

## Appendix 2: Recommended amendments

### INTRO2

This District Plan is a community document which reflects the views and values of our community as identified through Selwyn 2031 – District Development Strategy. The Plan provides a framework to guide the sustainable management of natural and physical resources within the District, being the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA). The RMA requires the Council to prepare a District Plan on behalf of the community and to review it every 10 years. ~~sustainable development in our District.~~ It is a forward-looking document, managing land use and development ~~of natural and physical resources~~ today while protecting the interests and opportunities of future generations to also utilise ~~these~~ our natural and physical resources in a sustainable way.

The Plan recognises the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. It enables kaitiakitanga and takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

Council regularly monitors development trends in the District to ensure that directions set in the Plan are appropriate to achieve sustainable ~~land-use, and development and protection~~ in the Selwyn context. ~~The Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA) has a primary purpose to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. The RMA requires the Council to prepare a District Plan on behalf of the community and to review it every 10 years.~~<sup>1</sup>

### HPW3 – The Relationship with other plans and documents

When developing its District Plan, Section 74, and 75 of the RMA requires the Council to give effect to any national policy statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, a national planning standard and any regional policy statement; not be inconsistent with a water conservation order or regional plan; and have regard to management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts. The following documents are of particular relevance:

Name of document	Description
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<sup>1</sup> Jill Thomson (DPR-0379.001)

<b>Canterbury Regional Policy Statement and Canterbury Regional Plans</b>	The District plan must give effect to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement and must not be inconsistent with any regional plan including the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan and the Canterbury Air Regional Plan.
<b>Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan</b>	The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan contains a comprehensive suite of policies and objectives addressing the range of resource management matters of significance to tangata whenua. Council must take into account any relevant document recognised by an iwi authority, including the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan when preparing or changing the District Plan, to the extent its content has a bearing on resource management issues of the District.
<b>The Summit Road (Canterbury) Protection Act 2001</b>	This local Act applies to an area of land in the vicinity of the Summit Road and provides for: the preservation and protection of the scenic amenity associated with the Summit Road and other roads, walkways, paths, and public open spaces within the protected land; the preservation and protection of natural amenities associated with land within the protected area; and the improvement of facilities for the public enjoyment of the scenic amenity and the natural amenities. The development of structures, planting of trees, quarrying, and subdivision within this area are subject to the provisions of the Summit Road (Canterbury) Protection Act and consent must be sought from the Summit Road Protection Authority. The indicative area to which the Act applies is visible on the planning maps when the 'Indicative Summit Road Protection Act Area Extent' is applied. Please note this area is indicative and reference to the Act should be made to determine the exact extent of the Summit Road Protection Act Area.
<b>Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014</b>	The purpose of this Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.
<b>Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011</b>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. establish a durable scheme to ensure the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand; and</li> <li>2. recognise the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whānau as tangata whenua; and</li> <li>3. provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area; and</li> <li>3. acknowledge the Treaty of Waitangi (te Tiriti o Waitangi).</li> </ol> <p>Local authorities are required to assess whether protected customary rights groups or customary marine title groups will be affected by a resource consent application, and give limited notification to groups where they are affected. may give public notification of a resource consent application that adversely affects protected customary rights groups or customary marine title groups where there are other adverse effects not related to protected customary rights or customary marine title, and alternatively to others parties in the case of limited notification.</p>

<b>Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998</b>	<p>The Settlement Act provides for Statutory Acknowledgements. Selwyn District Councils legal obligations are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. identify all Statutory Acknowledgement Areas in the District.</li> <li>2. send Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu summaries of all new applications for resource consents that affect statutory areas as soon as practicable, before any determinations are made under section 95.</li> <li>3. have regard to Statutory Acknowledgements when determining whether Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu is adversely affected by applications.</li> <li>4. obtain Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's written approval when processing any non-notified resource consent applications affecting statutory areas once the Council has decided they are a directly affected party</li> <li>5. attach information relating to Statutory Acknowledgements to the district plan.</li> </ol>
<b>The Land Use Recovery Plan</b>	<p>The Land Use Recovery Plan ('LURP') identifies critical actions required in the short and medium term to coordinate and advance decision making about land use and who is responsible for those actions, and sets a timetable for when they must be completed. The Plan must not be inconsistent with the LURP. The LURP contain specific 'Actions' that relate to provisions for housing, enhancing centres. and providing for community facilities, zoning greenfield priority areas, providing for the development of Māori reserves, providing for business (commercial and industrial needs), integrating land use and infrastructure, supporting an integrated transport network, avoiding hazards, establishing a clear planning framework, promoting a quality urban environment. and an overall requirement to reduce consenting requirements.</p>
<b>Councils Long Term Plan</b>	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 requires councils to consult with their local communities to determine what public goods and services the community wants provided. Through this process a council will adopt community outcomes that form part of the Long Term Plan. The Long Term Plan is a 10 year strategic planning document that covers all council functions and sets out how they will be paid for.</p> <p>A Long Term Plan does not override a district plan, nor is there any requirement that a district plan must comply with the requirement of a Long Term Plan. However, because the Long Term Plan records outcomes identified by the community and describes how the Council will contribute to these, there is an expectation that the Council will use this process to inform other plans and strategies.</p>
<b>Council Strategies and Policies</b>	<p>The Council has developed a large number of strategies and policies to which regard must be had in preparing the Plan. These strategies can be viewed on Selwyn District Council's website.</p>
<b>Other Strategies</b>	<p>A number of regional and other strategies are also relevant and have been considered in the preparation of the District Plan. They include:</p>

1. Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy 2007 and the Our Space 2018-2048 Greater Christchurch Settlement Pattern Update, which provides the long term direction for enhancing the economic, social, environmental. and cultural conditions of the Greater Christchurch area.
2. Greater Christchurch Transport Statement 2012 was prepared by key government agencies and councils together with the strategic transport agencies operating within Christchurch. It provides an overarching framework to enable a consistent, integrated approach to planning, prioritising, implementing and managing the transport network and services in the Greater Christchurch area.
3. The Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch - Mahere Haumanutanga o Waitaha was prepared under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act to provide a high level approach to recovery, including guiding principles, a vision and goals for recovery. All goals in the Recovery Strategy (including social, economic, cultural, environmental and built) are inextricably linked, and most importantly, focused on the outcomes for the Greater Christchurch community. The Recovery Strategy states that the recovery of the built environment will leave the greatest legacy.

#### HPW7 – Resource Consents

The District Plan provides for two types of resource consent: land use (including the surface of lakes and rivers)<sup>2</sup> and subdivision. Various resource consents and permits are also issued by the Canterbury Regional Council particularly in relation to the use of beds of lakes and rivers.

An application for resource consent must be made in accordance with the Act. Forms and accompanying information for land use and subdivision consent are available from the Council offices or on the Council's website. An Assessment of Effects on the Environment and other relevant information prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Act must also be provided.

#### HPW10 - Consultation

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<sup>2</sup> Jill Thomson (DPR-0379.011)

There is no legal duty for an applicant to consult any person before they lodge a resource consent application. However, consultation is recognised as good practice in order to identify potential issues and ways in which those issues might be addressed, potentially saving costs and reducing time delays as a result. In some cases such as where cultural issues are involved, consultation with tangata whenua may be the only way in practice for the applicant to properly assess the potential adverse effects of a proposal ~~and an applicant risks prejudicing the outcome of their application if they do not undertake consultation and to address these effects sufficiently in their application.~~<sup>3</sup> The appropriate level of consultation will likely depend on the effects or impacts of the proposal.

#### HPW11 - Notification

The Council may decide whether to notify an application for resource consent for an activity using the assessment criteria set out in the notification provisions of the RMA.<sup>4</sup>

Council must publicly notify the application if:

1. it decides that the activity will have or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor; or
2. the applicant requests public notification; or,
3. a rule in the Plan, or National Environmental Standard (NES) requires public notification.

Despite the above, Council must not publicly notify the application if;

1. a rule in this Plan, or NES standard precludes public notification of the application; and,
2. the applicant has not requested public notification.

Despite the above, Council may publicly notify an application if it decides that special circumstances exist in relation to the application.

#### HPW-13 Growth Management

Issue	Local Authority	Process
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<sup>3</sup> Federated Farmers of New Zealand - North Canterbury (DPR-0422.010) and Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.012)

<sup>4</sup> Jill Thomson (DPR-0379.013)

Managing the form and location of urban growth to ensure an efficient supply of housing and business capacity across Greater Christchurch and within the wider Selwyn District.	Canterbury Regional Council, Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council, and Greater Christchurch Partnership.	Coordinating the development of market indicator monitoring, housing and business capacity assessments, future development strategies and any changes to the Regional Policy Statement within the Greater Christchurch Partnership. Engaging with Canterbury Regional Council, Christchurch City Council, and Waimakariri District Council when preparing urban spatial plans. Serving notice of any plan changes that propose additional 'greenfield' land or an intensification area within Greater Christchurch to support an increase in housing or business capacity on Canterbury Regional Council, Christchurch City Council, and Waimakariri District Council. Encourage a consistent approach for managing urban growth across district plans. Notify Christchurch City Council of plan changes, variations and significant resource consents for urban development near the City boundary and including Rolleston and Lincoln.
Resource consent applications and plan change proposals for urban developments adjacent to territorial authority boundaries	Canterbury Regional Council, Ashburton District Council, Christchurch City Council, Hurunui District Council, Waimakariri District Council, and Westland District Council.	Consultation between Councils. Notify adjoining Local Authorities of plan changes, variations, and significant resource consents for urban development near territorial authority boundaries.
Effects on rural character of small allotments on the boundary with Christchurch City and the management of rural residential growth.	Canterbury Regional Council, New Zealand Transport Agency, and Christchurch City Council.	Encourage consistent residential density provisions in adjoining district plans and that rural residential densities in the Greater Christchurch area give effect to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement.

		Locations of rural residential growth within Greater Christchurch are managed and considered through the Selwyn Rural Residential Strategy.
Managing soils and enabling their productive use <sup>5</sup>	Canterbury Regional Council, Council, Christchurch City Council, Council and Waimakariri District Council. <sup>6</sup>	Encourage a consistent approach for managing soils and enabling their productive use across district plans. <sup>7</sup>

#### HPW14 - Infrastructure

Issue	Local Authority	Process
Effects on the strategic and arterial road network from people commuting between Selwyn and Christchurch and vice versa.	Canterbury Regional Council and Christchurch City Council.	Use the Greater Christchurch Partnership as a forum to address the impact of both residential and business growth within Selwyn District on the wider strategic and arterial road network.
Cross boundary implications resulting from major land transport links traversing territorial authority boundaries.	Ashburton District Council, Christchurch City Council, and Westland District Council.	Encourage a consistent approach between adjoining district plans. Submissions on proposals involving new or amended road or rail linkages or any significant changes to freight transport routes and logistics. Consultation between Councils.
The provision and maintenance of a safe and efficient road, rail, and public transport corridor between Selwyn and	Canterbury Regional Council, New Zealand Transport Authority, Christchurch City Council, and Waimakariri District Council.	Consultation between Councils and transport providers.

<sup>5</sup> Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.014)

<sup>6</sup> Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.014)

<sup>7</sup> Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.014)

Christchurch.		Encourage consistent provisions between adjoining district plans. Facilitate improved public transport infrastructure between urban areas in Selwyn and also to Christchurch City.
The safe and efficient functioning of the District's telecommunication, <del>and</del> electricity transmission, <del>and</del> <u>electricity distribution</u> <sup>8</sup> networks, including protecting important infrastructure from reverse sensitivity effects.	Ashburton District Council, Christchurch City Council, Hurunui District Council, Waimakariri District Council, and Westland District Council.	Consultation between Councils and utility and infrastructure providers. Encourage consistent provisions between adjoining district plans.
Effects of stormwater run-off in Christchurch on flood flows and water quality in the Huritini/Halswell River.	Canterbury Regional Council and Christchurch City Council.	Greater Christchurch Partnership collaboration and cooperation. Submissions on proposals for additional residential development in the Halswell River catchment. Canterbury Regional Council to model flood flows.
Disposal of sewage from some townships to Christchurch.	Christchurch City Council.	Disposal agreements between two Councils.
Water take from Waimakariri River for stockwater water supplies.	Canterbury Regional Council and Waimakariri District Council.	Consultation between Councils. SDC compliance with Waimakariri River Regional Plan or complies with Canterbury Regional Council consents.
Effects of land uses on groundwater supplies for Christchurch.	Canterbury Regional Council and Christchurch City Council.	Consultation between Councils. Consideration of the outcomes sought by the Land and Water Regional Plan through the use of joint hearing processes for resource consent and plan change proposals, where appropriate.

<sup>8</sup> Orion New Zealand Limited (DPR-0367.008)



Noise effects from aircraft utilising Christchurch International Airport.	Canterbury Regional Council, Christchurch City Council, and Waimakariri District Council.	Consultation between Councils and CIAL. Encourage a consistent approach to protecting the Christchurch International Airport from reverse sensitivity effects between adjoining district plans.
Air pollution across the boundary with Christchurch City.	Canterbury Regional Council and Christchurch City Council.	Consultation between Councils. Consideration of the outcomes sought by the Canterbury Air Regional Plan through the use of joint hearing processes for resource consent and plan change proposals, where appropriate.

#### HPW18 - Monitoring Statement

The RMA requires Council to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies, rules, and methods in the Plan, to implement appropriate changes to address the findings of this monitoring and to publish the results within five years.

Council monitors the effectiveness and efficiency of the Plan by:

1. Undertaking the mandatory monitoring and reporting to implement National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards;
2. Gathering and evaluating information to determine the appropriateness of proposed changes to the Plan, including Council led and privately initiated plan changes and the implementation of national planning instruments and regulations;
3. Preparing and implementing non-statutory plans and strategies to address priority resource management issues;
4. Participating in sub-regional and national monitoring forums; and
5. Integrating the Council's other monitoring functions, including responses to the identification of issues when processing resource consent applications, determining compliance with resource consent conditions, and measuring the state of the environment.

The outcomes of this monitoring may result in changes to the Plan. Monitoring information that is gathered when undertaking the above tasks and actions are made available to the public to encourage public participation in resource management processes.

Council is committed to preparing a non-statutory monitoring strategy to co-ordinate, prioritise, and carry out its district plan effectiveness and efficiency monitoring and reporting functions and to publishing and communicating its key findings<sup>9</sup>. A monitoring strategy also provides the opportunity to integrate district plan effectiveness and efficiency monitoring with Council's wider monitoring and reporting duties under the RMA and LGA, including monitoring the state of the environment and the exercise of resource consent conditions.

#### HPW27 – Specific Control Areas Descriptions

<b>Arthur's Pass Alpine Design</b>	<b>SCA-AD1</b>	An area subject to urban design controls to manage and protect the existing Alpine <del>vibe</del> amenity values <sup>10</sup> of the township.
<b>Castle Hill Alpine Design</b>	<b>SCA-AD2</b>	An area subject to urban design controls to manage and protect the existing Alpine <del>vibe</del> amenity values <sup>11</sup> of the township.
<b>West Melton Aerodrome</b>	<b>SCA-AIR1</b>	Identifies the operational area of the West Melton Aerodrome, and indicates areas for future development.
<b>Inner Plains/ Te Uruanuka ki Ana-ri</b>	<b>SCA-RD1</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>East Plains/ Te Waihora ki Waimakariri</b>	<b>SCA-RD2</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>West Plains and Foothills/ Kakapō-tahi me Ngā Pākihi Whakatekateka o Waitaha</b>	<b>SCA-RD3</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>Port Hills VAL, below 60m elevation</b>	<b>SCA-RD4</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>Port Hills VAL, 60m elevation and higher</b>	<b>SCA-RD5</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>Port Hills ONL</b>	<b>SCA-RD6</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>High Country/ Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana</b>	<b>SCA-RD7</b>	An area of the General Rural Zone primarily controlling residential density of the area.
<b>Bealey Spur Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD8</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Claremont Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD9</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.

<sup>9</sup> Federated Farmers of New Zealand - North Canterbury (DPR-0422.013) and Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.017)

<sup>10</sup> Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.030)

<sup>11</sup> Horticulture New Zealand (DPR-0353.030)

<b>Edendale Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD10</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Greendale Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD11</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Johnsons Road Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD12</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Jowers Road Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD13</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Kingcraft Drive Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD14</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Railway Drive Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD15</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Raven Drive Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD16</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.
<b>Rocklands Density</b>	<b>SCA-RD17</b>	An existing development area where site sizes are smaller than the surrounding rural environment.

## Definitions Overview

### Definitions Overview

This part of the District Plan explains the extended meaning of words and phrases developed specifically for, and as used in the context of, it. The definitions herein replace the ordinary dictionary meaning of the subject word or phrase.

Definitions only apply where identified in the ePlan with a green dotted underline. In all other instances, words and phrases used in the District Plan are best defined using their ordinary dictionary meaning.

Other definitions on which each definition relies (reliant definitions) are identified through the same green underlining and hyperlinking in the definition for information purposes, to assist interpretation of the primary definition and to illustrate the interrelationship between some definitions.

Where a word or phrase is defined in this chapter, its definition includes any variations of the word or phrase that are plural or vice versa, unless specified.

Where a general activity (such as commercial activity) is listed in a rule list, it includes all of the more specific activities included therein (such as retail activity or food and beverage activity) unless otherwise specified in the rule list for that zone.

The word ‘includes’ (or variations thereof, where appropriate in the context) followed by a list (whether bullet pointed or not) is not limited to those matters specified in the list.

The defined terms used in the District Plan are set out in full below.

Where a term has grey shading this indicates the term originates the RMA, the National Planning Standards or a National Environmental Policy or Standard. <sup>12</sup>

## Defined Terms

<b>Activity Centre Network</b>	<p>The Activity Centre Network consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Key Activity Centres <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Key Activity Centres (KACs) are key existing commercial/business centres identified as focal points for employment, community activities, and the transport network: and which are suitable for mixed-use development. The Selwyn District has four KACs being Rolleston, Lincoln, Darfield and Leeston.</li> <li>ii. <del>Rolleston is the largest activity centre and is the primary focus of much of the districts future retail and commercial activity. The Rolleston KAC will have a diverse variety and range of retail and commercial activities and in conjunction with the smaller centres will be able to support the districts retail and commercial needs.</del></li> <li>iii. <del>Lincoln will also have a range of retail and commercial services but not to the same extent as Rolleston. As such it will act as a secondary commercial centre to Rolleston.</del></li> <li>iv. <del>Darfield and Leeston these centres will also have a range of retail and commercial services but will play a secondary role to the Lincoln activity centre in the overall activity centre network. These centres will likely have a rural focus on the goods and services provided compared to Rolleston and Lincoln. They will serve a large rural area and in some cases smaller townships in the surrounding area of each town.</del> <sup>13</sup></li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Service Activity Centres</li> </ol>
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<sup>12</sup> Jill Thomson (DPR-0379.018) , RWRL (DPR-0358.007), IRHL (DPR-0363.006), RIHL (DPR-0374.012) and RIDL (DPR-0384.014)

<sup>13</sup> Jill Thomson (DPR-0379.020) and Federated Farmers of New Zealand - North Canterbury (DPR-0422.018)

- i. Provide goods and services to residents of the town as well as the wider rural area. However there will still be a reliance on the Key Activity Centres for larger scale businesses and more variety in retail and commercial activities. The Selwyn District has two Service Activity Centres being Prebbleton and West Melton.
- c. Rural Activity Centres
  - i. are the smallest activity centres and are primarily focused on convenience of local residents with some services offered to the surrounding rural area. ~~For more variety in retail and commercial activities these centres will rely on the Service Activity Centres or the Key Activity Centres.~~
  - ii. ~~Overall each activity centre will play a specific role within the district's activity centre network. A centres composition will be more complex and varied at the KAC level, particularly at Rolleston, and becoming less so as activity centre size and the population it services reduces. Having this variation in different levels of activity centres will allow for a more efficient and stable retail and commercial market in Selwyn. This will also enable smaller activity centres to be more specific and efficient in what services and goods they provide for their local areas and residents; and~~
- d. Rural Townships

**Addition** Any works undertaken to an existing building which has the effect of increasing the gross floor area of that building. ~~It includes the construction of new floors, walls, ceilings and roofs. In relation to an historic heritage item it means an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.~~<sup>14</sup>

**Corrections Activity** Land or buildings used in whole or in part for;  
~~community corrections activities or for the assembly, corrective training, housing or incarceration of persons convicted of offences or on remand and includes (without limitation):~~

~~—a prison, corrective training institution or police jail establishment under the Penal Institutions act 1952~~

~~—a “Habilitation Centre” as defined in section 2 of the Criminal Justice act 1985~~

~~a periodic detention centre established under section 126 (1) of the Criminal Justice act 1985; or of, any like facility~~

- a) community corrections activities; or
- b) Any ‘corrections prison’, ‘police jail’ or ‘prison’ as defined in section 2 of the Corrections Act 2004

<sup>14</sup> Federated Farmers of New Zealand (DPR-0422.019)

### Maintenance or Repair

- a. In relation to ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, any work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of the existing line, building, structure, facility or utility, and shall also provide for the replacement of an existing line, building, structure or other facility with another of the same or similar height, size or scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose. It does not include any expansion of the existing line, building, structure, facility or utility.
- b. in relation to natural features and landscapes, any work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of an existing fence line, track, road or railway line, and shall also provide for the replacement of an existing fence line, track, road or railway line with another of the same or similar scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose. It excludes the extension or enlargement of any existing fence line, track, road or railway line<sup>15</sup>.
- c. in relation to historic heritage, to replace or mend in-situ, decayed or damaged heritage fabric using materials, including identical, closely similar or otherwise appropriate material, which resemble the form, appearance and profile of the heritage fabric as closely as possible. It includes:
  - i. temporary securing of heritage fabric for purposes such as making a structure safe or weathertight; and
  - ii. Building Code upgrades which may be needed to meet relevant standards, as part of the repairs
- ~~d.~~ In relation to network utilities, important infrastructure and their ancillary activities in all locations, any work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of the existing line, building, structure, facility or utility, and shall also provide for the replacement of an existing line, building, structure or other facility with another of the same or similar height, size or scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose. It does not include any expansion of the existing line, building, structure, facility or utility.<sup>16</sup>

### Principal Building

Any building or buildings which is/are used as part of the primary activity or activities on the site. Principal buildings include residential units, but do not include:

- ~~a. accessory buildings or minor residential units;~~<sup>17</sup>
- b. containers in the PORTZ<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> KiwiRail Holdings Limited (DPR-0458.008)

<sup>16</sup> Orion New Zealand Limited (DPR-0367.017) and Transpower New Zealand Limited (DPR-0446.006)

<sup>17</sup> Environment Canterbury (DPR-0260.017)

<sup>18</sup> LPC (DPR-0453.012)

<b>Research Activity</b>	The use of land and buildings for the purpose of scientific research, inquiry or investigation, product development and testing, and consultancy and marketing of research information; and includes laboratories, quarantines, pilot plant facilities, workshops and ancillary administrative, commercial, <u>educational</u> <sup>19</sup> , and conference facilities.
<b>Reverse Sensitivity</b>	The potential for an approved (whether by consent or designation), <u>lawfully established</u> <sup>20</sup> existing or permitted activity to be compromised, constrained, or curtailed by the more recent establishment, <u>intensification</u> <sup>21</sup> , or alteration of another activity <u>that which</u> <sup>22</sup> may be sensitive to the actual, potential, or perceived adverse environmental effects generated by <u>the an</u> <sup>23</sup> approved, <u>lawfully established</u> existing or permitted activity.

### MANA3 – Relationship with land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga

Māori tradition embodies the vision of Papatuanuku, a mother earth figure and land from which all things are born including people. Land, soil, and water are regarded as taonga of which Māori people are the kaitiaki and draw from this a sense of unity and identity for tangata whenua. This is why the natural environment is of such importance and spiritual connection to Māori people. Papatuanuku, sustains and maintains all life and holds many significant places which allow Ngai Tahu to connect with their heritage and cultural practices. It is important to recognise the ancestral and continuing modern cultural relationships with the environment, land, and resources that Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri hold and the role these play in their community development and kaitiakitanga.

Rights to mahinga kai and other wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga have been passed down the generations allowing hapu and whanau to gather mahinga kai and engage in cultural rituals in places that were historically rich in both. These rights are now commonly referred to as customary rights and are protected under Article 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi. Through all the years within individual whanau Ngāi Tahu have preserved their cultural identity and maintained their ahi kā roa.

<sup>19</sup> Lincoln University (DPR-0205.060) , Plant and Food and Landcare (DPR-0213.023) and AgResearch Limited

<sup>20</sup> NZDF (DPR-0448.010)

<sup>21</sup> CIAL (DPR-0371.011), Fonterra (DPR-0370.009), Orion (DPR-0367.022), and LPC (DPR-0453.013)

<sup>22</sup> Transpower (DPR-0446.013)

<sup>23</sup> Transpower (DPR-0446.013)

Land uses especially increasing development have affected water quality and mahinga kai (food gathering) sites and have increased the threat to areas of cultural value in Te Waihora, Muriwai and surrounding areas. These effects ~~harm~~ may impact<sup>24</sup> the relationship local iwi have with the land, waahi tapu and other waahi toanga and may affect ~~limit~~<sup>25</sup> the ability of Maori to engage in the traditional practice of kaitiakitanga. Te Waihora is the centre of the takiwā of Te Taumutu Runanga and the adjoining lands are shared in common interest with Te Ngai Tūāhuriri Runanga and Te Runanga o Arowhenua.

Another area in the Selwyn District which local iwi have connection to is Kura Tawhiti (Castle Hill). This was an area of learning, cultivation, and mahinga kai for mana whenua and is part of a larger culturally significant landscape which ranges north, south and east of the rock formations.

As a whole the Selwyn District is rich in places of cultural significance, mahinga kai and ancestral values. All of these places are held in high esteem and with close cultural relationships by the iwi and with local bodies working to facilitate the kaitiakitanga of these sites.  
Consequential amendments to other chapters/ DPR General.

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<sup>24</sup> Ellesmere Sustainable Agriculture Incorporated (DPR.0212.005) and Federated Farmers of New Zealand – North Canterbury (DPR.0422.093)

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