

HGI Plan Review: section 32 report for the conservation land unit

1.0 Executive summary

This report summarises the evaluation undertaken by the council for the objectives, policies and rules relating to the proposed conservation land unit for the Hauraki Gulf Islands.

The main conclusions are that:

- The objectives are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act.
- The proposed policies and rules are the most effective and efficient method of addressing the issues for conservation land, and consequently are the most appropriate method of achieving the objectives.
- The proposed objectives, policies and rules will allow council to carry out its functions under section 31, 72 and 74(1) of the act.
- The methods are consistent with the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act, statutory national and regional planning documents and non-statutory documents.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of this report

This report is to meet the section 32 requirements of the Resource Management Act.

2.2 Proposed plan provisions

The proposed plan provides for a range of activities that are considered appropriate for Department of Conservation (DOC) owned land, as well as a number of islands with high conservation values. These areas also have a very high landscape value.

The range of activities on this land recognise the importance of the conservation values, as well as the use of land for passive recreation, concessions and pastoral farm leasing.

The approach taken is a “hybrid approach” - it manages effects in terms of development controls and also activity lists. This hybrid approach manages effects that cannot easily be quantified and managed by development controls, such as amenity effects and community values. The provisions contain a range of development controls that affect the bulk, form and location of buildings in this land unit, and certain performance standards in terms of other effects such as noise; as well as listing a range of activities that are permitted or require resource consent.

The approach has been to minimise the number of consents required for general building activity in the residential areas of Great Barrier, however with the conservation areas, it is necessary achieve a high standard of design to ensure that any buildings and structures are integrated into the landscape.

The proposed land unit provisions are attached as appendix 1.

2.4 Operative plan provisions

The operative plan provides for conservation islands which include DOC islands and some privately owned islands, however there are no equivalent provisions that apply to all of the DOC owned land, including land Great Barrier and Waiheke. DOC owned land on both Waiheke and Great Barrier is currently managed using the generic land unit rules relevant to the particular land-type.

2.5 Consultation

This section of the report briefly outlines the consultation that the council has undertaken to date and identifies any issues raised of particular relevance to conservation activities.

2.5.1 Consultation to date

The council undertook consultation in 2005 in preparation for drafting the proposed Plan.

Initial consultation

The main consultation period was from April to July 2005. Consultation during that period consisted of:

- public meetings, workshops, nga hui, and one on one meetings
- a photographic exercise on Waiheke
- inviting written feedback on a consultation document which contained issues and options papers on a wide range of topics.

Focus groups

At the close of consultation, the council analysed the feedback forms received. From these, key issues were identified that subsequently became topics for focus groups on Waiheke. The four topics for the focus groups were:

- landscape
- transport
- sustainability
- future planning (including subdivision, growth, and providing for business activity).

An additional workshop was also held on Great Barrier to give a further opportunity to discuss issues raised through the feedback forms.

Telephone survey

The council commissioned an independent research company to undertake a phone survey in late 2005. The survey was of a randomly selected sample of 1002 on-island residents and off-island ratepayers of Waiheke, Great Barrier and Rakino.

The questionnaire used for the survey was designed to get responses on the key issues that had emerged from the consultation process and stakeholder feedback.

The survey provided a means of canvassing the views of a wide range of people who may not have been previously involved in the consultation process.

Consultation with other stakeholders

During the preparation of a proposed plan, the council has also consulted with the following parties:

- the Auckland Regional Council (ARC)
- the Department of Conservation (DOC)

- tangata whenua
- network utility authorities
- Ministry for the Environment (MfE).

Public notification

Notification of the Plan provides an opportunity for further public participation through the formal submission and appeal process.

2.5.2 Issues raised during consultation

The following outlines a range of comments regarding conservation or DOC activities

1. New land unit for DOC / ARC / ACC land
2. Support DOC and ARC land (Whakenewha Park) land being incorporated into one land unit. ARC officers would like to discuss this further. Supports review of Recreation Waiheke or development of a Waiheke open space strategy consistent with ARC open space strategy. Plan should recognise the management of the Whakanewha Regional Park as set out in the Regional Parks Management Plan. Plan should ensure when subdivision or development of land adjoining Whakanewha Regional Park that walkways are retained to and from the park. [ARC]
3. Supports new land unit for public land under 'ownership' approach. Address relationship of crown land with Reserves Act & Conservation Act etc & specific rights under RMA (including Section 4 development rights). Kaikoura Island - Publicly owned but administered by trust - requires adequate controls for historic & archaeological heritage. Blanket rules for all public owned land inappropriate. Rules should vary depending on type of type of reserve [DOC]
4. Work with DOC
5. DOC should not have separate land unit / should pay rates
6. Another DOC Campsite [Waiheke]
7. Rename & amend LU 23 so that applies to DOC/ARC/ACC land. LU 17 & 19 dissimilar to LU23 - don't combine
8. Create new land unit to include all DOC, ARC, ACC & Forest & Bird Reserves. Strong provisions applied similar to Reserves Act. Esplanade reserve provision should be reviewed & apply equally to any size lot. Esplanade reserve or strips (walkways) should be well defined and signposted
9. New land unit for DOC / ARC / ACC land
10. Co-ordinated approach for natural & historic heritage protection - link with DOC Conservation Strategy & Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy. Support detailed heritage assessment of hgi. Results from heritage assessment which display outstanding values should be identified on planning maps - specific provisions which protect these areas should be included in plan. [DOC]

11. Existing land units make little consideration of heritage. Could make heritage land units ie Motutapu, Browns Island or Stony Batter on Waiheke. [DOC]
12. Public land unit will address problems associated with different land units on public land [DOC]
13. Definition of visitor facility should not compromise DOC's ability to build new huts. If new public land unit created then visitor facilities / huts should be controlled activities [DOC]

A copy of DoCs feedback received as part of consultation is attached as Appendix 5.

3.0 Resource management issues and objectives

3.1 Issues

The resource management issues for the proposed conservation land unit are:

1. How to conserve, protect and enhance the natural environment of islands with high conservation values.
2. How to manage potential tourism and recreation impacts on these islands.
3. How to have special regard to the environmental values of these islands, and particularly those related to flora and fauna and to manage land use activities and development accordingly.
4. How to provide for limited facilities and infrastructure in order to minimise or avoid any detrimental impacts arising from education, visitor and recreational activities.

3.2 Objectives

The objective for the conservation land unit is:

- 10a.25.3 To ensure that the land unit is appropriately managed to enable conservation, preservation and enhancement of the natural environment along with appropriate educational, visitor and recreational activities

4.0 Statutory requirements under Part II, sections 31, 32, 72 and 76 of the Resource Management Act

Section 31 sets out the council's functions for the purpose of giving effect to the Act. The council's functions include:

- (a) The establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district:
- (b) The control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development or protection of land.

Section 72 states as follows:

The purpose of the preparation, implementation, and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of this Act.

Section 74(1) of the RMA states as follows:

A territorial authority shall prepare and change its district plan in accordance with its functions under section 31, the provisions of Part 2, a direction given under section 25A(2), its duty under section 32, and any regulations.

The following provisions of section 76 are also relevant:

- (1) A territorial authority may, for the purpose of –
 - (a) Carrying out its functions under this Act; and
 - (b) Achieving the objectives and policies of the plan, - include rules in a district plan.
- ...
- (3) In making a rule, the territorial authority shall have regard to the actual or potential effect on the environment of activities, including, in particular, any adverse effect.

In achieving the purpose of the Act, the council must carry out an evaluation under section 32 of the RMA before publicly notifying a district plan or a plan change. Section 32(3), (3A) and (4) state as follows:

- (3) An evaluation must examine –
 - (a) the extent to which each objective is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act; and
 - (b) whether, having regard to their efficiency and effectiveness, the policies, rules, or other methods are the most appropriate for achieving the objectives
- (3A) This subsection applies to a rule that imposes a greater prohibition or restriction on an activity to which a national environmental standard applies than any prohibition or restriction in the standard. The evaluation of such a rule must examine whether the prohibition or restriction it imposes is justified in the circumstances of the region or district.
- (4) For the purposes of the examination referred to in subsections (3) and (3A), an evaluation must take into account –
 - (a) the benefits and costs of policies, rules, or other methods; and
 - (b) the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the policies, rules, or other methods.

The statutory requirements, including section 32 matters, are assessed below under the following headings:

- The extent to which each objective is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act
- Whether the policies, rules, or other methods are the most appropriate for achieving the objectives
 - having regard to their efficiency and effectiveness
 - taking into account the benefits and costs of policies, rules, or other methods
 - taking into account the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the policies, rules, or other methods.

4.1 The extent to which each objective is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act

4.1.1 The purpose of the Act

Section 5 states that the purpose of the Act is ‘to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources’. Section 5(2) states:

- (2) In this Act, "sustainable management" means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while-
- (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
 - (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
 - (c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Environment is defined in Section 2 of the RMA as including:

- (a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
- (b) All natural and physical resources; and
- (c) Amenity values; and
- (d) The social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters:

Section 6 of the RMA identifies matters of national importance, which need to be recognised and provided for in achieving the purpose of the Act. The matters of particular relevance to conservation land unit are identified below:

Clause		
(a)	The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development	✓
(b)	The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development	✓
(c)	The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna	✓
(d)	The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers	✓
(e)	The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga	✓
(f)	The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development	✓
(g)	The protection of recognised customary activities	

Section 7 deals with 'other matters' which, in achieving the purpose of this Act, persons exercising functions and powers under the Act shall have particular regard to. The matters of particular relevance to the proposed conservation land unit are identified below:

Clause		
(a)	Kaitiakitanga	✓
(aa)	The ethic of stewardship	✓
(b)	The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources	✓
(ba)	The efficiency of the end use of energy	
(c)	The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values	✓
(d)	Intrinsic value of ecosystems	✓
(f)	Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment	✓
(g)	Any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources	
(h)	The protection of the habitat of trout and salmon	
(i)	The effects of climate change	
(j)	The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy	

Section 8 provides that in achieving the purpose of the Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti O Waitangi).

4.1.2 Appropriateness in achieving the purpose of the Act

The objective outlined in 3.2 above is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act as set out in section 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The objective recognises the importance of conservation land in the Hauraki Gulf, with particular reference to s5(2)(b); safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and eco-systems. The objective recognises that there is a social value in this land as well, and that it provides an important resource for appropriate human activities along with preservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

The objective reflects s6 of the Act which provides for matters of national importance, particularly s6(a)-(d). The word “preservation” in the objective recognises the high values of the conservation land unit, this word is considered to be stronger than the “protection” provided for in s6.

The preservation of this natural character is also reflected in clause (b) “*the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources*” clause (c) “*the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values*”, clause (d) “*the intrinsic value of eco-systems*” and clause (f) “*maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment*” of Section 7 ‘Other Matters’ of the Act.

The objective is therefore considered to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act.

4.2 Whether the policies, rules, or other methods are the most appropriate for achieving the objectives

In terms of efficiency and effectiveness, the plan needs to be able to be easily implemented, understandable, manage adverse effects of activities, and provide an equitable balance between environmental, social, cultural and economic costs and benefits. In addition, there needs to be a clear relationship between the objectives for the land, the policies that will be implemented by the Council, and the rules which will achieve the objectives.

The following describes these relationships.

10a.25.3 **Objective**

To ensure that the land unit is appropriately managed to enable conservation, preservation and enhancement of the natural environment along with appropriate educational, visitor and recreational activities

Policies

1. *By enabling conservation activities and the establishment of walking tracks by DOC to be undertaken as permitted activities.*
2. *By limiting adverse visual effects of buildings by controlling the scale, form, colour and location to ensure that the natural landscape remains the dominant element.*
3. *By ensuring that any potential impacts arising from educational, visitor and recreational activities around the islands do not detrimentally impact upon or affect the natural and environmental values of the islands.*
4. *By protecting flora and fauna indigenous to the islands through strict controls on vegetation removal.*

5. *By recognising the need to protect the conservation values of privately owned islands in the land unit and limiting the range of activities that can occur on these.*

The main purpose for the land unit is to enable conservation activities to occur with the least difficulty, and that any activities that involve structures or non-conservation activities to be carefully assessed in terms of their effects. These activities need to be appropriate for their location, and the appropriateness will vary between islands. The policies also recognise the important role that some of the private islands play in terms of conservation and their sensitive ecology.

In summary, the policies have been carefully considered against the objectives, and are considered the most appropriate means of achieving the objectives.

The following section outlines the costs and benefits of different approaches for looking at land with high conservation values. Outlined are the main alternatives that council has considered as a means of achieving the objectives:

- Maintain the status quo, conservation islands land unit and various land units for DOC land on Great Barrier and Waiheke.
- Create a land unit for conservation purposes, including private islands with high conservation values.

4.2.2 Option 1

Maintain the status quo, conservation islands land unit and various land units for DOC land on Great Barrier and Waiheke.

Benefits	Costs
<u>Environmental</u>	<u>Environmental</u>
Activities that are consistent with the conservation management strategy do not require consent under the RMA, so conservation activities can continue.	Currently the conservation islands land unit allow a high lot coverage (up to 1.5ha) as a permitted activity. This could have adverse effects on islands such as The Noises.
	No assessment of buildings is required in the land unit which could lead to adverse effects on landscape values.
<u>Social and Economic</u>	<u>Social and Economic</u>
	Planning framework for DoC land is not consistent, could create uncertainty in terms of application of relevant rules.
	No specific provision is made for hut-building and tramping tracks. Unless these are specifically provided for in the conservation management strategy, then they will require resource consents. This is not an efficient use of resources. Better rules could be drafted to provide for these activities.

The risk of acting or not acting

There is no required information that is relevant to a risk of acting or not acting in relation to this approach.

4.2.3 Option 2

Create a land unit for conservation purposes, including private islands with high conservation values.

Benefits	Costs
<u>Environmental</u>	<u>Environmental</u>
Recognises the important conservation values of privately owned islands, including Motu Kaikoura and the Noises.	
Permitted standards relating to height in relation to boundary, maximum height, yards, and building coverage maintain amenity by ensuring that development is of an appropriate scale, and will provide a guide to DOC when preparing for buildings that do fall within the scope of s4 of the RMA.	
A maximum height of 6.5m for buildings ensures that buildings maintain a low profile, ensuring that the natural environment feature in the land unit.	
Design of buildings is managed through a consent process with the exclusion of DOC tramping huts, to ensure that any buildings integrate with the natural environment and are appropriately designed for their location.	
Permitted noise levels are set at a reasonably low level, recognising the recreational amenity values of the land unit.	Noise associated with conservation activities on DOC land may exceed the permitted noise levels, however these will fall under the provisions of s4 of the RMA.
Permitted standards on indigenous vegetation clearance are low, recognising the important conservation values of the land unit.	
The provisions allow for earthworks as part of DOC track and tramping hut building, recognising that DOC should be able to limit the effects of vegetation removal in an appropriate manner.	
Permitted standards on earthworks ensure that the effects of earthworks are controlled. Recognise that effects arise when earthworks are undertaken on different slopes.	
Standards changed to reflect the effect of earthworks as being the same anywhere rather than dependent on location (for example a difference of effects between Waiheke and Great Barrier).	
The provisions allow for earthworks as part of DOC track and tramping hut building,	

recognising that DOC should be able to maintain the effects in an appropriate manner.	
Incorporating all of the smaller offshore islands, rockpiles and stacks in the gulf recognises the importance of these in terms of landscape and seascape values.	
<u>Social and Economic</u>	<u>Social and Economic</u>
Providing for educational and visitor facilities by way of consent allows for likely future development on Motu Kaikoura, Motuihe and Motutapu.	Some private land that has high conservation values will have quite stringent controls, limiting the activities that can be undertaken in these.
Provides for a consistent approach and application of planning rules across all DOC owned land, resulting in better administrative efficiency for DOC.	
Provision for pastoral farming allows for ongoing land leasing arrangements.	
Activities that have a higher degree of effect are discretionary, to enable public participation in the planning process if necessary.	

The risk of acting or not acting

Council has sufficient information to act on option 2 with little risk of acting on this option.

4.2.6 Conclusion

Having considered the costs and benefits of the different options that are available to Council, the most efficient and effective means of managing the land resource in terms of the conservation areas in the settlements on Great Barrier is to:

1. Combine all DOC owned land as well as smaller privately owned islands with conservation values into a single land unit for conservation purposes.
2. Require consent for the design of buildings so that good design outcomes can be achieved, integrating buildings into their surroundings and ensuring that the natural environment remains the dominant element.
3. Identify activities that can be carried out as permitted, or alternatively discretionary, activities within the conservation land unit.

4.3 Whether the proposed rules assist the council to carry out its function of control of actual or potential effects of the use, development or protection of land

The proposed objectives, policies and rules will allow council to carry out its functions under section 31, 72 and 74(1) of the act, because they:

- achieve integrated management of the use and development of land in areas with high conservation values;
- adequately control the actual and potential effects of the use and development of land; and

- after assessing other options, and the benefits and costs associated with them, the proposed objectives, policies and rules are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act.

5.0 National planning documents

5.1 National and NZ coastal policy statements

Section 75(3) of the RMA states:

- (3) A district plan must give effect to –
 - (a) any national policy statement; and
 - (b) and any New Zealand coastal policy statement; and
- ...

The objectives, policies and rules of the settlement area give effect to policies 1.1.2, 3.2.2, and 3.2.10, of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (1994), attached as Appendix 2 by:

- seeking the conservation, preservation and enhancement of the natural environment
- avoiding and remedying adverse effects of activities on sensitive ecosystems

5.2 Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000

Section 9(3) of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000, requires the council to ensure that:

... any part of a district plan that applies to the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, does not conflict with sections 7 and 8 of this Act.

Section 7 recognises the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf and Section 8 provides management direction for the Gulf. Section 10 of the Act requires that sections 7 and 8 be treated as a New Zealand coastal policy statement under the RMA. Sections 7 and 8 are attached as Appendix 3.

The objectives, policies and rules for the proposed conservation land unit give effect to sections 7 and 8 of the HGMPA for the reasons identified in section 5.1 above and because they:

- protect and enhance the life-supporting capacity of the conservation land
- protect and enhance the natural and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf

6.0 Regional planning documents

6.1 Regional policy statement

Section 75(3) of the RMA states:

- (3) A district plan must give effect to –
 - ...
 - (c) any regional policy statement.

The objective, policies and rules of the conservation land unit give effect to objectives 7.3.(1), (2) and (3) and policies and methods 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 7.4.7 and 7.4.10, of the coastal environment section of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement for the reasons identified in section 5.1 above and because:

- the natural character of the coastal environment will be protected and enhanced
- appropriate use and development of the coastal environment will be achieved

Proposed Change 8 was notified on 26 September 2005. The provisions of key relevance to subdivision include:

- amendments to Map Series 2 and 3 to replace the existing Outstanding and Regionally Significant Landscapes with the new Outstanding Natural Landscapes information;
- the change identifies two types of Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs): “wild nature” and “cultured nature”. Wild nature is where there is little or no evidence of human presence or modification and indigenous vegetation patterns dominate. Those areas identified on Great Barrier Island and parts of the areas identified on Waiheke as ONL’s would fall into this category. “Cultured nature” is where the land cover may be modified from bush into pasture, or there is a picturesque mix of bush and pastoral land and there is an absence of or minimal presence of human artefacts or buildings.
- amendments to Appendix F: Auckland Regional Landscape Assessment to explain how the new Outstanding Natural Landscapes were identified and a table that summarises the key landscape attributes of the Outstanding Natural Landscapes;
- changes to include new objectives, policies and methods in Chapter 6: Heritage and the accompanying issues and reasons, relating to volcanic features and landscape.

The purpose of the change is to provide clarity and certainty on the outcomes to be achieved in regional landscape management. Several policies include criteria to guide how these areas should be managed including the provision to restrict subdivision in these natural areas. The further submissions period closed on 28 July 2006, however a hearing date has not been set.

In relation to DOC activities, the ONLs indicated in the change are nearly entirely covering the conservation land unit. However, the ONLs reflect the conservation strategy for the conservation land unit and are considered to be consistent with each other.

These relevant sections are attached as Appendix 4.

6.2 Regional plan

Section 75 (4) of the RMA states:

- (4) A district plan must not be inconsistent with –
 - ...
 - (c) a regional plan for any matter specified in section 30(1).

The objectives, policies and rules of the conservation land unit give effect to objectives 10.3.1 and policies 10.4.3 and 10.4.4 and 10.4.5 of the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal for the reasons identified in section 5.1 and section 6.1 above and because:

- the coastal marine area will be protected from inappropriate use and development; and
- the effects of new activities will be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

8.0 Procedures for monitoring

The council will monitor the effectiveness of the proposed provisions as a means of achieving the objectives and policies by:

- monitoring resource consents including the number of applications granted consent, compliance with consent conditions, and the effectiveness of those conditions.
- monitoring complaints and enforcement actions
- reviewing consents to see whether good design outcomes are being achieved.

9.0 Conclusions

The feedback that was received as part of the consultation process has been carefully considered in terms of how it affects areas with high conservation values.

The duties and functions of council, and the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act have been used to develop the objectives for the settlement areas, and as indicated in the assessment, the objectives achieve the purpose of the Act.

The policies and methods chosen by Council reflect the objective for the conservation land unit, implementing efficient and effective means of achieving them. A qualitative assessment of the costs and benefits of different options considered indicate that the best options have been proposed. Furthermore, the proposed options are consistent with regional and national statutory documents.

Overall, the proposed land unit conservation is considered to fulfil the statutory requirements of s32 of the Resource Management Act.

Appendix 1 - Land unit objectives, policies and rules & development controls

Appendix 2 - Relevant sections of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

Appendix 3 - Sections 7 and 8 of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000

Section 7 states as follows:

Recognition of national significance of Hauraki Gulf

- (1) The interrelationship between the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments and the ability of that interrelationship to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands are matters of national significance.
- (2) The life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Gulf and its islands includes the capacity—
 - (a) to provide for—
 - (i) the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua of the Gulf with the Gulf and its islands; and
 - (ii) the social, economic, recreational, and cultural well-being of people and communities:
 - (b) to use the resources of the Gulf by the people and communities of the Gulf and New Zealand for economic activities and recreation:
 - (c) to maintain the soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf

Section 8 states as follows:

Management of Hauraki Gulf

To recognise the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, the objectives of the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments are—

- (a) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:
- (b) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:
- (c) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of those natural, historic, and physical resources (including kaimoana) of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments with which tangata whenua have an historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship:
- (d) the protection of the cultural and historic associations of people and communities in and around the Hauraki Gulf with its natural, historic, and physical resources:
- (e) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments to the social and economic well-being of the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand:
- (f) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Hauraki Gulf for the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand.

Appendix 4

Relevant provisions from the Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Appendix 5 - Correspondence from DOC regarding consultation