

From: Kate Timms-Dean <kate@aukaha.co.nz>
Sent: Friday, 3 September 2021 5:05 p.m.
To: RPS
Cc: Sandra McIntyre; Michael Bathgate; tim; Yvonne Takau
Subject: PORPS 2021 submission
Attachments: 2021-09-03_ORC PORPS 2021_Aukaha SUBM.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: LATE, Submission - Iwi partner

Tēnā koe,

Tēnei te mihi nui ki a koe i raro i kā āhuataka o te wā. Ko te tūmanako nā tātou nō Aukaha, kei te noho ora mai koutou ko te whānau.

Please find attached the submission made by Aukaha on the Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021, on behalf of kā rūnaka ki Otago, being Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou, and Hokonui Rūnaka.

Nāhaku noa iti nei,
nā Kate

Dr Kate Timms-Dean

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SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED OTAGO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 2021	
TO:	Otago Regional Council
DATE:	3 September 2021
NAME OF SUBMITTER:	Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga (collectively Kāi Tahu ki Otago or Kā Rūnaka)
<p>This is a submission on the Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021 (the PORPS).</p> <p>Kāi Tahu ki Otago could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.</p> <p>Kāi Tahu ki Otago support the overall direction of the PORPS but seek some amendments, as described below.</p> <p>Kāi Tahu ki Otago do wish to be heard in support of this submission. If others make a similar submission, we will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.</p>	
ADDRESS FOR SERVICE OF SUBMISSION:	Sandra McIntyre Aukaha (1997) Ltd PO Box 446, Dunedin 9054 Email: sandra@aukaha.co.nz Phone: 021 246 4138

1. Introduction

Mana whenua in respect of the Otago region

- 1.1 Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga are mana whenua within the Otago region.
- 1.2 The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Moeraki is based at Moeraki and extends from the Waitaki River to the Waihemo (Shag) River. The takiwā of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki centres on Karitāne and extends from the Waihemo River (Shag River) to Purehurehu Point (north of Heyward Point). The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou centres on Ōtākou and extends from Purehurehu Point to Te Matau (the Clutha River). The takiwā of Hokonui Rūnanga centres on the Hokonui region and includes a shared interest in the lakes and mountains between Whakatipu-Waitai and Tawhititarere with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

- 1.3 This submission is supported by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Te Rūnanga). The submission should be read in conjunction with the submission of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on behalf of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as a whole, and the submission of Te Ao Marama Incorporated on behalf of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Papatipu Rūnaka.

Tino rakatirataka recognised under the Ngāi Tahu Settlement

- 1.4 The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Settlement Act) gives effect to the Deed of Settlement signed by the Crown and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on 21 November 1997. The purpose of these documents was to:

- Confirm the Treaty relationship, obligations and responsibilities between Kāi Tahu and the Crown. The settlement marked the beginning of a “*a new age of co-operation*” between Kāi Tahu and the Crown. The Otago Regional Council must work in partnership with Te Rūnanga and Papatipu Rūnaka;
- Achieve a final settlement of Kāi Tahu historical claims against the Crown as outlined in the settlement; and
- Confirm Kāi Tahu tino rakatirataka. This includes an express acknowledgement (in both the Settlement Act and the earlier Deed) that:

“The Crown apologises to Ngāi Tahu for its past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.”

- 1.5 The Deed of Settlement and Settlement Act also acknowledge the requirement for Kāi Tahu to express its traditional relationship with the natural environment and to exercise its kaitiaki responsibilities.

Rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka

- 1.6 Rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka are founded in the exercise of mana, and the status as mana whenua that is inherited through whakapapa. From the status of mana whenua comes the exercise of rakatirataka, which is linked to concepts of leadership, authority to make decisions and service to community. The status of mana whenua and the exercise of rakatirataka are expressed and enforced in relation to te taiao through the practice of kaitiakitaka.

- 1.7 Kaitiakitaka is not merely about guarding or protecting, but about acting as an agent for environmental protection and decision-making, on behalf of tūpuna and mokopuna. As expressed in the whakataukī, Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri a muri ake nei, the focus is on ensuring environmental sustainability for future generations. Concepts and practices related to tikaka, mātauraka and maumaharataka provide a context for environmental management, linking the actions of today to the lessons and experiences of tūpuna in the past.

- 1.8 Rather than being a cultural preference for Kāi Tahu, the practice of kaitiakitaka is a cultural imperative. The status of mana whenua imposes rights and responsibilities in relation to te

taiao. The right to use natural resources for sustenance and prosperity is balanced with the responsibility to care for the environment to ensure long-term sustainability.

- 1.9 The right of Kāi Tahu to manage lands and taoka under their rakatirataka was guaranteed under Article 2 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Implicit within this guarantee is the recognition of the mana of Kāi Tahu, and the exercise of their mana and rakatirataka in relation to te taiao through their role as kaitiaki whenua. The right of Kāi Tahu to act as rakatirataka in their takiwā still exists today, as recognised by the Kāi Tahu Settlement.
- 1.10 Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides the interpretation of tikaka/tikanga and kaitiakitaka/kaitiakitanga for the purposes of the RMA:
 - tikanga Māori means Māori customary values and practices
 - kaitiakitanga means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
- 1.11 Section 7 of the RMA requires consent authorities to have ‘particular regard’ to kaitiakitaka in a manner that respects and accounts for tikaka unique to each iwi exercising kaitiakitaka within their rohe.
- 1.12 The Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 and the Waitaki Iwi Management Plan 2019 are the principal resource management planning documents for Kāi Tahu ki Otago and the embodiment of Kāi Tahu rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka. The kaupapa of the plans is ‘ki uta ki tai’, which reflects the holistic Kāi Tahu ki Otago philosophy of resource management.
- 1.13 The plans express Kāi Tahu ki Otago values, knowledge and perspectives on natural resource and environmental management issues. While the plans are first and foremost planning documents to assist Kāi Tahu ki Otago in carrying out their kaitiaki roles and responsibilities, they are also intended to assist others in understanding tākata whenua values and policies.
- 1.14 Kāi Tahu ki Otago request that this submission is afforded status and weight appropriate to recognise their rakatirataka and exercise of kaitiakitaka over the Otago region.

2.0 Consultation with Mana whenua

- 2.1 Kāi Tahu ki Otago acknowledge the constructive approach that has been taken by the Otago Regional Council in developing the PORPS. Aukaha staff, on behalf of Kāi Tahu ki Otago, have contributed to identification of issues to be addressed and to drafting of the provisions at all stages of development of the document. Aukaha staff and Kā Rūnaka have greatly valued the efforts made by Otago Regional Council staff to recognise and provide for mana whenua values, rights and interests through the development of the PORPS.

3.0 General submission

Recognition and provision for Kai Tahu rights, interests and values - general

- 3.1 Kā Rūnaka strongly support the recognition of the mana and rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu, and their status as partners under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This recognition of partnership was further expressed by Otago Regional Council through a partnership approach to the drafting of key aspects of the PORPS, with Aukaha as our agents.
- 3.2 The use of te reo Māori throughout the document is welcomed by Kā Rūnaka. However, the position of Kā Rūnaka is that the use of te reo should reflect the perspectives and values of Kāi Tahu. Amendments have been requested in relation to the following aspects of Māori language usage:
- (a) To correct language use that does not adhere to accepted orthographic conventions for te reo Māori, including correct use of tohutō (macrons), and initial capitalisation. As in formal writing conventions for English, initial capitalisation is only used for names and proper nouns;
 - (b) To express the strong preference of Kā Rūnaka that Māori place names are rendered to reflect the traditional names. Kā Rūnaka wish to see historic misspellings of place names like Taiari (Taieri) and Waipōuri (Waipori) amended, and the use of tohutō in place names like Waikōuaiti normalised in the PORPS.
 - (c) To better express Kāi Tahu perspectives, for example, through the use of language that reflects Kāi Tahu worldviews (e.g., preference for the term ‘te takutai moana’ over ‘coastal environments’), and through reframing descriptions to reflect Māori ways of expressing and sharing information (for example, by using a chronological structure based on whakapapa).
- 3.3 Kā Rūnaka commend Otago Regional Council for their efforts to reference and explain mana whenua values relevant to the PORPS, and support the discussion of concepts such as mana, whakapapa, mauri, rakatirataka, kaitiakitaka, and mātauraka. However, Kā Rūnaka have a strong preference that these terms are not merely translated, but that they are explained and discussed in the context of related mana whenua values. The meaning of words like rakatirataka and mana cannot be adequately expressed through a simple English translation. Deeper meaning and understanding can only be gained through discussion that examines the interrelationships between these values. Amendments are requested to better define these concepts from the perspective of mana whenua.
- 3.4 The mana and rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu recognised under Te Tiriti o Waitangi have been eroded and degraded by the process of colonisation. As recognition of this history, and the affirmed position of Kāi Tahu as Treaty partners, Kā Rūnaka support references in the PORPS to the relationship with Kāi Tahu in the context of partnership.
- 3.5 The exercise of kaitiakitaka is heavily influenced by the practice of resource management under legislative framework of the RMA. As an expression of mana and rakatirataka in relation to te taiao, Kā Rūnaka are motivated to engage in resource management, with a strong

preference for deep engagement in the processes, decision-making, evaluation, and monitoring of resource management in Otago. Amendments are requested to specify this deeper level of engagement by referencing ‘resource management processes and decision-making’ when referring to the role of mana whenua in resource management.

- 3.6 Policies enabling Kāi Tahu to use land in native reserves and Te Ture Whenua Māori (TTWM) land for a variety of purposes are supported – whether papakāika, marae or associated activities. Kā Rūnaka consider this is appropriate recognition of Te Tiriti principles and responds to a long history of mana whenua being alienated from whenua and resources. This management approach should recognise that there is other whenua with ancestral connection, outside native reserves/TTWM land, for which mana whenua hold aspirations for cultural use.

Integrated management

- 3.7 Kā Rūnaka strongly support the focus on integrated management in the PORPS. This is consistent with the Kāi Tahu understanding that all parts of the environment (te taiao) are interconnected, and that it is important to reflect this through holistic management. A holistic approach to managing te taiao must value all parts of the natural environment, including fresh and coastal waters, indigenous species and ecosystems, whenua/soil and air, and recognise and reflect the interconnectedness between these components.
- 3.8 Kā Rūnaka consider that the general policy direction on integrated management is not fully reflected in specific policies and methods in all parts of the PORPS, and we have made some specific requests to provide for better integration between freshwater and the coastal environment, and to make the link between land management and freshwater outcomes clearer.

Climate change

- 3.9 Kā Rūnaka generally support the policy direction on climate change in the Integrated Management provisions, but consider that this is not appropriately integrated in specific policies and methods across other parts of the PORPS. We have made some specific requests to provide for better integration of climate change, but urge the Council to review this matter across the entire PORPS in order to provide clearer and stronger direction.

Freshwater

- 3.10 The relationship of Kāi Tahu to wai māori (freshwater) is central to our culture and identity, and as described in RMIA-WAI, Kā Rūnaka have had longstanding concerns about the effects of past freshwater management on this relationship. Kā Rūnaka appreciate the opportunity that has been provided by Otago Regional Council to contribute to development of the Land and Freshwater provisions to reflect the relationship and to address the concerns.
- 3.11 Kā Rūnaka support the strong focus on Te Mana o te Wai and on sustaining the relationship of mana whenua with wai māori. In general, Kā Rūnaka consider that the Land and Freshwater provisions appropriately recognise and reflect the relationship of Kāi Tahu ki Otago to freshwater and provide clear direction on what is required to give effect to the National Policy

Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM 2020). However, some specific amendments are requested to better reflect a holistic, integrated management approach.

- 3.12 In general, Kā Rūnaka support the focus of the freshwater visions set out in the LF-VM objectives. However, we retain a desire for a consistent and holistic vision for freshwater to apply across all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs). Although Kā Rūnaka accept the approach of setting a vision for each FMU, each of the visions should address all the components that contribute to supporting Te Mana o te Wai and the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori. Distinctions between the visions for particular FMUs or rohe should only be made where a matter is clearly specific to that FMU or rohe. Kā Rūnaka request that the visions be reviewed to make them more consistent.
- 3.13 An important component of the relationship of mana whenua with wai māori is the ability to pass on mātauraka (the knowledge of the resource, its use and the way it should be managed) to the next generation. Degradation of water bodies and the mahika kai they support has significantly affected the ability for mana whenua to pass on mātauraka. Kā Rūnaka have a strong desire for degradation to be reversed and visions to be achieved within a generation, so that the relationship can be kept alive for the next generation. To achieve this, Kā Rūnaka consider that timeframes for action should require practices to change within 10 years and visions to be achieved within 20 years.
- 3.14 Kā Rūnaka support the focus in the LF-VM provisions and elsewhere on improving water quality to make it safe for human contact. However, it is equally important to mana whenua that mahika kai species do not contain contaminants that would make them unsafe to eat. To enable harvest of food, the water body must also be safe for whānau to enter – this includes being sufficiently clear of sediment that the location of the bed can be ascertained. Some specific amendments are requested to address this matter.
- 3.15 The significant loss of wetlands in Otago has had devastating effects on mahika kai and indigenous biodiversity and has also affected water yield and flood behaviour. Kā Rūnaka support the provisions in the PORPS to protect remaining wetlands and reverse the degradation that has occurred. Kā Rūnaka consider this appropriately reflects the direction in the NPSFM 2020 and recognises the key role of wetlands in supporting catchment function and mahika kai.

Coastal environment

- 3.16 Kā Rūnaka consider much improvement is needed to the CE chapter and that, as notified, it does not provide a suitable overarching policy framework for the development of a new regional coastal plan. As an example, it does not adequately respond to the issues raised in Part 2 of the PORPS, including SRMR12, SRMR18 and RMIA-CE, nor to issues raised by iwi management plans.
- 3.17 The chapter appears to have an inherent focus on management of land-based resources and activities in the coastal environment or locating activities within the coastal marine. Kā Rūnaka seek that priority given to the health and wellbeing of coastal waters and ecosystems, along with greater consideration of the environmental and cultural effects of activities on the coastal

environment. A more integrated and holistic approach to coastal management is sought, which also better recognises the inter-relationships between terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal ecosystems and environmental effects across all of these.

- 3.18 Several policy gaps are identified, including in relation to discharges, dredging, sedimentation, and activities, other than reclamation, that physically modify the coast. As with other parts of the PORPS, the impacts of climate change are not integrated into the chapter, which seems a major shortcoming for coastal provisions.
- 3.19 Kā Rūnaka seek greater recognition of mana whenua roles as rakatirataka and kaitiaki of the coast. Concepts such as mauri, hauora and mana moana are proposed to reflect this, but also to provide a more wellbeing-based approach to coastal management. The chapter needs to better recognise and provide for customary fisheries, mahika kai and kaimoana practices, and better recognise and protect areas special to mana whenua, such as wāhi tūpuna, statutory acknowledgements and tōpuni.

Indigenous biodiversity

- 3.20 Kā Rūnaka generally support the overall approach of the ECO chapter, including the prominence given to taoka species & ecosystems. However, this submission seeks recognition of the fundamental nature of mahika kai and kaimoana activities as part of Kāi Tahu identity. This relates to the need for the kaitiaki role of mana whenua in relation to indigenous biodiversity to be better reflected throughout, particularly in the methods.
- 3.21 Integration of this chapter with the Coastal Environment chapter is of real concern. The effects-based policies are complex enough already; having a separate policy approach for coastal biodiversity makes the policy approach even harder to follow. Integration of ECO provisions with other parts of the PORPS are also raised in this submission.

Wāhi tūpuna

- 3.22 Kā Rūnaka support the management approach for identification and protection of wāhi tūpuna. Wāhi tūpuna represent an appropriate response to RMA section 6(e). It is important that the enduring relationship of mana whenua to wāhi tūpuna is understood – as a past, contemporary and future association with these places and landscapes, even if these areas have been modified by development.
- 3.23 This management approach does not diminish the mana whenua rakatirataka and kaitiaki roles across the entire region. While identified wāhi tūpuna may be viewed as representing the most special places to mana whenua; all whenua, wai Māori and moana across Otago are considered ancestral landscapes. As such, it is important that the mana whenua relationship and duties outside mapped wāhi tūpuna are not overlooked.

4.0 Specific Submissions

- 4.1 Submissions specific to provisions in each chapter of the PORPS are shown in Appendix 1.

- 4.2 Kāi Tahu ki Otago generally support the approach taken in the PORPS, and particularly the progress made in recognising and providing for mana whenua rights, interests and values. Unless otherwise specified in Appendix 1, Kāi Tahu ki Otago seek that the provisions are retained.
- 4.4 If other submitters seek to change any provisions, we retain an interest across the entire PORPS.

Nāhaku noa,

nā

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kate Timms Dean', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Dr Kate Timms Dean

General Manager: Mana Taiao
Aukaha (1997) Ltd

Date: 3 September 2021

Appendix 1: Kāi Tahu ki Otago submissions on specific provisions of the PORPS

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
Whole of RPS matters			
Integration of climate change direction	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka generally support the policy direction on climate change in the Integrated Management provisions, but consider that this is not appropriately integrated in specific policies and methods across other parts of the PORPS.	Amend to integrate climate change provisions across the entire PORPS in order to provide clearer and stronger direction.
Use of te reo Māori	Support with amendment	See paragraph 3.2.	Amend the entire PORPS document to ensure correct and consistent use of te reo Māori regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Use of Kāi Tahu dialect, unless using a proper noun or name in a different dialect (para. 3.2(a)); (2) Use of tohutō and capitalisation words in accordance with accepted orthographic conventions (para. 3.2(b)); (3) Use of Kāi Tahu spelling of Māori place names (para. 3.2(c)).
Interpretation - Definitions			
Aquaculture activities	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka request clarification that the definition of aquaculture does not capture traditional food culturing activities undertaken by Kāi Tahu, usually inside mātaihai reserves or taiāpure.	Amend as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. <i>does not include an activity specified in paragraph (a) or (b) if:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>the activity is carried out solely for the purpose of monitoring the environment, <u>or</u></i> ii. <i><u>the activity involves customary food culturing on structures undertaken by mana whenua for non-commercial purposes.</u></i>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
Hard protection structure	Support	The definition is clear and appropriate	Retain as notified
Highly valued natural features and landscapes	Support with amendment	Definition of 'highly valued natural features and landscapes' contains an incorrect reference to APP7.	Amend as follows: <i>highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes are areas which contain attributes and values of significance under Sections 7(c) and 7(f) of the RMA 1991, which have been identified in accordance with APP7 APP9</i>
Kāiika	Support	The definition is clear and appropriate	Retain as notified
Kaitiakitanga or kaitiakitaka	Support	The definition is clear and appropriate	Retain as notified
Mana whenua	Support	The definition is clear and appropriate	Retain as notified
Nohoaka or nohoanga	Support with amendment	The definition is clear and appropriate. However, Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to correct spelling.	Amend as follows: <i>means a site occupied by Kāi Kāi Tahu on a seasonal and temporary basis for mahika kai or other customary purposes</i>
Papakāiika or papakāiinga	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka generally support the definition, which clearly describes the purpose of papakāiika as being to enable mana whenua to sustain themselves. However, in addition to the activities listed in the definition, Kā Rūnaka consider that provision for educational activities is also an important part of this purpose.	Amend as follows: <i>means use and development by mana whenua of ancestral or tribal lands to sustain themselves in accordance with tikanga Māori, which may include residential activities and non-residential activities for cultural, social, <u>educational</u>, recreational, environmental or limited commercial purposes</i>
Primary production	Oppose	The definition of primary production, although consistent with the National Planning Standards, is not appropriate	Delete definition and replace with a term that is clearly limited to outdoor agricultural, pastoral and horticultural activities.

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
		for the way the term is used in the PORPS, which is in regard to use of highly productive land. The definition includes a range of activities that do not rely on highly productive land, including mining, quarrying, forestry and production of commodities within buildings.	
Regionally significant infrastructure	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka consider the definition is clear and appropriate except with respect to facilities for public transport. The description of these facilities could be interpreted to include minor facilities such as bus stops which do not serve a regionally significant function and are not fixed in location over time.	Amend as follows: Reword clause 5 to restrict the public transport facilities included in the definition to facilities that serve a regionally significant function and that are not readily relocatable.
Significant natural area	Oppose	The lack of clarity between ECO and CE provisions is raised elsewhere in this submission. Kā Rūnaka consider that significant natural areas should be identified in the coastal environment.	Amend as follows: <i>means areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are located outside the coastal environment</i>
Te Ture Whenua Māori land	Support	The definition is clear and appropriate	Retain as notified
Wāhi tūpuna	Support with amendment	The definition is clear and appropriate. However, Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to correct grammar.	Amend as follows: <i>means landscapes and places that embody the relationship of manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taoka</i>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
New definition – Mahika kai	Amend to include	Kā Rūnaka support the recognition and provision for mahika kai values and uses made in the PORPS, and consider that understanding of mahika kai would be assisted by inclusion of a definition.	Add new definition as follows: <i><u>Mahika kai means gathering of food and natural materials by Kāi Tahu whānui in accordance with tikaka, the places where those resources are gathered, and the work, methods and cultural activities involved in obtaining them</u></i>
MW – Mana whenua			
Recognition of hapū and iwi	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka request use of the term ‘Kāi Tahu whānui,’ as the correct term to reference the three main whakapapa lines encompassing Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe, and Kāi Tahu in the context of this section.</p> <p>The preference of Kā Rūnaka is that the use of te reo Māori reflects Kāi Tahu dialect, and accepted orthographic conventions related to use of initial capitals and macrons.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to correctly refer to the location of papatipu rūnaka in relation to the Otago/Southland border.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka advise that the photo on page 48 headed ‘Te Rūnanga o Moeraki Marae, Moeraki’ is replaced with a</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Kāi Tahu <u>whānui</u> are takata whenua of the Otago region...</i></p> <p><i>... resource use and ahikāroa (the long burning fires of occupation).</i></p> <p><i>Te Rūnaka Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu...</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Four Three Papatipu Rūnaka papatipu rūnaka are based in Otago...</i></p> <p><i>Three Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Rūnaka</i> <i>Four further papatipu rūnaka</i></p> <p>...</p>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
		photo that appropriately represents Te Rūnanga o Moeraki.	
Environmental management perspectives and values of Kāi Tahu	Support with amendments	<p>See paragraphs 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request an expansion of the discussion of kaitiakitaka to clearly identify that the role of kaitiaki whenua is undertaken as an expression of the mana and rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu. Kaitiakitaka and rakatirataka roles are linked to, and underpinned by, the concepts of mana, tapu, and whakapapa. The alignment of rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka mirrors Outcome 4 of Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that the discussion of resources is expanded to reference them as taoka.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that the discussion of kaitiakitaka is expanded to reference sustainability and future generations.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that the discussion of discussion of taoka is expanded to emphasise the connections between atua and taoka, and Kāi Tahu through whakapapa. These whakapapa connections form the basis of the role</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>... In the spirit of this partnership and the <u>Under the articles and principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Treaty principles the ORPS seeks to facilitate Kāi Tahu engagement in resource management processes and decision-making in Otago, as a Treaty partner.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>Kāi Tahu do not see their existence as separate from Te Ao Tūroa te ao tūroa, the natural world... Whakapapa is central to Te Ao te ao Māori (a Māori worldview), ... It is through whakapapa that all things are intricately linked...</p> <p>...</p> <p>... The nurturing of all taoka and protection of their mauri is a prime concern and a <u>kaitiaki significant obligation for Kāi Tahu whānui as mana whenua and mana moana, and as an expression of rakatirataka.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>This p <u>Political and operational authority over an area is undertaken by Kāi Tahu mana whenua and encompasses kaitiakitaka and rakatirataka as an expression of rakatirataka, mana whenua, and mana moana. The exercise of these powers in te taiao is through the action of kaitiakitaka. An integral element of recognising kaitiakitaka and Recognition of the rakatirataka and mana of Kāi Tahu as kaitiaki whenua can in part, be achieved by is the recognition that Kāi Tahu have their own traditional means of enabling Kāi Tahu to identify and exercise their preferred means of</u></p>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
		<p>of Kāi Tahu as mana whenua and mana moana.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that the discussion of the effects of pollution on mana whenua values be expanded to reference specific sites and activities adversely affected by poor air quality.</p>	<p>managing and maintaining resources and the environment <u>te taiao.</u></p> <p>Rakatirataka is about having <u>refers to the exercise of mana or authority to give effect to Kāi Tahu culture and traditions across all spheres in their takiwā, including the management of the natural world</u> <u>te taiao.</u></p> <p><u>The resources in any given area are a taoka; they are a source of prestige for mana whenua of that area and are a statement of their identity...</u></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>Kaitiakitaka means</u> <u>refers to the exercise of guardianship over natural and physical resources</u> and includes. <u>It is an expression of rakatirataka and mana, and includes the ethic of stewardship...</u></p> <p><u>... kaitiakitaka is not passive custodianship, nor is it simply the exercise of traditional customary property rights, but it entails an active exercise of responsibility and rakatirataka in a manner beneficial to the resource to ensure long-term sustainability of resources as taoka, and for the benefit to future generations – mā tātou, ā, mā kā uri a muri ake nei.</u></p> <p><u>... Taoka are treasured resources that are highly valued by Kāi Tahu, derived from the atua (gods), linked to the people through whakapapa, and left by the tūpuna (ancestors) to provide for and sustain life...</u></p> <p><u>.. Maintaining mahika kai sites, gathering resources, and continuing to practice the tikaka that governs each resource, is an important means of maintaining and honouring whakapapa</u></p>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
			<p><u>connections to land, taoka and tūpuna, and passing on cultural values and mātauraka to the next generation.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>... Pollution in the air and atmosphere adversely affects and degrades the mauri of this taoka, of te taiao, and of other taoka such as plants and animals. Poor air quality damages and degrades ancestral lands, mahika kai sites, and other sites such as rock art, adversely affecting the mauri of the landscape and the mana of the people.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>The tūpuna of Kāi Tahu were great ocean travellers. Like many other Pacific peoples, Kāi Tahu are connected by whakapapa to those people who spread across Te Moana Nui a Kiwa, the Pacific Ocean. Takaroa is the atua who is central to these beliefs, which influence the way Kāi Tahu relate to and manage marine resources associated with the oceans and seas, and their ecosystems. The marine environment is a moving force, a reminder of the power of Takaroa. As one of the children of Rakinui and Papatūānuku, Kāi Tahu are connected to Takaroa by whakapapa, affording rights and responsibilities in relation to te takutai moana.</u></p> <p><u>The tūpuna of Kāi Tahu were great ocean travelers, having navigated by waka across Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa, the Pacific Ocean for generations before settling in Te Wai Pounamu. Knowledge and practices brought with these were adapted to meet the challenges and opportunities of the new environment. Over time, Kāi Tahu whānui developed the tikaka and mātauraka of takutai moana and mahika kaimoana that is used today.</u></p>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (NTCSA 1998)	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.2(b).	Amend spelling as follows: Waipori <u>Waipōuri</u> Taiari <u>Taiari</u> Wakatipu <u>Whakatipu-wai-māori</u> Waikouaiti <u>Waikōuaiti</u> Ōtakou <u>Ōtākou</u> Purakaunui <u>Pūrākaunui</u> Karitane <u>Karitāne</u> urupa <u>urupā</u>
Mana whenua-local authority relationships	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.2(c).	Amend spelling as follows: Hapu <u>Hapū</u> and iwi planning documents
Involvement and participation with mana whenua	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.2(b).	Amend spelling as follows: Papatipu Rūnaka <u>papatipu rūnaka</u> Ōamaru <u>Ōamaru</u>
MW-O1 – Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	Support with amendments	See paragraphs 3.2 and 3.4.	Amend as follows: <i>MW-O1 – Principles <u>and articles</u> of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</i> <i>The principles <u>and articles</u> of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are given effect in resource management processes and decisions, utilising a partnership approach between councils and Papatipu Rūnaka <u>papatipu rūnaka</u> to ensure that what is valued by mana whenua is actively protected in the region.</i>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
MW-P1 – Treaty obligations	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.4.	Amend as follows: <i>Promote awareness and understanding of the obligations of local authorities in regard to the principles <u>and articles</u> of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikaka Māori and kaupapa Māori.</i>
MW-P2 – Treaty principles	Support with amendments	See paragraphs 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5. Kā Rūnaka request that iwi management plans are referenced as a significant resource to support resource management decision-making processes, and that resource management professionals are bound to consider. Kā Rūnaka also seek amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend reference to the status of Kāi Tahu to reference the role of mana whenua and mana moana. • Change ‘Treaty partner’ to ‘partner under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.’ • Expand references to wai to include wai māori and wai tai, as a means of promoting ki uta ki tai concepts and the interconnectedness of natural systems. 	Amend as follows: <i>MW-P2 – Treaty principles <u>and articles</u></i> <i>Local authorities exercise their functions and powers in accordance with Treaty principles <u>the articles and principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</u>, by:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>recognising the status of Kāi Tahu as <u>mana whenua and mana moana</u> and facilitating Kāi Tahu involvement in decision-making as a Treaty partner <u>under Te Tiriti o Waitangi</u>,</i> (2) <i>including Kāi Tahu in resource management processes, and <u>implementation and decision-making</u> to the extent desired by mana whenua,</i> (3) ... (4) <i>recognising and providing for the relationship of Kāi Tahu culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, <u>wai encompassing wai māori and wai tai, significant sites, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka</u>, and other taoka by ensuring that Kāi Tahu have the ability to identify these relationships and determine how best to express them,</i> (5) ...

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand references to significant sites to include wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, and wāhi taoka. 	<p>(6) having particular regard to the responsibility of ability of Kāi Tahu to exercise their role as kaitiakitaka as an expression of mana and rakatirataka,</p> <p>(7) <i>actively pursuing opportunities for:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) <i>delegation of transfer of function to Kāi Tahu, and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) <i>partnership or joint management</i></p> <p><u>under Section 33 of the Resource Management Act or any successor legislation, and</u></p> <p>(8) taking into account <i>having particular regard to iwi management plans when making resource management decisions.</i></p>
MW-P3 – Supporting Kāi Tahu well-being	Support with amendments	<p>See paragraphs 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that references to Kāi Tahu values and relationships are amended to clearly state that these are suitably defined by Kā Rūnaka.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka also seek amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the hauora of Kāi Tahu. Hauora goes beyond physical well-being by considering health as a holistic concept, including cultural connection and to te taiao. Amend discussion of taoka to reference the connection to Kāi Tahu through whakapapa. 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>MW-P3 – Supporting <u>the hauora of Kāi Tahu well-being</u></i></p> <p><i>The natural environment is managed to support <u>the hauora of Kāi Tahu well-being</u> by:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>protecting customary uses, Kāi Tahu values and relationships of Kāi Tahu <u>as identified by Kāi Tahu</u>, to resources and areas of significance, and restoring these uses and values where they have been degraded by human activities,</i></p> <p>(2) <i>safeguarding the mauri and life-supporting capacity of natural resources, <u>recognising the whakapapa connections of Kāi Tahu with these resources as taoka, and the connections to practices such as mahika kai, and</u></i></p> <p>(3) <i>working with Kāi Tahu to incorporate mātauraka in resource management <u>processes and decision-making.</u></i></p>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
MW-P4 – Sustainable Māori land use	Support with amendments	<p>See paragraph 3.6.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka consider it is important that the PORPS focuses on enabling the intended use of this land for mana whenua settlement and use, and that any restrictions that are needed in any areas are better assessed in the context of a district plan.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Kāi Tahu are able to protect, develop and use land and resources within native reserves, and land held under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, and land with a particular ancestral connection, in a way consistent with their culture and traditions and economic, cultural and social aspirations, including for papakāika, marae and marae related activities.</i> while:</p> <p><i>(1) avoiding adverse effects on the health and safety of people,</i></p> <p><i>(2) avoiding significant adverse effects on matters of national importance, and,</i></p> <p><i>(3) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects.</i></p>
MW-M1 – Collaboration with Kāi Tahu	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka consider that this policy does not need to spell out every instance where local authorities will collaborate with mana whenua to identify significant cultural areas or taoka – this level of detail is provided in other chapters. Rather, this method should set the overall approach for how local authorities and mana whenua will work together to determine how and where cultural information will be identified and shared. As such it is submitted that clauses 1 and 2 of MW-M2 sit better in this method.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>MW – M1 – Collaboration with Kāi Tahu</i></p> <p><i>Local authorities must collaborate with Kāi Tahu to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Identify, and map and protect places, areas, or landscapes, waters, taoka and other elements of cultural, spiritual or traditional significance to them <u>mana whenua,</u></i> <i>2. <u>determine appropriate naming for places of significance in Otago, and</u></i> <i>3. <u>share information relevant to Kāi Tahu interests.</u></i> <i>4. protect such places, areas, or landscapes, and the values that contribute to their significance,</i>

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
			5. identify and map outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes and record their values.
MW-M2 – Work with Kāi Tahu	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that this method should be focused on the use of mātauraka in decision-making, management and monitoring processes. This reflects the importance of mātauraka to Kāi Tahu identity.	Amend as follows: MW – M2 – Work with Kāi Tahu Mātauraka Māori Local authorities must <u>work in partnership</u> consult with Kāi Tahu to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>incorporate mātauraka into resource management processes,</u> 2. <u>enable use of mātauraka in decision-making where appropriate, and</u> 3. 3. <u>develop research and monitoring programmes that incorporate mātauraka and are led by mana whenua.</u> 1. determine appropriate naming for places of significance in Otago, and 2. share information relevant to Kāi Tahu interests.
MW-M3 – Kāi Tahu relationships	Support with amendments	See paragraphs 3.4 to 3.5 above. Kā Rūnaka seek engagement in resource management decision making as an appropriate expression of rakatirataka and mana.	Amend as follows: Local authorities must develop processes to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) ... (2) <u>Involve Kāi Tahu at an early stage and throughout resource management processes, decision-making and implementation,</u> ...

Chapter / Provision	Support/oppose/ amend	Reason for support or opposition	Relief sought
MW-M4 – Kāi Tahu involvement in resource management	Support with amendments	See paragraphs 3.4 to 3.5 above. Kā Rūnaka consider that the title of this method should indicate that it is designed to facilitate the rakatirataka role of Kāi Tahu in resource management.	Amend title as follows: MW-M4 – Kāi Tahu involvement in resource management <u>rakatirataka</u>
MW-M5 – Regional and district plans	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.6.	Amend as follows: <i>Local authorities must amend their regional and district plans to:</i> (1) ... (2) <i>Provide for the use of native reserves, and land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and <u>land with a particular ancestral connection</u> in accordance with MW – P4, ...</i>
MW-M6 – Incentives and education	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.4.	Amend as follows: <i>Local authorities are encouraged to ... promoting awareness and improving knowledge of tikaka and the principles <u>and articles</u> of Te Tiriti o Waitangi among staff and stakeholders, ...</i>
MW-M7 – Advocacy and facilitation	Support	The method is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS	Retain as notified
MW-AER1	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.4.	Amend as follows: <i>Resource management processed and decisions reflect the principles <u>and articles</u> of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.</i>

SRMR – Significant resource management issues for the region			
Introduction	Support with amendments	Current wording stood out as being out of step with the direction in the policy for the environment in Aotearoa New Zealand. Kā Rūnaka request that the wording in the chapter be reviewed, to place te taiao at the centre of discussions about the significant resource issues being faced in our region.	Amend to emphasise the hauora and the mana of te taiao as the central focus of the ORPS, and the overarching issue in resource management in Otago.
RMIA – Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities in the region			
Introduction	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-WAI – Wai māori	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-WAI-I1 – The loss and degradation of water sources	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-WAI-I2 – Current water management	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the	Retain as notified

		content of the relevant iwi management plans.	
RMIA-WAI-I3 – The effects of land and water use	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-WAI-I4 – Effective participation of Kāi Tahu	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-WAI-I5 – Poor integration of water managements	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans, but request amendments to address the matters in paragraph 3.3 above.	Amend as follows: <i>The effects of long duration of water take consents which lock in a pattern of resource use for a long time, limiting the ability for <u>of</u> Kāi Tahu to exercise kaitiakitaka responsibilities <u>their role as kaitiaki as an expression of mana and rakatirataka.</u></i>
RMIA-MKB – Mahika kai and biodiversity	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-MKB-I1 – Reduction of indigenous species	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans. However, Kā	Amend as follows: <i>Specific concerns include: ...</i>

		Rūnaka request that this is expanded to include reference to a lack of recognition of mana whenua perspectives and values, and the loss of knowledge and practices related to mahika kai.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A persistent lack of recognition of Kāi Tahu perspectives, values and mātauraka in indigenous species and habitat management, planning, and decision-making, and</u> • <u>The loss of cultural knowledge, mātauraka, and tikaka that has accompanied the loss of mahika kai, and indigenous biodiversity.</u>
RMIA-MKB-12 – Barriers to mahika kai	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans. However, Kā Rūnaka request that this is expanded to include the loss of mahika kai species as a barrier to accessing mahika kai.	Amend as follows: <i>... Obstacles include lack of physical access, <u>habitat and species loss</u>, and the sites no longer being safe to access due to the site becoming polluted, or a change in flow velocity and/or depth.</i>
RMIA-MKB-13 – Impacts of climate change	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans, but request amendments to address the matters discussed in paragraph 3.9 above.	Amend as follows: <i>Climate change is now affecting and will continue to affect habitat availability and suitability for species in Otago. ... Where possible, these effects should be planned for in environmental management, <u>including regard the impacts on Kāi Tahu and mana whenua values.</u></i>
RMIA-MKB-14 – Shortage of protected areas for biodiversity	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-MKB-15 – Inconsistent approaches to biodiversity protection	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the	Retain as notified

		content of the relevant iwi management plans.	
RMIA-MKB-16 – Lack of information on species health and viability	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-WTU – Wāhi tūpuna	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans. However, Kā Rūnaka request that specific references to mauka as wāhi tūpuna are expanded to include other significant aspects of the cultural landscape.	Amend as follows: <i>Areas of significance that form part of wāhi tūpuna include, but are not limited to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • <u>Mauka (mountains), awa (rivers), roto (lakes), tai (coasts), and moana (seas)</u>
RMIA-WTA – Wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.2. Kā Rūnaka request that wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka are referenced in terms of their connection to atua and tūpuna. Kā Rūnaka request that specific references to mauka as wāhi tūpuna are expanded to include other significant aspects of the cultural landscape.	Amend as follows: <i>... This is reflected in Te Reo <u>te reo</u> Māori, as the word... For Kāi Tahu, <u>the terms wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka refers to places with elevated mana and tapu due to their close association with atua and tūpuna. For example: that hold the respect of the people in accordance with tikaka or history including:</u></i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mauka (mountains), awa (rivers), roto (lakes), tai (coasts), and moana (seas), ...</u>
RMIA-WTA-11 – Land use activities	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans. However,	Amend as follows: <i>Specific concerns include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...

		amendments are requested to address the matter discussed in paragraph 3.9 above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The resurfacing of kōiwi takata (human remains) through natural and human-induced process, <u>such as climate change, and ensuring...</u></i>
RMIA-WTA-I2 – Access to wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-AA – Air and Atmosphere	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans. However, Kā Rūnaka request that the life-supporting properties of air are referenced, in line with references to wai māori.	Amend as follows: <i>... Pollution of the atmosphere adversely affects the mauri of air as a taoka, and other taoka such as plants and animals <u>that rely on the life-supporting properties of air.</u></i>
RMIA-AA-I1 – The cultural impacts of discharges to air	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These aspects of the natural and cultural landscape are referenced as taoka Reference is made to integrated management as discussed in paragraph 3.8 above. <p>Kā Rūnaka request that wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka are included in references</p>	Amend as follows: <i>Specific concerns include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Potential impacts of climate change which could potentially negatively affect <u>taoka such as wai māori and wai tai, mahika kai and biodiversity, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, and wāhi taoka, coastal environment and the well-being of all people, and the environment as an integrated system.</u></i>

		to wāhi tūpuna, where appropriate, throughout the PORPS.	
RMIA-CE – Coastal environment (Taku tai moana me te wai māori)	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.2.	Change title as follows: <i>RMIA-CE – Coastal environment (te takutai Taku tai moana me te wai tai)</i>
RMIA-CE – I1 – Mahika kai and coastal systems	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-CE – I2 – Discharges into coastal waters	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that reference is made to the entering of liquid human waste into stormwater systems as a specific concern regarding discharges to coastal waters.	Add as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Discharge of liquid human waste from mortuaries and funeral homes into stormwater systems and coastal waters.</u>
RMIA-CE – I3 – The ability for Kāi Tahu to access and harvest kaimoana	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-CE – I4 – Habitat disturbance and modification	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
RMIA-CE – I5 – Wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna values	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans. However,	Amend as follows: ... the coastal waters of Te Tai-o-Ara Te Uru-Tai-o-Araiteuru... <i>Specific concerns include:</i>

		amendments are requested to address the matters discussed in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.9 above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Damage to and disturbance of wāhi tapu resulting from coastal erosion and the impacts of climate change, earthworks...</i> • ... • <i>Failure to recognise and provide for the effects of climate change, and of changing sea levels on coastal landscapes.</i>
RMIA – PO – Pounamu	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the expression of the issues of significance to Kai Tahu in Otago, which is consistent with the content of the relevant iwi management plans.	Retain as notified
IM – Integrated management			
IM-O1 – Long-term vision	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.4.	Amend as follows: <i>The management of natural and physical resources in Otago, by and for the people of Otago, including and in partnership with Kāi Tahu, ...</i>
IM-O2 – Ki uta ki tai	Support	The objective is appropriate to achieve the purposes of the RMA.	Retain as notified
IM-O3 – Environmentally sustainable impact	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.8.	Amend as follows: <i>Otago’s communities carry out their activities in a way that preserves environmental integrity, form, function, and resilience, so that the life-supporting capacities in air, water <u>including wai māori and wai tai</u>, soil, ecosystems, and indigenous biodiversity endure for future generations.</i>
IM-O4 – Climate change	Support	The objective is appropriate to achieve the purposes of the RMA.	Retain as notified

IM-P1 – Climate change	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-P2 – Decision priorities	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-P3 – Providing for mana whenua cultural values in achieving integrated management	Support with amendments	See paragraphs 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.8.	Amend as follows: <i>Recognise and provide for Kāi Tahu’s relationship with natural resources by: ...</i> <i>(2) Facilitating active participation of mana whenua in resource management <u>processes and</u> decision making,</i> <i>(3) Incorporating mātauraka Māori in <u>processes and</u> decision making, and</i> <i>(4) Ensuring resource management provides for the connections of Kāi Tahu to wāhi tūpuna, wai māori and wai tai, <u>awa, roto and water and water bodies, the coastal environment, te takutai moana, and mahika kai and habitats of taoka species.</u></i>
IM-P4 – Setting a strategic approach to ecosystem health	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.9.	Amend as follows: <i>Healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services are achieved through a planning framework that:</i> <i>(1) ...</i> <i>(2) Takes a long-term strategic approach that recognises changing environments <u>and the impacts of climate change, ...</u></i>
IM-P5 – Managing environmental interconnections	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.8.	Amend as follows: <i>Coordinate the management of interconnected natural and physical resources by recognising the providing for:</i> <i>(1) <u>The effects of land usage and upstream activities on water quality for wai māori and wai tai, ...</u></i>

IM-P6 – Acting on best information	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-P7 – Cross boundary management	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-P8 – Climate change impacts	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that reference to ‘a te ao Māori perspective’ is changed to refer to the perspectives of Kāi Tahu as mana whenua. It is inappropriate and inconceivable to suggest that the diversity of Māori society can be distilled into a single perspective.	Amend as follows: <i>Recognise and provide for climate change processes and risks by identifying climate change impacts in Otago, including impacts from a te ao Māori the perspectives of Kāi Tahu as mana whenua, assessing how the impacts are likely to change over time and anticipating those changes in resource management processes and decisions.</i>
IM-P9 – Community response to climate change impacts	Support with amendments	Kā rūnaka request that the needs of Kāi Tahu whānau and communities is highlighted in relation to climate change responses, as a group that face significant challenges related to their status as mana whenua, including the challenge to meet the demands for engagement in resource management related to climate change.	Amend as follows: <i>By 2030 Otago’s communities, including Kāi Tahu, have established responses for adapting to the impacts of climate change, are adjusting their lifestyles to follow them, and are reducing their greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.</i>
IM-P10 – Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.9. Kā Rūnaka request that reference to the risks of climate change effects focus on the environmental risks over economic and recreational activity.	Amend as follows: <i>Identify and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation methods for Otago that:</i> <i>(1) Minimise the effects of climate change processes or risks to existing activities the environment, including wai māori and wai tai, whenua ki uta and whenua ki tai, and air and atmosphere, ...</i>

IM-P11 – Enhancing environmental resilience to effects of climate change	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-P12 – Contravening environmental bottom lines for climate change mitigation	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-P13 – Managing cumulative effects	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.9.	Amend as follows: <i>Otago’s environmental integrity, form, function, and resilience, including resilience to climate change, ...</i>
IM-P14 – Human impact	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.9.	Amend as follows: <i>Preserve opportunities for future generations by:</i> <i>(1) ...</i> <i>(3) regularly assessing and adjusting limits and thresholds for activities over time in light of the actual and potential impacts, including those related to climate change.</i>
IM-P15 – Precautionary approach	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-M1 – Regional and district plans	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that reference to cumulative effects clearly identify the need to coordinate and manage activities across regional boundaries. Kā Rūnaka request that references to cumulative effects identify the links to the degradation of mana whenua values. See paragraph 3.8.	Amend as follows: <i>Local authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their regional and district plans to:</i> <i>(1) ...</i> <i>(4) ensure cumulative effects of activities on natural and physical resources are accounted for ...</i> <i>h. effects occurring across regional boundaries, ...</i>

			<p>(5) <i>adopt a ki uta ki tai approach to resource ... including collaboration between local <u>and regional</u> authorities to achieve consistent management of resources or effects that cross jurisdictional <u>and regional</u> boundaries, and</i></p> <p>(6) <i>establish clear thresholds for, and limits on, activities that have the potential to adversely affect healthy ecosystems services, <u>mana whenua values</u>, and intrinsic values.</i></p>
IM-M2 – Relationships	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.4.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Starting immediately, local authorities must:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>partner with Kāi Tahu to ensure mana whenua involvement in resource management <u>processes, and decision-making</u>, ...</i></p>
IM-M3 – Identification of <i>climate change</i> impacts and community guidance	Support	The method is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-M4 – Climate change response	Support	The method is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
IM-M5 – Other methods	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka request that it is made clear that these provisions will stand under any subsequent legislative change.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request that the link between changes in business practices that support community change to achieve a net-zero carbon economy is highlighted.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Local authorities should:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>at their next plan review or by December 2030, whichever is sooner, align (to the extent possible) all strategies and management plans prepared under other legislation, <u>and any subsequent additions or amendments to such</u>, to contribute to the attainment of the long-term vision for Otago, and</i></p> <p>(2) ...</p> <p>(3) <i>encourage changes to business practice that will enable businesses <u>and communities</u> to function in a net-zero carbon economy, and ...</i></p>

IM-E1 - Explanation	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the term 'kā tākata' as a reference to people in general is removed throughout the PORPS. Ka Rūnaka also request an amendment to address the matter discussed in paragraph 3.9.	Amend as follows: <i>The policies in this chapter provide direction on integrated management across the region, to achieve the revitalisation, resilience and safeguarding of Otago's environment and ensure that it supports <u>people ka tākata</u> and the community's cultural, social, and economic well-being... Further, they are designed to ensure that environmental integrity, form, function, and resilience, <u>including resilience to climate change</u>, are at the centre of all resource management decision making ...</i>
IM-PR1 – Principal reasons	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that it is made clear that these provisions will stand under any subsequent legislative change.	Amend to add the following: <i><u>The focus on integrated management will remain under any changes in legislation over the relevant time period.</u></i>
IM-AER 2	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.8	Amend as follows: <i>Environmental well-being and resilience is resulting in sustainable social, cultural and economic well-being <u>for all communities including Kāi Tahu.</u></i>
IM-AER 3	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.8.	Amend as follows: <i>Communities, <u>including Kāi Tahu</u>, are aware of the potential impacts of climate change and <u>there are supported to make observable changes in community</u> behaviour towards more sustainable lifestyles.</i>
IM-AER 4	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.8.	Amend as follows: <i>Plan development and decision-making processes demonstrate improved awareness of the interdependence and interconnectedness of natural and physical resources within the region, <u>and across regional and jurisdictional boundaries.</u></i>

AIR - Air			
AIR-O1 – Ambient air quality	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement be edited to better reflect the significance of mana whenua values as being separate from amenity values.	Amend as follows: <i>Ambient air quality provides for the health and well-being of the people of Otago, amenity and mana whenua values, and the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems.</i> (1) <u>the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems.</u> (2) <u>mana whenua values.</u> (3) <u>the health and well-being of the people of Otago, and</u> (4) <u>amenity</u>
AIR-O2 – Discharges to air	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement be edited to better reflect the significance of mana whenua values as being separate from amenity values.	Amend as follows: <i>Human health, amenity and mana whenua values and the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, <u>mana whenua values, and amenity</u> are protected from the adverse effects of discharges to air.</i>
AIR-P1 Maintain good ambient air quality	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
AIR-P2 – Improve poor ambient air quality	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement related to air and atmosphere references processes for air quality monitoring and action to achieve NESAQ standards.	Amend as follows: <i>Poor ambient air quality is improved across Otago by:</i> (1) <u>actively monitoring air quality and taking action to address air quality when NESAQ standards have been breached, ...</u>
AIR-P3 – Providing for discharges to air	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement be edited to better reflect the significance of mana whenua values as being separate from amenity values.	Amend as follows: <i>Allow discharges to air provided they do not adversely affect human health, amenity and mana whenua values and the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, <u>mana whenua values, human health, or amenity.</u></i>

AIR-P4 – Avoiding certain discharges	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that avoidance of discharges to air references mana whenua values.	Amend as follows: <i>Avoid discharges to air that cause offensive, objectionable, noxious or dangerous effects, <u>or that affect mana whenua values.</u></i>
AIR-P5 – Managing certain discharges	Support	The policy is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
AIR-P6 – Impacts on mana whenua values	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the impact of discharges to air references the impacts on wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka as sites of significance to Kāi Tahu.	Amend as follows: <i>Avoid discharges to air that adversely affect mana whenua values by having particular regard to values and areas of significance to mana whenua. <u>When assessing the impact of discharges to air on mana whenua values, have particular regard to sites and landscapes of significance to Kāi Tahu, including wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, and wāhi taoka.</u></i>
AIR-M2 – Regional plans	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the method references effects of air discharges on mana whenua values.	Amend as follows: <i>No later than 31 December 2024, Otago Regional Council must prepare or amend its regional plans to:</i> <i>(1) <u>avoid offensive, objectionable, noxious or dangerous discharges to air, or those that affect mana whenua values, ...</u></i>
AIR-M3 – Territorial authorities	Support	The method is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
AIR-M4 – Monitoring and reporting	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement related to air and atmosphere provides an expectation that air monitoring will be undertaken regularly, and that action will be taken immediately to manage air quality in polluted airsheds.	Amend as follows: <i>Otago Regional Council must monitor <u>no less frequently than quarterly</u> and report no less frequently than annually on:</i> <i>(1) ...</i> <i>(2) <u>Actions being taken to address air quality in polluted airsheds.</u></i>
AIR-M5 – Incentives and other mechanisms	Support with amendments	See paragraph 3.4.	Amend as follows:

		Kā Rūnaka request that the statement is amended to highlight the needs of vulnerable, deprived, and isolated communities and people in relation to air quality. These groups are particularly vulnerable to air quality issues, due to poor housing, and the lack of access to affordable, clean heating solutions.	<i>In collaboration with territorial authorities, iwi authorities, key stakeholders and industry, and in partnership with Kāi Tahu, Otago Regional Council must ... including: ...</i> <i>(6) <u>having particular regard to the needs of vulnerable, deprived and isolated communities and people in Otago, and with particular regard to polluted airsheds, in undertaking these actions.</u></i>
AIR-E1 – Explanation	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement related to air and atmosphere provides an expectation that air monitoring will be undertaken regularly, and that action will be taken immediately to manage air quality in polluted airsheds. Kā Rūnaka request that avoidance of discharges to air references mana whenua values.	Amend as follows: <i>The policies in this chapter are designed to achieve and maintain good air quality for Otago by requiring improvements where air quality is poor, maintaining it where it is good. <u>Regular monitoring and reporting on air quality in Otago will be undertaken to identify polluted airsheds, in order to progress towards attainment and maintenance of the ambient air quality standards. ... This is required to ensure monitoring of ambient air quality is ongoing and accurate ...</u></i>
AIR-PR1	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement is amended to highlight the needs of vulnerable, deprived, and isolated communities and people in relation to air quality. These groups are particularly vulnerable to air quality issues, due to poor housing, and the lack of access to affordable, clean heating solutions. See paragraph 3.4.	Amend as follows: <i>... <u>During the winter months however, temperatures drop and emissions from home heating increase, with higher emissions evident in economically deprived areas.</u>...</i> <i>... <u>a collaborative approach with central government, other local authorities, stakeholders, communities, and industry, and in partnership with Kāi Tahu as mana whenua, will support the achievement of the objectives over time.</u></i>
AIR-AER 1	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that the statement related to air and atmosphere provides an expectation that air monitoring will	Amend as follows:

		be undertaken regularly, and that action will be taken immediately to manage air quality in polluted airsheds.	<u>Airsheds are regularly monitored to identify polluted airsheds, and action is taken when air quality standards have been breached, to ensure</u> Where air quality is poor, there is a decreasing trend in concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.
AIR-AER 4	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request that avoidance of discharges to air references mana whenua values.	Amend as follows: <i>There is a decrease in the number of complaints regarding offensive, objectionable, noxious or dangerous discharges into air, or those that adversely affect mana whenua values.</i>
CE – Coastal environment			
CE-Objectives	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka believe that, as with Te Mana o te Wai, the health and well-being of coastal waters should be the foremost principle of any outcomes sought for the coastal environment. Protecting and restoring the mauri of these waters is a fundamental necessity to support healthy ecosystems; this needs to be prioritised over inappropriate extractive or intrusive uses. A new CE-O1 is proposed, based on clause 1 of the notified CE-O1.	Insert new CE-O1 as follows: <u>CE-O1 Te Mauri o te Moana</u> <i>The mauri of Otago's coastal waters and their health and well-being is protected and restored where it is degraded, including through enhancing coastal water quality where it has deteriorated from what would be its natural condition.</i>
CE-O1 – Safeguarding the coastal environment	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka favour a holistic, integrated and ecosystems approach to coastal management, which should be reflected in this objective. This approach would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prioritise the health and wellbeing of Te Tai o Arai-te-Uru (Otago's coast), 	Renumber and amend as follows: CE-O1 O2 – Safeguarding the coastal environment <u>Te Hauora o Te Tai o Arai-te-uru</u> <i>The health, integrity, form, functioning and resilience of Otago's coastal environment is safeguarded, Otago's coastal ecosystems are sustained, and habitats of mahika kai and kaimoana are resilient and thriving, so that:</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the complex and dynamic nature of coastal systems and that the coastal environment is constantly changing and shifting, • recognise the interface with terrestrial and freshwater uses and activities, and the effects of these on coastal waters and ecosystems, • seek to prioritise the health of all biodiversity, not just 'representative or significant areas', • recognise that climate change effects will continue to play a significant role in coastal health, form and functioning, • recognise that other uses or activities need to be subservient to the hauora (health) of the coast. <p>Any outcomes relating to uses and human activities are better situated in other objectives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the mauri of coastal water is protected, and restored where it has degraded, 2. coastal water quality supports healthy ecosystems, natural habitats, water-based recreational activities, existing activities, and customary uses, including practices associated with mahika kai and kaimoana, 3. the dynamic and interdependent natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment are maintained or enhanced, and it is recognised that the coastline is a dynamic and shifting environment, 4. <u>the health of coastal waters, coastal biodiversity, natural habitats and ecosystems are prioritised in all decision-making,</u> 5. <u>the interconnectedness of wai Māori and wai tai, and the effects of terrestrial and freshwater uses and activities on coastal waters and ecosystems, are recognised and understood,</u> 6. <u>representative or significant natural ecosystems and areas of biodiversity are protected, and</u> 7. <u>the ongoing effects of climate change are identified and planned for surf breaks of national significance are protected.</u>
CE-O2 – Maintaining or enhancing highly valued areas of the coastal environment	Support with amendment	This objective conflates human uses and management of valued areas in the coastal environment and, as such, is unclear. It is submitted that greater clarity would be achieved by including all outcomes for natural features and landscapes into a single objective and that this should come before the	<p>Renumber and amend as follows:</p> <p>CE-O2 O5 – Maintaining or and enhancing highly valued areas of access to and recreational use of the coastal environment</p> <p>Public walking access, and recreation opportunities, and highly valued natural features and landscapes in the coastal environment <u>are maintained or enhanced and surf breaks of national importance are protected.</u></p>

		<p>objective for public access and recreational use. Note, however, that it is also submitted that it is unclear why natural features and landscapes cannot be managed under the NFL provisions.</p> <p>Public access outcomes should be to maintain or enhance walking access, not vehicular access.</p>	
CE-O3 – Natural character, features and landscapes	Support with amendment	<p>The intent of this objective is supported, noting that there are often overlaps between these areas in the coast and wāhi tūpuna. A wording change is proposed to align the objective for natural character with the NZCPS.</p> <p>However, it is submitted under CE-P6 that it is unclear why there needs to be a separate coastal policy to the NFL suite. If that submission is accepted, this objective should be amended to remove natural features, landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>Renumber and amend as follows:</p> <p>CE-O3 <u>O4</u> – <i>Natural character, features and landscapes</i></p> <p><i>Areas of natural character <u>are preserved, and</u> natural features, landscapes and seascapes within the coastal environment are protected from inappropriate activities, and restoration is encouraged where the values of these areas have been compromised.</i></p>
CE-O4 – Kāi Tahu associations with Otago’s coastal environment	Support with amendment	<p>It is submitted that this objective should be elevated to become third in the suite of objectives in recognition of Kāi Tahu whānui’s centuries-long association with Te Tai o Arai-te-uru, and to situate it ahead of objectives concerning uses and specific components of the coastal environment.</p>	<p>Renumber and amend as follows:</p> <p>CE-O4 <u>O3</u> - <i>Kāi Tahu associations with Otago’s coastal environment</i> <i>Mana moana</i></p> <p><i>The enduring cultural association of Kāi Tahu with Otago’s coastal environment is recognised and provided for, and mana whenua are able to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. exercise their <u>rakatirataka role, manaakitaka and their kaitiaki</u> role <u>duty of care</u> within the coastal environment, <u>and</u></i>

		<p>Mana moana is derived not only from rakatirataka and its attendant kaitiaiki responsibilities, but from the ability to provide manaakitaka which requires healthy ecosystems and kaimoana resources. It also involves recognition that a core part of Kāi Tahu identity is engaging in customary fishery and mahika kai practices.</p>	<p>2. <u>engage in customary fisheries, mahika kai and kaimoana practices.</u></p>
CE-O5 – Activities in the coastal environment	Support with amendment	<p>While the objective recognises that some activities are required to locate in the coastal environment, it requires rewording to emphasise that this should only be in certain circumstances and that there is not a presumptive right to modify and develop the coast. The objective should also recognise that there may be environmental and cultural effects associated with these activities that need to be managed. Kā Rūnaka seek avoidance of adverse effects of activities on identified customary fisheries as a minimum.</p>	<p>Renumber and amend as follows:</p> <p>CE-O5 O6 – <i>Activities in the coastal environment</i></p> <p><u>Where required to locate in the coastal environment due to functional or operational need, or to provide for the cultural, social or economic wellbeing of people or their health and safety, A activities in the coastal environment:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>avoid adverse environmental and cultural effects as a priority, including adverse effects on customary fisheries including mātaītai reserves and taiāpure,</u> 2. <i>make efficient use of space occupied in the coastal marine area,</i> 3. <i>are of a scale, density and design compatible with their location,</i> 4. <i>are only provided for within appropriate locations and limits, and</i> 5. <i>maintain or enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area, including for customary uses including mahika kai and kaimoana gathering.</i>

<p>CE-P1 – Links with other chapters</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>This reads as a procedural policy which, being the first policy, detracts from the clarity and effectiveness of policy framework. However, if expanded into an integrated management policy, it could properly highlight the complexity and interconnectedness of the coastal environment and how it should be managed, including the need for a more holistic and ecosystems approach.</p> <p>The approach suggested here brings this policy in line with IM-O2 and the IM policy suite.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>CE-P1 – Links with other chapters <u>Integrated management/ki uta ki tai</u></p> <p>Recognise that <u>Implement an integrated approach to managing Otago’s coastal environment and ecosystems that:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>recognises the interactions ki uta ki tai between the terrestrial environment, fresh water, and the coastal marine area, including the migration of fish species between fresh and coastal waters,</u> 2. <u>takes an ecosystems approach to the management and use of coastal resources,</u> 3. <u>manages the effects of the use and development of land and freshwater to maintain or enhance the health and well-being of coastal waters and the coastal environment,</u> 4. <u>has regard to foreseeable climate change risks,</u> 5. <u>recognises that:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>coastal ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity are also managed by the provisions in the ECO chapter,</u> b. <u>coastal hazards must be identified in accordance with CE-P2(4) and managed in accordance with the HAZ-NH – Natural hazards section of this RPS;</u> c. <u>port activities must be managed in accordance with the TRAN – Transport section of this RPS; and</u> d. <u>wāhi tūpuna and historic heritage must be managed in accordance with the HCV – Historical and cultural values section of this RPS.</u>
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<p>CE-P2 – Identification</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Clause 1 could be shifted to an appendix to be consistent with treatment of other lists of identification criteria. While it is acknowledged that the content of clause 1 restates NZCPS Policy 1, paragraph (g) implies that Kāi Tahu cultural association with the coast is a heritage item from the past. An amendment is proposed to paragraph (g), depicted in [] as it is proposed that this is also shifted to new APP11.</p> <p>In its current form, Clause 2 is difficult for Kā Rūnaka to empathise with, as they believe that all deteriorated coastal water should be addressed, regardless of what effects this is having on any uses, due to the spiritual and cultural significance of wai tai. However, on the basis that this is to be used to prioritise restoration and avoidance or remediation of adverse effects, Kā Rūnaka are proposing amendments to the clause which seek a more holistic approach that gives effect to kaitiakitaka.</p> <p>Clause 4 should incorporate the identification of areas potentially affected by climate change as well as coastal hazards. As with hazards, the method may sit elsewhere in the PORPS, however, climate change effects are so fundamentally linked with the coast that climate change</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Identify the following in the coastal environment:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the landward extent of the coastal environment, recognising that the coastal environment includes <u>those items set out in APP11</u>:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the coastal marine area, b. islands within the coastal marine area, c. areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these, d. areas at risk from coastal hazards as identified in CE-P2(4), e. coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds, f. elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values, g. [items of Kāi Tahu cultural association and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast,] h. inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone, and i. physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment, 2. <i>areas of water quality in the coastal marine area that are considered to have deteriorated so that it is having a significant <u>an</u> adverse effect on:</i>
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		should be integrated throughout this chapter.	<p>a. <u>the mauri and hauora of coastal water,</u></p> <p>b. <u>indigenous biodiversity, natural habitats and coastal ecosystems,</u></p> <p>c. <u>the ability for Kāi Tahu to exercise mana moana as set out in CE-O4,</u></p> <p>d. <u>customary fisheries, including mātaimai reserves and taiāpure,</u></p> <p>e. <u>cultural activities including mahika kai and harvesting of kaimoana,</u></p> <p>f. <u>water-based recreational activities, such as shellfish gathering and contact recreation,</u></p> <p>g. <u>or is restricting existing commercial uses, such as aquaculture,</u></p> <p>ecosystems, natural habitats, or water-based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, such as aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and cultural activities such as mahika kai and harvesting of kaimoana,</p> <p>3. <u>areas of coastal water where takata <u>mana</u> whenua have a particular cultural interest, including wāhi tūpuna,</u></p> <p>4. <u>areas that are potentially affected by climate change effects or coastal hazards (including tsunami), giving priority to the identification of areas at high risk of being affected, and</u></p> <p>5. <u>the nationally significant surf breaks at Karitane, Papatowai, The Spit, and Whareakeake and any regionally significant surf breaks.</u></p>
CE-P3 – Coastal water quality	Oppose	CE-P3 reads as an objective and provides little policy guidance for managing coastal waters. Kā Rūnaka	<p>Replace policy as follows:</p> <p><u>CE-P3 – Coastal water quality/Te Hauora o Te Wai Tai</u></p>

		<p>believe that prioritising the mauri and hauora of te wai tai (coastal waters) should be a fundamental policy approach to coastal management.</p> <p>It is noted that the reference to P1(2) should be corrected to P2(2).</p>	<p><u>Manage activities either within, or that impact on, the coastal environment by:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>prioritising the health and well-being of coastal water and coastal ecosystems in all decision-making,</u> 2. <u>involving Kāi Tahu in decision making in relation to coastal waters,</u> 3. <u>setting appropriate water quality targets for coastal waters, including customary management areas and other areas used for kaimoana gathering, contact recreation and habitats of taoka species,</u> 4. <u>actively enhancing areas of deteriorated coastal water described within CE-P2(2), including by the avoidance of adverse effects of activities on these areas,</u> 5. <u>avoiding adverse effects on those areas of coastal water where mana whenua have a particular cultural interest, and</u> 6. <u>managing effects on other areas of coastal waters so that water quality is maintained or enhanced.</u> <p><i>Coastal water quality is improved where it is considered to have deteriorated to the extent described within CE-P1(2), and otherwise managed, so that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. healthy coastal ecosystems, indigenous habitats provided by the coastal environment, and the migratory patterns of indigenous coastal water species are maintained or enhanced, 2. Kāi Tahu relationships with and customary uses of coastal water are sustained, 3. recreation opportunities and existing uses of coastal water are maintained or enhanced, and
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			4. within identified areas where takata whenua have a particular interest, adverse effects on these areas and values are remedied or where remediation is not practicable, are mitigated.
CE-P4 – Natural character	Support with amendment	<p>The intent of the policy, which restates NZCPS policies, is supported. The attributes in clause 1 used to identify natural character could be located in an appendix, as with other identification criteria.</p> <p>Clause 4 on de-reclamation seems a bit out-of-place and should be located in the reclamation policy. There may be other reasons for de-reclamation (e.g., NZCPS policy 10 cites provision of open space as does this clause).</p> <p>As with NZCPS policy 14, enhancement of natural character should come via rehabilitation as well as restoration, with restoration not always being possible.</p> <p>Kāi Tahu seek recognition of the centuries-long association with the coast, including settlement around marae and kāika by mana whenua. It is important that the PORPS focuses on enabling the intended use of ancestral whenua, particularly the native reserves and Te Ture Whenua Māori land, for mana whenua settlement and use.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>... 4. encouraging de-reclamation of redundant reclaimed land where it would restore the natural character and resources of the coastal marine area and provide for more public open space, and</p> <p>... 5- 4. promoting activities and restoration projects that will restore or rehabilitate natural character in the coastal environment where it has been reduced or lost, while</p> <p>5. <u>recognising the enduring ancestral relationship of mana whenua with the coast and providing for mana whenua settlement and cultural use of Native Reserves and Te Ture Whenua Māori land.</u></p>

CE-P5 – Coastal indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	<p>The separation of management of coastal indigenous biodiversity into a different part of the PORPS from the ECO provisions is confusing.</p> <p>Does the ‘identifying’ requirement at the start of clauses 1 and 2 refer to identifying adverse effects or to identifying ecosystems, vegetation types and areas?</p> <p>With the exception of the ‘identifying’, the policy closely follows NZCPS Policy 11. However, NZCPS Policy 11 clause b(iii) is split in CE-P5 – is this deliberate?</p> <p>Clause 2 has no hierarchy of preference relating to ‘avoiding, remedying or mitigating’. This contrasts with ECO-P6, which does state such a preference in relation to ‘non-significant’ biodiversity. Is this a deliberate inconsistency of approach?</p> <p>It is unclear how the application of this policy in its current form sits in relation to Kāi Tahu mahika kai and kaimoana practices.</p>	<p>Amend to integrate management of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems in the coastal environment into the ECO chapter and to address other matters of clarity raised here and in the submission on ECO-P7.</p>
CE-P6 – Natural features, landscapes and seascapes	Oppose	<p>It is unclear why provisions for natural features, landscapes and seascapes are needed in both the CE and NFL chapters. The provisions are similar, although the NFL policies are more specific in managing effects on, and</p>	<p>Amend to integrate management of natural features, landscapes and seascapes into the NFL chapter and to address other matters of clarity raised here.</p> <p>Amend either CE-P6 or NFL-P2 and NFL-P3 by including the following clause:</p>

		<p>seeking to restore, ‘the areas and values’ of features and landscapes. The NFL provisions contain ‘highly valued’ features and landscapes – these are contained in CE-O2 (with no reference to seascapes), but not elsewhere in CE. CE-M2 only refers to the identification of <u>outstanding</u> natural features, landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>It is unclear whether other provisions in NFL apart from NFL-O1 are meant to apply in the coastal environment. For instance, NFL-P5 relating to wilding conifer effects on features and landscapes has no corollary in the CE provisions. There are methods available under NFL-M4 that are not listed under CE-M5, e.g., land purchase, rates relief, fee waivers.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka seek recognition of the centuries-long association with the coast, including settlement around marae and kāika by mana whenua. It is important that the PORPS focuses on enabling the intended use of ancestral whenua, particularly the native reserves and Te Ture Whenua Māori land, for mana whenua settlement and use.</p>	<p><u>recognising the enduring ancestral relationship of mana whenua with the coast and providing for mana whenua settlement and cultural use of Native Reserves and Te Ture Whenua Māori land.</u></p>
CE–P7 – Surf breaks	Support	The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS	Retain as notified

CE-P8 – Public access	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support enhanced access to the coastal marine area. However, this policy does not differentiate between pedestrian and vehicular access – with a clear direction under NZCPS Policy 20 to control the latter (also direction from iwi management plans). There should be no presumption of maintained or enhanced vehicle access.	Amend as follows: <i>Maintain or enhance public <u>walking</u> access to and along the coastal marine area, <u>and control vehicular access</u>, unless restricting public access is necessary: ...</i> <i>... 5. to protect places or areas of significance to takata <u>mana whenua</u>, including <u>wāhi tūpuna</u>, <u>wāhi tapu</u> and <u>wāhi taoka</u>, tūpuna</i>
CE-P9 – Activities on land within the coastal environment	Support with amendment	CE-P9 picks out elements of NZCPS Policy 6 but does not include recognition of Kāi Tahu needs, as per clause (1)(d) of NZCPS Policy 6. This is however contained in Method CE-M4(9). This recognition should be highlighted at policy level. Kā Rūnaka also query the omission of clause (1)(h) of NZCPS Policy 6, which pertains to areas that often hold high value to mana whenua. This policy also reads as presumptive of development in the coastal environment, with no reference to the “are only provided for within appropriate locations and limits” clause of CE-O5, no reflection of NZCPS strategic planning policy 7, no inclusion of setbacks (NZCPS Policy 6(1)(i)) and no direction for otherwise controlling the location, sale and form of activities in the coastal environment (whereas these are reflected in method CE-M4).	Amend as follows: <i>The strategic and coordinated use of land within the coastal environment is achieved by:</i> <i>1. <u>identifying areas where particular activities and uses are inappropriate</u>,</i> <i>2. 1 <u>avoiding sprawling or sporadic patterns of subdivision, use and development</u>,</i> <i>3. 2 <u>considering the rate at which built development should be enabled to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of population growth without compromising the values of the coastal environment</u>,</i> <i>4. <u>controlling the location, density, scale and form of buildings, structures, earthworks, mining and other activities in the coastal environment</u>, ...</i> <i>... 6. <u>recognising takata whenua needs for papakāika, marae and associated developments within the coastal environment and making appropriate provision for them, and</u></i> <i>7. <u>avoiding the adverse visual impacts of development on sensitive areas, including headlands and prominent ridgelines</u>.</i>

CE-P10 – Activities within the coastal marine area	Support with amendment	<p>CE-P10 requires amendment to recognise that some activities that take place in the coastal marine area are to provide for Kāi Tahu cultural wellbeing, as per NZCPS Policy 6(2)(a).</p> <p>This policy also reads as presumptive of development in the coastal marine area, with no reference to ‘appropriate places’ as per NZCPS Policy 6(2)(c) or to NZCPS Policy 6(2)(d), nor to the “are only provided for within appropriate locations and limits” clause of CE-O5.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><u>Only provide for use</u> Use and development in the coastal marine area must <u>in appropriate places and where it will: ...</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>enable multiple uses of the coastal marine area wherever reasonable and practicable,</u> 2. <u>maintain or improve the integrity, form, function and resilience of the coastal marine area and the health of coastal waters and ecosystems, and</u> 3. <u>have a functional or operational need to be located in the coastal marine area, or</u> 4. <u>have a public open space benefit or opportunity for public recreation that cannot practicably be located outside the coastal marine area, or</u> 5. <u>provide for the cultural wellbeing of Kāi Tahu as mana whenua and mana moana.</u>
CE-P11 – Aquaculture	Oppose	<p>Kā Rūnaka are generally not supportive of inshore aquaculture activities where the cultural and environmental effects can be substantial. There is a preference that any aquaculture activities are located offshore.</p> <p>The policy wording is presumptive of aquaculture, with no guidance on how to determine what may be appropriate locations or limits, or any consideration of environmental or cultural effects. For example, the PORPS does not appear to give effect anywhere (not just in respect of aquaculture) to NZCPS</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><u>Only allow</u> Provide for the development and operation of aquaculture activities within appropriate locations and limits, <u>with a preference for avoiding inshore locations, taking into account:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>the environmental effects of aquaculture including effects on water quality, effects on species and ecosystems contained in the pelagic and benthic zones, and risks to biosecurity from disease or introduced pest species,</u> 2. <u>the cultural effects of aquaculture, including effects on mahika kai and kaimoana practices, and customary fisheries, including mātaitai reserves and taiāpure,</u> 3. <u>the need for high quality water required for an aquaculture activity,</u>

		<p>Policy 12 on harmful aquatic organisms.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka seek that the structures used for non-commercial customary food culturing (usually within mātaimai and taiāpure) are not covered by these provisions, and an amendment to the definition of aquaculture activities is sought above.</p>	<p>4. <i>the need for land-based facilities and infrastructure required to support the operation of aquaculture activities, and</i></p> <p>5. <i>the potential social, economic and cultural benefits associated with the operation and development of aquaculture activities.</i></p>
CE-P12 – Reclamation	Oppose	<p>Kā Rūnaka oppose any further reclamation within Te Tai o Arai-te-uru. Reclamation has significantly affected the natural functioning of the coastal environment, along with Kāi Tahu uses and cultural associations, not least within Otago Harbour.</p> <p>It is also submitted that the de-reclamation clause from CE-P4 sits better in this policy.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>CE-P12 – Reclamation and De-reclamation</i></p> <p><i>Avoid reclamation in the coastal marine area, and encourage de-reclamation of redundant reclaimed land where it would restore the natural character, resources and functioning of the coastal marine area and provide for more public open space.; unless:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. land outside the coastal marine area is not available for the proposed activity;</i> <i>2. the activity to be established on the reclamation can only occur immediately adjacent to the coastal marine area;</i> <i>3. there are no practicable alternative methods of providing for the activity, and</i> <i>4. the reclamation will provide significant regional or national benefit.</i>
CE-P13-Kaitiakitaka	Support with amendment	<p>It is submitted that this policy should sit at the beginning of the policy framework, both in recognition of Kāi Tahu’s enduring relationship with Te Tai o Arai-te-uru, but also to provide</p>	<p>Renumber and amend as follows:</p> <p><i>CE-P13 P1 – Rakatirataka and Kaitiakitaka</i></p> <p><i>Recognise and provide for give practical effect to Kāi Tahu rakatirataka and the role of Kāi Tahu as kaitiaki of the coastal environment by:</i></p>

		<p>context for other policy amendments contained in this submission.</p> <p>The recognition of Kāi Tahu’s kaitiaki role comes via the Mana Whenua chapter, specifically MW-P2, clause 6. This policy should give practical effect to Kāi Tahu’s rakatirataka and ensure the ability for Kāi Tahu to exercise a kaitiaki role.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>facilitating partnership with, and actively involving mana whenua in decision making and management processes in respect of the coast,</u> 2. <u>sustaining the environmental, social, cultural and economic relationships of Kāi Tahu with Te Tai o Arai-te-uru,</u> 3. <u>identifying, protecting, and improving where degraded, sites, areas, waters and values of importance to Kāi Tahu within the coastal environment, and managing these in accordance with tikaka,</u> 4. <u>providing for customary uses, including mahika kai and the harvesting of kaimoana,</u> 5. <u>incorporating the impact of activities on customary fisheries, including mātaimai reserves and taiāpure, in decision making, and</u> 6. <u>incorporating mātauraka Maōri in the management and monitoring of activities in the coastal environment.</u>
CE- all policies	Oppose	<p>Kā Rūnaka oppose the lack of any policy guidance in relation to discharges, dredging and sedimentation. While these appear in CE-M3 and EIT-TRAN-M7 (Otago Harbour only), the PORPS must provide policy guidance on these activities to give effect to NZCPS policies 12, 22 and 23, and to address the objectives in this chapter and issues raised by Kāi Tahu in RMIA-CE-I1 to CE-I5.</p>	<p>Insert new policies to respond to the Kāi Tahu cultural preferences raised in this submission, and to provide guidance on, and set long-term targets for, the management in regional and district plans of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discharges of contaminants, both point and non-point source, and originating in the terrestrial, fresh water and marine environments, • sedimentation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ direct discharges of sediments, ○ indirect transportation of sediments into the coastal environment, and ○ in-situ disturbance of marine sediments,

		<p>Kā Rūnaka seek involvement in the drafting of suitable policies, noting Kāi Tahu cultural preferences for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removal of discharges of human (including scattering of ashes), animal, medical, industrial and trade wastes to Te Tai o Arai-te-uru, • cessation of wastewater infiltration into stormwater systems, • attenuation and treatment of stormwater prior to discharge into coastal waters, • removal of marine discharges, such as ship waste discharges and untreated ballast or bilge water discharges, from coastal waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dredging activities.
CE- all policies	Oppose	<p>Kā Rūnaka oppose the lack of any policy guidance on the direct modification of the interface between fresh and coastal waters, other than that resulting from reclamation.</p> <p>Activities of concern include any activities that affect natural processes and functioning of the interface between fresh waters and salt waters, including:</p>	<p>Insert a new policy(s) to provide guidance on activities that directly modify the land, freshwater, and coastal marine area interface, and to respond to the activities of concern raised by this submission.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artificial openings or any other modification of river mouths, lagoons and estuarine systems, including the impacts on native species migration, • mining, quarrying and earthworks in the coastal environment, particularly within or in proximity to the coastal marine area, • activities affecting freshwater flows such as damming and over-allocation, • damming or diversion of coastal water within river mouths, estuaries or other locations in the coastal marine area, • any other activities that affect the natural migration of diadromous indigenous species, • natural hazard mitigation activities, noting a lack of integration between the HAZ and the CE provisions. 	
CE-M1 – Identifying the coastal environment	Support	The method is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified.
CE-M2 – Identifying other areas	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the method in principle but seek clarification of the following:	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clause 2 – integration concerns raised in our submission to CE-P6 include the reference to ‘highly valued natural features and landscapes’ in CE-O2. This method only refers to identification of ‘outstanding’ features, landscapes and seascapes – more restricted than CE-P6(1). • Clause 3 – integration matters between ECO provisions and CE-P5 are raised elsewhere in this submission, with clarification on this also needed in relation to this method. • Clause 4 – the inclusion of ‘significant indigenous biodiversity’ terminology in this clause furthers the lack of clarity between CE and ECO biodiversity provisions. • Table 2 – these appear to be Schedule 2.1 coastal protection areas from the Regional Plan Coast. It is unclear why these are chosen for prioritisation given the age of the Coastal Plan, the fact that these are all in the CMA and do not include any land-based areas, and that a comprehensive natural character and landscape study for Otago’s coastline was commissioned in 2015 by ORC and 	
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		<p>territorial authorities. The 2015 study provides a better starting point for compilation of such a list. It is also noted that Table 2 does not contain macrons and has some incorrect spelling, e.g., Pūrākaunui Inlet not Purakanui Inlet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other areas to be identified in CE-P2 include areas of deteriorated water quality and areas where mana whenua have a particular cultural interest. These are not listed in CE-M2 but are included in CE-M3 in terms of mapping in regional plans. There should be inclusion in the methods of how Kāi Tahu and any other relevant parties will be involved in the identification of these areas. • There are no timeframes in CE-M2. Given the timeframes in CE -M1 and CE-M3, it is believed that including timeframes in CE-M2, at least in relation to matters to be mapped and included in regional plans, would provide useful guidance to involved parties. 	
CE-M3 – Regional plans	Oppose	Kā Rūnaka submit that this method does not provide an appropriate framework for the development of a	<p>Amend as follows, and make any further amendments necessary to address the issues of concern raised by this submission:</p> <p><i>Otago Regional Council must prepare or amend and maintain its regional plans no later than 31 December 2028 <u>2025</u> to:</i></p>

		<p>new regional coastal plan. Issues of concern include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too long a timeframe for preparation of a new coastal plan. • Provision for mapping but not management of areas of deteriorated water quality. • Conflation of waters where mana whenua have a particular interest with deteriorated waters in clause 1. • No recognition of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act or any customary fisheries areas. • General omission of Kāi Tahu values or interests, e.g., absent from clause 5 and 12 matters of national importance. • Lack of management focus on effects on or outcomes for coastal water and ecosystems in general, with more of a focus on land-based values, e.g., absence of coastal waters and ecosystems from clauses 3, 5, 12. • The inclusion of policy content in clause 4, with no earlier policy guidance on the management of contaminants and sediments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>map, and include policies and rules to manage, areas of deteriorated water quality in the coastal environment, in accordance with CE-P2(2) and CE-P3 and CE-P2(3),</u> 2. <u>set water quality targets for coastal waters in accordance with CE-P3,</u> 3. <u>map, and include policies and rules to manage, areas of coastal water where mana whenua have a particular cultural interest, including wāhi tūpuna,</u> 4. <u>recognise and map statutory acknowledgement areas, tōpuni and nohoaka identified in the NTCSA 1998, along with any customary fisheries,</u> 5. 2- <u>map the areas and characteristics of, and access to, nationally and regionally significant surf breaks,</u> 6. 3- <u>require development to be set back from the coastal marine area where practicable to protect the <u>functioning, resilience and health of coastal waters and ecosystems, natural character, open space, public access, cultural and amenity values of the coastal environment,</u></u> 7. 4- <u>manage the discharge of contaminants and sediments into coastal water, and disturbance of sediments within the coastal marine area, in accordance with policies CE-PXX, by:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. only enabling the use of small mixing zones before the ... 8. 5- <u>control the use and development of the coastal marine area, in order to:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>as a priority, protect and enhance the functioning, resilience and health of coastal waters and coastal ecosystems,</u>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of direction to control vegetation modification or removal in the coastal marine area. • A default reference to the NZCPS in absence of appropriate policies in this PORPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. <u>avoid adverse effects on areas of deteriorated water quality or areas of coastal waters where mana whenua have a particular cultural interest,</u> c. <u>avoid adverse effects on customary fisheries, mahika kai and kaimoana activities,</u> d. <u>preserve the natural character; natural landscapes, features, and seascapes; wāhi tūpuna and indigenous biodiversity of the coastal marine area in accordance with CE-P4, CE-P5, HCV-WT-P2 and CE-P6, and</u> e. <u>manage Otago’s nationally and regionally significant surf breaks in accordance with CE-P7,</u> <p>9. <u>control vegetation modification and removal in the coastal marine area, while allowing for mahika kai and kaimoana activities,</u></p> <p>10. 6. <u>include provisions requiring the adoption of a precautionary approach to assessing the effects of activities in the coastal environment in accordance with IM-P15 where:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>the activity may affect areas of deteriorated water quality,</u> b. <u>the activity may affect areas of coastal waters where mana whenua have a particular cultural interest,</u> c. <u>the activity may affect customary fisheries, mahika kai or kaimoana activities,</u> d. <u>there is scientific uncertainty, or</u> e. <u>there are potentially significant or irreversible adverse effects,</u> <p>11. 7. <u>identify areas that may be appropriate for aquaculture and the forms and limits an appropriate level of cultural and</u></p>
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			<p><i>environmental effects associated with providing for aquaculture that will enable achievement of objectives CE–O1 to CE–O5,</i></p> <p><i>12. 8. provide for walking access to and along the coastal marine area in accordance with Policy 19 of the NZCPS <u>CE-P8</u>,</i></p> <p><i>13. 9. control vehicle access to and along the coastal marine area in accordance with Policy 20 of the NZCPS <u>CE-P8</u>,</i></p> <p><i>14. 10. avoid reclamation and manage <u>dereclamation</u> activities in accordance with CE–P12, and when reclamation is considered suitable in accordance with CE–P12, have particular regard to the matters listed in Policy 10(2) and (3) of the NZCPS,</i></p> <p><i>15. 11. require stock to be excluded from the coastal marine area, adjoining intertidal areas and other water bodies and riparian margins in the coastal environment, and</i></p> <p><i>16. 12. provide for and encourage activities undertaken for the primary purpose of <u>enhancing coastal water quality, coastal habitats and ecosystems, customary fisheries, mahika kai and kaimoana activities, restoring natural character, features, landscapes, or seascapes</u> in accordance with [new] <u>CE-P1, CE-P3, CE-P4 and CE-P6.</u></i></p>
CE–M4 – District plans	Oppose	<p>Kā Rūnaka have a number of concerns in relation to this method, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to method CE-M3, no focus on managing activities where matters of national importance involved, e.g., natural character, natural features and landscapes, wāhi tūpuna, significant indigenous biodiversity. 	<p>Amend as follows, and make any further amendments necessary to address the issues of concern raised by this submission:</p> <p><i>Territorial authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their district plans to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>control the location, density and form of subdivision in the coastal environment (outside the coastal marine area),</i> <i>control the location, scale and form of buildings and structures in the coastal environment (outside the coastal marine area),</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No recognition of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act or any customary fisheries areas. • General omission of Kāi Tahu values or interests, e.g., absent from clause 11 matters of national importance. • Lack of integrated approach to managing effects of land-based activities on coastal waters and ecosystems. • A default reference to the NZCPS in absence of appropriate policies in this PORPS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>control the location and scale of earthworks, <u>mining</u> and <u>vegetation planting, modification and removal in the coastal environment (outside the coastal marine area), <u>while allowing for mahika kai activities,</u></u></i> 4. <i><u>recognise and map statutory acknowledgement areas, tōpuni and nohoaka identified in the NTCSA 1998,</u></i> 5. <i>require resource consent for uses of land on reclamations that have occurred after the date this RPS becomes operative,</i> 6. <i>provide for the establishment of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips,</i> 7. <i>include provisions requiring the adoption of a precautionary approach to assessing the effects of activities in the coastal environment in accordance with IM-P15 where:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i><u>the activity may affect the functioning, resilience and health of coastal waters and coastal ecosystems,</u></i> b. <i><u>the activity may affect areas of deteriorated water quality,</u></i> c. <i><u>the activity may affect areas of coastal waters where mana whenua have a particular cultural interest,</u></i> d. <i><u>the activity may affect customary fisheries, mahika kai or kaimoana activities,</u></i> e. <i>there is scientific uncertainty, or</i> f. <i>there are potentially significant or irreversible adverse effects,</i> 8. <i>provide for walking access to the coastal marine area in accordance with <u>Policy 19 of the NZCPS CE-P8,</u></i>
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			<p>9. <i>control vehicle access to the coastal marine area in accordance with <u>Policy 20 of the NZCPS CE-P8</u>,</i></p> <p>10. <i>recognise takata <u>mana</u> whenua needs for papakāika, marae and associated developments within the coastal environment and make appropriate provision for them,</i></p> <p>11. <i>provide access to nationally and regionally significant surf breaks, and</i></p> <p>12. <i>provide for and encourage activities undertaken for the primary purpose of <u>enhancing coastal water quality, coastal habitats and ecosystems, customary fisheries, mahika kai and kaimoana activities, restoring natural character, features, or landscapes in accordance with [new] CE-P1, CE-P3, CE-P4 and CE-P6.</u></i></p>
CE-M5 – Other incentives and mechanisms	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka generally support this method but consider it should apply to all policies, including the first policy if amended as suggested to a ‘ki uta ki tai’ policy. ‘CE-PX’ is included as a placeholder numbering.</p> <p>Clause 8 is too focused on land-based activities and effects.</p> <p>Clause 9 on restoration and rehabilitation should include deteriorated water quality areas, customary fisheries, mahika kai & kaimoana species as a priority for restoration and rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Local authorities are encouraged to consider the use of other mechanisms or incentives to assist in achieving Policies CE-P2 CE-P1 to CE-P12 CE-PX, including: ...</i></p> <p>8. <i>research relevant to the effects of activities on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i><u>coastal water quality,</u></i> b. <i><u>coastal habitats and ecosystems,</u></i> c. <i><u>the integrity, resilience and natural functioning of the coastal environment,</u></i> d. <i>coastal network infrastructure,</i> e. <i>coastal values,</i> f. <i>coastal hazards,</i>

			<p><i>g. riparian vegetation cover or any land cover that contributes to supporting coastal values or mitigating coastal hazards, or</i></p> <p><i>h. areas particularly sensitive to land use changes,</i></p> <p>9. <i>facilitating the restoration, rehabilitation or creation of coastal habitats, particularly when it:</i></p> <p><i>a. encourages the natural regeneration of indigenous species,</i></p> <p><i>b. buffers or links ecosystems, habitats and areas of significance that contribute to ecological corridors, or</i></p> <p><i>c. maintains or enhances the provision of indigenous ecosystem services,</i></p> <p><i>d. <u>will lead to the improvement of areas of deteriorated water quality,</u></i></p> <p><i>e. <u>benefits mahika kai and kaimoana species or customary fisheries areas, and ...</u></i></p>
CE-Methods	Oppose	Kā Rūnaka oppose the lack of any inclusion in the CE methods on the role of Kāi Tahu as mana whenua/mana moana in coastal management.	<p>Insert new method as follows:</p> <p><u>CE-M1 - Mana whenua/mana moana involvement</u></p> <p><u>Otago Regional Council must partner with Kāi Tahu in coastal management by:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>implementing the actions in MW-M2, MW-M3 and MW-M4,</u> 2. <u>actively identifying and pursuing opportunities for mana whenua to be involved in coastal governance, including through use of available mechanisms such as transfers of functions (under section 33 of the RMA 1991) and supporting the establishment of mātaihai reserves and taiāpure,</u>

			<p>3. <u>implementing actions to foster the development of mana whenua capacity to contribute to the Council's decision-making processes, including resourcing,</u></p> <p>4. <u>supporting mana whenua initiatives that contribute to maintaining or improving the health and well-being of coastal water and ecosystems, and</u></p> <p>5. <u>providing relevant information to mana whenua for the purposes of (1), (2), (3) and (4).</u></p>
CE-Methods	Oppose	Kā Rūnaka oppose the lack of any method setting out a commitment to coastal monitoring.	<p>Insert new method as follows:</p> <p><u>CE-M7 – Monitoring</u></p> <p><u>Otago Regional Council must:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>establish a long-term monitoring programme for coastal waters and coastal ecosystems that incorporates cultural health monitoring,</u> 2. <u>record information (including monitoring data) about the state of coastal waters and coastal ecosystems and the challenges to their health and well-being,</u> 3. <u>regularly prepare reports on the matters in (1) and (2) and publish those reports, and</u> 4. <u>take action where the results of monitoring show that this is necessary to achieve the objectives of this policy statement.</u>
LF – Land and freshwater			
Objective LF-WAI-O1 Te Mana o te Wai	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>The objective appropriately recognises and reflects the relationship of Kāi Tahu ki Otago to freshwater.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>The mauri of Otago's water bodies and their health and well-being is protected ... and the management of land and water recognises and reflects that: ...</i></p>

		The objective appropriately recognises the connectedness between land and water, but an amendment is proposed to ensure that the connectedness to coastal waters is also clearly recognised.	<i>(4) <u>freshwater, and land and coastal waters</u> have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life ...</i>
Policy LF-WAI-P1 Prioritisation	Support	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above. The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	Retain as notified
Policy LF-WAI-P2 Mana whakahaere	Support	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above. The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	Retain as notified
Policy LF-WAI-P3 Integrated management/ki uta ki tai	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above. In general, the policy clearly describes the components of an integrated approach to management of land and freshwater. However: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kā Rūnaka consider that, to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai, the policy should make it clear that the requirement to sustain connections between water body relates to natural connections, rather than artificial connections established by development of water infrastructure; 	Amend as follows: <i>Manage the use of fresh water and land in accordance with tikaka and kawa, using an integrated approach that:</i> <i>(1) recognises and sustains the <u>natural</u> connections and interactions between water bodies ...</i> <i>(2) sustains and, wherever possible, restores the <u>natural</u> connections and interactions between land and water, from the mountains to the sea,</i> <i>(3) sustains and, wherever possible, restores the habitats of mahika kai and indigenous species, including taoka species associated with the water body <u>bodies</u>,</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give effect to Te Mana o te Wai, the effects of land use and development on the health and wellbeing of ecosystems associated with water bodies, as well as effects on the water bodies themselves, must be managed; • The potential effects of climate change on the natural functioning of water bodies (for example, effects on water flow and temperature, and changes in the functioning of areas near the freshwater/ coastal water interface) are an important integrated management consideration; • An amendment to LF-WAI-P3(3) is needed for consistency with the remainder of the policy. 	<p><i>(4) manages the effects of the use and development of land to maintain or enhance the health and well-being of fresh water and coastal water <u>and associated ecosystems</u>,</i></p> <p><i>(5) ...</i></p> <p><i>(6) has regard to foreseeable climate change risks <u>and the potential effects of climate change on the natural functions of water bodies</u>,</i> <i>and</i></p> <p><i>(7) ...</i></p>
Policy LF-WAI-P4 Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai	Support	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.</p>	Retain as notified
Method LF-WAI-M1 Mana whenua involvement	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.4 to 3.5 and 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support the partnership approach set out in the method, and consider this is appropriate to recognise the Treaty obligations of the</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>LF-WAI-M1 – Mana whenua involvement <u>Kāi Tahu rakatirataka</u></i></p> <p><i>Otago Regional Council must partner with Kāi Tahu in freshwater management by:</i></p> <p><i>(1) implementing the actions in <u>MW-M2</u>, MW-M3 and MW-M4,</i></p>

		<p>Council and the requirements of the NPSFM. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amendment is proposed to reflect the submission on MW-M2 and ensure that the partnership approach required by the method incorporates use of mātauraka. • an amendment to the reference to RMA provisions is proposed to reflect the likelihood that the RMA will be replaced by new legislation during the life of the PORPS. 	<p><i>(2) actively identifying and pursuing opportunities for mana whenua to be involved in freshwater governance, including through use of available mechanisms such as transfers of functions (under section 33 of the RMA 1991 or any successor legislation) and supporting the establishment of freshwater mātauraka ...</i></p>
Method LF-WAI-M2 Other methods	Support	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>The method is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.</p>	Retain as notified
Explanation LF-WAI-E1	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka strongly support the narrative on the Kāi Tahu understanding of Te Mana o te Wai that underpins the LF-WAI objectives and policies. However, it is important that the explanation should also recognise that (as set out in Section 1.3 of the NPSFM) responsibilities to support Te Mana o te Wai are not confined to Kāi Tahu but extend to all people.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 1: <i>Water is a central element in Kāi Tahu creation traditions <u>To Kāi Tahu, the The-whakapapa and spiritual source of water and land are connected, and water bodies are the central unifying feature that connects our landscapes together ...</u></i></p> <p>Paragraph 2: <i><u>To Kāi Tahu, the The-whakapapa of mana whenua and water are also integrally connected.</u></i></p> <p>Paragraph 5: <i><u>To Kāi Tahu, each Each-water body is unique ...</u></i></p>

			<p>New paragraph 6:</p> <p><u>The concept of Te Mana o te Wai aligns closely with the Kāi Tahu approach to freshwater management, but it is not confined to Kāi Tahu. The life-giving qualities of freshwater support the health and wellbeing of the whole community and all people have a shared responsibility to respect and care for the health and wellbeing of freshwater bodies.</u></p>
Principal reasons LF-WAI-PR1	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>The Explanation refers to involving takata whenua in freshwater planning and management. Takata whenua is a broad term that applies to all Māori. The objective, policies and methods direct that, in Otago, involvement will primarily be by mana whenua, who have the rakatirataka authority and kaitiakitaka responsibility to care for wai māori. Ka Rūnaka request an amendment to reflect this.</p> <p>A grammatical amendment is also proposed to add to clarity.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 1, 2nd sentence:</p> <p><i>... This places the mauri (life-force) of the water at the forefront of decision making, recognising <u>that te hauora o te wai (the health of the water) is the first priority ...</u></i></p> <p>Paragraph 1, last sentence:</p> <p><i>... Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai requires actively involving takata <u>mana</u> whenua in freshwater planning and management.</i></p>
LF-VM Objectives - General	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above.</p> <p>In pre-notification engagement on the PORPS, Kā Rūnaka sought a single overarching vision to apply across all FMUs. Although Kā Rūnaka accept the division of the visions into separate FMUs, some components included in one or more objectives are important</p>	<p>Amend the objectives to remove unnecessary inconsistencies and to ensure that the vision for each FMU addresses the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kāi Tahu relationship with wāhi tūpuna • Kāi Tahu ability to access and use water bodies to maintain their connection with the wai • The health and abundance of mahika kai

		<p>to be included in all of them. These include outcomes relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kāi Tahu relationship with wāhi tūpuna • Kāi Tahu ability to access and use water bodies to maintain their connection with the wai • The health and abundance of mahika kai • The health of ecosystems and indigenous species • The health of wetlands, estuaries and lagoons, and downstream coastal waters • The ability for indigenous species to migrate easily • Sustaining the natural form and function of the water bodies • Sustainable land and water management practices • Ceasing direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies. <p>Differentiation between FMUs should only be necessary to reflect specific characteristics of an FMU. There is also unnecessary inconsistency in the wording of the various objectives in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health of ecosystems and indigenous species • The health of wetlands, estuaries and lagoons, and downstream coastal waters • The ability for indigenous species to migrate easily • Sustaining the natural form and function of the water bodies • Sustainable land and water management practices • Ceasing direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies.
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		<p>respect to some components of the vision.</p> <p>Although some specific amendments are proposed in submission points below, Kā Rūnaka recommend a broader review of the objectives to improve consistency of approach. We would welcome the opportunity to work with ORC on this.</p>	
Objective LF-VM-O2 Clutha Mata-au FMU vision	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support the vision in general, but seek amendments to reflect the intent to manage the Mata-au as a single system, by ensuring that visions that are appropriate for the whole FMU are applied at that level and only necessary distinctions are made between rohe.</p> <p>Amendments are also proposed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that water quality supports safe consumption of mahika kai as well as safe human contact • Improve general clarity of meaning and consistency of wording across visions. <p>Kā Rūnaka also consider that the visions for all rohe should be required to be achieved within 20 years to ensure that degraded environments are improved by the current</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>In the Clutha Mata-au FMU:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p> <p>(2) ...</p> <p>(3) ...</p> <p>(4) ...</p> <p>(5) ...</p> <p><u>(6) the ecosystem connections between freshwater, wetlands and the coastal environment are preserved and, wherever possible, restored,</u></p> <p><u>(7) flows in water bodies sustain and, wherever possible, restore the natural form and function of main stems and tributaries to support Kāi Tahu values and practices, and</u></p> <p><u>(8) food production in the area is supported by innovative and sustainable land and water management practices that reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact and mahika kai species are safe for consumption, and</u></p>

		<p>generation, rather than being left to the next one.</p>	<p><u>(9) sustainable abstraction occurs from lakes, river main stems or groundwater in preference to tributaries,</u></p> <p><u>(10) land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact and mahika kai species are safe for consumption, and</u></p> <p><u>(11) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</u></p> <p><u>(12)(6) the national significance of the Clutha hydro-electricity generation scheme is recognised,</u></p> <p><u>(13)(7) in addition to (1) to (12)(6) above:</u></p> <p><u>(a) in the Upper Lakes rohe, the high-quality waters of the lakes and their tributaries are protected, recognising the significance of the purity of these waters to Kāi Tahu and to the wider community,</u></p> <p><u>(b) in the Dunstan, Manuherekiā and Roxburgh rohe:</u></p> <p><u>(i) flows in water bodies sustain and, wherever possible, restore the natural form and function of main stems and tributaries to support Kāi Tahu values and practices, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food production in the area and reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact, and</u></p> <p><u>(iii) sustainable abstraction occurs from main stems or groundwater in preference to tributaries,</u></p> <p><u>(c) in the Upper Lakes and Lower Clutha rohe:</u></p> <p><u>(i) there is no further modification of the shape and behaviour of the water bodies and opportunities to restore the natural form and function of water bodies are promoted wherever possible, and</u></p>
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			<p><i>(ii) the ecosystem connections between freshwater, wetlands and the coastal environment are preserved and, wherever possible, restored;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact, and</i></p> <p><i>(iv) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</i></p> <p><i>(14)(8) the outcomes sought in (7) are to be achieved within the following timeframes:</i></p> <p><i>(a) by 2030 in the Upper Lakes rohe, and</i></p> <p><i>(b) by 2045 in the Dunstan, <u>Manuherekia</u>, Roxburgh and Lower Clutha rohe, and.</i></p> <p><i>(c) by 2050 in the Manuherekia rohe.</i></p>
LF-VM-03 – North Otago FMU vision	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support the vision in general, but seek amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that water quality supports safe consumption of mahika kai as well as safe human contact • Incorporate important components of other visions that should be outcomes for all FMUs • Improve general clarity of meaning and consistency of wording across visions. 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>By 2050 <u>2045</u> in the North Otago FMU:</i></p> <p><i>(1) ...</i></p> <p><i>(2) ...</i></p> <p><i>(3) ...</i></p> <p><i>(4) ...</i></p> <p><i><u>(X) there is no further modification of the shape and behaviour of the water bodies and opportunities to restore the natural form and function of water bodies are promoted wherever possible,</u></i></p> <p><i>(5) land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for</i></p>

		<p>Kā Rūnaka also consider that the visions for all FMUs should be required to be achieved within 20 years to ensure that degraded environments are improved by the current generation, rather than being left to the next one.</p> <p>Also see submission on MAP1: If the Waikouaiti catchment is retained in the North Otago FMU, Kā Rūnaka consider the vision should recognise management outcomes for Waikouaiti freshwater mātaītai and the East Otago Taiāpure.</p>	<p><i>human contact and mahika kai species are safe for consumption, and</i></p> <p><i>(Y) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</i></p> <p><i>(6) food production in the area is supported by innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food production in the area and that improve resilience to the effects of climate change.</i></p> <p>Also see submission on MAP1: If the Waikouaiti catchment is retained in the North Otago FMU, include recognition of management outcomes for the Waikouaiti freshwater mātaītai and the East Otago Taiāpure in the objective.</p>
LF-VM-04 – Taieri FMU vision	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support the vision in general, but seek amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the requirement for healthy populations of galaxiids to apply also to other indigenous species, including tuna which are a highly important mahika kai species in the Taieri. • Make sure that water quality supports safe consumption of mahika kai as well as safe human contact • Incorporate important components of other visions that should be outcomes for all FMUs 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>By 2050 2045 in the Taieri Taieri FMU:</i></p> <p><i>(1) ...</i></p> <p><i>(2) ...</i></p> <p><i>(X) water bodies support thriving mahika kai and Kāi Tahu whānui have access to mahika kai,</i></p> <p><i>(3) healthy wetlands are restored in the upper and lower catchment wetland complexes, including the Waipori/Waihola Wetlands Waihola/Waipōuri wetland complex, Tunaheketaka/Lake Taieri, scroll plain, and tussock areas,</i></p> <p><i>(4) the gravel bed of the lower Taieri Taieri is restored and sedimentation of the Waipori/Waihola Waihola/Waipōuri wetland complex is reduced,</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve general clarity of meaning and consistency of wording across visions. <p>The correct traditional spelling of this river is Taiari, and Kā Rūnaka request that this spelling be used to recognise that the whole of the catchment is wāhi tūpuna. Use of the traditional name would be an appropriate acknowledgement of the connection of mana whenua with the river. Similarly, Kā Rūnaka request that the traditional spelling of Waipōuri be used instead of Waipori.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka also consider that the visions for all FMUs should be required to be achieved within 20 years to ensure that degraded environments are improved by the current generation, rather than being left to the next one.</p>	<p><u>(Y) there is no further modification of the shape and behaviour of the water bodies and opportunities to restore the natural form and function of water bodies are promoted wherever possible, and</u></p> <p>(5) ...</p> <p><u>(6) water bodies support healthy populations of galaxiid species and other indigenous species, including tuna,</u></p> <p><u>(Z) land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact and mahika kai species are safe for consumption,</u></p> <p>(7) ...</p> <p><u>(8) food production in the area is supported by innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food production in the area and that improve resilience to the effects of climate change.</u></p>
LF-VM-O5 – Dunedin & Coast FMU vision	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support the vision in general, but seek amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that water quality supports safe consumption of mahika kai as well as safe human contact • Incorporate important components of other visions that should be outcomes for all FMUs 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>By 2040 in the Dunedin & Coast FMU:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p> <p><u>(2) the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna is sustained and Kāi Tahu maintain their connection with and use of the water bodies,</u></p> <p>(3) ...</p> <p>(4) ...</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve general clarity of meaning and consistency of wording across visions. <p>Also see submission on MAP1: If the Waikouaiti catchment is moved into the Dunedin and Coast FMU, Kā Rūnaka consider the vision should recognise management outcomes for Waikouaiti freshwater mātaītai and the East Otago Taiāpure.</p>	<p><i>(5) discharges of contaminants from urban <u>and rural</u> environments are reduced so that water bodies are safe for human contact <u>and mahika kai species are safe for consumption, and</u></i></p> <p><i><u>(X) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies.</u></i></p> <p>Also see submission on MAP1: If the Waikouaiti catchment is included in the Dunedin and Coast FMU, include recognition of management outcomes for the Waikouaiti freshwater mātaītai and the East Otago Taiāpure in the objective.</p>
		<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support the vision in general, but seek amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that water quality supports safe consumption of mahika kai as well as safe human contact • Incorporate important components of other visions that should be outcomes for all FMUs • Improve general clarity of meaning and consistency of wording across visions. 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>By 2030 in the Catlins FMU:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p> <p>(2) ...</p> <p><i>(3) water bodies support thriving mahika kai <u>that is safe for consumption, and access of Kāi Tahu whānui to mahika kai,</u></i></p> <p><i>(4) the high degree of naturalness <u>of the water bodies and ecosystem connections between the forests, freshwater and coastal environment are preserved,</u></i></p> <p><i><u>(X) there is no further modification of the shape and behaviour of the water bodies and opportunities to restore the natural form and function of water bodies are promoted wherever possible,</u></i></p> <p>(5) ...</p> <p><i><u>(Y) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</u></i></p> <p>(6) ...</p>

LF-VM-O7 – Integrated management	Support	Kā Rūnaka strongly support the focus on integrated management. This is consistent with the Kāi Tahu understanding that all parts of the environment are interconnected, and that it is important to reflect this through holistic management. The objective is also consistent with the direction about integrated management in NPSFM 2020 3.5.	Retain as notified.
LF-VM-P5 – Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and rohe	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka generally support the delineation of FMUs and rohe as being practical to assist in focusing management approaches.</p> <p>However, the inclusion of the Waikouaiti catchment in the North Otago FMU is not supported. Kā Rūnaka consider that catchment would be more appropriately located in the Dunedin and Coast FMU. This would provide for better alignment of management across all catchments that flow into the coastal receiving environment that is included in the East Otago Taiāpure (encompassing marine and estuarine waters enclosed by Cornish Head, Brinns Point, Warrington Spit and Potato Point).</p>	Retain LF-VM-P5 as notified, but see submission point on MAP1
LF-VM-P6 – Relationship between FMUs and rohe	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support clarity being provided in the RPS as to the relationship between environmental outcomes, target attribute states, limits	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Where rohe have been defined within FMUs:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p>

		<p>and action plans for rohe and for their “parent” FMUs. Kā Rūnaka consider it is important that the place-specific provisions or action plans that are developed for a rohe should prevail over the more general provisions in the broader FMU, to ensure that the outcomes for that rohe are able to be achieved. It is also important that rohe-specific provisions cannot be more lenient than those applying in the broader FMU, as this would not be consistent with integrated management and would put the ability to achieve the outcomes for the FMU at risk.</p> <p>However, an amendment is requested for clarity.</p>	<p>(2) ...</p> <p><i>(a) <u>must set target attribute states that are no less stringent than the parent FMU environmental outcomes if the same attributes are adopted in both the rohe and the FMU ...</u></i></p>
LF-VM-M3 – Community involvement	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka support the recognition in this method of the community role in identifying environmental outcomes for the FMUs and rohe and methods for achieving those outcomes, and in working to improve the health and well-being of water bodies. However, the role of Kāi Tahu in identifying outcomes and methods should also be provided for.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Otago Regional Council must work with <u>Kāi Tahu and communities</u> to achieve the objectives and policies in this chapter, including by:</i></p> <p><i>(1) engaging with <u>Kāi Tahu and communities</u> to identify environmental outcomes for Otago’s FMUs and rohe and the methods to achieve those outcomes ...</i></p>
LF-VM-M4 – Other methods	Support	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>

		The method is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	
LF-VM-E2 – Explanation LF-VM-PR2 – Principal reasons	Support	The explanation and principal reasons clearly describe the intent of the provisions.	Retain as notified.
LF-FW-O8 – Fresh water	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11 above. The outcomes sought in the objective are generally appropriate to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and to provide for the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori. However, an amendment is requested to require that the habitats of taoka species are not only protected, but also sustained. Sustaining habitats, rather than just protecting their basic requirements, will ensure greater resilience.	Amend as follows: <i>In Otago’s water bodies and their catchments:</i> (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) <i>native fish can migrate easily and as naturally as possible and taoka species and their habitats are protected <u>and sustained</u>, ...</i>
LF-FW-O9 – Natural wetlands	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.10, 3.11 and 3.15 above. The outcomes sought in the objective are generally appropriate to give effect to the NPSFM and to provide for the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori. However, amendments are requested to: • Recognise the values of wetlands for storing water and increasing the	Amend as follows: <i>Otago’s natural wetlands are protected or restored so that:</i> (1) ... (2) ... (3) <i>there is no reduction in their ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, amenity values, extent or water quality, and if <u>these have been degraded</u>, they are improved, and</i> (4) <i>their flood attenuation <u>and water storage capacity</u> is maintained.</i>

		length of time it is retained in the catchment Improve clarity.	
LF-FW-O10 – Natural character	Support	See paragraphs 3.10 and 3.11 above. The objective is appropriate to give effect to the NPSFM 2020 and RMA section 6(a).	Retain as notified.
LF-FW-P7 – Fresh water	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.14 above. The policy is appropriate to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and to provide for the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori. Kā Rūnaka support imposition of timeframes that require degradation of water bodies to be reversed before another generation passes so that mātauraka can continue to be passed on. However: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the habitats of indigenous species should be not only protected, but also sustained to ensure greater resilience the wording of clause (6) could be interpreted as placing the emphasis on allocating up to the limits, encouraging maximum use, rather than encouraging allocation to be only as much as needed, within the limits. 	Amend as follows: <i>Environmental outcomes, attribute states (including target attribute states) and limits ensure that:</i> (1) ... (2) <i>the habitats of indigenous species associated with water bodies are protected <u>and sustained</u>, including by providing for fish passage,</i> (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) <i><u>allocation of fresh water is allocated</u> within environmental limits and <u>water is used efficiently.</u></i>

		Amendments are requested to address these points.	
LF–FW–P8 – Identifying natural wetlands	Support	See paragraphs 3.10, 3.11 and 3.15 above. The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	Retain as notified
LF–FW–P9 – Protecting natural wetlands	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.10, 3.11 and 3.15 above. The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020 Section 3.22. However, an amendment is requested to correct typographic errors.	Amend as follows: <i>Protect natural wetlands by:</i> <i>(1) avoiding a reduction in their values or extent unless:</i> <i>(a) the loss of values or extent arises from:</i> <i>(i) ...</i> <i>(ii) ...</i> <i>(iii) ...</i> <i>(iv) ...</i> <i>(v) ...</i> <i>(vi) the maintenance of or operation of specific specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure ...</i>
LF–FW–P10 – Restoring natural wetlands	Support	See paragraphs 3.10, 3.11 and 3.15 above. The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS, give effect to the NPSFM 2020 and provide for the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori.	Retain as notified

<p>LF-FW-P11 – Identifying outstanding water bodies</p> <p>LF-FW-P12 – Protecting outstanding water bodies</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>The policies are appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and give effect to the NPSFM 2020.</p>	<p>Retain as notified</p>
<p>LF-FW-P13 – Preserving natural character</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11.</p> <p>The policy is generally appropriate to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and RMA section 6(a). Kā Rūnaka consider that an important aspect of Te Mana o te Wai is letting the river behave naturally, in terms of both flow behaviour and natural form and function.</p> <p>However, although the policy refers to the margins of lakes and rivers, it does not include any direction for management of these areas. Riparian areas serve important functions that contribute significantly to natural character.</p> <p>Riparian margins are the interface between land and water. The LS-Land and Soil section of the chapter includes provisions for riparian management; to provide for integrated management, Kā Rūnaka consider that complementary provisions should be included in the FW-Fresh Water section.</p>	<p>Amend by including a new clause as follows:</p> <p><u><i>(X) maintaining or enhancing the values of riparian margins to support habitat and biodiversity, reduce sedimentation of water bodies and support improved functioning of catchment processes,</i></u></p>

LF-FW-P14 – Restoring natural character	Support	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11. The policy is generally appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and RMA section 6(a).	Retain as notified
LF-FW-P15 – Stormwater and wastewater discharges	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11. Discharges of wastewater, and other human wastes such as cremated ashes, directly to water without first being cleansed by Papatūānuku, are culturally offensive to Kāi Tahu. Kā Rūnaka support the general direction of the policy, but wish to see this strengthened to require that existing wastewater discharges to water are to be phased out, and new discharges required to be to land unless the effects of this will be demonstrably greater than if the discharge was to water. Kā Rūnaka support the requirement that on-site wastewater systems are in accordance with best practice, but consider this requirement should also apply to stormwater management, to reduce the risk of sediment and other contaminants in stormwater entering water bodies.	Amend as follows: <i><u>Minimise Avoid the adverse effects of direct and indirect discharges of stormwater, and wastewater and human wastes (including cremated ashes) to fresh water by:</u></i> <i><u>(X) phasing out direct wastewater discharges to water, and</u></i> <i><u>(1) except as required by LF-VM-02 and LF-VM-04, preferring requiring new discharges of wastewater or other human wastes to be to land over discharges to water, unless adverse effects associated with a discharge to land are demonstrably greater than a discharge to water, and</u></i> <i><u>(2) requiring:</u></i> <i><u>(a) ...</u></i> <i><u>(b) ...</u></i> <i><u>(c) ...</u></i> <i><u>(d) on-site wastewater systems and stormwater management to be designed and operated in accordance with best practice standards, ...</u></i>
LF-FW-M5 – Outstanding water bodies	Support with amendment	The method is generally appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	Amend as follows: <i>No later than 31 December 2023, Otago Regional Council must:</i>

		<p>However, although the values held by Kāi Tahu in respect to any water body are an integral part of the values of that water body that should be protected, ranking of water bodies in respect to the cultural and spiritual values associated with wai māori is not consistent with the nature of the Kāi Tahu relationship with freshwater. For this reason, Kā Rūnaka do not support including Kāi Tahu values in the criteria for ranking a water body as outstanding, but instead, prefer a direction that ensures that when a river or lake is identified in that way, the Kāi Tahu values associated with the river or lake will also be recognised and protected.</p>	<p>(1) in partnership with Kāi Tahu, undertake a review based on existing information and develop a list of water bodies likely to contain outstanding values, including those water bodies listed in LF-VM-P6,</p> <p>(2) ...</p> <p><u>(X) in partnership with Kāi Tahu, identify Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values associated with the water bodies identified,</u></p> <p>(3) ...</p> <p><u>(4) map outstanding water bodies and identify their outstanding and significant values, as well as Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values associated with the water bodies, in the relevant regional plan(s), and</u></p> <p><u>(5) include provisions in regional plans to avoid the adverse effects of activities on the significant and outstanding values of outstanding water bodies and on any Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values associated with the water bodies.</u></p>
LF-FW-M6 – Regional plans	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.15 above.</p> <p>The method is generally appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and give effect to the NPSFM 2020 and Te Mana o te Wai.</p> <p>However, Kā Rūnaka consider amendments are needed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that environmental flow and level regimes, resource use limits and timeframes are linked to achievement of freshwater visions; 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Otago Regional Council must publicly notify a Land and Water Regional Plan no later than 31 December 2023 and, after it is made operative, maintain that regional plan to:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p> <p>(2) ...</p> <p><u>(3) identify water bodies that are over-allocated in terms of either their water quality or quantity,</u></p> <p><u>(4) include environmental flow and level regimes for water bodies (including groundwater) that give effect to Te Mana o te Wai, support achievement of the vision for the Freshwater Management Unit set out in the LF-VM objectives and provide for:</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise the hydrological connections between water bodies and wetlands; and improve clarity. <p>In addition, Kā Rūnaka request that, in order to recognise and provide for the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori, a new clause be added to ensure that Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual concerns about mixing of water between different catchments are considered and addressed in development of the Land and Water Regional Plan.</p>	<p>(a) the <u>natural</u> behaviours of the water body including a base flow or level that provides for variability,</p> <p>(b) ...</p> <p>(c) ...</p> <p>(d) the hydrological connection with other water bodies, <u>wetlands, estuaries and coastal margins,</u></p> <p>(e) ...</p> <p>(f) ...</p> <p>(5) include limits on resource use that <u>support achievement of the vision for the Freshwater Management Unit set out in the LF-VM objectives:</u></p> <p>(a) differentiate between types of uses, including drinking water, and social, cultural and economic uses, in order to provide long-term certainty in relation to <u>about the availability of water for those uses of available water,</u></p> <p>(b) for water bodies that have been identified as over-allocated, provide methods and timeframes for phasing out that over-allocation <u>within the timeframes required to achieve the vision for the Freshwater Management Unit set out in the LF-VM objectives,</u></p> <p>(c) ...</p> <p>(d) ...</p> <p>(6) ...</p> <p>(7) ...</p> <p><u>(X) recognise and respond to Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual concerns about mixing of water between different catchments, and</u></p> <p>...</p>
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			(8) ...
LF-FW-M7 – District plans	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.15 above.</p> <p>The method is generally appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and to give effect to the NPSFM 2020. In particular, Kā Rūnaka support clear direction for district plans to include provisions to reduce the adverse effects of stormwater discharges from subdivision and land development. Ka Rūnaka consider the lack of integration across regional and territorial jurisdictions has contributed to contamination of water bodies and welcomes stronger direction on this.</p> <p>Consistent with the submission of Kā Rūnaka on LF-FW-M5 (Outstanding water bodies), amendments are sought to ensure that when a river or lake is identified as outstanding, the Kāi Tahu values associated with the river or lake will also be recognised and protected.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka also request that a new clause be added to implement Policy LF-FW-P13 (Preserving natural character) as this is a shared responsibility across regional and territorial jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Territorial authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their district plans no later than 31 December 2026 to:</i></p> <p><i>(1) map outstanding water bodies and identify their outstanding and significant values, <u>as well as any Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values associated with the water bodies</u>, using the information gathered by Otago Regional Council in LF-FW-M5, and</i></p> <p><i>(2) include provisions to avoid the adverse effects of activities on the significant and outstanding values of outstanding water bodies, <u>and on any Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values associated with the water bodies.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>(x) include provisions to preserve the natural character of lakes and rivers and their margins from the adverse effects of land use and development and activities on the surface of water, ...</u></i></p>

LF-FW-M8 – Action plans	Support	The method is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	Retain as notified
LF-FW-M9 – Monitoring	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the requirement to establish a long-term monitoring program, incorporating a cultural health component, and reporting regularly on results and on the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems. This is important to ensure that freshwater management is based on a good understanding of the state of and trends in water body and ecosystem health. However, Kā Rūnaka consider that it is essential that the commitment to monitor and report be accompanied by a commitment to take action if problems are identified.	Add a new clause as follows: <i>... <u>and</u></i> <i><u>(4) take action where the results of monitoring show that this is necessary to achieve the objectives of this policy statement.</u></i>
LF-FW-M10 – Other methods	Support	See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.11. The method is appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS and give effect to the NPSFM 2020.	Retain as notified
LF-FW-E3 – Explanation	Support with amendment	In general, the explanation clearly describes the intent of the provisions. However, Kā Rūnaka seek amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace reference to “takata whenua” with “mana whenua” consistent with practice across the PORPS 	Amend as follows: Paragraph 2, 3 rd sentence: <i>... This reflects the views of takata <u>mana</u> whenua and the community that fresh and coastal water, including wetlands, should be managed holistically and in a consistent way ...</i> Paragraph 2, final sentence: <i>... This is because of the importance of restoration to Kāi Tahu and in recognition of the historic loss of wetlands in Otago, <u>and the</u></i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to wetland values that are recognised and provided for in objectives and policies <p>Reflect the submission on LF-FW-M5 (Outstanding water bodies)</p>	<p><u>indigenous biodiversity values and hydrological values of wetland systems.</u></p> <p>Paragraph 3, 2nd sentence:</p> <p><i>... Additional water bodies can be identified if they are wholly or partly within an outstanding natural feature or landscape or if they meet the criteria in APP1 which lists the types of values which may be considered outstanding: cultural and spiritual, ecology, landscape, natural character, recreation and physical ...</i></p>
LF-FW-PR3 – Principal reasons	Support with amendment	<p>In general, the reasons for the provisions are clearly described. However, the reference to providing more specific direction on giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai and achieving freshwater visions is confusing without further explanation. The wording following this reference more clearly describes the focus of the section.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka seek amendments to reflect this and also to recognise that both urban and rural land uses contribute to degradation of water bodies.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 1, final sentence:</p> <p><i>The legacy of Otago’s historical mining privileges, coupled with contemporary <u>urban and rural</u> land uses, contribute to ongoing water quality and quantity issues in some water bodies, with significant cultural effects.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 3:</p> <p><i>This section of the LF chapter contains more specific direction on managing fresh water to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and contributes to achieving the long-term freshwater visions for each FMU and rohe. It also reflects key direction in the NPSFM for managing the health and well-being of fresh water ...</i></p>
LF-FW-AER9	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to reflect the submission on LF-FW-P15.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i><u>The Direct discharges of wastewater to water are phased out and frequency of wastewater overflows is reduced.</u></i></p>
LF-LS-O11 – Land and soil	Support with amendment	<p>The objective is generally appropriate to achieve the purpose of the RMA. However, the term “primary production” is defined in the National Planning Standards to include a range of activities that do not rely on highly</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Replace use of “primary production” with reference to outdoor agricultural, pastoral and horticultural production or a defined term that clearly excludes mining, quarrying, forestry and production of commodities within buildings.</p>

		productive land, including mining, quarrying, forestry and production of commodities within buildings. Kā Rūnaka consider it would be inappropriate for the PORPS to provide for these activities on highly productive land.	
LF-LS-O12 – Use of land	Support	See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above. Kā Rūnaka support integrated management of land that sustains soil resources and supports Te Mana o te Wai. The objective is appropriate to give effect to the NPSFM and achieve the purpose of the RMA.	Retain as notified
LF-LS-P16 – Integrated management	Support with amendment	See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above. Kā Rūnaka support the direction on the need for integrated management of land and water, but consider that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement objective LF-LS-O12, and to give effect to the NPSFM, the policy also needs to refer to integrated management to achieve freshwater outcomes, and <p>To be effective, the direction should be stronger than merely recognising the need for integrated management.</p>	Amend as follows: Recognise that maintaining soil quality requires the <u>Require integrated management of land and freshwater resources including that recognises and respects the interconnections between soil health, vegetative cover and water quality and quantity, so that soil quality is maintained, and freshwater outcomes are able to be achieved.</u>

<p>LF–LS–P17 – Soil values LF–LS–P18 – Soil erosion</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above. The policies are appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.</p>	<p>Retain as notified</p>
<p>LF–LS–P19 – Highly productive land</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>The policy is generally appropriate to achieve the objectives of this PORPS. However, the term “primary production” is defined in the National Planning Standards to include a range of activities that do not rely on highly productive land, including mining, quarrying, forestry and production of commodities within buildings. Kā Rūnaka consider it would be inappropriate for the PORPS to prioritise these activities on highly productive land.</p>	<p>Amend as follows: Replace use of “primary production” with reference to outdoor agricultural, pastoral and horticultural production or a defined term that clearly excludes mining, quarrying, forestry and production of commodities within buildings.</p>
<p>LF–LS–P20 – Land use change</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above. Kā Rūnaka support promotion of changes towards land management that sustains soil resources, supports Te Mana o te Wai and increases climate resilience. While using water efficiently is an inherent component of sustainable land management, Kā Rūnaka are concerned that reference to efficiency separately could be interpreted as encouraging efficiency of use without a broader sustainability focus. Such an</p>	<p>Amend as follows: <i>Promote changes in land use or land management practices that improve:</i> <i>(1) the sustainability and efficiency of water use ...</i></p>

		approach has previously had adverse effects on the health and wellbeing of water bodies.	
LF-LS-P21 – Land use and fresh water	Support with amendments	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support integrated management of land to achieve freshwater environmental outcomes and support Te Mana o te Wai. However, as part of an integrated approach, Kā Rūnaka consider the policy should also address the achievement of freshwater environmental outcomes relating to ecosystem values (which are required to be set under the NPSFM).</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka also consider that the policy should provide direction on the management of riparian margins. These areas are the interface between land and water and serve important functions relating to the health and well-being of water bodies. LF-LS-M13 includes methods to achieve integrated management of riparian margins, but these are not supported by any policy direction.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Achieve the improvement or maintenance of freshwater quantity, or quality, and ecosystem values to meet environmental outcomes set for Freshwater Management Units and/or rohe by:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p> <p>(2) <i>..., and</i></p> <p><i>(3) managing riparian margins to maintain or enhance their habitat and biodiversity values, reduce sedimentation of water bodies and support improved functioning of catchment processes.</i></p>
LF-LS-P22 – Public access	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka support recognition of the importance to mana whenua of access to carry out their kaitiakitaka role and mahika kai activities.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Provide for public access to and along lakes and rivers by:</i></p> <p>(1) ...</p>

		<p>Kā Rūnaka also support provision to restrict access if necessary to protect significant cultural and spiritual paces. However, use of the term “takata whenua” is inappropriately broad. It is Kāi Tahu who are mana whenua of these places. Restrictions on access may also be necessary to protect wāhi taoka such as mahika kai areas.</p> <p>An amendment is also requested for clarity.</p>	<p>(2) seeking opportunities to enhance public access, including <u>access by mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki and for gathering of mahika kai, and</u></p> <p>(3) encouraging landowners to only restrict access where it is necessary to protect: ...</p> <p>(f) places or areas of significance to takata whenua <u>Kāi Tahu, including <u>wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna taoka.</u></u></p>
LF–LS–M11 – Regional plans	Support with amendment	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support integrated management of land to achieve freshwater environmental outcomes and support Te Mana o te Wai.</p> <p>However, while using water efficiently is an inherent component of sustainable land management, Kā Rūnaka are concerned that reference to efficiency separately could be interpreted as encouraging efficiency of use without a broader sustainability focus. Such an approach has previously had adverse effects on the health and wellbeing of water bodies. It is also not correct to refer to allocation in the context of clause (2). Allocation is a management technique, not a result of change in land use.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Otago Regional Council must publicly notify a Land and Water Regional Plan no later than 31 December 2023 and then, when it is made operative, maintain that regional plan to:</i></p> <p>(1) manage land uses that may affect the ability of environmental outcomes for water quality to be achieved by requiring:</p> <p>(a) the development and implementation of certified freshwater farm plans as required by the RMA and any regulations,</p> <p>(b) ...</p> <p>(c) effective management of effluent storage and applications systems, and</p> <p>(d) ...</p> <p>(2) provide for changes in land use that improve the sustainable and efficient allocation and use of <u>and reduce demand on fresh water to give effect to objectives developed under the NPSFM, and</u></p> <p>...</p>

		<p>Amendments are also requested to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete unnecessary reference to legislation <p>Correct a typographical error.</p>	
LF–LS–M12 – District plans	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka support integrated management of land to achieve freshwater environmental outcomes and support Te Mana o te Wai, including by controlling vegetation change to avoid adverse effects on water flow and water quality, and by managing riparian margins. However, Kā Rūnaka forms of exotic forestry, such as carbon farming, that are not harvested do not fall within the definition of “plantation forestry”. These can still have significant impacts on freshwater outcomes, and so should be included in the policy.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Territorial authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their district plans no later than 31 December 2026 to:</i></p> <p><i>(1) manage land use change by:</i></p> <p><i>(a) controlling the establishment of new or any spatial extension of existing plantation forestry activities <u>or carbon farming activities</u> where necessary to give effect to an objective developed under the NPSFM, and ...</i></p>
LF–LS–M13 – Management of beds and riparian margins	Support	<p>Riparian margins are the interface between land and water and serve important functions relating to the health and well-being of water bodies. Kā Rūnaka support integrated management of these areas.</p>	Retain as notified.
LF–LS–M14 – Other methods	Support	<p>See paragraphs 3.7 to 3.8 and 3.10 to 3.11 above.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka support integrated management of land to achieve</p>	Retain as notified

		freshwater environmental outcomes and support Te Mana o te Wai.	
LF-LS-E4 – Explanation	Support with amendment	<p>In general, the explanation clearly describes the intent of the provisions. However, Kā Rūnaka seek amendments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve clarity • Reflect the submission on LF-LS-O11 and LF-LS-P19 • Reflect the submission on LF-LS-P20 and LF-LS-M11 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>Managing soil resources, in particular, cannot be undertaken in isolation. <i>The policies require managing the use and development of land and fresh water to maintain soil values, recognising that soil can be valued for more than its productive use and those values should be maintained. Soil erosion is problematic for <u>has adverse impacts on both soil and water health. The policies provide direction on for managing erosion resulting from land use activities to, primarily, retain ensure soil is retained and to prevent its discharge to water.</u></i></p> <p>Paragraph 3, 1st sentence:</p> <p><i>Highly productive land is land used for primary <u>agricultural, pastoral and horticultural</u> production that provides economic and employment benefits ...</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4, 2nd sentence:</p> <p><i>... This is recognised in the policies which seek to promote changes in land use or management that improve efficient <u>sustainable use</u> of water, resilience to climate change and the health and quality of soil ...</i></p> <p>Paragraph 5, 2nd sentence:</p> <p><i>... The policies in this section seek to maintain existing <u>public access opportunities</u> and where appropriate promote <u>enhanced public access to and along lakes and rivers</u> ...</i></p>
LF-LS – PR4 – Principal reasons	Support with amendment	<p>In general, the principal reasons clearly describe the intent of the provisions. However, there is no reference here to</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 2, 3rd sentence:</p>

		<p>the reasons for managing riparian areas, and Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to address this.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka also seek an amendment to reflect the submission on LF-LS-O11 and LF-LS-P19.</p>	<p><i>... Otago's highest quality soils (in terms of suitability for primary agricultural, pastoral and horticultural production) are mainly on the Taieri Plain ...</i></p> <p>Add a final paragraph to read:</p> <p><i><u>Riparian areas, in particular, play a key role in supporting the water quality and ecosystem values of water bodies, and it is important that this role is maintained.</u></i></p>
ECO – Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity			
ECO-01 – Indigenous biodiversity	Support with amendment	<p>Support the intent of the objective but consider it should be broadened to clarify that it encompasses all species and ecosystem types indigenous to Otago.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i><u>The full range of Otago's indigenous biodiversity is healthy and thriving and any decline in quality, quantity and diversity is halted.</u></i></p>
ECO-02 – Restoring or enhancing	Support with amendment	<p>It is unclear from this Objective and Policy ECO-P8 what is meant by the term 'occupancy'.</p> <p>The objective should be amended to reflect that both restoration and enhancement will be required to increase biodiversity across Otago.</p>	<p>Amend by adding a definition of 'occupancy'.</p> <p>Amend ECO-02 as follows:</p> <p><i>A net increase in the extent and occupancy of Otago's indigenous biodiversity results from restoration or <u>and</u> enhancement.</i></p>
ECO-03 – Kaitiakitaka and stewardship	Support with amendment	<p>The recognition of Kāi Tahu's kaitiaki role comes via the Mana Whenua chapter, specifically MW-P2, clause 6. The outcome of this objective should be the ability for Kāi Tahu to exercise this kaitiaki role.</p> <p>This would follow the approach in <i>Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New</i></p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Mana whenua are recognised as <u>able to exercise their role as</u> kaitiaki of Otago's indigenous biodiversity, and Otago's communities are recognised as stewards, who are responsible for:</i></p> <p>...</p>

		<i>Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020</i> , where Outcome 4 is that: “Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangatira and kaitiaki”.	
ECO-P1 - Kaitiakitaka	Support with amendment	<p>The same comment applies as with ECO-O3 in respect of Kāi Tahu being able to ‘exercise their role’ as kaitiaki, again following the approach in <i>Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020</i>.</p> <p>It is considered that clause 1, should be split to improve both readability and understanding of Kāi Tahu’s roles.</p> <p>The remainder of the policy is supported as it provides a clear interpretation of how the Kāi Tahu kaitiaki role will be enabled and supported.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Recognise the role of Enable Kāi Tahu as to exercise their role as kaitiaki of Otago’s indigenous biodiversity by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>involving Kāi Tahu in the management of indigenous biodiversity,</i> 2. <i>working with Kāi Tahu in the identification of indigenous species and ecosystems that are taoka, ...</i>
ECO-P2 – Identifying significant natural areas and taoka	Support with amendment	<p>It would improve clarity to specify that it is the <u>biodiversity</u> values of significant natural areas that are to be identified.</p> <p>It will not always be appropriate to identify taoka species and ecosystems, for reasons that may include cultural sensitivity or protection of at-risk species.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Identify:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the areas and <u>biodiversity</u> values of significant natural areas in accordance with APP2, and</i> <p><i>where appropriate, indigenous species and ecosystems that are taoka in accordance with ECO–M3.</i></p>

ECO-P3 – Protecting significant natural areas and taoka	Support with amendment	It would improve clarity to specify that it is the <u>biodiversity</u> values of significant natural areas that are being managed by clause 1(a).	Amend clause 1(a) as follows: <i>...a. any reduction of the area or <u>biodiversity</u> values ...</i>
ECO-P4 – Provision for new activities	Support with amendment	<p>The scope of the policy would be clarified by amending the title to show where it applies.</p> <p>The policy should provide for the sustainable use of resources for mahika kai and kaimoana purposes. This is in line with MW-O1, MW-P2 & MW-P3 and ECO-P1 and Kāi Tahu aspirations as set out in the iwi management plans. It is also in line with Outcome 4 of <i>Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020</i>.</p> <p>Clauses 2 and 3 relating to Māori land are supported as they appropriately provide for Kāi Tahu aspirations and well-being in line with MW-P2-P4. However, it should be clarified that ‘Māori land’ in this context applies both to land in native reserves and that held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>ECO-P4 – Provision for new activities <u>in significant natural areas and taoka</u></i></p> <p>Insert new clause 2 as follows:</p> <p><i>... <u>2. the sustainable use of mahika kai and kaimoana by mana whenua.</u> ...</i></p> <p>Amend to clarify that ‘Māori land’ in ECO-P4 applies to land in native reserves and that held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.</p> <p>Change the reference in clause 3 from ‘takata whenua’ to ‘mana whenua’.</p>
ECO-P5 – Existing activities in significant natural areas	Support with amendment	<p>The scope of the policy would be clarified by amending the title to show that it applies to taoka species and ecosystems.</p> <p>The use of text relating to the PORPS operative date in clause 2 does not provide clarity or certainty. Further, the</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>ECO-P5 – Existing activities in significant natural areas <u>and taoka</u> ...</i></p> <p>Amend to clarify the date at which the policy takes effect.</p>

		policy has legal effect prior to this date. The date of notification of the PORPS should be considered for inclusion in this policy.	
ECO-P6 – Maintaining indigenous biodiversity	Support with amendment	The intent of the policy is supported. However, the policy should make allowance for the Kāi Tahu mahika kai practices and to have regard to the potential of Māori land to provide for the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Māori.	Amend by adding new clause 6 as follows: ... <u>6. In assessing adverse effects in the implementation of this policy, have particular regard to:</u> a. <u>mahika kai practices of mana whenua, and</u> b. <u>the potential of land and resources held within native reserves and land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 to provide for the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Māori.</u>
ECO-P7 - Coastal indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	The separation of management of coastal indigenous biodiversity into another part of the PORPS is confusing. This separation means that it is unclear whether other ECO policies apply to coastal biodiversity. For example, does ECO-P8 – Enhancement apply, with no equivalent policy in the CE chapter? It is also unclear whether the ECO methods apply to coastal biodiversity. There are CE methods to do with vegetation modification and removal outside the CMA (CE-M4(3)) and restoration (CE-M5(9)), but no equivalent to the ECO monitoring method. Is significant natural area identification envisaged in the coastal environment?	Amend to integrate management of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems in the coastal environment into the ECO chapter and to address other matters of clarity raised here.

		<p>If so, would it be managed by CE-P5 or ECO-P3-P5, or all?</p> <p>Similarly, are taoka species and environments identification envisaged in the coastal environment? If so, are they to be managed by CE-P5 or ECO-P3-P5, or all?</p> <p>How does the sustainable use of indigenous species for mahika kai or kaimoana purposes fit with management proposed by CE-P5?</p>	
ECO-P8 – Enhancement	Support with amendment	<p>The policy title should reflect that it is about both restoration and enhancement. As with ECO-O2, it is unclear what is meant by occupancy, and this would benefit from definition.</p> <p>The inclusion of taoka and mahika kai species in the policy is supported, as these species have suffered from degraded habitat and numerous other adverse effects.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>ECO-P8: <u>Restoration and Enhancement</u></i></p> <p>Amend by adding a definition of ‘occupancy’.</p>
ECO-P9 – Wilding conifers	Support with amendment	<p>The policy intent to manage the adverse effects of wilding conifers is supported. However, the focus on effects on SNAs only is at odds with the remainder of the policy framework, which also elevates consideration of taoka species and ecosystems over other indigenous biodiversity.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>...a. <u>areas identified as significant natural areas or ecosystems that are taoka, and</u></i></p> <p><i>b. <u>buffer zones adjacent to significant natural areas or ecosystems that are taoka where it is necessary to protect the significant natural area or ecosystem that is taoka, and...</u></i></p>

		As effects on cultural values are not covered by the NESPF, it is considered that management of afforestation to control the effects of wilding conifers in and adjacent to taoka environments should be included in the policy.	
ECO-P10 – Integrated management	Support with amendment	<p>The concepts in ECO-P10 are generally supported but several matters are unclear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As raised in relation to ECO-P7, it is difficult to understand how integrated management of <u>coastal</u> biodiversity will be achieved when it is unclear which provisions apply. It is unclear how ECO-P10 sits in relation to the Integrated Management (IM) policy suite. It is assumed that it applies in conjunction, but this should be clarified. The IM policies (e.g., IM-P2, P4-P7, P11, P13-P15) appear more effective in promoting a holistic, long-term, and precautionary approach to biodiversity and ecosystem management. The IM policies should be referenced from, and better reflected, in ECO-P10. The role that Kāi Tahu can play in the integrated management of 	<p>Amend ECO-P10 or add additional policies to address the matters for clarification raised in this submission.</p> <p>Amend ECO-P10 as follows:</p> <p><i>...2. recognises the interactions ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) between the terrestrial environment, fresh water, and the coastal marine area, including:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the migration of fish species between fresh and coastal waters, <u>and</u></i> <i><u>the effects of land-based activities on coastal ecosystems, for example from sedimentation or contaminant flows,</u></i>

		<p>ecosystems and biodiversity is well signaled in IM-P3 and IM-M2. It is not specifically addressed in ECO-P10, which instead refers rather generically to ‘individuals’, ‘agencies’, ‘people’, ‘communities.’</p> <p>Further, while it is unclear the extent to which the ECO chapter manages coastal ecosystems, Kā Rūnaka are concerned at the dramatic effects that land-based activities can have on the coastal environment – e.g., sediment flows to reef systems and kelp beds. ECO-P10 clause 2 should signal the need to consider these types of effects.</p>	
ECO–M1 – Statement of responsibilities	Support with amendment	The method provides clarity as to the jurisdictional responsibilities of local authorities in setting objectives, policies, methods. However, clarity is needed as to how local authorities will achieve integrated management of cross-jurisdictional effects of activities on indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems.	Amend to address how local authorities will achieve integrated management of cross-jurisdictional effects on indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems.
ECO–M2 – Identification of significant natural areas	Support with amendment	It is unclear why the types of areas in clause 5 are given priority for identification. Explanation for this is not contained in policies, methods, explanation, or reasons. Kā Rūnaka question why there is no priority given to wetlands, estuarine and coastal environments?	<p>Amend to clarify the reason for prioritisation of areas in clause 5.</p> <p>Amend to clarify whether the method covers identification of SNAs in the coastal environment.</p> <p>Amend as follows:</p>

		<p>It is assumed that ECO-M2 provides for the identification of SNAs in the coastal environment. However, the delineation between management of SNAs under ECO-P3 and coastal biodiversity under ECO-P7/CE-P5 makes this unclear.</p> <p>It would also improve clarity to specify that it is the <u>biodiversity</u> values of significant natural areas that are being identified and included in plans.</p>	<p><i>...1. in accordance with the statement of responsibilities in ECO-M1, identify the areas and <u>biodiversity</u> values of significant natural areas as required by ECO-P2, and</i></p> <p><i>2. map the areas and include the <u>biodiversity</u> values identified under (1) in the relevant regional and district plans, ...</i></p>
ECO-M3 – Identification of taoka	Support	<p>Kā Rūnaka support the method to identify and where appropriate map and describe taoka species and ecosystems. The need to protect taoka species is signalled in the iwi management plans.</p>	Retain as notified
ECO-M4 – Regional plans	Support with amendment	<p>It is unclear why regional plans cannot provide for the control of clearance or modification of indigenous vegetation in those areas of regional jurisdiction specified under ECO-M1.</p>	<p>Amend by inserting new clause 2 as follow:</p> <p><i><u>2. control the clearance or modification of indigenous vegetation, while allowing for mahika kai and kaimoana activities,</u></i></p>
ECO-M5 – District plans	Support with amendment	<p>The method is generally supported, but should be amended to make provision for mahika kai activities, and to manage the effects of wilding conifer species within or adjacent to taoka environments.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>... 2. control the clearance or modification of indigenous vegetation, <u>while allowing for mahika kai activities,</u></i></p> <p><i>3. promote the establishment of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, particularly where they would support ecological corridors, buffering or connectivity between significant natural areas, <u>or access to mahika kai,</u> ...</i></p>

			<i>6. prohibit the planting of wilding conifer species listed in APP5 within <u>or adjacent to</u> areas identified as significant natural areas <u>or ecosystems that are taoka.</u></i>
ECO-M6 – Engagement	Oppose	This method does not indicate how Kāi Tahu will be involved in biodiversity management, nor do any other methods except for ECO-M3. In line with ECO-P1 and IM-M2, this method should be replaced or supplemented with a method that states how Kāi Tahu will be partnered with in the management of biodiversity, particularly in relation to mahika kai and taoka species and ecosystems and also in relation to supporting the use of mātauraka in management and monitoring.	Amend or add new method to clarify the Kāi Tahu partnership role in the management of indigenous biodiversity, particularly mahika kai and taoka species and ecosystems, and also in relation to supporting the use of mātauraka in management and monitoring.
ECO-M7 – Monitoring	Support with amendment	It is assumed that the reference in clause 1 is meant to refer to ECO-P2 not ECO-P1, noting that ECO-P2 includes taoka species and ecosystems as well as SNAs. It is also assumed that clause 2 relates more generally to indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems, although this is not entirely clear. The wording does not imply temporal monitoring in the same way as clause 1. As such, it is unclear whether it will provide for outcome monitoring of declines or increases in biodiversity as specified in ECO-O1 and ECO-O2.	Amend as follows: <i>...1. establish long-term monitoring programmes for areas identified under ECO-P1P2 that measure the net loss and gain of indigenous biodiversity,</i> <i>2. record information (including data) <u>over time</u> about the state of species, vegetation types and ecosystems, <u>including mahika kai species and ecosystems,</u> ...</i>

		Kāi Tahu seek specification that monitoring will include mahika kai species and ecosystems, due to the long-term degradation of mahika kai by land use, development and other activities.	
ECO–M8 – Other incentives and mechanisms	Support with amendment	The inclusion of P1 in this method is supported as a range of mechanisms and incentives will be required to support Kāi Tahu’s kaitiaki role. An amendment is required to specifically encourage information gathering and dissemination related to taoka and mahika kai species and ecosystems.	Amend as follows: <i>...1. providing information and guidance on the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of indigenous ecosystems and habitats, <u>including taoka and mahika kai species and ecosystems</u>, ...</i> <i>7. gathering information on indigenous ecosystems and habitats, including outside significant natural areas <u>and including taoka and mahika kai species and ecosystems</u>.</i>
EIT – Energy, infrastructure and transport			
EIT–EN–O2	Support with amendment	While generally supportive of the objectives and policies in relation to renewable energy, the reference to ‘environmental limits’ lacks clarity and is not addressed in the policies.	Amend to address the matter for clarification raised.
EIT–EN–P4 – Identifying new sites or resources	Support	Kā Rūnaka are supportive of the policy intent to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values.	Retain as notified
EIT–EN–M1 – Regional plans	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka are supportive of the intent to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values. However: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clause 3(a) and the policies do not provide any guidance on how 	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.

		<p>adverse effects should be managed or whether these areas should be avoided as a priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the reference to ‘within the environmental limits’ in clause 4 is unclear 	
EIT-EN-M2 – District plans	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka are supportive of the intent to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clause 3(a), (b) and the policies do not provide any guidance on how adverse effects should be managed or whether these areas should be avoided as a priority. 	Amend to address the matter for clarification raised.
EIT-INF-04 – Provision of infrastructure	Oppose	It is unclear what the environmental limits referred to are, or what the environmental outcomes for infrastructure are for infrastructure not covered by EIT-INF-05.	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
EIT-INF-05 – Integration	Oppose	The outcome sought by this objective is unclear and it reads as a policy. There is also a lack of clarity around what minimising adverse effects means as part of an objective.	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
EIT-INF-P13 – Locating and managing effects of infrastructure	Support with amendment	Wāhi tūpuna should be incorporated into the policy. It is unclear why outstanding natural features and landscapes are not included separately in clause 2(a).	<p>Amend to clarify how new infrastructure in the coastal environment will be managed.</p> <p>Amend clause 1 as follows:</p> <p><i>g. wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, wāhi taoka, and areas with protected customary rights, and ...</i></p>

		The policy also lacks clarity as to how new infrastructure in the coastal environment will be managed.	Amend clause 2 by adding new subclause iv and v as follows: <i>iv. <u>in wāhi tūpuna, in accordance with HCV-WT-P2,</u></i> <i>v. <u>in outstanding natural features and landscapes, in accordance with NFL-P2,</u></i>
EIT-INF-P14 – Decision-making considerations	Support with amendment	The sensitive activities in clause 2 should be broader than those defined by the NPS-Electricity Transmission. For example, it should include marae and other cultural buildings, places where cultural activities such as mahika kai are practiced, and a greater range of educational facilities than just schools.	Amend to expand the range of sensitive activities, including those suggested by this submission.
EIT-INF-P16 – Providing for electricity transmission and the National Grid	Support with amendment	This policy needs to reflect that any adverse effects to areas of significance to mana whenua should also be avoided when managing the electricity transmission network.	Amend clause 5 as follows: 5. minimising the adverse <i>effects</i> of the electricity transmission network on urban amenity, and avoiding adverse <i>effects</i> on town centres, <u>areas of significance to mana whenua such as wāhi tūpuna</u> , areas of high amenity or recreational value and existing <i>sensitive activities</i> .
EIT-INF-M4 – Regional plans	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka are supportive of the intent to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values. However, clause 1 does not provide any guidance on how adverse effects should be managed or whether these areas should be avoided as a priority.	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
EIT-INF-M5 – District plans	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka are supportive of the intent to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values. However:	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clause 5 does not provide any guidance on how adverse effects should be managed or whether these areas should be avoided as a priority, • there should be management of adverse effects within, and a priority to avoid where possible, infrastructure in the margins of water bodies and the coast, • clarity is sought over the intent of clause 6 – whether this is intended to avoid all development in areas that cannot be served by infrastructure. Kā Rūnaka oppose this intent given the location of marae and whānau housing in non-reticulated areas. 	
HAZ – Hazards and risks			
HAZ–NH–O1 to HAZ–NH–O2	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the objectives are an appropriate response to the risks of natural hazards.	Retain as notified
HAZ–NH–P1 to HAZ–NH–P3	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the policies are an appropriate response to the risks of natural hazards.	Retain as notified
HAZ–NH–P4 – Existing activities	Support with amendment	Where natural hazard risk is significant, Kā Rūnaka consider it is appropriate to reduce the existing risk by restricting activities that increase risk or	Amend clause (2) to apply a similar hierarchy to that used in HAZ–NH–P3 for new activities, i.e., restrict activities that could result in the risk or vulnerability becoming significant.

		community vulnerability. However without any qualification about the level of risk, Kā Rūnaka consider the policy could be interpreted too restrictively for whānau living in areas with relatively low-level natural hazard risks. The approach appears to be more restrictive for existing activities than for new activities.	
HAZ–NH–P5 – Precautionary approach to natural hazard risk	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the policy is an appropriate response to the risks of natural hazards.	Retain as notified
HAZ–NH–P6 – Protecting features and systems that provide hazard mitigation	Support	Kā Rūnaka support recognition and protection of the role of natural features and systems in mitigating the effects of natural hazards.	Retain as notified
HAZ–NH–P7 – Mitigating natural hazards	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support limitations on the use of hard protection structures for risk management as such structures can have adverse effects on natural systems and on Kāi Tahu values. However, the policy does not provide any direction as to the type of effects to be considered.	Amend as follows: <i>Prioritise risk management approaches that reduce the need for hard protection structures or similar engineering interventions, and provide for hard protection structures only when: ...</i> <i>(4) the adverse effects of the hard protection structures <u>on natural processes, indigenous ecosystems and Kāi Tahu values</u> can be adequately managed ...</i>
HAZ–NH–P8 to HAZ–NH–P10	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the policies are an appropriate response to the risks of natural hazards.	Retain as notified.
HAZ–NH–P11 – Kaitiaki decision making	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the requirement that mana whenua be involved in	Amend as follows:

		decision-making relating to hazards affecting wāhi tūpuna, Māori reserves and freehold land. However this requirement should derive from recognition of rakatirataka. Kaitiakitaka is part of the practical exercise of rakatirataka.	<i>Recognise the <u>rakatirataka</u> role of Kāi Tahu as kaitiaki over wāhi tūpuna, Māori reserves and freehold land that is susceptible to natural hazards <u>and enable mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitaka by involving mana whenua them in decision making and management processes.</u></i>
HAZ-NH-M1 to HAZ-NH-M5	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the methods are an appropriate response to the risks of natural hazards.	Retain as notified.
HAZ-CL-O3 – Contaminated land	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support management of contaminated land and waste materials to protect environmental and Kāi Tahu values as well as human health. An amendment is requested for consistency in use of terms.	Amend as follows: <i>Contaminated land and waste materials are managed to protect human health, mana whenua <u>Kāi Tahu</u> values and the environment in Otago.</i>
HAZ-CL-P13 to HAZ-CL-P14	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the policies are consistent with legislative requirements and best practice for identifying and managing contaminated land.	Retain as notified
HAZ-CL-P15 – New contaminated land	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support management of contaminated land and waste materials to protect environmental and Kāi Tahu values as well as human health. An amendment is requested for consistency in use of terms.	Amend as follows: <i>Avoid the creation of new contaminated land or, where this is not practicable, minimise adverse effects on the environment and mana whenua <u>Kāi Tahu</u> values.</i>
HAZ-CL-P16 to HAZ-CL-P17	Support	Kā Rūnaka consider the policies are consistent with national requirements	Retain as notified

		and best practice for waste minimisation.	
HAZ-CL-P18 – Waste facilities and services	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the overall direction of the policy, consider that it should also address adverse effects on Kāi Tahu values, particularly the values of wāhi tūpuna. Disposal of some types of waste in or near wāhi tūpuna can be culturally offensive.	Amend as follows: <i>When providing for the development of facilities and services for the storage, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste materials:</i> <i>(1) avoid adverse effects on the health and safety of people,</i> <i><u>(X) avoid adverse effects of waste treatment and disposal on Kāi Tahu values, and avoid location of new waste treatment and disposal facilities in or near wāhi tūpuna.</u></i> <i>(2) minimise the potential for adverse effects on the environment to occur, ...</i>
HAZ-CL-M6 to HAZ-CL-M9	Support	The methods are consistent with legislative requirements for contaminated land and waste management.	Retain as notified
HCV – Historical and cultural values			
HCV-WT-O1 – Kāi Tahu cultural landscape	Support with amendments	The HCV-WT (wāhi tūpuna) objectives appropriately recognise and provide for the relationship of Kāi Tahu ki Otago with wāhi tūpuna.	Amend as follows: <i>HCV-WT-O1 – Kāi Tahu cultural landscapes <u>wāhi tūpuna</u></i> <i>Wāhi tūpuna and their associated cultural values are identified, <u>where appropriate</u>, and protected.</i>
HCV-WT-O2 – Rakatirataka	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request amendments to provide for consistent references to wāhi tūpuna in this topic, and to improve both readability and	<i>HCV-WT-O2 -Rakatirataka</i> <i>The rakatirataka of mana whenua over wāhi tūpuna is recognised, and mana whenua are able to exercise kaitiakitaka <u>their role as kaitiaki</u> within these areas.</i>

		<p>understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in managing wāhi tūpuna.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka note that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All whenua, wai māori, and coastal waters are deemed to be ancestral landscapes by Kāi Tahu. • Not all wāhi tūpuna should be identified <p>Not all wāhi tūpuna values can or should be identified</p>	
HCV-WT-P1 – Recognise and identify wāhi tūpuna	Support with amendments	<p>Policy HCV-WT-P1 (identifying wāhi tūpuna) appropriately recognises and provides for the relationship of Kāi Tahu ki Otago with wāhi tūpuna.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request amendments to provide for consistency in the wording between the objectives and policies, and to improve both readability and understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in identifying and protecting wāhi tūpuna and their values.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i><u>Recognise and provide for the enduring Kāi Tahu relationships with wāhi tūpuna are sustained, including by:</u></i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i><u>recognising that Kāi Tahu hold an ancestral and enduring relationship with all whenua, wai māori and coastal waters within their takiwā,</u></i> 2. <i><u>enabling Kāi Tahu to identify identifying as wāhi tūpuna any sites and areas of significance to mana whenua, <u>where appropriate</u>, along with the cultural values that contribute to each wāhi tūpuna being significant,</u></i> 3. <i><u>recognising the rakatirataka of mana whenua over wāhi tūpuna and providing for their ability to exercise kaitiakitaka their role as kaitiaki within these areas,</u></i> 4. <i><u>recognising and providing for connections and associations between different wāhi tūpuna, and</u></i>

			5. <i>recognising and using traditional place names.</i>
HCV-WT-P2 – Management of wāhi tūpuna	Support with amendments	<p>Policy HCV-WT-P2 appropriately provides for the management of wāhi tūpuna by Kāi Tahu.</p> <p>Kā Rūnaka request amendments for readability, and to improve understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in managing wāhi tūpuna and their values in accordance with tikaka Māori.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Wāhi tūpuna are protected by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u><i>avoiding significant adverse effects on the cultural values of identified wāhi tūpuna,</i></u> 2. <u><i>where other adverse effects demonstrably cannot be completely avoided, then either remedying or mitigating adverse effects in a manner that maintains the values of the wāhi tūpuna,</i></u> 3. <u><i>enabling Kāi Tahu to manage wāhi tūpuna in accordance with tikaka Māori,</i></u> 4. <u><i>avoiding any activities that are inappropriate in wāhi tūpuna as identified by Kāi Tahu, and</i></u> 5. <u><i>enhancing access to wāhi tūpuna to the extent compatible with the cultural values of the wāhi tūpuna.</i></u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>avoiding significant adverse effects on the cultural values associated with identified wāhi tūpuna,</i> 2. <i>where adverse effects demonstrably cannot be completely avoided, remedying or mitigating adverse effects in a manner that maintains the values of the wāhi tūpuna,</i> 3. <i>managing identified wāhi tūpuna in accordance with tikaka Māori,</i> 4. <i>avoiding any activities that may be considered inappropriate in wāhi tūpuna as identified by Kāi Tahu, and</i>

			5. <i>encouraging the enhancement of access to wāhi tūpuna to the extent compatible with the particular wāhi tūpuna.</i>
HCV-WT-M1 – Identification	Support with amendments	Method HCV-WT-M1 appropriately provides for the identification of wāhi tūpuna by Kāi Tahu. Kā Rūnaka request amendments to improve understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in identifying wāhi tūpuna and their values.	Amend as follows: <i>Local authorities must:</i> 1. <i>enable Kāi Tahu to identify wāhi tūpuna sites, areas and values, <u>where appropriate, using the guide set out in APP7</u></i> 2. <i>identify wāhi tūpuna using the guide set out in APP7,</i> 3. ...
HCV-WT-M2 – Regional and district plans	Support with amendments	Method HCV-WT-M2 appropriately provides for the control of activities that affect wāhi tūpuna. Kā Rūnaka request amendments for readability, and to improve understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in managing wāhi tūpuna and their values in accordance with tikaka Māori.	Amend as follows: <i>Local authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their regional and district plans to include methods that: are in accordance with tikaka, to</i> 1. <i>control activities in, or adjacent to, wāhi tūpuna sites and areas,</i> 2. <i><u>enable Kāi Tahu to manage wāhi tūpuna in accordance with tikaka Māori,</u></i> 3. <i>require cultural impact assessments where activities have the potential to adversely affect <u>the values of wāhi tūpuna,</u></i> 4. <i>require including conditions on resource consents or designations to provide buffers or setbacks between wāhi tūpuna and incompatible activities,</i> 5. <i>require including accidental discovery protocols as conditions on resource consents or designations for activities that may unearth <u>affect</u> archaeological sites, and</i>

			6. <i>maintain existing access to identified wāhi tūpuna sites and areas and promote improved access where practicable <u>and appropriate.</u></i>
HCV-WT-M3 – Collaboration with Kāi Tahu	Support with amendments	<p>HCV-WT-M3 should be reworded to recognise the Treaty Partnership between Local Authorities and Kāi Tahu.</p> <p>Clauses 1 and 2 duplicate HCV-WT-M1 and should be deleted. The purpose of Clause 3 is unclear and should be focused on decision-making.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>HCV-WT-M3 – Collaboration <u>Treaty Partnership with Kāi Tahu</u></p> <p><u>Local authorities must:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>include Kāi Tahu in all decision-making concerning identification and protection of wāhi tūpuna sites and areas and the values that contribute to their significance, and</u> <u>in decision-making outside identified wāhi tūpuna, recognise and provide for Kāi Tahu’s ancestral and enduring relationship with all whenua, wai māori and coastal waters within their takiwā.</u> <p>Local authorities must include Kāi Tahu in all decision making concerning protection of the values of wāhi tūpuna sites and areas and collaborate with Kāi Tahu to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify and protect places, areas or landscapes of cultural, spiritual or traditional significance to them, identify and protect the values that contribute to their significance, and <p>share information relevant to Kāi Tahu interests.</p>
HCV-WT-E1 – Explanation	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request rewording of this explanation for readability, and to improve understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in managing wāhi tūpuna and	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><u>The policies in this chapter recognise the cultural and contemporary significance of wāhi tūpuna to Kāi Tahu and</u></p>

		<p>their values in accordance with tikaka Māori.</p>	<p><u>acknowledge that the identification of wāhi tūpuna and the associated values can only be undertaken by Kāi Tahu. The policies are designed to achieve active protection of wāhi tūpuna from inappropriate subdivision, use and development and to ensure that activities do not have significant adverse effects on the values associated with the identified wāhi tūpuna. The policies also enable Kāi Tahu to manage activities within or adjacent to wāhi tūpuna in accordance with tikaka Māori.</u></p> <p>The policies in this chapter are designed to achieve protection of wāhi tūpuna from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. The policies recognise the significance of wāhi tūpuna to Kāi Tahu, and enable the relationship of Kāi Tahu with their culture and traditions by acknowledging that the identification of wāhi tūpuna and the associated values can only be undertaken by Kāi Tahu, then protecting or managing those sites or areas to ensure that activities do not have any significant adverse effects on the values associated with the identified wāhi tūpuna. The policies also direct that the management of activities within or adjacent to wāhi tūpuna must occur in a culturally appropriate manner</p>
HCV-WT-PR1 – Principal reasons	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka request rewording of the principal reasons to improve understanding of the role of Kāi Tahu in managing wāhi tūpuna and their values in accordance with tikaka Māori.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p><i>The provisions in this chapter assist in implementing section 6(e) of the RMA 1991 and the NZCPS by requiring:</i></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the identification and management of wāhi tūpuna in consultation with <u>by Kāi Tahu in accordance with tikaka Māori,</u> • the protection of wāhi tūpuna from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and ...
HCV-WT-AER1	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request rewording of the anticipated environmental results to improve readability.	Amend as follows: HCV-WT-AER1 Wāhi tūpuna areas and places <u>the areas and places of wāhi tūpuna are identified in the relevant regional and district plans,</u>
HCV-WT-AER2	Support with amendments	As above.	Amend as follows: HCV-WT-AER2 Wāhi tūpuna and their values are maintained <u>protected.</u>
HCV-HH-O3 – Historic heritage resources	Support	Kā Rūnaka support identification of historic heritage, including Māori cultural and historic heritage and Kāi Tahu occupation sites.	Retain as notified
HCV-HH-P3 – Recognising historic heritage	Support	Kā Rūnaka support identification of historic heritage, including Māori cultural and historic heritage and Kāi Tahu occupation sites.	Retain as notified
HCV-HH-P4 – Identifying historic heritage	Support	Kā Rūnaka support identification of historic heritage, including Māori cultural and historic heritage and Kāi Tahu occupation sites.	Retain as notified
Policy HCV-HH-P5 – Managing historic heritage	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the protection of historic heritage but request rewording	Amend as follows: <i>Protect historic heritage by:</i>

		<p>of this policy to establish a clear hierarchy of effects management.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>avoiding adverse effects on areas or places with outstanding historic heritage values or qualities,</u> 2. <u>for other areas or places with historic heritage values or qualities:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>avoiding significant adverse effects on historic heritage values or qualities</u> b. <u>avoiding, as the first priority, other adverse effects on historic heritage values or qualities,</u> c. <u>where adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects on historic heritage values or qualities.</u> 3. <u>require the use of accidental discovery protocols for any earthworks</u> 4. <u>recognising that for infrastructure, EIT-INF-P13 applies instead of HCV-HH-P5 (1) to (5).</u> 1. requiring the use of accidental discovery protocols, 2. avoiding adverse effects on areas or places with special or outstanding historic heritage values or qualities, 3. avoiding significant adverse effects on areas or places with historic heritage values or qualities, 4. avoiding, as the first priority, other adverse effects on areas or places with historic heritage values or qualities, 5. where adverse effects demonstrably cannot be completely avoided, remedying or mitigating them, and
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			6. recognising that for infrastructure, EIT INF P13 applies instead of HCV-HH P5 (1) to (5).
HCV-HH-P6 – Enhancing historic heritage HCV-HH-P7 – Integration of historic heritage	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the enhancement of places and areas of historic heritage. Both Policy P6 and P7 promote the enhancement of historic heritage values and can be combined into one policy. This approach is supported by the explanation to this topic - HCV-HH-E2 and the principal reasons HCV-HH-PR2.	Amend as follows: <i><u>HCV-HH-P6 – Enhancing historic heritage</u></i> <i><u>Enhance places and areas of historic heritage through:</u></i> <i>a. <u>the implementation of plan provisions,</u></i> <i>b. <u>decisions on applications for resource consent and notices of requirement,</u></i> <i>c. <u>the integration of historic heritage values into new activities,</u></i> <i>d. <u>enabling adaptive reuse or upgrade of historic heritage places and areas, and</u></i> <i>e. <u>non-regulatory methods</u></i> <i>Enhance places and areas of historic heritage wherever possible through the implementation of plan provisions, decisions on applications for resource consent and notices of requirement and non-regulatory methods.</i> <i><u>Policy HCV-HH-P7 Integration of historic heritage</u></i> <i>Maintain historic heritage values through the integration of historic heritage values into new activities and the adaptive reuse or upgrade of historic heritage places and areas.</i>
HCV-HH-M4 – Regional plans	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the identification of historic heritage located on the beds of lakes and rivers, and in wetlands and the coastal marine area. However an	Amend as follows: <i>Otago Regional Council must prepare or amend and maintain its regional plans to:</i>

		amendment is sought to enable Kāi Tahu to exercise their kaitiaki role by identifying historic heritage values for mana whenua in accordance with HCV–HH–P4.	<p>1. ...</p> <p><u>2. enable Kāi Tahu to identify places and areas with historic heritage values for mana whenua in accordance with HCV–HH–P4 that are located on the beds of lakes and rivers, and in wetlands and the coastal marine area.</u></p> <p>2- 3. control the following where they may adversely affect historic heritage: ...</p>
HCV–HH–M5 – District Plans	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support the identification of places and areas with historic heritage that are located outside the beds of lakes and rivers, wetlands and the coastal marine area. However an amendment is sought to enable Kāi Tahu to exercise their kaitiaki role by identifying historic heritage values for mana whenua in accordance with HCV–HH–P4.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Territorial authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their district plans to the extent necessary to:</i></p> <p>1. ...</p> <p><u>2. enable Kāi Tahu to identify places and areas with historic heritage values for mana whenua in accordance with HCV–HH–P4 that are located outside the beds of lakes and rivers, wetlands and the coastal marine area,</u></p> <p>2- 3. control the following where they may adversely affect historic heritage:</p>
HCV–HH–M6 – Incentives and education	Support with amendments	An amendment is sought to enable Kāi Tahu to exercise their kaitiaki role by interpreting areas and places that have historic heritage values for mana whenua in accordance with HCV–HH–P4.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Local authorities are encouraged to use other mechanisms or incentives to assist in achieving Policies HCV–HH–P3 to HCV–HH–P7, including:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>2. enabling Kāi Tahu to interpret places and areas with historic heritage values for mana whenua, and</u></p> <p>2- 3. rates differentials and resource consent fee waivers for activities that involve the retention of historic places or areas.</p>

HCV–HH–E2 – Explanation	Support with amendments	Amendments are requested for readability	Amend as follows: <i>The policies in this section are designed to ensure that Otago’s unique historic heritage continues to contribute to the region’s character, sense of identity, and social and economic well-being by requiring places and areas of significant historic heritage to be identified using regionally consistent methodology, then protecting or managing those sites or areas in particular ways to ensure that other activities do not detract from the region’s special character and sense of identity. This also includes enhancing places and areas of historic heritage by encouraging the integration of historic heritage values into new activities and enabling the adaptive reuse or upgrade of historic heritage places in certain circumstances.</i>
HCV–HH–PR2 – Principal reasons	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka request amendments to ensure consistent references to wāhi tūpuna, which also includes wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka sites.	Amend as follows: Paragraph 1, 2 nd sentence: <i>... Historic heritage encompasses historic sites, structures, places, and areas; archaeological sites; sites of significance to Māori (including <u>wāhi tūpuna</u>, wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka sites) and the broader surroundings and landscape in which they are situated ...</i>
NFL – Natural features and landscapes			
Objectives NFL–O1	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka support protection of Otago’s outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes is supported. However, it is unclear why natural features, landscapes and seascapes in the coastal environment are managed separately to the NFL suite. Kā Rūnaka consider that natural features and landscapes in the coastal environment should be integrated into	Amend as follows: <i>NFL–O1 – Outstanding and highly valued natural features, and landscapes <u>and seascapes</u></i> <i>The areas and values of Otago’s outstanding and highly valued natural features, and landscapes, <u>and seascapes</u> are identified, and the use and development of Otago’s natural and physical resources results in:</i>

		<p>the NFL suite and removed from CE-03 and CE-P6.</p> <p>Policy NFL-P4 promotes the restoration of outstanding natural features and landscapes. An amendment to NFL-01 is required to support this policy.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the protection of outstanding natural features, and landscapes, and seascapes,</i> 2. <i><u>the restoration of the areas and values of outstanding and highly valued natural features, landscapes, and seascapes where those areas or values have been reduced or lost, and</u></i> 3. <i>the maintenance or enhancement of highly valued natural features, and landscapes <u>and seascapes.</u></i>
NFL-P1 – Identification	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka consider that the identification of coastal landscapes and seascapes should be removed from CE-P6(1) and integrated into NFL-P1 to enable holistic management of outstanding and highly valued landscapes.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>NFL-P1 – Identification</i></p> <p><i>In order to manage outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes identify:</i></p> <p><i><u>Manage outstanding and highly valued natural features, landscapes, and seascapes by identifying:</u></i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the areas and values of outstanding and highly valued natural features, and landscapes, and seascapes in accordance with APP9, and</i> 2. <i>the capacity of those natural features, and landscapes, <u>and seascapes</u> to accommodate use or development while protecting the values that contribute to the natural feature, and <u>landscape, or seascape</u> being considered outstanding or highly valued.</i>
NFL-P2 – Protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes	Support with amendments	<p>Kā Rūnaka consider that the protection of outstanding coastal landscapes and seascapes should be removed from CE-P6(2) and integrated into NFL-P2 to</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>NFL-P2 – Protection of outstanding natural features, and landscapes, <u>and seascapes</u></i></p>

		enable holistic management of outstanding landscapes.	<p><i>Protect outstanding natural features, and landscapes, <u>and seascapes</u> by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. avoiding adverse effects on the values that contribute to the natural feature, or landscape, <u>or seascape</u> being considered outstanding, even if those values are not themselves outstanding, and</i> <i>2. avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects.</i>
NFL-P3 – Maintenance of highly valued natural features and landscapes	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that the maintenance of highly valued natural features, coastal landscapes and seascapes should be removed from CE-P6(3) and integrated into NFL-P3 to enable holistic management of highly valued natural features and landscapes.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>NFL-P3 – Maintenance of highly valued natural features, and landscapes <u>and seascapes</u></i></p> <p><i>Maintain or enhance highly valued natural features, and landscapes <u>and seascapes</u> by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. avoiding significant adverse effects on the values of the natural feature, or landscape, <u>or seascape</u>, and</i> <i>2. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects.</i>
NFL-P4 – Restoration	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that the restoration of coastal landscapes and seascapes should be removed from CE-P6(4) and integrated into NFL-P4 to enable holistic management of outstanding and highly valued landscapes.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Promote restoration of the areas and values of outstanding and highly valued natural features, and landscapes, <u>and seascapes</u> where those areas or values have been reduced or lost.</i></p>
NFL-P5 – Wilding conifers	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that afforestation and replanting of wilding conifer species should be avoided in the coastal environment.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Reduce the impact of wilding conifers on outstanding and highly valued natural features, and landscapes, <u>and seascapes</u> by:</i></p>

			<p>1. avoiding afforestation and replanting of plantation forests with wilding conifer species listed in APP5 within:</p> <p>a. areas identified as outstanding natural features, or <u>landscapes, or seascapes, and</u></p> <p>b. buffer zones adjacent to outstanding natural features, and <u>landscapes, and seascapes</u> where it is necessary to protect the outstanding natural feature or landscape, and</p> <p>.....</p>
NFL-P6 Coastal features and landscapes	Oppose	Kā Rūnaka support protection of Otago’s outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes. However, it is unclear why natural features, landscapes and seascapes in the coastal environment are managed separately to the NFL suite. Kā Rūnaka consider that natural features, landscapes and seascapes in the coastal environment should be integrated into the NFL suite and removed from CE-03 and CE-P6.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>NFL-P6 – Coastal features and landscapes</p> <p>Natural features and landscapes located within the coastal environment are managed by CE-P6 and implementation of CE-P6 also contributes to achieving NFL-O1.</p>
Methods NFL-M1 – M3	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that natural features, landscapes, and seascapes in the coastal environment should be integrated into the NFL suite.	Replace all references to ‘natural features and landscapes’ with ‘natural features, landscapes and seascapes.’
Method NFL-M4 Other incentives and mechanisms	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the use of other mechanisms or incentives to assist in achieving the outcomes sought by the policies in this chapter.	Retain as notified.

NFL-E1 – Explanation and NFL-PR1 – Principal reasons	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that natural features, landscapes, and seascapes in the coastal environment should be integrated into the NFL suite.	Replace all references to ‘natural features and landscapes’ with ‘natural features, landscapes and seascapes.’
NFL-AER1 – NFL-AER3	Support with amendments	Kā Rūnaka consider that natural features, landscapes, and seascapes in the coastal environment should be integrated into the NFL suite.	Replace all references to ‘natural features and landscapes’ with ‘natural features, landscapes and seascapes.’
UFD – Urban form and development			
Whole of chapter	Oppose	Kā Rūnaka oppose the notified chapter not indicating any preferred approach in relation to the management, treatment and disposal of stormwater and wastewater, apart from some general references to efficiency and integration. With amendments sought in this submission, Policy LF-FW-P15 provides an appropriate management approach that must also be reflected in the UFD chapter, both in terms of management of existing and any expanded urban areas. It is noted that Kā Rūnaka are seeking a similar policy in the CE chapter to manage the adverse effects of stormwater and wastewater on coastal waters.	Amend the UFD objectives, policies, and methods to reflect the management approach to stormwater and wastewater set out in LF-FW-P15.
UFD-O1 – Form and function of urban areas	Support with amendment	<p>Clause 2 needs clarification as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is covered by ‘significant values and features’? Is it RMA s6 matters? Or wider than that? Kā Rūnaka seek that values and 	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.

		<p>features of significance to Kāi Tahu (such as wāhi tūpuna) are captured by this clause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'maintains or enhances' phrasing will not always be adequate for matters that may require protection, preservation or some other form of provision. 	
UFD-O2 – Development of urban areas	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the range of factors in the objective, including the provision for mana whenua input. However, when considering development and change of urban areas, the objective should also include outcomes for 'significant' areas as contemplated in UFD-O1, including wāhi tūpuna.	Amend to include an improved version of clause UFD-O1(2).
UFD-O3 – Strategic planning	Support with amendment	The objective is generally supported, particularly the intent in clause 3 to provide for mana whenua values and aspirations. As with UFD-O1(2), clause 2 is unclear both in coverage (what is captured and what does 'locationally relevant' or 'regionally significant' mean?) and language (what does 'recognise and provide for' mean in this context?).	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
UFD-O4 – Development in rural areas	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the overall intent of the objective to sustainably manage	Amend to clarify the meaning and coverage of clause 1. Amend to add a new clause as follows:

		<p>the rural land resource. Two amendments are needed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As with UFD-O1 and UFD-O3, clause 1 needs clarification in terms of coverage and language. 2. The objective needs to recognise and provide for the location of marae, kāika, papakāika and whānau housing in rural areas. 	<p><u>provides for the use of rural areas by Kāi Tahu in accordance with MW-P4</u></p>
UFD-O5 – Urban development and climate change	Support with amendment	Both the impacts of, and contribution to, climate change need to be considered when managing urban development.	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><u>The impacts of climate change, and human contribution towards climate change, are considered and responded to in the development and change of Otago’s urban areas so that: ...</u></p>
UFD-P1 – Strategic planning	Support with amendment	The policy is generally supported, particularly the intent in clause 6 to provide for mana whenua involvement in decision-making and to provide for mana whenua needs, values and aspirations. As with the objectives, the coverage and language of clause 8 needs to be clarified.	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
UFD-P2 – Sufficiency of development capacity	Support	The method is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS	Retain as notified
UFD-P3 – Urban intensification	Support with amendment	The policy is generally supported, particularly clause 5. As raised elsewhere in this submission, the coverage and language of clause 6 needs to be clarified.	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.

UFD–P4 – Urban expansion	Support with amendment	<p>The policy is generally supported, particularly clause 4. As raised elsewhere in this submission, the coverage and language of clause 5 and 7b need to be clarified.</p> <p>The reference to LF-LS-P16 in clause 4 appears to be wrong, and should be corrected to LF-LS-P19.</p> <p>The policy does not overtly contribute toward achieving UFD-O5. It would be clearer to link this policy to the climate change outcomes sought.</p>	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
UFD–P5 – Commercial activities	Support	Kā Rūnaka support the general approach to providing for commercial activities. In particular, the consideration of infrastructure requirements via UFD-P1 for new or expanded areas (clause 3) is supported.	Retain as notified
UFD–P6 – Industrial activities	Oppose	The lack of a strategic approach to providing for industrial activities is opposed. In particular, the lack of any consideration of infrastructure needs, but also the lack of reference to other matters contained in UFD-P1.	Amend by inserting a new clause 3 as follows: <i><u>3. providing for the expansion of existing areas or establishment of new areas identified in (1) and (2) by first applying UFD–P1 and UFD–P2,</u></i>
UFD–P7 – Rural Areas	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka support the overall intent of the policy to sustainably manage the rural land resource. However, the following amendments are needed:	Amend to clarify the meaning and coverage of clause 1. Amend clause 3 to replace use of “primary production”, in relation to use of highly productive land, with reference to outdoor agricultural, pastoral and horticultural production or a defined term that clearly excludes mining, quarrying, forestry and production of commodities within buildings.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As raised elsewhere, clause 1 needs clarification in terms of coverage and language. 2. The term “primary production” is defined in the National Planning Standards to include a range of activities that do not rely on highly productive land, including mining, quarrying, forestry, and production of commodities within buildings. It would be inappropriate for the PORPS to provide for these activities on highly productive land. 3. The objective needs to recognise and provide for the location of marae, kāika, papakāika and whānau housing in rural areas, noting that there will need to be flexibility around use of rūnaka and whānau lands as climate change effects escalate. 	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><u>6. provides for the use of rural areas by Kāi Tahu in accordance with MW-P4 and UFD-P9,</u></p> <p>7. restricts the establishment of residential activities, sensitive activities, and non-rural businesses not covered by (6) which could adversely affect, including by way of reverse sensitivity, the productive capacity of highly productive land, primary production and rural industry activities, and</p> <p>8. otherwise limits the establishment of residential activities, sensitive activities, and non-rural businesses not covered by (6) to those that can demonstrate an operational need to be located in rural areas.</p>
UFD–P8 – Rural lifestyle and rural residential zones	Support with amendment	The policy is generally supported, particularly clause 5. As raised elsewhere in this submission, the coverage and language of clause 6 needs to be clarified.	Amend to address the matters for clarification raised.
UFD–P9 – Iwi, hapū and whānau	Support with amendment	The policy is supported, but requires amendment to be encouraging of use of ancestral land, to specify that it is aimed at mana whenua use, and to	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Facilitate <u>and enable</u> the development by mana whenua of Native Reserves and Te Ture Whenua Māori land, <u>and land with a particular ancestral connection</u>, for papakāika, kāika, nohoaka, and</i></p>

		bring in line with amendments sought to MW-P4.	<i>marae and marae related activities, where existing or planned development infrastructure of sufficient capacity is or can be provided (including allowance for self-servicing systems).</i>
UFD–P10 – Criteria for significant development capacity	Support	The policy is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
UFD–M1 – Strategic planning	Support	A strategic planning approach involving both the ORC and territorial authorities is supported. Clause 7 setting out the involvement of mana whenua is strongly supported.	Retain as notified
UFD–M2 – District plans	Support with amendment	This policy is supported, particularly clauses 10 and 11. An amendment to clause 10 is sought to align it with an amendment to UFD-P9. As raised elsewhere in this submission, the coverage and language of clause 3a needs to be clarified.	Amend to clarify the meaning and coverage of clause 3a. Amend as follows: <i>10. provide for papakāika, kāika, nohoaka, and marae and marae related activities, in accordance with UFD-P9, and</i>
UFD–M3 – Design of public spaces and surrounds	Support	The method is an appropriate way to achieve the objectives of this PORPS.	Retain as notified
Part 4 – Evaluation and monitoring			
All	Support with amendment	Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to make terminology consistent across the PORPS.	Amend to change instances of ‘takata whenua’ to ‘mana whenua’

Appendices			
APP1 – Criteria for identifying outstanding water bodies	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka consider the approach is generally appropriate to give effect to the NPSFM 2020.</p> <p>However, although the values held by Kāi Tahu in respect to any water body are an integral part of the values of that water body that should be protected, ranking of water bodies based on cultural and spiritual values associated with wai māori is not consistent with the Kāi Tahu relationship with freshwater. For this reason, Kā Rūnaka do not support including Kāi Tahu values in the criteria for ranking a water body as outstanding, but instead, prefer a direction that ensures that when a river or lake is identified in that way, the Kāi Tahu values associated with the river or lake will also be recognised and protected.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>In Table 4, delete first row referring to cultural and spiritual values.</p> <p>Below Table 4, add the following:</p> <p><u>Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values: Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values are not included in the criteria for identifying outstanding water bodies, because ranking of water bodies in respect to the cultural and spiritual values associated with wai Māori is not consistent with the nature of the Kāi Tahu relationship with freshwater. Instead, when a water body is identified as outstanding in accordance with the criteria in Table 4, Kāi Tahu values associated with the water body will also be identified and will be protected under LF-FW-P12 and LF-FW-M5(5) in the same way as outstanding values identified using the criteria.</u></p>
APP7 – Identifying wāhi tūpuna	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka request an amendment to clarify that wāhi tūpuna are often at a broader scale than ‘sites’, to correct the spelling of raupō, and to add tuhituhi neherā (rock art sites) to Table 9.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Kāi Tahu use the term ‘wāhi tūpuna’ to describe landscapes <u>and places</u> that embody the customary and contemporary relationship of Kāi Tahu <u>whānui</u> and their culture and traditions with Otago. It is important ... The different elements of these <u>sites areas</u> of significance include:</i></p> <p><i>Table 9: <u>Sites Areas</u> of significance to Kāi Tahu</i></p>

			... raupō <u>raupō</u> ... Add 'tuhiuhi neherā – rock art sites' to Table 9.
Maps			
MAP1	Support with amendment	<p>Kā Rūnaka generally support the delineation of FMUs and rohe as being practical to assist in focusing management approaches.</p> <p>However, the inclusion of the Waikouaiti catchment in the North Otago FMU is not supported. Kā Rūnaka consider this catchment would be more appropriately located in the Dunedin and Coast FMU, to provide better alignment of management across catchments that flow into the coastal receiving environment in the East Otago Taiāpure (the marine and estuarine waters enclosed by Cornish Head, Brinns Point, Warrington Spit and Potato Point).</p>	Amend boundaries of North Otago and Dunedin & Coast FMUs so that the Waikouaiti catchment is included in the Dunedin & Coast FMU.
New map	Amend	Schedule 1D of the Partially Operative RPS contains a map of native reserves. This is useful for RPS users and should be reinstated with cross-reference to <i>Table 1 Native reserves located within the Otago region</i> in the MW chapter.	Amend by including a map of Native Reserves and cross-referencing this from the Mana Whenua chapter