

# TE RŪNANGA O NGĀI TAHU

## FRESHWATER POLICY



*Te tōmairaki, me te hukapapa, me te hukarere, me te ua,  
he aitaka nā Raki i a Papa, koia te taru ka tupu ai i te raumati*

*Morning mists, ice, snow, and the rain,  
descendants of Raki that sustain Papatūānuku  
and give new life for the summer*



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## FOREWORD

This is the first Freshwater Policy Statement that has been produced by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. This Policy Statement is addressed to Ngāi Tahu Whānui, statutory resource managers, resource users, communities and other interested agencies.

It describes in general terms:

- Ngāi Tahu's association with freshwater resources;
- the ways in which Ngāi Tahu, as tangata tiaki, want to participate in freshwater management; and, most importantly
- the environmental outcomes sought.

The focus of this Policy Statement is the management of freshwater resources within the rohe of Ngāi Tahu. It outlines the environmental outcomes sought by Ngāi Tahu and the means by which Ngāi Tahu is seeking to work with resource management agencies to achieve these outcomes.

This Policy Statement does not discuss issues relating to the ownership of water. It does not set out Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's position on this subject. The fact that ownership is not discussed in this statement should not be construed as meaning Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's accepts the current position. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu wishes to state explicitly that it believes the issue of ownership of freshwater remains unresolved.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu recognises the need for important issues, such as the ownership of common property resources, including water, defacto property rights and development rights in respect of such resources, to be discussed and debated in the appropriate forum. It believes that this Policy Statement, which deals with resource management issues, is not the appropriate forum for such a discussion.

This Policy Statement proposes a direction that hopefully will shape the work of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Papatipu Rūnanga and resource management agencies over the next five years.

This is an ambitious but realistic statement that we believe will do much to enhance the waterbodies within the rohe and the relationship of Ngāi Tahu with resource management agencies.

Over the coming months we will be liaising within Ngāi Tahu, and with resource users, resource managers, scientists, and communities on how best to work cooperatively towards the implementation of the strategies set out in this Policy Statement.

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# PART ONE

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

Water is central to all Māori life. It is a taonga left by ancestors to provide and sustain life. It is for the present generation, as tangata tiaki<sup>1</sup>, to ensure that the taonga is available for future generations in as good as, if not better quality.

Ngāi Tahu considers that its relationship with the waters of its rohe has been eroded over the last 150 years. Evidence produced by Ngāi Tahu to the Waitangi Tribunal documented numerous examples of the waterways within the Ngāi Tahu rohe:

- that are now severely polluted by discharges; and
- where reworking of the hydrological regime of waterways has resulted in unnatural patterns of erosion, sedimentation, drying up of flows and damage to rich mahinga kai habitats on the riparian margins.

The degraded state of many of the waterways is confirmed by the State of the Environment Report (1997). These adverse effects impact on the health and wellbeing of the waterways and the ability of Ngāi Tahu to access the life sustaining resources of the waterways.

The Treaty of Waitangi guaranteed Māori full rights of ownership of their lands, estates, forests, fisheries and other property for so long as they wished to retain them. Iwi have assumed an increasing role in fisheries management, due, in part, to the recognition of the legitimacy of customary fishing rights. In resource management forums, however, to protect customary freshwater fisheries, Ngāi Tahu has advocated for implementation of appropriate freshwater management regimes. Its role was limited to one of advocacy. Reliance on advocacy fails to recognise the nature and extent of the relationships Ngāi Tahu has with the freshwater within its rohe and its aspirations to be active participants in all aspects of water management. Ngāi Tahu sought to redress these deficiencies during the Settlement negotiations with the Crown. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the NTCSA 1998) contains a number of mechanisms that should improve the effectiveness of Ngāi Tahu's participation in the management of freshwater ecosystems. These mechanisms are discussed in section 4.5 of this Policy Statement.

An issue that is being tackled by Ngāi Tahu, and other iwi and indigenous peoples around the world is the reversal of the history of degradation to realise the potential of their resource base guaranteed by treaties. A key aspect of this Freshwater Policy Statement is the development of restoration and enhancement programmes for the freshwater bodies within the rohe of Ngāi Tahu.

Prior to the enactment of the Conservation Act 1987 and Resource Management Act 1991 there were few statutory provisions requiring resource managers to address iwi interests. Today,

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<sup>1</sup> Tangata tiaki, meaning guardian or caretaker.

conservation managers, pursuant to section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, are required to “give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi”.

Resource managers have to meet the obligations set out in Part II of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Part 2 requires that anyone exercising functions and powers under the RMA shall recognise and provide for matters of national importance including “the relationship of Māori and their cultures and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga” (s6). They are also required to have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga (s7).

In addition the RMA 1991 requires that, “in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources”, anyone exercising functions and powers under the RMA “take in account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)” (s8).

## **2.2 Purpose of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu’s Freshwater Policy Statement**

The challenge for Ngāi Tahu and resource managers is to agree how Ngāi Tahu’s interests are to be addressed using the existing legislative provisions. The purpose of this Freshwater Policy Statement is to provide a foundation for resource management agencies and Papatipu Rūnanga planning for freshwater. It is a Policy Statement that sets out, in broad terms, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu policies with respect to freshwater. It is a starting point for a continuing process of consultation and discussion that will further define:

- the specific priorities and needs of Papatipu Rūnanga across the rohe of Ngāi Tahu; and
- the ways in which these priorities and needs can best be met.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu wants to acknowledge the range of initiatives undertaken by resource management agencies across the rohe that are producing positive environmental outcomes. This statement in setting broad parameters may list a number of strategies that are already being implemented by some regional councils. Hopefully there are other strategies that suggest how the relationship with Ngāi Tahu can be further enhanced over the coming years.

## **2.3 The relationship of this Tribal Policy Statement to other Regional Iwi Management Plans**

This document is Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu’s Freshwater Policy Statement. It covers the rohe of Ngāi Tahu which is described in Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

This Policy Statement has the status of an iwi management plan because Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu has formally adopted it as such. The strategies that are set out in this Policy Statement are included as a guide for resource management agencies and Papatipu Rūnanga.

Papatipu Rūnanga have prepared a range of iwi management plans including:

- Kai Tahu Ki Otago’s Natural Resource Management Plan;
- Te Whakatau Kaupapa – a Resource Management Strategy for Canterbury;
- Te Whakatau Kaupapa – a Resource Management Strategy for Murihiku; and
- Te Taumutu Rūnanga – Water Policy.

These iwi management plans have been initiated in the regions and the details of such plans are in many instances location specific. A number of Papatipu Rūnanga are currently in the process of preparing detailed iwi management plans for the resources within their area e.g. Wairewa Rūnanga and Kaikōura Rūnanga.

This Policy Statement complements and must be read alongside existing iwi management plans. However, for information about a specific waterbody or where a proposed activity or policy will impact on a specific waterbody, resource management agencies must consult Papatipu Rūnanga. In determining how to implement the strategies in this statement it is recommended that resource management agencies consult with Papatipu Rūnanga. The First Schedule of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 lists the 18 Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui and their respective takiwā. Each of the 18 Papatipu Rūnanga has representatives who are responsible for participating in natural resource management activities. The location of the Papatipu Rūnanga and their contact details are set out in Appendix 1 of this Policy Statement.

Resource management agencies need to be aware that, in addition to consulting the Papatipu Rūnanga, section 15 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 requires them to consult with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, as the iwi authority. Resource management agencies are also to comply with the provisions of Ngāi Tahu Settlement (Resource Management Consent Notification) Regulations 1999.

## **2.4 Structure of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's Freshwater Policy Statement**

This Policy Statement is divided into three parts:

Part One provides background information of the purpose of the statement. This includes:

- an outline of the overall structure of the statement;
- an outline of the purpose of the statement and its relationship to other planning documents; and
- an outline of Ngāi Tahu's kaupapa with respect to freshwater – i.e. the principles upon which freshwater should be managed.

Part Two sets the direction for Ngāi Tahu's involvement in freshwater management. It includes:

- a discussion of the priority issues that Ngāi Tahu wants to see addressed by resource management agencies;
- goals and objectives that Papatipu Rūnanga and resource management agencies should collectively be striving for; and
- suggested strategies for achieving those goals and objectives.

Part Three describes:

- the performance indicators that will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the strategies in this statement; and
- the procedures that will be used by Ngāi Tahu to monitor and review this statement.



## **2.5 Definition of Waterbody**

In this Policy Statement there is a consistent reference to a “waterbody” or “waterbodies”. These terms describe freshwater in a river, lake, stream pond, wetland or aquifer, or any part thereof. There are a number of Māori terms used throughout this Policy Statement. The meaning of these terms is set out in the glossary, which is included as Appendix 2.

## **3.0 KAUPAPA**

Ngāi Tahu considers that the following principles should govern the formulation of water policies and plans within the rohe of Ngāi Tahu:

- Water plays a unique role in the traditional economy and culture of Ngāi Tahu. Without water no living thing, plant, fish or animal can survive.
- Water is a taonga. Water has an inherent value that should be recognised in the event of potentially competing uses. Taonga value refers to values associated with the water itself, the resources living in the water and the resources in the wider environs that are sustained by the water. Taking, using and disposing of water can have drastic effects on the environment and the values Ngāi Tahu accord to a waterbody.
- Water is a holistic resource. The complexity and interdependency of different parts of the hydrological system should be considered when developing policy and managing the water resource.
- Water is a commodity that is subject to competition. An understanding of the significance and value of water to Ngāi Tahu and other stakeholders is necessary to change the existing behaviour from one that prioritises consumptive uses and permits inefficient use towards one that recognises and provides for cultural and ecological values as priorities.
- Water has many stakeholders. The interdependency of different parts of the hydrological system creates many stakeholders, including other organisms and humans (both current and future generations). The RMA 1991 confirms that future generations are also stakeholders. From Ngāi Tahu’s perspective, the present generation has an obligation to pass on healthy water resources to future generations.
- Water should be managed at the local level because most threats to waterbodies are local. Responsibility for management should therefore be delegated to those organisations that have a personal stake in its overall health and condition.

## **4.0 ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED**

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### **4.1 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT**

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#### **Issue**

Environmental management in New Zealand is dispersed across numerous organisations, some of which are national while others are regional or local. The RMA 1991 has improved matters immensely by simplifying environmental management and replacing a plethora of Acts. Despite this reform, there are a number of organisations that still operate under a wide range of legislation.

#### **Analysis**

One of the challenges for local authorities is to achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources, as required in sections 30(1)(a) and 31(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991. Integrated management is a necessary condition for achieving sustainable management.

Integration has numerous facets, all of which are important including:

- integration across agencies and legislation;
- integration across natural and physical resources (i.e. water, soil, the coast, etc.);
- integration across outcomes for a given waterway; and
- integration of local with regional and national objectives.

#### **4.1.1 Integration across agencies and legislation**

Using the management of freshwater fisheries as an example, the need for integration and coordination between resource management agencies can be highlighted. The need for integration arises because several organisations are responsible for managing different aspects of freshwater resources, yet have different statutory objectives and duties, different sets of stakeholders, and different time frames.

- The Department of Conservation is responsible for management of the native fishery, including whitebait management.
- The Ministry of Fisheries manages eels and other commercial species, unless it has devolved its role to an iwi under instruments such as taiāpure and mātaītai. New Zealand waters, as defined in the Fisheries Act 1996, includes all freshwaters.
- Fish and game councils manage the trout and salmon fisheries.
- Regional councils manage water quality, instream flows and minimise the adverse effects to river and lakebeds.
- District and city councils hold a number of esplanade reserves and may be able to influence land use patterns.
- DOC holds many of the riparian areas in the form of marginal strips.

- Iwi, pursuant to South Island Fisheries (Customary Fishing Regulations) 1998 have some responsibilities in relation to eel management and managing customary harvest of eels.
- Ministry of Health, Health Funding Authority and Health officers are responsible for regulating, funding and protecting public health respectively, from health risks that include pollutants, toxins and pathogens (giardia and cryptosporidium). In addition to monitoring and managing public health risks Public Health Officers also promote healthy interventions.
- The Office of Crown Lands (and the Department of Conservation) has land management roles in the South Island high country, which can influence water quality and flows.

Some of these organisations respond to national values and objectives, whereas others are locally based. Many organisations will resist accepting responsibility for a needed action unless they have a clear statutory obligation to act. Instead, they suggest another agency that ought to do the job, usually one perceived to have more resources. Even when they do accept responsibility, limited resources and the pressures of time often result in insufficient consultation with other organisations and stakeholders. Table 1 below shows just some of the legislation relevant to the management of freshwater resources.

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>SOURCE OF STATUTORY POWERS AND DUTIES</b>
Regional councils	Resource Management Act 1991 Local Government Act 1974 Rating Powers Act 1988 Biosecurity Act 1993 Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 (and a number of special statutes) <sup>2</sup> Reserves Act 1977 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
District and city councils	Resource Management Act 1991 Local Government Act 1974 Rating Powers Act 1988 Reserves Act 1977 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Department of Conservation	Conservation Act 1987 Marine Reserves Act 1971 Resource Management Act 1991 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Ministry of Fisheries	Fisheries Act 1996 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 South Island Fisheries (Customary Fishing Regulations) 1998 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996

<sup>2</sup> See the RMA 1991 Ninth Schedule.

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>SOURCE OF STATUTORY POWERS AND DUTIES</b>
Ministry of Agriculture	Biosecurity Act 1993 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Fish & Game Councils	Conservation Act 1987 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Resource Management Act 1991 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Environmental Risk Management Authority	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Iwi-based authorities	Fisheries Act 1996 (taiapure provisions) South Island Fisheries (Customary Fishing Regulations) 1998 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 South Island Fisheries (Customary Fishing Regulations) 1998 Ngāi Tahu (Tūtaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement Act 1992

Table 1: Freshwater Management Responsibilities

#### **4.1.2 Integration across media (i.e. water, land, the coast, etc.)**

Under the Water and Soil Conservation Act of 1967, catchment authorities prepared catchment-based plans that by their very nature integrated objectives and policies across environmental media: freshwater, the coastal marine area, land, air, flora and fauna. Each catchment plan had the potential to pull together all the inter-related issues in a given catchment.

It is not entirely clear why some regional councils have opted instead to prepare single medium plans (i.e. a regional water plan, a regional land plan, etc.) instead of catchment plans. Such compartmentalization of the environment could give rise to problems and fail to recognise Ngāi Tahu’s philosophy of the planning from the “Mountains to the Sea”.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu supports the preparation of planning documents that take a more holistic approach consistent with Ngāi Tahu’s “Mountain to the Sea” philosophy.

#### **4.1.3 Catchment management planning as the preferred approach**

*Ngāi Tahu considers that catchment specific strategies and plans under the umbrella of the regional Policy Statement provide a better basis for achieving integrated sustainable management of natural and physical resources than a series of single medium plans.*

*Figure 1 shows current and preferred frameworks for regional resource planning under the Regional Statement (RPS). Councils should consult with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Papatipu Rūnanga and key stakeholders about their approach to planning, and about regional plans they intend to prepare in the foreseeable future.*

CURRENT PRACTICE		PREFERRED PRACTICE	
RPS		RPS	
Coast <sup>3</sup>	Water Land, etc	Catchment 1	Catchment 2
		Water Coast, etc	Water Coast, etc

Figure 1 Frameworks for regional resource planning

#### 4.1.4 Integration of regional and local objectives

Another aspect of integration that is sometimes overlooked is the relationship between regional and local objectives. A regional council may be able to achieve some of its basic responsibilities by protecting adequate examples of each type of ecosystem within the region. However, it should also provide for the needs of local communities within the region where these may not be fully met by the region-wide policies.

The concern is that some of the regional Policy Statements, which set the direction for all territorial local authorities, are too general. More specific policies are needed.

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<sup>3</sup> Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu notes that a regional coastal plan is mandatory pursuant to section 64 of the RMA 1991.

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## 4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF NGĀI TAHU VALUES AND USES ASSOCIATED WITH FRESHWATER RESOURCES

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### Issue

Some resource management agencies have failed in their obligation to recognise and provide for Ngāi Tahu's relationship with the waterbodies within its rohe. It is only since the 1980s that resource management agencies' understanding of cultural values has increased.

### Analysis

#### 4.2.1 Mauri

Papatūānuku (Mother Earth) supports life including all people, flora and fauna. Waterways represent the blood vessels that supply nourishment to her and, through her, to all living things.

The primary management principle for Ngāi Tahu is the maintenance and enhancement of the mauri or life-giving essence of a resource.

With respect to waterways mauri can be tangibly represented in terms of elements of the physical health of a river ecosystem. While there are also many intangible qualities associated with the spiritual presence of the river, elements of physical health which Ngāi Tahu use to reflect the status of mauri and to identify the enhancements needed include:

- aesthetic qualities e.g. clarity, natural character and indigenous flora and fauna;
- life-supporting capacity and ecosystem robustness;
- depth and velocity of flow;
- continuity of flow from the mountain source of a river to the sea;
- fitness for cultural usage; and
- productive capacity.

The mauri should not be desecrated. Resource management agencies need to be aware that natural disasters cannot harm the mauri only those resulting from the actions of man. The mauri of a waterway is unable to protect itself against unnatural aspects of the environment. If the mauri of an entity is desecrated or defiled, the resource itself, resource users and others depending on that entity are at risk.

Sadly, the mauri of many waterbodies have been seriously eroded by water use and development including:

- The damming of the rivers;
- Abstracting water from rivers, streams and lakes;
- The diverting of the waters;
- Mixing the waters of distinct ecosystems; and

- River protection works.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is concerned that human activities have altered the frequency and intensity of natural change. Tangata tiaki over the years have come to realise that every time the processes and functioning of a river are altered the river system is weakened. If enough adverse changes occur the mauri of the river will die.

*Resource managers must recognise that each waterbody has its own mauri, guarded by separate spiritual guardians, its own mana and its own set of associated values and uses.*

Activities have the potential to degrade or extinguish the mauri of the waterbody and as a result may offend the mana of Papatipu Rūnanga who hold traditional rights and responsibilities with respect to that waterbody. The mauri of the river is degraded if it no longer has the capacity to support traditional uses and values. Across the rohe, one of the principal indicators by which Ngāi Tahu assesses the mauri of a waterbody is its productivity of the food and other materials sourced from it. Each Rūnanga has specific examples of rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands where the mauri is degraded. Further they can identify the activities that have adversely affected the mauri and the actions that must be taken to restore the mauri.

*Restorative action will need to be determined with Papatipu Rūnanga on a case by case basis but will include:*

- *establishing minimum flow levels that afford protection to instream values;*
- *prohibiting the direct discharge of point source contaminants to water;*
- *prohibiting the unnatural mixing of water sourced from different waterbodies;*
- *developing comprehensive strategies, including regulatory measures, to address non point source pollution; and*
- *developing with Rūnanga a programme for habitat restoration, particularly in riparian margins.*

*Restorative action is a priority, particularly for waterbodies of high original ecological or cultural value.*

#### **4.2.2 Kaitiakitanga**

Preservation of the integrity of valued waterways is an important aspect of the responsibilities of those members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui that are identified as the Tangata tiaki. Values (both tangible and intangible) associated with specific waterbodies include:

- the role of particular waterways in unique tribal creation stories;
- the role of those waterways in historical accounts;
- the proximity of important wāhi tapu, settlement or other historical sites in or adjacent to specific waterways;
- the use of waterways as access routes or transport courses;
- the value of waterways as traditional sources of mahinga kai food and other cultural materials; and
- the continued capacity for future generations to access, use and protect the resource.

*Councils have a role to play in facilitating the identification of the values and uses associated with specific waterbodies or parts of waterbodies.*

## **Rāhui**

A complex system of cultural and spiritual practices, customs, and rules were developed to protect the mauri by managing and controlling the interactions of people and the natural world. This system was the means by which Ngāi Tahu sought the sustainable management of the resource. The specific outcome sought was the continued use of resources to meet the needs of the present generation while protecting the overall health and availability of the resource to meet the needs of future generations.

Traditional resource management practices are slowly gaining increased recognition as evidenced by:

- sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991;
- section 186B of the Fisheries Act 1996, as amended by section 311 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. This section provides statutory recognition for a properly instituted rāhui; and
- Section 305 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 that commits the Crown and Ngāi Tahu to the development of Customary Freshwater Fishing Regulations.

Rāhui refers to a restriction placed on an area or resource for a given purpose that prohibits a specific human activity, e.g. the gathering of food. The terms of a rāhui vary case by case depending on the reason, severity of restriction and time period for the prohibition. The most common rāhui are those associated with spiritual defilement and tapu, and those imposed for resource conservation purposes.

A spiritual rāhui is applied in circumstances where instances of death affect land, water and its products, and people must have no association with the resource until the tapu has been dispersed naturally by the cleansing powers of the elements, or otherwise removed in accordance with proper procedure. Spiritual rāhui may be put in place following drownings or similar events.

Rāhui may be applied to restore or retain the productivity and abundance of a resource. For example, a rāhui might be applied to preserve resources from the stresses of over-harvest, to allow their recovery from physical pollution, or to ensure harvest is carried out at the optimal time, e.g. avoiding the breeding season. The resources concerned will be monitored and the rāhui lifted when sufficient regeneration has occurred.

Councils and Papatipu Rūnanga need to discuss the practical means by which resource management agencies can integrate into their own resource management practices the restrictions imposed by a rāhui, and the outcomes sought by the rāhui.



*Practical means of support could include:*

- *assisting Ngāi Tahu to educate resource users and the wider public of the existence of rāhui, its purpose and the means by which the restriction is to be observed;*
  - *the formulation of policy provisions that recognise and support traditional management techniques, including the observance of rāhui; and*
  - *information and training for resource management staff and the general public on the importance of rāhui to cultural and environmental outcomes.*
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## 4.3 INSTREAM WATER FLOWS

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### Issue

Many catchments within Ngāi Tahu's rohe are experiencing water quality problems, and mounting pressures on the quantity of water available for both instream and abstractive uses. Wetlands that once were rich in mahinga kai have been drained and today are used primarily for agriculture and horticulture. Cultural and ecological values of many catchments and their associated traditional uses continue to be significantly affected by these modifications.

### Analysis

The two principal issues that need to be addressed by resource managers are water quantity and water quality. From Ngāi Tahu's perspective, the Treaty guarantees fishing rights and implicitly promises water of sufficient quality and quantity to sustain the fisheries.

#### 4.3.1 Water quantity

*Protecting the mauri of a waterbody requires:*

- *protection of water's capacity to renew its groundwater and surface water flows and stocks;*
- *instream flows sufficient to sustain mahinga kai species and habitats in their freshwater and coastal environs;*
- *development of flow regime that incorporate a minimum flow and flow variability. Streams and rivers are supposed to experience a range of flows and seasonal "floods" of different magnitudes;*
- *Protection of the exchange of freshwater and seawater at the river mouth. Inappropriate flow regimes can lead to reduced freshwater flows in estuaries, salt intrusion and changes to the overall character and mauri of the waterbody. Of greater concern are the instances where the river mouth closes unnaturally as a result of insufficient flows in the river; and*
- *prohibiting flow augmentation schemes, where such augmentation involves the unnatural<sup>4</sup> mixing of waters from different waterbodies.*

Ngāi Tahu strongly believe that in the past, the instream environment, and in particular values such as the protection of mauri, have not been considered and by default have been accorded the lowest priority in the allocation of water. Observable effects in the South Island include low flows, saltwater intrusion into areas beyond the usual tidal reaches of a river, changes in sediment deposition patterns, unnatural drying out of significant sites, reduced seasonal flushing and floods, increased fluctuations in water levels and changes in sedimentation patterns.

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<sup>4</sup> This recognises that natural mixing may occur, such as mixing in the groundwater zone.

Overseas the tide is turning, and the value of environmental water use is increasingly recognised and protected. Ngāi Tahu wants to see a commitment to restoration and enhancement being made by the resource management agencies it works with.

*In order of priority, the values that Ngāi Tahu wants to see protected when developing water allocation regimes are:*

- 1. sustaining the mauri of the waterbody;*
- 2. meeting the basic health and safety needs of humans, specifically the provision of freshwater for drinking water;*
- 3. protecting traditional cultural values and uses (in addition to its mauri);*
- 4. protecting other instream values and uses (including indigenous flora and fauna);*
- 5. meeting the health and safety needs of humans, with respect to water for sanitation purposes;*
- 6. providing water for stock;*
- 7. providing for economic activities including other abstractive uses; and*
- 8. other uses.*

*Resource management agencies have to work with Papatipu Rūnanga to ensure that sufficient water, of the right quality, is available for cultural purposes. Together with Papatipu Rūnanga they will need to assess a number of options including:*

- resource appraisal, e.g. making a comprehensive assessment of the flow requirements necessary to protect cultural values;*
- regulation, e.g. developing appropriate minimum flow regimes that are not based on the premise that the starting point is to determine the amount of water needed for consumptive uses; and*
- investment, e.g. promoting investment in efficient measures e.g. water harvesting techniques, more efficient equipment etc.*

When considering what is an acceptable minimum flow Papatipu Rūnanga will want to know:

- How much water is there?
- How much is needed to protect mahinga kai species and habitats?
- How much is sought by abstractors?
- How the current low flows and the proposed minimum flow relate to natural low flow conditions.

The issue of inadequate minimum flows is a concern that is shared by all Rūnanga. Waterbodies are affected by serious competition from industrial, household and agricultural users. Ngāi Tahu considers that the instream and environmental value of this water exceeds the value of water in some of its other uses and this should be recognised when determining an appropriate allocation regime.

Irrigation is one of the most consumptive uses of water. Unfortunately many of the quantities abstracted are based on historical patterns of usage. Councils should be proactive in requiring a more efficient use of water resources, e.g. water harvesting techniques, and requiring farmers, in the assessment of environmental effects that accompanies resource consents, to justify the quantities of

water taken. The amount taken by farmers should be based on efficient norms for the area cultivated, the crop mix, and the water requirements of each crop. Each take should be metered.

One of Ngāi Tahu's main concerns is that resource management agencies do not know the quantities of water abstracted from the waterbodies. Further there is often a limited understanding of the relationship between groundwater and surface water flows. This is of particular concern to Ngāi Tahu when abstractions from groundwater sources is permitted often despite concerns being expressed about the possible adverse effects on surface water. Information is necessary on the interaction between groundwater and surface water flows. In the absence of such information, a precautionary approach to allocation is necessary.

With respect to groundwater abstractions, Ngāi Tahu is concerned that abstractions from shallow aquifers near a surface waterbody may adversely affect the ability of surface flows to recover.

If farmers are encouraged to make better use of their water, it not only adds value to their existing supplies, but it also releases water for more pressing instream needs.

The velocity of water flowing in a river or stream can be regarded as the most important process causing erosion of a streambank that in turn affects water quality and habitats. Of particular concern to Rūnanga are the situations where erosion is clearly the result of an inappropriate flow regime.

Throughout the rohe there are examples of catchments where flows, because of the extent of abstractive uses, are kept close to or below the identified minimum flow for a significant period of time. Ngāi Tahu, however, recognises that it must take into consideration natural low flow conditions.

In determining flow regimes consideration must be given to seasonal flow variability. However, where a waterbody is controlled resource managers need to ensure that flood flows are proportional to the minimum flows in the river, to ensure that large floods do not destroy aquatic ecosystems. Ramping rates sensitive to the needs of the instream environment may need to be determined. From Ngāi Tahu's perspective, across the rohe, there is insufficient attention given to flow variability.

Damming of waterbodies is another activity that may cause unacceptable adverse effects. The siting and construction of a dam are undertaken for many purposes, including flood control, power generation, irrigation, livestock watering, fish farming, and community water supply. Some reservoir impoundments are also used for recreation and water sports, for fish and wildlife propagation, and for augmentation of low flows. Dams can adversely affect the hydrological regime, the quality of the surface waters, and habitat in the stream or river where they are located. A variety of impacts can result from the siting, construction, and operation of these facilities.

The siting of dams can result in the inundation of wetlands, riparian areas, and lands in upstream areas of the waterway. Dams either reduce or eliminate the downstream flooding needed by some wetlands and riparian areas. Dams can also impede or block migration routes of fish. Construction

activities from dams can cause increased turbidity and sedimentation in the waterway resulting from vegetation removal and soil disturbance.

#### 4.3.2 Water quality

*Protecting the mauri of a waterbody requires:*

- *protecting the integrity and cultural uses of waterbodies by prohibiting unnatural mixing of waters from different waterbodies;*
- *prohibiting the direct discharge of contaminants to water, in particular the discharge of human effluent;*
- *requiring the discharge of water from agricultural and industrial effluent to pass through land before it enters a waterbody; and*
- *encouraging the restoration of wetlands and riparian margins because of their pollution abatement function.*

Throughout the rohe there are still examples of point source water pollution caused by the discharge of effluent from sewage plants directly to water and industries. Resource management agencies need to recognise that the direct discharge of treated effluent to water, while causing few biological adverse effects, still causes significant adverse cultural effects. Too often this distinction is not made. Of equal concern is pollution from non-point sources. While regional councils are starting to be more active in addressing point source discharges, commitment to addressing non-point source discharges is not always apparent.

If resource management agencies are to protect cultural values and uses they need to reduce water pollution levels and prevent contamination of freshwater supplies. This will require resource management agencies to consider setting standards and possibly incentives that require polluters to investigate a range of options including investment in abatement technologies and improved treatments and collection systems. Councils may also consider tighter regulation, monitoring and enforcement, and possibly the introduction of pollution charges.

Channelisation and channel modification activities are of particular concern to Ngāi Tahu. River and stream channel engineering has been undertaken for the purpose of flood control, navigation, drainage improvement, and reduction of channel migration potential. Activities such as straightening, widening, deepening, or relocating existing stream channels and clearing or snagging operations fall into this category.

Observable effects of channelisation and channel modification activities include:

- wetlands and estuarine shorelines being deprived of enriching sediments;
- changed ability of natural systems to both absorb the energy of water and filter pollutants;
- interruptions to the different life stages of aquatic organisms;
- changes to instream water temperature;
- changes to the rates and paths of sediment erosion, transport, and deposition;
- loss of instream and riparian habitat for fish and wildlife; and
- increased movement of non point source pollutants from the upper reaches of watersheds into coastal waters.

Channel modification projects undertaken in streams or rivers usually require regularly scheduled maintenance activities to preserve and maintain completed projects. These maintenance activities may also result in a continual disturbance of instream and riparian habitat. In some cases, there can be substantial displacement of instream habitat due to the magnitude of the changes in surface water quality, morphology and composition of the channel, stream hydraulics, and hydrology.

Ngāi Tahu is concerned that gravel extraction is an activity that resource management agencies are likely to class as a permitted activity under their water plans. This is of concern and not supported because inappropriate beach skimming has led to the loss of habitat for birds, increase in the width of streams which in turn leads to water temperature issues, fish passage issues, loss of instream habitat and erosion.

*Resource management agencies should encourage consultation with Papatipu Rūnanga for all channelisation, channel modification projects and gravel abstractions. Where such activities are classed in a regional plan as a permitted activity, prior to the commencement of any work, Papatipu Rūnanga would like to be advised of the work proposed.*

### **4.3.3 Cumulative effects**

The identification and monitoring of cumulative effects are important elements of water use planning and environmental management. Individual (and often limited) Environmental Impact Assessments and Assessments of Environmental Effects say little about the combined effects of development on the intricate workings of a waterbody.

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## 4.4 FRESHWATER FISHERIES HABITATS

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### Issue

Ngāi Tahu's fishing rights were explicitly protected by the Treaty of Waitangi. Not only was the right to engage in mahinga kai activity confirmed, also included was the right to expect that such activity will continue to be successful as measured by reference to past practice. Unfortunately adverse impacts on freshwater resources have resulted in adverse effects on the diversity and abundance of mahinga kai resources and harvesting activity.

### Analysis

*Ngā hua o te whenua*

*Ngā hua o Tāne me ngā uri o Tangaroa*

Mahinga kai refers to the resources of the land, and the resources from the bush and the forests. This includes all birds and animals dependent upon these resources. The uri o Tangaroa refers to all living things within the waterways which include all water be it lake, river, lagoon or seawater.

Mahinga kai was and remains one of the cornerstones of Ngāi Tahu existence and culture. Survival was dependent upon knowledge of mahinga kai and the ability to gather resources from the land, waterbodies and the sea. Healthy waterbodies continue to be a direct source of mahinga kāi, provide ecosystem support for mahinga kai species and support other significant mahinga kai environments such as forests, riparian habitats and coastal environs. Sadly there are many examples across the rohe where inappropriate water management has impacted adversely on mahinga kāi. Observable effects include alterations to the abundance and distribution of species, disturbances to the breeding cycles and patterns, loss of access to waterbodies, and the deterioration, reduction and removal of habitat.

Ensuring the health and wellbeing of freshwater is a prerequisite for ensuring the continued health and wellbeing of mahinga kai resources and ultimately the people. Papatipu Rūnanga are likely to accord special value to a waterbody that:

- provides significant habitats for important food species and materials such as eels, watercress, flax etc;
- affords breeding and migratory environments for those species and the species they feed on e.g. wetlands and lagoons;
- has long-standing use histories for whānau, hapū and iwi; or
- deserves protection because it safeguards critical habitats, protects robust ecosystems or represents degraded mahinga kai environments that are in need of restoration.

For Ngāi Tahu Whānui today, participation in mahinga kai activities is an important expression of cultural identity. Continuation of traditional practices is an important means of passing values down to children and grandchildren, ensuring their survival through the generations.

*The protection of mahinga kai resources will require resource managers to consult with Papatipu Rūnanga to establish:*

- *the species that are of particular significance;*
- *the locations within a catchment that require specific protection; and*
- *the means by which mahinga kai values are to be protected and not compromised by diversion, extraction, other competing uses for the water and activities within the bed of the lake/river..*



**Issue**

Resource management agencies do not always appreciate the depth and value of traditional environmental knowledge held by members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Even where traditional environmental knowledge is valued there may be difficulty in determining how best to apply the knowledge.

**Analysis**

In many resource management forums scientific and technical expertise is seen to be superior to traditional knowledge and tikanga. Ngāi Tahu has therefore observed with interest the outcome of the requirement for resource users and developments to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of their activities on the environment. Increasingly human uses that touch the land gently and respectfully are now preferred in discourses over resource use. There is recognition that humans are part of the ecosystem, as participants, harvesters and protectors. For many it is no longer legitimate to exploit resources without regard to consequences. This increasing awareness suggests a degree of support for the traditional values held by Ngāi Tahu.

*In addition to recognising the value of traditional knowledge there is a need for resource management agencies to go further and facilitate ways in which Papatipu Rūnanga can be actively involved in the management of waterbodies. This involvement could take the form of:*

- *observing the status of waterbodies, as part of a monitoring programme;*
- *participating in determining acceptable minimum flow regimes;*
- *being offered the opportunity to tender for work programmes and projects;*
- *participating in research projects, surveys, assessments;*
- *undertaking water quality testing;*
- *being contracted to provide particular planning services;*
- *offering opportunities for representatives from Rūnanga to have placements inside resource management agencies, e.g. working 1 day a week in a department or working on a project for a 3 month secondment; and*
- *offering opportunities for Ngāi Tahu students to gain work experience during holidays.*

**The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act**

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the “Settlement Act”) includes a number of mechanisms that were designed to improve the effectiveness of Ngāi Tahu’s participation in natural resource management. In the context of this Policy Statement, the expectation of Ngāi Tahu Whānui is that those mechanisms will facilitate increased participation in the management of freshwater ecosystems. Mechanisms include:

## **Statutory Areas**

The Settlement Act contains a number of schedules. Statutory areas refer to the areas, rivers, lakes and wetlands described in schedules 14 – 77, 100 - 104 and 108 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

## **Statutory Acknowledgements**

This mechanism obligates the Crown to acknowledge the traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the statutory areas. The obligations of the Crown, local authorities, the Environment Court and the Historic Places Trust are set out in sections 206 – 222. Resource management agencies are also to comply with the provisions of Ngāi Tahu Settlement (Resource Management Consent Notification) Regulations 1999.

## **Deeds of Recognition**

A Deed of Recognition is a mechanism that requires the Crown, when managing and administering a statutory area, to have particular regard to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's association with the statutory area that is subject to the Deed. Further, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu must be consulted for all matters specified in the Deed.

## **Statutory Adviser**

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is adviser to the Minister of Conservation for the sites that are detailed in Schedule 79 and in sections 176 and 199 of the Settlement Act.

## **Nohoanga**

Nohoanga enable Ngāi Tahu Whānui to occupy land close to waterbodies so that they have access to that waterbody for fishing and the harvest of other natural resources. It is likely that Papatipu Rūnanga will be seeking high levels of protection for waterbodies in the vicinity of nohoanga. In particular they will want to ensure that the quantity and quality of water is sufficient to support healthy mahinga kai.

## **Taonga Species**

Schedule 97 of the Settlement Act lists a number of species of plants, shellfish, marine mammals, fish, or birds that Ngāi Tahu has a special taonga relationship with. While the Settlement Act, in sections 287 – 296, lists the obligations in respect of the management of taonga species, in particular recovery planning, Ngāi Tahu will be active in resource management forums to ensure that the habitats and wider needs of these taonga species are protected. Resource management agencies will need to agree with Ngāi Tahu the practical means by which Ngāi Tahu's relationship with these taonga species will be provided for.

*Resource management agencies need to liaise with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga to ensure that they comply with the provisions of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.*

## 5.0 SUMMARY OF ALL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

<b>WĀHI TAPU</b> To afford total protection to waters that are of particular spiritual significance to Ngāi Tahu.	<b>MAURI</b> Restore, maintain and protect the mauri of freshwater resources.	<b>MAHINGA KAI</b> To maintain vital, healthy mahinga kai populations and habitats capable of sustaining harvesting activity.	<b>KAITIAKITANGA</b> To promote collaborative management initiatives that enable the participation of Ngāi Tahu in freshwater management.
Identify sites for immediate protection because of their significance as wāhi tapu.  Agree with resource management agencies objectives, policies and methods that protect the sites identified by Papatipu Rūnanga.	Identify freshwater resources where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mauri is unaffected by modification and human activity so that these waterbodies can be afforded total protection.</li> <li>mauri is adversely affected, and the activities that cause such effects.</li> </ul>	Protect critical mahinga kai habitats and identified representative areas.	Ensure Ngāi Tahu has access to information about the status of resources and the activities of resource users so that it is able to anticipate the effects of activities on customary values and uses.
	Accord priority to ensuring the availability of sufficient quantities of water of appropriate water quality to maintain and protect the mauri of a waterbody, in particular priority is to be accorded when developing water allocation regimes.	Restore and enhance the mahinga kai values of rivers, streams, wetlands and riparian margins.	Assist with the development of Ngāi Tahu's capacity to conduct formal cultural impact assessments and require such assessments as part of an assessment of environmental effects.
	Adopt catchment management planning as the means of achieving integrated management .	Ensure that activities in the upper catchments have no adverse effect on mahinga kai resources in the lower catchments.	Facilitate effective Ngāi Tahu participation in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy formulation;</li> <li>Decision making;</li> <li>Operational management activities; and</li> <li>Monitoring activities.</li> </ul>
	Protect the opportunities for Ngāi Tahu's uses of freshwater resources in the future.	Restore access to freshwater resources for cultural activities, including the harvest of mahinga kai.	Improve the integration of western science and traditional local knowledge in order to develop a better understanding of all water use planning related matters.  Increase the ability of Papatipu Rūnanga to understand and participate in all aspects of research and to have influence in setting research priorities.



## PART 2

### 6.0 NGĀI TAHU’S FRESHWATER POLICY STATEMENT

This part of the Policy Statement describes a framework that would deliver for Ngāi Tahu an active role in the management of freshwater bodies within its rohe. It identifies:

- four priority areas that need to be addressed by natural resource managers;
- goals and objectives for each of the priority areas; and
- suggested strategies for achieving these goals and objectives.

6.1 PRIORITY	WĀHI TAPU
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	To afford total protection to waters that are of particular spiritual significance to Ngāi Tahu.
	<p><b>POLICIES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify sites for immediate protection because of their significance as wāhi tapu.</li> <li>2. Agree with resource management agencies objectives, policies and methods that protect the sites identified by Papatipu Rūnanga.</li> </ol>

### STRATEGIES

1. Papatipu Rūnanga will advise councils of waterbodies or parts of waterbodies that are of particular spiritual significance and therefore in need of protection<sup>5</sup>. Sites of particular significance are likely to include:
  - water burials sites;
  - waters that are used for healing, spiritual or baptismal rituals;
  - sources of pounamu; and
  - hot springs.

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<sup>5</sup> A process for the protection of sensitive information may need to be established before an exchange of information can occur. Those applying for resource consents or undertaking permitted activities are encouraged to consult with Papatipu Rūnanga. It is likely that even where the information is sensitive or held in a silent file, the Papatipu Rūnanga will be able to confirm whether or not a significant site is located within the affected area. However, the exact nature and location of the site is likely to remain confidential.

2. Councils and Papatipu Rūnanga need to agree to:
  - the activities that are to be prohibited because of their unacceptable adverse effects; and
  - an action plan for addressing unacceptable existing uses.
  
3. Papatipu Rūnanga and resource management agencies should discuss the means by which the council can ensure that a spiritual Rāhui is observed. Practical means of support could include:
  - discussing how traditional management techniques, such as Rāhui, can be complemented by rules in statutory planning documents;
  - assisting Ngāi Tahu to educate resource users and the wider public of the existence of rāhui, its purpose and the means by which the restriction is to be observed;
  - the formulation of policy provisions that recognise and support traditional management techniques, including the observance of rāhui; and
  - information and training for resource management staff and the general public on the importance of rāhui to cultural and environmental outcomes.

<b>6.2 PRIORITY</b>	<b>MAURI</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Restore, maintain and protect the mauri of freshwater resources
	<p><b>POLICIES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify freshwater resources where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mauri is unaffected by modification and human activity so that these waterbodies can be afforded total protection; and</li> <li>• mauri is adversely affected, and the activities that cause such effects.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Accord priority to ensuring the availability of sufficient quantities of water of appropriate water quality to restore, maintain and protect the mauri of a waterbody, in particular priority is to be accorded when developing water allocation regimes.</li> <li>3. Adopt catchment management planning as one of the means of achieving integrated management.</li> <li>4. Protect the opportunities for Ngāi Tahu’s uses of freshwater resources in the future.</li> </ol>

## **STRATEGIES**

### **Baseline information**

1. Councils could contract Papatipu Rūnanga to identify freshwater bodies where mauri is adversely affected, the activities that cause the effects and the priorities for restoration and enhancement.
2. Councils and Papatipu Rūnanga should develop and implement strategies that will restore and maintain the mauri.
3. Resource management agencies could then facilitate the participation of iwi and other resource users to implement the plan.



4. Resource management agencies should develop detailed policies in their statutory planning documents that show explicitly how issues of concern to Ngāi Tahu will be addressed.
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### **Integrated management**

5. Councils need to develop innovative approaches to improve integration. Such approaches could include:
  - establishing working groups where resource management agencies, Papatipu Rūnanga and stakeholders develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or similar that sets out shared objectives and principles, agreed actions and coordinated time frames.
  - establishing working groups for joint plans and/or projects.<sup>6</sup>
  - supporting working groups that are convened by Ngāi Tahu. Ngāi Tahu may convene working groups to prepare management plans that address the overlapping responsibilities and seek to identify common objectives for all agencies. Councils should actively support such initiatives.
6. Papatipu Rūnanga will identify issues within their rohe where integration between agencies is required and will advocate for all relevant agencies to initiate and support a working group to reach agreement on objectives and policies.
7. Papatipu Rūnanga may consider convening a working party themselves to prepare a plan for resources within their rohe which will require coordinated management by different agencies. Before taking this step, Rūnanga will assess whether they have or can access the necessary capabilities and resources within Ngāi Tahu Whānui and whether they have the support of at least some key agencies.
8. Regional Councils need to recognise that all surface and groundwater in a catchment is closely linked through upstream-downstream relations and water quality interactions. Papatipu Rūnanga recommend that, as soon as feasible, Regional Councils shift their focus and use catchments as the basis for all water management planning. Catchments are Ngāi Tahu's preferred basis for the development of specific strategies and regional plans, unless catchment boundaries seriously dissect communities and disrupt existing human and natural associations.
9. Papatipu Rūnanga will advise their regional council of their priorities for preparing catchment management plans. If catchments cut across rohe or other community

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<sup>6</sup> An example of joint action is the joint regional air plan being prepared by the Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council.

interests, Papatipu Rūnanga are likely to suggest area boundaries for the council to use in its planning.

10. Papatipu Rūnanga will define the values and uses of the catchment, issues to be addressed, preferred objectives for the resources within the catchment, including their preferred water quality classifications and flow regimes for each waterbody. Councils should work with Papatipu Rūnanga as these requirements are incorporated in statutory planning documents.
11. The Department of Conservation and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu could explore the concept of Heritage Rivers<sup>7</sup> to see if this type of mechanism could be applied to New Zealand contexts to protect culture values and uses.
12. Resource management agencies could consider the preparation of joint regional Policy Statements to get broad integration.

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### **Instream flows**

13. Councils should develop a rolling programme to review the sustainability of water use in all catchments. The review should give priority to rivers where abstractive uses are considered by Papatipu Rūnanga to adversely affect sites and resources of particular significance to them. Following such a review Councils, Papatipu Rūnanga and stakeholders will need to prioritise the actions necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.
14. Councils should work with Papatipu Rūnanga to identify minimum flows that will achieve the environmental outcomes they seek. Outcomes sought by Papatipu Rūnanga will include sustaining the mauri of the waterbody and keeping streambeds wetted to an acceptable depth to support desired mahinga kāi. The following methodology is suggested as a means of facilitating the participation of Papatipu Rūnanga in the setting of a flow regime.

Councils could provide opportunities for Papatipu Rūnanga to observe the proposed flow regime. This may be more meaningful consultation than relying on formulae and statistics. It also may enable Papatipu Rūnanga to gain a greater understanding of hydrological data.

- Where Council is proposing to set a minimum flow, Papatipu Rūnanga could be contracted to record their observations of the river at various flows and to

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<sup>7</sup> This concept has been used by the Inuit community in North America to protect the cultural values of two rivers within their tribal area, specifically the Thelon and the Kazan Rivers.

assess the effects on cultural values. Such assessments will provide Papatipu Rūnanga with baseline data from which they can discuss flow requirements, in particular minimum flows.

- Papatipu Rūnanga could assess the flow regime adopted by Councils to ensure that it does confirm the primacy of cultural values.
  - Papatipu Rūnanga will seek assurances (based on their observations of key sites) that the proposed instream flows are sufficient to maintain the habitat and function of wetlands and riparian areas adjoining streams and rivers. Flushing and scouring flows may also be necessary to clean some streambeds and to provide the proper substrate for aquatic species.
  - Councils in their section 32 analysis should demonstrate how the proposed flow regime is consistent with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's priorities for water allocation, including:
    1. sustaining the mauri of the waterbody;
    2. meeting the basic health and safety needs of humans, specifically the provision of freshwater for drinking water only;
    3. protecting traditional cultural values and uses (in addition to its mauri);
    4. protecting other instream values and uses;
    5. meeting the basic health and safety needs of humans, specifically the provision of freshwater for sanitation;
    6. providing water for stock;
    7. providing for economic activities including other abstractive uses; and
    8. other uses.
  - Councils should advise Papatipu Rūnanga of their strategies for ensuring flow variability, in particular advising how they will address the issues and effects associated with a prolonged period of minimum flows.
15. Papatipu Rūnanga may request that Councils establish a comprehensive register of all abstractions and impoundments as well as a programme of regular monitoring and of ground and surface water quantity for waterbodies that are of particular significance to them.
16. Councils could facilitate access to hydrological data and assist Papatipu Rūnanga with its interpretation.

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## **Damming**

17. Councils should require applicants for a consent to dam a waterbody to consult with Papatipu Rūnanga.

18. Depending on the scale of the proposed dam and the significance of the adverse effects, Papatipu Rūnanga are likely to require that all resource consents for the right to dam include an assessment of:
    - the minimum flow requirements necessary to sustain the mauri of the affected downstream reaches and support of aquatic organisms and other water-dependent wildlife in the downstream area; and
    - the means by which fish passage is to be provided at the structure.
  19. Councils should investigate the setting of limits for discharges below dams. So as to further protect against damage to instream and riparian habitat. Such limits may include:
    - seasonal limits on the flow e.g. to meet the needs of particular mahinga kai species; and
    - limits on the rate of change of flow and on the reach of the river (as measured at a point downstream).
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## **Irrigation**

20. Papatipu Rūnanga are likely to consider the following factors when assessing applications to abstract water for irrigation from waterbodies:
  - Whether the catchment is considered to be overallocated or fully allocated. If it is overallocated each application will be assessed by Papatipu Rūnanga as a new application i.e. the priorities accorded for existing users may not be recognised by Papatipu Rūnanga and it therefore may seek a ban on the issuance of new consents.
  - Acceptable minimum flows will be sought for the waterbody from which water is to be abstracted.
  - In many instances the minimum flow sought as a condition of the consent will be higher than the existing minimum flow. Irrigators that have invested in water harvesting will be advantaged by this approach.
  - Efficient application systems are favoured. Flood irrigation techniques are less likely to be supported than spray irrigation techniques.
  - For all takes from groundwater, information on the effect of the abstraction on surface water must be provided.
  - Cumulative impact assessments may be required especially for schemes in the upper catchment that have the potential to adversely impact downstream values and uses.
  - For applications to abstract more than 50 l/s, the quantities to be taken must be justified. Papatipu Rūnanga may ask applicants, in the Assessment of Environmental Effects to identify the crop to be irrigated, the acreage to be irrigated, the proposed water use per hectare, estimated water losses, and the

level of efficiency for the scheme. This will enable Papatipu Rūnanga to put the quantity of water sought in context and will ensure that a test of reasonableness is applied to each consent.

- The applicant should record all takes, to be monitored by the councils, with the information being available to Papatipu Rūnanga if requested.
  - Consistent with a precautionary approach, either a review clause or a reduced term for the consent may be sought. Papatipu Rūnanga are unlikely to support a 35-year for the term of the consent.
21. Papatipu Rūnanga may request from Councils a set of all permits to take water from a particular catchment if the flows in that catchment have been identified as a significant issue. Councils could support and encourage initiatives by Papatipu Rūnanga to establish profiles of catchments that are of particular significance to them.
  22. Councils should investigate mechanisms (such as the setting of seasonal abstraction limits) that prevent excessive abstractions at times of low flow. Being able to take water only in the seasons where flows are likely to be higher is one means of encouraging water-harvesting techniques.
  23. Councils should recognise, and encourage abstractors to recognise, that Papatipu Rūnanga have the right to participate in water user groups should they so desire. Ngāi Tahu are legitimate “water users”, the difference is that Ngāi Tahu’s use is in stream.
  24. Councils could encourage irrigators and other abstractive users, to conduct research on, and invest in, water saving devices and farm systems.
  25. Regional councils in their anticipated environmental results section of regional plans should identify specific targets for efficiency gains in rivers where water quantity has been identified as a particular issue for Papatipu Rūnanga.
  26. Papatipu Rūnanga want to see the installation of meters of all water abstractions so that the quantity of water taken is known.

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### **Cumulative effects**

27. Papatipu Rūnanga may require a cumulative impact assessment as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment or an Assessment of Environmental Effects

28. Resource management agencies in developing their state of the environment monitoring programmes need to be confident that cumulative impact assessments are part of their programme, instead of relying on *ad hoc* project by project assessments.
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### **Water quality classifications**

29. Papatipu Rūnanga could identify the water quality standards they want to apply to a waterbody or part of waterbody to protect its cultural values and uses.
  30. Papatipu Rūnanga and Councils could discuss how Rūnanga participation in water quality testing could be facilitated.
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### **Point source discharges**

31. Councils should prohibit the direct discharge of contaminants, particularly human effluent, to waterways. Discharges to land should be encouraged.
  32. Papatipu Rūnanga will endeavour to identify the person, company or organisation responsible for water pollution with the expectation that those responsible will be required to restore the affected area.
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### **Non-point source discharges**

33. Resource management agencies, especially Councils, should develop and promote programmes that provide opportunities to set aside and restore wetlands and riparian areas. This may include:
  - developing incentives that encourage private restoration of fish and wildlife productivity;
  - promoting the development of Best Practice Guidelines for managing surface water runoff which is responsible for fertilizers, insecticides, toxins and contaminants entering the waterway (e.g. giardia); and
  - developing catchment specific strategies for planting riparian zones.
34. Resource management agencies should encourage increased awareness among farmers, urban dwellers, and government agencies of the role of wetlands and riparian areas in protecting water quality. In addition to preventing or mitigating

adverse effects on wetlands and riparian areas, courses in simple restoration techniques could be provided for Rūnanga members and other stakeholders.

35. Papatipu Rūnanga will identify the areas where streambank or shoreline erosion is a non-point source pollution problem and the specific sites where streambanks and shorelines should be stabilised. Papatipu Rūnanga are likely to prefer vegetative methods of stabilisation, including replanting of indigenous vegetation, wetland creation and appropriate riparian management. Where structural methods are proposed given the severity of wave and wind erosion, and the potential adverse impact on other streambanks, shorelines, and offshore areas, the Papatipu Rūnanga must be consulted.<sup>8</sup>
36. Councils should protect the full range of functions for wetlands and riparian areas because of their value as a control for non-point source discharges. Protection also ensures that the wetland itself does not become a significant source of non-point pollution. A degraded wetland can deliver increased amounts of sediment, nutrients, and other pollutants to the adjoining waterbody, thereby acting as a source of non-point pollution instead of a treatment.
37. Papatipu Rūnanga will advocate for Councils to monitor and report to Rūnanga and stakeholders in their annual plans the effectiveness of their practices for improving riparian management, erosion control, groundwater protection, non-point source pollution identification, animal waste control, and failing septic tank control.
38. District and regional councils need to ensure that district plans and regional plans establish clear guidelines that address the non-point source pollution issue. For Papatipu Rūnanga the absence of programmes that address non-point source pollution in proposed and operative regional and district plans is a particular concern.

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<sup>8</sup> Preservation and protection of shorelines and streambanks can be accomplished through many approaches, but the preference is for nonstructural practices. These methods have the advantage of enhancing mahinga kai by providing food, cover, and instream and riparian habitat for mahinga kai species. Further these methods are conducive to participation by Rūnanga members.

6.3	PRIORITY	MAHINGA KAI
	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	To maintain vital, healthy mahinga kai populations and habitats capable of sustaining harvesting activity.
		<p><b>POLICIES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect critical mahinga kai habitats and identified representative areas.</li> <li>2. Restore and enhance the mahinga kai values of lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries and riparian margins.</li> <li>3. Ensure that activities in the upper catchments have no adverse effect on mahinga kai resources in the lower catchments.</li> <li>4. Restore access to freshwater resources for cultural activities, including the harvest of mahinga kai.</li> </ol>

## STRATEGIES

### Baseline information

1. Papatipu Rūnanga should identify mahinga kai values. Resource management agencies and Papatipu Rūnanga should then agree the ways in which traditional knowledge and technology can complement each other for the benefit of both parties, e.g. developing maps, inventories and databases.

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### Habitat management

2. Councils should develop policies and incentives that promote the restoration of the natural functioning of damaged and destroyed wetlands and riparian systems.



3. Councils should develop policies and methods that require riparian habitat maintenance and restoration in the areas around impounded reservoirs and river reaches downstream from a dam. Reservoir shorelines are important riparian areas, and they need to be managed or restored to realise their many riparian habitat and water quality benefits. The rate of drawdown of lake levels is important as is the control of the ramping rates in the river downstream of dams.
4. Councils should protect the existing wetlands and riparian areas that provide habitat for mahinga kai species. Council's overall approach should be to establish a set of practices that maintains functions of wetlands and riparian areas and prevents adverse impacts on such areas that serve a range of purposes including a pollution abatement function.
5. Resource management agencies, once the Customary Freshwater Fishing Regulations are operational, will need to discuss and agree with Papatipu Rūnanga and Tangata Tiaki how the habitat management responsibilities can be coordinated.
6. Papatipu Rūnanga and Councils could agree processes that ensure that the engineering staff within the Councils consult with Papatipu Rūnanga when they are planning instream maintenance activities.
7. Papatipu Rūnanga could identify the activities that adversely affect mahinga kai species and mahinga kai habitats. Using this baseline information Papatipu Rūnanga and resource management agencies could then develop policies and methods to restore and protect identified mahinga kai values. Papatipu Rūnanga are likely to require that the following practices be avoided:
  - location of surface water runoff ponds or sediment retention basins in healthy wetland;
  - use of contaminants within the waterbody or in or close proximity;
  - grazing of stock in a waterbody or on the riparian margins;
  - establishing and/or continuing to use causeways through a waterbody instead of bridges over it;
  - dredging and drainage of wetlands resulting in damming a waterbody; and
  - damming a waterbody resulting in flooded upstream habitats and dewatering downstream habitats.

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### **Species management**

8. Papatipu Rūnanga and resource management agencies should discuss the means by which the Council can ensure that a conservation rāhui is observed.

9. Resource management agencies, as part of their state of the environment monitoring, should commit to undertake stock assessments to determine the diversity and abundance of mahinga kai species. It will be important to coordinate information collection activities and share information to avoid the duplication of effort.
  10. Tangata Tiaki will administer customary harvest from freshwater bodies once the Customary Freshwater Fishing Regulations are operational. The catch histories that they compile will also provide information about the nature and extent of the freshwater fishery.
- 

### **Access to mahinga kai species**

11. Resource management agencies should ensure that modifications to a waterbody do not prevent physical access to the waterbody for the harvest of other mahinga kai species, for example reduced flows such as diversions or abstractions may change the character of a waterbody and make it impassable or inaccessible.
12. Where iwi access a waterbody for the purpose of fishing or the harvest of other mahinga kai species, resource management agencies should ensure that discharges do not adversely affect or prevent such activity occurring.

6.4 PRIORITY	KAITIAKITANGA
<p><b>OBJECTIVE</b></p>	<p>To promote collaborative management initiatives that enable the active participation of Ngāi Tahu in freshwater management.</p>
	<p><b>POLICIES</b></p> <p>To encourage agencies to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure Ngāi Tahu has access to information about the status of resources and the activities of resource users so that it is able to anticipate the effects of activities on customary values and uses.</li> <li>2. Assist with the development of Ngāi Tahu’s capacity to conduct formal cultural impact assessments and require such assessments as part of an assessment of environmental effects.</li> <li>3. Facilitate effective Ngāi Tahu participation in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy formulation;</li> <li>• Decision making;</li> <li>• Operational management activities; and</li> <li>• Monitoring activities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Improve the integration of western science and traditional local knowledge in order to develop a better understanding of all water use planning related matters.</li> <li>5. Increase the ability of Papatipu Rūnanga to understand and participate in all aspects of research and to influence the setting of research priorities.</li> </ol>

## STRATEGIES

### Consistency with Legislation

1. Resource management agencies are required to meet their obligations under the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 and Settlement Act. It is recommended that they

agree with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga processes that will enable them to do this.

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### **Information collection**

2. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Papatipu Rūnanga, and resource management agencies should identify and agree priorities for research.
  3. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Papatipu Rūnanga, and resource management agencies should promote participatory research, involving Papatipu Rūnanga, as a means of planning, sharing basic information and building effective relationships with Papatipu Rūnanga.
  4. Resource management agencies when commissioning research could also contract for local and traditional knowledge to be provided by Papatipu Rūnanga or an individual appointed by the Papatipu Rūnanga, so that it is integrated with scientific knowledge.
  5. Ngāi Tahu should be contracted to undertake research programmes for matters that are of particular significance to Ngāi Tahu. The methodology, the outputs and the outcomes can be agreed between Ngāi Tahu and the resource management agency commissioning the research.
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### **Rūnanga capacity**

6. Resource management agencies could provide opportunities for members of Papatipu Rūnanga to “upskill” in resource management processes and practices. For example, agencies could provide workshops and seminars on topics identified by Papatipu Rūnanga, provide short-term placements with the agency and contract Ngāi Tahu to undertake specific projects (as suggested in other strategies).
7. Councils could encourage applicants to contract Papatipu Rūnanga to provide a cultural impact assessment. The cultural impact assessment would be included in the Assessment of Environmental Effects that accompanies resource consent applications that will be of significance to Papatipu Rūnanga.

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## **Planning and policy making**

8. Resource management agencies should advise the Papatipu Rūnanga of the plans they are intending to prepare over the next 10 years and the specific timeframes and milestones.
9. Papatipu Rūnanga and Councils should agree processes that ensure the participation of Papatipu Rūnanga in all resource management processes, including plan formulation, the resource consent process, and decision-making. These processes should recognise that Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga are more than a stakeholder or special interest group, because of, among other things:
  - their status as a Statutory Advisor to the Ministers of Fisheries and Conservation; and
  - the Statutory Acknowledgments relating to many lakes, rivers and wetlands within the rohe.

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## **Monitoring**

10. Papatipu Rūnanga could submit to the annual planning process seeking an allocation of financial and technical resources to projects that facilitate participation of Papatipu Rūnanga in water management activities.
11. Papatipu Rūnanga should maintain an inventory of projects that the various resource management agencies commit to, and follow the Annual Plan (or equivalent) process to make sure such actions receive an allocation of funding. Papatipu Rūnanga may also identify those projects that they believe should be financially supported by the Councils and submit these for inclusion in the Annual Plan.
12. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Papatipu Rūnanga, and resource management agencies should encourage long term research projects on changing patterns of water use and their effects on mauri, mahinga kai species and habitats.
13. Councils should commission Ngāi Tahu to test the extent of integration across land, water and coastal environs by examining the implications of the various regional plans for a given catchment or area within a region. For instance, Ngāi Tahu could choose a catchment as a case study and test whether the relevant district and regional water plan will contribute to the achievement of coastal plan objectives.

The study would identify the provisions that should be included in a land plan, or a catchment management plan. The assessment will also consider whether or not the performance measures in the various plans are sufficiently robust to actually measure progress toward objectives.

14. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga support the investigation of the health risks of eating eels (and other traditional kai) because their long life expectancy can result in the accumulation of persistent toxins and endocrine disrupters.
15. Councils should establish, maintain, and strengthen regulatory and enforcement programmes. Where Papatipu Rūnanga have advised Council of a particular water management issue, Councils should advise the Rūnanga of the results of such programmes.



## PART 3

### 7.0 INTRODUCTION

This part of the plan describes the performance indicators that Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga will use to monitor the implementation of the strategies in this Policy Statement by resource management agencies.

Two types of outcomes are described:

- environmental outcomes – these are the “on the ground” improvements sought for waterbodies with the rohe; and
- process outcomes – these outcomes describe the processes that will facilitate more effective participation of Papatipu Rūnanga in freshwater management.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is concerned to see that the anticipated environmental outcomes are not written in such general terms that it will be difficult for Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga to assess the specific improvements to waterbodies within its rohe. As Papatipu Rūnanga capacity to participate in freshwater management has increased they have become outcome-orientated. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga are seeking greater specificity of environmental outcomes. They will:

- advocate for implementation of the strategies set out in this statement;
- discuss particular issues with resource management agencies; and
- develop a monitoring programme to assess the degree of implementation by resource management agencies.

### 7.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

GOAL	ISSUE BEING ADDRESSED	POSSIBLE INDICATORS
Waahi tapu	Protection	Environmental outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Percentage of the sites identified by Papatipu Rūnanga that are protected to their satisfaction.</li></ul>



<b>GOAL</b>	<b>ISSUE BEING ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POSSIBLE INDICATORS</b>
Mauri	Baseline information	<p>Process outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of observation-based programmes that have been established to enable Papatipu Rūnanga to assess the mauri of waterbodies.</li> <li>• A clear link is established between traditional management techniques and provisions of statutory planning documents such as rules.</li> </ul>
	Water quantity	<p>Environmental outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of catchments where a minimum acceptable flow has been established.</li> <li>• Actual efficiency gains in water usage for catchments identified by Papatipu Rūnanga as priorities</li> <li>• Degree of satisfaction among Papatipu Rūnanga with the process for setting of flow regimes.</li> </ul> <p>Process outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of a programme to review the flow regime in specific waterbodies of the region.</li> <li>• Number of observation-based programmes that have been established to enable Papatipu Rūnanga to participate in the setting of flow regimes.</li> <li>• The percentage of plans being prepared that are consistent with the expressed priorities of Papatipu Rūnanga</li> <li>• Number of catchment profiles that have been established by Papatipu Rūnanga.</li> </ul>

GOAL	ISSUE BEING ADDRESSED	POSSIBLE INDICATORS
	Water quality	<p>Environmental outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Papatipu Rūnanga that are participating in water quality testing.</li> <li>• Area of wetlands restored (hectares) and the actual extent of riparian margins restored (kilometers).</li> <li>• Number of point source discharges to water that have been replaced by alternative methods.</li> </ul> <p>Process outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Papatipu Rūnanga that had the opportunity to identify their preferred water quality classifications.</li> <li>• Number of complaints from Papatipu Rūnanga concerning the adverse effects of activities on instream values.</li> <li>• Number of Papatipu Rūnanga that have received training in restoration techniques.</li> <li>• Development, by resource management agencies, of a strategy for the control of non-point source pollution.</li> </ul>
	Integrated management	<p>Process outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of catchment-specific management plans or strategies prepared or proposed.</li> <li>• Number and type of working parties that have been convened to address resource management issues in an integrated manner..</li> <li>• Number of working parties that have been convened to address resource management issues identified as significant by Ngāi Tahu.</li> </ul>

GOAL	ISSUE BEING ADDRESSED	POSSIBLE INDICATORS
	Cumulative effect	Process outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Papatipu Rūnanga are confident that the monitoring programmes developed by Councils address the issue of cumulative effects.</li> <li>• Number of cumulative impact assessments provided by applicants as part of their resource consent application</li> </ul>
Mahinga kai	Baseline information	Process outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of programmes/projects that have been established to enable Papatipu Rūnanga to assess mahinga kai species and habitats.</li> </ul>
	Habitat management	Environmental outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of significant habitats restored or enhanced</li> <li>• Number of complaints from Papatipu Rūnanga identifying the adverse effects that permitted activities have had on mahinga kai habitats.</li> </ul>
	Species management	Environmental outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of waterbodies where the abundance and diversity of mahinga kai species has been enhanced.</li> </ul> Process outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of stock assessments undertaken.</li> </ul>

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>ISSUE BEING ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POSSIBLE INDICATORS</b>
Kaitiakitanga	Information collection	<p>Process outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of research projects that are consistent with Ngāi Tahu’s research priorities as identified in its research strategy.</li> <li>• Percentage of research projects commissioned that Ngāi Tahu participated in.</li> <li>• Number of cultural impact assessments prepared by Papatipu Rūnanga .</li> <li>• Number of research projects that resource management agencies commissioned Ngāi Tahu to deliver.</li> <li>• Number of training sessions / workshops provided by resource management agencies to upskill Papatipu Rūnanga</li> </ul>
	Planning & policy	<p>Process outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction of Papatipu Rūnanga with the processes that have been established and their level of participation.</li> <li>• Number of annual plans that include an allocation of resources to iwi based projects.</li> </ul>
	Monitoring	<p>Process outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of case studies undertaken by Papatipu Rūnanga to assess the integration of planning documents.</li> </ul>



**APPENDIX 1- CONSULTATION WITH TE RŪNANGA O NGĀI TAHU AND  
PAPATIPU RŪNANGA**

**IWI AUTHORITY**

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu  
PO Box 13 046  
CHRISTCHURCH

Ph (03) 366 4344  
Fax (03) 377 7833

**PAPATIPU RŪNANGA**

**West Coast region**

**Papatipu Rūnanga to be consulted on resource management matters are:**

Kati Wae Wae Runaka  
P O Box 37  
Hokitika  
Ph (03) 755 5337  
Fax (03) 755 5337  
Email [admin@katiwaewae.org.nz](mailto:admin@katiwaewae.org.nz)

Te Rūnanga o Makawhio  
PO Box 415  
Greymouth  
Ph (03) 768 9262  
Fax (03) 768 9245  
Email [makawhio1@xtra.co.nz](mailto:makawhio1@xtra.co.nz)

## Canterbury region

### Papatipu Rūnanga to be consulted on resource management matters are:

Kaikōura Rūnanga  
Takahanga Marae  
PO Box 39  
Kaikōura  
Ph (03) 319 6523  
Fax (03) 319 6443  
Email [takahangahanga.marae@clear.net.nz](mailto:takahangahanga.marae@clear.net.nz)

Te Ngāi Tūahuriri  
Tuahiwi Road  
PO Box A  
Tuahiwi 8250  
Ph (03) 313 5543  
Fax (03) 313 5542  
Email [tuahuriri@xtra.co.nz](mailto:tuahuriri@xtra.co.nz)

Onuku Rūnanga  
PO Box 8119  
Riccarton  
Christchurch  
Ph (03) 3047607  
Email [onukul@xtra.co.nz](mailto:onukul@xtra.co.nz)

Te Taumutu Rūnanga  
PO Box 4532  
Christchurch  
Ph (03) 379 5680  
Fax (03) 365 3641  
Email [taumutu@ngaitahu.iwi.nz](mailto:taumutu@ngaitahu.iwi.nz)

Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata  
PO Box 3281  
Christchurch  
Ph (03) 365 3281  
Email [koukourarata@xtra.co.nz](mailto:koukourarata@xtra.co.nz)

Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua  
PO Box 69  
Huirapa Street  
Temuka  
Ph (03) 615 9646  
Fax (03) 615 6263  
Email [arowhenua@xtra.co.nz](mailto:arowhenua@xtra.co.nz)

Wairewa Rūnanga  
PO Box 21152  
Edgware  
Christchurch  
Ph (03) 3251919  
Fax (03) 3554964  
Email [wairewa@xtra.co.nz](mailto:wairewa@xtra.co.nz)

Te Rūnanga o Waihao  
56 Kent St  
Timaru  
Ph (03) 684 6206  
Fax (03) 684 6795

Te Hapū of Ngāti Wheke (Rapaki)  
PO Box 107  
Lyttelton  
Ph (03) 328 9415  
Fax (03) 328 7087  
Email [rapaki@xtra.co.nz](mailto:rapaki@xtra.co.nz)

Te Rūnanga o Moeraki  
Tenby Street  
Moeraki  
Phone (03) 4394816  
Fax (03) 439 4400  
Email [moeraki@xtra.co.nz](mailto:moeraki@xtra.co.nz)

## Otago region

### Papatipu Rūnanga to be consulted on resource management matters are:

Te Rūnanga o Moeraki  
Tenby Street  
Moeraki  
Phone (03) 4394816  
Fax (03) 439 4400  
Email [moeraki@xtra.co.nz](mailto:moeraki@xtra.co.nz)

Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki  
C/- Karitane Post Office  
McLachlan Rd  
Puketeraki  
Otago  
Phone (03) 465 7300  
Fax (03) 465 7318  
Email [puketeraki@xtra.co.nz](mailto:puketeraki@xtra.co.nz)

Ōtākou Rūnanga  
Tamatea Road  
RD 2  
Ōtākou  
Dunedin  
Phone (03) 478 0352  
Fax (03) 478 0354  
Email [otakou@xtra.co.nz](mailto:otakou@xtra.co.nz)

Hokonui Rūnaka Incorporated Soc.  
C/- P O Box 114  
Gore  
Phone (03) 2087954  
Fax (03) 2087964  
Email [hokonui@xtra.co.nz](mailto:hokonui@xtra.co.nz)

### Applicants for resource consents

Within the Otago region, applicants who are either in the process of preparing a resource consent application or wanting to consult with Papatipu Rūnanga about a resource consent prior to it being lodged should contact:

Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Ltd  
Nespat House  
320 Princess Street  
PO Box 446  
Phone (03) 4770071  
Fax (03) 4770072  
Email [ktkoltd@earthlight.co.nz](mailto:ktkoltd@earthlight.co.nz)

Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Ltd is a resource management consultancy that has been established jointly by the four Papatipu Rūnanga to assist resource consent applicants by facilitating appropriate consultation with Papatipu Rūnanga.



## **Southland region**

### **Papatipu Rūnanga to be consulted on resource management matters are:**

Hokonui Rūnaka Incorporated Soc.  
C/- PO Box 114  
Gore  
Phone (03) 2087954  
Fax (03) 2087964  
Email [hokonui@xtra.co.nz](mailto:hokonui@xtra.co.nz)

Awarua Rūnanga  
PO Box 19  
Bluff  
Ph (03) 212 8652  
Fax (03) 212 8653  
Email [awarua@xtra.co.nz](mailto:awarua@xtra.co.nz)

Waihopai Rūnaka  
PO Box 7017  
Invercargill  
Ph (03) 216 9917  
Fax (03) 216 9916  
Email [waihopai@xtra.co.nz](mailto:waihopai@xtra.co.nz)

Oraka Aparima Rūnaka  
115 Palmerston St  
Riverton  
Ph / fax (03) 234 8192  
Email [orakaaparima@xtra.co.nz](mailto:orakaaparima@xtra.co.nz)

### **Resource management**

Te Ao Mārama is a resource management consultancy that has been established jointly by the four Papatipu Rūnanga to assist resource management agencies and resource consent applicants by facilitating appropriate consultation with Papatipu Rūnanga.

The contact details for Te Ao Mārama are:

Te Ao Mārama  
190 Forth Street  
PO Box 990  
Invercargill  
Ph (03) 214 1573  
Fax (03) 214 1505

## APPENDIX 2 – GLOSSARY

Iwi authority	The authority that represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so. Pursuant to section 15 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu 1996 resource management agencies are to consult with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, as the iwi authority.
Iwi management plan	A relevant planning document that is recognised by the iwi authority affected by this plan. Provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 require local authorities to have regard to such plans.
Kaitiakitanga	Means the exercise of guardianship.
Mauri	Refers to the essential life force or principle, a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.
Mahinga kai	Means food and other resources and the areas that they are sourced from or propagated.
Papatipu Rūnanga	The First Schedule of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 lists the 18 Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui and their respective takiwā.
Papatūānuku	Mother earth.
Rohe	Area.
Rāhui	Restrictions or controls that are put in place by tangata tiaki to manage a resource or area in accordance with tikanga.
Tangata tiaki	Are specifically appointed guardians (people) that are responsible for protecting taonga resources. Their obligations include enforcement of tikanga and customary practices.
Taonga	Treasured possessions, both tangible and intangible.
Tikanga	Customs.
Wāhi tapu	Places of sacred and extreme importance.

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- Members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui who are the resource management practitioners working on behalf of their Rūnanga. Many of the strategies in the policy state the “best practices” that in many instances are being implemented by the Papatipu Rūnanga.
- The members of the working groups that supported the Mahika Kai C-Team during the claim negotiations. Many of the objectives and policies stem from these discussions.
- Representatives of Papatipu Rūnanga who commented on the draft statement.
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- Representatives of environmental agencies that attended the initial workshop in 1997.
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