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Governing the Gulf

**Giving Effect to
the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act
through Policies and Plans**

Hauraki Gulf Forum

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Foreword

(to come)

1 Introduction

The Hauraki Gulf – Tikapa Moana is probably under more pressure from human activity than any other coastal marine area in New Zealand. It is also of considerable social, economic and cultural value to those who live near the Gulf¹ as well as to New Zealanders as a whole. This combination of very strong pressures and high values prompted Parliament to pass special legislation for the management of the Gulf – the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 (HGMPA).

This special legislation seeks to better integrate the management efforts of the different agencies which have jurisdiction over the Gulf. These include central, regional and local government authorities and tangata whenua. It seeks to protect and enhance the Gulf's valuable resources. It also recognises the very important relationship which tangata whenua have with the area.

This Guide has been commissioned by the Hauraki Gulf Forum. The Forum has been established under the HGMPA to bring together the different parties involved in the governance of the Gulf. The Forum provides a mechanism through which these different parties can develop a common understanding of the key issues facing the Gulf and how these can best be addressed.

This Guide sets out how the provisions of the HGMPA interface with management of the Hauraki Gulf under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and, in particular, how sections 7 and 8 of the HGMPA can be given effect to through RMA policies and plans. It is intended to provide broad guidance to those who have an interest in the Hauraki Gulf and who are involved in planning processes under the RMA. This includes:

- Regional and city/district councillors and council staff members involved in preparing RMA policy statements and plans
- Staff of other statutory agencies involved in consultation and making submissions on RMA policy statements and plans as well as in preparing other planning documents impacting on the Gulf.
- Tangata whenua involved in consultation and making submissions on RMA policy statements and plans and in preparing iwi planning documents.
- Other organisations and individuals involved in consultation and making submissions on RMA policy statements and plans
- RMA professionals involved in advising parties involved in RMA planning issues

The Guide may also be of assistance to those involved in implementing the HGMPA under other legislation including the Conservation Act 1987, the Fisheries Act 1996, the

¹ The words 'Hauraki Gulf' and 'Gulf' are used in this Guide to refer to the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments.

Marine Mammal Protection Act 1978, the Marine Reserves Act 1971, the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1953 and the Wild Animal Control Act 1977. This Guide does not, however, specifically address how each of these different pieces of legislation interfaces with the HGMPA, although the Forum may wish to commission such analysis in the future.

The Guide begins by briefly describing the natural environment of the Gulf, the current environmental issues it is facing, and how the Gulf is managed. It then describes and analyses the relevant provisions of the HGMPA, what they mean for the management of the Gulf, and how they have been interpreted by the courts. The Guide goes on to undertake a comparison between the provisions of the HGMPA and the RMA to identify how the HGMPA might change management of the Gulf under RMA planning documents. Finally the Guide describes in detail how the provisions of the HGMPA can be implemented through regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans. The Guide also contains a series of appendices setting out more detailed information on the topics described in the text.

The focus of this Guide is not on what the minimum requirements might be for councils to meet their legal obligations under the HGMPA. What the Guide does do is describe how councils can proactively implement the purpose and aspirations of the legislation to achieve better environmental outcomes for the Gulf. This will in turn have positive economic and social outcomes and benefit all those with an association with this very special area.

8 Implementing the HGMPA into RMA plans

In order to change behaviour on the ground, the provisions of the HGMPA will need to be implemented into RMA plans which, unlike RPSs, have the power to regulate activities through rules.

It is important to appreciate that RMA plans are not legally able to go outside the scope of the RMA itself. However, the RMA is a very broad piece of legislation and the HGMPA provides more detailed guidance on how the sustainable management purpose of the RMA is to be applied within the Gulf. Plans need to address issues which are both within the scope of the RMA and which will contribute to meeting the overall purpose and objectives of the HGMPA.

In order to do justice to the HGMPA, each RMA document is likely to require specific objectives, policies and rules, including maps, focusing on the Gulf. These provisions could effectively provide a 'Hauraki Gulf overlay' supplementing other more general provisions in the plans which also apply to the Gulf as well as to elsewhere in the region or district.

Regional coastal plans

Regional coastal plans play a role in implementing the HGMPA in the Gulf's coastal marine area and can potentially apply to the broader coastal environment. Several of the sections of the HGMPA provide some further guidance as to what the plans should specifically seek to achieve:

Natural, historic and physical resources

- The soil, air, water and ecosystems of the Gulf's coastal marine area are to be maintained (section 7 (2)(c)), protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(a))
- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's coastal marine area are to be protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(b))

Use and enjoyment of resources

- The capacity of the Gulf's coastal marine area to provide for the social, economic, recreational and cultural well-being of people and communities is to be sustained (section 7(2)(a)(ii)), protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(a))
- The capacity of the Gulf's coastal marine area to be used for economic activities and recreation is to be sustained (section 7(2)(b)), protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(a))
- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's coastal marine area which contribute to the social and economic well-being of people and communities are to be maintained and enhanced (section 8(e))

- The natural, historic and physical resources which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Gulf's coastal marine area for people and communities are to be maintained and enhanced (section 8(f))
- The cultural and historic associations which people and communities have with the Gulf coastal marine area's natural, historic and physical resources are to be protected (section 8(d))

Regional coastal plans can provide detailed spatial planning for the Gulf's coastal marine area. As well as identifying coastal marine areas to be protected and enhanced, they can identify where marine activities may and may not be located and what conditions apply to their operations. In order to implement the above provisions it could be expected that regional coastal plans would include the following:

- (a) Spatial identification of a *network of coastal marine areas and connections* which are important to the ecological health of the Gulf and methods to protect, and where possible enhance, them. Areas could include:
- Representative areas of different types of marine habitats
 - Areas of high biodiversity
 - Salt marshes
 - Estuaries
 - Sea grass beds
 - Sponge gardens
 - Mangrove forests
 - Fish nursery areas
 - Shellfish beds
 - Important benthic habitats
 - Important migratory routes for fish and marine mammals
 - Important connections between the above areas

Methods to protect these areas could include rules in the regional coastal plan to control activities which might significantly impact on marine habitats such as the construction of coastal infrastructure (outfalls, wharves and reclamations etc.) and dredging of the seabed. Regional councils could encourage restoration works to be included as a component of major marine projects, by requiring financial contributions for example. Regional councils could also work with other parties to utilise non-RMA protection mechanisms such as those available under the Marine Reserves Act 1971 and the Fisheries Act 1996.

- (b) Identification of marine areas, including harbours and estuaries, which are particularly *susceptible to the effects of sedimentation and contamination* and stating, where possible, their estimated carrying-capacity
- (c) Identification of important marine habitats and natural systems along the coastal edge which are likely to be *affected by climate change and sea-level rise* and methods to facilitate their ability to adapt, such as providing room for natural systems to migrate inland

Within the ecological constraints of the above, regional coastal plans could also be expected to identify and manage issues of historic, recreational, social and economic importance within the Gulf's coastal marine area including:

- (d) Identification of *significant natural seascapes and coastal marine areas of high natural character* which people and communities have particular connections with and ensuring their protection by restricting the intrusion of structures and other man-made features into these areas and providing for public access
- (e) Identification of *marine archaeological and historic sites* and other areas of cultural and historic importance and implementation of methods to ensure their protection and continuing association of people with them, which could include:
 - Controlling activities which could negatively impact on the sites and their broader setting
 - Facilitating public access to the sites and the provision of interpretative material
 - Implementing measures to prevent or slow the deterioration of sites through natural process such as erosion where practicable
- (f) Identification of natural and physical resources of *recreational importance* and methods to protect them, including:
 - Sandy bathing beaches by restricting activities which have the potential to restrict natural sand replenishment processes for the beaches such as seawalls, sand mining, and physical obstructions to sand transport along the coast to the beach such as wharves, pipelines and jetties
 - Bathing beach water quality by controlling activities which have the potential to contaminate water such as sewerage outfalls
 - Surf breaks by restricting activities such as dredging which have the potential to modify seabed contours and sediment dynamics
 - Safe anchorages and popular navigation routes for recreational boats by restricting incompatible infrastructure within these areas such as marine farms and private moorings
 - Important recreational infrastructure including marinas, boat ramps and jetties
- (g) Identification of natural and physical resources of *economic importance* and methods to protect them, which could include:
 - Areas suitable for marine farming, by restricting incompatible infrastructure and pollutant sources
 - Marine areas suitable for energy generation
 - Seabed mineral resources
 - Commercially significant fish and shellfish stocks
 - Species which support marine tourism such as whales, dolphins, penguins and seabirds
 - Important commercial marine infrastructure including ports, wharves and terminals

Regional coastal plans could also be expected to identify where any anticipated future major recreational and economic facilities might be located such as marinas and

wharves. It is significant to note that the HGMPA does not provide any guidance on the priority to be given to the use of the coastal marine area for economic activities versus recreational activities when there is conflict between the two. Such conflicts are left to be resolved through the decision making process under the RMA which seeks to balance a range of considerations before reaching an overall conclusion. It is the role of the regional coastal plan to proactively address these conflicts and seek an outcome which provides the best balance between the competing considerations within the ecological constraints of the Gulf's coastal marine area as a whole.

Regional plans

The HGMPA places emphasis on the interrelationship between the catchments and the coastal marine area of the Gulf. This interrelationship, and its ability to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the Gulf's environment, is identified as a matter of national significance (section 7(1)).

Under the RMA the functions of regional councils includes controlling the use of land for the purpose of 'the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of water in ... coastal water' (section 30(1)(c)(ii) and 'the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystems in ... coastal water' (section 30(1)(c)(iii)).

A major role of regional plans is therefore to manage discharges from the land which negatively impact on the ecological health of the Gulf's coastal marine area. This is a key role, because such discharges are currently having a significant negative effect, particularly in sensitive estuarine and harbour areas.

The HGMPA identifies other matters which regional catchment plans will need to address, although these matter may also be addressed in district plans:

Natural, historic and physical resources

- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's catchments are to be protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(b))

Use and enjoyment of resources

- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's catchments which contribute to the social and economic well-being of people and communities are to be maintained and enhanced (section 8(e))
- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's catchments which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Gulf's coastal marine area for people and communities are to be maintained and enhanced (section 8(f))

In order to effectively manage land-sourced discharges into the coastal marine area it could be expected that regional plans would identify priority catchments draining into the Gulf's coastal marine area which are to be given particular attention during the life of the plan. Priority could be based on the current and potential future impacts which the individual catchments are likely to have on the ecological health of the Gulf's marine area. For each priority catchment the plan could, where possible, identify:

- The current extent of the problem, such as the rate of sedimentation and/or the level of contaminants present in seabed sediments and shellfish
- The estimated carrying-capacity of the marine area for sediment and other contaminants, and where that carry-capacity is exceeded, the level of reduction in discharges which the plans seeks to achieve within a specified timeframe
- A coordinated range of tools aimed at keeping the level of discharges within the carrying-capacity, tailored to the specific circumstances. Experience has shown that effective catchment management is likely to require a range of tools including regulation under the RMA, infrastructure investment as planned under the Local Government Act 2002, and other various incentives and voluntary measures.

There are two main approaches that regional plans could take in relation to avoiding or minimising impacts of land use on the Gulf. One method employed by a number of regional councils is to classify coastal receiving waters and apply appropriate water quality or sediment quality standards to those waters. This is a more 'effects based' approach in that any consequent land use activity must ensure that it does not cause the breach of any receiving water quality or sediment quality standard. This allows innovation on behalf of the consent holder as to what site management practices or controls could be implemented.

Another method is to focus more on the land use activity itself and apply methods to control or regulate these types of activities. For example, if a rural catchment is identified as having a negative impact on the ecological health of the Gulf because of the high levels of sedimentation, and the main causes are identified as forestry and farming activity, the regional plan might include the following methods to address the issue:

- Rules to restrict the harvesting and replanting of production forestry trees within a specified distance of the banks of rivers and streams and the coastal margin
- Rules to control the harvesting of trees located on steep erodible slopes to ensure that adequate sediment control measures are put in place
- Rules to restrict the grazing of animals in streams and rivers and along the coastal edge, and to restrict stocking rates on steep erodible slopes
- Financial incentives targeted to key problem areas to encourage the fencing off and planting of riparian margins and the coastal edge with indigenous species and the restoration of natural wetland systems
- Financial incentives to encourage the retirement of highly erodible land from productive use and to encourage the establishment of conservation areas on sensitive areas within the catchment
- Reserves acquisition targeted to sensitive catchments

On the other hand, if a catchment identified as having a negative impact on the ecological health of the Gulf because of high sedimentation is urban, and the main causes are earthworks, the regional plan might include the following methods to address the issue:

- Rules to control major earthworks to ensure that adequate sediment detention measures area used such as sediment ponds and flocculants

- Mechanisms to control the cumulative impacts of small earthworks which could include other land use controls via district plans

The rules would need to be included in the relevant regional plans and possibly district plans but provision for financial incentives would need to be included in the council plans prepared under the Local Government Act 2002.

District plans

District plans primarily manage the use, development and protection of land. District plans are therefore important for managing the impacts of land subdivision and development on the Gulf's environment. The HGMPA identifies the matters which district plans will need to address:

Natural, historic and physical resources

- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's islands and catchments are to be protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(b))

Use and enjoyment of resources

- The capacity of the Gulf's islands to provide for the social, economic, recreational and cultural well-being of people and communities is to be sustained (section 7(2)(a)(ii)), protected and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(a))
- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's islands and catchments which contribute to the social and economic well-being of people and communities are to be maintained and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(e))
- The natural, historic and physical resources of the Gulf's islands and catchments which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Gulf's coastal marine area for people and communities are to be maintained and where appropriate enhanced (section 8(f))

The HGMPA places importance is on managing land subdivision and development which impacts on the ecological health and use and enjoyment of the Gulf. To implement the provisions of the HGMPA, district plans could be expected to address the following matters:

- (a) Effective management of activities which may impact on the *natural character, natural landscapes and amenity* of the Gulf's coastal environment through:
- Avoiding subdivision and development in coastal areas with high landscape, natural character and/or amenity values and avoiding urban sprawl along the coast
 - Controlling subdivision and development in other coastal rural areas to ensure that buildings do not intrude into and dominate the natural environment
 - Encouraging resource consent applicants to include restoration initiatives as an integral component of coastal developments
 - Encouraging the use of covenants to restrict future subdivision in perpetuity
 - Recognising and protecting special coastal wildlife habitats

- (b) The need to *reduce contaminants* entering the Gulf's coastal marine area by:
- Controlling earthworks to ensure that effective sediment control measures are put in place
 - Restricting the amount of paved surfaces in new developments
 - Encouraging the use of 'green' stormwater infrastructure including green spaces, open swales and natural wetlands
 - Controlling land use activities in sensitive areas
 - Ensuring new development will not overload existing infrastructure and lead to increased discharges of contaminants into the coastal marine area
 - Introducing mechanisms which retain and promote riparian planting
- (c) The protection of the Gulf's *historical and cultural heritage* through;
- Controlling activities which have the potential to negatively impact on archaeological and historic sites and other areas of cultural and historic importance
 - Providing interpretative material and ensuring public access to the sites is maintained where desirable and practicable
 - Recognising and protecting coastal wāhi tapu sites
- (d) The provision of *public access* to the Gulf's coast and the ability of members of the public to use and enjoy the coastal marine area through:
- Ensuring that esplanade reserves or strips are provided, when at all possible, when land is subdivided
 - Negotiating with landowners to provide public access along areas of the coastal edge in private ownership
 - Prioritising the acquisition of reserve land on the coast and making provision for public recreational facilities including coastal picnic areas, walkways, camping grounds, parking areas and boat launching and storage facilities
 - Designating areas of coastal land for proposed reserves to secure long term coastal access
- (e) Addressing *sea-level rise* through:
- Identifying coastal hazard areas, and restricting development within them, to minimise the amount of physical infrastructure at risk from coastal hazards and the need to establish hard coastal defence systems
 - Making planning provision for natural coastal systems to move inland and for the restoration of natural buffer systems along the coastal edge
 - Protecting coastal vegetation to reduce erosion of the coastal edge
- (f) Making provision for the land-based elements of *economic and recreational activities* which require access to the Gulf's coastal marine area such as ports, wharves and marinas and where necessary protecting these areas from activity which is not marine-related.

Conclusions

The Hauraki Gulf is of great importance to tangata whenua and the broader community. It is also under considerable and growing pressure. The HGMPA seeks to sustain and, where appropriate, enhance the life-supporting capacity of the environment the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments; to integrate management effort: and to provide for the relationship of tangata whenua with the Gulf.

One of the key mechanisms provided to implement the HGMPA is through RMA policy statements and plans giving effect to matters of national significance and management objectives. It is only through their incorporation into plan objectives, policies and rules, that the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the HGMPA can really be given life.

This Guide sets out ways in which this can be achieved. But it is up to councils and stakeholders to ensure that this happens.

Appendix 4 Comparison between the HGMPA and the RMA

Issue	HGMPA	RMA
Management principles and objectives	<p>No mention of sustainable management in purpose</p> <p>Reference to sustaining the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands as a matter of national importance (section 7(1))</p> <p>Protection applied to all natural and physical resources (section 8(b))</p> <p>Management objectives focus on protection and enhancement (section 8)</p> <p>No mention of the mitigation of adverse effects on the environment</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable management is the overriding purpose (section 5)</p> <p>Management principles focus on protection but often only from 'inappropriate subdivision, use and development' (sections 6(a), (b) and (f)).</p> <p>In terms of landscapes and biodiversity, protection only applied to 'outstanding' natural features and landscapes and 'significant' indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna (section 6 (b) and (c))</p> <p>Enhancement only referred to in relation to public access (section 6(d)), amenity values (section 7(c)) and the quality of the environment (section 7(f))</p> <p>Avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the environment a key component of sustainable management (section 5(2))</p>
Integrated management	<p>Integrated management of the Hauraki Gulf is one of the purposes (section 3(a))</p>	<p>No mention of integrated management in the purpose and principles (Part 2)</p> <p>Regional councils tasked with integrated management of the natural and physical resources of their region (section 30(1)(a))</p> <p>Territorial authorities tasked with the integrated management of the effects of land use (section 31(1)(a))</p> <p>When preparing policies and plans, councils are required to have regard to documents prepared under other Acts (sections 61(2)(a), 66(2)(c) and 74(2)(b))</p> <p>When preparing policies and plans, councils are required to have regard to the need to be consistent with policy and plans of adjacent councils (sections 61(2)(b), 66(2)(d) and 74(2)(c))</p>
Tangata whenua	<p>The recognition of the historic, traditional, cultural and spiritual relationship of tangata whenua with the Gulf's coastal marine area and islands is one of the purposes (section 3(d))</p> <p>The capacity for the Gulf's coastal marine area and its islands to provide for the historic, traditional, cultural and spiritual relationship of the tanga whenua with them is a matter of national significance (section 7(2))</p>	<p>No mention of tangata whenua in the purpose of the Act.</p> <p>Reference to the relationship of Māori with ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga in matters of national importance (section 6(e))</p> <p>Kaitiakitanga is a matter which decision makers must have 'particular regard to' (section 7(a)).</p> <p>Councils have an obligation to consult with tangata whenua when preparing policy statements and plans (First Schedule, clause</p>

		<p>3(1)(d)</p> <p>Councils have an obligation to take into account iwi planning documents when preparing policy statements and plans (sections 61(2A), 66(2A) and 74(2A))</p> <p>No obligation to consult with tangata whenua on resource consent applications (section 36A)</p>
Historic resources	<p>Historic resources of Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments to be protected and where appropriate enhanced as a management objective (section 8(b))</p> <p>The cultural and historic associations of people and communities with the Gulf's coastal marine area to be protected as a management objective (section 8(d))</p>	<p>Historic heritage to be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development as a matter of national importance (section 6(f))</p>
Social well-being	<p>The ability of the interrelationship between the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments to sustain the capacity to provide for the social well-being of people and communities is a matter of national significance (section 7(2)(a)(ii))</p> <p>The maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the resources of the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments to the social well-being of people and communities a management objective (section 8(e))</p> <p>Providing for the recreational well-being of people and communities and providing for the use of the Gulf's coastal marine resources for recreation explicitly referred to as matters of national significance (section 7)</p>	<p>Purpose of Act includes managing natural and physical resources in a way, and at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social wellbeing (section 5(2))</p> <p>The 'maintenance and enhancement of amenity values' is an 'other matter' under section 7 which decision-makers are to 'have particular regard to'. 'Amenity values' are defined in section 2 to mean 'those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes'.</p>
Economic well-being	<p>The ability of the interrelationship between the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments to sustain the capacity to provide for the economic well-being of people and communities is a matter of national significance (section 7(2)(a)(ii))</p> <p>The ability of the interrelationship between the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments to sustain the capacity to use the resources of the Gulf's coastal marine area for economic activities is a matter of national significance (section 7(2)(b))</p> <p>The maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the resources of the Gulf's coastal marine area, islands and catchments to the economic well-being of people and communities a management objective (section 8(e))</p>	<p>Purpose of Act includes managing natural and physical resources in a way, and at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their economic wellbeing (section 5(2))</p>

<p>Intrinsic value of ecosystems</p>	<p>No reference to the intrinsic value of ecosystems.</p> <p>Reference to sustaining the capacity to 'maintain the 'soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf' (section 7 (2)(c)), but most other references are to the Gulf's resources are for supporting cultural, social and economic purposes.</p>	<p>The 'intrinsic values of ecosystems' is a matter which decision-makers are to pay particular regard (section 7(d))</p>
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Appendix 5 RMA Policy and Plan review schedule

Due date for next review	RMA Plan
2007	Hauraki District Plan
2009	Auckland Regional Policy Statement Auckland Regional Plan: Farm Dairy Discharges Auckland District Plan: Isthmus
2010	Waikato Regional Policy Statement Franklin District Plan
2011	Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control
2012	Manukau District Plan North Shore District Plan
2013	Waitakere District Plan
2014	Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal
2015	Waikato Regional Coastal Plan Auckland District Plan: Central Area Matamata-Piako District Plan
2017	Waikato Regional Plan
Not operative	Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water Rodney District Plan Thames-Coromandel District Plan Waikato District Plan (reviewed) Auckland District Plan: Hauraki Gulf Islands (reviewed) New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (reviewed)

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Glossary of Māori terms

Kaitiakitanga	Exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori (Māori customary values and practices) in relation to natural and physical resources: and includes the ethic of stewardship (section 2, RMA)
Mana moana	Traditional authority over the marine area
Manakītanga	Hospitality, providing for manuhiri (visitors)
Mātauranga	Traditional knowledge
Mauri	Life principle
Nohoanga	Dwelling places, often used for sites of temporary or seasonal occupation
Papakāinga	Group of houses and associated buildings enabling tangata whenua to live on their land
Rāhui	To put in place a temporary ritual prohibition or closed season
Rangatiratanga	Traditional right to exercise authority
Tohatoha	Distribution, allocation of resources
Tuakanatanga	Status of an elder sibling
Wairua	Spirit or soul
Whanaungatanga	Relationship or kinship

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