

GREENPEACE SUBMISSION ON THE PROPOSED TARANAKI REGIONAL COASTAL PLAN

To: Basil Chamberlain

Chief executive

Taranaki Regional Council

Via email: info@trc.govt.nz

3 May 2018

From: Greenpeace of New Zealand, Inc. (Greenpeace)

11 Akiraho Street, Mount Eden

Auckland 1024

INTRODUCTION

1. Greenpeace is a non-profit society. Greenpeace objectives including promoting the protection and preservation of nature and the environment, including the oceans, lakes, rivers and other waters, the land and the air and flora and fauna. Greenpeace advocates for environment protection in New Zealand and elsewhere, including campaigns on oil drilling and seabed mining, sustainable fishing practices and climate change.

GENERAL THEMES, ISSUES & RELIEF SOUGHT TO THE PLAN AS A WHOLE

2. The plan has made a genuine attempt at mapping areas of significant biodiversity, cultural, landscape and eco-logical values and protecting those values. But the plan has not gone far enough. The bottom line for Greenpeace is to support the implementation of objectives, policies and rules/methods that prevent further degradation and maintain and enhance areas of biodiversity and character of the marine environment.
3. The coastal and marine area is under severe pressure. We are seeing a decline of ecological values across the board. The 12nm coastal marine area is a key area for marine biodiversity and coastal processes as well as being utilised by communities, industry and marine shipping. Fishing and destructive fishing practice such as bottom trawling are destroying seabed habitats and fish stocks as well as other species

caught as bycatch. A century of industrial discharges has contaminated the water with plastics, chemicals and sedimentation. Climate change and the associated effects are now cumulating to create localised extremes on a global landscape and the oceans now lie under a shadow of threat from seabed mining. Natural and historical features values in the coastal environment need to be protected to allow healthy and functioning eco-systems to continue, and to provide for the economic, social and cultural well-being of present and future generations. Overfishing, plumes and sedimentation from seabed mining, seismic testing and oil spills all can create serious adverse effects. These industries must be adequately managed in terms of their location, their effects and their duration.

4. The proposed plan fails to give effect to Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), including s 5; s 6(a)(b)(c) and (e), s 7(a)(b)(ba)(c)(d)(f)(g) and (i). The proposed plan fails to give effect to the New Zealand Coastal policy statement, in particular: policy 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22 and 23.

Mana Whenua

5. Greenpeace has read the draft submissions of Ngaa Ruahine, Ngati Ruanui and Te Atiawa. Greenpeace supports the view of indigenous values being integrated into planning frameworks. Greenpeace supports the relief sought in these submissions in relation to marine spatial management as a tool to implement mautauranga maori value structures, identify cultural and historical values, identifying the intrinsic nature of the environment and to enhance and maintain biodiversity in the marine space that supports community wellbeing.

Marine Spatial Planning

6. Marine Spatial planning provides an opportunity to be collaborative and inclusive, as well as a forward thinking approach to addressing appropriateness of activities. It records the relationships including cultural, economic and environmental relationships between various areas and how these relationships can be managed while maintaining the environmental bottom-lines in the RMA and giving effect to the NZCPS. Greenpeace supports the inclusion of marine spatial planning as a

method for marine management in the coastal marine area to inform decision making.

7. The Plan provides a limited overview through coastal management area mapping, however fails to identify all significant areas in the wider coastal marine area. There is also a failure to provide for the spatial extent of intrinsic relationships and limited areas of biodiversity values. The Plan only identifies areas above and in the near shore inter-tidal marine area, with exception of a few offshore reefs (i.e north and south trap), the values of sub-tidal environments needs to be included in the plan.

Relief

- a) Values and relationships need to be adequately mapped so as to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity in the Coastal Marine Area.
- b) Objectives and policies should provide for and support the application of marine spatial management as an appropriate approach for management of the Coastal Marine Area.
- c) Rules should enable activities to take place in appropriate areas which reflect the values that have been identified through mapping and control or prohibit other activities to reduce the impacts and effects on the environment and cultural wellbeing.

Precautionary Approach

8. Policy 3 of the NZCPS requires that the regional plan adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse. Policy 3(2) states that “in particular” the regional plan should “adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change...”. This is relevant to fishing, oil and gas and seabed mining:
 - a. Weather systems in the Taranaki Coastal Marine Area are likely to become more volatile making large scale activities more risky.

- b. Coastal processes will be impacted such as increased rate of erosion.
 - c. Bio-diversity will be under increased pressures from changes in ocean acidity.
 - d. Cumulative pressures on eco-systems increase.
9. The precautionary approach should be applied to objectives and policies and rules in the plan that relate to oil and gas, fishing and seabed mining activities.

Integrated Management

10. The purpose of the RMA and RPS is to achieve integrated management. Methods need to be implemented to achieve integrated management for the marine environment facilitated by marine spatial planning. The integrated management of marine resources in terms of an ecological management approach has been developed in the international context and must be applied to the Taranaki CMA to give effect to Objective 1 of the NZCPS.

Relief sought

- a) Integrated marine management implemented through integrated management of fisheries resources, marine eco-systems, and other natural resources.
- b) Integrated management of activities that occur across jurisdictional boundaries and are managed by multiple regimes.

ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA

Fishing Activities

11. Bottom trawling, long-lining, seine netting, bottom gillnetting and some potting practices all have adverse effects on biodiversity including through activity impacts to the seabed, extraction of target and non-target species from the area and extraction of food sources for other species.

12. The plan should protect, maintain and enhance environmental bottomlines of the NZCPS and/or values identified in the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Coastal Plan.

Relief

- a) Activities should be managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects to environmental bottomlines and policies of the NZCPS and/or values identified in the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Coastal Plan. Marine spatial management and associated rules framework is an appropriate method that should be applied.

Oil and Gas Activities

13. Petroleum activities create risks of low probability but high potential impact. The activities therefore need to be located in the appropriate locations taking into account the volatility of the weather systems which are changing under the effects of climate change, ability of emergency services to respond to an event, and the sensitivity of the environment where an event occurs. Oil and gas activities in the coastal marine area must be managed to address risk of toxicity caused by flaring, fugitive emissions and discharges as well as worst case scenarios such as well-blowouts or loss of controls of wellheads. Risk criteria must be probabilistic, addressing both probability and consequence.
14. The economic effect of such proposals must be considered in light of the net benefit to New Zealand as a whole.

Relief

- a) Activities should be managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects to environmental bottomlines and policies of the NZCPS and/or values identified in the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Coastal Plan. Marine spatial management and associated rules framework is an appropriate method that should be applied.
- b) Oil and gas activities that are in the CMA should be discretionary at a minimum and non-complying or prohibited in areas with higher natural and cultural values.

- c) Rule 4: agree that this should be classified as a permitted activity, because a swift respond to a spill is required.
- d) Rule 12: oppose rule 12 classifying testing and bathymetric testing as permitted activities. Greenpeace have opposed applications under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 (“EEZ/CCZ Act”) on the basis that the Department of Conservation Code of Conduct is flawed, and the research evidence clearly cites the harm that is caused to marine mammals, larvae development and zoo plankton. A reliance on the guidelines as the basis to afford permitted activity status neglects the impact on fish, larvae and invertebrates and maori customary and commercial fishing rights.

Seabed Mining

- 15. TTR proposes to mine iron sand in the South Taranaki Bight for the next 35 years. It has applied for marine consents and marine discharge consents to extract and process iron sand within 65.76 square kilometres (km²) of seabed. TTR proposes to extract up to 50 million tonnes of iron sand per year, and discharge 45 million tonnes back to the ocean retaining 5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate. Greenpeace have opposed the applications in full.
- 16. The majority of the effects from the discharge of the leftover material following seabed mining will be discharged back into the sea. The modelled effects show that the majority of the plume will settle in and on the seabed of the Coastal Marine Area.
- 17. The concern is that despite the work that has been done by TRC to reduce the number of coastal permits that discharge into the marine environment; “there are not only four major community or industrial discharges to coastal waters, compared with some 25 major discharges 30 years ago” this work is being undermined.
- 18. The grant of the TTR applications is currently under consideration by the High Court.

Relief

- a) Activities should be managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects to environmental bottomlines and policies of the NZCPS and/or values identified in the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Coastal Plan. Marine spatial

management and associated rules framework is an appropriate method that should be applied.

- b) In respect of policy 42, Greenpeace opposes an interpretation of the disturbance referred to does not relate to commercial activity.

We wish to be heard in support of this submission.

3 May 2018

Emily Hunter
Oceans Campaigner, Greenpeace New Zealand

Kate Simcock
Climate Campaigner, Greenpeace New Zealand



4th May 2018

File ref: 33002-009

Proposed Taranaki Coastal Plan
Taranaki Regional Council
47 Cloten Road
Stratford

Email: coastal@trc.govt.nz

**FORM 5: SUBMISSION OF HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ON PROPOSED
TARANAKI COASTAL PLAN**

1. This is a submission on the following proposed plan:

Proposed Taranaki Coastal Plan

2. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

3. The specific provisions of the proposal that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga's submission relates to are:

The matters within the plan changes relating to historic heritage.

4. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga's submission is:

See Attachments 1 to 2.

5. The reasons for Heritage New Zealand's position are as follows:

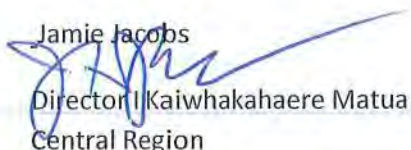
See Attachments 1 to 2.

6. Heritage New Zealand seeks the following decision from the local authority:

See Attachment 1.

7. Heritage New Zealand wishes to be heard in support of our submission.

Jamie Jacobs



Director | Kaiwhakahaere Matua
Central Region

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Attachments:

1. Proposed Taranaki Coastal Plan Submission Table
2. Example Archaeological Requirements Appendix

Address for Service:

Edita Babos

Planner

Heritage New Zealand

PO Box 2629

Wellington 6140

DDI: 04-494-8325

Email: planner@heritage.org.nz

Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Feedback Table For Taranaki Coastal Plan (Proposed)

	Proposed Plan Provision	Support or oppose	Reasons for Submission	Relief Sought <u>Underline</u> : insertion Strikethrough : deletion <i>Italics</i> : new clause
3. Coastal management				
1	3.2.5	Support with amendment	<p>The drafting of this matter is very close to wording in s.6(e) of the RMA, but does omit some terms and requires amendment.</p> <p>The wording should also refer to all Māori, not just tangata whenua, as is the wording used in s.6(e). Council has a responsibility to all Māori, and referring to only tangata whenua can create issues. For example, the definition of tangata whenua under the RMA is those iwi or hapū that have mana whenua; however, a iwi or hapu that no longer has mana whenua can still have important relationships with an area that require providing for under s.6(e).</p>	<p>That 3.2.5 be amended as follows:</p> <p>Ensuring the relationship of <u>Māori tangata whenua, including their traditions and cultural values and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga</u> are recognised and provided for in the management of Taranaki's coastal environment.</p>
4. Objectives				
2	Objective 9	Support with amendment	See feedback point 1.	<p>That Objective 9 be amended as follows:</p> <p>Objective 9: Relationship of <u>Māori tangata whenua</u> with the coastal environment</p> <p>Traditional and continuing relationships of <u>Māori tangata whenua</u> and their cultures and traditions with the coastal environment <u>and their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga</u>, including the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki, are recognised and provided for and protected from inappropriate use and development of the coastal marine area.</p>
3	Objective 11	Support with amendment	The Objective should also recognise the fact that historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but that it is	That Objective 11 be amended as follows:

Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Feedback Table For Taranaki Coastal Plan (Proposed)

			not well known. This is included under Objective 6 in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) as something requiring recognition. The objective should also reference subdivision, as done in s.6(f) and referenced in the NZCPS.	Objective 11: Historic heritage Significant h Historic heritage in the coastal environment is protected from inappropriate use and development of the coastal marine area, <u>and the extensiveness but limited knowledge of historic heritage in the coastal environment is recognised.</u>
5. Policies				
4	Introduction	Support with amendment	A specific bullet should refer to the relationship of Māori with the coastal environment as this is an important part of the Plan that is addressed in the policies.	That the introduction be amended as follows: <u>6. Relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with the coastal environment</u>
5	Policy 15	Support	The protection of historic heritage in the coastal environment is adequately provided for. The policy provides a basis for specific rules and gives effect to Section 6 of the RMA.	That Policy 15 be kept as proposed.
6	Policy 16 (b)	Support with amendment	Provision should also be made for taking into account any memoranda of understanding or kaitiaki agreements made with iwi authorities generally; i.e, not just between iwi and Council. This will help facilitate alternative methods to conflict resolution that can be very effective, especially in the management of sites of significance to Māori. This can easily be provided for by broadening Policy 13(a)(ii).	(b) taking into account any relevant memorandum of understanding <u>or kaitiaki agreement with</u> between the Taranaki Regional Council and the iwi authorities;
7	5.2 Activity-based policies	Support with amendment	The introduction to this section should clarify the relationship between the general policies in 5.1 and the activity-based policies. In particular, this needs to set out what takes precedence when the policies in each section are in conflict. Heritage New Zealand considers that the general policies should take precedence and the activity-based policies function be to provide additional detail.	This section contains policies specific to particular activities or uses in the coastal marine area. The policies provide direction for the use, development or protection of resources, and how the particular activities should be managed. The activity-based policies must be considered alongside the general policies and never in isolation. <u>Where a policy in this section conflicts with a general</u>

Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Feedback Table For Taranaki Coastal Plan (Proposed)

				<i>policy in 5.1, the general policy takes precedence.</i>
8	Policy 32	Support with amendment	The placement of structures has the potential to adversely affect historic heritage and a policy relating to this should be included. This should be done by a cross-reference to Policy 15.	Add the following to Policy 32: <u>(g) will manage adverse effects on historic heritage in accordance with Policy 15.</u>
9	Policy 34	Support with amendment	The placement of hard protection structures has the potential to adversely affect historic heritage and a policy relating to this should be included.	Add the following to Policy 34: <u>(h) the management of adverse effects on historic heritage in accordance with Policy 15.</u>
10	Policy 42	Support with amendment	The policy should refer to adverse effects on historic heritage and the management of these effects in accordance with Policy 15. Policy 15 then provides the detail of how adverse effects are to be managed.	That Policy 42(c) be amended as follows: <u>(c) avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects – including adverse effects on historic heritage (refer to Policy 15); and</u>
11	Policy 43	Support with amendment	Port dredging has the potential to adversely affect historic heritage. Even if no historic heritage has been identified in port areas currently, they still could be in the future. Accordingly an additional clause should be added to the policy.	Add the following to Policy 43: <u>(e) adverse effects on historic heritage are managed in accordance with Policy 15;</u>
12	Policy 44	Support with amendment	Extraction or deposition both have the potential to adversely affect historic heritage and a policy, as included in the other extraction related policies, relating to this should be included.	Add the following to Policy 44: <u>(h) manage adverse effects on historic heritage in accordance with Policy 15.</u>
13	Policy 46	Support with amendment	Land reclamation has the potential to adversely affect historic heritage and a policy relating to historic heritage should be included.	Add the following to Policy 46: <u>(d) manage adverse effects on historic heritage in accordance with Policy 15.</u>
6. Methods of implementation				
14	6.5 Historic heritage	Support with amendment	Provision should be made for Council to work collaboratively with stakeholders in the management of historic heritage. Such collaboration is an important way to facilitate the	That the following be added to 6.5: <u>32. Consider opportunities for collaboration with stakeholders on the protection and conservation of</u>

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			protection and conservation of historic heritage.	<i>historic heritage.</i>
15	6.5 Historic heritage 21	Support with amendment	Along with advocating to other organisations regarding the updating of databases and records of historic heritage, Council should also regularly review and update Schedule 7 in the Plan. This is important for ensuring that historic heritage added to the List in the future are protected under the Plan.	The following be added to 6.5 after paragraph 21: <i><u>22. Regularly review and update Schedule 7 [Historic heritage] to reflect the latest information; for example, new entries on the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero and new sites of significance identified by iwi and/or hapū.</u></i>
16	Historic heritage 29	Support with amendment	Silent files can be problematic as they are still subject to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, meaning that they are technically available to the public. An alternative approach is for iwi/hapū to be the sole holder of their detailed records of confidential sites and simply have indicative markers on the planning maps that show there is a confidential site of significance somewhere on a property or within a given area. This can then point to the relevant iwi and/or hapu that should be consulted with. Through this consultation the iwi and/or hapu can identify if a site of significance would be adversely effected.	That Council note the potential issues with silent files and consider using indicative markers on planning maps and consultation with iwi and/or hapū instead.
17	Historic heritage 31	Support with amendment	Council should specify how tangata whenua are to be represented, especially how representatives will be chosen.	Council provide guidance on how tangata whenua representatives will be chosen.
8. Regional rules				
18	Rule 31(j)	Support with amendment	There is a potential for temporary structures and temporary exclusive operation to adversely affect historic heritage; for example, if it is within an area of a historically important ship wreck, or within a site of significance to Māori. Accordingly, the standard should be amended to ensure that no structure or activity is located within the site of historic heritage identified in Schedule 5.	That standard (j) be amended as follows: (j) activity does not have an adverse effect on the values associate with historic heritage identified in Schedule 5 [Historic heritage] <u>and structures and activities are not to be placed at any site identified in Schedules 5;</u>

Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Feedback Table For Taranaki Coastal Plan (Proposed)

	Rule 51	Support with amendment	Any disturbance of the foreshore or seabed has the potential to adversely affect historic heritage, especially sites of significance to Māori and archaeological sites, for example by the exposure of koiwi or damage to subsurface material from compaction. Accordingly, it is important that such activities go through a resource consenting process to ensure the proper controls are put in place.	That the following standard be added: <i><u>(f) disturbance does not occur within a site included in Schedule 5 [Historic heritage].</u></i>
Definitions and acronyms				
20	New definition		Alteration is referred to in a number of rules relating to structures in the coastal environment. This term can be interpreted in a variety of ways, so a specific definition would aid in plan interpretation.	That the following be definition be added: <i><u>Alteration – in relation to buildings, means any changes to the fabric or characteristics of a structure involving, but not limited to, the removal and replacement of walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs, either internally or externally and includes any sign attached to the structure.</u></i> <i><u>Alteration - in relation to structures, means any changes to the function, layout, or appearance of a structure without changing its physical dimensions.</u></i>
21	New definition		A specific definition for 'repair' would aid in the interpretation of the Plan.	That the following definition be added: <i><u>Repair (of Historic heritage) means the restoration to good or sound condition of any existing structure (or any part of an existing structure) for the purpose of its maintenance.</u></i>
22	Maintenance		There is no definition of maintenance in the Plan. A definition is that maintenance means the ongoing protective care of a place.	Include the definition of maintenance: <i><u>Maintenance means the ongoing protective care of a place.</u></i>

Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Feedback Table For Taranaki Coastal Plan (Proposed)

Schedule 5 – Significant h Historic heritage			
23	Schedule 5A – title	While the contents of this schedule currently focus on archaeological sites and historic areas, it should not preclude the addition of built heritage. Accordingly, the schedule’s name should be broadened.	That the following amendment be made: Schedule 7A – Archaeological sites of significance, <u>built heritage</u> and historic areas
24	Schedule 5A	<p>The introductory paragraph states that site locations are only approximate and do not provide a definitive location or extent of the sites. This introduces considerable ambiguity to the Plan, especially for the archaeological sites, and will make it difficult for applicants to determine the status of their activities. Accordingly Council should define the extent of these sites by mapping specific polygons on the planning maps, whereby relevant development within these polygons triggers the relevant plan rules. If exact locations are not known, buffer zones should be used.</p> <p>How the sites are identified on the maps does not provide sufficient detail to work out what specific site it refers to as only a generic name is given; e.g., ‘wharf’. This makes it very hard to connect the scheduled sites with the sites on the overall map and especially the sites on the more detailed maps. The reference numbers for sites should be included on the maps to address this.</p> <p>The railway wharf at Waitara identified in the Scoping Study, is not included in the schedule. Heritage New Zealand seeks clarification on why this site was not included.</p> <p>Finally, the Scoping Study is now somewhat out of date as it was completed in 2012. Since then more detail, for example new NZAA references, have become available. The study should be updated to reflect the latest information.</p>	<p>That Council address the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lack of mapped extents for scheduled sites; • the inability to connect sites on the maps with specific scheduled sites; • the lack of dates for some sites; • rationale for why two sites in the Scoping Study where not included in the schedule; • the Scoping Study being updated.
25	Schedule 7B	Many sites of significance to Māori identified in Schedule 7B	That Council utilise polygons on the planning maps to

Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Feedback Table For Taranaki Coastal Plan (Proposed)

		have not been accurately mapped on the relevant maps and some are not on the maps at all. For the same reasons put forward in feedback point 46, it is important that Council accurately define sites with polygons.	more accurately define the extent of the sites of significance to Māori in Schedule 7B.
26	Schedule 7B – Ohunuku	This site is also a registered wāhi tapu under the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi Kōrero. Accordingly, it's extent has been accurately mapped. This extent should inform the creation of a polygon on the planning maps, rather than a simple cross. Please note that consultation with Ngāruahine should also inform this mapping.	That the attached map of Ohunuku inform the creation of a polygon on the relevant planning map.



Extent includes part of the land described as Pt Ohunuku Blk (CT TN7/202, *NZ Gazette* 1939 p.2059); Pt Crown land SO 406 (marginal strip); Pt seabed, Taranaki Land District and the taunga waka, whare waka, ara hikoi, mahinga mara, manga rere, and cliff faces containing ana koiwi, which are all interconnected.

Attachment 2: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Example Archaeological Requirements Schedule

Schedule of Archaeological Requirements

This Schedule sets out information to alert the public to their responsibilities regarding archaeological sites. This is relevant with regard to:

- 1) Demolition / destruction of any structure associated with human activity prior to 1900, whether or not it is scheduled in the Marlborough Environment Plan as historic heritage.
- 2) Earthworks or other works that may disturb pre-1900 surface or sub-surface archaeological sites or material.

An archaeological site is as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as being:

- a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:
 - i. was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
 - ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand

It is also possible for Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage New Zealand) to declare a post-1900 site as an archaeological site.

Consent required from Heritage New Zealand

An authority (consent) from Heritage New Zealand should be obtained prior to the commencement of works noted in (1) or (2) above, and preferably before submitting any resource consent application. It is an offence to modify or destroy an archaeological site, or demolish / destroy a whole building, without an authority if the person knew or ought to reasonably suspect it to be an archaeological site. For further information, contact Heritage New Zealand. The relevant legislation is the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, in particular sections 42 and 44 of that Act.

Known or suspected archaeological sites

The following resources may assist in determining if an archaeological site is or may be present:

- Historical heritage items scheduled in the Taranaki Coastal Plan
- Sites listed by the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Archaeological Site Recording Scheme (Latest information is on the NZAA website) at www.archsite.org.nz.
- Written and oral histories of the area, including those of Tangata Whenua

Archaeological discovery without an authority (Protocol)

If an authority has not been obtained and there was no reasonable cause to suspect archaeological sites are present (if there is reasonable cause then an authority should be obtained), the following protocol must be followed when an archaeological site is discovered:

- i. immediately cease operations;
- ii. inform the Heritage New Zealand and the relevant iwi authorities, if koiwi are discovered also inform the New Zealand Police;
- iii. apply for the appropriate authority, if required;
- iv. inform the Council and apply for the appropriate resource consent, if required;
- v. take appropriate action, after discussion with the Heritage New Zealand, Council and relevant iwi authority.

4 May 2018

Proposed Taranaki Regional Coastal Plan
Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD 4352

By email to: coastal@trc.govt.nz

**SUBMISSION ON PUBLICLY NOTIFIED DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR PLAN CHANGE OR
VARIATION (FORM 5)
Proposed Taranaki Regional Coastal Plan**

NAME OF SUBMITTER: KiwiRail Holdings Limited (KiwiRail)

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE: PO Box 593
WELLINGTON 6140
Attention: Rebecca Beals

KiwiRail Submission on Proposed Taranaki Regional Coastal Plan

KiwiRail Holdings Limited (KiwiRail) is the State Owned Enterprise responsible for the management and operation of the national railway network. This includes managing railway infrastructure and land, as well as rail freight and passenger services within New Zealand. KiwiRail Holdings Limited is also the Requiring Authority for land designated "Railway Purposes" (or similar) in District Plans throughout New Zealand. The Marton-New Plymouth, and the Kapuni Branch along with the mothballed Stratford-Okaukura and Waitara Branches are located within the Taranaki Region, however only the Marton-New Plymouth Line has assets that are impacted upon by the Proposed Taranaki Regional Coastal Plan. These being the track location immediately adjacent to the Patea River estuary, and between Fitzroy and the Port in New Plymouth itself.

KiwiRail's comments on the Proposed Taranaki Regional Coastal Plan are set out in the attached table. Insertions we wish to make are marked in **bold** and **underlined**, while recommended deletions are shown as ~~struck-out~~ text.

KiwiRail could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

KiwiRail does wish to speak to our submission, and are also happy to provide any further detail should this be required by Council in relation to the matters raised in this submission.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rebecca Beals', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Rebecca Beals
RMA Team Leader
KiwiRail

Submission Number	Proposed Amendment	Support/Oppose/Seek Amendment	Submission/Comments/Reasons	Relief Sought (as stated or similar to achieve the requested relief)
Chapter 4: Objectives				
1.	Objective 2	Support	KiwiRail support that appropriate use and development in the coastal environment is identified and provided for.	Retain as notified.
2.	Objective 3	Support	<p>KiwiRail are supportive of the recognition of reverse sensitivity effects. Further, this objective specifically reflects nationally and regionally important infrastructure in relation to reverse sensitivity effects.</p> <p>The rail corridor is a nationally important piece of infrastructure. Further, the rail corridor, while on land, is near the coast. The operation of the rail corridor can give rise to reverse sensitivity effects where sensitive uses are developed nearby without appropriate mitigation.</p>	Retain as notified.
3.	Objective 6	Support	<p>The objective seeking to ensure that the coastal environment is preserved and protected from inappropriate development is supported, further that natural character is restored where appropriate.</p> <p>The specific elements of this objective that KiwiRail support relates to recognising that some development may be appropriate, due to functional or locational needs to be in the coastal environment. Further, that the restoration of natural character may not always be appropriate, for example where safety is compromised.</p>	Retain as notified.
4.	Objective 12	Seek Amendment	<p>KiwiRail acknowledge and support the general intention of the objective, being to ensure that public use and enjoyment of the coastal marine area is available. However the Objective as worded provides no recognition for instances where ensuring public access is available is not appropriate when considering the potential for enhancement.</p> <p>Recognition of the nature of existing public access is submitted by KiwiRail as being important. The rail network is not publicly accessible, and therefore there is already a public access impediment where the rail network is located within the coastal environment. This is for safety reasons.</p> <p>Therefore, in line with other Objectives proposed within the Plan, KiwiRail seek that 'where appropriate' be inserted at the end of the Objective, to enable consideration of instances where there are potential adverse effects arising from providing public access.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>People's use and enjoyment of the coastal environment, including amenity values, traditional practices and public access to and within the coastal environment, is maintained and enhanced where appropriate.</i></p>
Chapter 5: Policies				
5.	Policy 1	Support	Recognition of the differences between the areas of the coast is supported by KiwiRail, including that some areas have different management needs than other areas. Specific recognition of nationally and regionally important infrastructure is also supported.	Retain as notified.
6.	Policy 2(f)	Support	The recognition of the locational and functional constraints of national or regional infrastructure is supported by KiwiRail. As noted already, the rail corridor is an existing asset and the maintenance of it to ensure that it continues to operate safely and efficiently is required. This in some instances may mean works in or near the coastal marine area however this is not always able to be avoided.	Retain as notified.
7.	Policy 5(a)	Support	<p>KiwiRail support that there is recognition proposed through policy of the functional need for some activities to locate within the coastal marine area.</p> <p>While much of the rail corridor is outside the marine environment, there are a number of bridges that cross watercourses within what is the defined as</p>	Retain as notified.

Submission Number	Proposed Amendment	Support/Oppose/Seek Amendment	Submission/Comments/Reasons	Relief Sought (as stated or similar to achieve the requested relief)
			the marine environment and there are protection structures for the rail corridor along the foreshore. The physical ability to relocate these is limited. Further, any works to these structures to ensure their structural integrity and the continued safe operation of the rail network, by default will occur within the coastal environment and this is unable to be avoided.	
8.	Policy 5(b)	Support	Recognition of the benefits that activities can provide in the coastal environment, locally, regionally, and nationally is supported. The rail corridor supports the movement of freight throughout the country and therefore provides benefits at all levels identified in this Policy.	Retain as notified.
9.	Policy 5(c)	Support	<p>The policy specifically recognises that there are appropriateness considerations when considering activities, and that these are often influenced by a consideration of the existing environment.</p> <p>KiwiRail support that the degree of modification of the surrounding environment is identified as a relevant factor in considering the effects of an activity within the coastal environment. For KiwiRail the rail network is an existing asset, thereby the works anticipated associated with maintenance and operation of the network, are likely to be largely within the existing designated corridor, thereby being within an environment that is to some extent already modified.</p>	Retain as notified.
10.	Policy 6	Support	The recognition and provision for new and existing infrastructure is supported by KiwiRail.	Retain as notified.
11.	Policy 7	Support	As with the support noted above for Objective 3, KiwiRail support the specific policy in relation to reverse sensitivity, and that the policy seeks to avoid, remedy or mitigate these effects.	Retain as notified.
12.	Policy 17(c)(v)	Support	KiwiRail support that existing impediments to public access can be for health and safety reasons, and that these are recognised in relation to public access along the coastal marine area. The rail network is not available for public access for health and safety reasons, therefore consideration of that is fundamental for KiwiRail when going through the RMA process in relation to works on the rail network.	Retain as notified.
13.	Policy 31(d)	Support	<p>That there is specific provision providing for structures associated with the efficient operation of nationally and regionally important infrastructure within the coastal marine area is supported by KiwiRail.</p> <p>As already discussed, the rail corridor is not easily relocated, therefore there is a necessity that KiwiRail cannot avoid for structures to be located within the coastal marine area. Recognition of the practicality of that is appreciated.</p>	Retain as notified.
14.	Policy 34(c)	Support	<p>When considering the appropriateness of hard protection structures, KiwiRail support that the regional or national importance of existing infrastructure is identified as relevant.</p> <p>KiwiRail already has hard protection structures along the coastal margin, and the ability to recognise the existence of these and undertake maintenance as required to support the operation of the rail corridor is supported.</p>	Retain as notified.

Submission Number	Proposed Amendment	Support/Oppose/Seek Amendment	Submission/Comments/Reasons	Relief Sought (as stated or similar to achieve the requested relief)
15.	Policy 36	Support	KiwiRail support that the policy seeks to enable maintenance, repair, replacement, and minor upgrading of structures, while ensuring that adverse effects are appropriately managed.	Retain as notified.
16.	Policy 41	Support	<p>KiwiRail support that there is specific provision enabling disturbance, deposition and extraction in the coastal marine area, where adverse effects are managed, and that this specifically identifies these activities in relation to the necessity to protect or maintain the safe and efficient operation of nationally and regionally important infrastructure.</p> <p>The rail infrastructure in the coastal marine area can be susceptible to storm events requiring works to clear debris and also to protect the asset itself. In addition, regular maintenance works are required also to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the rail network. KiwiRail support these being facilitated.</p>	Retain as notified.
17.	Policy 45	Support	Consideration of the appropriateness of reclamation and drainage activities in relation to the public benefit derived from infrastructure, noting that railways are specifically identified in (d) is supported.	Retain as notified.
Chapter8: Regional Rules				
18.	Rule 25	Support	KiwiRail note that new hard protection structures are identified as a discretionary activity.	Retain as notified.
19.	Rule 33	Support	Other structures not provided for, which for rail relate to new or replacement structures such as bridges or culverts, are discretionary activities in the Port, the Open Coast and the Estuaries Modified. These activities are not provided for within the proposed suite of rules, therefore are captured under the 'catch-all' provision.	Retain as notified.
20.	Rule 35	Support	KiwiRail support the rule permitting maintenance, repair or minor alteration and associated discharge, disturbance and deposition activities associated with lawfully existing structures.	Retain as notified.
21.	Rule 36	Seek Amendment	<p>KiwiRail note that the repair of hard protection structures, as well as the extension, alteration, removal or replacement require consent as a discretionary activity.</p> <p>The scale of works associated with repair, and thereby the environmental effects, are significantly smaller than those created with the extension, removal or replacement of hard protection structures. Some repair tasks may be so small that for the rail asset, access can occur from the track with no discharge, disturbance or access to the foreshore and coastal waters required, however the wording of the rule as notified means that even this minor maintenance and repair works would require a discretionary activity consent. This does not seem an efficient means of managing potential effects.</p> <p>KiwiRail would like to see that the repair of existing hard protection structures was a permitted activity, subject to standards consistent with those in Rule 35. This would also reflect policy direction in terms of recognising existing infrastructure, the function it provides, and enabling the ability for it to be operated and maintained safely and efficiently.</p> <p>There are at least two options to address this request, being that Rule 35 is amended to allow for hard protection structures to be maintained, repaired</p>	Amend to provide for repair of hard protection structures as a permitted activity.

Submission Number	Proposed Amendment	Support/Oppose/Seek Amendment	Submission/Comments/Reasons	Relief Sought (as stated or similar to achieve the requested relief)
			or have minor alterations; or Rule 36 is split into two parts whereby maintenance and repair is a permitted activity subject to standards, and the more significant effects of extension, alteration, removal and replacement remain discretionary.	
22.	Rule 37	Seek amendment	<p>KiwiRail note that non-compliance with the permitted standard for Rule 35 in relation to network utility structures and the maintenance, repair or minor alteration of these is a controlled activity. KiwiRail note however that the list of network utility structures covered by the rule is narrow and would not cover bridges or culverts on the rail corridor, in the event that the permitted activity standards were not complied with.</p> <p>KiwiRail support that where the permitted standards are not complied with, that consent is required to ensure that environmental effects are appropriately managed, however KiwiRail would support that Rule 37 not restrict the types of network utility structures that can be maintained, repaired or have a minor upgrade as a controlled activity. The asset in these instances is existing, and the scale of upgrading can be controlled through conditions, thereby environmental effects are more certain and able to be managed, such that a controlled activity consent would be appropriate.</p>	Amend to remove the (a) to (e) restriction on the type of network utility structure, or alternatively include as a new (f) existing railway assets.
23.	Rule 51	Support	<p>KiwiRail support the ability to undertake clearance of culverts as a permitted activity, subject to standards.</p> <p>The removal of debris, particularly following storm events, is fundamental to ensure the ongoing structural integrity of structures, and thereby the safety of the rail network.</p>	Retain as notified.
Definitions and Acronyms				
24.	Network Utility	Support	KiwiRail support the definition as proposed linking back to s166 of the RMA in relation to those activities that a network utility operator would be authorized to undertake.	Retain as notified.
25.	Regionally Important Infrastructure	Seek Amendment	KiwiRail support that the definition includes the rail network at (g).	Retain as notified.
26.	Regionally Significant Infrastructure, point iii	Support	KiwiRail support that the definition proposed for Regionally Significant Infrastructure, particularly point iii, includes the rail network.	Retain as notified.

Kasm

kiwis against seabed mining

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April 30 2018

SUBMISSION ON THE PROPOSED TARANAKI REGIONAL COASTAL PLAN

INTRODUCTION

1. KASM is a non-profit incorporated society. KASM was established in 2005 as a response to legislation being introduced that could lead to mining of the sea bed, a concern that became concrete when Trans Tasman resources proposed seabed mining application off the coast of Patea in 2011. Its objectives include to support communities taking responsibility for their own coastal and marine environment. KASM has actively participated in the TTR application in 2013, the Chatham Rock Phosphate hearing before the EPA in 2015 and the Trans Tasman resource Limited second application to the EPA in 2016, as well as subsequent litigation in the High court. KASM has also been involved in broader community outreach in informing

and educating primarily coastal communities on the impacts of sea-bed mining proposals and the importance of marine conservation.

GENERAL THEMES, ISSUES & RELIEF SOUGHT TO THE PLAN AS A WHOLE

2. The plan has made a genuine attempt at mapping areas of significant biodiversity, cultural, landscape and eco-logical values and protecting those values. But the plan has not gone far enough. The bottom line for KASM is to support the implementation of objectives, policies and rules/methods that prevent further degradation and maintain and enhance areas of biodiversity and character of the marine environment.
3. The coastal and marine area is under severe pressure. We are seeing a decline across the board. The 12nm coastal marine area is a key area for marine biodiversity and coastal processes as well as being utilised by communities, industry and marine shipping. Fishing and destructive fishing practice such as bottom trawling have destroyed seabed and fish stocks as well as other species caught as bycatch. A century of industrial discharges has contaminated the water with plastics, chemicals and sedimentation. Climate change and the associated effects are now cumulating to create localised extremes on a global landscape and the oceans now lie under a shadow of threat from seabed mining. Natural and historical features values in the coastal environment need to be protected to allow healthy and functioning eco-systems to continue, and to provide for the economic, social and cultural well-being of present and future generations. Overfishing, plumes and sedimentation from seabed mining, seismic testing and oil spills all can create serious adverse effects. These industries must be adequately managed in terms of their location, their effects and their duration.
4. The proposed plan fails to give effect to Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 191 (RMA), including s 5; s 6(a)(b)(c) and (e), s 7(a)(b)(ba)(c)(d)(f)(g) and (i). The proposed plan fails to give effect to the New Zealand Coastal policy statement, in particular: policy 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22 and 23.

Mana Whenua

5. KASM has read the draft submissions of Ngaa Ruahine, Nga Rauru, Ngati Ruanui and Te Atiawa. KASM supports these submissions and the relief that is sought therein including the application of marine spatial management as a tool to implement mautauranga maori, identify cultural, historical intrinsic values of the environment and enhance and maintain biodiversity in the marine space.

Marine Spatial Planning

6. Marine Spatial planning provides an opportunity to be collaborative and inclusive, as well as forward thinking. It records the relationships both cultural, economic and environmental relationships between various areas and how these relationships can be managed while maintaining the environmental bottom-lines in the RMA and NZCPS. KASM supports the inclusion of marine spatial planning and a method for marine management in the coastal marine area.
7. The Plan provides a limited overview through coastal management area mapping, however fails to identify all significant areas in the coastal marine area. There is also a failure to provide for the spatial extent of intrinsic relationships.

Relief

1. Values and relationships need to be adequately mapped so as to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity in the CMA.
2. Objectives and policies should provide for and support the application of marine spatial management as an appropriate approach for management of the CMA.
3. Rules should enable activities to take place in appropriate areas which reflect the values that have been identified through mapping and control or prohibit other activities.

Precautionary Approach

8. Policy 3 of the NZCPS requires that the regional plan adopt of precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse. Policy 3(2) states that “in particular” the regional plan should “adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to

effects from climate change...”. This is relevant to fishing, oil and gas and seabed mining:

- a. Weather systems in the Taranaki Coastal Marine Area are likely to become more volatile making large scale activities more risky.
 - b. Coastal processes will be impacted such as increased rate of erosion.
 - c. Bio-diversity will be under increased pressures from changes in ocean acidity and therefore other effects, such as cumulative effects from fishing and seabed mining need to take this into account.
9. The precautionary approach should be applied to objectives and policies and rules in the plan that relate to oil and gas, fishing and seabed mining activities.

Integrated Management

10. The purpose of the RMA and RPS is to achieve integrated management. Methods need to be implemented to achieve integrated management for the marine environment facilitated by marine spatial planning. The integrated management of marine resources in terms of an ecological management approach has been developed in the international context and must be applied to the Taranaki CMA to give effect to Objective 1 of the NZCPS.

Relief sought

1. Integrated marine management implemented through integrated management of fisheries resources, marine eco-systems, and other natural resources.
2. Integrated management of activities that occur across jurisdictional boundaries and are managed by multiple regimes.

ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA

Fishing Activities

11. Bottom trawling, long-lining, seine netting and potting all have adverse effects on biodiversity including through impacts to the seabed, extraction of target and non-target species from the area and extraction of food sources for other species.
12. Such practices should be managed through marine spatial management to ensure that they take place in areas that do not impact the ability of life-supporting eco-systems to function and biodiversity to be maintained and enhanced in the coastal marine area generally.

Relief

1. Rules that prohibited, restrict activities in relations to the values of the areas that are identified through marine spatial planning.

Oil and Gas Activities

13. Petroleum activities create risks of low probability high significance. The activities therefore need to be located in the appropriate locations taking into account the volatility of the weather system which are changing under the effects of climate change, ability of emergency services to respond to an event, and the sensitivity of the environment where an event occurs. Oil and gas activities in the coastal marine area must be managed to address risk of toxicity caused by flaring, fugitive emissions and discharges as well as worst case scenarios such as well-blowouts or loss of controls of wellheads. Risk criteria must be probabilistic, addressing both probability and consequence.
14. The economic effect of such proposals much be considered in light of the net benefit to New Zealand as a whole.

Relief

1. Rules that prohibited, restrict activities in relations to the values of the areas that are identified through marine spatial planning.
2. Oil and gas activities that are in the CMA should be discretionary at a minimum and non-complying or prohibited in areas with higher natural and cultural values.
3. Rule 4: agree that this should be classified as a permitted activity, because a swift respond to a spill is required.
4. Rule 12: oppose rule 12 classifying testing and bathymetric testing as permitted activities. KASM has opposed applications under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 ("EEZ/CCZ Act") on the basis that the Department of Conservation Code of Conduct is flawed, and the research evidence clearly cites the harm that is caused to marine mammals, larvae development and zoo plankton. A reliance on the guidelines as the basis to afford permitted activity status neglects the impact on fish, larvae and invertebrates and maori customary and commercial fishing rights.

Seabed Mining

15. TTR proposes to mine iron sand in the South Taranaki Bight for the next 35 years. It has applied for marine consents and marine discharge consents to extract and process iron sand within 65.76 square kilometres (km²) of seabed. TTR proposes to extract up to 50 million tonnes of iron sand per year, and discharge 45 million tonnes back to the ocean retaining 5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate. KASM has opposed the applications in full.
16. The majority of the effects from the discharge of the leftover material following seabed mining will be discharged back into the sea. The modelled effects show that the majority of the plume will settle in and on the seabed of the Coastal Marine Area.
17. The concern is that despite the work that has been done by TRC to reduce “the number of coastal permits has reduced over time for some activities e.g there are now only four major community or industrial discharges to coastal waters, compared with some 25 major discharges 30 years ago” this work is being undermined.
18. The grant of the TTR applications is currently under consideration by the High Court.

Relief

1. Rules that prohibit and restrict activities in relations to the values of the areas that are identified through marine spatial planning.
2. In respect of policy 42, KASM opposes an interpretation of the disturbance referred to does not relate to commercial activity.

We wish to be heard in support of this submission.



Cindy Baxter
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Basil Chamberlain
Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council
coastal@trc.govt.nz

Submission to the Proposed Taranaki Coastal Environment Plan

27 April 2018

Name: Grant Knuckey

Organisation (if applicable)

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Email address: Grant@teatiawabusiness.co.nz

Could you gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission? No

Do you wish to be heard in support of your application? Yes

My submission on the Proposed Plan

1. My name is Grant Knuckey, I am tangata whenua and live in my rohe of Puketapu hapu of Te Atiawa, Taranaki.
2. I have a strong relationship with the moana (marine environment) around Taranaki. I have grown up with close and intimate connection to the marine space and particular places. Not just to access taonga and kaimoana but also to exercise spiritual wellbeing. It is important that the marine environment is healthy for our whanau, iwi, and wider community. It is appropriate that the coastal environment plan expresses values of significance to tangata whenua - to me, my whanau and iwi.

General themes, issues & relief sought to the Plan as a Whole

3. The proposed plan does not adequately provide for cultural wellbeing, relationship of mana whenua with ancestral and contemporary lands, waters, taonga and rohe; and does not actively protect taonga and tapu spaces within the coastal environment of Taranaki or provide for management of the rohe in partnership with mana whenua (co-governance/management provisions).
4. General relief sought below is in addition to specific relief requested.

Issue:

5. Failure to provide for Part II Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), New Zealand Coastal Policy statement (NZCPS) including (but not limited to) Objective 3 and Policy 2, and relevant provisions of the operative and proposed Regional Policy Statement in relation to:
 - a) tino rangitiratanga
 - b) kaitiakitanga
 - c) customary values
 - d) application of matauranga Maori
 - e) tikanga
 - f) active protection of taonga

Relief sought:

6. Engage with hapu to ensure Treaty of Waitangi principles are observed; to be proactive in respect of active protection, restoration and redress; and to recognise and to ensure RMA Part II, RPS & PRPS framework is implemented to address cultural wellbeing, Treaty principles and settlement outcomes.
 - a) Amend to provide implementation methods directed at providing reports mandated by mana whenua and including cultural dimensions applying matauranga Maori.
 - b) Enter into memoranda of understanding with manawhenua.
 - c) Add policies for regional council to partner with manawhenua to maintain and enhance coastal values of the coastal marine area.
 - d) Add, refine or clarify policies to work with tangata whenua to establish ecological bottom line or agreed target for managing the natural (character and biodiversity) and cultural resources of the coastal marine area and whenua which will:
 - i. provide greater certainty in sustaining marine environments and ecosystem services.
 - ii. avoid degradation of natural character, biodiversity and habitat.
 - iii. monitoring protection and enhancement measures implemented
 - iv. establish a baseline for monitoring changes
 - v. expanded network of restored islands islets and marine spaces with protected areas where ecological health and indigenous biodiversity will be protected, enhanced and restored
 - vi. Add Implementation Methods for Plans:
7. Add implementation Methods for all applications for resource consent policy; or plan changes; or variations are to be reported on by cultural adviser(s) mandated by tangata whenua of Taranaki with costs to be borne by proponents.
8. Add content to Objectives and Policies amending or refining as required to integrate matauranga Maori into the Plan to provide Maori world views as it applies to Taranaki rohe moana and whenua.

9. Management and decision making to take into account historic, cultural and spiritual relationships of tangata whenua with the islands, reefs and waters of Taranaki and the ongoing capacity to sustain these relationships.

Matauranga Maori

Issue:

10. I support the inclusion of matauranga Maori in integrated management process. However, we consider there needs to be specific provision for its implementation:

Relief sought

11. Marine spatial plan for Taranaki rohe moana and whenua incorporating matauranga Maori in collaboration with manawhenua
12. Apply Maori attributes of mana, mauri, tapu, taonga to assessment of natural character in particular to the reefs and waters of Taranaki rohe moana and whenua.

Integrated management – coastal marine area

Issue:

13. The purpose of the RMA and RPS is to achieve integrated management. Methods need to be implemented to achieve integrated management for the marine environment facilitated by marine spatial planning. The integrated management of marine resources in terms of an ecological management approach has been developed in the international context and must be applied to the Taranaki rohe moana and the CMA to give effect to Objective 1 of the NZCPS.

Relief sought:

14. Integrated marine management implemented through integrated management of fisheries resources.
15. The proposed model gives effect to the Taranaki Regional Policy Statement objectives and policies
16. The general and specific proposed relief gives effect to the Regional Policy statement objectives and policies. Notably RPS Part C, chapter 16; Statements of resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities including: Biodiversity (BIO Obs and Pols), Coastal environment (CNV Obs and Pols) Treaty of Waitangi (TOW Obs and Pols) Kaitiakitanga (KTA Obs and Pols), Recognition of Maori relationships (REL Obs and Pols), Cultural and spiritual values (CSV Obs and Pols) .

Proposed Relief

Mapping

17. The Plan provides a limited overview through coastal management area mapping, however fails to identify all significant areas in the coastal marine area. There is also a failure to provide for the spatial extent of intrinsic relationships.
18. The coastal plan is the appropriate place to express these values.
- a) Intrinsic Values;
 - b) Maori Cultural Values;
 - c) Landscape Values
 - d) Biodiversity and Habitat Values;
 - e) Safety and navigation Values;
19. The proposed model and additions give expression to community and indigenous Maori cultural values such as tapu and taonga, providing a pathway to matauranga, and enabling the opportunities for the whole community share in and give effect to restoration of marine spaces.

Objectives

Relevant objectives

20. Objective 2: Appropriate use and development
- a) Natural and physical resources of the coastal environment are used efficiently, and;
 - b) activities that depend on the use and development of these resources are provided for in;
 - c) appropriate locations.
21. Objective 4: Life-supporting capacity and mauri, the life-supporting capacity and mauri of coastal water, land and air are safeguarded from the adverse effects, including cumulative effects, of use and development of the coastal environment.
22. Objective 9: Relationship of tangata whenua with the coastal environment, traditional, continuing and enduring relationships of tangata whenua and their cultures and traditions with the coastal environment, including the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki, are recognised and provided for.

Policies

Relevant Policies

23. Policy 2 and Policy 5(g) helpful.
24. Suggested Changes in red

Policy 1

25. Alleviate mana whenua values from proposed Policy 16 to be included in proposed Policy 1 so that mana whenua values are integrated into the coastal marine management regime.

Policy 1: Coastal management areas

26. Manage the coastal marine area in a way that recognises that some areas have values, characteristics or uses that are more vulnerable or sensitive to the effects of some activities, or that have different management needs than other areas.
27. In managing the use, development and protection of resources under the Plan, recognition will be given to the following coastal marine spatial management areas (identified in Schedule 1) and their distinguishing values, characteristics and uses:
28. Identify two new marine spatial management areas:
 1. Wahi Tapu Areas, and
 2. Wahi Taonga Areas.

Add Policy 14

29. Maintain, enhance and restore mauri of Wahi Tapu and Wahi Taonga areas.

30. Rules

- a) Draft rules as appropriate to:
 - a. Wahi Tapu
 - b. Wahi Taonga

Examples:

- b) Removal, damage or destruction of any indigenous flora or fauna including taonga species, unless for the purpose of scientific or resource consent monitoring; or
 - c) Structures or Occupation (whether temporary or permanent) of the Conservation Management Area for the purpose of removal, damage or destruction of any indigenous flora or fauna including taonga species, unless for the purpose of scientific or resource consent monitoring.
 - d) Sediment on or in the conservation management area which cause adverse effects to indigenous flora or fauna including taonga species, unless for the purpose of scientific or resource consent monitoring.
 - e) Consideration of activities outside of the CMA that influence or impact the Wahi taonga area.
31. Prohibited status expires on completion of programme of monitoring that establishes to biological diversity vitality, health and wellbeing of ecosystem sufficient to sustain taonga species; then reverts to Discretionary status within thresholds established to ensure

activities meet “restoration of mauri” performance standards put in place by tangata whenua based on results of monitoring.

Methods of Implementation

Management of the Coastal Environment

32. Implement Plan objectives, policies and methods to achieve marine spatial planning the implementation that recognise different coastal processes, values and uses and which allow, regulate or prohibit activities in the following coastal management areas:

- a) Wahi Tapu
- b) Wahi Taonga
- c) Outstanding Value
- d) Estuaries unmodified
- e) Estuaries Modified
- f) Open Coast
- g) Port

33. Further relief: Insert Issues, objectives, policies, methods (including rules) to address the general and specific issues identified above.

34. I make this submission on behalf of myself in my own right, and the whakapapa of my tupuna and the Wellbeing of future generations of Mokopuna o Taranaki.

Nga Mihi,

Grant Knuckey
Bell Block, Taranaki

35. Comment on documents incorporated by reference in the Proposed Plan, as detailed in Schedule 9 (comment optional)

Your name

David Jones

Organisation (if applicable)

Komene 13B Maori Reservation Trustees

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Could you gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission?

No

Do you wish to be heard in support of your application?

Yes

Your submission on the Proposed Plan

The draft plan has included Komene 13 Maori Reservation via Waikirikiri Lagoon in their protection plans and at no time have the Trustees given over the right for others to manage or place rules or regulations on the Reserve. Waikirikiri is within the Reservation and is not the whole area identified on the maps used in the plan. Waikirikir is not the name of the area. Why have the surfbreaks area also included our Reservation. No consultation.

Your comment on documents incorporated by reference in the Proposed Plan, as detailed in Schedule 9 (comment optional)

Document/file 1

Document/file 2

Document/file 3

Document/file 4