

5.5 Policies

5.5.1 To recognise and provide for the relationship Kai Tahu have with Otago’s land resource through:

- (a) Establishing processes that allow the existence of heritage sites, waahi tapu and waahi taoka to be taken into account when considering the subdivision, use and development of Otago’s land resources; and
- (b) Protecting, where practicable, archaeological sites from disturbance; and
- (c) Notifying the appropriate runanga of the disturbance of any archaeological site and avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any effect of further disturbance until consultation with the kaitiaki runanga has occurred.

Explanation and Principal Reasons for Adopting	Methods	See Also Other Policies
<p>Recognition of tino rangatiratanga incorporates the unique cultural and spiritual affinity iwi and runanga have with their lands and resources. This needs to be taken into account in the management and control of resources to reflect and preserve that relationship. The policy helps achieve recognition of the relationship of iwi and runanga with outstanding natural features landscapes and heritage values. Taoka are a source of personal, collective, emotional and spiritual strength. The Waitangi Tribunal has given broad and flexible descriptions to the term “taoka or taonga”. Local authorities ought not to adopt more restrictive definitions when determining the range of waahi taoka that customary rangatiratanga applies to and how to accommodate iwi and hapu needs.</p>	<p>5.6.1 5.6.2</p>	<p>6.5.1 6.5.6 6.5.9 to 6.5.10 8.5.1 to 8.5.4 8.5.6 9.5.1 9.5.4 to 9.5.6 10.5.1 11.5.1 to 11.5.2 11.5.7 12.5.2 13.5.1 13.5.7 to 13.5.8 13.5.10 14.5.1 to 14.5.8 15.5.1 to 15.5.2</p>
<p>The development of appropriate ways to protect cultural values may be different for each site. Close consultation with runanga and iwi will be necessary to determine appropriate methods of protection. Some sites may hold varying degrees of importance to iwi or runanga.</p>		
<p>Where it is known or suspected that an archaeological site exists, the site’s destruction, damage or modification is illegal pursuant to Section 10 of the Historic Places Trust Act 1993. In such circumstances, the establishment of consultation processes between kaitiaki runanga, the Historic Places Trust, appropriate authorities such as Regional and District Councils, landholders and developers will be essential. Consultation with landholders is particularly important where sites are located on private land and where an appropriate response requires the cooperation of the landholder and respect for the landholder’s occupancy and use values.</p>		
<p>Consultation processes could address protocols for dealing with site disturbance, such as points of contact and key contact persons, the timeframes for responding to site disturbance and respective</p>		

Attachment d) – Copy of relevant provisions of Otago Regional Policy Statement

Policies	Explanation and Principal Reasons for Adopting	Methods	See Also Other Policies
<p>9.5.5 To maintain and, where practicable, enhance the quality of life for people and communities within Otago’s built environment through:</p> <p>(a) Promoting the identification and provision of a level of amenity which is acceptable to the community; and</p> <p>(b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects on community health and safety resulting from the use, development and protection of Otago’s natural and physical resources; and</p> <p>(c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of subdivision, landuse and development on landscape values.</p>	<p>There are important features, qualities and values of the built environment which contribute to the community’s quality of life. These should be conserved and enhanced and accorded appropriate recognition in planning by local and Central Government. Agencies such as district and city councils and the Historic Places Trust are encouraged to identify and protect these features and values at the local level. The health of the community is influenced by a wide range of public and private agencies, in addition to the quality of the built environment.</p>	<p>9.6.1 9.6.2 9.6.3 9.6.4 9.6.10</p>	<p>5.5.1 5.5.3 5.5.6 to 5.5.7 6.5.1 to 6.5.2 6.5.4 6.5.7 to 6.5.8 7.5.2 to 7.5.5 8.5.1 to 8.5.6 8.5.9 10.5.2 to 10.5.3 11.5.1 to 11.5.4 12.5.1 12.5.4 13.5.1 to 13.5.10 14.5.1 to 14.5.8 15.5.1 to 15.5.2</p>
<p>9.5.6 To recognise and protect Otago’s regionally significant heritage sites through:</p> <p>(a) Identifying Otago’s regionally significant heritage sites in consultation with Otago’s communities; and</p> <p>(b) Developing means to ensure those sites are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	<p>Otago has many heritage sites which serve to reinforce the region’s identity and cultural past. These include features as diverse as archaeological sites, Victorian buildings and historic gold field tailings. Heritage sites should be identified and protected to preserve the tangible links to Otago’s past and to enable them to be understood and appreciated by subsequent generations.</p>	<p>9.6.1 9.6.3 9.6.4 9.6.6 9.6.8 9.6.11 9.6.13</p>	<p>5.5.1 5.5.6 to 5.5.7 6.5.1 6.5.4 6.5.9 to 6.5.10 8.5.1 to 8.5.2 8.5.5 8.5.7 11.5.1 to 11.5.2 11.5.4 11.5.6 14.5.1 to 14.5.8 15.5.1 to 15.5.2</p>

9.7 Anticipated Environmental Results

The environmental results anticipated from the above policies and methods of implementation include:

- 9.7.1 The built environment meets the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's communities.
- 9.7.2 The management of Otago's built environment takes into account the values of manawhenua.
- 9.7.3 The use, development and protection of infrastructure is managed in a sustainable way.
- 9.7.4 A relative reduction is achieved in the use of non-renewable resources in the transport sector.
- 9.7.5 Heritage sites of regional significance are protected and enhanced.
- 9.7.6 Amenity values are provided at a level acceptable to Otago's communities.