



29 November 2022

Chief Executive  
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Tēnā Koe

**RE: Submission on Freshwater Planning Instrument parts of proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement (PORPS) 2021**

Please find attached a submission lodged, on behalf of Waihopai Rūnaka, Te Rūnanga Ōraka Aparima and Te Rūnanga o Awarua in relation to the proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement freshwater planning instrument provisions.

Nāhaku noa nā,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D Whaanga".

Dean Whaanga  
Te Ao Marama Inc.  
Kaupapa Taiao Manager

CC Waihopai Rūnaka  
Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima  
Te Rūnanga o Awarua

FRESHWATER PLANNING INSTRUMENT PARTS  
PROPOSED OTAGO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 2021

SUBMISSION OF NGĀI TAHU KI MURIHIKU

INTRODUCTION

*Introduction*

1. This submission has been prepared by Te Ao Marama Incorporated (Te Ao Mārama) on behalf of Waihopai Rūnaka, Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima, Te Rūnanga o Awarua (from herein referred to Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku).
2. Te Ao Mārama previously submitted on behalf of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku on the freshwater management provisions prior to the division of the proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement (pORPS), as shown in [Attachment One](#).
3. Unless otherwise stated in this submission, the submissions made on provisions of the pORPS that now form part of the freshwater planning instrument, as shown in [Attachment One](#), are made in relation to the freshwater planning instrument.
4. Te Ao Mārama support the submissions of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT) and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga (Kāi Tahu ki Otago) on this matter.

*Papatipu Rūnanga*

5. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act, 1996 (the TRoNT Act) and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, 1998 (the Settlement Act) recognise the status of Papatipu Rūnanga as kaitiaki and mana whenua of the natural resources within their takiwā boundaries, in conjunction with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as the iwi authority.
6. The pORPS freshwater planning instrument provisions relate to lands and waters within the takiwā boundaries of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku.
7. Specifically, the takiwā of each Papatipu Rūnanga is described in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001 as follows:

*Te Rūnanga o Awarua*

The takiwā of Te Runanga o Awarua centres on Awarua and extends to the coasts and estuaries adjoining Waihopai sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains between Whakatipu-Waitai and Tawhitare with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

### *Waihopai Rūnaka*

The takiwā of Waihopai Rūnaka centres on Waihopai and extends northwards to Te Matau sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains to the western coast with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

### *Te Rūnanga o Ōraka-Aparima*

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima centres on Ōraka and extends from Waimatuku to Tawhititarere sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains from Whakatipu-Waitai to Tawhititarere with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

### *Te Ao Marama Incorporated*

8. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku formed an entity known as Te Ao Marama Incorporated in 1996, which is currently made up of representatives from Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima and Waihopai Rūnaka.
9. Te Ao Marama Incorporated is authorised to represent these three Papatipu Rūnanga ki Murihiku in resource management and local government matters.

### *Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Policy*

10. The Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 (*Te Tangi a Tauira – the cry of the people*)<sup>1</sup> contains policy relevant to resource management, with reference to Statutory Acknowledgement Areas and other mechanisms included in the Settlement Act, as well as tribal policy contained in the Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy Statement 1997.

## REASONS FOR SUBMISSION

12. Ngāi Tahu Murihiku reasons for submission are the same as those included in [Attachment One](#) where they are relevant to the freshwater planning instrument.
13. Additional reasons for submission in relation to the freshwater planning instrument are to ensure restoration of waterbodies that have been degraded for the benefit of te taio, taoka species and mahika kai, to support te hauora o te wai, and consequently, te hauora o te takata.

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<sup>1</sup> Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku 2008.

## DECISIONS WE WISH THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE

- 14 Refer to the decisions requested as included in [Attachment One](#) to this submission where those decisions requested in previous submission relate to the freshwater planning instrument provisions.
- 15 In addition, refer to the decisions requested in submissions of Kāi Tahu ki Otago and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, which are supported by Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku.

## SUMMARY

1. Ngā Rūnanga **support** the intent and overall approach of the Freshwater Planning Instrument parts of proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement, subject to requested decisions.
2. This submission relates to the entirety of the freshwater planning instrument.
3. Ngā Rūnanga **wish to be heard** in support of this submission and may present a joint case during hearing proceedings.
4. Ngā Rūnanga wish to be included as part of any relevant pre-hearing meetings that may be held in relation to this proposal.

Nāhaku noa nā



Dean Whaanga  
Te Ao Marama Inc.

Kaupapa Taiao Manager

## Attachment One

### PROPOSED OTAGO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 2021

#### SUBMISSION OF NGĀI TAHU KI MURIHIKU

### INTRODUCTION

#### Introduction

1. This submission has been prepared by Te Ao Marama Incorporated on behalf of Waihopai Rūnaka, Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima, Te Rūnanga o Awarua (from herein referred to as ngā Rūnanga).
2. The proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021 (pORPS) is the first RPS in the region to specifically recognise Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku as mana whenua, which constitutes a significant step for recognition of the rights, interests and values of ngā Rūnanga in Otago.
3. Ngā Rūnanga are generally supportive of the pORPS, elements of which have been co-developed as a partnership approach between mana whenua and Otago Regional Council (ORC).
4. Ngā Rūnanga recognise the intent of the pORPs to better reflect a Treaty partnership approach to resource management in Otago, give effect to new and existing national direction, and to incorporate regional response to climate change.
5. This submission is supported by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on behalf of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as a whole and should be read in conjunction with the submission of Aukaha Limited on behalf of Kāi Tahu ki Otago.

#### Papatipu Rūnanga

6. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act, 1996 (the TRoNT Act) and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, 1998 (the Settlement Act) recognise the status of Papatipu Rūnanga as kaitiaki and mana whenua of the natural resources within their takiwā boundaries, in conjunction with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as the iwi authority.
7. The pORPS relates to lands and waters within the takiwā boundaries of ngā Rūnanga, associated air and atmosphere and the coastal environment.
8. Specifically, the takiwā of each Papatipu Rūnanga is described in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001 as follows:

##### *Te Rūnanga o Awarua*

The takiwā of Te Runanga o Awarua centres on Awarua and extends to the coasts and estuaries adjoining Waihopai sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains between Whakatipu-Waitai and Tawhititarere with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

#### *Waihopai Rūnaka*

The takiwā of Waihopai Rūnaka centres on Waihopai and extends northwards to Te Matau sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains to the western coast with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

#### *Te Rūnanga o Ōraka-Aparima*

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima centres on Ōraka and extends from Waimatuku to Tawhititarere sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains from Whakatipu-Waitai to Tawhititarere with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards.

#### *Te Ao Marama Incorporated*

9. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku formed an entity known as Te Ao Marama Incorporated in 1996, which is currently made up of representatives from Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima and Waihopai Rūnaka.
10. Te Ao Marama Incorporated is authorised to represent these three Papatipu Rūnanga ki Murihiku in resource management and local government matters.

#### *Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Policy*

11. The Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 (*Te Tangi a Tauria – the cry of the people*)<sup>1</sup> contains policy relevant to resource management, with reference to Statutory Acknowledgement Areas and other mechanisms included in the Settlement Act, as well as tribal policy contained in the Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy Statement 1997.

## REASONS FOR SUBMISSION

12. Ngā Rūnanga are seeking a long term, ki uta ki tai, approach to resource management in the Otago region that is based on a genuine Treaty partnership, recognising and providing for the rights, interests and values of mana whenua.
13. Ngā Rūnanga support prioritisation of the protection and restoration of the mauri of lands and waters, air and atmosphere and the coastal environment, recognising the impact of degradation of these taonga on mana whenua rights, interests and values, environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being, and tangata katoa.

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<sup>1</sup> Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku 2008.

14. Ngā Rūnanga wish to see improved recognition of the connection between the health and well-being of waterbodies, the management of lands and waters, and the health and well-being of the coastal environment, aligning provisions across the document.
15. Overall, ngā Rūnanga seek the strengthening of provisions in the Coastal Environment chapter to better achieve integrated management, ki uta ki tai, and the health and well-being of the coastal environment.
16. Ngā Rūnanga seek improved recognition of customary fisheries mechanisms arising from Treaty Settlement, including coastal mātaimai.
17. Ngā Rūnanga seek that Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (NTCSA) mechanisms are treated consistently across provisions, including in relation to management of taonga species.
18. Ngā Rūnanga support the identification of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and improvement in their management in order to halt the loss of indigenous biodiversity, taonga and mahinga kai species.
19. Ngā Rūnanga are concerned about over-allocation in relation to both water quality and water quantity in the Otago region and wish to ensure that there is improved understanding of existing over-allocation and management that avoids entrenching existing over-allocation.
20. Ngā Rūnanga are concerned with the effects of dams and weirs within and outside the coastal marine area and seek clear guidance from the pORPS as to how these structures will be managed in the region.
21. Ngā Rūnanga recognise their takiwā as an interconnected cultural landscape, or series of cultural landscapes, that can be interpreted according to cultural values and mātauraka and wish to retain the right to be able to describe cultural landscapes or wāhi tūpuna in a manner that accords with that understanding.
22. Ngā Rūnanga are supportive of provisions that assist with a coordinated response to climate change.

## DECISIONS WE WISH THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE

23. The table included as **Attachment One (Table 1)** contains specific decisions that ngā Rūnanga request of the authority.

## SUMMARY

24. Ngā Rūnanga **support** the intent and overall approach of the proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement, subject to requested decisions included in **Table 1**.
25. This submission relates to the entirety of the proposal.

26. Ngā Rūnanga wish to be heard in support of this submission and may present a joint case during hearing proceedings.

27. Ngā Rūnanga wish to be included as part of any relevant pre-hearing meetings that may be held in relation to this proposal.

Nāhaku noa nā



Dean Whaanga  
Te Ao Marama Inc.  
Kaupapa Taiao Manager



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ATTACHMENT 1 REQUESTED DECISIONS ON THE PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 2021

Where text from the proposed Regional Policy Statement 2021 is referenced in Table 1 below this is shown in blue.

Text is struck through to show relief that seeks deletion of text (~~delete~~) and underlined to show relief that seeks addition of text (addition).

Amendments expressed in the following format "...and supportsing..." indicate that there is text preceding the recommended amendment and following it, as shown by the use of ellipses ( e.g. "...").

Table 1: Relief sought by ngā Rūnanga in relation to the proposed Otago Regional Statement 2021

pORPS Reference	Relief Sought	Reason for Relief
Whole of pORPS		
Partnership	Recognise the role of the partnership between Kāi Tahu and Otago Regional Council that has resulted in co-development of text and provisions within the pORPS and preserve the intent of co-developed text and provisions.	The process of co-development is a means of providing for the rights, interests and values of mana whenua in Otago, reflecting rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka. Whilst text and provisions must necessarily be tested (particularly given the speed of the process), it is important to understand that what has been created through a Treaty partnership approach, considering the duties and responsibilities of both partners, is valued by ngā Rūnanga. Preservation of intent recognises and respects that value.
Addressing issues of significance to Kāi Tahu	Ensure that issues of significance identified by Kāi Tahu are addressed in the pORPS, just as the pORPS directs regional and district plans to manage these issues.	The pORPS needs to 'lead by example' in providing the overarching resource management direction for the Otago region.
Mapping, targets and limits	Ensure that provisions provide clear guidance about how to achieve objectives, including those relevant to Kāi Tahu in the Mana Whenua chapter and Integrated Management chapter, in situations where mapping is intended but has not yet occurred and when targets or limits are required but have not yet been set.	Refer to discussion of the over-allocation matter below and in the Interpretation section for an example where there is a gap in guidance associated with limit setting. Policy CE-P3 provides an example where there is a gap in guidance due to a reliance on mapping that is yet to occur. It is important to recognise that limit setting and mapping processes, while beneficial, may be resource hungry, contentious and slow to implement, such that an interim approach is required.
Over-allocation	Recognise that over-allocation is a significant issue of concern for mana whenua in the region, as identified in the earliest Regional Policy Statement for Otago.  Provide further clarification within the pORPS provisions regarding management of over-allocation, both water quantity and water quality, including how to recognise over-allocation when limits have not been set in a freshwater management unit (FMU) or part of an FMU.	Concerns regarding over-allocation are referenced in RMIA-WAI-15.  Failure of the council to recognise and address over-allocation was identified as a significant problem in the Otago region within the 2019 S24A report to the Minister for the Environment, which is referenced in the Forward to the pORPS as a reason for developing the new planning instrument. There is currently a gap in guidance within the draft document relating to over-allocation of water quantity in particular, and for the period of time that limits are not set for an FMU or part of an FMU.
Management of dams and weirs	Provide further clarification within the pORPS provisions regarding management of dams and weirs.	Damming of waterbodies is identified as a significant issue for Kāi Tahu (RMIA-WAI-11, RMIA-WAI-15, RMIA-CE-11).  Dams are mentioned in the pORPs in the following places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of economic effects of weeds on the operation of infrastructure (SRMR-13)</li> <li>• The environmental impact of hydroelectricity dams on native species within the Te Mata-au/Clutha River catchment (SRMR-17)</li> <li>• Definition of 'hard protection structures' (Interpretation)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of regional plans to manage the adverse effects of renewable electricity generation activities, other infrastructure activities and the transport system that involve the damming of water (EIT-EN-M1, EIT-INF-M4, EIT-TRAN-M7)</li> <li>Use of regional plans to control the adverse effects of the damming of water on historic heritage, which includes cultural heritage (HCV-HH-M4)</li> </ul> <p>There is a lack of clarity regarding management expectations, including the relationship between dams and weirs and natural hazard management. The pORPS would benefit from expansion of Explanation and/or Principal Reasons in a number of chapters relevant to the effects of damming of waterbodies beyond the infrastructure related chapters, such as Land and Freshwater, Coastal Environment, Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity, and Natural Features and Landscapes, to assist users of the document to better understand intended outcomes. The provisions in those chapters may be implicitly managing the effects of dams, but explicit references would be helpful.</p>
Cultural landscapes and wāhi tūpuna	<p>Provide further clarification within the pORPS provisions regarding the terms cultural landscapes and wāhi tūpuna and the intended management approach for these areas, ensuring that it is possible for ngā Rūnanga to describe cultural landscapes or wāhi tūpuna within decision-making processes in a manner that fits with their preferred approach, in order to be able to appropriately address effects on them.</p> <p>Reflect the following understanding of cultural landscapes and wāhi tūpuna in provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cultural landscapes can be found across the region and described by mana whenua according to cultural values and mātauraka</li> <li>cultural landscapes can be described as wāhi tūpuna</li> <li>some wāhi tūpuna will be mapped and can include lands, waterbodies and parts of the coastal environment that need to be protected and managed in a culturally appropriate manner</li> <li>wāhi tūpuna may include outstanding and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes, outstanding water bodies, places and areas of historic heritage</li> <li>some site specific land based wāhi tūpuna will be mapped, including wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka, that need to be protected as they are particularly vulnerable to land uses</li> </ul>	<p>Ngā Rūnanga view their takiwā as an interconnected cultural landscape, or series of cultural landscapes, that can be interpreted according to cultural values and mātauraka. Kaupapa in Te Tangi a Tauria seeks to "recognise adverse effects on cultural landscapes regardless of whether areas are significant". Effects on cultural landscapes are identified within the issues RMIA-WTU, RMIA-AA and RMIA-CE-15.</p> <p>Cultural landscapes are mentioned in the pORPs in the following places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In relation to the identification and protection of wāhi tūpuna (HCV-WT-O1)</li> <li>As an associative attribute used as criteria for identifying outstanding and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes (APP9)</li> </ul> <p>Wāhi tūpuna are defined as "landscapes and places that embody the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taoka" which generally accords with the way ngā Rūnanga approach the matter of cultural landscapes. Explanation of wāhi tūpuna (p53) references interconnection of sites and areas. The pORPS identifies that wāhi tūpuna are not limited to those named in Treaty Settlement mechanisms (p54) and that the wider cultural setting is important when considering wāhi tūpuna (p90).</p> <p>A number of policies reference wāhi tūpuna (IM-P3, CE-P8, LF-VM policies, LF-LS-P22, HAZ-NH-P11) outside of the Historical and Cultural Values chapter. Ngā Rūnanga are principally concerned with the different methods that may be employed to identify wāhi tūpuna through planning instruments and decision-making processes, and wish to ensure there is no confusion regarding interpretation of cultural landscapes or wāhi tūpuna in practice, and that ngā Rūnanga expression of cultural landscapes is accommodated.</p>
Part 1 – Introduction and General Provisions		
Foreward or Mihi		
P2	<p>Remove the phrase "in Otago and Southland" from the fourth line of the first paragraph</p> <p>Amend the long term vision wording, as follows: "<del>...and supporting...</del>"</p> <p>Amend the last line of the second to last paragraph, as follows: "... habitat in a way that ..."</p>	<p>Seven Papatipu Rūnanga of Kāi Tahu share interests in the Otago region, only three of which have marae based in the region. Differentiating the location of marae here is not necessary and takes away from the basic message that the development of the pORPS has been an opportunity for renewed partnership.</p> <p>This recognises that achieving healthy, resilient, and safeguarded natural systems, and the ecosystems services they offer is the means by which the well-being of present and future generations is supported.</p> <p>Improves the flow of the sentence to reflect the intent that the responsibility of all to protect the mauri of waterbodies, referred to in the preceding sentence, and the associated positive outcomes for water and habitat are to be achieved in a way that addresses the needs and interests of people. This is understood in relation to the hierarchy of obligations associated with Te Mana o te Wai.</p>
Purpose		

P5	Amend the second to last sentence, as follows: "... , as well as relevant national direction instruments <del>and</del> <u>and is informed by</u> iwi authority planning documents."	It is not strictly correct to say that the pORPS gives effect to iwi authority planning documents as this implies a directive relationship. There are a number of provisions in Te Tangi a Tauria that cannot be said to be given effect to through the proposal, whereas the proposal has certainly been informed by the kaupapa in this iwi management plan.
Description of the Region		
P7	Incorporate reference to Te Ākau Tai Toka, the Catlins area, with the Coast and Natural Character and Landscapes descriptions as there is no mention of this significant part of the region	Te Ākau Tai Toka is an area of high cultural significance to Kāi Tahu with distinct characteristics worthy of mention.
Partnership, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Kāi Tahu	Retain this section of the document as notified, subject to the amendments below.	
P10	Amend the last two sentences of Footnote 5, as follows:  " <u>The preference in Otago is to use a 'k' so southern Māori are known as Kāi Tahu, such that in this document Kāi Tahu is a reference to the seven Papatipu Rūnanga with interests in the Otago region. In this RPS, the 'ng' is used for iwi in general or when there is reference to Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku (Southland), when referencing statutory instruments or documents, and when specifically differentiating between the groupings of Papatipu Rūnanga represented by Aukaha Limited (Kāi Tahu ki Otago) and Te Ao Marama Incorporated (Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku).</u> "  Amend the second to last bullet, as follows: "...including papakāika <del>housing</del> ; and ..."	As currently written Footnote 5 may cause unnecessary confusion regarding which Papatipu Rūnanga are referenced by the term 'Kāi Tahu'. When 'Kāi Tahu' is used in the pORPS it is intended to reference the seven Papatipu Rūnanga with interests in the Otago region. 'Kāi Tahu ki Otago' is intended to reference Moeraki Rūnanga, Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki Rūnanga, Ōtākou Rūnanga and Hokonui Rūnanga, as represented by Aukaha Limited. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku is intended to reference Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Ōraka-Aparima and Waihopai Rūnanga, as represented by Te Ao Marama Incorporated.  Papakāika may be more than housing, in accordance with the definition in the Interpretation section.
Cross-boundary matters		
P10	Amend the second paragraph, as follows: "... <del>ki uta ki tai</del> , <u>often translated as "from the mountains to the sea"</u> ."	Ngā Rūnanga have a more expansive understanding of ki uta than the common translation provided (including as outlined on p51). Ki uta ki tai does not require speech marks as it appears in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020) without speech marks, for instance. Speech marks are, however, warranted for the common translation provided (as per p50).
Co-operation and partnership with other local authorities		
P12	Amend the second sentence of the second bullet point, as follows: " <u>This allows all effects of new activities ...</u> "	Joint hearings may be held in relation to existing activities for which new resource consents are required.
Co-operation at the national level		
P12	Amend the first sentence of the final paragraph, as follows: "... , the Minister of Conservation <del>in</del> <u>the coastal marine area</u> ..."	Working with the Minister of Conservation must include matters beyond the coastal marine area that are within that Minister's jurisdiction in order to ensure a ki uta ki tai approach.
Transferring and delegating functions, powers and duties to other authorities		
P13	Amend the first sentence of the first paragraph to reflect Section 33 of the RMA and include reference to 'an iwi authority' in the listed entities  Amend the first sentence of the second paragraph, as follows: "...public authorities <u>and to enable a Treaty partnership approach to resource management</u> ," and the second sentence as follows: "...and enable <u>iwi partners and</u> important stakeholders to have an active role ..."	Specific reference to the ability of the council to transfer powers to an iwi authority is important as this is an underutilised and often overlooked power of significance to mana whenua.  It is important to recognise the significance of these tools that can assist with a Treaty partnership approach to resource management, as referenced in MW-P2.
Helping to build capacity for, and improve, takata whenua involvement		
P13	Add the following additional sentences at the end of the paragraph: " <u>Establishing and implementing relationship agreements such as Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements, protocols and charters can provide a framework for the council to provide necessary support. Increasing skills and capacity within council staff and decision-makers through training in Te Tiriti o</u> "	There are existing relationship agreements with council that support capacity building. It is also important to recognise that capacity building is not a "one way street" as the burden on Kāi Tahu is significantly reduced when council staff and decision-makers have a sound understanding of mana whenua rights, interests and values. This is supported by Policy MW-P1.

	<a href="#">Waitangi, locally relevant Treaty Settlement mechanisms and tikanga Māori, and developing familiarity with Kāi Tahu documents, are also important means of improving takata whenua involvement in council processes.”</a>	
Interpretation		
P18	Within the definition of ‘Commercial port activity’ clarify the meaning of ‘AO’ as a location in (g)	This aspect of the clause is not readily understood and as a disposal location is important to identify.
P21	Retain the definition of ‘Effects management hierarchy’ and its application to natural wetlands	Ensuring that the cascade of effects management options applies to natural wetlands, which includes wetlands in the coastal marine area, recognises the significance of remaining wetlands to mana whenua and the need to avoid modification of remaining wetlands, as outlined in the kaupapa of Te Tangi a Tauria, in order to provide for the relationship of mana whenua with them (with reference to S6(e) and S8 of the RMA).
P24	Clarify the relationship of the ‘Key civic public spaces’ definition with the provisions of the pORPS	The phrase ‘key civic public spaces’ does not appear in the pORPS outside of the Interpretation section. There appears to be a relationship between this definition and climate change response, thinking about the effect of increasing heat in urban settings. The definition may not be necessary, and if it is retained there may be value in considering the role of shade to mitigate heat. Ngā Rūnanga have an interest in well coordinated climate change responses that benefit te ao tūroa (the natural world) and tangata katoa (the people).
P27	Retain the definition of ‘Loss of values’ and its application to natural wetlands	Ensuring that consideration of loss of values applies to natural wetlands, which includes wetlands in the coastal marine area, recognises the significance of remaining wetlands to mana whenua and the need to retain values in remaining wetlands, as outlined in the kaupapa of Te Tangi a Tauria, in order to provide for the mana whenua relationship with them (with reference to S6(e) and S8 of the RMA).
P30	Clarify the meaning of ‘Over-allocation’ as it relates to the definition of ‘Degraded’ when a limit has not been set in an FMU or part of an FMU	In order to interpret sub-clause (b) of the definition of ‘Over-allocation’, which is taken directly from the NPS-FM 2020, the reader of the pORPS must refer to the definition of ‘Degraded’ in the Interpretation section. ‘Over-allocation’ sub-clause (b) anticipates that over-allocation can be identified regardless of whether limits have yet been set in an FMU or part of an FMU if degradation is present. The definition of ‘Degraded’ refers to target attributes states which are not defined in the Interpretation section to assist with interpretation of sub-clause (a) of that definition. With reference to the NPS-FM 2020 provisions specific to target attribute states it can be inferred that these shall not be set below a national bottom line, however the Clutha hydro-electric scheme may be an exception to this (Clause 3.31 of the NPS-FM 2020) at the time target attribute states are set by the council. In short, until such time as the council has completed its FMU processes, set target attribute states and limits, there is value in providing greater clarity regarding what constitutes over-allocation (eg a water quality attribute below a national bottom line) and how to identify over-allocation in relation to water quantity for example.
P36	Retain the definition of ‘Significant Natural Area’	This definition accords with the Section 6(c) of the RMA, in terms of identification of areas that require protection as a matter of national importance, and with the definition contained in the draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity, although the Act requires protection of such areas within the coastal marine area as well. Identification is the first step to being able to provide protection, which is a key concern of mana whenua in relation to taonga and mahinga kai species (RMIA-MKB).
Mana Whenua		
Overview	Retain the content of this chapter, subject to the amendments outlined below.	This section of the pORPS has been co-developed through a partnership approach between Kāi Tahu and the council. Some corrections are required due to the speed of the development process.
P47	Amend the second paragraph under the heading ‘Relationship of Kāi Tahu with their rohe’, as follows:  <a href="#">“<del>Four</del> <del>Three</del> Kāi Tahu ki Otago Papatipu Rūnaka have marae based in Otago. <del>These are</del> Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, <del>and</del> Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou, <del>and whilst the fourth, Hokonui Rūnanga, is based in neighbouring Southland.</del>”</a>	Use of the term ‘based’ would appear to refer to the location of marae, such that the proposed amendments more accurately reflect that four Papatipu Rūnaka with interests in the Otago region have marae based in the Southland region (refer to P49 regarding Hokonui Rūnanga). As described later in the paragraph, this is a feature of the history of mobility of Kāi Tahu across what are latterly imposed local authority boundaries.



P51	<p>Consider deleting Footnote 8</p> <p>Amend the first sentence under the heading 'Rakaitirataka', as follows: "Rakaitirataka is about having the mana and authority <del>to give effect to that</del> enables Kāi Tahu cultural and traditions <del>to be given effect to in the</del> management of the natural world."</p>	<p>Footnote 8 is essentially a repeat of Footnote 5, so they should either be identical to avoid confusion or the second instance removed.</p> <p>The proposed amendment recognises that rakaitirataka is broader than management of the natural world so it is more accurate to describe rakaitirataka as that which enables such management.</p>
P58	<p>Amend bullet point three under the heading 'Kāi Tahu relationships with local authorities, as follows: "<del>He Huarahi mō Ngā Uri Whakatupu – Charter of Understanding signed with 2016 between Te Ao Marama <del>the</del> Incorporated, representing Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku, and Southland Rūnanga councils,</del></p>	<p>It is appropriate to correctly reference the name of the document and the relevant parties.</p>
P58-59	<p>Amend the final sentence, as follows: "...and Hokonui Rūnanga) and <del>the</del> local authorities, <del>including Otago Regional Council and Queenstown Lakes District Council and Clutha District Council, are signatories to Huarahi mō Ngā Uri Whakatupu as it applies in their areas of jurisdiction."</del></p>	<p>The proposed amendment better reflects signatories to the document whose jurisdiction is within the Otago region, and streamlines the text as the final statement is not needed.</p>
P60	<p>Amend the Objective MW-O1 – Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, as follows:</p> <p>"The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are <del>given effect to</del> <u>applied</u> in resource management processes and decisions, utilising a partnership approach between councils and Papatipu Rūnaka to ensure that what is valued by mana whenua, <u>taoka tuku iho</u>, is actively protected in the region."</p> <p>Amend Policy MW-P2 – Treaty principles, as follows:</p> <p>"... (3) recognising and providing for Kāi Tahu values, and <u>addressing</u> resource management issues <u>of significance to Kāi Tahu</u>, as identified by mana whenua, in resource management processes and plan implementation, ..."</p>	<p>Failure to actively protect Kāi Tahu resources was identified as a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi within the Waitangi Tribunal reports that subsequently resulted in Ngāi Tahu Settlement. A partnership approach within the Otago region is required to better enable active protection of taoka tuku iho through resource management processes and decision-making. Addition of the phrase 'taoka tuku iho' provides a link to the Anticipated Environment Result – MW-AER1. Applying the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is consistent with government intentions for resource management in the modern context, as signaled within the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environments Bill, and provides for Kāi Tahu well-being.</p> <p>The amendment clarifies that recognition and provision relates to the values of Kāi Tahu, whereas Kāi Tahu have an expectation that significant resource management issues will be addressed. Whilst issues have been identified in the past, they have not necessarily been addressed.</p>
P61	<p>Consider amending Policy MW-P3 – Supporting Kāi Tahu well-being to substitute the word 'in' with 'into' in sub-clause (3)</p> <p>Amend Method MW-M1 – Collaboration with Kāi Tahu, as follows:</p> <p>"... (1) identify <del>and map, including mapping,</del> places, areas or landscapes ... ... (3) identify <del>and map, including mapping, particular</del> indigenous species and <u>associated</u> ecosystems that are taoka in accordance with ECO-M3, <del>and</del> (4) identify and map outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, <del>and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes and record their value.</del></p> <p>Amend Method MW-M2 – Work with Kāi Tahu, as follows:</p> <p>"Local authorities must <del>consult</del> <u>work</u> with Kāi Tahu to: ..."</p>	<p>Incorporating mātauraka 'into' resource management would lend itself to incorporation of mātauraka into various processes, decision-making, implementation, research, monitoring and enforcement, for instance.</p> <p>This recognises that mapping is one way for Kāi Tahu to identify places, areas or landscapes of cultural, spiritual or traditional significance, but not the only method. These may be outstanding or highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes, or outstanding waterbodies. It is the cultural, spiritual or traditional significance that would guide Kāi Tahu determination of what is outstanding or highly valued so additional specification in (4) does not add anything to the exercise of identification. Mapping is also only one way to identify indigenous species and ecosystems that are taoka. As noted in RMIA-MKB (p88) all indigenous species are considered taoka which makes this problematic to interpret without the addition of the word 'particular'. Addition of the word 'particular' indicates that identification is to assist in making visible some areas of the region, without taking away from mātauraka that suggests all indigenous species are taoka. Addition of the word 'associated' also links the indigenous species being identified with their associated ecosystems so that the phrase can be read as whole and better indicate what is intended to be captured through any mapping exercise. This is also understood to be a companion exercise to the mapping of significant natural areas and mapping intended in the coastal marine area. It is also assumed that the identification process will better enable protection.</p> <p>The title of the method better reflects the intent of a partnership approach to determining place names, sharing information and developing research and monitoring programmes that incorporate mātauraka and are led by mana whenua.</p>
P62	<p>Amend Method MW-M3 – Kāi Tahu relationships, as follows:</p> <p>"..."</p>	<p>These provisions are about partnership between Kāi Tahu and the council in order to actively protect what is valued by Kāi Tahu in the region. Sub-clause (3) as currently written could be read as having a focus more on the applicant experience. The council have an important role in preparing applicants to</p>

<p>P63</p>	<p>(3) <del>facilitate efficient and effective processes for</del> <u>prepare</u> applicants to consult with Kāi Tahu on ...</p> <p>Amend Method MW-M4, as follows:</p> <p>"Local authorities must facilitate Kāi Tahu involvement in resource management (including decision-making) <u>to the extent desired by mana whenua, including</u> by: ..."</p> <p>Amend Method MW-M5, as follows:</p> <p>* ...</p> <p>(1) <del>take into account iwi management plans and address</del> <u>take into account iwi management plans and address</u> resource management issues of significance to Kāi Tahu (RMIA) <del>into account, ...</del></p> <p>Amend the first sentence of the Explanation MW-E1, as follows:</p> <p><del>"...the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are given effect in resource management processes and decisions, and what is valued by mana whenua, taoka tuku iho, is actively protected in the region."</del></p> <p>Amend the second sentence of the Explanation MW-E1, as follows:</p> <p><del>"The policies and methods also require the development and implementation of planning tools and other mechanisms which that, recognise the role of Kāi Tahu in resource management and ensure mana whenua engagement with and participation in resource management, and achieve outcomes that provide for Kāi Tahu values and support Kāi Tahu well-being."</del></p> <p>Amend the first sentence in the first paragraph in MW-PR1 – Principal reasons, add a new sentence after the first sentence, and change the start of the following sentence, as follows:</p> <p><del>"Te Tiriti o Waitangi creates a special relationship between takata whenua and the Crown, which the Crown expresses to an extent in the provisions of the RMA 1991 and national instruments created in accordance with the Act, including requirements of local authorities. Providing for cultural well-being is a feature of the sustainable management purpose of the Act. Section 8 of the RMA-1994 Act requires ..."</del></p> <p>Amend the final sentence of the third paragraph in MW-PR1 – Principal reasons as follows:</p> <p><del>"..., and enables Treaty principles to be taken into account applied in an appropriate way."</del></p> <p>Amend the final paragraph in MW-PR1 – Principal reasons as follows:</p> <p><del>"Implementation of the provisions in this chapter will occur primarily, but not exclusively, through regional and district plan provisions. However, Local authorities may also adopt additional a range of methods, utilising statutory mechanisms and non-regulatory methods, to implement the policies and support achievement of the objective."</del></p>	<p>consult with Kāi Tahu, including understanding relevant mana whenua rights, interests and values, which can assist in facilitating efficient and effective processes.</p> <p>Particularly sub-clause (3) and sub-clause (4) describe mechanisms that require significant time and resources to develop, which should be explored as desired by mana whenua and at a pace that works for mana whenua. Policy MW-P2 in sub-clause (2) and sub-clause (7) recognises this and the proposed amendment mimics the wording in sub-clause (2) of the policy.</p> <p>The proposed amendment mimics recommended amendment to the wording of Policy MW-P2 sub-clause (3). Under Section 66 and Section 74 local authorities must already take into account iwi management plans when preparing regional plans and district plans respectively so the provision primarily adds the requirement to address identified resource management issues of significance to Kāi Tahu. It is therefore important that those issues are clearly identified in the pORPS, in relation to over-allocation for instance.</p> <p>The proposed amendment better reflects the objective MW-O1.</p> <p>The existing wording does not fully capture what is covered in the policies and methods of the chapter, in particular that a variety of methods and mechanisms are mentioned that are not limited to planning tools, which may be interpreted as plans rather than the wider suite of mechanisms. It is also important that outcomes are referenced, not just engagement or participation as that is how active protection is achieved. The recommended amendment is an improvement but may not be all that is required to better reflect the chapter in the Explanation section.</p> <p>The proposed amendments recognise that the Crown has delegated responsibilities to local authorities which has a direct impact on the extent to which the Te Tiriti principle of active protection is realised in the Otago region, for instance, and how the principle of partnership is expressed in processes and decision-making.</p> <p>The proposed amendment better reflects the objective MW-O1.</p> <p>The proposed amendments recognise that transfer of powers, joint management agreements and Mana Whakahono a Rohe, as mentioned in the chapter, are statutory mechanisms, rather than non-regulatory methods.</p>
<p>Part 2 – Resource Management Overview</p>		
<p>SRMR – Significant resource management issues for the region</p> <p>Overview</p>	<p>Improve consistency of references to mana whenua values, cultural values and cultural well-being</p>	<p>Some issues reference mana whenua, cultural values and cultural well-being while many do not. Although the RMIA section is specific to issues identified by Kāi Tahu, there is benefit in providing basic references in here, providing a link to the more comprehensive outline of identified issues in the RMIA section</p>

P65	Amend the second sentence of the first paragraph, and consider similar amendments wherever the phrase 'water quantity and water quality' or 'water quality and water quantity' is used, as follows:  " ... pest species, water quantity <del>and</del> <u>water quality and the habitat of aquatic species</u> , and biodiversity loss ..."	The proposed amendment recognises that Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku are concerned with habitat provision for aquatic species, particularly taoka and mahika kai species, as a key concern. Routinely referencing water quantity and water quality does not sufficiently acknowledge the breadth of indicators of health that Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku have identified to determine the state of a waterbody and its impact on mana whenua values. Routinely referencing the habitat of aquatic species is one way to correct the deficiency and should be considered wherever water quantity and water quality are mentioned together in the pORPS.
P67	Amend the heading of SRMR-I2, as follows: "Climate change is likely to impact our <del>economy</del> <u>environment and environment</u> <del>economy</del> well-being"	The recommend change in sequence reflects the flow of paragraphs under the heading, and recognises that various dimensions of well-being are expected to be impacted, as discussed in the text.
P70	Recognise that wild goats are impacting on culturally significant lands and taoka species in parts of the region in a similar manner to deer and wallabies, here and at the top of page 80.	Wild goats are known to be browsing lands within the Ngāi Tahu takiwā and it is not clear that the pORPS anticipates management of these populations and their effects on indigenous biodiversity.
P74	Include discussion of over-allocation of water resources in Otago and amend the final sentence of the second paragraph under the heading Context, as follows:  " ... freshwater allocations can be adjusted to <del>achieve a balance of</del> <u>prioritise protection of the mauri of water bodies, meet the health needs of people, and provide for economic, environmental, social and cultural needs</u> well-being."	Refer to previous discussion of over-allocation. The proposed amendment better reflects the hierarchy of obligations within the NPS-FM 2020 as it is not correct to refer to 'balancing' when the national instrument requires prioritisation, as outlined in the subsequent paragraph.
P78	Amend the final sentence of the second paragraph, as follows:  "...culminates in <del>loss</del> <u>diminishing of rakatirataka</u> and mana."	It is not correct to suggest that rakatirataka is lost through environmental degradation. Rakatirataka is derived from whakapapa and is enshrined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Mana, however, can be impacted and diminished by human actions. Use of the word 'loss' may imply 'gone' which would not be the appropriate interpretation as mana is not entirely lost.
P80	Amend the first sentence under the heading Impact Snapshot, as follows:  "...pests, <u>fresh</u> water, and biodiversity loss."	The proposed amendment clarifies the relationship with fresh water management.
RMIA – Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities in the region		
Overview	Retain the content of this chapter, subject to the amendments outlined below.	This section of the pORPS has been co-developed through a partnership approach between Kāi Tahu and the council. Some corrections are required due to the speed of the development process.
P87	Amend the final sentence of the second paragraph, as follows:  "It represents a <u>significant loss for mana whenua and a diminishing of rakatirataka</u> and of mana."	As per the amendment on P78
P90	Amend the first sentence of RMIA-WTU-I1, as follows:  "Land, <u>freshwater and coastal</u> management regimes have failed to ..."  Amend to recognise that management of wāhi tūpuna extends beyond land use matters	Wāhi tūpuna include lands and both fresh and coastal waters.  Amendment is required to the content of this matter to reflect Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku understanding of wāhi tūpuna and cultural landscapes, as referred to in the Whole of pORPS section at the top of this table and in discussion of Method MW-M1. It may be that this section can be characterised as discussing a sub-set of wāhi tūpuna for which land use and associated discharge matters are most relevant, whereas wāhi tūpuna may be areas or waterbodies, for instance, for which other matters are relevant. It is important that the broader understanding of wāhi tūpuna is reflected in the issues identification RMIA-WTU-I1.
P91	Amend RMIA-WTA-I1 and RMIA-WTA-I2 to recognise that wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka include nohoaka sites and therefore freshwater management as well as land use matters and matters of access are significant issues.	Similar to the matter raised in relation to wāhi tūpuna, this section does not identify the significant relationship between freshwater management and the ability to exercise customary practice at nohoaka sites. Wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka are also sub-sets of wāhi tūpuna. There is opportunity to provide clarity around how integrated land and freshwater management is relevant for these sites.



P95	Amend to recognise that protecting pounamu is about integrated management of lands and waters rather than just a concern associated with land use, and to recognise the work that has been done within the tribe to improve pounamu management.	Pounamu is a significant taoka managed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, as the tribal owner of the resource, in conjunction with Papatipu Rūnanga as local kaitiaki pounamu. Many ara tāwhito, ancient trails, in Otago lead inland to pounamu resources. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku indicators of health for waterbodies where pounamu are present assess the state of a waterbody in relation to its use as a site for accessing pounamu. In the Otago region access may be for purposes of education and affirming cultural connection, for instance, rather than abstractive activities.
<b>IM – Integrated Management</b>		
Overview	Retain the content of this chapter, subject to the amendments outlined below.	The integrated management chapter, in conjunction with the mana whenua chapter, provides an important overarching lens for decision-making that will support the achievement of improved environmental outcomes in the Otago region, Kāi Tahu well-being and the well-being of tangata katoa. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku support coordinated climate change response, both adaptation and mitigation, understanding that climate change relates to all facets of resource management.
P96	Amend IM-O4 – Climate change, as follows: "... achieving the <u>long term vision and outcomes sought by this RPS</u> for the region."  Amend IM-P1 – Integrated approach, as follows: " ... (1) all activities are carried out within the environmental constraints <u>of described in this RPS</u> , ..."	There is value in tying the long term vision (IM-O1) and climate change response together recognising their inter-relationship. Reference to the RPS is redundant. Outcomes are sought for the region and recorded in the pORPS to provide regional direction in resource management.  It is more correct to refer to what is described in the RPS. Environmental constraints are not themselves part of the RPS.
P97	Amend IM-P5 – Managing environmental interconnections, as follows: " <u>Co-ordinate the management of interconnected natural and physical resources by recognising and providing for: ...</u> "	The amendment better reflects the intent of the provision as 'providing for the effects of activities' has quite a different meaning than 'recognising the effects of activities' and it is recognition that will assist to coordinate the management of interconnected natural and physical resources.
P99	Amend IM-M1 – Regional and district plans, as follows: " ... (2) give effect to any response to climate change developed under this RPS, <u>if where applicable, ...</u> "	The amendment recognises that it is not a matter of 'if' response to climate change is applicable but 'where' it will be applicable in relation to a district plan, for instance.
P102	Amend AER1, as follows: " <u>... and are resulting in environmental well-being and resilience in the natural environment.</u> "  Amend AER2, as follows: " <u>Environmental well-being and rResilience in the natural environment</u> is resulting in sustainable social, cultural and economic well-being."	The term 'environmental resilience' incorporates all facets of the definition of 'environment' in the RMA, when in AER1 and AER2 it makes more sense that AER1 is referencing the resilience of the natural environment and AER2 is recognising the well-being benefits that arise from that. Such an approach accords with mātauraka (refer to whakataukī on p52).
<b>Part 3 – Domains and Topics</b>		
<b>Domains</b>		
<b>Air</b>		
Overview	Retain the content of this chapter, subject to the amendments outlined below.	The chapter addresses degradation of air quality in the region and sources of concern, maintains good air quality and enables consideration of mana whenua values in the management of air quality.
P104	Amend AIR-P6 – Impacts on mana whenua values, as follows: "... and areas of significance to mana whenua, <u>including wāhi tūpuna.</u> "	The proposed amendment provides a link to other provisions that enable identification of areas of significance in order to be able to implement the policy and address issues of significance to mana whenua.
<b>Coastal Environment</b>		

Overview	Amend to ensure this chapter supports a ki uta ki tai approach to resource management, supports Treaty Settlement mechanisms, applies the Treaty principle of active protection and references climate change reasons.	A ki uta ki tai approach recognises the influence of management of land and freshwater on the coastal environment, estuaries in particular, and that indigenous species, including taoka and mahika species, move between coastal water and freshwater bodies. Customary fisheries mechanisms were secured through the Ngāi Tahu Treaty Settlement process. Coastal mātaītai are mentioned on p56 of the pORPS, including Puna-wai-Tōriki (Hays Gap) Mātaītai Reserve north of Nugget Point but are not mentioned at all in the Coastal Environment chapter. Climate change impacts in the coastal environment are expected to be significant and are not currently referenced in the chapter at all.
P108	Retain CE-01  Reconcile the repetition in CE-02 and CE-05(4) regarding public access. Consider deletion of CE-02 in its entirety due to repetition in relation to CE-03. Amend CE-03 to clarify what is intended regarding highly valued natural features and landscapes, natural character, natural features, landscapes and seascapes  Amend CE-04, as follows: "... are able to exercise <a href="#">rakatirataka and their kaitiaki role within the coastal environment, including mātaītai and taiāpure</a> ."  Consider amending CE-05 to assist in understanding what is meant by the term 'appropriate locations' and use of the term 'limits', providing connection to policies and methods in the chapter, and ensure that the intent of Policy CE-P8 is reflected in the wording of CE-05(4)	Protecting the mauri of the coastal environment and restoring it where it has been degraded is an important objective for mana whenua that aligns with Te Mana o te Wai in the Land and Freshwater chapter and integrated management (IM-P2), as well as application of Treaty principles (MW-P2). The objective overall appropriately identifies what is to be protected, maintained, supported, enhanced and restored, including customary uses.  It is not clear what is intended. CE-05 is specific to activities and is therefore a better fit for reference to public access and recreation opportunities, whereas the title of CE-02 suggests that highly valued natural features and landscapes are the focus. However, CE-03 also references natural features, landscapes and seascapes. CE-02 requires maintenance and enhancement, whereas CE-03 requires protection and restoration. These provisions as they are written will be difficult to interpret and implement.  Kāi Tahu association with the coastal environment is significant and recognised through Statutory Acknowledgement in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and customary fisheries mechanisms.  Policy CE-P11 and Method CE-M3(7) regarding aquaculture and Method CE-M4(9) regarding papakāika are the only references to the term 'appropriate'. Policy CE-P11 and Method CE-M3(7) regarding aquaculture are the only references to 'limits'. CE-05 could be amended to include specific reference to aquaculture in relation to the terms 'appropriate locations' and 'limits' if this is the only activity intended to be associated with those terms. The public access component of the objective needs to be qualified to reflect the matters identified in Policy CEP8, including sub-clause (5) of the policy.
P109	Amend CE-P1 to make a direct link between this chapter, the Land and Freshwater chapter and the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter	A ki uta ki tai approach recognises that indigenous diadromous species, including taoka and mahika kai species, move between coastal environments and freshwater environments. In order to support populations of these species to thrive, and in the case of mahika kai enable customary harvest, their range of preferred habitats must be supported. Failure to actively protect mahika kai was identified as a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi within the Waitangi Tribunal reports that subsequently resulted in Ngāi Tahu Settlement.
P110	Amend CE-P3 to clarify which policy is intended to be referenced in the chapeau and to ensure the chapeau is consistent with objectives CE-01, CE-04 and Policy CE-P13	CE-P1(2) refers to port activities and provides no guidance in relation to assessment of the extent to which coastal water quality has deteriorated. This reference would appear to intend to link with CE-P2(2). Identification of areas that have deteriorated is required by means of a mapping exercise that is to be completed by the end of 2028 (CE-M3(1)). It is only then that areas that have deteriorated are to be improved. This affects the extent to which CE-P3(2) can be achieved. It is not acceptable for Kāi Tahu to wait so long for improvement to begin, subject to a mapping exercise. There must be an alternative means of identifying deterioration in water quality until such time as the mapping exercise is completed in order to support rakaīrataka, kaitiakitaka and customary use, enabling improvement before 2028.
P111	Amend CE-P6(4), as follows: " <del>... where they have been reduced or lost in order to achieve Objective CE-01.</del> "	The existing wording does not make sense as it is difficult to understand how a landscape or seascape is reduced or lost. Protection and restoration of mauri, referenced Objective CE-01, accords with mātauraka.
P112	Amend CE-P9 to provide a connection to climate change impacts and the relevant provisions of the Integrated Management chapter.	This provision covers new activities, including buildings and infrastructure, which may become vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
P114	Consider addition of a time limit within Method CE-M2 to have completed the identification exercise described in sub-clauses (1) to (3).	It is not clear that these exercises are expected to be completed within the life of the pORPS.
P115	Amend Method CE-M3 to include direct reference to climate change impacts in the coastal environment and the need to manage development in light of those impacts, including encouragement of activities that support adaptation and resilience.	This would address identified issues of significance in the region and provide connection to the Integrated Management chapter.

	<p>Amend Method CE-M3(4)(c), as follows:</p> <p>"...unless:  <i>(i) there has been adequate consideration of time is required to identify alternative methods, and resource those methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge in order to enable cessation of discharge to the coastal environment, and</i>  <i>(ii) it can be demonstrated that the proposal has been informed by consultation with tangata whenua and the affected community and is consistent with Objective CE-O1, ..."</i></p>	<p>Cessation of direct discharges of wastewater is an important means of protecting and restoring the mauri of the coastal environment and Kāi Tahu relationship with these culturally significant areas, which needs to be recognised in methods chosen to implement objectives and policies.</p>
P117	<p>Amend Method CE-M4 to include direct reference to climate change impacts in the coastal environment and the need to manage development in light of those impacts, including encouragement of activities that support adaptation and resilience, and remove the word 'appropriate' from sub-clause (9).</p>	<p>Including reference to climate change addresses and identified issues of significance in the region and provides connection to the Integrated Management chapter. Refer to discussion of Objective CE-O5 regarding the term 'appropriate'. This is not a term required to achieve the intent of sub-clause (9).</p>
P119	<p>Amend the Explanation and/or Principal Reasons to reflect amended references to climate change in the chapter.</p> <p>Include a new Anticipated Environmental Results ahead of CE-AER1, as follows:</p> <p>"The mauri of the coastal environment is protected and restored where it has been degraded."</p> <p>"Customary uses, including practices associated with mahika kai and kaimoana, are supported, and mana whenua are able to exercise their kaitiaki role within the coastal environment."</p>	<p>This would be a consequential change of recommended additions and support interpretation of the chapter.</p> <p>Protecting the mauri of the coastal environment and restoring it where it has been degraded is an important objective for mana whenua that aligns with Te Mana o te Wai in the Land and Freshwater chapter and integrated management (IM-P2), as well as application of Treaty principles (MW-P2). Ensuring customary uses are supported and mana whenua are able to exercise kaitiakitaka is a significant outcome that provides for Kāi Tahu well-being.</p>
<b>Land and Freshwater</b>		
Overview	<p>Retain the content of this chapter, subject to the amendments outlined below, and consistent with amendments recommended within the submission of Aukaha Limited on behalf of Kāi Tahu ki Otago and the submission of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.</p>	<p>Te Mana o te Wai is supported by Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku as an approach to managing lands and waters in a manner consistent with mātauraka, particularly within a ki uta ki tai framework and in order to provide for te hauora o te wai, te hauora o te taiao and te hauora o te tangata.</p>
P121	<p>Amend LF-WAI-O1, as follows:</p> <p>"...  (4) water, land and coastal waters have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life, ..."</p>	<p>The amendment is consistent with mātauraka and the need to link the Coastal Environment chapter and the Land and Freshwater chapter.</p>
P122	<p>Add an additional sub-clause at the end of LF-WAI-M1, as follows:</p> <p>"...  <i>(6) developing a kaupapa Kāi Tahu monitoring programme and facilitating the use of mātauraka to inform freshwater management decision-making processes, methods and outcomes, in combination with environmental science."</i></p>	<p>Explicit reference to methods that support the use of mātauraka in monitoring and decision-making, in combination with environmental science, recognises the investment of Kāi Tahu in developing cultural indicators of health specifically to inform freshwater management decision-making and improve outcomes for waterbodies, particularly where they have been degraded or are at risk of degrading.</p>
P123	<p>Amend the Explanation LF-WAI-E1 to recognise that Te Mana o te Wai is water centric, not iwi centric, and a collective responsibility, with reference to the NPS-FM 2020.</p>	<p>Aspects of the fundamental concept of Te Mana o te Wai, as articulated in the NPS-FM 2020, are incorporated into the LF-WAI provisions, which apply, in accordance with the principles in Clause 1.3(4) of the NPS-FM 2020, to decision-makers and all New Zealanders, not just to mana whenua, for the benefit of kā takata katoa.</p>
P124	<p>Consider changing the order of LF-WAI-AER1 and LF-WAI-AER2 to reflect prioritisation of the mauri of waterbodies, and amend LF-WAI-AER2, as follows:</p> <p>"...health and well-being is protected, and restored where degraded, benefitting people, kā takata katoa."</p> <p>Amend LF-VM-O2 to avoid unnecessary duplication between the overarching vision for the freshwater management unit (FMU) of Te Mata-au as a whole and visions for the five rohe that have been identified within it to make it clear where distinct outcomes are sought in the rohe.</p> <p>Amend LF-VM-O6 to use phrasing consistent with the overarching vision for Te Mata-au where the same outcome is intended for the provision to help make it clear where distinct outcomes are sought for the Catlins, Te Ākau Tai Toka, due to the characteristics of this FMU. The provision</p>	<p>This accords with the mātauraka of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku and Te Tangi a Tauria.</p> <p>A ki uta ki tai approach is supported for Te Mata-au, such that the vision for the whole catchment is of most significance to Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku, in conjunction with Te Mana o Te Wai.</p> <p>Te Ākau Tai Toka is a culturally significant area for Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku that has unique characteristics, including consisting of smaller coastal catchments rich in biodiversity and well utilised for mahika kai. Protection is therefore a particular priority to prevent degradation. Phasing out of direct discharges to waterbodies is an important objective of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku relevant to Mata-au and the Catlins.</p>

<p>P132</p> <p>P133</p> <p>P136</p>	<p>in LF-VM-O2 that seeks to have no direct discharges of wastewater to waterbodies should be replicated in LF-VM-O6.</p> <p>Amend LF-VM-AER3, as follows:</p> <p><u>"The fresh water visions in this section underpin Otago's planning framework enable implementation of Te Mana o te Wai according to the particular characteristics of freshwater management units and rohe, and the outcomes they seek are achieved within the timeframes specified."</u></p> <p>Amend LF-FW-P14, as follows:</p> <p>"... (3) increase the presence, resilience and abundance of indigenous flora and fauna, including by providing for fish passage within river systems <u>and creating fish barriers to prevent predation where necessary, ..."</u></p> <p>Amend the title of LF-FW-M5 to read <u>"Outstanding water bodies and wāhi tūpuna"</u> and amend the provision to separate the process for identifying outstanding water bodies with communities and the process for identifying wāhi tūpuna relevant to freshwater management in accordance with APP7. Make any necessary consequential amendments to Explanation LF-FW-E3.</p> <p>Amend LF-FW-AER9, as follows: <u>"The frequency of Direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies <del>is</del> are reduced across the region and no longer occurring in some places to support visions for water bodies."</u></p> <p>Amend LF-FW-AER10, as follows: <u>"Direct discharges of stormwater to water bodies are reduced across the region and the quality of stormwater discharges from existing urban areas is improved."</u></p>	<p>Ki uta ki tai and Te Mana o te Wai underpin freshwater management in Otago. The visions enable implementation specific to the characteristics of Te Mata-au and Te Ākau Tai Toka.</p> <p>Supporting unimpeded fish passage to enable access for indigenous species to their range of preferred habitats is important, but the presence of exotic predator species can mean that fish barriers are needed to prevent harm to threatened species.</p> <p>Refer to previous discussion of cultural landscapes and wāhi tūpuna in this table. Wāhi tūpuna may overlap with outstanding water bodies identified in accordance with APP1 but should be identified in their own right through a process that is specific to "landscapes and places that embody the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taoka".</p> <p>The amendment better reflects visions for Te Mata-au and Te Ākau Tai Toka and is more consistent with mātauraka and Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku objectives.</p> <p>The amendment better reflects LF-FW-P15 and is more consistent with mātauraka and Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku objectives.</p>
<p>LF-LS Land and Soil</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>P138</p>	<p>Amend the provisions to better recognise the relationship of forestry with land and water management, including water quantity, erosion and competition with other land uses. References to primary production need to separately differentiate forestry activities, particularly in relation to highly productive land.</p> <p>Improve connections within the provisions as they seek to manage activities governed by different sections of the RMA (ie S9, S13, S15).</p> <p>Amend LF-LS-P20, as follows:</p> <p><u>"Promote changes in land use and land management practices that improve support:</u></p> <p><u>(1) implementation of Te Mana o te Wai and achievement of freshwater visions, including sustainability and efficiency of water use, ..."</u></p>	<p>Explicit connection is not made between plantation forestry, water quantity and water yield within a catchment, location of plantation forestry (ie on erosion prone land, highly productive land etc) and climate change response. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku are seeking coordinated response to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the region, which necessarily means careful management of forestry activities. Spatial planning as signaled in LF-LS-M12 is helpful in that regard.</p> <p>Method LF-LS-M13 has a clear relationship with Section 13 of the Act and could be linked to LF-LS-O12, and to LF-LS-P16 but there is more in the method than is visible in the provisions it arises from. This method is consistent with Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku objectives for freshwater management and mātauraka and needs to be well supported in the pORPS.</p> <p>The proposed amendments have the potential to support the matters in the sub-clauses, and particularly to support implementation of Te Mana o te Wai and achieving the freshwater visions, which is not only about water use.</p>
<p>ECO-Ecosystems and Biodiversity</p> <p>Overview</p>	<p>Retain the content of this chapter, subject to the amendments outlined below.</p>	<p>Achieving thriving indigenous biodiversity, halting loss of indigenous biodiversity, and supporting restoration and enhancement are important to mana whenua. The extent of degradation and loss of indigenous flora and fauna has adversely impacted Kāi Tahu well-being over time. Further degradation</p>



P142	Improve clarity around the relationship with the Coastal Environment chapter.	and loss compounds this mamae and is a risk to cultural practice and association, including intergenerational knowledge transfer that ensures strength of cultural identity into the future, which is a matter that requires urgent and strong action.
P143	Consider replacing the word 'occupancy' in Objective ECO-O2 or otherwise providing clarity of meaning.  Amend ECO-P3, as follows:  ".... (1) <u>first</u> avoiding ..."	It is important there are no gaps in identification and management of indigenous biodiversity in the coastal environment, recognising the presence of a range of taoka and mahika species in that environment, and habitats that provide for diadromous species throughout their life-cycles, both within the coastal environment and fresh water environments, and in relationship with terrestrial biodiversity. For instance, ECO-P7 references ECO-P5 but not ECO-P4 which leaves a gap in terms of managing new activities.  It is not clear what is meant by the term 'occupancy'. Is it a matter of populations, and if so is there a way to achieve the intent in language that is readily understood? The provision should be clear to assist implementation.  The amendment better aligns with the effects management hierarchy in ECO-P6.
EIT – Energy, infrastructure and transport  Energy  Overview	Retain the aspects of this chapter that support climate change response.	Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku kaupapa is focused on ensuring a coordinated approach to climate change response that recognises the role of the energy system in supporting that response.
P151	Consider combining EIT-EN-O1 and EIT-EN-O2  Consider deleting the word 'appropriate' in EIT-EN-P3	These objectives are both concerned with renewable electricity generation and it is not clear what the purpose is of having two separate objectives covering the same matter.  The word 'appropriate' does not appear to add anything to the intent. If the intent is to signal that provision for development and upgrades is to be subject to certain constraints it would be helpful if those were made visible or linked to this provision if they reside elsewhere in the chapter or pORPS.
P152	Consider how an effects management hierarchy could assist to understand and implement EIT-EN-P4	The final phrase of this provision suggests that certain adverse effects are to be first avoided, and then minimised, which leaves it open to interpretation what is meant by 'minimised'. A cascade of effects management similar to ECO-P6 and clause 3.21 of the NPS-FM 2020 would be helpful.
Infrastructure		
P156	Consider how an effects management hierarchy could assist to understand and implement EIT-INF-P11  Ensure there are no gaps or inconsistencies between the way infrastructure is management between this chapter and the Coastal Environment chapter	The sub-clauses of this provision suggest that certain adverse effects are to be first avoided, and then minimised, which leaves it open to interpretation what is meant by 'minimised'. A cascade of effects management similar to ECO-P6 and clause 3.21 of the NPS-FM 2020 would be helpful.  It is important there are no gaps or inconsistencies in management of infrastructure within and outside the coastal environment, in order to support ki uta ki tai. For instance, EIT-INF-P13 manages new infrastructure outside of the coastal environment, which then requires consideration of how management of new infrastructure inside of the coastal environment compares or is intended to be managed.
P157	Amend EIT-INF-P13, as follows:  ".... (1) ... (g) <u>wāhi tūpuna</u> , wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka, and areas with protected customary rights ..."  Establish an effects management hierarchy in EIT-INF-P13 sub-clause (2)	The amendment accords with Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku approach to cultural landscapes and wāhi tūpuna. Areas with protected customary rights may be identified as wāhi tūpuna and wāhi taoka in accordance with APP7 so that phrase can be considered to be redundant, although there is no harm in it remaining in the provision.  This proposed amendment recognises the significance of the locations references in EIT-INF-P13 sub-clause (1). A cascade of effects management similar to ECO-P6 and clause 3.21 of the NPS-FM 2020 would be appropriate recognition of their significance.

<p>P158</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Overview</p>	<p>Amend EIT-INF-M4(2) and EIT-INF-M5(7) to reference an effects management hierarchy</p> <p>Retain the aspects of this chapter that support climate change response.</p> <p>Consider the value of employing an effects management hierarchy in this chapter</p> <p>Introduce an Anticipated Environmental Result similar to EIT-INF-AER8</p>	<p>The would be a consequential amendment resulting from proposed amendments to EIT-INF-P11 and EIT-INF-P13</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku kaupapa is focused on ensuring a coordinated approach to climate change response that recognises the role of the transport system in supporting that response.</p> <p>An effects management hierarchy would remove doubt about how activities with potentially significant adverse effects are expected to be managed within environmental limits.</p> <p>There is no mention of effects arising from establishment, operation and maintenance of transport infrastructure in the Anticipated Environmental Results. There should be consistency in provisions across the different forms of infrastructure in the EIT chapters wherever possible to improve ease of interpretation and implementation.</p>
<p>HAZ – Hazards and risks</p> <p>Natural Hazards</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>P166</p> <p>P170</p> <p>Contaminated Land</p> <p>Overview</p>	<p>Retain the aspects of this chapter that support climate change response.</p> <p>Amend HAZ-NH-P7 – Mitigating natural hazards to include the word 'and' after sub-clauses (1) to (4) to assist in clarifying the intention of the word 'or' after sub-clause (5) OR use a structure as described below to improve clarity:</p> <p><u>"Prioritise risk management approaches ..., and provide for hard protection structures <del>only when</del>:</u></p> <p><u>(1) only when:</u></p> <p><del>(1)</del> (a) hard protection structures are essential ...; <u>and</u></p> <p><del>(2)</del> (b) there are no reasonable alternatives ...; <u>and</u></p> <p><del>(3)</del> (c) hard protection structures would not result; <u>and</u></p> <p><del>(4)</del> (d) the adverse effects ...; and</p> <p><del>(5)</del> (e) the mitigation is viable; or</p> <p><u>(2) when the hard protection structure protects a lifeline utility ..."</u></p> <p>Clarify what is intended in relation to dams and weirs that are considered hard protection structures within the Explanation and/or Principal Reasons section(s).</p> <p>Retain the aspects of this chapter that support climate change response.</p>	<p>Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku kaupapa is focused on ensuring a coordinated approach to climate change response that recognises the role of natural hazard and risk management in adaptation.</p> <p>Reduced reliance on hard protection structures accords with the kaupapa of Te Tangi a Taurira so it is important to clarify the circumstances in which they are intended to be used within and outside the coastal marine area. This is particularly important as the definition of 'hard protection structure' in the Interpretation section includes dams and weirs, which may have a number of different purposes unrelated to natural hazard management.</p> <p>There is a need to differentiate between dams and weirs used primarily for other purposes (eg reliable irrigation water) from those that have a primary purpose of natural hazard management. For instance, a dam may provide a facility for emergency services to access water in an emergency situation (eg fire response) which may be, or may not be, the primary purpose of the dam. A large number of dams and weirs may be determined to be facilities for emergency services in relation to fire management which could limit the effectiveness of the intent of natural hazard policy (eg HAZ-NH-P7) to prioritise risk management approaches that reduce the need for hard protection structures or similar engineering interventions and create unnecessary tension with objectives and policies in the Land and Freshwater chapter. If it is the intention of the pORPS to encourage dams and weirs as a natural hazard management tool, to address drought and fire risk for instance (including the increase in such risks associated with climate change), then this needs to be explicitly stated and relationship with the Land and Freshwater chapter clarified, as well as relationship with resource management issues of significance to mana whenua. Or conversely, if this is not the intention, then clarification will remove doubt.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku kaupapa is focused on ensuring a coordinated approach to climate change response that recognises the role of waste management in that response.</p>

	Recognise that risks associated with natural hazard events, as identified in HAZ-CL-P18, are also present for closed landfills that are referenced in HAZ-CL-P14, with climate change increasing those risks for some closed landfills (eg adjacent to rivers, in flood plains or in the coastal environment) such that amendment of provisions is required to recognise and manage this risk.	HAZ-CL-P13 provides for identification of closed landfills. HAZ-CL-P14 sub-clause (4) may implicitly enable a risk assessment and plan for monitoring and any remedial action associated with natural hazard risk, but this is not made explicit. The risk can be significant, as has been seen in relation to closed landfills subject to flooding in the Murihiku Southland (eg adjacent to Waikaka Stream) where the contents of contaminated land have ended up in water bodies. This is an area of focus for Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku in relation to ensuring a coordinated response to climate change and protection of the mauri of freshwater bodies and the coastal environment.
Historical and Cultural Values Wāhi Tūpuna		
Overview	Amend the provisions in this chapter as needed to reflect the cultural landscapes and wāhi tūpuna discussion in the 'Whole of pORPS' section at the beginning of this table.	Such amendments would recognise that wāhi tūpuna may be at different scales, have different kinds of effects management needs and be identified in different ways, including through mapping.
P175	Amend Method HCV-WT-M1, as follows:  "Local authorities must:  (1) enable Kāi Tahu to identify wāhi tūpuna sites, areas and values <u>according to mātauraka</u> . (2) identify wāhi tūpuna using the guide set out in APP7. (3) ... (4) identify, <u>map including through processes that involve mapping</u> , describe and protect the areas and values <u>identified under (1) of those areas through provisions</u> in the relevant regional and district plans or, <u>if a site is a sensitive cultural site</u> , including through the use of alert layers <u>where desirable</u> to advise of sensitive cultural sites <u>without that avoid</u> disclosure in plans."	This amendment supports the intent of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku to primarily link with the guidance in APP7 and enable different means of identification of wāhi tūpuna that accord with mātauraka.
P176	Amend Method HCV-WT-M2, as follows:  " ... (1) <u>control activities in, or adjacent to, or affecting wāhi tūpuna sites and areas in order to achieve objectives and implement policies specific to Kāi Tahu relationship with these sites and areas as identified in this RPS</u> . (2) <u>require cultural impact assessments where activities have the potential to adversely affect wāhi tūpuna and Kāi Tahu have identified the need for an assessment, ...</u> "  Make consequential amendments to the Explanation HCV-WT-E1 to recognise that wāhi tūpuna are not limited by the phrase 'inappropriate subdivision, use and development' and are impacted by a range of activities that require different management responses.	This amendment ensures there is a connection between controlling activities in, or adjacent to, wāhi tūpuna sites and areas, and that otherwise affect them, in a manner that achieves objectives and implements policies through the RPS that refer to wāhi tūpuna and Kāi Tahu relationship with landscapes and places that embody the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taoka. This amendment also recognises that provisions in plans may control activities in plans such that cultural impact assessments are not considered by Kāi Tahu to be necessary. Such assessments will be associated with the scale and significance of effects of a type of activity in a particular location.  Wāhi tūpuna are associated with Section 6(e), Section 7(a) and Section 8 of Part 2 of the RMA which should be referenced in the Explanation and provide the basis upon which to discuss them.
P177	Amend HCV-WT-AER2, as follows:  "Wāhi tūpuna and their values are <u>maintained, or improved where their values have been degraded by human activities</u> ."	Many wāhi tūpuna have been degraded as a consequence of human activities, which was a matter for Te Kereme, the Ngāi Tahu Claim, and subsequent Ngāi Tahu Settlement with the Crown. A key focus area for Kāi Tahu is to see improvement and support restorative actions, as well as protect what remains that is in a high quality state.
Historic Heritage		
Overview	Recognise the connection between this chapter and the Wāhi Tūpuna chapter and amend to improve that connection.	There is a high degree of overlap with wāhi tūpuna so clarification is required about the implementation of the two chapters.
P178	Amend HCV-HH-P4, as follows:  "Identify the places and areas of historic heritage in Otago in accordance with <u>APP7 and APP8 and categorise describe</u> them as: ..."  Make consequential amendments to the Explanation HCV-WT-E1 to recognise the relationship with wāhi tūpuna.	This proposed amendment recognises that wāhi tūpuna are a part of historic heritage. Kāi Tahu may not wish to categorise wāhi tūpuna as described in sub-clause (1) of this provision but will certainly express them as described in sub-clause (2).  The proposed amendment will assist interpretation and implementation.

Natural Features and Landscapes		
Overview	Recognise the connection between this chapter and the Wāhi Tūpuna chapter and amend to improve that connection.	There is a high degree of overlap with wāhi tūpuna so clarification is required about the implementation of the two chapters.
P182	Amend NFL-P1, as follows:  " ... (1) the areas and values of outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes, and their relationship with wāhi tūpuna, in accordance with APP7 and APP9, and ... (2) ... the values that contribute to the natural feature and landscape being considered outstanding or highly valued or wāhi tūpuna."	This proposed amendment achieves the intent of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku to enable mātauraka to apply to the identification of wāhi tūpuna and their relationship with outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes, retaining the integrity of a cultural lens and perspective in identifying that relationship. For the avoidance of doubt, the intention is to enable identification of outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes absent of a cultural lens, which can then have a cultural lens applied to it in a manner consistent with identification of wāhi tūpuna from a purely Kāi Tahu perspective. They may therefore overlay and be identified both through mapping and through statements of relationship.
P185	Include an additional Anticipated Environmental Result, as follows:  <u>"The relationship between outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes and Kāi Tahu values is identified."</u>	This proposed amendment ensures that identification of the relationship of these areas with Kāi Tahu values is an outcome of implementing this chapter.
Urban Form and Development		
Overview	Retain the aspects of this chapter that support climate change response and improved management of three waters infrastructure to support implementation of Te Mana o te Wai and protect the mauri of the coastal environment, as well as Kāi Tahu involvement.	Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku kaupapa is focused on ensuring a coordinated approach to climate change response that recognises the role of planning for urban form and development in that response. There is also an important connection to be made with planning for three waters infrastructure to support Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku the overarching objective of protecting mauri. Rakatirataka and kaiiakitaka are supported.
P191	Retain UFD-P9	This is an important means of applying the Treaty principle of rakaatirataka.
P196	Include a further Anticipated Environmental Result relevant to effects management and supporting values	There is a need to be clear that one of the outcomes from implementation of the chapter is preservation of values as a result of strategic planning, for instance (UFD-O3(3)).
APP1		
P202	Remove reference to Cultural and Spiritual values	APP7 is the appropriate place to identify such values, and then relate them to identified outstanding water bodies.
APP3		
P205	Amend APP3(1)(b) to remove the exception for mānuka and kānuka.	These are recognised taonga species in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (NTCSA) and must be treated appropriately as taonga.
APP7		
P212	Amend reference in the first sentence of the second paragraph to match the definition contained in the Interpretation section	This better accords with mātauraka of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku.
APP9		
P216	Remove reference to Cultural and Spiritual values for Kāi Tahu in Associative Attributes	APP7 is the appropriate place to identify such values, and then relate them to identified outstanding and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes.
Miscellaneous		
Typographical errors	Corrections are required as outlined below.	Amend to assist readers of the document and provide for correct spelling



P2	Space required in first line of the first paragraph - "...identify_our..." Space required in first line of the second paragraph - "...is_hardly..."	
P6	Second paragraph, final sentence should say "...Pomōahaka catchment ...", and "...Wāānaka ..." with a macron, and all instances where Wānaka is mentioned in the document should be so amended	
P7	First paragraph under Coast heading, second to last sentence, amend each instance of "harbor" to "harbour", and all instances where this is mentioned in the document	
P50	In the final sentence of the first paragraph under the heading 'Environmental management perspectives and values of Kāi Tahu' include a comma as follows: "...and the Treaty principles, the ORPS ..."	
P62	Amend Method MW-M4 Kai Tahu involvement in resource management sub-clause (1) to remove the 's' at the end of 'requirement'	
P66	Amend the end of the second sentence in the second paragraph, as follows: "... coastal erosion."	
P72	Remove second parenthesis after the word effect in the second sentence of the second paragraph under the heading Context	
P79	The word 'kōura' should have a macron on the 'ō' and in all instances where this word occurs	
P101	Amend the first sentence to include a macron on the 'ā' in the phrase 'kā takata'	
P122	Space required in LF-WAI-P4 - "...this_RPS..."	
P123	A macron needs to be added over the third 'ā' in 'Papatūānuku' and in all instances where Papatūānuku is mentioned in the document	
P124	Macrons are needed on the first two 'ā's in 'Tāwhirimātea' and in all instances where Tāwhirimātea is mentioned in the document	
P153	Remove the word 'the' ahead of the phrase 'environmental limits' in sub-clause (4) of Method EIT-EN-M1	
P205	Mānuka and kanuka require macrons over the first 'ā's	

