

PART FOUR

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

CONTACTS FOR MAORI CONSULTATION

MANIAPOTO MAORI TRUST BOARD

Janise Eketone Chief Executive
P O Box 36, Te Kuiti 3941
Phone 07 878 6234 Fax 07 878 6409

MARAE REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CONTACT PEOPLE

HAUAURU KI UTA REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Hirere Moana RMC Representative
Bebe Love Secretary
Tumutumu Road
R D 5, Te Kuiti 3985
Marae: Rakaunui, Marokopa, Pohatuiri, Tokikapu, Kapatuhi, Te Kauae, Te Korapatu, Rereamanu
(Hauarua).

MOKAU KI RUNGA REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Barbara Marsh RMC Representative
Barbara Marsh Secretary
Ohura Road, R D, Aria 3979
Marae: Maniaroa, Mokau Kohunui, Napi Napi, Paemate.

REREAHU REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Tuti Borell RMC Representative
Tui Barlow Secretary
Te Hape Marae, 1013 SH 30, R D 7, Te Kuiti 3987
Marae: Rereahu (Mangapeehi), Te Ihingarangi, Te Hape, Te Miringa Te Kakara.

TE TOKANGANUI A NOHO REGIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Weo Maag RMC Representative
Nettie-Anne Ball Secretary
P O Box 87, Te Kuiti 3941
Marae: Te Kumi, Waipatoto, Te Tokanganui-a-noho, Motiti, Parekaitini, Mangarama, Te Ahoroa, Te
Piruru.

APPENDIX 2

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED WITH RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION

Council will require the following information with all resource consent applications submitted:

- a. A description of the activity for which the consent is sought and its location.
- b. A statement identifying all other resource consents needed, if applicable, and whether those applications have been made to the appropriate consent authority.
- c. An assessment of effects in such detail as corresponds to the scale and significance of the adverse effects the activity may have on the environment. The assessment of effects should include:
 - i) Where significant adverse effects are anticipated, a description of alternative sites and methods considered by the applicant and the reasons for their choice of the site/method proposed.
 - ii) Effects on the neighbourhood, and where relevant the wider community.
 - iii) Any physical effect on the locality, including any landscape and visual effects.
 - iv) Any effect on ecosystems, including effects on plants or animals and any physical disturbance of habitats in the vicinity.
 - v) Any effect on natural and physical resources having aesthetic, recreational, scientific, historical, spiritual, or cultural, or other special value.
 - vi) The effects of any discharge of contaminants into the environment, including emission of noise and options for the treatment and disposal of contaminants.
 - vii) A description of the mitigation measures (safeguards and contingency plans where relevant) to be undertaken to help prevent or reduce the actual or potential effect.
 - viii) An identification of those persons interested in, or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken, and any response of those consulted.

Examples of persons or organisations that may be consulted include:

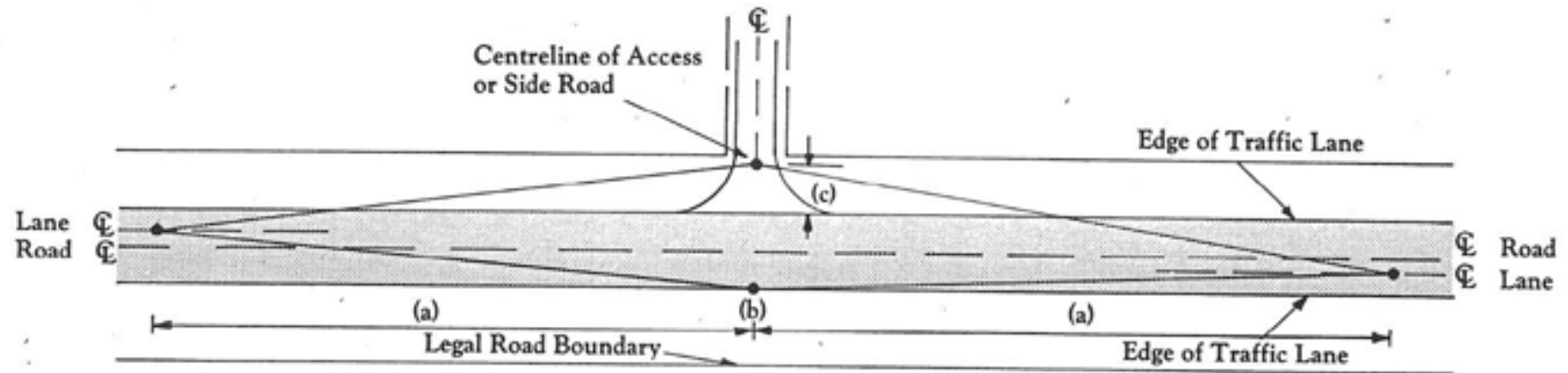
- ♦ Any person or organisation who may be adversely affected by potential off site environmental effects of the proposal.
 - ♦ The iwi authority – see Regional Management Committees and their Marae listed in Appendix 1.
 - ♦ The Regional Council.
 - ♦ Transit NZ, in relation to proposals that have effects on State Highways.
 - ♦ Waitomo District Council Asset Manager (roading and services aspects).
 - ♦ Department of Conservation.
 - ♦ NZ Historic Places Trust.
 - ♦ Waitomo Caves Landcare Group.
- d. A clear site plan drawn to suitable metric scale indicating the layout of the site and including:
 - i) all legal boundaries
 - ii) all buildings on site
 - iii) all points of access (vehicular) to the site
 - iv) significant areas of vegetation/plantings
 - v) north point
 - vi) properties relationship to the formed legal road(s) at its boundaries
 - vii) any easement applying to the site.
 - e. Copies of relevant Certificates of Title.
 - f. Details of any easement applying to the site, that is, who is it granted in favour of, what is its purpose.
 - g. Copies of any existing resource consents applying to the site.

In addition to the above requirements, the following information will be required for specific resource consent types or classifications.

- h. Where any activity includes the use of hazardous substances and installations, an assessment of risks to the environment which are likely to arise from such use.
- i. Where an activity includes the discharge of any contaminant, a description of:
 - i) the nature of the discharge and the sensitivity of the proposed receiving environment to adverse effects; and
 - ii) any alternative methods of discharge, including discharge into any other receiving environment.
- j. All resource consents applications for discretionary and non-complying activities will require an explanation of how, once the proposal is approved, effects will be monitored and by whom.
- k. All resource consent applications for subdivision must contain the additional information which follows:
 - i) The position of all new boundaries.
 - ii) The dimensions and areas of all new allotments.
 - iii) The location and areas of new reserves to be created, including any esplanade reserves to be set aside on a survey plan under Section 231 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - iv) The location and areas of any esplanade strips to be created under Section 232 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - v) The location and areas of any existing esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, or access strips.
 - vi) The location and areas of any land below mean high water springs of the sea, or of any part of the bed of a river or lake.
 - vii) The location and areas of land to be set aside as new road.
 - viii) The effluent disposal fields of each dwelling, where relevant.

Council will not accept resource consent applications lodged without the above information.

**APPENDIX 3
SIGHT DISTANCE MEASUREMENTS**



PROPERTY ACCESS :

- (a) SIGHT DISTANCE
- (b) Edge of state highway traffic lane
- (c) For Accesses:
3.5m from edge of state highway traffic lane

NOTE: Sight Distances shall be measured to and from a height of 1.15 metres above the existing road surface and the proposed surface level of the side road or access.

**SIGHT DISTANCE
MEASUREMENT DIAGRAM**

DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE

APPENDIX 4

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND ACCESS STANDARD

The following information is supplied by Transit New Zealand and is included in this Appendix for information only. Design of projects involving access to State Highways should comply with Rules in the Plan, and with Transit requirements. Designers should confer with Transit New Zealand regarding detailed information relating to their site.

EQUIVALENT CAR MOVEMENTS

Equivalent Car Movements (ECM) are defined as being the following within any given day.

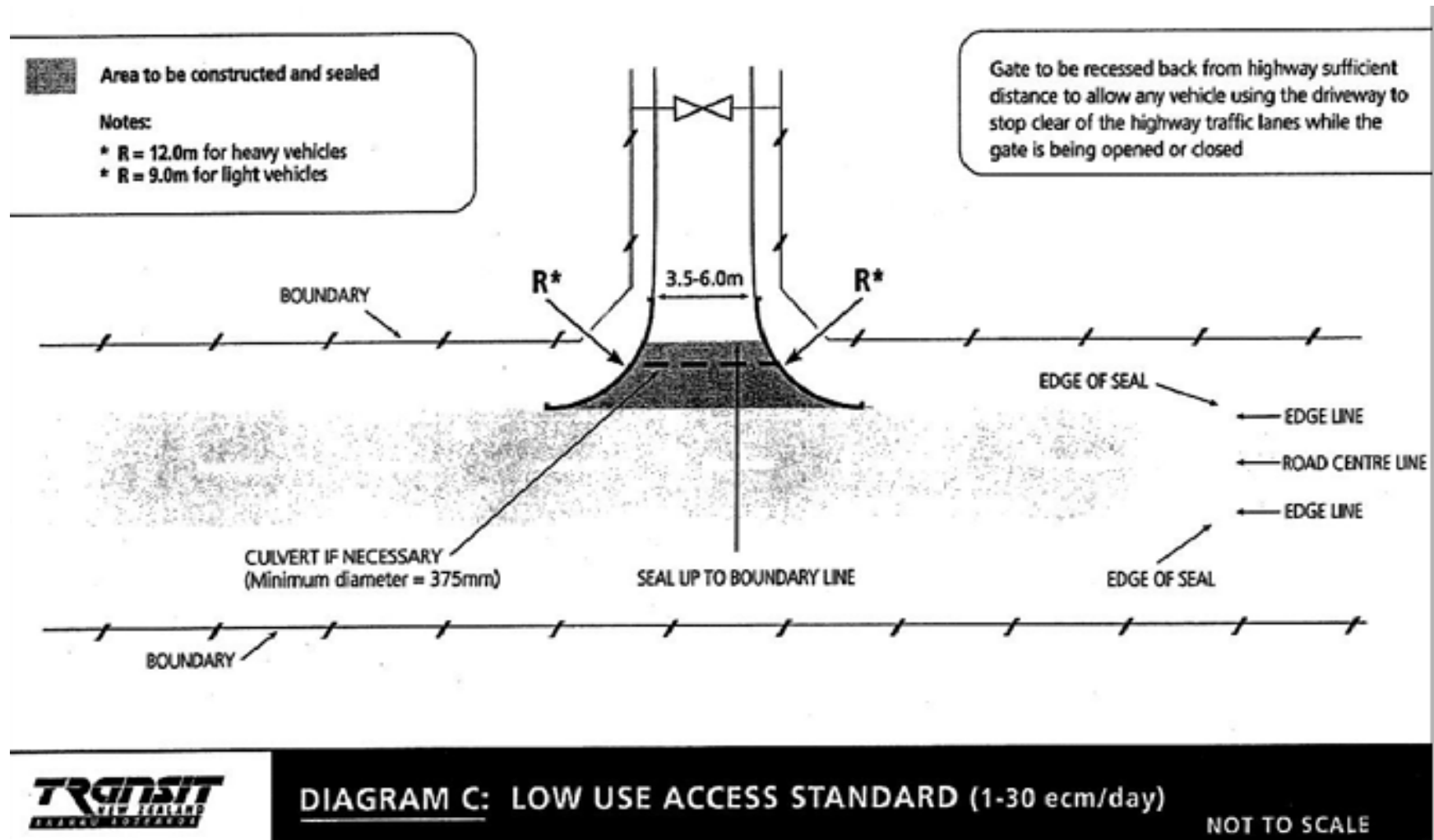
- a) 1 car to and from the site = 2 equivalent car movements
- b) 1 truck to and from the site = 6 equivalent car movements
- c) 1 truck and trailer to and from the site = 10 equivalent car movements
- d) A single residential dwelling is deemed to generate 8 equivalent car movements.

Non-compliance with the above performance criteria will occur when:

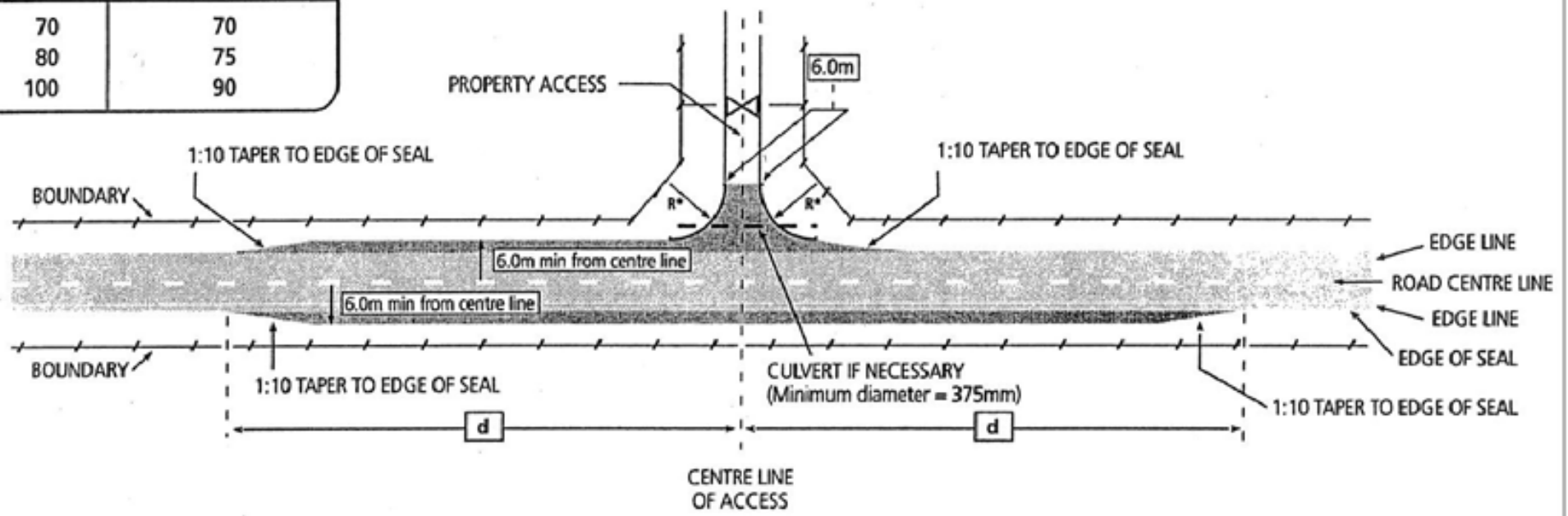
- a) The number of equivalent car movements per day is greater on any 3 days of a given week; or
- b) The number of equivalent car movements is double that on any given day.

TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND ACCESS STANDARDS


THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED BY TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND AND IS INCLUDED IN THIS APPENDIX FOR INFORMATION ONLY. DESIGN OF PROJECTS INVOLVING ACCESS TO STATE HIGHWAYS SHOULD COMPLY WITH RULES IN THE PLAN, AND WITH TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS. DESIGNERS SHOULD CONFER WITH TRANSIT NEW ZEALAND REGARDING DETAILED INFORMATION RELATING TO THEIR SITE.



POSTED LIMIT (km/h)	Length of seal (d) required from centre line of access (including taper) (metres)
70	70
80	75
100	90



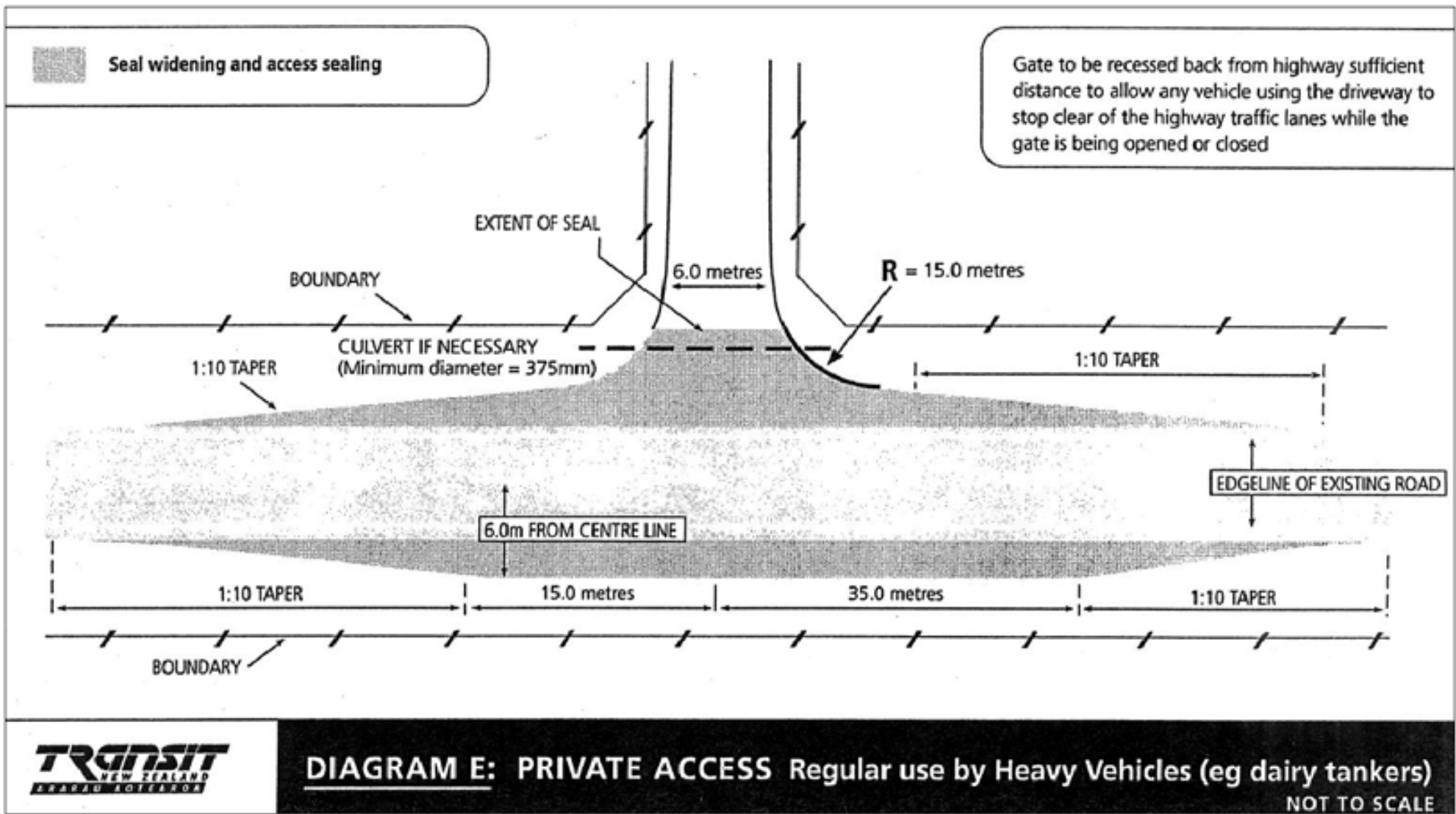
Bellmouth Radii (R)
 R = 9.0m Light vehicle use (eg road side stalls)
 R = 15.0m Heavy vehicle use (eg tourist attractions and heavy vehicle land uses)

 Area to be constructed and sealed

Gate to be recessed back from highway sufficient distance to allow any vehicle using the driveway to stop clear of the highway traffic lanes while the gate is being opened or closed



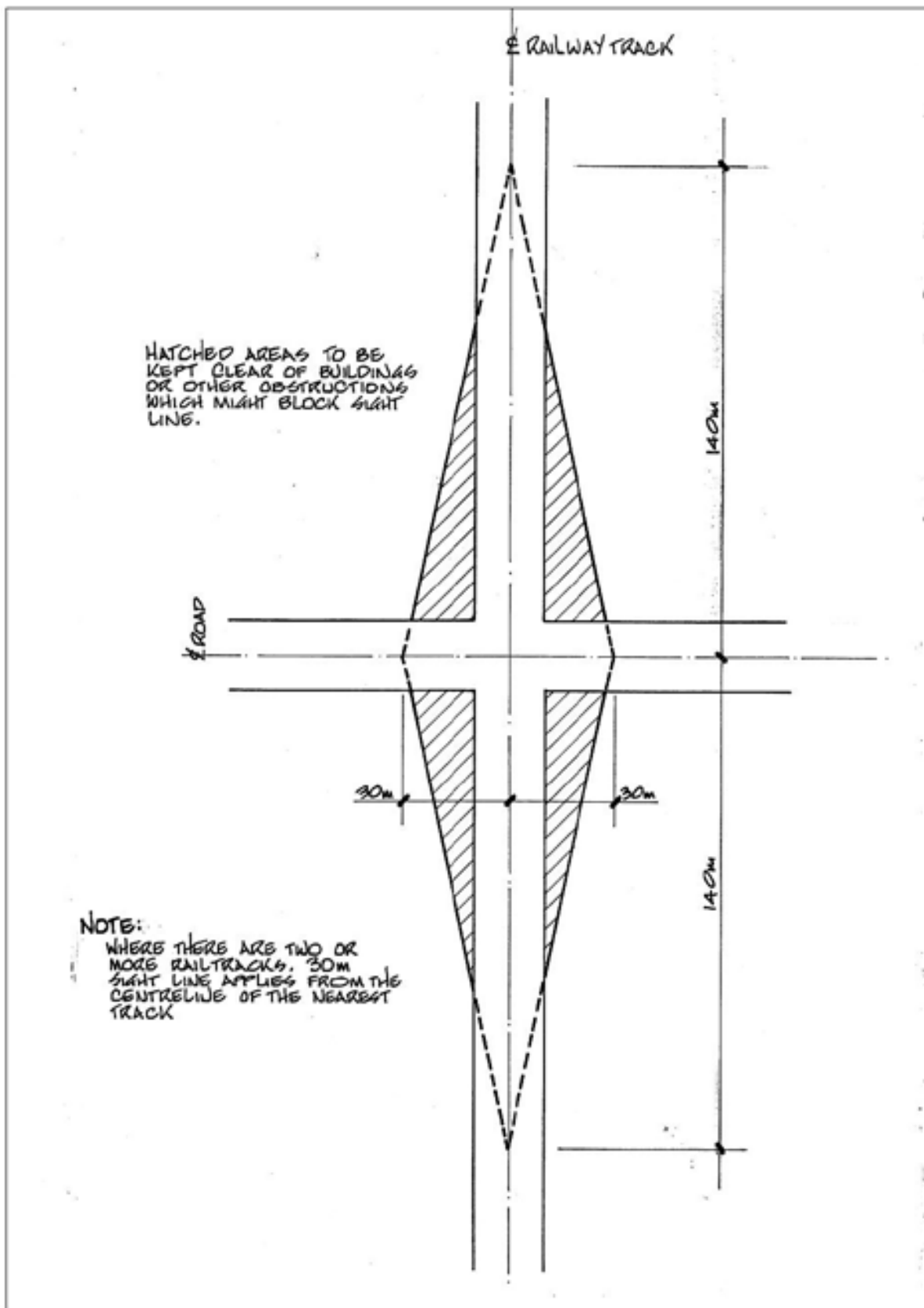
DIAGRAM D: MODERATE USE ACCESS STANDARD (31-100 ecm/day)
 NOT TO SCALE



APPENDIX 5

TRAFFIC SIGHT LINES

ROAD / RAIL LEVEL CROSSINGS



APPENDIX 6

SIGNIFICANT KARST FEATURES OF WAITOMO DISTRICT (EXCLUDING THOSE ON CONSERVATION LAND)

- A. International Significance** (also Puketiti Flower Cave and Waitomo Glowworm Cave, both protected)
- A1 Waitomo Glowworm Cave**
Extended cave supporting the internationally recognised glowworm grotto within the adjoining reserve lands.
- A2 Mangapu System**
Second largest underground river in North Island. Largest 'twilight' flora assemblage in New Zealand. Many important speleothems including the only calcite shields and the only aragonite speleothems in North Island. Major use for tourism and recreation. Two side caves nearby have some of densest straws and best calcite speleothem assemblages in New Zealand. Best example of karst window in New Zealand. One of few known sites of *Asplenium cimmericium*. Main cave approx. 4km long. Many spectacular access shafts including Lost World (95m deep). Includes Lime and Mangarongapu Caves, Mangapu Gorge, Nemesis and Sterling Silver Caves.
- B. National Significance** (also Grand Canyon Cave, protected)
- B1 Mangawhitikau System**
Largest river cave in North Island. Very high recreational value. High tourism use. Over 8km of cave passage. Classic two tiered geomorphic development and dry valley leading to former stream cave. Historic use of associated cave. Spectacular long slit gorge upstream. Includes Mason's Dry Cave, Flood Caverns, Mason's Glowworm Cave, Mangawhitikau Gorge and other small caves.
- B2 Troopers Rd ("Black") System**
One of the most extensive systems in North Island. Selenite needles, calcite speleothems. Major fossil deposits. Approx. 8km of known passage with classic joint/fault control, horizontal streamway, entrance shafts and upper levels. Very high recreational value. Includes Virginia, Warrens Self Respect, Fred, Cut-throat, Sir Roger and F1 caves.
- B3 Ruakuri (small part in Scenic Reserve)**
Major tourist cave. Large stream passage. Speleothem assemblages. Historic tourist cave. Approx. 4km of passage. Current tourism use.
- B4 Gardner's Gut (small part in Scenic Reserve)**
Longest cave in the North Island (approx 12km long). Very high recreational and education use. Significant speleothems, fossil deposits, sediment deposits. Important example of two-tier development and speleogenesis reflecting karstification.
- B5 Moa Egg Shell**
Very short cave in two parts. Former moa nesting site. Very important record in sediment deposits including moa eggshell fragments, ash layers and fossil leaves.
- B6 Waitomo Headwaters System**
Potentially one of the longer caves in the Southern Hemisphere. Very high recreational use and tourism use. Important speleothems (calcite (pearls), palygorskite), fossil deposits (best known Mappins Bush Moa). Consists of many medium length caves linked hydrologically. Includes Dinglefall – St Benedicts – Rangitaawa (90m shaft) – Blindman's – Olssen's Wet cave (approx 6km), Luckie Strike (3km), Burr (2.6km), Ernies (2.3km), Haggas Hole, Mudball, Blowhole, Purgatory (one of the most difficult caves in New Zealand) and several others.
- B7 Kuratahi – Thunderer**
Three caves very close together, possibly linked. Kuratahi 4.5km long, dendritic development, gypsum crystal trees and other very significant gypsum speleothems, sediment deposits. Horizontal stream cave. Thunderer also very long, also a horizontal stream cave approx 4.5km long. Thunderfall – short resurgence cave.
- B8 Unnamed new discovery**
This cave was discovered in 1997 and has only been visited by a few parties. The speleothem assemblage is said to be very significant, including several forms rare in the North Island.

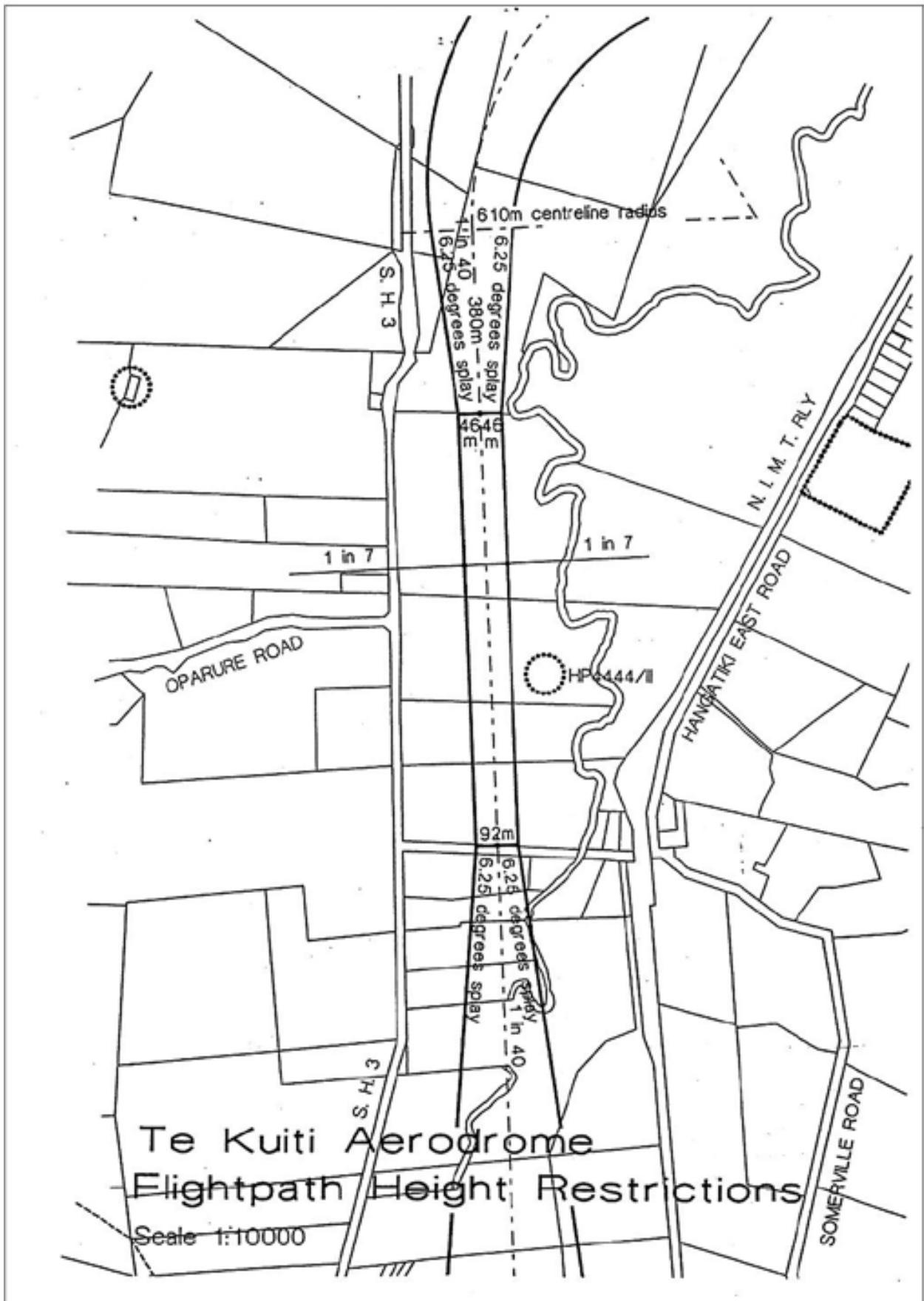
- C. Regional Significance** (also Hollow Hill, Ruakuri Natural Bridge, Mangapohue Karst, Marokopa Natural Tunnel, Mangapohue Natural Bridge, all protected)
- C1 Waipuna (approx half in Scenic Reserve)**
Includes Waipuna Cave, length 3.6km long. Few significant systems in the District are still under native forest cover (this can affect speleothem growth, biota, sedimentation). Recreational importance (restricted access). Extensive speleothem assemblages. Landscape value of Waipuna bluffs (where cave stream exits as waterfall). Very high-density deep polygonal karst over surface.
- C2 Pukeroa System**
Deepest cave in the North Island (130m deep). Main cave (Stinkpot) approx 4.5km long. Crystal pools, fossils. Recreational use. Major streamway, waterfalls, multiple entrances. Also includes Bryant's Chasm and parallel Boundary – Pukeroa system.
- C3 Puketiti Swamp Karst**
Small karst outcrop near Kuratahi – Thunderer system. Classic feature type rare in region only formed where bedrock in swamps. Flat top at former swamp level (+1.5m), otherwise pinnacles 0.25 – 2m in diameter.
- C4 Mein Hole System**
Length over 4km long. Numerous speleothems and excellent fossil whale remains.
- C5 Kairimu System**
Several caves. Kairimu approx 3.5km long. Cloaca Maxima 3kms. Semana Santa 2.5km. Catchpenny. Komrad. If linked would be one of the longest caves in New Zealand. Significant sedimentary deposits, biota and speleothems.
- C6 Waipapa Road Systems**
Multiple caves in two systems. Length, high recreational use. Speleothems (best calcified tree roots in region). Includes Rumbling Gut, Catherwoods, Waipapa, Lembergs, Guildford, Yoyo.
- D. High Significance**
- D1 Digne – Camelot**
Only example of gypsum rope in New Zealand (Digne). Part of largest autogenic karst system known in North Island. Troglodytic biota. Two caves. Large streamway (Camelot).
- D2 Te Anarua**
Tourist cave. Fossil deposits. Speleothems.
- D3 Te Ana Tahī System**
Large stream caves, dry valleys, gorges, grikes. Biota. Few significant systems in the District are still under native forest cover (this can affect speleothem growth, biota, sedimentation).
- D4 Rotokawa Lake**
Karst lake still in forest. Few examples in the district.
- D5 Maniapoto**
Significance to Maori. (NB: this rating refers to karst significance, not cultural significance).
- D6 Millar's Waterfall**
Long cave, approx 6km. High recreational use.
- D7 Ripper – Moe-Ana**
Two systems. Approx 2.5km long. Partly still under native vegetation.
- D8 Te Ana Kapiti**
Speleothems. Approx 2km. Historic cave visited by Fred Mace. Few significant systems in the District still under native forest cover.
- D9 Paparāhia**
In Mohakatino Group limestone's. Very isolated from the rest of karst area – potential important biota and fossil records. Speleothems.
- D10 Black's System Taumatamāire Road**
High recreational use, significant speleothems, length. Deep caves in strongly tilted limestones. Includes Black's Cave, Breakwater Hole, Groove.

- D11 Skyline**
Significant speleothems (including oolites), fossil deposits, recreational use, length. Highest altitude cave in region.
- D12 Rimu-Togyp System**
Long cave, significant recreational use, speleothems. Waterfall exits into gorge.
- D13 Broken Hill System**
Very large passage. On greywacke contact. Significant length.
- D14 Ten Acre Tomo System**
Five caves around spectacular 5ha collapse feature. Significant geomorphology, fossil deposits.
- D15 Ecch**
Significant length (3.7km) and recreational use.
- A. Local Significance**
- E1 Reserve**
Large passage, very high use for education and recreation.
- E2 Trio Hole**
Recent discovery. Significant length – 4km. Fossil deposits.
- E3 Lee’s Swamp-General Ward**
Recreational use. Cave crosses drainage divides.
- E5 Matthew’s**
Length. Recreational use.
- E6 Huhunui**
High use for education. Significant biota. Under native forest cover. Excellent examples of speleogenetic features.
- E7 Hochstetter Hole**
Recent discovery. Significant length (2.5km).
- E8 Te Koots Sewer**
Only extensive cave in eastern region. Length 3.3km.
- E9 Shangri La**
2km long. Recreational use.
- E10 Whispering Pot System**
Several caves. Cultural significance, fossil deposits.
- E11 Urenui**
Very high recreational use. 2km long. Speleothems.
- E12 Taumatatorara**
Large stream cave. Largest stalactite in region.
- E13 Marokopa Gorge**
Landscape feature.
- E14 White’s Cave**
Recreational use. Speleothems.
- E15 Papamaru**
Gypsum speleothems.
- E16 You’re Mad**
Trogolodytic biota. Length.
- E17 Plumber’s Pass**
Recreational use, Gypsum.

- E18 Okahua**
Large streamway.
- E19 Oyster Cave**
Length. Fossil oyster outcrops.
- E20 Murder Canyon/Mahoenui Natural Bridge/Hangover Hole**
One of the longest shafts in the North Island. Recreational use. Very thin spectacular natural bridge.
- E21 Rauroa System**
Unusual speleothems (red). Length.
- E22 Aussie**
Speleothems. Fossilised fish. Recreational use.
- E23 Marawhero**
Length approx 2km.
- E24 Blizzard**
Gypsum deposits.
- E25 Trespasser's West**
Excellent formation.
- E26 Mangaorongo Gorge/Natural Bridges**
Landscape features.
- E27 Mangawhara Cavern**
Size of cavern.
- E30 Marmont's**
Length. Recreational use.
- E31 Piopio Water**
Source of Piopio water supply.
- E32 Verry's Disappointment**
Potentially long system.
- E33 Phloughte-Agamemnon**
Two systems. Long caves.
- E34 Totoro Gorge**
Landscape feature.
- E35 Spotlight**
Major fossil deposits.
- E36 Pompeii – Long John**
Long system.
- E37 Thistlebob-Maui**
Long system.

APPENDIX 7

TE KUITI AERODROME FLIGHTPATH HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS



APPENDIX 8

ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE.

PREAMBLE

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscapes and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value. New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving, conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and sites (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets out principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who as owners, territorial authorities, tradespeople or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand.

Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all others. Definitions of terms used are provided in Section 22.

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites at its meeting on 7 March 1993.

1. THE PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

- (i) Have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- (ii) Teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;
- (iii) Provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;
- (iv) Provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and
- (v) Provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

2. INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, hapu and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of our nation and is the basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and associated with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation work. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place. Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained.

Conservation projects should include the following:

- (i) definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;

- (ii) community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;
- (iii) preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;
- (iv) the implementation of any planned work; and
- (v) the documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. CONSERVATION METHOD

Conservation should:

- (i) make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- (ii) show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- (iii) involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this charter;
- (iv) take into account the needs abilities and resources of the particular communities; and
- (v) be fully documented and recorded.

5. RESPECT FOR EXISTING EVIDENCE

The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

6. SETTING

The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

7. RISK MITIGATION

All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

8. RELOCATION

The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

- (i) the site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or
- (ii) relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or
- (iii) relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible with cultural heritage value.

9. INVASIVE INVESTIGATION

Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material of cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

10. CONTENTS

Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.

11. WORKS OF ART AND SPECIAL FABRIC

Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

12. RECORDS

Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive and made available to all affected people. Some knowledge of places of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

CONSERVATION PROCESSES

13. DEGREES OF INTERVENTION

Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention: non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Recreation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this charter.

14. NON-INTERVENTION

In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

15. MAINTENANCE

A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan. Except in circumstances where it is appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

16. STABILISATION

Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

17. REPAIR

Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.

18. RESTORATION

Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process.

The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

19. RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage values are preserved. Reconstruction

should not normally constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features or structures should be avoided.

20. ADAPTATION

The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any additions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

21. INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

22. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this charter:

adaptation means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value

conservation means the processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value

cultural heritage value means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity

maintenance means the protective care of a place

material means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity

place means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand

preservation means maintaining a place with as little change as possible

reassembly (anastylosis) means putting existing but dismembered parts back together

reconstruction means to build again in the original form using old or new material

reinstatement means putting components of earlier material back in position

repair means making good decayed or damaged material

restoration means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions

stabilisation means the arrest of the processes of decay

structure means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land .

APPENDIX 9

BOTANICAL DATA

The Department of Conservation use as their current standard a paper "Threatened and Uncommon Plants of New Zealand."

By P.J. de Lange, P.B. Heenan, D.R. Given, D.A. Norton, C.C. Ogle, P.N. Johnson, and E.K. Cameron, in 1999.

Recorded in The New Zealand Journal of Botany, 1999, Vol 37: 603-628.

The paper describes a reappraisal of the conservation status of New Zealand's threatened and uncommon plants. Various earlier papers are reviewed. The current data may be subject to future review.

The paper lists species under headings:

Presumed Extinct	Threatened	Critically Endangered
Endangered	Vulnerable	Declining
Recovering	Naturally Uncommon	Insufficiently Known

The following plants occur or have occurred in the Waitomo District and are considered to be threatened:

Plant	Status	Habitat	Threats
<i>Asplenium cimberiorun</i>	Uncommon	Forest	Physical damage
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Recovering	Forest	Physical damage, browsing, reproductive failure
<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>	Recovering	Coastal	Physical damage, weeds, browsing, habitat destruction
<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>	Declining	Coastal	Weeds, browsing, erosion, reproductive failure
<i>Gratiola nana</i>	Vulnerable	Wetland	Physical damage, weeds, hydrology/eutrophication, browsing, habitat destruction
<i>Hebe aff. Rigidula</i>	Vulnerable	Scrub	Weeds, browsing, succession
<i>Hebe speciosa</i>	Endangered	Coastal	Weeds, browsing, collecting, erosion, reproductive failure
<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, reproductive failure, habitat destruction
<i>Marattia salicina</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, collecting
<i>Myosotis petiolata</i> var. <i>pansa</i>	Declining	Coastal	Weeds, succession
<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, reproductive failure
<i>Pittosporum tumeri</i>	Declining	Forest	Browsing, succession
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Uncommon	Scrub	
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> subsp. <i>Apetala</i>	Recovering	Coastal	Weeds, browsing, reproductive failure, habitat destruction
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	Uncommon	Coastal	Habitat destruction
<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>	Declining	Forest	Weeds, browsing, reproductive failure