable, and while they may impose costs on Council, tangata whenua and the community, these costs are not unreasonable.
- The objectives are achievable as the recognition, protection and maintenance of sites and areas of significance to Māori is a well-understood concept.

(116) This report concludes that the proposed provisions are the most appropriate option for achieving the objectives is, particularly over the status quo alternative, because:

- The policy and rule framework is effective and efficient in achieving the objectives, and
- The environment, economic, social and cultural benefits outweigh the costs of adopting the provisions.

10 Attachments

Attachment 1: Schedule 6 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

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SCHED6 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

Pito One Precinct (category 2)

The Pito One precinct is one of the most significant areas for Mana Whenua in the region and it holds considerable cultural importance for Māori, as well as high historical value for the community.

It was on the foreshore at Pito One where the Rangatira Te Puni and Te Wharepouri met William Wakefield and the New Zealand Company settlers when they arrived in the harbour in 1839. They were key figures in the negotiations with Wakefield and the NZ Company in the Port Nicholson Block Purchase and the relationship between Te Puni and Wakefield was instrumental in the establishment of Wellington.

The precinct contains several notable sites and extends over the broader area that once comprised Pito One Pā.

Pito One Pā (category 2)

The pā was the home of the Rangatira Honiana Te Puni Kōkopu and the Te Āti Awa hapu of Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tawhirikura, Te Matehōu/Ngāti Hamua and some others. The wider environs of the pā extended along the shore from the Korokoro Stream in the west in an area bounded by present-day Victoria Street in the east and Jackson Street in the north.

In 1849 the pā was reported to contain 24 buildings within four palisaded compartments with a further two buildings outside the palisade to the north. In the 1850 census it was noted that the pā had 25 acres of cultivations in wheat, maize, potatoes, kumara and other produce.

Pito-one Pā declined rapidly due to people returning to Taranaki in the 1850s and 1860s and the pressures of colonisation.

Pito One Pā (II) (category 2)

Located on present-day Jackson Street where Woolworths Supermarket is today this pā was smaller than the pā on the foreshore and was short-lived.

Te Puni Urupa (category 1)

Located at the southern end of Te Puni Street just before The Esplanade, the urupā is the last remnant of Pito One Pā. Prior to the development of the area the old section of the urupā extended east along the beach towards Victoria Street.

The urupā is the final resting place of many of the people of Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tawhirikura including the Rangatira Honiana Te Puni. The Ngāti Tama Rangatira Taringa Kuri (Te Kaeaea) was buried here by Te Āti Awa.

Honiana Te Puni Reserve — Korokoro Gateway (category 2)

Situated at the western end of The Esplanade, the reserve was vested in in the Trustees of the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust by section 60 of the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009.

The reserve is reclaimed land formed on the original shoreline that was in front of Pito One Pā.

East Harbour Precinct (category 2)

The southeastern coastline of Wellington Harbour, from Burdan's Gate to Baring Head and extending to the mouth of the Wainuiomata River, is rich in historic sites of significance to Māori. This area was part of the coastal route to the Wairarapa and was frequently travelled by various iwi and hapū as they moved in and out of the region. The last major migration of Māori along this route happened in 1835 when Te Āti Awa returned from Wairarapa to settle permanently around Te Whanganui a Tara.

The precinct features the nationally significant Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangatera, their associated wetlands and the culturally significant dendroglyph (tree carvings).

Given the concentration of recognised sites and its historical value, the area has been designated as a precinct, with individual sites marked within it.

Parangarahu Pā (category 2)

Parangarāhu was an ancient pā of Ngāi Tara who had developed settlements along the Wellington coast from the earliest period of Māori Settlement.

Te Āti Awa later occupied the site as a seasonal fishing village where fish and shellfish were harvested and dried for later

usage.

Ōrua-Poua-Nui (category 1)

Orua-Pouanui/Baring Head is a significant cultural landscape for the Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui tangata whenua. The northern end of Baring Head the area features multiple NZAA-listed historic archaeological sites.

- NZAA reference R28/43 notes pit/terrace features spread over about 300m, along the foot of the cliffs.
- NZAA reference R28/12 identified a scatter of middens and oven stones at the mouth of small stream, north of Baring Head.
- NZAA reference R28/19 locates further pit/terrace features at the ridge parallel to lighthouse access road, just south of the saddle.

Paraoa-Nui-Kainga (category 2)

This village was located just over a kilometre south of Camp Bay. The site is an old one but remained in occasional use by successive iwi probably as a fishing kainga. In the 1830s Te Āti Awa attacked the local people of Ngāti Ira at this site, driving them away to the Wairarapa.

Takapau-Rangi (category 2)

Located near the upper end of Kōhangaterā Lagoon near the Remutaka foothills to the East of Pencarrow Head. This site was a temporary settlement or refuge in case of emergency for the women and children of Parangarahu Pā.

This site was so remote it could only be accessed on one side by waka.

Te Rae Akiaki (category 2)

Located in the vicinity of Pencarrow Head. The name of this site translates to “the headland where the sea pounds”. This was an important headland bordering the entrance to Wellington Harbour (east side) and the channel known as Te Au a Tane.

Te Rae o Pāua (category 2)

Located in Fitzroy Bay between Pencarrow and Baring Head this site was a minor headland with connections to the gathering of kai moana. The name appears to mean ‘the promontory or coastal salient of Pāua’, the last element being a personal name vs the shellfish as this would appear as ‘Te Rae-pāua.’ However, this name may be a corruption of ‘Poua’, which would link this with the vernacular name of Baring Head. The site consists of rock stacks and a reef projecting seaward. There are traces of human occupation on the landward site.

Te Wera (category 2)

Located about 1km north of Baring Head, Te Wera is a large rocky outcrop, with a possible rock shelter, and middens.

The site is marked today by a small well that bears the name of a warrior of Ngāti Mutunga who was slain there by Te Retimana, a war prisoner from the Wairarapa. The name is therefore a personal one that has become a commemorative placename.

The archaeological discovery of a rock shelter (cave) with middens indicating past human habitation suggests the site may be associated with Ngāti Mamoe from Hawkes Bay and Ngāi Tahu ki Wairoa who are said to have coexisted around the harbour with the Ngāti Ira people.

Parangarahu Lakes Area (category 2)

The coastal lakes and the dendroglyphs in this area are recognised in the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009. The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST) owns the lake beds and the dendroglyph site. Greater Wellington Regional Council has delegated authority for the recreation reserve land surrounding the lakes and manages it as part of the East Harbour Regional Park. A co-management plan is currently in place for this area.

Dendroglyphs (category 1)

Located to the northeast of Lake Kōhangapiripiri, dendroglyphs - simplified motifs incised into the trunks of living trees - are an extremely rare form of Māori art on the main Islands of New Zealand.

In a small gully on the northwest side of the swamp, a solitary karaka tree features the main motif, while a nearby grove of five additional karaka trees situated north-east over a small spur displays similar markings. These markings, which depict fish motifs may have commemorated the catching or stranding of groups of dolphins.

The site is recognised in Section 47 of the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 and is set apart as a Māori reservation held for the benefit of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.

Lake Kōhangapiripiri (category 2)

Kōhangapiripiri is the smaller of the two lakes at Parangarahu. It was originally a narrow arm of the sea, but ponding caused by ancient shingle beach-ridges converted the inlet into the lake.

The name 'kōhanga' refers to the hollow containing the lake which is likened to a nest. Piripiri means to cling tightly reflects the area's windy conditions. The full meaning of the name is 'a nest that clings strongly'.

Lake Kōhangaterā (category 2)

The larger of the two lagoons or lakes at Parangarau. The hollow occupied by Kōhangaterā is regarded as a more sheltered place, again linked to a 'nest' (kōhanga), but one basking in the sun (te rā).

The lakes were an excellent fishery and used extensively by the hapū of Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui. Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress. Raupō was harvested from the lakes.

Summer camps were built in the area and whanau stayed in them while gathering food from the lakes and the sea.

Ōrongorongo Precinct (category 2)

The coastal area east of the Wainuiomata River around to Turakirae Head has several sites of significance to Māori. This area was part of the coastal route to the Wairarapa and was frequently travelled by various iwi and hapū as they moved in and out of the region. The last major migration of Māori along this route happened in 1835 when Te Āti Awa returned from Wairarapa to settle permanently around Te Whanganui a Tara.

The coast was an important area for kaimoana. Whanau would travel from Waiwhetū Pa and stay in temporary camps gathering kaimoana. Fishing gear would be left in specific hiding places amongst the boulders so that it didn't have to be carried the long distances back to the pā.

The Orongorongo River valley and forest was also a source of food and materials.

Ōrongorongo Pā (category 2)

Archaeological evidence gathered at this site indicates that Māori occupation goes back over many centuries. There are several sites on the left bank of the Ōrongorongo River close to the river mouth. Discoveries include house sites, middens, pits, adzes, stonewalls and fishhooks.

One of the archaeological discoveries was made in a paddock on the right bank of the Ōrongorongo River between the road and the foot of the hills.

NZ Archaeological Association Reference R28/25, R28/24, R28/16.

Te Raina Pā (category 2)

Situated at the entrance to the Wainuiomata Valley roughly midway between the Wainuiōmata and Ōrongorongo Rivers, this site was a fortified pā, likely built by Ngāti Ira. While some sources suggest the pā was positioned high on the coastal escarpment, other evidence points to its location on the coastal platform at the base of the escarpment.

The site was probably near a grove of karaka trees, which are indicative of habitation along the coast and served as a food source for the pā.

Tūrakirae (category 2)

Tūrakirae is the western headland of Palliser Bay and is the boundary between Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Kahungunu territories. The boundary was set by Te Āti Awa chief Te Wharepouri and Ngāti Kahungunu leaders Nuku-pewapewa and Pehi Tūtepākihirangi as part of a peace treaty following inter-tribal conflicts in Wairarapa. Under this treaty, Te Āti Awa ceded their claims to Wairarapa, which was then returned to Ngāti Kahungunu. The boundaries are still recognised by both iwi groups today.

Individual Sites

Hikoikoi Pā (category 2)

Hikoikoi Pā sat on the peninsula on the western side of the mouth of Te Awa Kairangi and was occupied by the Te Āti Awa hapu of Te Matehou/Ngāti Hamua. In 1847 Colonel McCleverty estimated that it covered an area of over three acres.

Much of the peninsula where the pā was located has been lost to coastal and river erosion. Today the area is recognised as stretching west of Te Awa Kairangi, south of Waione Street extending to the beach, and reaching west to the intersection with Marine Parade and east to the river mouth.

Hikoikoi was closely associated with the neighbouring Waiwhetū Pā on the opposite side of the river and with Paetutu

Kainga and shared common populations.

Paetutu Kainga (category 2)

Paetutu Kainga was a small village located at the eastern end of what is now Jackson Street, beside an old river course of Te Awa Kairangi that once flowed around Gear Island. The 1855 earthquake and the river works carried out post settlement changed the river course into what we know today as Te Mome Stream. It was occupied by the Te Matehou/Ngāti Hamua hapū of Te Āti Awa and was linked with Hikoikoi Pā and Waiwhetū Pā.

Waiwhetū Pā (category 2)

Waiwhetū Pā was situated on the original shoreline at the confluence of Te Awa Kairangi and Waiwhetū Stream on the true left bank of the Waiwhetū Stream. The shore frontage was a traditional fishing area for the Te Matehou/ Ngāti Hamua hapū. Waiwhetū and Owhiti seem to be used interchangeably for the pā although there is some evidence to suggest another pā existed further upstream around the intersection of Parkside Road and Hutt Park Road.

Possibly a Ngāti Ira pā it was later occupied by Ngāti Mutunga before it was gifted by the rangatira Patukawenga to the Te Matehou/Ngāti Hamua hapū for the assistance they gave Ngāti Mutunga in seeking utu or revenge for the death of the rangatira Te Wera.

Owhiti Urupā (category 1)

Situated on the true left bank of the Waiwhetū Stream on Seaview Road just south of the bridge over the stream. The urupā is the last remaining portion of the Waiwhetū/Owhiti Pā and is the final resting place of many of the people of Te Matehou along with their Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tawhirikura kin. The urupā is still in use.

The western boundary of the urupā is the location of the original shoreline prior to the reclamation of the 1930s. In the 1920s the Hutt River Board began compulsory acquisition of the land around Owhiti that was part of Waiwhetū Pā from the Māori owners. This led to the reclamation of land from the western edge of the urupā to present day Port Road.

The precinct today is bounded by Port Road, the Waiwhetū Stream up to the intersection of Parkside and Hutt Park Roads, and extending to the southern boundary of the wastewater treatment plant.

Te Whiti Park (category 2)

Te Whiti Park, situated off Whites Line East at the base of Pukeatua and across from Waiwhetū Marae, was originally part of Hutt Section 19. This roughly 100-acre area was purchased for Te Matehou/Ngāti Hamua as a 'Native Reserve' by Colonel McCleverty in 1847. The hapū living at Waiwhetū Pa along with many of their relations at Pipitea Pā in Wellington settled on Hutt Section 19.

In the early 1940s the hapū was forced off the land when it was taken under the Public Works Act 1928 for housing purposes. During the Second World War the land that is now Te Whiti Park was used for an American military base.

The park is named in honour of Lieutenant Colonel Eruera Te Whiti o Rongomai Love, the first Māori commander of the Māori Battalion. Love had whanau connections to Hutt Section 19. He was mortally wounded on 12 July 1942 at Ruweisat Ridge near El Alamein and is buried in Egypt at the El Alamein military cemetery.

Maraenuku Pā (category 2)

Maraenuku pā was located on the true left bank of Te Awa Kairangi in the vicinity of what is now the electricity substation on Connolly Street.

One of two pā (with Motutawa) that were built by Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Rangatahi. Maraenuku was established in 1842 at the same time as European settlers started to arrive in the valley.

The pā was destroyed by British troops acting under the orders of Governor Grey in February 1846 and its occupants were forced out of the valley. No trace of the pā remains.

Motutawa Pā (category 2)

Situated on the true left bank of Te Awa Kairangi close to the current location of the Kennedy Good Bridge and Avalon Park, the pā was built by Ngāti Rangatahi and occupied by both Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Rangatahi.

The occupants were forced out of the pā and relocated to Kaiwharawhara before it was subsequently destroyed by settlers and British troops shortly after the battle of Boulcott Farm in 1846.

Motutawa Pā was recorded as NZAA site R27/733 although no traces of it remain.

Pūhara-keke-tapu (category 3)

The site of a historic battle around 1600AD between Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Kahungunu. The site is on the left bank of the Waiwhetū Stream just east of the intersection of Parkside and Hutt Park Road.

Pā Parihoro (category 3)

A possible pā site in the Eastern Hutt Road/Reynolds Bach Drive area. Little is known about this pā apart from its name and general location.

Historians Jock McEwan and Morrie Love suggest the pā may have been located where the Silverstream Retreat is today, though other locations have been proposed. One is further north on what is now called the Silverstream Spur, over-looking Kiln Street and the Silverstream shops. Two other locations are on the true right bank of the river; one opposite the retreat and the other further north where Keith George Memorial Park is.

A pā on the site where the Silverstream Retreat is today would have been strategically important as travellers up and down the valley would pass close by.

The name is appropriate as pari translates as cliff and horo can mean a landslip. Given the number of recent slips along the stretch of the Eastern Hutt Road south of this site the name seems quite apt.

Te Mako (category 2)

Te Mako is an old pā site just south of Naenae Station around present-day Hollands Crescent and Gregory Street. Little is known of the origins of the historic pā. The importance of the site stems from the move of the Te Āti Awa Rangatira Wi Tako Ngātata to Te Mako in 1855 and the carving of the pātaka Nuku Tewhatewha.

The pātaka was one of seven built as a symbol of the Kingitanga movement and is the only one to survive. In 1861, it was entrusted to the Beetham family, who held stewardship until 1982, when it was transferred to the Dowse Art Museum.

Te Ahi a Manono (category 3)

An historic kainga reported to have been located on the true left bank of Te Awa Kairangi around the intersection of present-day Margaret and Daly Streets. General alteration to the area from flooding, stopbank construction and European settlement has removed any trace of the kainga.

Ngutu-ihe Pā and Te Ngohegohe (category 2)

A Ngāti Ira pa, Ngutu Ihe was in present-day Gracefield on the end of a spur running off Pukeatua below the Wainuiomata Hill Road and north of Tunnel Grove.

Te Ngohegohe was the name of a battle between Ngāti Ira and Te Āti Awa in the early 1830s that took place slightly north of Ngutu Ihe pa along present-day Gracefield Road. The battle was won by Te Āti Awa and resulted in Ngāti Ira being forced out of the Hutt Valley and into Wairarapa.

Ngau Matau (Point Howard) (category 2)

Ngau Matau also known as Point Howard is the northern headland of Whiorau/Lowry Bay. The headland and the shoreline around into Whiorau/Lowry Bay was an important fishing site and kaimoana area particularly for the people of the Waiwhetū Pa.

Whiorau-Lowry Bay (category 2)

Known as a place for harvesting Whio (Blue Duck) the shoreline and bay was also an important fishing site. The area inland also held cultivations associated with Waiwhetū and Hikoikoi Pā.

Ōruamātoro Pā (category 2)

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.

Korohiwa Pā (category 2)

Said to be a pā located on the spur above Point Arthur and the Eastbourne Bus terminal.

Te Upoko o te Poaka (category 3)

Located in the area between Korokoro and Singers Road in the suburb of Korokoro, little is known about this site. However, the name suggests that it could be related to a person, event, or geographical feature of the area itself. The name translates to "the head of the pig".

Te Ahi-Parera (category 3)

Te Ahi-Parera was probably an old earthworks pā and the name translates to "the fire to cook a wild duck".

Located on a spur up the northern side of the Korokoro Stream and on the hillside above Te Upoko o te Poaka. Today Te Ahi Parera Place is in the general vicinity of the site.

Te Raho o Te Kapowai (category 3)

Located on a ridge west of the mouth of the Korokoro Stream. Te Raho o Te Kapowai was a place on the boundary line

between Hutt Section 1 and 78 which lie west of the Korokoro Stream and South-West of Pito One. The range of hills rising above the Korokoro Valley is named after Te Kapowai, who is thought to be an ancestor of Ngāti Kahungunu. The name of this site infers he was very prolific and had many children.

Puke-Tirotiro (category 3)

Located in Korokoro on the spur between present-day addresses of 125 and 145 Maungaraki Road, Puketirotiro served as a lookout point for the people of Pito One Pā. This site was important for the pā as it offered views over the harbour to the south and up the valley where the cooking fires of invading parties could be seen.

Korokoro Urupa (category 1)

Located on the lower slopes of Korokoro at the intersection of Pito One and Korokoro Road this urupā is the resting place of Wi Tako Ngata, rangatira of the Ngāti Te Whiti hapū of Te Āti Awa. Currently known as the Korokoro Catholic Cemetery, the land for this site was gifted by Hōniana Te Puni to the Hāhi Katorika (Catholic Church) in 1853 to provide a wāhi tapu for burials.

The urupā is at the bottom of a gorge known as Te Tuarā whati o Te Mana (Mana's broken backbone).

Ngā Awa o te Takiwā

For Mana Whenua, the significance of water cannot be understated. The main rivers and their tributaries in the region hold deep cultural and practical importance. These waterways served as crucial transport routes, sites for gathering food, centers for trade, and locations for various other activities.

The locations of these rivers and tributaries and the resources they supplied influenced the placement of pā sites by Mana Whenua.

Te Awa Kairangi

Te Awa Kairangi, the principal river of the region, originates in the Tararua Range and flows through the length of the Hutt Valley. The name Te Awa Kairangi, meaning "the bringer of food from the heavens" or "the highly treasured waters," reflects its importance. The river was also known to different iwi as Heretaunga and Te Wai a Orutu.

Mana Whenua consider Te Awa Kairangi is a taonga and awa tupua (treasured ancestral river). It historically linked settlements, with waka (canoes) being the primary means of travel up and down the valley before the riverbed was uplifted by the 1855 earthquake.

Wainuiōmata River

The Wainuiomata River holds great significance to Māori from the earliest times. Originating in the Remutaka Ranges it passes through the suburb of Wainuiomata then through primarily pastoral land, before entering the ocean on Wellington's south-east coast. The small, forested tributaries, such as Catchpool Stream, are wai tapu, and were sites for rituals and ceremonies practised by Mana Whenua.

Although waka travelled along the river, it was less navigable than Te Awa Kairangi. The river is particularly important to Te Āti Awa as a mahinga kai (food gathering area), especially near its mouth.

Waiwhetū Stream

Originating in the eastern hills close to Naenae the Waiwhetū Stream flows down the eastern side of the valley and is regarded as an important mahinga kai and source of freshwater for Mana Whenua. The original river mouth and tidal areas alongside the Waiwhetū Pā were also important mahinga kai.

It is the stream that gives its name to the suburb of Waiwhetū.

Ōkautu/Okoutu Awa

Flowing through central Lower Hutt, the stream has sections that remain open today such as those behind the Civic Centre and the lower tidal reaches, while other parts are culverted. It was also known as Opahu and Black Creek.

The stream was an important source of tuna/eel and kokopu.

Rotokākahi Stream

This stream was in the area that became the Lower Hutt CBD and was filled in during the early part of the settlement of the valley.

Korokoro o Te Mana (Korokoro Stream)

Originating in the hills in the Belmont Regional Park and entering the harbour the western end of the beach Te Korokoro o Te Mana (The throat or food supply of Te Mana) is an area significant to iwi and hapū as an area of abundance and

source of sustenance. In more recent times it was an area of great importance to Te Āti Awa hapū that occupied Pito One Pā.

The lowland forest on the surrounding hill country is important as one of the last examples of its kind in the Wellington Region.

There are two stories explaining the origin of the name. According to one version, Te Mana, a chief of Ngāti Mutunga, named the valley after himself, comparing it to his throat (korokoro) to assert ownership and claim it for himself and his descendants. Another version recounts that as the Te Āti Awa migration approached Te Whanganui-a-Tara, a Ngāti Mutunga chief named Te Poki declared the gully and delta of Korokoro as his own by saying, “Ko te korokoro tenei o tāku tamaiti” (this place is the throat of my child).

Ōrongorongo River

Originating in the southern Remutaka Ranges the Ōrongorongo River flows for 32 kilometers southwest through the Ōrongorongo Valley before entering the sea two kilometres east of the Wainuiomata River.

The awa is highly valued for its Māori customary and recreational uses.

Pokai-Mangu-Mangu

Pokai-mangu-mangu is the name for the western hills and is also a peak above Melling. It was the name given by Chief Te Wharepouri when he set the boundaries of Te Āti Awa lands to the New Zealand Company.

Numerous streams flow off the Western Hills and many of them fed the Te Mome wetland in Alicetown before the wetland was drained and the streams were put into pipes at the base of the hills at the Western Hutt Road/SH2 before flowing to Te Awa Kairangi.

Speedy's Stream

Situated on the western hills of the Hutt Valley between the suburbs of and Kelson its headwaters are in the Belmont Regional Park. The stream was used as an access point to the valley by Māori travelling to and from the Porirua District. Travelling up the stream from the valley lead to a track across the top of the hills into Porirua.

In 1846 this was the route taken by Ngāti Haua Rangatira Te Mamaku who led the attack on the British outpost at Boulcott Farm. Evidence of a kainga including the remains of huts, cooking stones and a musket barrel probably related to Te Mamaku's party was found along the track.

Te Awamutu

Before the development of Lower Hutt, one branch of the Awamutu Stream ran parallel to the Waiwhetū Stream through what is now Puketapu Grove. This branch eventually joined another branch that passed by the present-day Woburn Station. Today, the stream can be seen on the east side of Woburn Station along Cambridge Terrace, before flowing behind Leighton Avenue and through the suburb of Moera and joining the Waiwhetū Stream at the Hutt Park Bridge.

The area of the stream around where the Woburn Station is today was a known location for tuna/eels.

Te Mome Stream

Originally, Te Mome Stream flowed from Te Mome Swamp, northwest of Alicetown, to the western edge of Gear Island, where it joined Te Awa Kairangi. Today, Te Mome Stream forms part of the old Te Awa Kairangi loop that once encircled Gear Island. Much of the original stream has been culverted, but it reemerges at Petone Memorial Park and continues along the old riverbed to join Te Awa Kairangi via a culvert under Waione Street, approximately 100 meters west of the Estuary Bridge.

Te Mome stream and the wetland were significant mahinga kai sites for the people of the various pā on the Pito-One shoreline.

Te Tuarā-Whati-o-Te Mana Stream

Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te-Mana, meaning Te Mana's Broken backbone, flows down the gully east of Singers Road in the Korokoro Recreation Reserve before disappearing into a pipe at the Korokoro Urupā. The stream and surrounding area were important for kai and rongoā and was the source of high-quality drinking water integral to the daily life of the people of Pito One Pā.