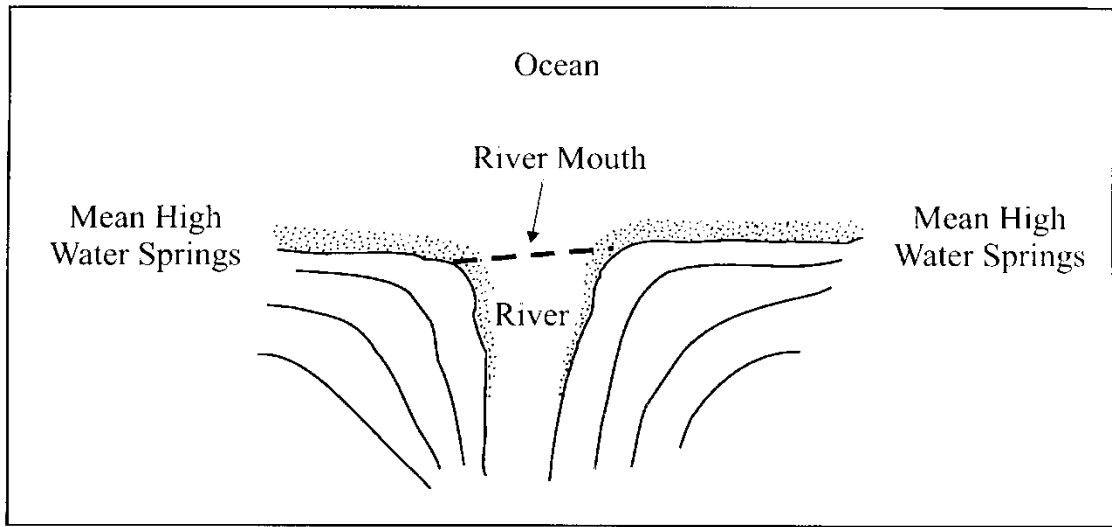


18

Schedules

SCHEDULE 1

For all other water bodies entering the coastal marine area, the boundary is a straight line across the mean high water springs mark. This line is derived as follows:



Contains Crown Copyright data

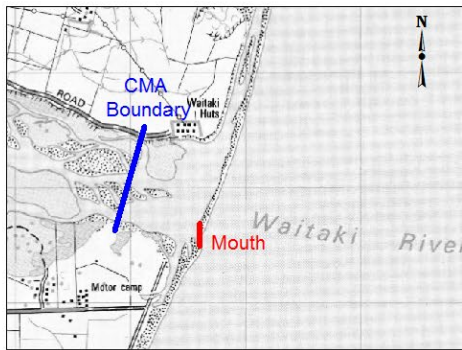
Schedule 1: Cross river boundaries

1.1 Waitaki District

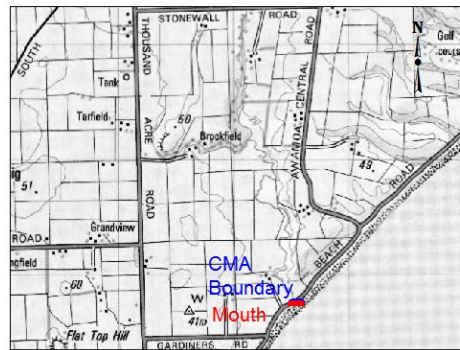
Water body	Description of Mouth and Boundary*	Mouth grid reference	Boundary grid reference
1. Waitaki River	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J41 (Edition 1 1984) 636 837, 636 835	J41 (Edition 1 1984) 630 844, 628 837
2. Awamoia Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Beach Road bridge.	J41 (Edition 1 1984) 475 608, 476 608	J41 (Edition 1 1984) 475 608, 476 608
3. Kakanui River	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Kakanui Point Road bridge.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 449 559, 448 555	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 443 564, 445 564
4. Ororo Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Waianakarua Road bridge.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 437 531, 437 530	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 436 531, 437 530
5. Bow Alley Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Waianakarua Road bridge.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 424 503, 425 504	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 423 505, 423 506
6. Waianakarua River	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 421 482, 421 484	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 419 483, 419 484
7. Kurinui Creek (Big Kuri Creek)	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 395 403, 396 404	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 393 404, 394 405
8. Kuriiti Creek (Little Kuri Creek)	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 394 401, 394 399	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 393 399, 393 400
9. Waiwherowhero Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the footbridge.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 397 375, 398 375	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 397 374, 398 374
10. “Kemp Road” Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the lower limit of the lagoon.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 421 330, 420 330	J41 (Edition 1 1984) 419 322, 421 323
11. Trotters Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 412 325, 414 327	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 412 325, 413 326
12. Back Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the SH 1 road bridge.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 404 315, 405 316	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 404 315, 405 316
13. Tarapuke Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the SH 1 road bridge.	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 397 305, 398 306	J42 (Edition 1 1984) 397 305, 398 306
14a. Shag River - northern arm	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 377 240, 377 239	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 376 238, 377 237
14b. Shag River - southern arm	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 377 231, 377 230	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 374 230, 375 229
15. Stony Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 358 200, 359 201	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 357 201, 357 200
16. Pleasant River	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” adjacent to the south end of the railway bridge.	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 315 156, 315 157	J43 (Edition 1 1980) 311 155, 312 155

* Taken from the NZMS 260 series of 1:50,000 scale maps

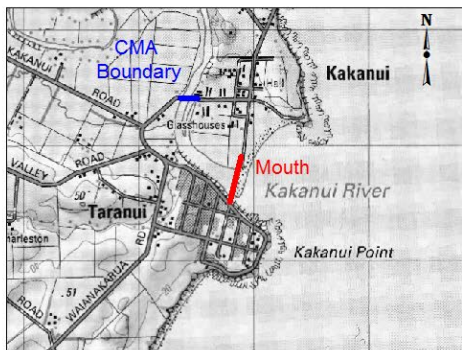
SCHEDULE 1



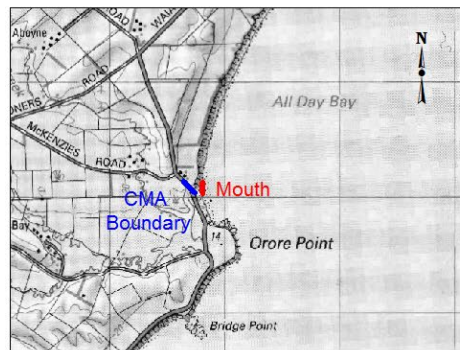
1 Waitaki River



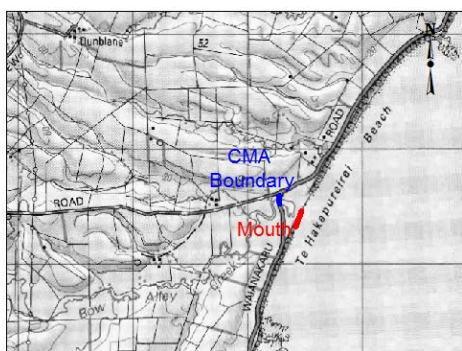
2 Awamoa Creek



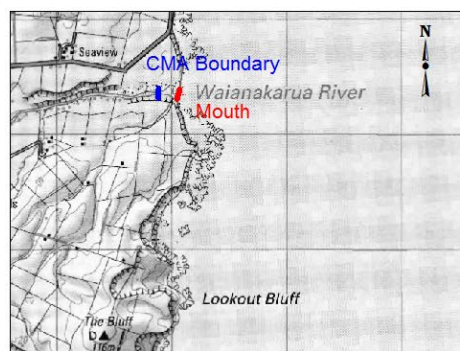
3 Kakanui River



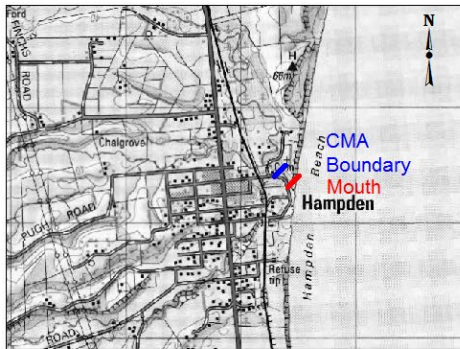
4 Orore Creek



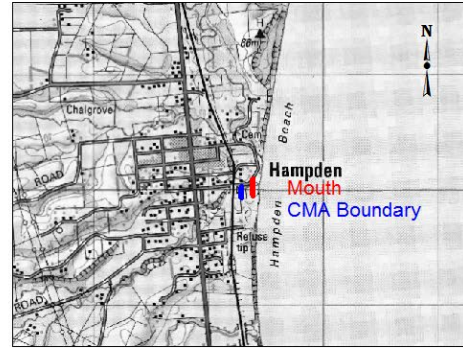
5 Bow Alley Creek



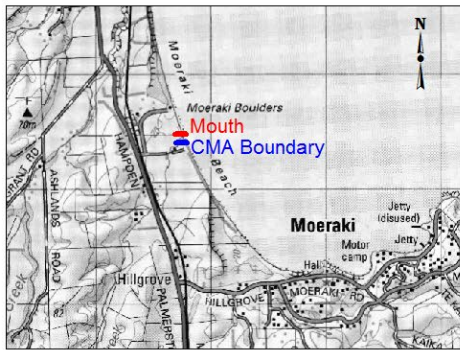
6 Wainakarua River



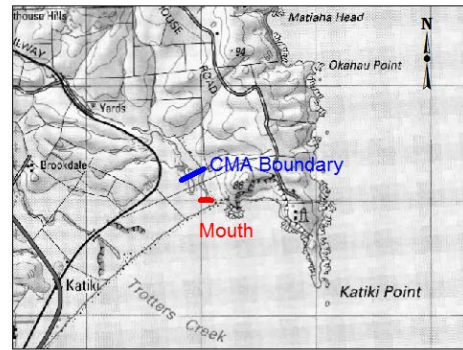
7 Kurinui Creek (Big Kuri)



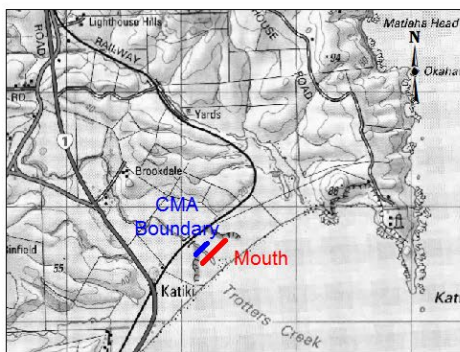
8 Kuriiti Creek (Little Kuri)



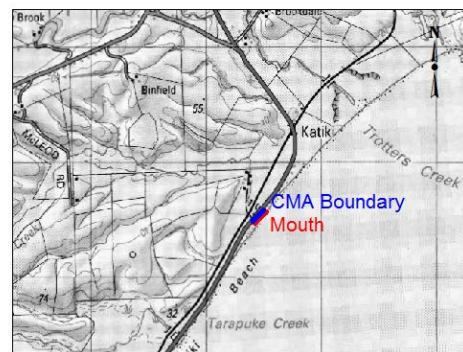
9 Waiherowhero Creek



10 "Kemp Road" Creek

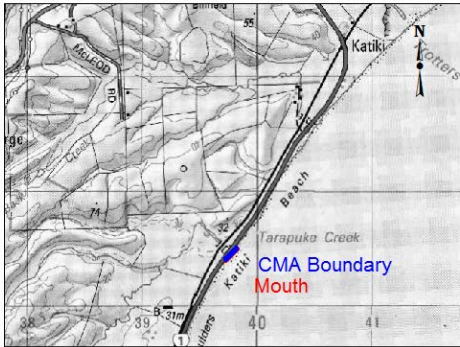


11 Troiters Creek

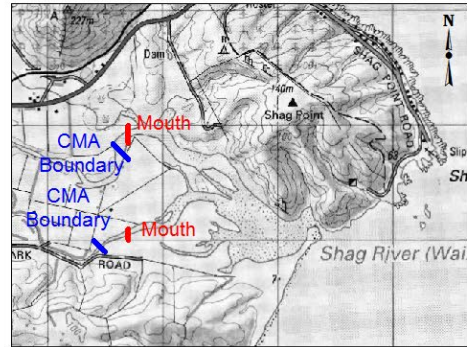


12 Back Creek

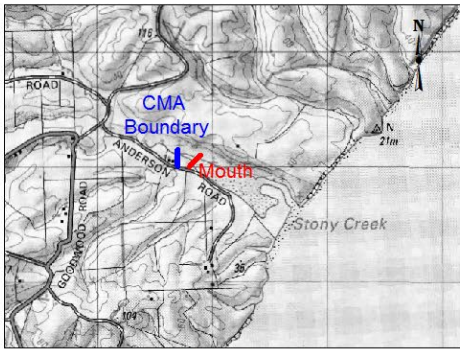
SCHEDULE 1



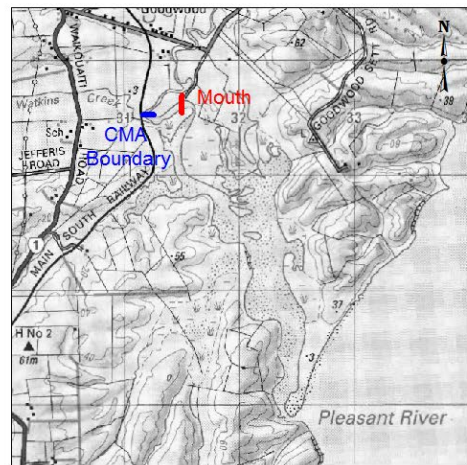
13 Tarapuke Creek



14 Shag River



15 Stony Creek



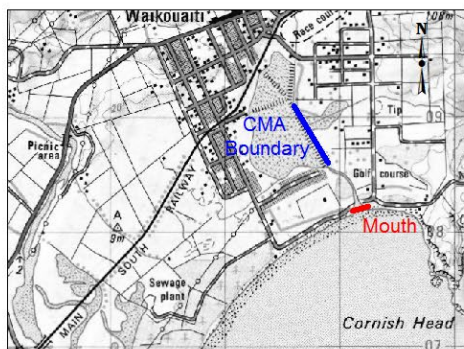
16 Pleasant River

1.2 Dunedin City

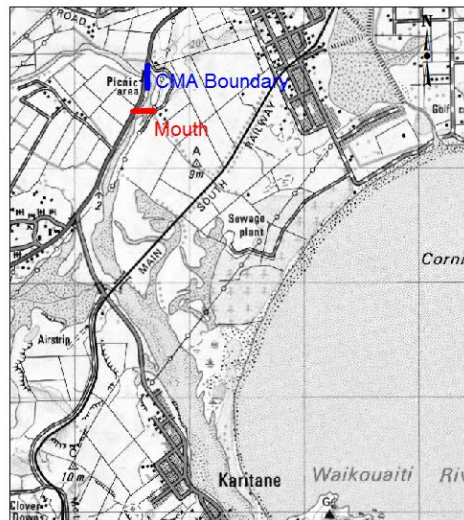
Water body	Description of Mouth and Boundary*	Mouth grid reference	Boundary grid reference
17. Hawksbury Inlet	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” running along the causeway edge to include the Eastern arm in the coastal marine area.	I43 (Edition 1 1981) 291 082, 293 082	I43 (Edition 1 1981) 286 091, 289 086
18. Waikouaiti River	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the SH 1 road bridge.	I43 (Edition 1 1981) 265 085, 267 085	I43 (Edition 1 1981) 266 087, 266 089
19. Careys Creek	The “mouth” where it enters Blueskin Bay, the “boundary” adjacent to the northern end of the railway bridge.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 208 954, 209 954	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 208 956, 209 956
20. Waitati River	The “mouth” where it enters Orokonui Inlet, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 216 926, 217 925	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 214 924, 215 923
21. Drivers Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the metalled road bridge parallel to Long Beach.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 269 923, 270 922	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 268 921, 269 920
22. Water of Leith	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the railway bridge.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 178 787, 179 788	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 176 789, 178 789
23. “Marne Street” Creek	The “mouth” where it enters Andersons Bay Inlet, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Marne Street road bridge.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 179 766, 180 765	I44/J42 (Edition 2 1987) 179 766, 180 765
24. Tomahawk Lagoon	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Tomahawk Road bridge.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 189 750, 191 750	I44/J42 (Edition 2 1987) 189 751, 190 751
25. Kaikorai Stream	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream. The boundary around the estuary is mean high water springs.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 082 733, 082 735	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 084 736, 083 737
26. Taylors Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Brighton Road bridge.	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 041 708, 043 709	I44/J44 (Edition 2 1987) 039 708, 040 709
27. Otokia Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Brighton Road bridge.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 031 701, 031 699	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 030 699, 030 700
28. Tutu Stream	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the road bridge DCC 47.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 981 652, 982 654	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 980 652, 981 654
29. Reids Stream	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the road bridge DCC 48.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 966 633, 967 634	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 966 633, 967 634
30. Unnamed	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at downstream side of the road bridge DCC 49.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 954 612, 955 614	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 954 612, 955 614

* Taken from the NZMS 260 series of 1:50,000 scale maps.

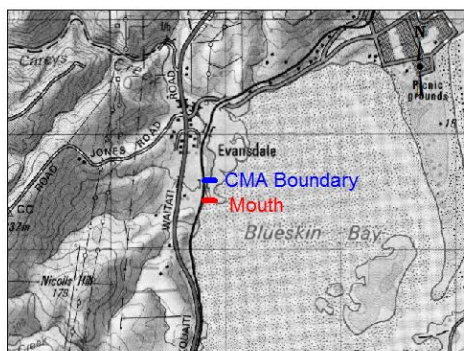
SCHEDULE 1



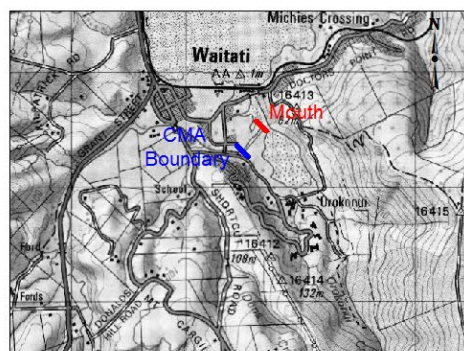
17 Hawksbury Inlet



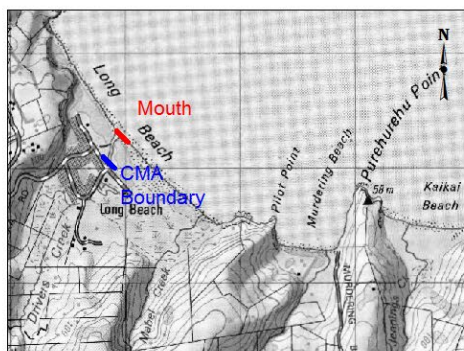
18 Waikouaiti River



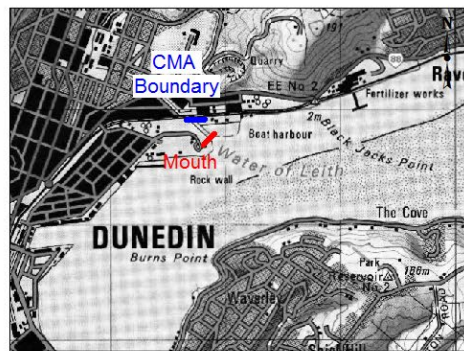
19 Careys Creek



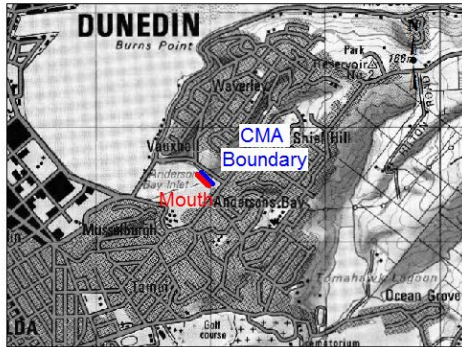
20 Waitati River



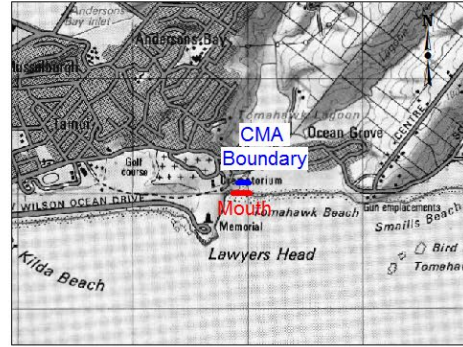
21 Drivers Creek



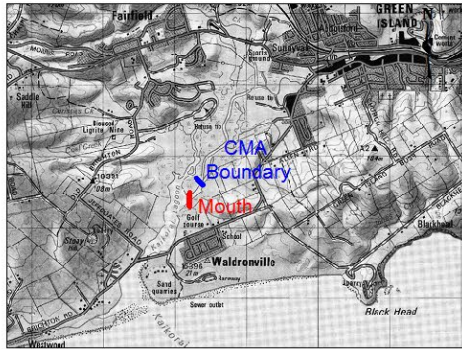
22 Water of Leith



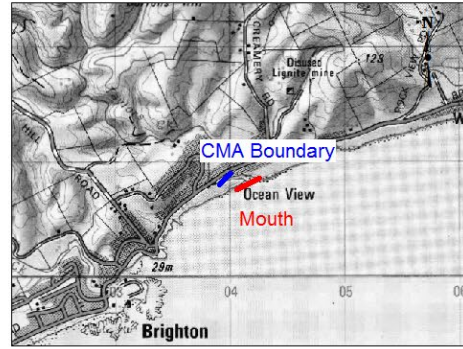
23 "Marne Street" Creek



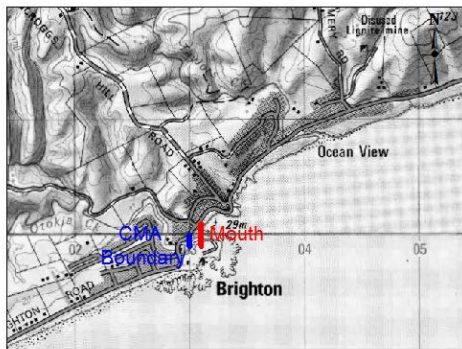
24 Tomahawk Lagoon



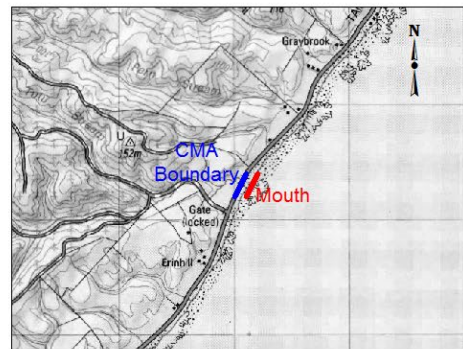
25 Kaikorai Stream



26 Taylors Creek

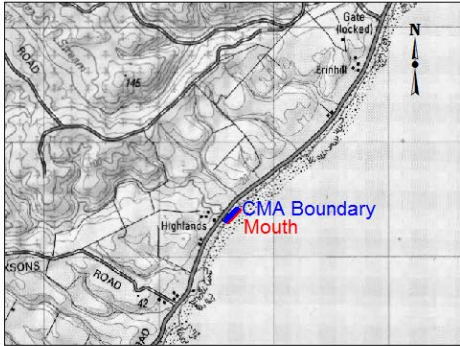


27 Otokia Creek

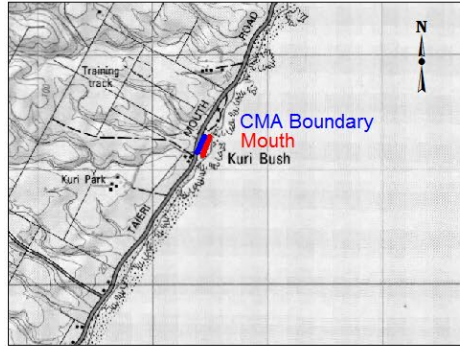


28 Tutu Stream

SCHEDULE 1



29 Reids Stream



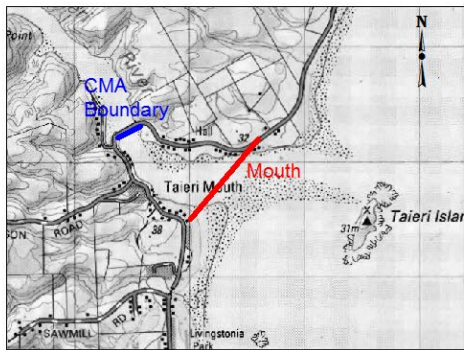
30 Unnamed

1.3 Clutha District

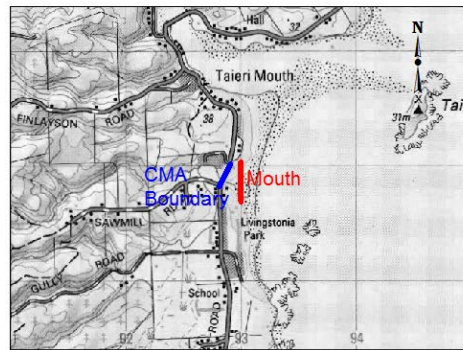
Water body	Description of Mouth and Boundary*	Mouth grid reference	Boundary grid reference
31. Taieri River	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the road bridge at Taieri Mouth.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 930 575, 936 582	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 923 581, 925 582
32. Duckbend Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Sawmill Road bridge.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 930 570, 930 568	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 926 567, 927 569
33. Akatore Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 905 516, 906 515	I45 (Edition 1 1980) 904 516, 905 515
34. Bull Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the picnic area.	H45 (Edition 1 1981) 882 439, 884 440	H45 (Edition 1 1981) 882 439, 883 441
35. Tokomairiro River	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	H45 (Edition 1 1981) 811 409, 813 411	H45 (Edition 1 1981) 807 410, 808 413
36. Wangaloa Creek	The “mouth” at the first constriction, the “boundary” at the second constriction.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 785 357, 786 356	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 782 353, 781 354
37. Washpool Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Wangaloa Mouth Road bridge.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 752 324, 754 325	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 751 326, 752 326
38. Clutha River/Mata-Au - Matau Branch	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 665 262, 668 263	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 660 264, 660 267
39. Clutha River/Mata-Au - Koau Branch	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” along the causeway and five times the width of the mouth upstream.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 639 239, 641 241	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 639 247, 642 249, 640 242, 639 245
40. Karoro Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Kaka Point Road bridge.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 623 184, 624 183	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 621 185, 623 184
41. Nugget Stream	The “mouth” where it enters the sea, the “boundary” at the Nuggets Road bridge.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 635 162, 636 164	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 634 162, 635 164
42. Owaka River	The “mouth” where it enters the Catlins River, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Pounaweia bridge.	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 552 110, 554 110	H46 (Edition 1 1981) 551 113, 553 113
43. Catlins River	The “mouth” where it enters the Catlins ‘Lake’, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the Ratanui bridge.	G46 (Edition 1 1981) 500 495, 501 493	G46 (Edition 1 1981) 491 082, 490 083
44. Maclellan River	The “mouth” where it enters the Tahakopa River, the “boundary” at the downstream side of the SH 92 road bridge between Centre Road and Puaho Road.	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 392 011, 391 013	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 393 013, 392 015
45. Tahakopa River	The “mouth” where the Maclellan River enters, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 390 014, 390 011	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 385 014, 385 015
46. Fleming River	The “mouth” where it enters the Tautuku River, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 346 961, 347 962	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 346 962, 347 963
47. Tautuku River	The “mouth” where the Fleming River enters, the “boundary” at the constriction upstream.	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 346 962, 347 961	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 345 960, 346 961
48. Hurihuri Creek	The “mouth” where it enters the Waipati estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 291 927, 292 926	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 293 928, 294 927
49. Waipati River	The “mouth” where it enters the Waipati estuary, the “boundary” five times the width of the mouth upstream.	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 284 925, 294 924	G47 (Edition 1 1983) 281 924, 281 924

* Taken from the NZMS 260 series of 1:50,000 scale maps.

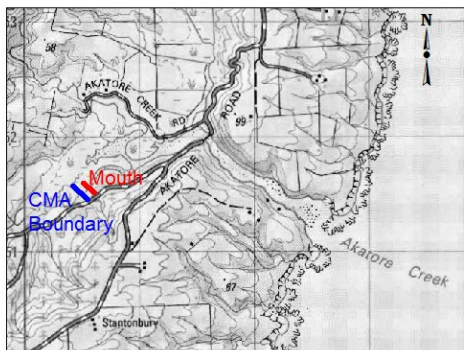
SCHEDULE 1



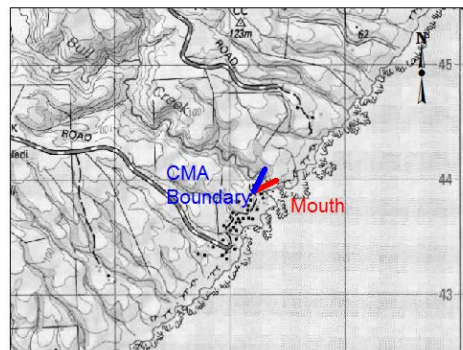
31 Taieri River



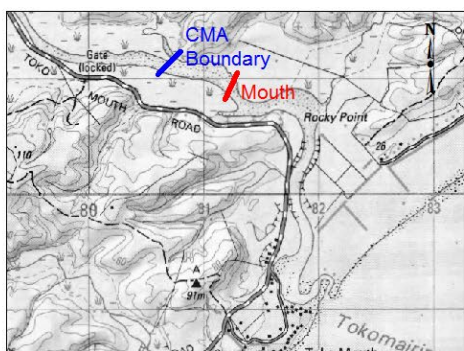
32 "Duckbend" Creek



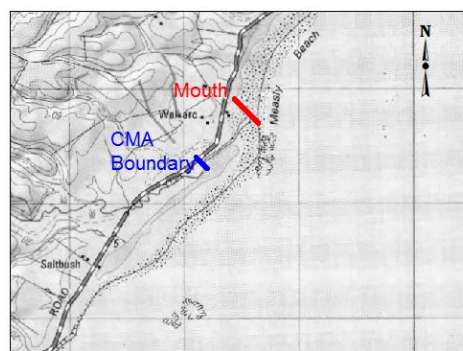
33 Akatore Creek



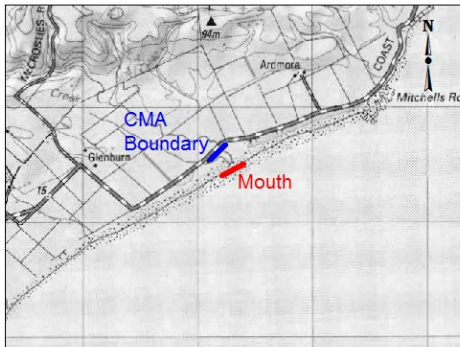
34 Bull Creek



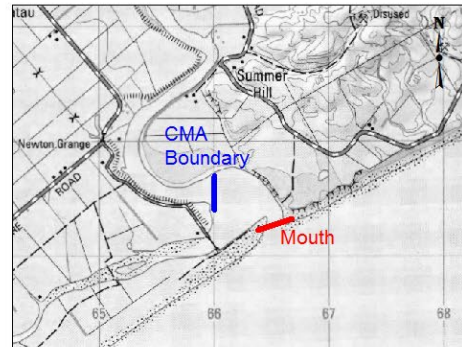
35 Tokomairiro River



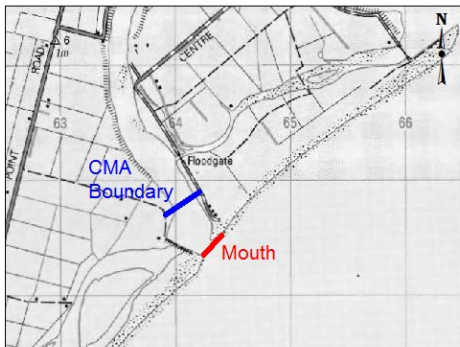
36 Wangaloa Creek



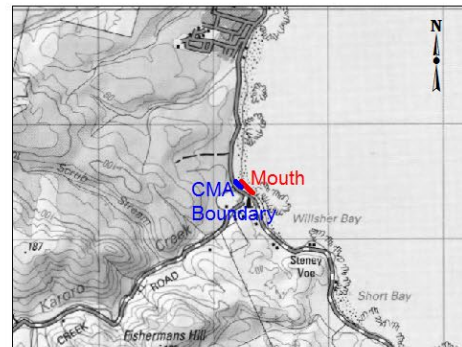
37 Washpool Creek



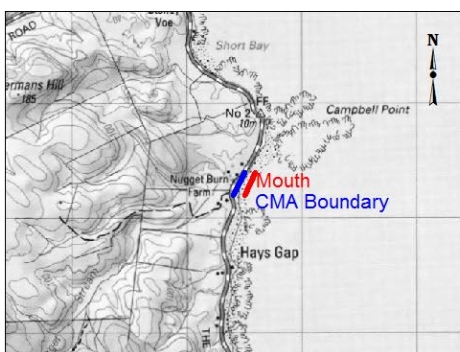
38 Clutha River/Mata-Au - Matau Branch



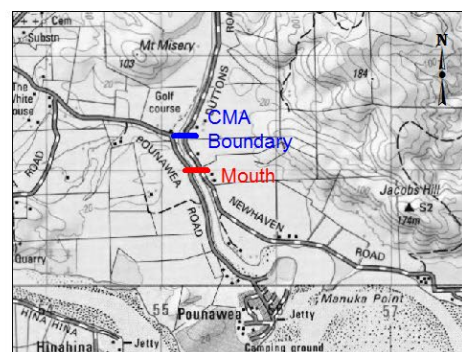
39 Clutha River/Mata-Au - Koau Branch



40 Karoro Creek

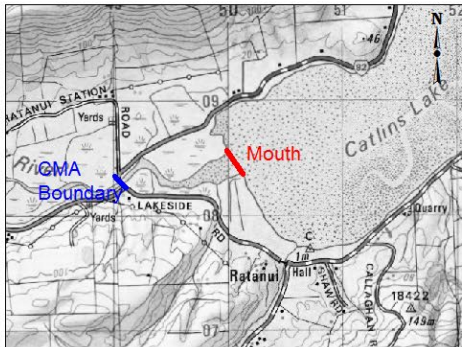


41 Nugget Stream

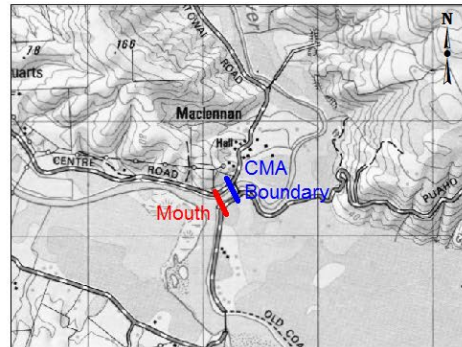


42 Owaka River

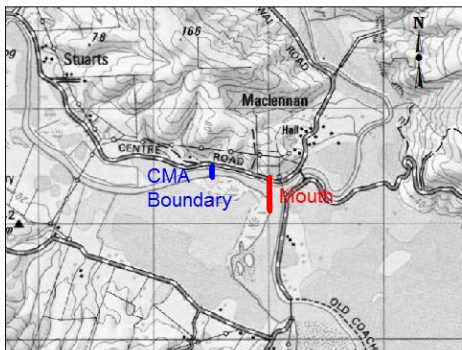
SCHEDULE 1



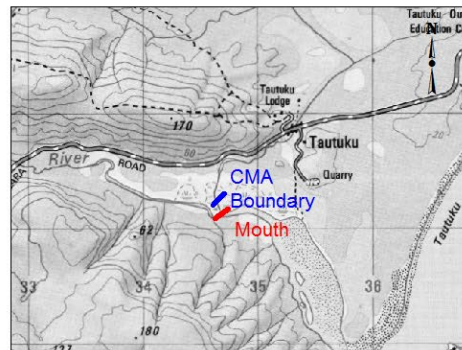
43 Catlins River



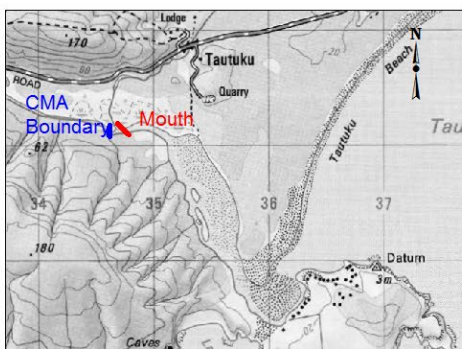
44 Macleannan River



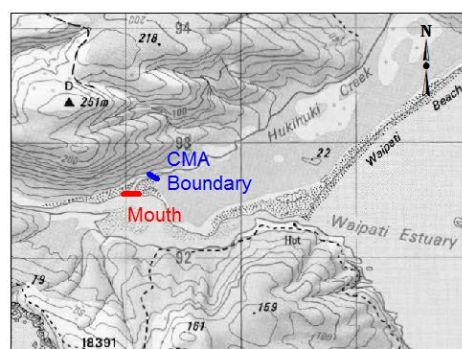
45 Tahakopa River



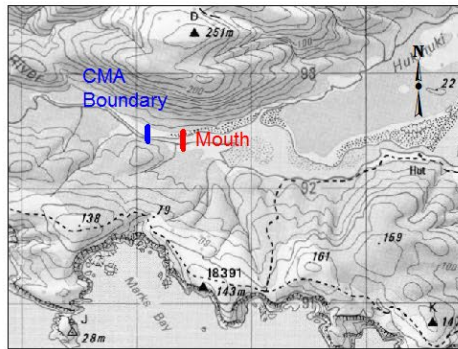
46 Fleming River



47 Tautuku River



48 Hurihuri Creek



49 Waipati River

Schedule 2: Management areas

2.1 Coastal Protection Areas

The coastal protection area includes those areas below the line of mean high water springs that are considered to be of regional, national or international importance in terms of their ecological and scenic values, and including those areas having spiritual or cultural significance. All estuarine areas along Otago's coast have been included in the coastal protection area because they are particularly valuable in terms of biological productivity. Kai Tahu, in accordance with tikanga Māori, have also identified areas that contain important cultural or spiritual values which the plan provides recognition for.

In considering applications for activities within or adjacent to any coastal protection area, priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on values associated with the area.

Areas	Values within the Coastal Marine Area
CPA 1 Oamaru Harbour Breakwater	Historic values; NZHP Register Number 4882. NZMS 260 J41: 510649 to 510644
CPA 2 Moeraki Beach	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. The spherical mudstone boulders which can take millions of years to form are an internationally important landform. NZMS 260 J42: 394388 to 405364
CPA 3 Moeraki Peninsula	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. The coastal rocky platforms of subcalcic augite at Tawhiroko Point are considered internationally significant. The golden coloured gravel beaches are nationally important. NZMS 260 J42: 420369 to 421329
CPA 4 Shag Point & Shag River Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Extensive subtidal reef system with luxuriant bladder kelp. There are mudstone wave cut platforms containing fossils, and very good examples of spherical boulders (Katiki concretions). Estuarine values, which include large mudflats used for feeding birds which are roosting or stopping over. It is an important whitebait spawning area, and is a habitat for lamprey. The spit is an occasional haul out location for Hookers sea-lions and elephant seals NZMS 260 J43: 387254 to 395230
CPA 5 Stony Creek Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values.
CPA 6 Pleasant River Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values.
CPA 7 Hawksbury Inlet	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values which include a habitat for a large number of wading birds and water fowl.
CPA 8 Waikouaiti River Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values. The estuary is important for coastal birds such as the eastern bar-tailed godwit and oystercatchers.
CPA 9 Karitane Headland	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 I43: 277049 to 277046
CPA 10 Puketeraki	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 I43: 270037 to 270028
CPA 11 Blueskin Bay	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values which include an important feeding area for wetland birds and nursery for flatfish. The tidal flats are classified as an extremely well defined landform of international significance. The inlet is a significant habitat for shellfish such as cockles.
CPA 12 Orokonui Inlet	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values which include feeding ground for wetland birds.

Areas	Values within the Coastal Marine Area
CPA 13 Mapoutahi	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 I,J44: 240943 to 253936
CPA 14 Purakanui Inlet	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values.
CPA 15 Aramoana	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values which include a large area of saltmarsh and sand which is used by wading and migratory birds, such as the Siberian wader and the Caspian tern. The area has a wide variety of species. The area provides a breeding nursery for endemic fish species. Hookers sea-lion haul-out on the sandy beaches at Aramoana. NZMS 260 I,J44: 323887 to 287884
CPA 16 Otago Harbour Historic Walls	Historic values; Otago Harbour Rock Walls, NZHP Register Number 4726. Along Portobello Road between NZMS I,J44:173764 and 328891. Along the road and railway between NZMS I,J44: 182789 to 254851. Along Aramoana Road between NZMS I,J44: 252862 to 294889. Note: The rock walling is not a continuous feature along the listed roads.
CPA 17 Otakou & Tairaroa Head	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values which include a wading area for migratory birds. The intertidal flats are a significant cockle habitat. There are eelgrass beds in parts of this area. Historic values; midden, NZHP Register Number 5682 Otago Harbour Rock Walls along Portobello Road, NZHP Register Number 4726. NZMS 260 I,J44: 333901 to 287856
CPA 18 Pipikaretu Point	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 I,J44: 347868 to 348865
CPA 19 Te Whakarekaiwi	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 I,J44: 345858 to 345855
CPA 20 Papanui Inlet	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values such as important habitat for birds such as the eastern bar-tailed godwit and white-faced heron. The inlet is an important nursery for flatfish and has a significant population of cockles. Historic values; wreck of the Victory, NZHP Register Number 5712, and a midden, NZHP Register Number 5721.
CPA 21 Hoopers Inlet	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values such as habitat for birds such as the banded dotterel and pied stilt. The inlet is an important nursery for flatfish.
CPA 22 Kaikorai Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values such as a diversity of species and communities which support a diverse bird population. Up to 50 bird species have been identified in the estuary. There is a wide variety of estuarine plants such as tall rushland and saltmarsh ribbonwood. Juvenile rearing area for whitebait and breeding area for yellow belly flounder.
CPA 23 Brighton	Historic values; midden & work floor, NZHP Register Number 5677. NZMS 260 I45: 035702 to 033698
CPA 24 Akatore Creek Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values such as a nationally significant wildlife area for waterfowl, waders and fernbirds, and whitebait can be found in the estuary.
CPA 25 Tokomairiro Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Estuarine values.
CPA 26 Wangaloa	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 H46: 765330 to 728298
CPA 27 Clutha River/Mata-Au, Matau Branch	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values.
CPA 28 Nugget Point	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Diverse range of physical and biological features which include exposed and semi-sheltered habitats. NZMS 260 H46: 636143 to 622106
CPA 29 Surat Bay	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 H47: 599097 to 601091

SCHEDULE 2

Areas	Values within the Coastal Marine Area
CPA 30 Catlins Lake Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. A largely unmodified estuary with minimal development of the main feeder river. A large wetland is located at the head of the estuary which is an important habitat for waterfowl and for fish breeding. The estuary is an important habitat for marine and freshwater fish such as giant bully, black flounder, brown trout, eels and shellfish.
CPA 31 Jacks Bay	Historic values; middens, NZHP Register Numbers 5650, 5651 and 5652. NZMS 260 H47: 572076 to 572070
CPA 32 Waiheke Beach	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 G47: 461995 to 470993
CPA 33 Tahakopa Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. The estuary is considered pristine and has outstanding biological significance. The estuary presently supports the regionally threatened South Island fernbird and lamprey (<i>Geotria australis</i>).
CPA 34 Oyster Bay	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. NZMS 260 G47: 381975 to 387972
CPA 35 Tautuku Estuary	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Pristine saltmarsh and estuarine communities. It is an important breeding ground for black and yellow-belly flounder. It also provides an important habitat for regionally threatened fernbirds.
CPA 36 Waipati Estuary & Kinakina Island	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. It is an almost pristine estuary with estuarine values such as saltmarsh communities with outstanding biological communities NZMS 260 G47: 313932 to 312917

2.2 Coastal Development Areas

There are a number of developed areas within Otago's coastal marine area. These areas are characterised by having a mixture of structures, facilities and associated infrastructure required by the recreational and commercial activities occurring in those areas.

In considering applications for activities within or adjacent to coastal development areas, the values identified within those areas will be recognised and regard will be given to the need to provide for those values, as appropriate.

Areas	Values within the Coastal Marine Area
CDA 1 Oamaru Harbour	Historical harbour Breakwaters Fishing facilities Recreational facilities
CDA 2 Moeraki	Fishing facilities Recreational facilities Moorings
CDA 3 Karitane	Fishing facilities Recreational facilities Moorings
CDA 4 Otago Harbour	Commercial port facilities Fishing facilities Recreational facilities Navigational aids Navigational channels Groynes The Mole
CDA 5 Taieri Mouth	Fishing facilities Recreational facilities

2.3 Coastal Recreation Areas

There are parts of Otago which are regularly used for various recreational purposes. The locations listed in this schedule are the regionally important locations. These locations are significant because of their proximity to the region's main population centres or are natural coastal features which provide recreational opportunities.

In considering applications for activities within or adjacent to any coastal recreation area priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on the recreation value associated with the area.

Areas	Main recreational uses
CRA 1 Awamoa Creek Beach	Swimming, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, J41 & J42: 493624 to 474605
CRA 2 Kakanui Beach	Swimming, walking, fishing, scuba diving, snorkelling, and boating. NZMS 260, J42: 410364 to 422330
CRA 3 Moeraki Peninsula	Swimming, walking, surfing and fishing. NZMS 260, J42: 455562 to 451553
CRA 4 Waikouaiti Beach	Swimming, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, I43: 297082 to 276048
CRA 5 Warrington Beach	Patrolled swimming beach, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, I, J44: 233970 to 231955
CRA 6 Purakanui Inlet	Swimming, walking, surfing, fishing and boating. NZMS 260, I, J44: 244940 to 253936
CRA 7 Potato Point & Long Beach	Swimming, walking, surfing, fishing, scuba diving and snorkelling. NZMS 260, I, J44: 259939 to 278915

Areas		Main recreational uses
CRA 8	Spit Beach	Swimming, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, I, J44: 305915 to 324891
CRA 9	Otago Harbour	Boating, fishing and walking. NZMS 260, I, J44: 324891 to 328891
CRA 10	Careys Bay	Boating, fishing and walking. NZMS 260, I, J44: 255866 to 251862
CRA 11	St Clair Beach to St Kilda Beach	Patrolled swimming beaches, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, I, J44: 183748 to 150742
CRA 12	Second Beach	Swimming, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, I, J44: 149740 to 149738
CRA 13	Brighton Beach	Patrolled swimming beach, walking and surfing. NZMS 260, I45: 034701 to 023696
CRA 14	Kaka Point	Patrolled swimming beach, walking, surfing, and scuba diving and snorkelling. NZMS 260, H46: 625209 to 623190
CRA 15	Catlins Estuary	Boating, swimming, fishing and walking. NZMS 260, H47: 578093 to 578086
CRA 16	Tautuku Beach	Swimming and walking. NZMS 260, G47: 381975 to 361950

2.4 Coastal Harbourside Areas

In considering applications for activities within or adjacent to any coastal harbourside area, the values identified within those areas will be recognised and regard will be given to the need to provide for those values, as appropriate.

Area		Values and uses
CHSA 1	Steamer Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High public amenity. • Historic heritage: includes the Fryatt Street Wharf and wharf sheds, Cross Wharf and where the former Otago Harbour Board building is located. • Continuous public access along the waterfront. • Boating, fishing and walking. • Interactions with indigenous wildlife. • Pontoons, breakwaters, wharves and jetties. • Sheltered water space. • Moorings. • Recreational facilities. • Tourism facilities. • Fishing facilities. • Commercial port facilities. • Water facilities well integrated with land facilities.

2.5 Aquaculture Settlement Areas

Six aquaculture settlement areas have been gazetted within the Otago region. These include three offshore zones north of Dunedin, two onshore sites near Moeraki and one zone adjacent to Karitane.

Under section 165E of the Resource Management Act, no person may apply for a coastal permit authorising occupation of space in an aquaculture settlement area, for the purpose of aquaculture activities, unless the person is a holder of an authorisation that relates to that space

and activity and was provided to the trustee¹ under section 13 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. A coastal permit may be granted for any other activity, but only to the extent that the activity is compatible with aquaculture activities, and after consultation with the trustee and iwi in the region.

Areas	Values and uses
ASA - M1	Marine aquaculture
ASA - M2	
ASA - M3	
ASA - S1	
ASA - S2	
ASA - S3	

Key to the maps

Schedules 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

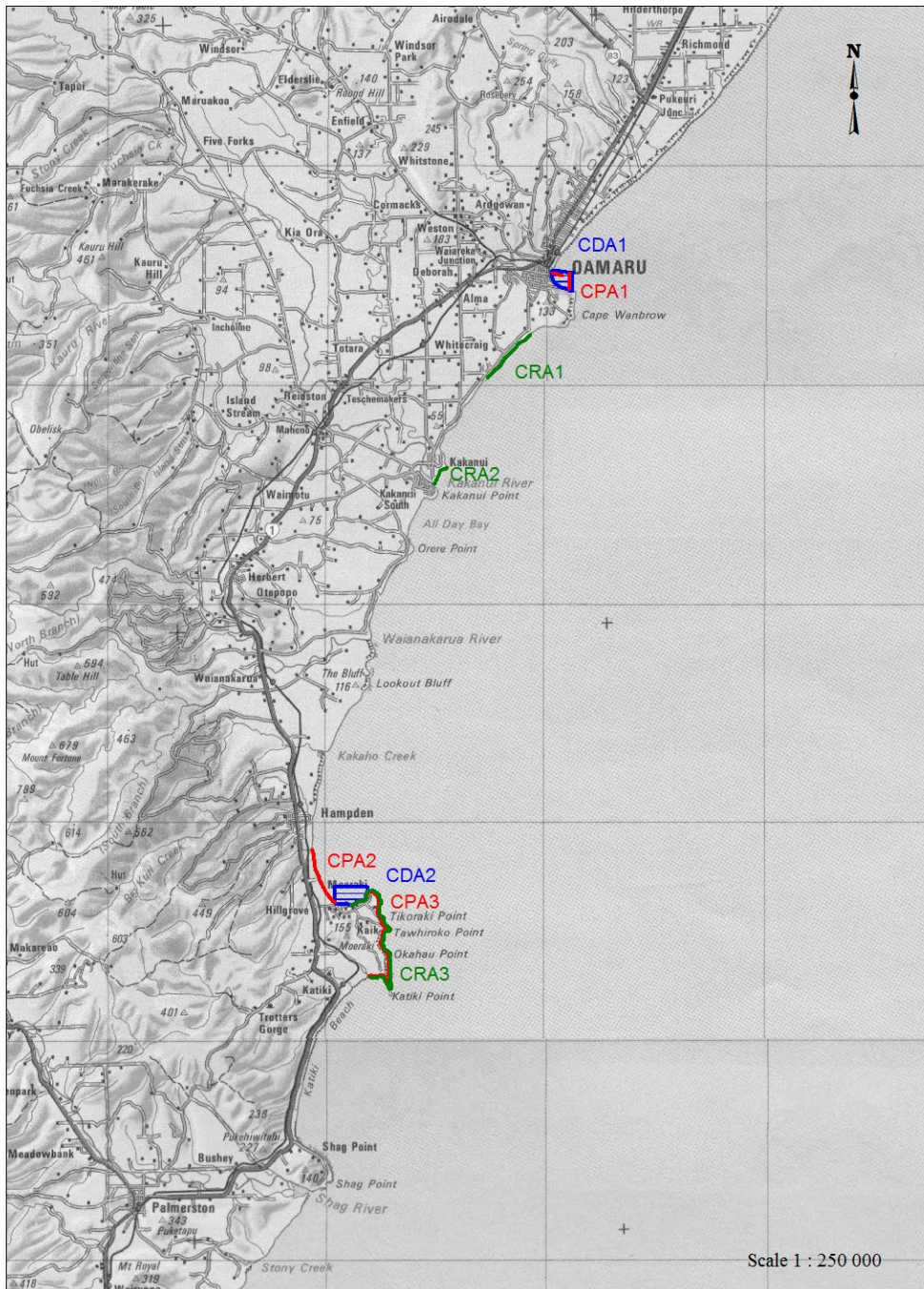
Schedule 2.1 Coastal Protection Areas (CPA) are shown in *red*.
 Schedule 2.2 Coastal Development Areas (CDA) are shown in *blue*.
 Schedule 2.3 Coastal Recreation Areas (CRA) are shown in *green*.
 Schedule 2.4 Coastal Harbourside Areas (CHSA) are shown in *yellow*.
 Schedule 2.5 Aquaculture Settlement Areas (ASAs) are shown in *orange*

Schedules 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

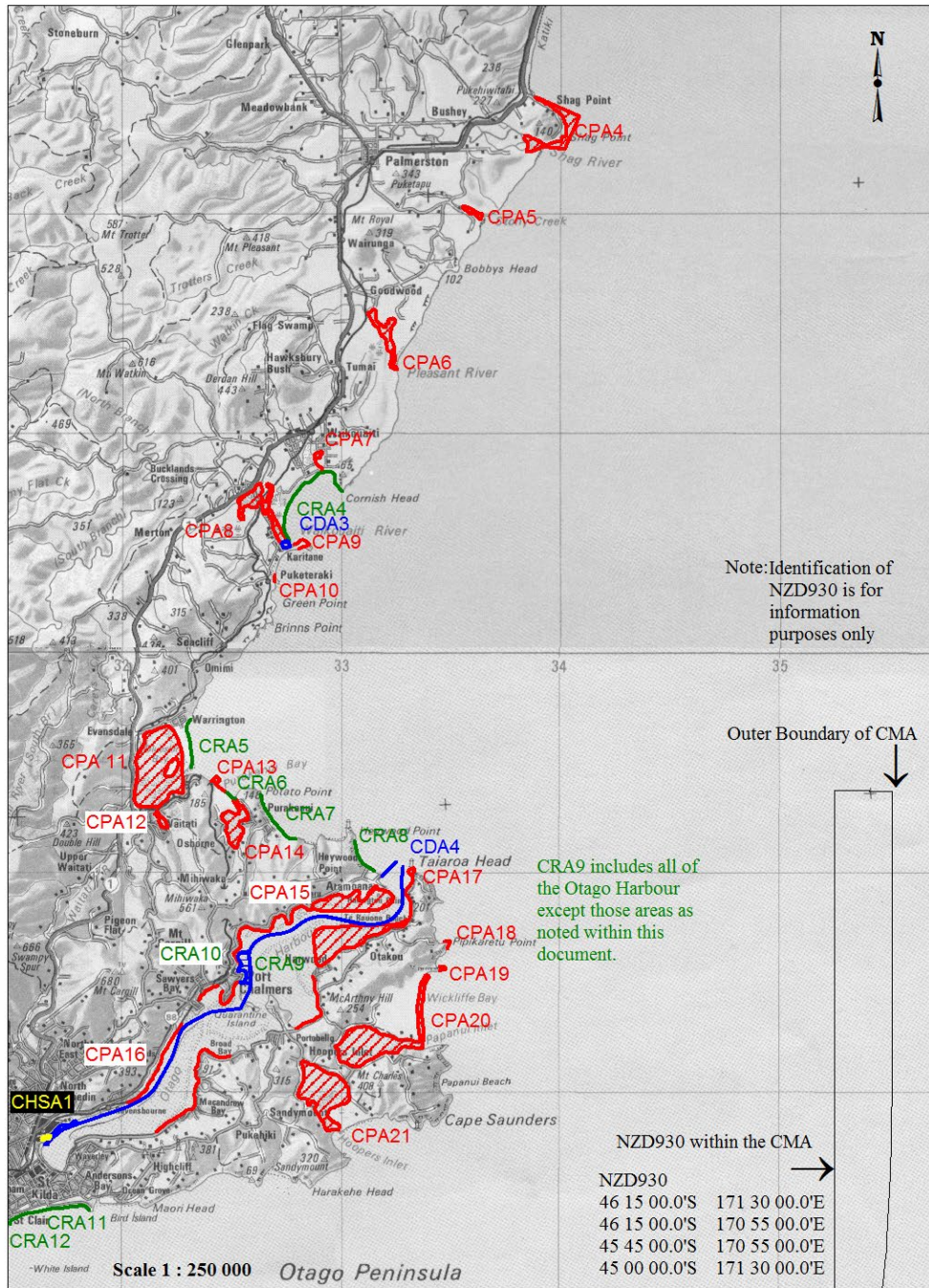
Schedule 3.1 Marine Mammal and Bird Sites (MMB) above MHWS are shown in *blue*.
 Schedule 3.2 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFL) are shown in *red*.
 Schedule 3.3 Coastal Hazard Areas (CHA) are shown in *green*.

The north point on all maps is at the top of each map, following the lines of longitude.

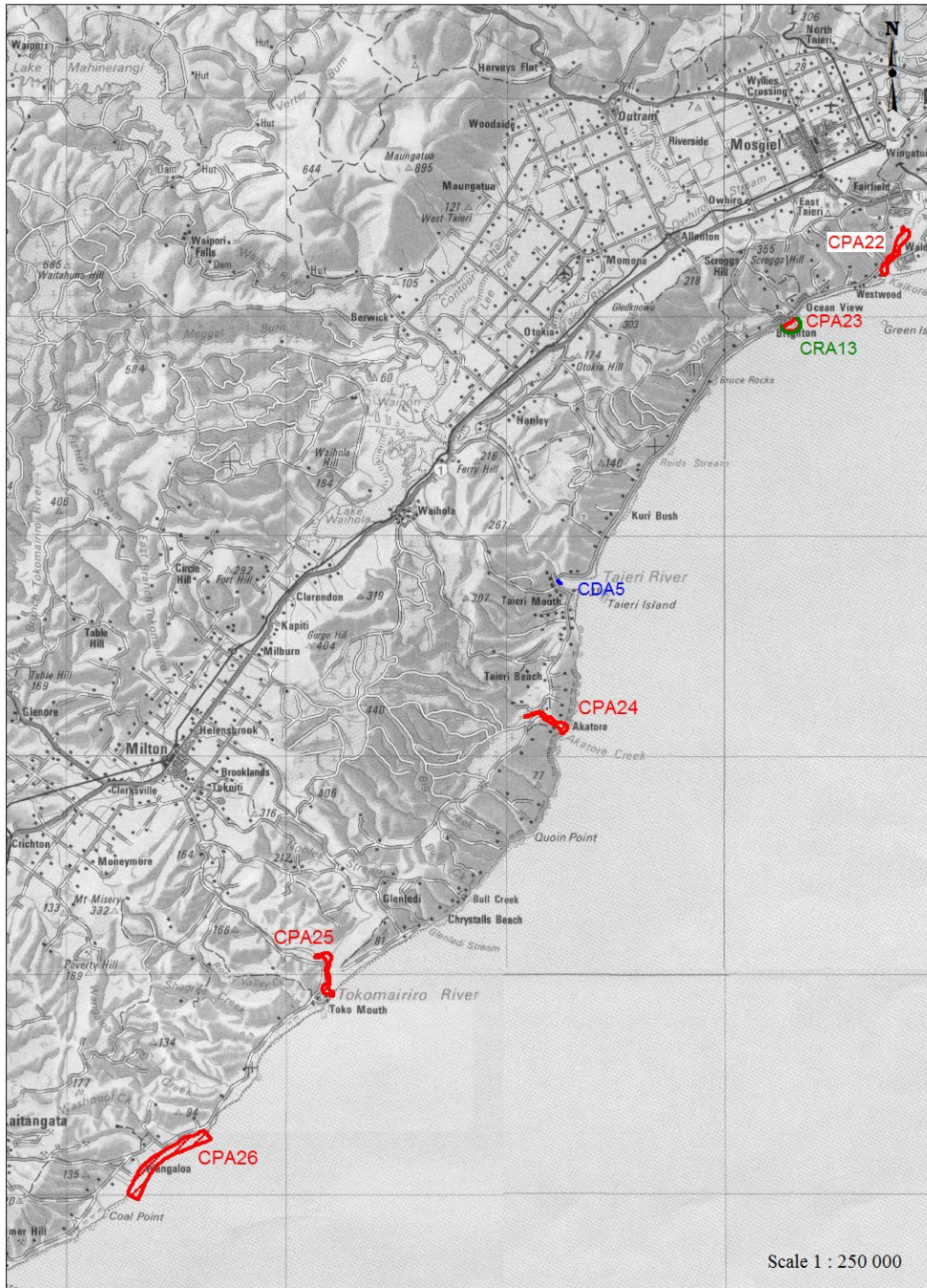
¹ The trustee is Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited, as trustee of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust, established under section 34 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.



Coastal Management Areas



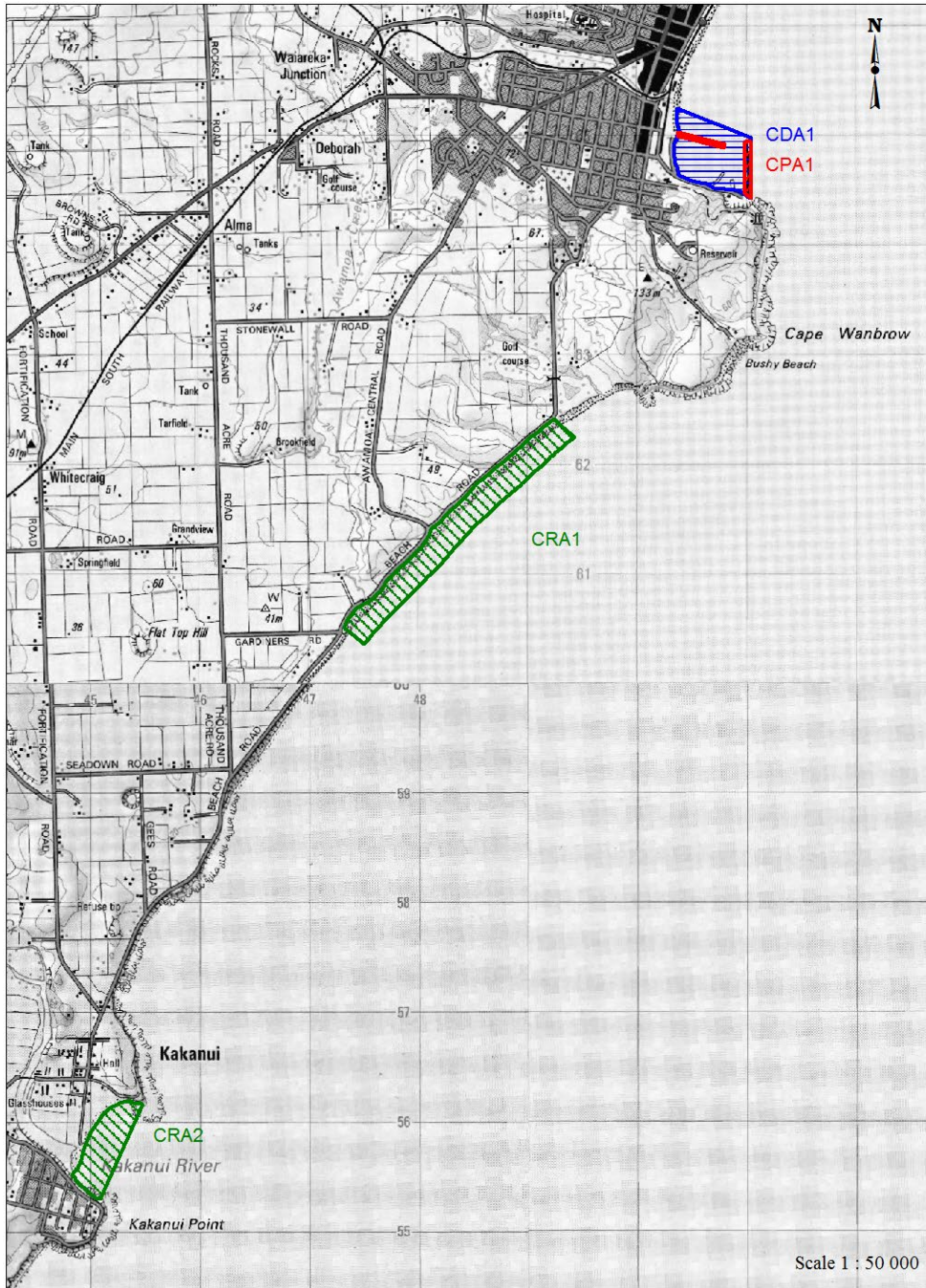
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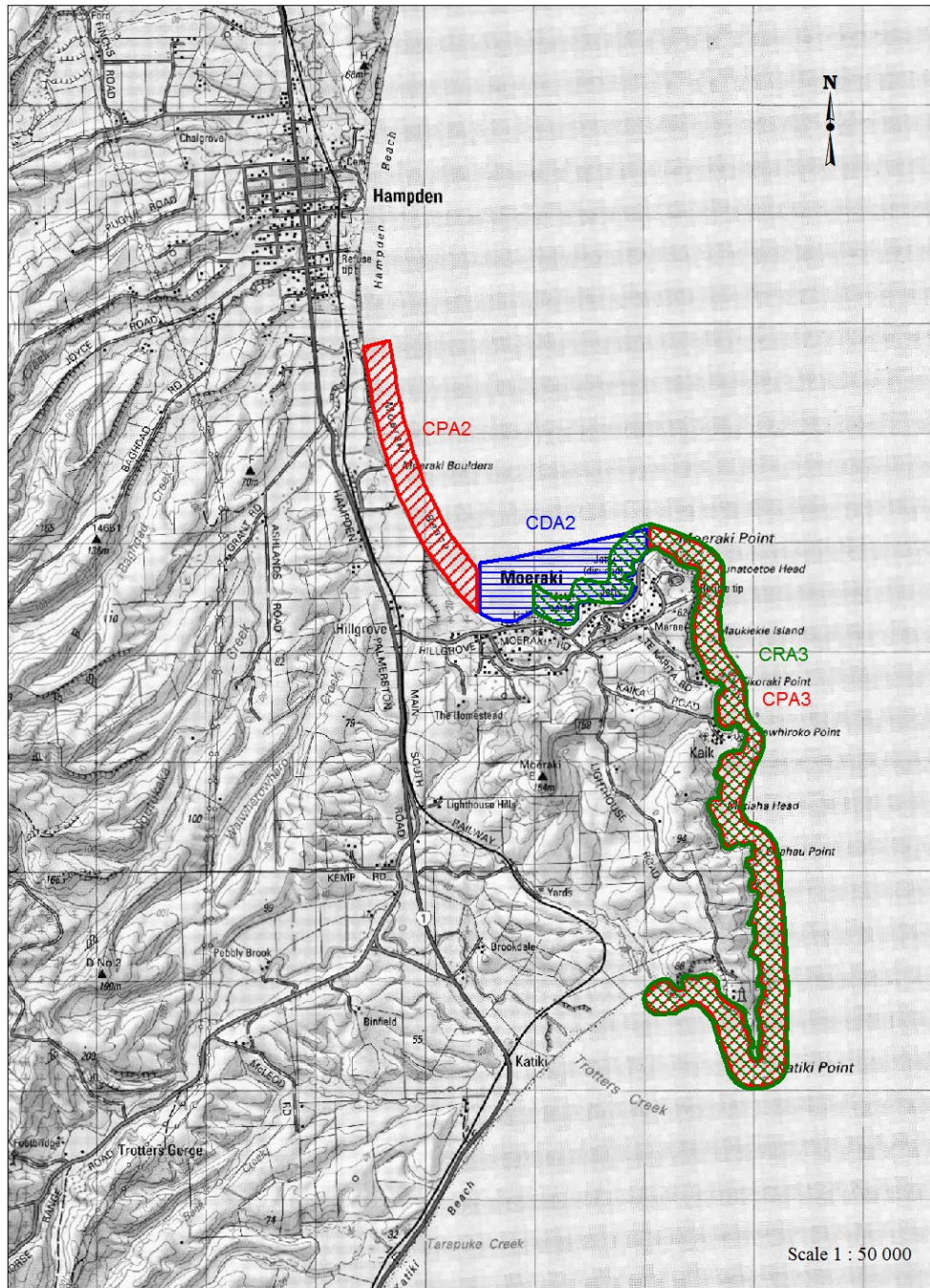
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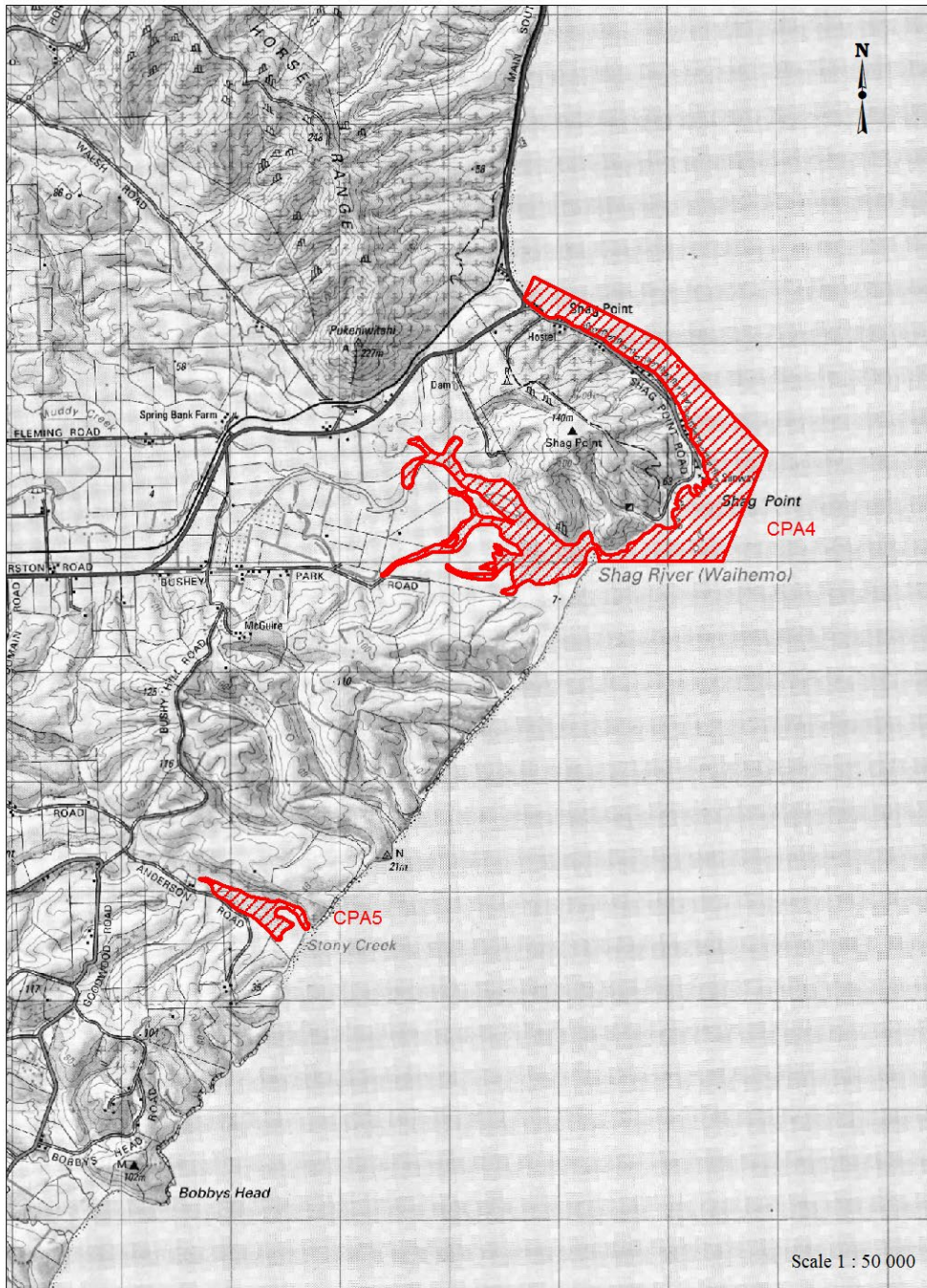
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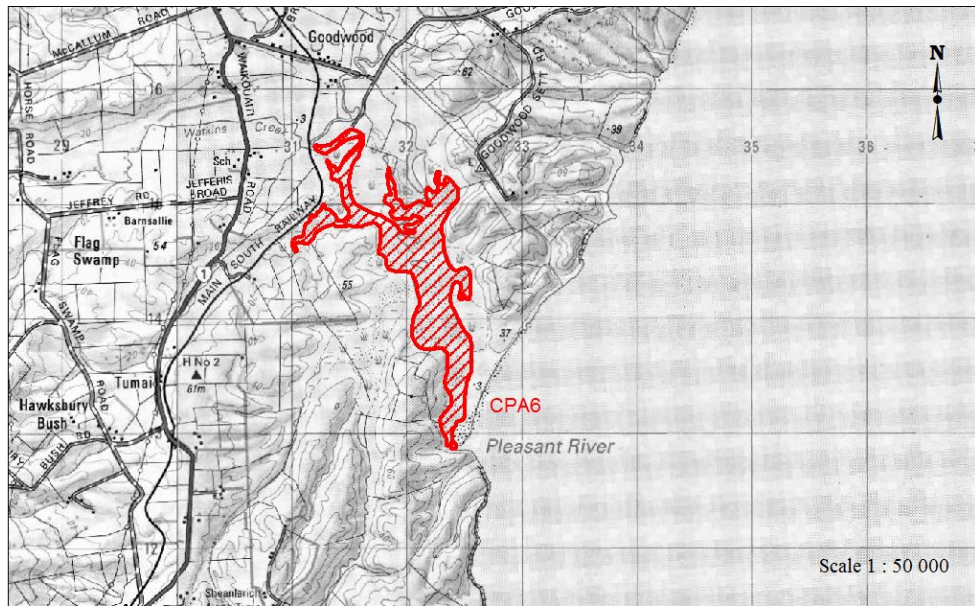
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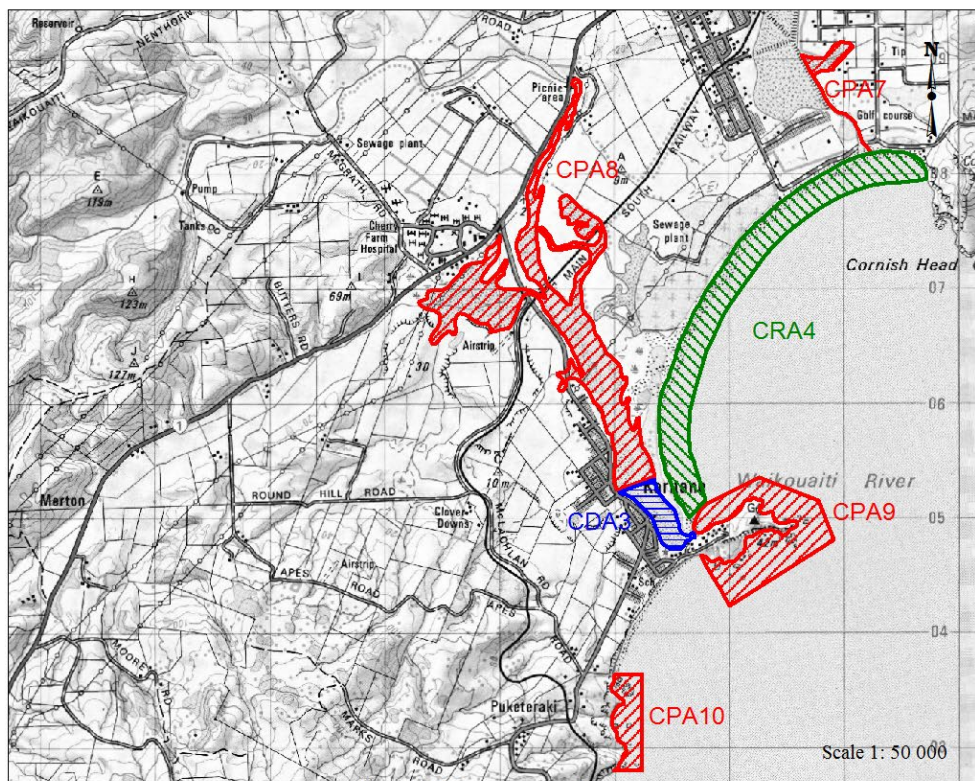
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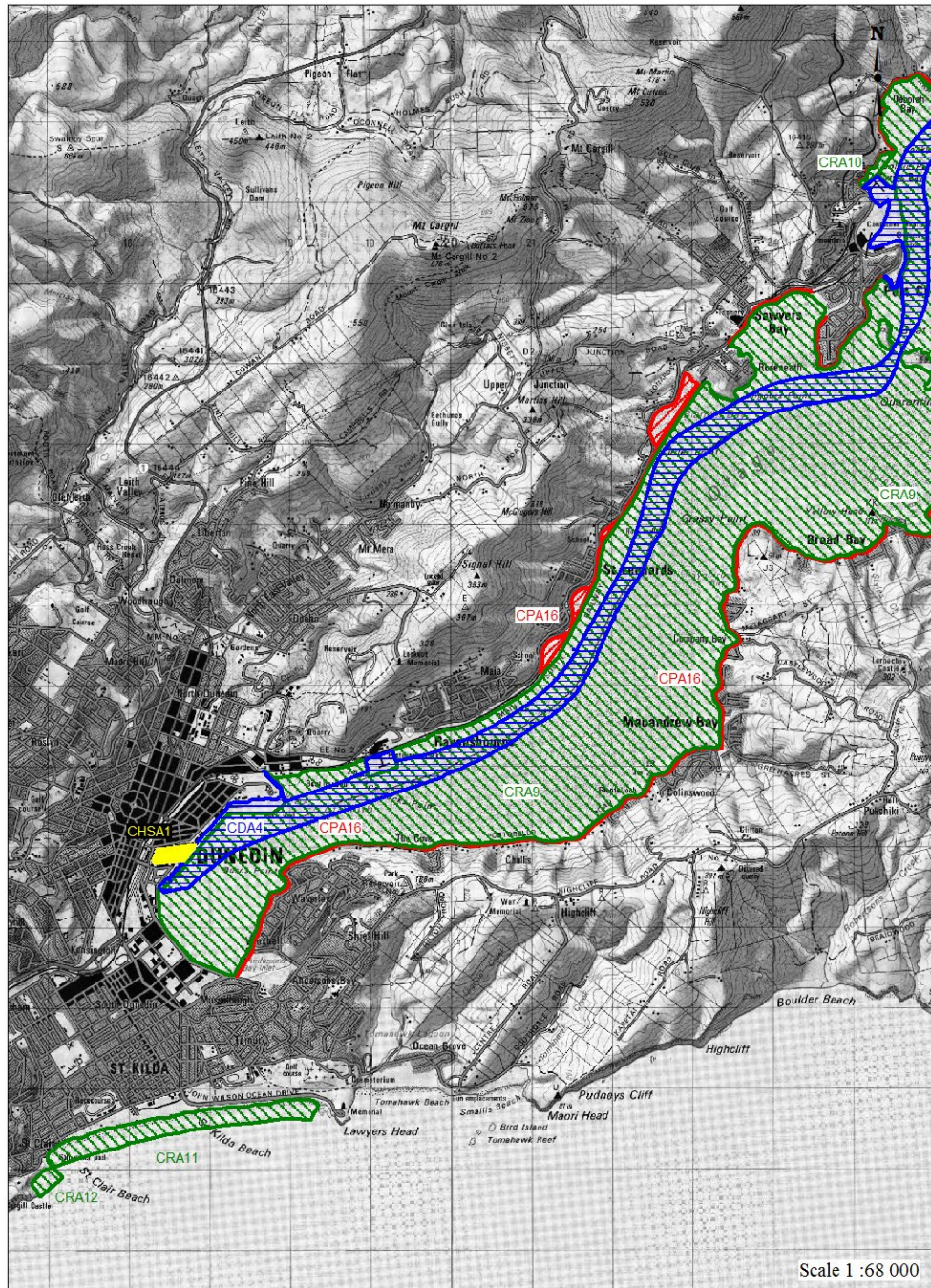
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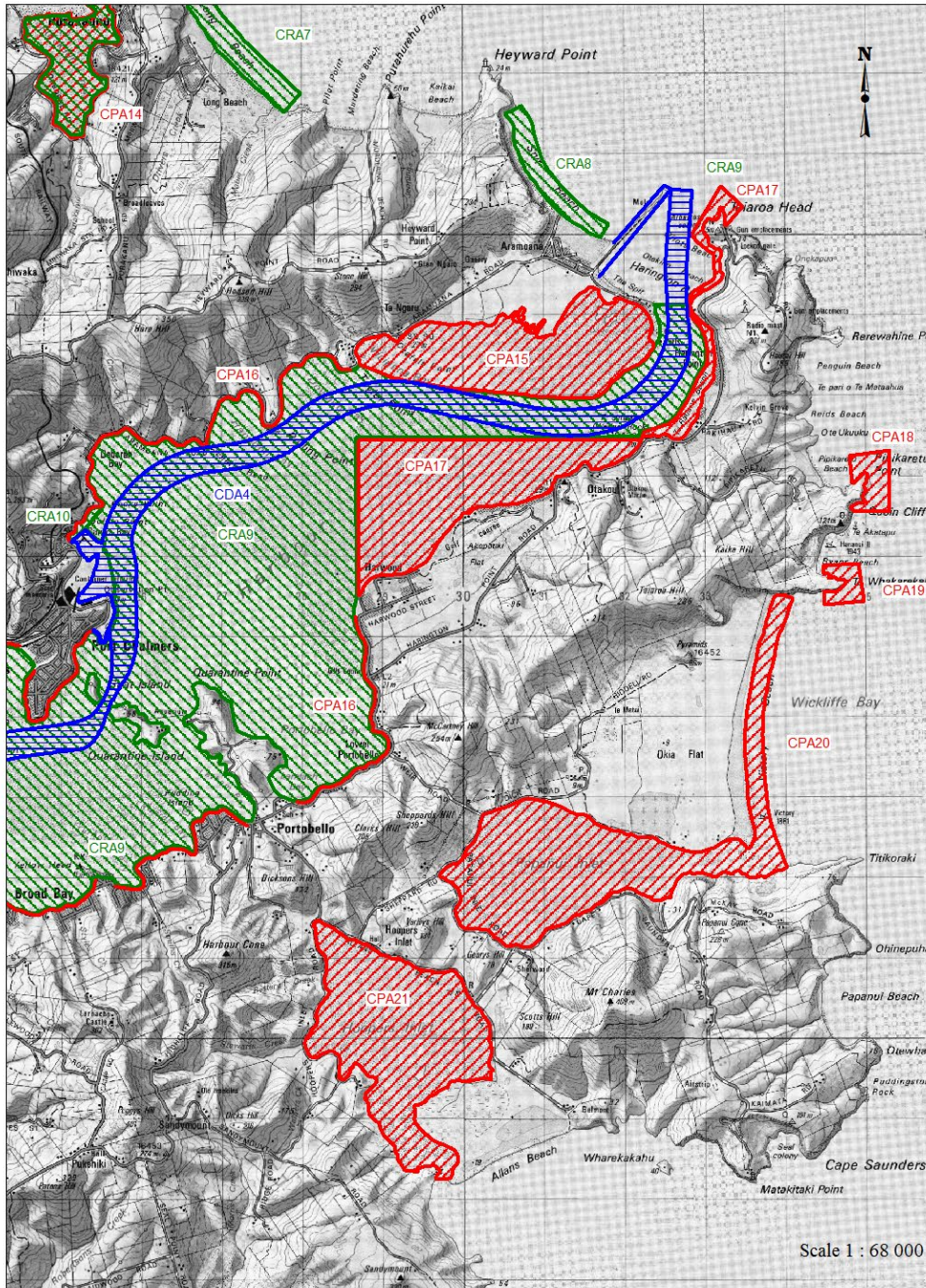
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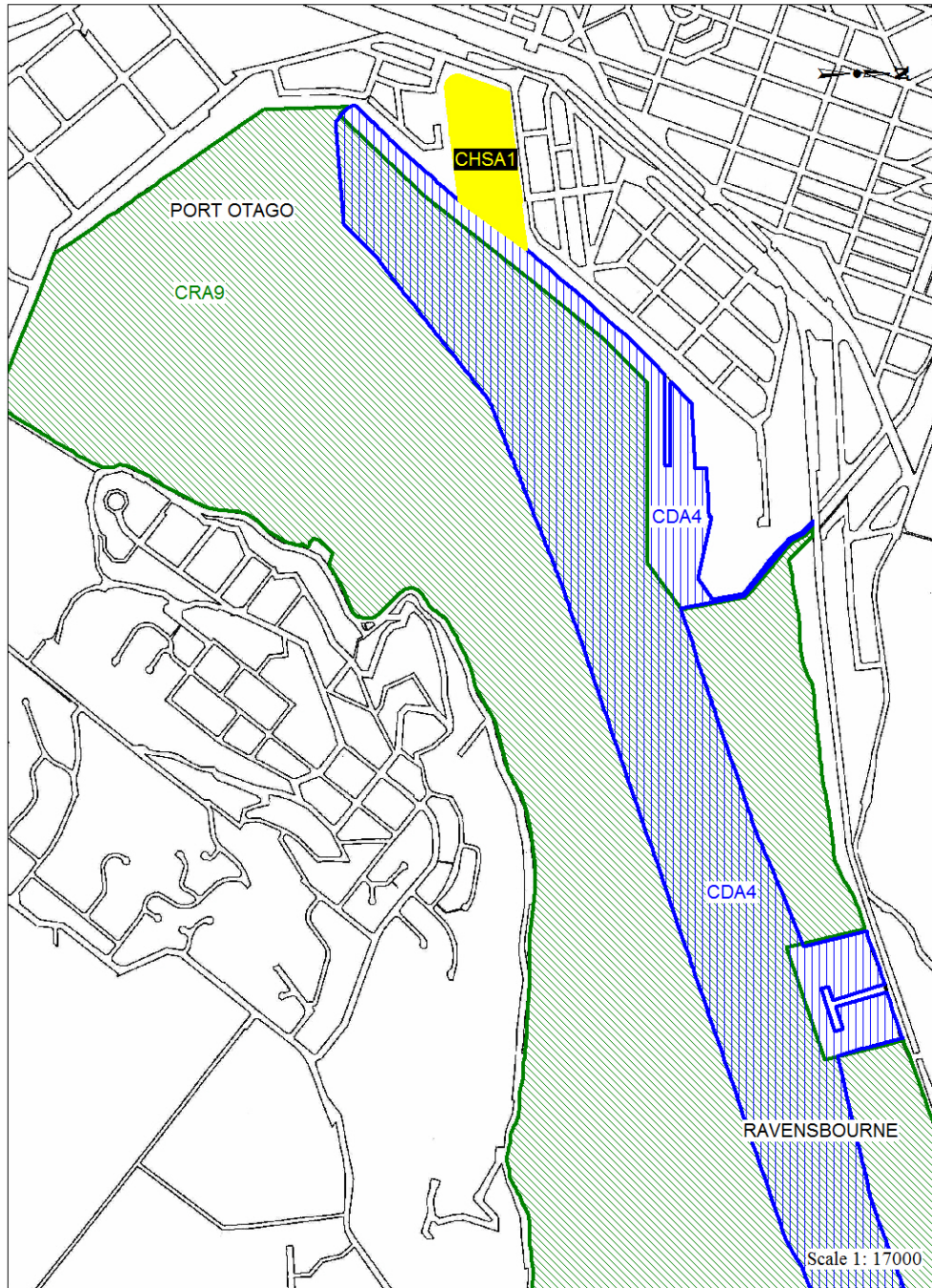
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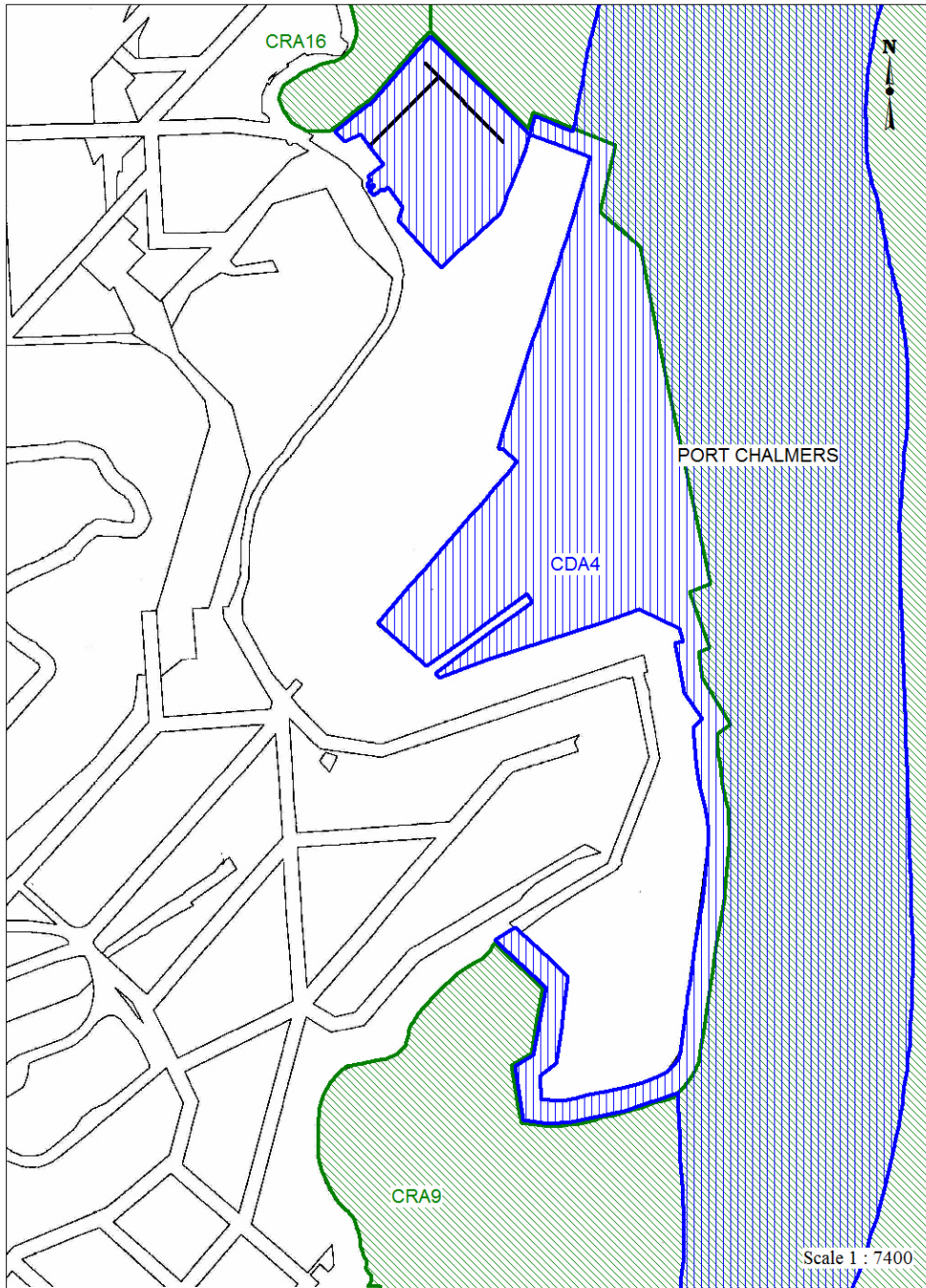
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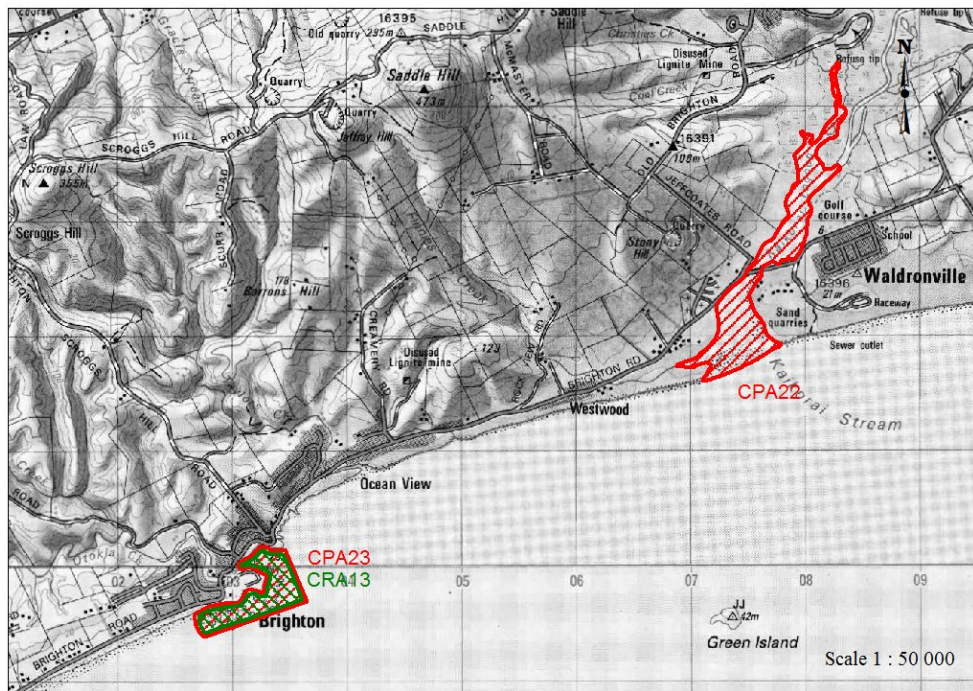
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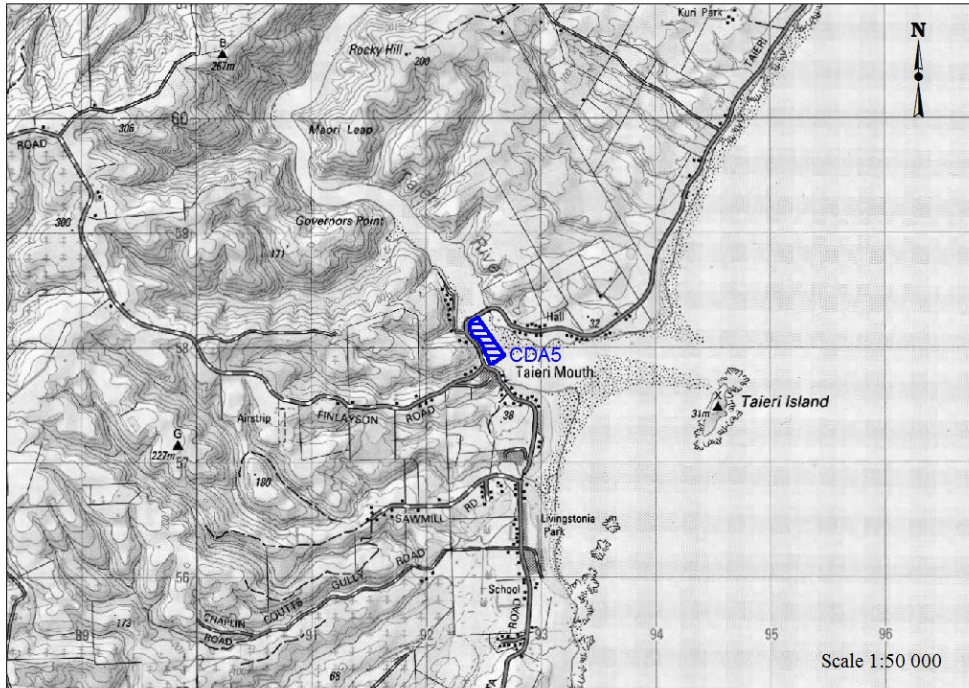
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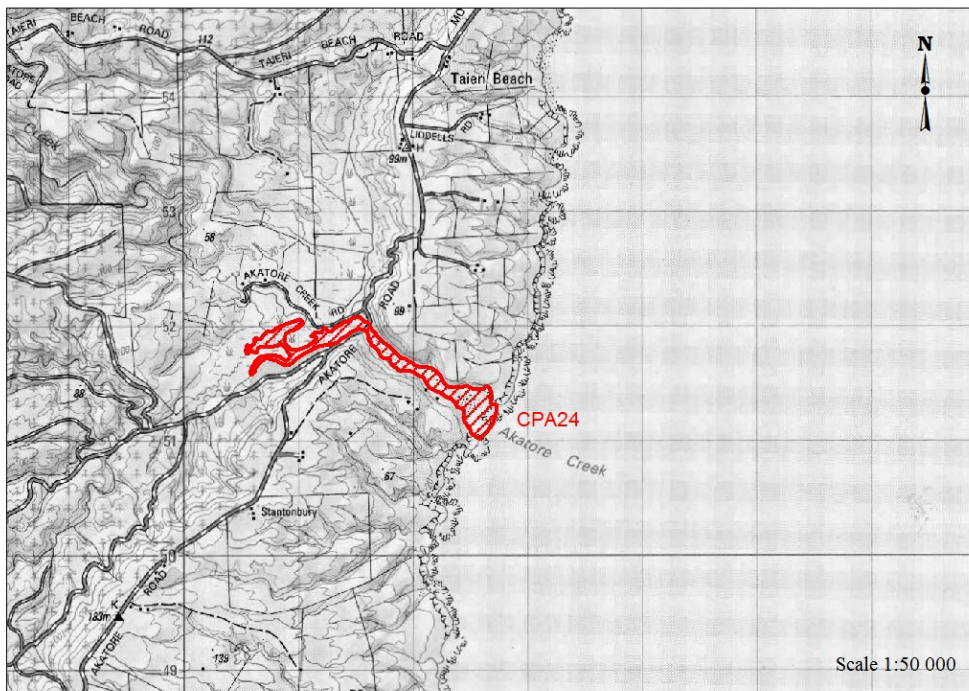
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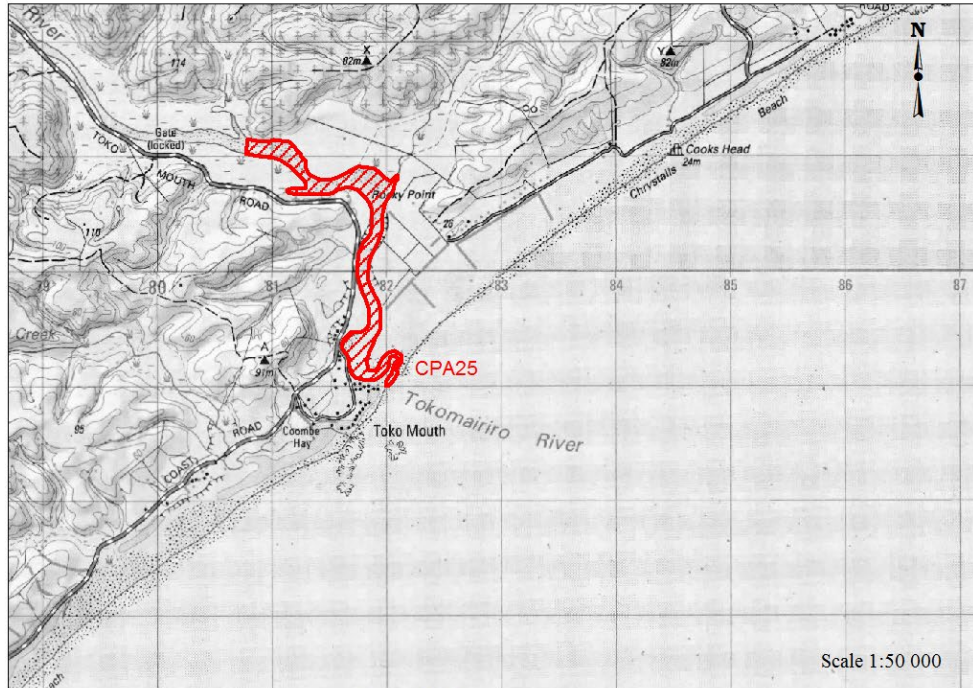
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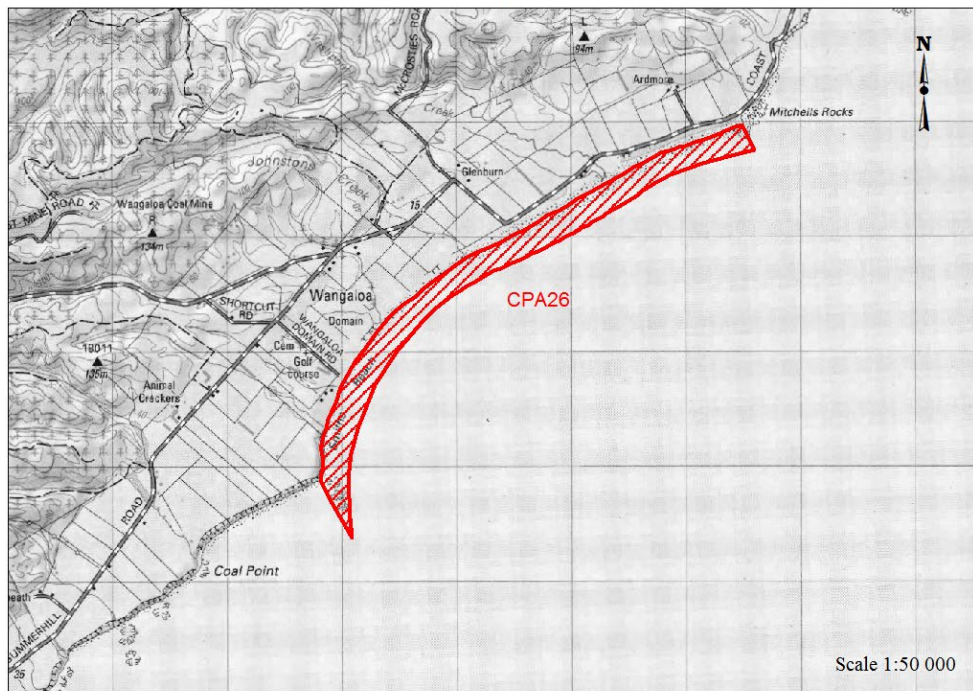
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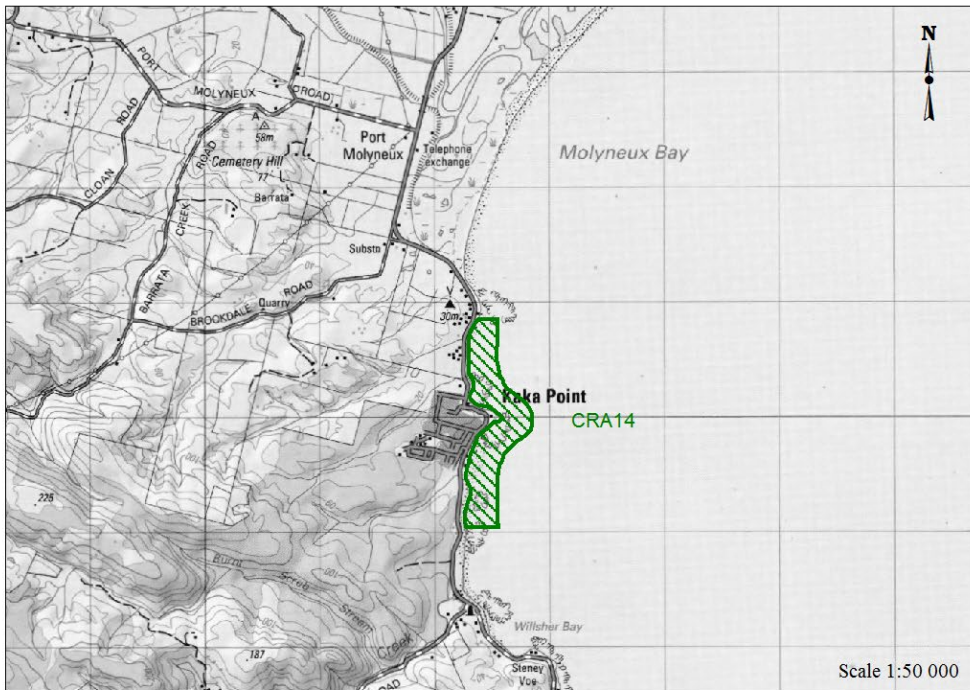
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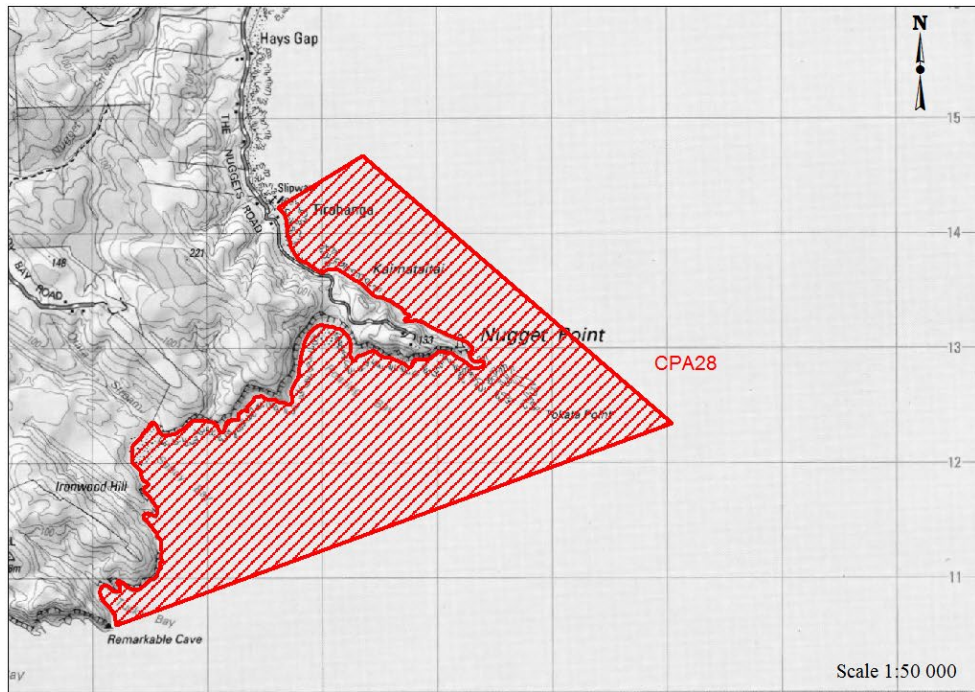
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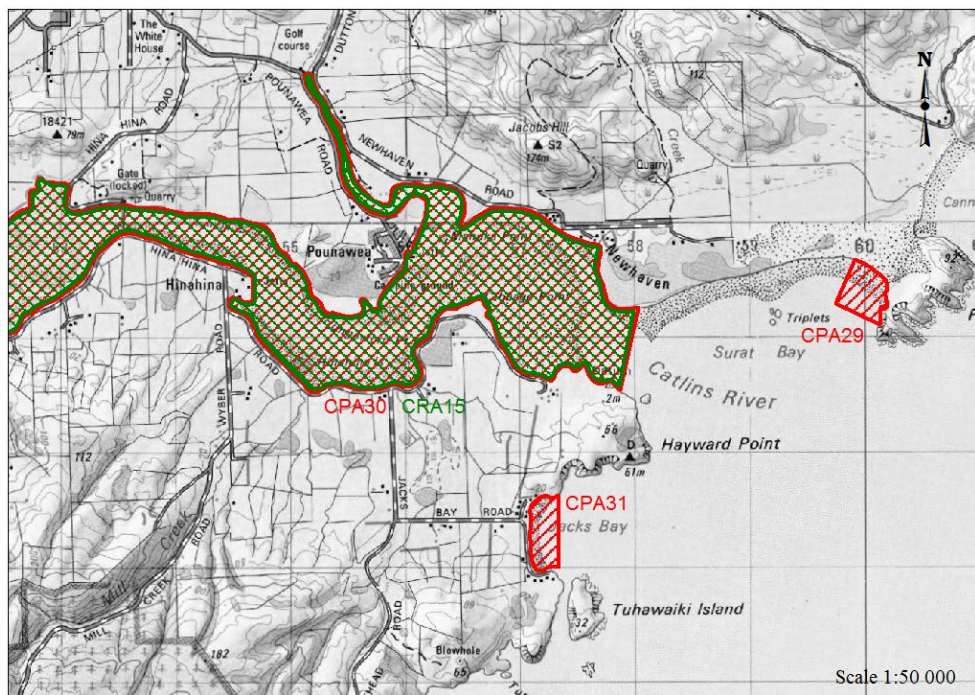
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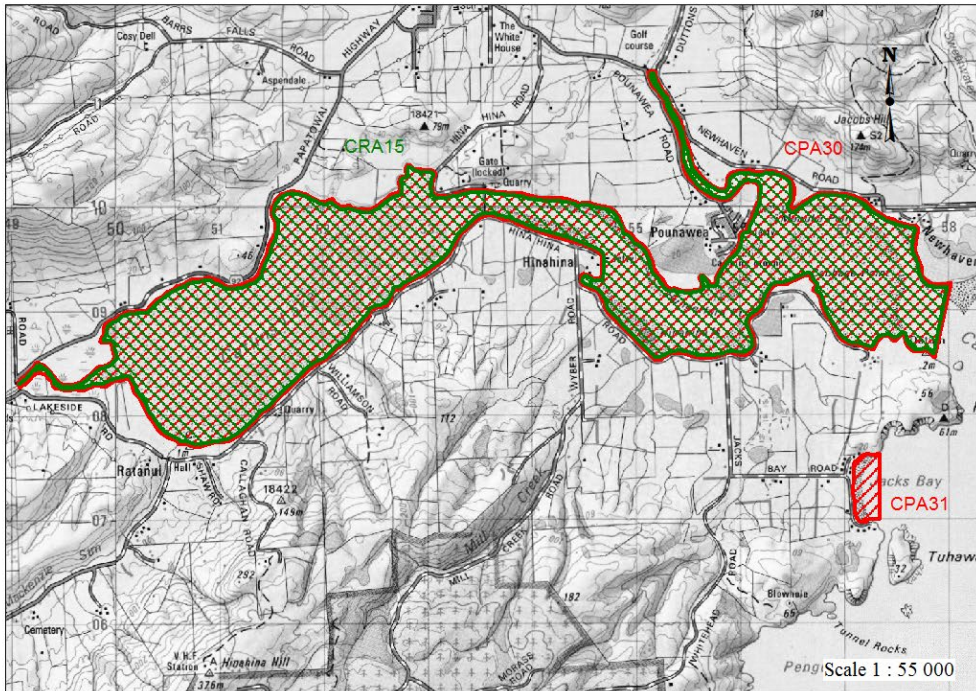
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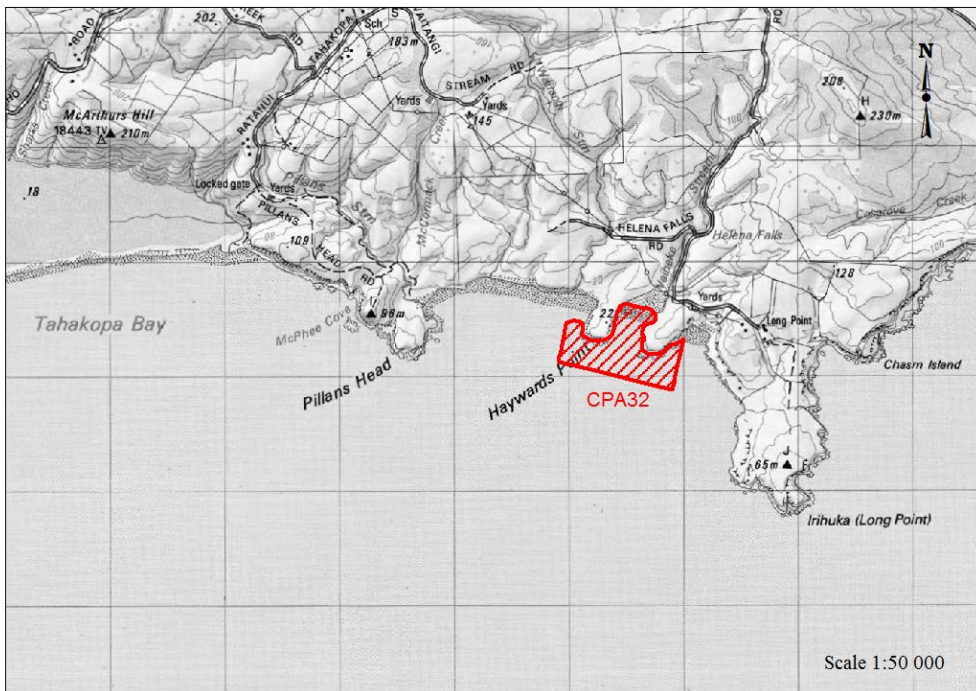
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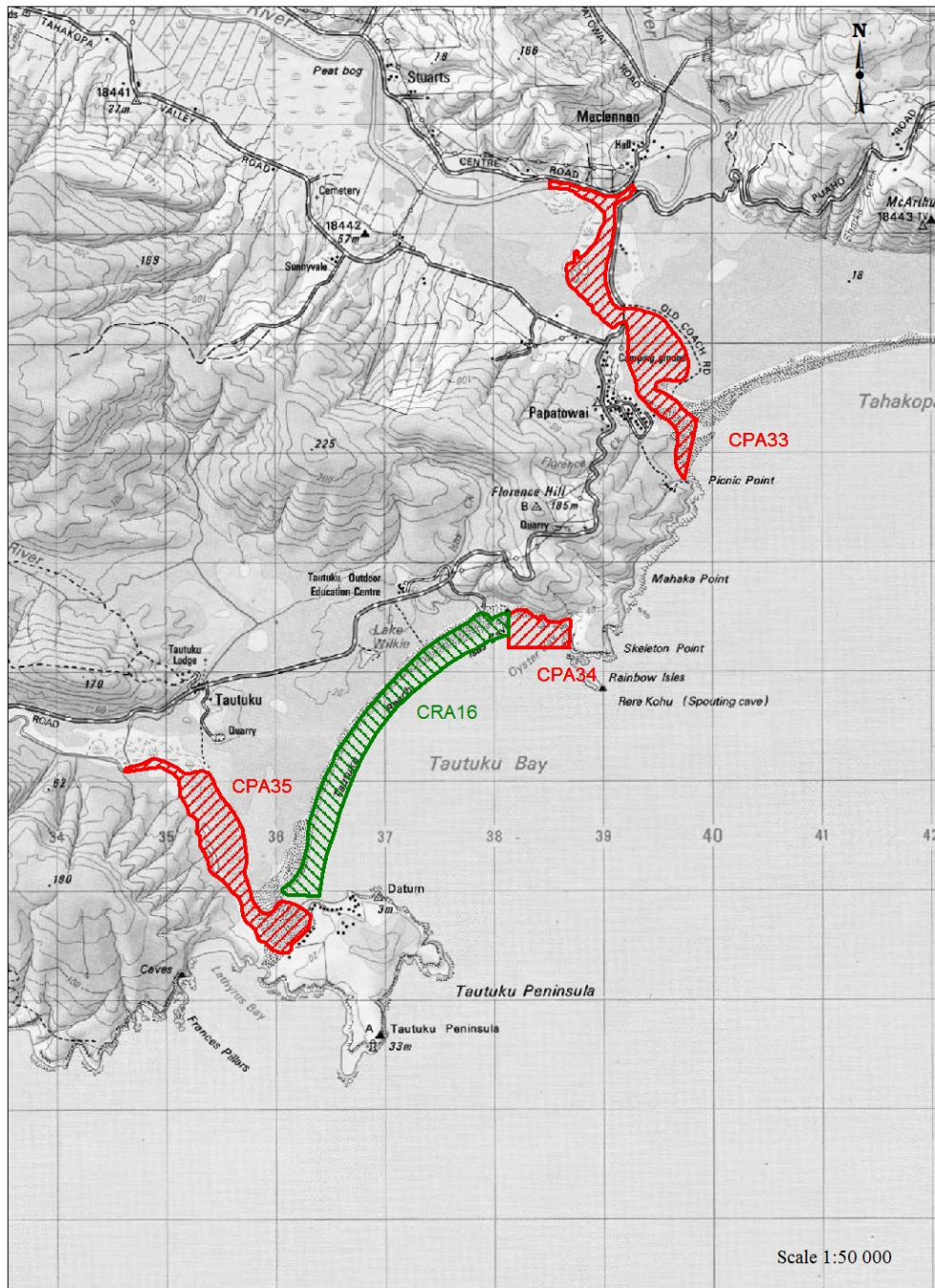
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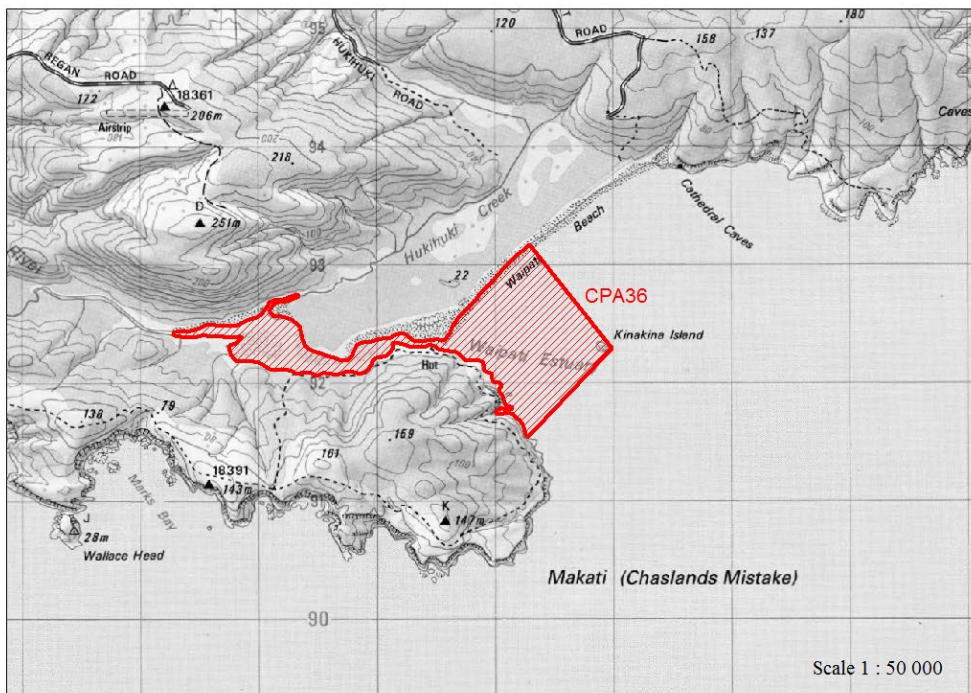
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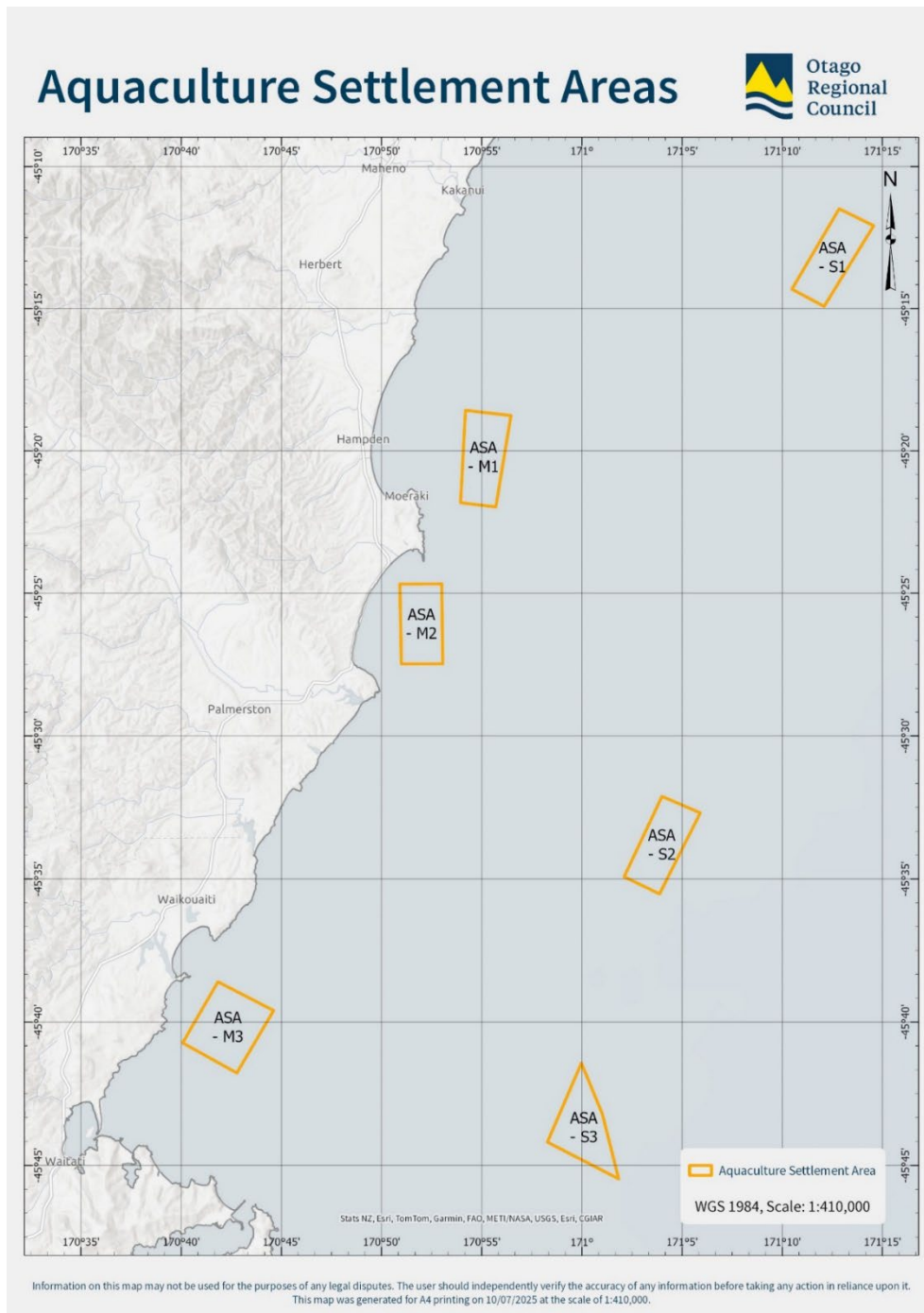
Coastal Management Areas



Coastal Management Areas



Coastal Management Areas



Coastal Management Areas

Schedule 3: Cross boundary areas

3.1 Marine Mammal and Bird sites above mean high water springs

The identification of sites important for marine mammals and birds above the line of mean high water springs provides a mechanism for recognising the existence of values adjacent to the coastal marine area which need to be taken into account when considering applications for activities that might adversely affect those values.

Area	Values above mean high water springs
MMB 1 Oamaru	Breeding area for little blue penguin and sooty shearwater, and is a roosting area for spotted shag. NZMS 260 J41: 508663 to 504650.
MMB 2 Cape Wanbrow	Habitat for Stewart Island shag, sooty shearwater, little blue penguin, and spotted shag. Visited by reef heron, Fiordland crested penguin and Caspian tern. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 J41: 511645 to 505626
MMB 3 Kakanui Beach	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin, seasonal visits by royal spoonbill and white heron. NZMS 260 J42: 465592 to 456580.
MMB 4 Lookout Bluff	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 J42: 421475 to 417458
MMB 5 Moeraki Peninsula	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin, little blue penguin, Stewart Island shag, little shag, spotted shag, royal spoonbill. Visited by crested penguin, rockhopper, erect crested and Fiordland crested penguin. Breeding area for New Zealand fur seal and a haul out site for Hooker's sea-lion, elephant seal, and leopard seal. NZMS 260 J42: 420369 to 421330
MMB 6 Katiki Beach	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin. NZMS 260 J43: 389282 to 386267
MMB 7 Shag Point	Habitat for sooty shearwater, spotted shag, Stewart Island shag, yellow-eyed penguin, reef heron. Haul out site for Hooker's sea-lion and New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 J43: 387254 to 396231
MMB 8 Bobbys Head	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin, sooty shearwater, spotted shag and little blue penguin. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 J43: 357180 to 349173
MMB 9 Potato Point & Long Beach	Breeding area for little blue penguin. NZMS 260 I,J44: 261939 to 278915
MMB 10 Otago Peninsula	Taiaroa Head is a breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin, little blue penguin, sooty shearwater, banded dotterel, Caspian tern, little shag and spotted shag. Only mainland breeding colony of northern royal albatross and Stewart Island shag. Taiaroa Head is also a breeding area for New Zealand fur seal and is a haul out site for Hooker's sea-lion, leopard seal, and elephant seal. The rest of Otago Peninsula is a breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin. NZMS 260 I,J44: 332897 to 231755
MMB 11 Forbury Hill Cliffs	Only known mainland breeding area for fairy prion. NZMS 260 I,J44: 140735 to 133733.
MMB 12 Green Island	Breeding area for 11 marine bird species including yellow-eyed penguin and little blue penguin, and one of three Otago coastal breeding sites for fairy prion. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal.
MMB 13 Taieri Island/Moturata	Breeding area for sooty shearwater and an important breeding area for little blue penguin. Taieri Island/Moturata is a scenic reserve.
MMB 14 Quoin Point	Breeding area for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 I45: 914469 to 907462

Area		Values above mean high water springs
MMB 15	Nugget Point	Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal, elephant seal, Hooker's sea-lion. Visited by leopard seal. Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin, little blue penguin, Australasian gannet and Stewart Island shag. Visited by erect-crested penguin, Fiordland crested penguin, Snares crested penguin, and rockhopper penguin, reef heron and variable oyster catcher. NZMS 260 H46: 637142 to 622106
MMB 16	Cannibal Bay to Surat Bay	Haul out site for Hooker's sea-lion. NZMS 260 H46 & H47: 621105 to 578092
MMB 17	Hayward Point & Jacks Bay	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin. NZMS 260 H47: 580085 to 574068
MMB 18	Tuhawaiki Island	Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. Breeding area for sooty shearwater and little blue penguin.
MMB 19	Penguin Bay	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin and sooty shearwater. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 H47: 571062 to 565048
MMB 20	Duff Islands to Castle Rock	Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 H47: 558043 to 546038
MMB 21	Hinahina Cove	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 H47: 539037 to 576031
MMB 22	Purakanui Bay to Cosgrove Island	Haul out site for Hooker's sea-lion and breeding area for New Zealand fur seal. Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin, little blue penguin and sooty shearwater. Cosgrove Island is a predator-free breeding area for little blue penguin, sooty shearwater and fairy prion. NZMS 260 H47 & G47: 519023 to 499000
MMB 23	Long Point & Chasm Island	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 G47: 488992 to 471994
MMB 24	Skeleton Point & Rainbow Isles	Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin and titi. Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 G47: 398987 to 387975
MMB 25	Waipati Beach	Haul out site for Hooker's sea-lion. NZMS 260 G47: 324939 to 306923
MMB 26	Chaslands Mistake	Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 G47: 312905 to 288908
MMB 27	Wallace Head	Haul out site for New Zealand fur seal. NZMS 260 G47: 279915 to 268916

3.2 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes above mean high water springs

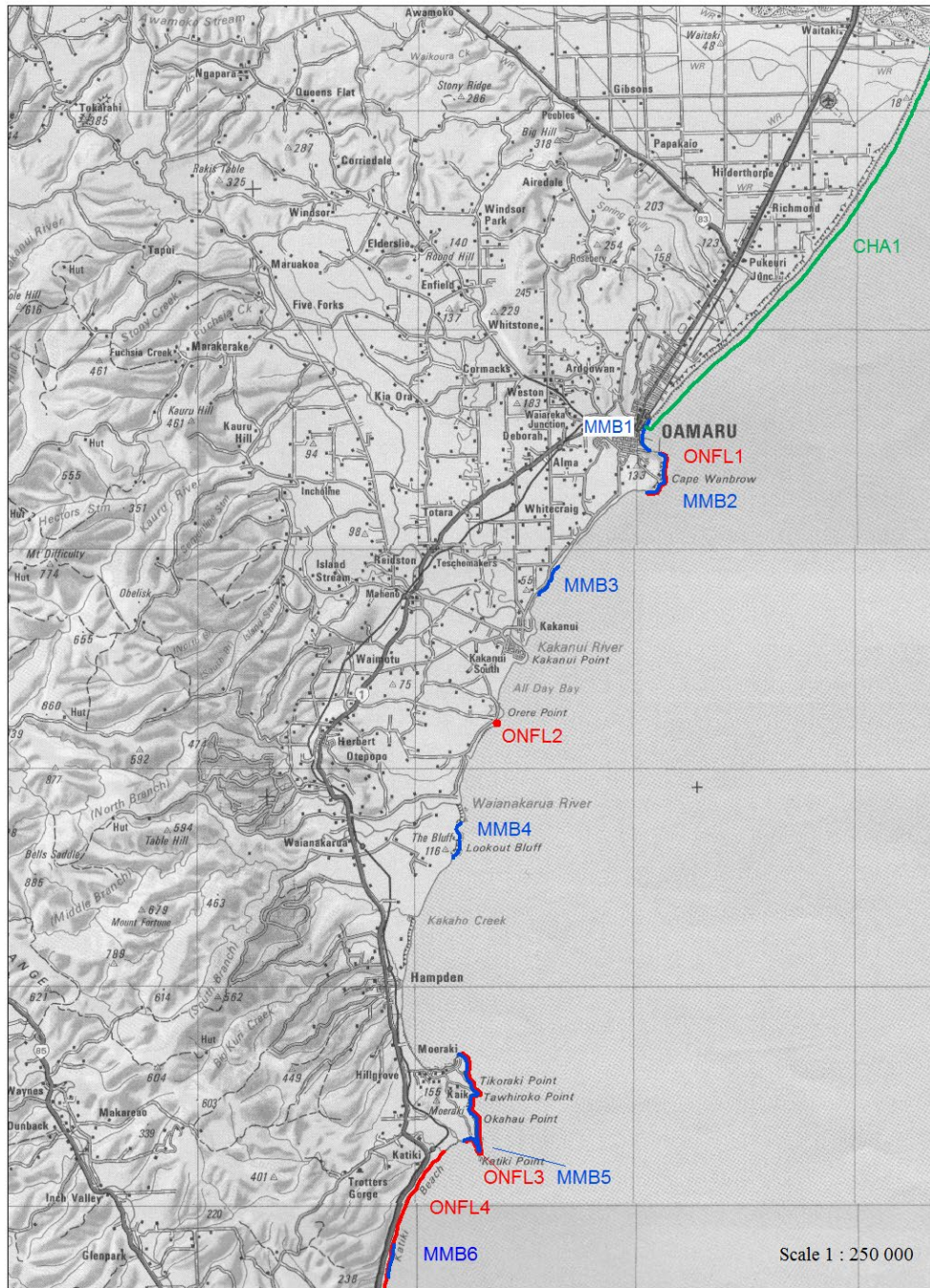
The identification of areas of outstanding natural features and landscapes above the line of mean high water springs, provides a mechanism for recognising the existence of values adjacent to the coastal marine area which need to be taken into account when considering applications for activities that might adversely affect those values.

Area	Values above mean high water springs
ONFL 1 Cape Wanbrow	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Significant headland with internationally significant volcanic deposits with exposures of pillow lavas and breccias, surge deposits and volcanoclastic sediments. There is remnant coastal forest. NZMS 260 J41: 511644 to 505626
ONFL 2 Bridge Point	Nationally important location of runangan molluscan fauna, and macrofossils. There are excellent exposures of marine volcanic and volcanoclastic sediments in the sea cliff and wave cut platforms. There is a small colony of the native Cooks scurvy grass (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>). NZMS 260 J42: 437520
ONFL 3 Moeraki Peninsula	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Internationally important coastal landform at Tawhiroko Point. Nationally important landform at eastern tip of Moeraki Peninsula. NZMS 260 J42: 420369 to 421330
ONFL 4 Katiki Beach	Significant sandstone cliff and Katiki boulders immediately adjacent to the only part of State Highway 1 that runs along the coast, south of Kaikoura. NZMS 260 J42 & J43: 413324 to 387254
ONFL 5 Shag Point	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Significant headland and 'Katiki' boulders. Unusual occurrence of alpine plants and insects. NZMS 260 J43: 396249 to 396231
ONFL 6 Cornish Head	Outstanding coastal headland. NZMS 260 J43 & I43: 307079 to 298076
ONFL 7 Karitane Headland	Huriawa Headland has Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Coastal cliffs and blowholes. Nationally important coastal landforms known as a Karitane tombolo. Important source of fossils, which includes a notable dolphin fossil. There are offshore stacks which provide bird habitat. NZMS 260 I43: 282052 to 279046
ONFL 8 Heyward Point	Outstanding headland, sand beaches, and spit at the entrance to Otago Harbour. NZMS 260 I,J44: 291918 to 315893
ONFL 9 Otago Peninsula	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Significant headlands, particularly Taiaroa Head which also has Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Outstanding scenic qualities due to density of landscape elements. Visually impressive landforms including "Lovers Leap" and "The Chasm". Regionally significant earthflow at Sandfly Bay. NZMS 260 I,J44: 331899 to 231755
ONFL 10 Cargill Castle to Black Head	Significant headland with notable geology, particularly the sandstone cliffs and the columnar basalt cliffs at Black Head (Makeratu), which have cultural and spiritual values for Kai Tahu. NZMS 260 I,J44: 149737 to 103723
ONFL 11 Chrystalls Beach	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. The foredunes have small communities of the rare pingao, a shore bindweed and other plants and associated entomological values. Cooks Head Rock is a good example of a volcanic plug. NZMS 260 H45: 884437 to 841407
ONFL 12 Nugget Point	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Outstanding scenic value of coastline. Significant headland. NZMS 260 H46: 636143 to 621105
ONFL 13 Cannibal Bay to Surat Bay	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. False Islet stacks, well defined landforms of scientific value. There are rare native plants such as pingao, and rare entomological values. NZMS 260 H46 & H47: 615105 to 580093

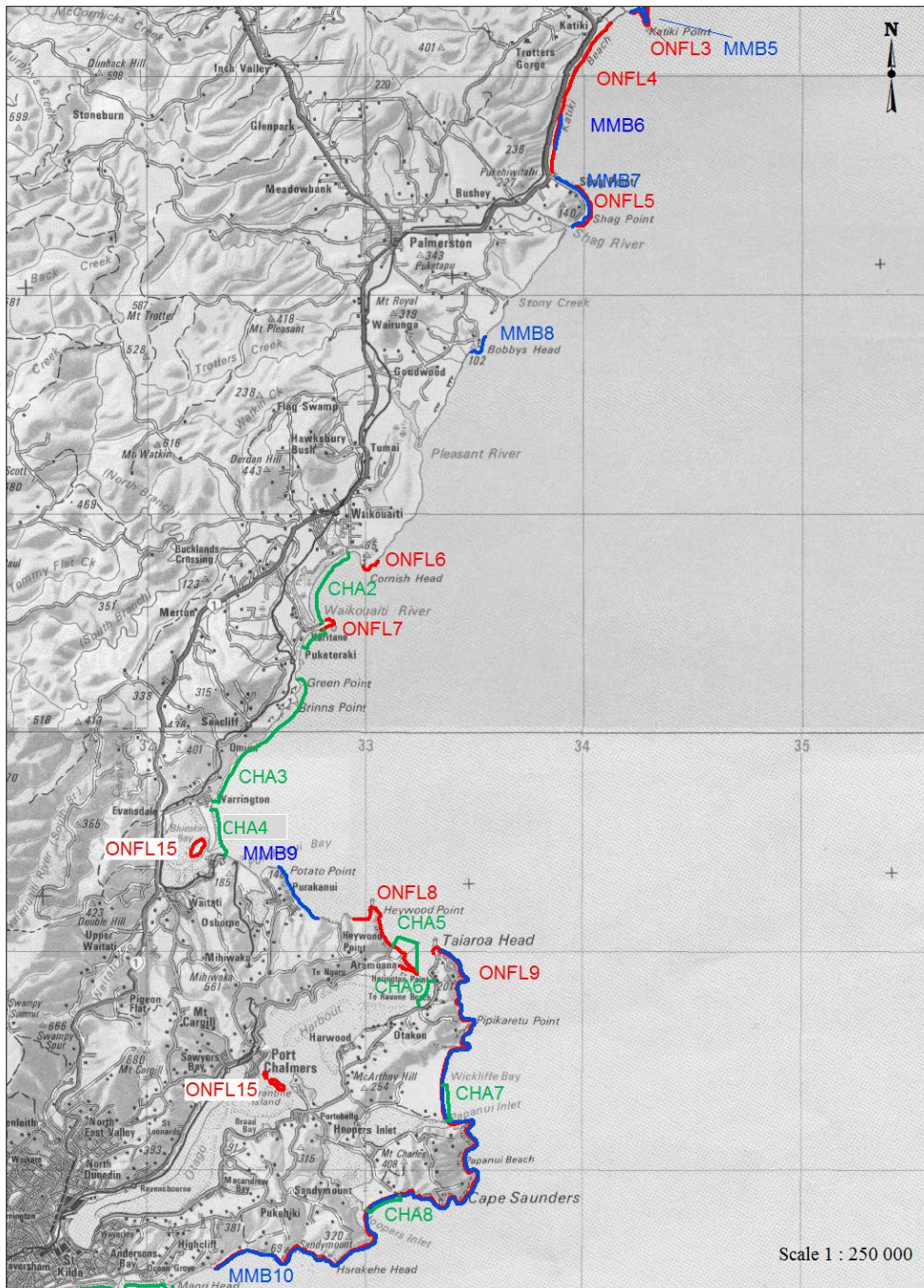
Area	Values above mean high water springs
ONFL 14 Penguin Bay to Wallace Beach	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Tuhawaiki Island is a scenic reserve. Features include, Jacks blow hole, Cathedral caves and Rainbow Isles spouting sea cave. Unmodified podocarp/hardwood forests reach the coastline, e.g., Hinahina Cove Scenic Reserve and Waipati Beach Scenic Reserve. Large patches of the rare pingao grow on the foredunes. Outstanding scenic and landscape values as an unmodified environment. Significant headlands. NZMS 260 H47 & G47: 571062 to 248918
ONFL 15 All islands within Otago's coastal marine area.	Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values. Significant part of the coastal landscape. The islands and off-shore stacks provide important habitat and nesting sites for birds, haul-out areas for seals, and may have botanical values.

3.3 Coastal Hazard Areas

Area	Type of coastal hazard
CHA 1 Waitaki River - Oamaru	Mixed sand and gravel beach erosion (property at risk)
CHA 2 Waikouaiti - Karitane	Sandy beach erosion (beach and roads at risk)
CHA 3 Puketeraki - Warrington	Unstable land being eroded by coastal processes
CHA 4 Warrington Spit/Doctor's Pt	Sandy beach erosion (Blueskin Bay and property at risk)
CHA 5 The Spit	Sandy beach erosion (spit and saltmarsh at risk)
CHA 6 Te Rauone Beach	Sandy beach erosion (beach, road, and property at risk)
CHA 7 Victory Beach	Sandy beach erosion (beach and estuary at risk)
CHA 8 Allans Beach	Sandy beach erosion (beach and estuary at risk)
CHA 9 Tomahawk - St Clair	Sandy beach erosion (property and road at risk)
CHA 10 Black Head	Unstable land being undercut by coastal processes
CHA 11 Ocean View	Sandy beach erosion (beach and road at risk)
CHA 12 Brighton - Taieri Mouth	Sandy beach erosion (road at risk)
CHA 13 Toko Mouth	Sandy beach erosion (property at risk)
CHA 14 Kaka Point - Tirohanga	Sandy beach erosion (road at risk)
CHA 15 Newhaven	Sandy beach erosion (property at risk)



Cross Boundary Areas



Cross Boundary Areas



Cross Boundary Areas



Cross Boundary Areas

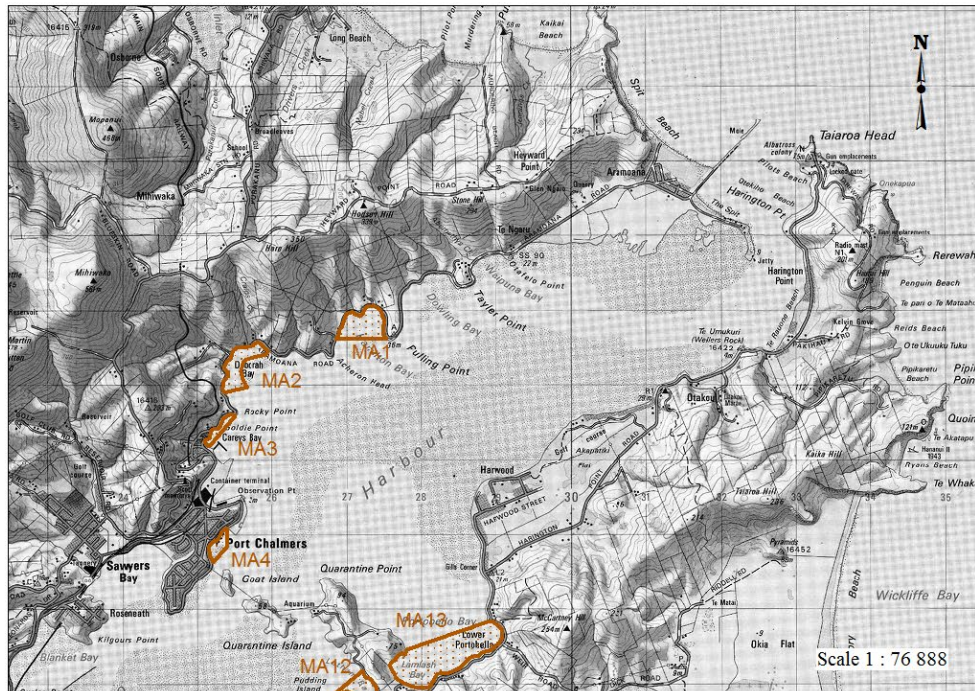


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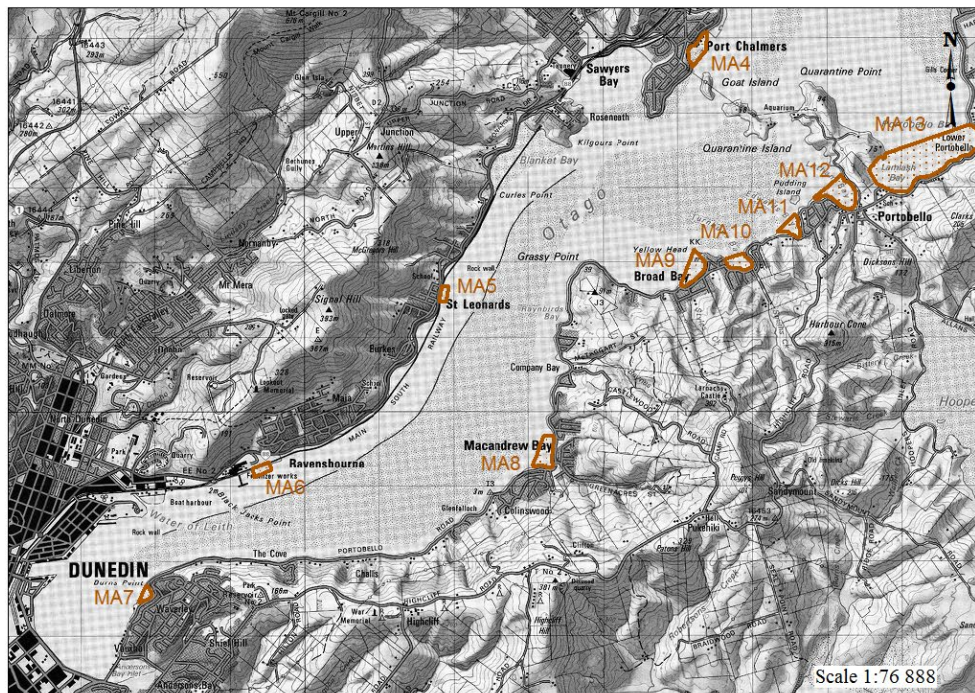
Schedule 4: Mooring areas in Otago Harbour

Area code	Area location
MA1	Hamilton Bay
MA2	Deborah Bay
MA3	Careys Bay
MA4	Back Beach
MA5	St Leonards
MA6	Ravensbourne
MA7	Vauxhall
MA8	Macandrew Bay
MA9	Broad Bay
MA10	Turnbells Bay
MA11	Edwards Bay
MA12	Latham Bay
MA13	Portobello Bay

SCHEDULE 4

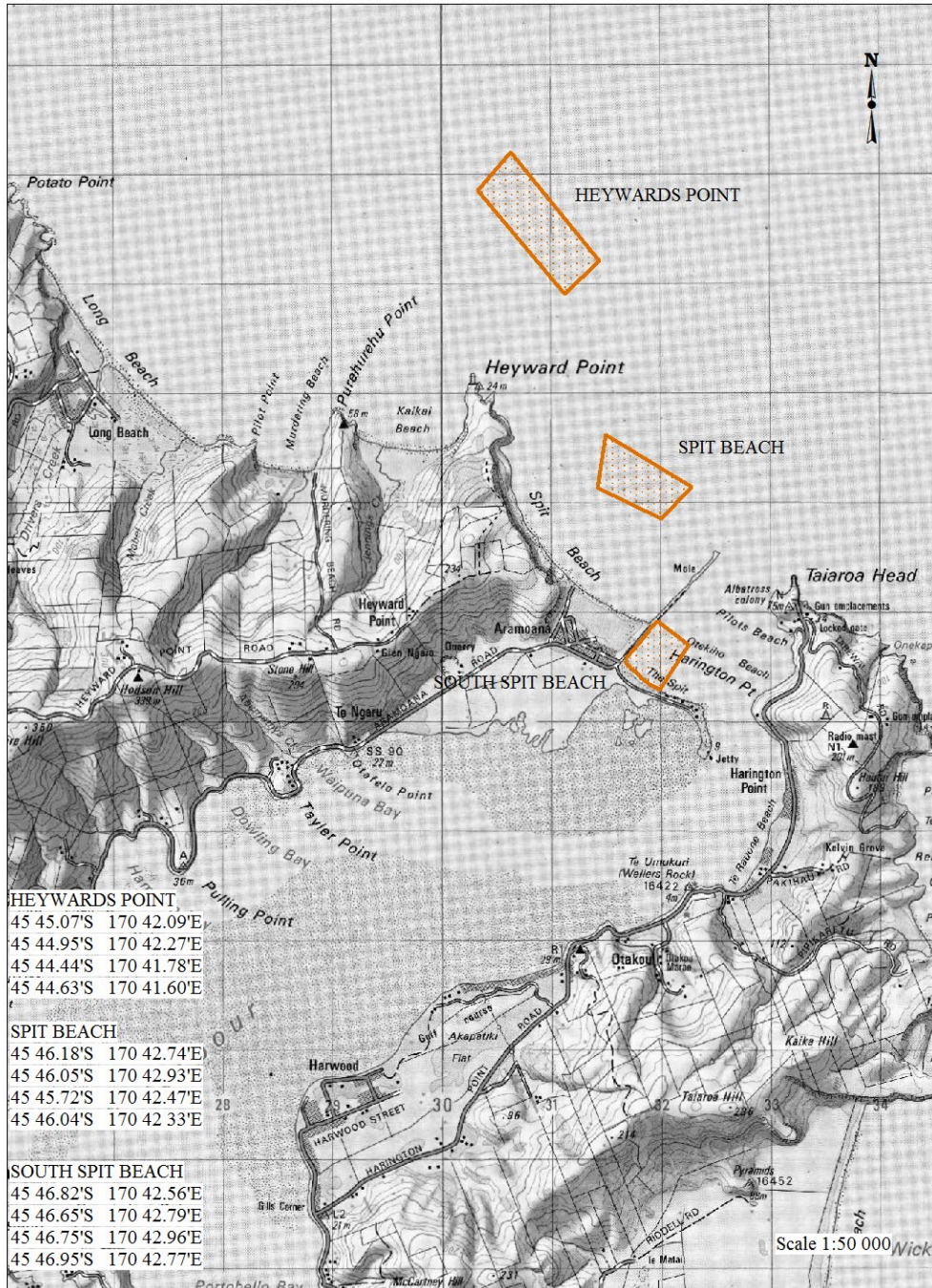


Mooring Areas within Otago Harbour



Mooring Areas within Otago Harbour

Schedule 5: Dredge spoil grounds



Dredge Spoil Grounds

Schedule 6: Department of Conservation Administered Land adjacent to the Coastal Marine Area

Area code	Area location	DoC code	Map reference
DCAL 1	Pukeuri Foreshore	CAMS	NZMS 260, J41: 616792 to 540695
DCAL 2	Bushy Beach	RASR	NZMS 260, J41: 511644 to 508627
DCAL 3	Bushy Beach	CA62	NZMS 260, J41: 508627 to 494624
DCAL 4	Catseye Point	CA62	NZMS 260, J42: 455562 to 452561
DCAL 5	Waianakarua Road - Coastal	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 437519 to 427507
DCAL 6	Waianakarua Road - Coastal	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 423501 to 419484
DCAL 7	Waianakarua to Kakaho Creek	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 414483 to 401432
DCAL 8	Hampden Coastal Strip	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 394393 to 394388
DCAL 9	Moeraki - Coastal	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 394388 to 405364
DCAL 10	Moeraki Boulders	RASR	NZMS 260, J42: 395386 to 397377
DCAL 11	Moeraki Foreshore	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 412362
DCAL 12	Moeraki	CA62	NZMS 260, J42: 413362
DCAL 13	Moeraki Foreshore	CAMS	NZMS 260, J42: 414365
DCAL 14	Katiki Point - Public Access	CA62	NZMS 260, J42: 428342 to 431330
DCAL 15	Katiki Point	RAGPWM	NZMS 260, J42: 431330 to 422330
DCAL 16	Katiki Point	RAHR	NZMS 260, J42: 430327 to 429327
DCAL 17	Shag Point	CAMS	NZMS 260, J43: 389253 to 402243
DCAL 18	Shag Point	RARR	NZMS 260, J43: 402243 to 393231
DCAL 19	Onewhenua	RAHR	NZMS 260, J43: 393230 to 391226
DCAL 20	Pleasant River Mouth	CAMS	NZMS 260, J43: 338149 to 329138
DCAL 21	Pleasant River Sand Spit	CA62	NZMS 260, J43: 325138 to 329138
DCAL 22	Huriawa	RAHR	NZMS 260, I43: 280050 to 277046
DCAL 23	Brinns Point	CA62	NZMS 260, I43 & I, J44: 269014 - 245994
DCAL 24	Doctors Point	RARR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 234945 to 227943
DCAL 25	Mapoutahi Pa	RAHR	NZMS 260, I, J44:244943
DCAL 26	Purakanui Bay	CA62	NZMS 260, I, J44: 244940
DCAL 27	Purakanui Bay	RARR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 244940 to 253929
DCAL 28	Heyward Point	RASR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 301915 to 307910
DCAL 29	Heyward Point	CA62	NZMS 260, I, J44: 307910 to 311904
DCAL 30	Aramoana	RARR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 311904 to 319899
DCAL 31	Taiaroa Head	WAWS	NZMS 260, I, J44: 332902 to 332898
DCAL 32	SJ McGruther Covenant	RACC	NZMS 260, I, J44: 334900 to 347899
DCAL 33	Aramoana	CA7(1)	NZMS 260, I, J44: 317896 to 293888
DCAL 34	Wellers Rock - Te Umukuri	RAHR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 322875
DCAL 35	Goat Island/ Rakiriri	RASR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 254844
DCAL 36	Quarantine (St Martins) Island/Kamau Taurua	RARR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 258841
DCAL 37	Quarantine Island Cemetery	RALPCM	NZMS 260, I, J44: 262838
DCAL 38	Papanui Inlet	CA62	NZMS 260, I, J44: 317817

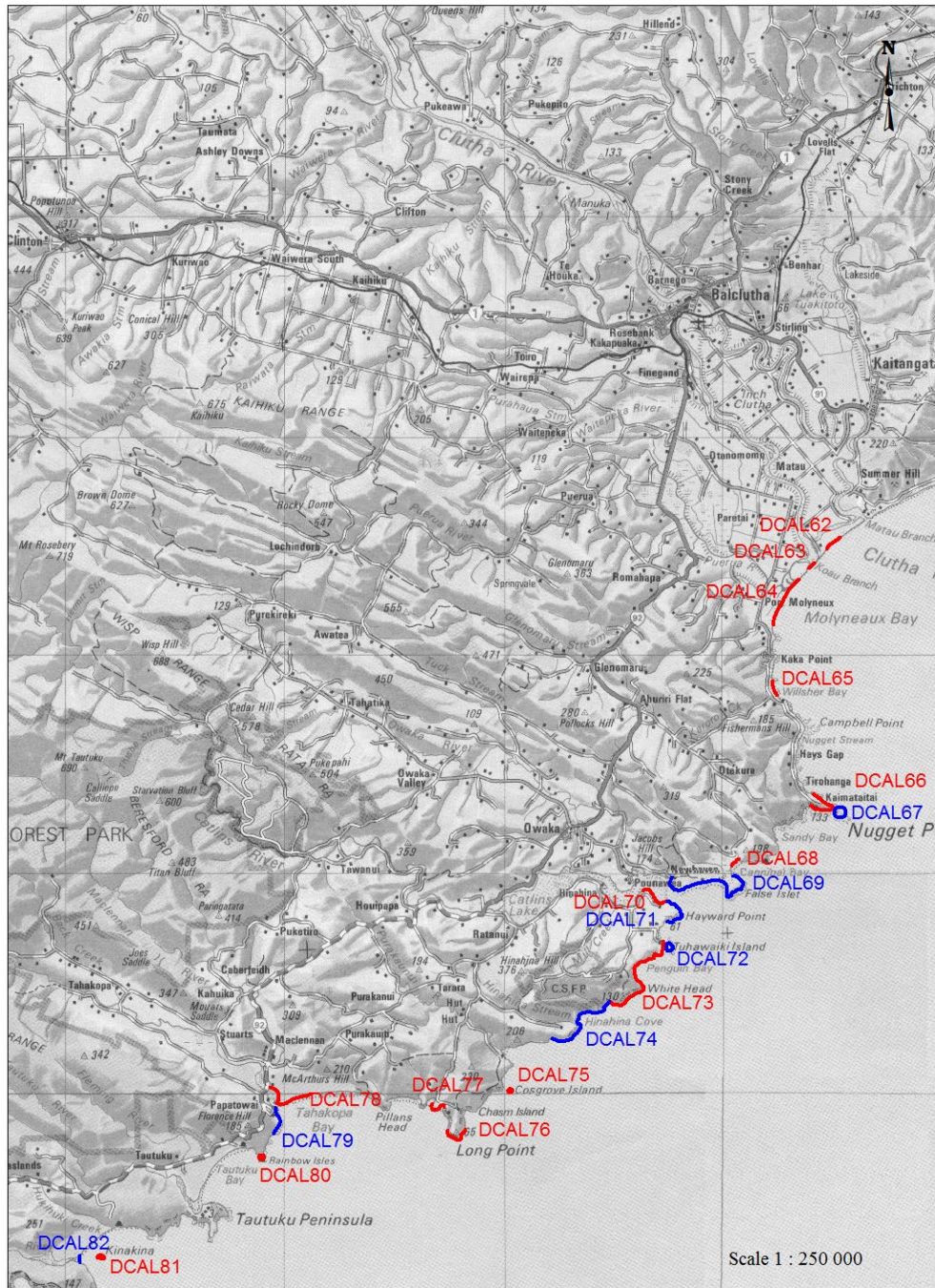
Area code	Area location	DoC code	Map reference
DCAL 39	Papanui Beach/Cape Saunders	CAMS	NZMS 260, I, J44: 345818 to 344805 & 346800 to 341788
DCAL 40	Papanui Inlet	CA62	NZMS 260, I, J44: 314815
DCAL 41	Little Hoopers Inlet	RAGPWM	NZMS 260, I, J44: 287812 to 289811
DCAL 42	Hoopers Inlet Hall	CA62	NZMS 260, I, J44: 289811
DCAL 43	Allans Beach	RAGPWM & RARR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 303798 to 319790
DCAL 44	Cicily Beach	CAMS	NZMS 260, I, J44: 320789 to 329788
DCAL 45	Wharekakahu Island	RANT	NZMS 260, I, J44: 325784
DCAL 46	Sandymount	WARF	NZMS 260, I, J44: 296780 to 302773
DCAL 47	Sandfly Bay	CA7(1)	NZMS 260, I, J44: 285756 to 262757
DCAL 48	Tunnel Beach	CAMS	NZMS 260, I, J44: 122732 to 118729 (not continuous)
DCAL 49	Tunnel Beach	CA62	NZMS 260, I, J44: 117729
DCAL 50	White Island	RASR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 159719
DCAL 51	Black Head	CACC	NZMS 260, I, J44: 105721 to 108720
DCAL 52	Westwood	RARR	NZMS 260, I, J44: 071718 to 054712
DCAL 53	Green Island	RANT	NZMS 260, I45: 074695
DCAL 54	Brighton/Taieri Mouth	CAMS	NZMS 260, I45: 029697 to 979648 (not continuous)
DCAL 55	Bruce Rocks	CA62	NZMS 260, I45: 999676 to 995670
DCAL 56	Bruce Rocks	CA62	NZMS 260, I45: 994669
DCAL 57	Bruce Rocks	CA62	NZMS 260, I45: 993667
DCAL 58	Bruce Rocks	CA62	NZMS 260, I45: 991664 & 990663
DCAL 59	Kuri Bush	RARR	NZMS 260, I45: 946599 to 941587
DCAL 60	Taieri Island/Moturata	RASR	NZMS 260, I45: 945575
DCAL 61	Chrystalls Beach	RASR	NZMS 260, H45 & H46: 865423 - 818392
DCAL 62	Clutha River/Mata-Au Mouth	CA62	NZMS 260, H46: 654253 to 647248
DCAL 63	Puera	CA62	NZMS 260, H46: 641240 to 639239
DCAL 64	Puera	RAGPWM	NZMS 260, H46: 635234 to 623213
DCAL 65	Willsher Bay	RARR & RASR	NZMS 260, H46: 623188 to 625182
DCAL 66	Nugget Point	RAGP	NZMS 260, H46: 641137 to 640132
DCAL 67	Nugget Point Islands	CA62	NZMS 260, H46: 659125
DCAL 68	Cannibal Bay	CAMS	NZMS 260, H46: 608108 to 605103
DCAL 69	False Islet	RARR	NZMS 260, H47: 606099 to 577098
DCAL 70	Catlins River - Cabbage Point	CAMS	NZMS 260, H47: 563092 to 574087
DCAL 71	Owaka Head	RARR	NZMS 260, H47: 574087 to 574078
DCAL 72	Jacks (Tuhawaiki) Island	RASR	NZMS 260, H47: 575066
DCAL 73	Tunnel Rocks	RASR	NZMS 260, H47: 574069 to 548042
DCAL 74	Hinahina Cove	RASR	NZMS 260, H47: 548042 to 522025
DCAL 75	Cosgrove Island	WARF	NZMS 260, H47: 502001
DCAL 76	Long Point	RARR	NZMS 260, G47: 483983 to 474983
DCAL 77	Helena Falls	CA62	NZMS 260, G47: 467995 to 472993

SCHEDULE 6

Area code	Area location	DoC code	Map reference
DCAL 78	Tahakopa Bay	RASR	NZMS 260, G47: 392003 to 412999
DCAL 79	Papatowai	RASR	NZMS 260, G47: 395994 to 394981
DCAL 80	Rainbow Isles (Rere Kohu)	WARF	NZMS 260, G47: 388971 & 389969
DCAL 81	Kinakina Island	RASR	NZMS 260, G47: 319923
DCAL 82	Waipati Estuary	CA62	NZMS 260, G47: 306924 to 306923

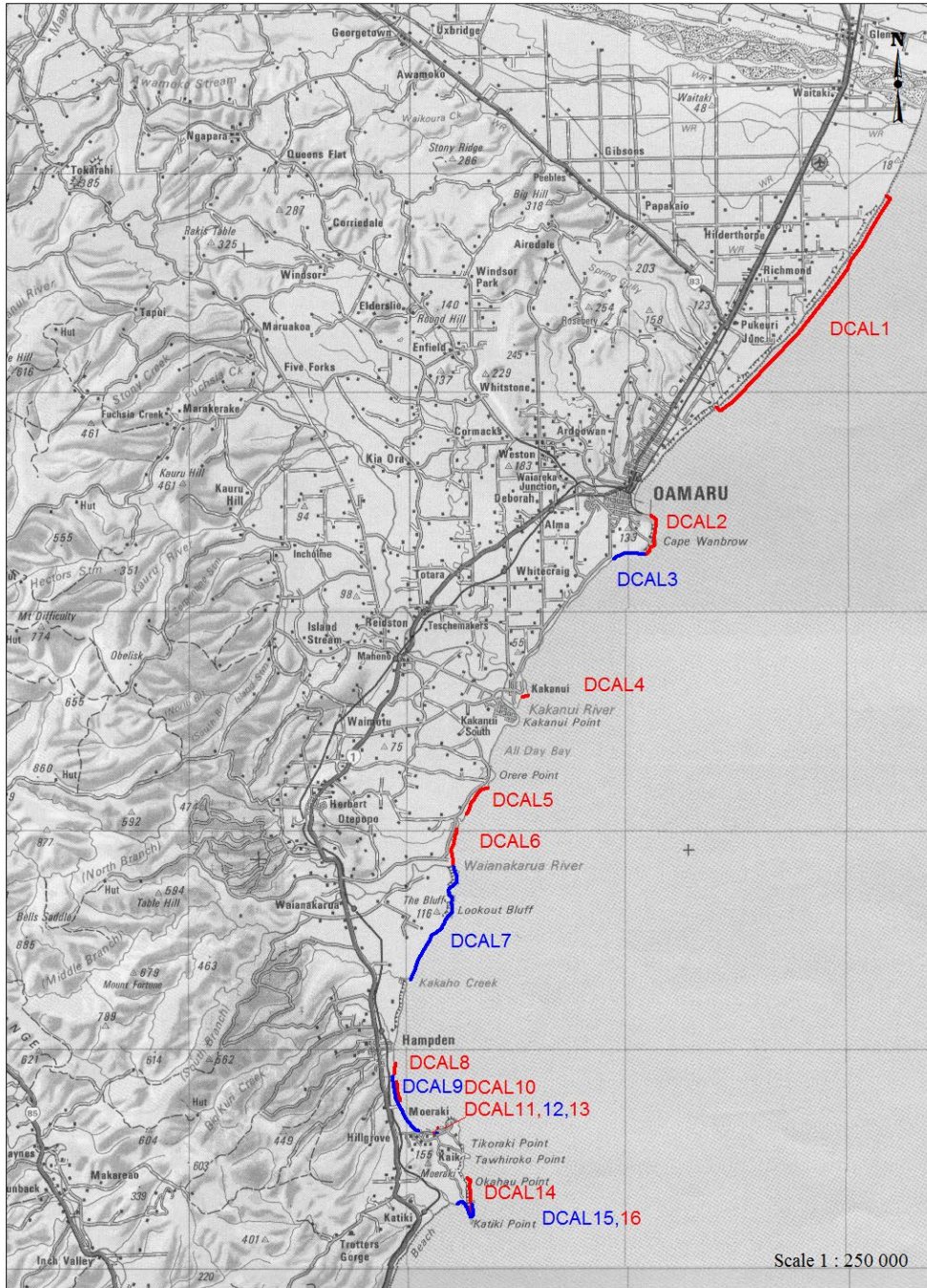
Department of Conservation legislation codes

RARR	Recreation Reserve under Reserves Act 1977
RASR	Scenic Reserve under Reserves Act 1977
RAHR	Historic Reserve under Reserves Act 1977
RANT	Nature Reserve under Reserves Act 1977
RAGP	Government Purpose Reserve under Reserves Act 1977
RAGPWM	Government Purpose Wildlife Management Reserve under Reserves Act 1977
RACC	Conservation Covenant under Reserves Act 1977
WARF	Wildlife Refuge (overlying status) under Wildlife Act 1953
WAWS	Wildlife Sanctuary under Wildlife Act 1953
CAMS	Marginal Strip under Conservation Act 1987
CA62	Conservation Area under Section 62 Conservation Act 1987
CA7(1)	Conservation Area under Section 7(1) Conservation Act 1987

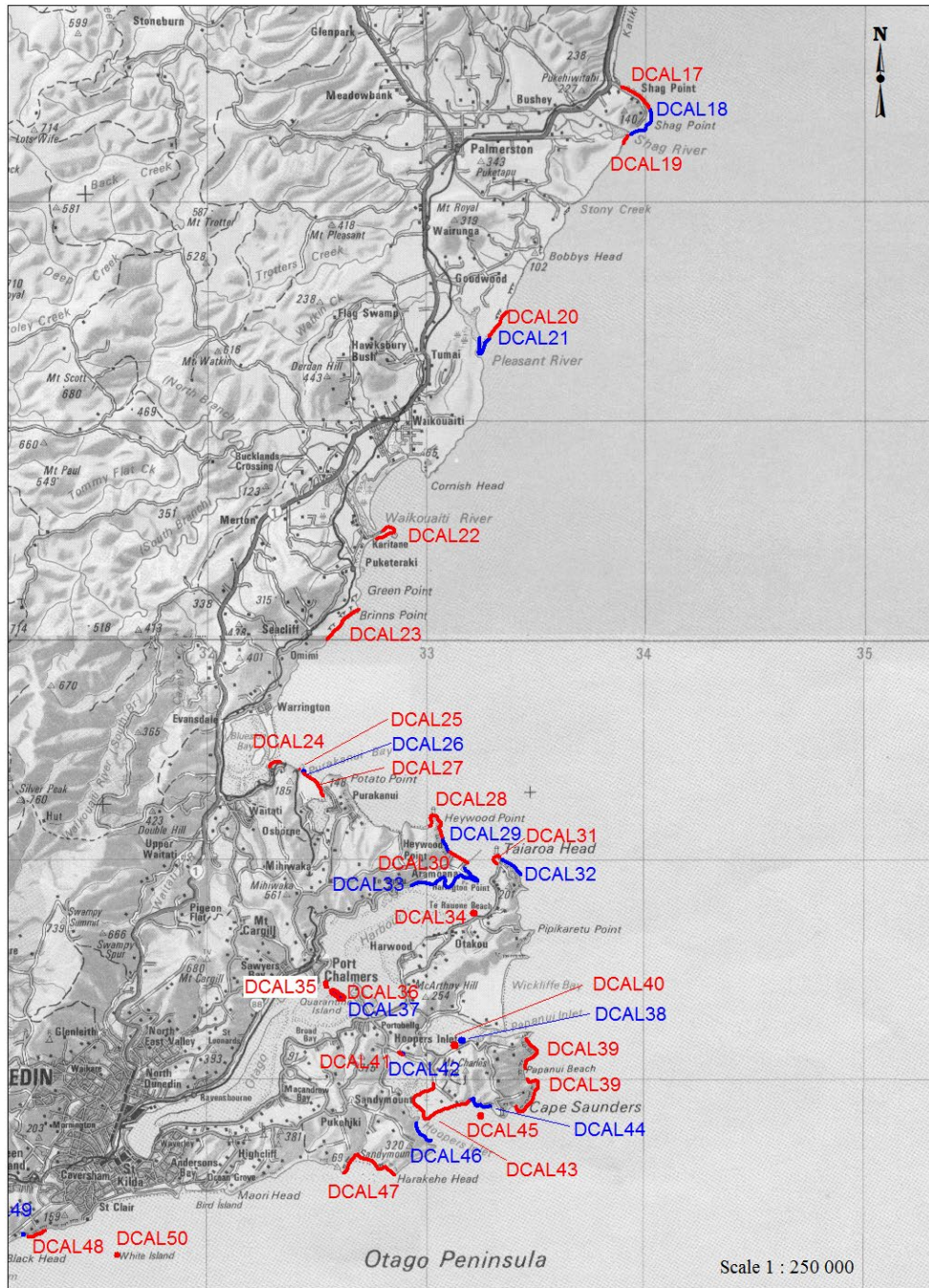


DOC Administered Land

SCHEDULE 6

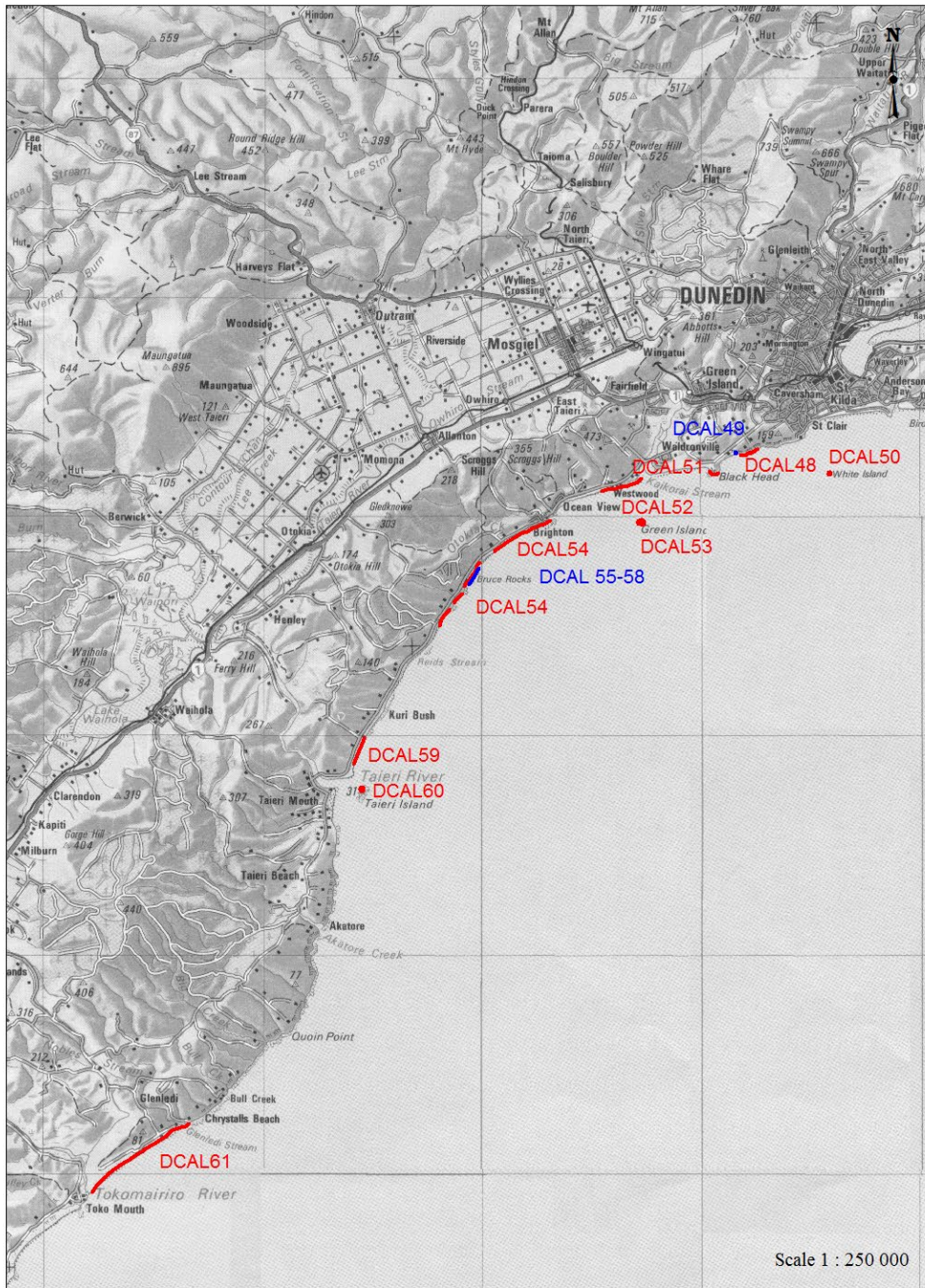


DOC Administered Land



DOC Administered Land

SCHEDULE 6



DOC Administered Land

Schedule 7: *[Repealed]*

Schedule 8: Historic sites and values

Schedule 8 identifies sites and values to which Policy 5.4.11 applies.

Sites	Values
Moeraki Harbour	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS 260 J42: 418367
Karitane Point	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS 260 I43: 280050
Purakanui Inlet	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS 260 I,J 44: 254928
Taiaroa Head	Taiaroa Head stone jetty has historic values as part of the Taiaroa Head defences. NZMS 260 I,J44: 332898 Pilots Beach has historic values as the location for landing to service the Taiaroa Head pilots station and as part of the Taiaroa Head defences. NZMS 260 I,J44: 332898 to 332897
Otakou/Wellers Rock	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS 260 I,J44: 323875
Deborah Bay torpedo boat site	Historic values of torpedo boat site. NZMS 260 I,J44: 255873
Careys Bay	Historic values of an area that was used for breaking up and dumping ships, including Isbisters slipway. The coastal marine area landward of a line from NZMS 260 I,J44: 252862 to 253865.
Taieri Island/Moturata	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS I45: 944574
Willsher Bay	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS H46: 627179
Tautuku	Historic values of whaling and sealing site. NZMS G47: 366949

Schedule 9: Harbourside Structure Plan



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Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary

Terms marked with an * are terms defined by Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Abatement notice*	A notice served under Section 322 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Abstraction	In relation to a water body means the taking of water from that water body.
the Act	In this Regional Plan: Coast, reference to “the Act” means the Resource Management Act 1991.
Adverse effect	An unwanted or detrimental effect.
Aesthetic value	A value associated with the visual quality or the appreciation of the inherent visual quality of an element in the built or natural environment.
Amenity values*	Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people’s appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.
Anticipated environmental result	The intended result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policies and methods.
Atua	God.
Bed*	In relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
Best practical option*	In relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and (b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and (c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
Building painted as a sign	Means a building, the architectural detailing of which has become subservient to a painted design on its surface which expresses or advertises a corporate or product identity.
Coastal development area	An area as set out by Policy 5.4.3 of this Plan.
Coastal harbourside area	An area as set out by Policy 5.4.7 of this Plan.

Coastal marine area*	The foreshore, seabed and coastal water, and the air space above the water; (a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea; (b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of - (i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or (ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.
Coastal permit	A consent to do something in a coastal marine area which would otherwise contravene any of Sections 12, 14, and 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Coastal protection area	An area as set out by Policy 5.4.1 of this Plan.
Coastal water	Seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes - (a) Seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and (b) Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
Conditions*	In relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.
Consent authority*	The Minister of Conservation, a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the Resource Management Act 1991.
Consultation	The communication of a genuine invitation to give advice and a genuine consideration of that advice.
Contaminant*	Includes any substance (including gases, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy or heat: when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.
Controlled activity*	An activity which -

- (a) Is provided for, as a controlled activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and
- (b) Complies with standards and terms specified in a plan or proposed plan for such activities; and
- (c) Is assessed according to the matters the consent authority has reserved control over in the plan or proposed plan; and
- (d) Is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity.

the Council

The Otago Regional Council.

Discharge*

Includes emit, deposit and allow to escape.

Discretionary activity*

An activity -

- (a) Which is provided for, as a discretionary activity, by a rule in a plan or a proposed plan; and
- (b) Which is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of the activity; and
- (c) Which may have standards and terms specified in a plan or proposed plan; and
- (d) In respect of which the consent authority may restrict the exercise of its discretion to those matters specified in the plan or proposed plan for that activity.

District plan*

An operative plan approved by a territorial authority under the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991, and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

Disturbance

Any activity which damages or destroys the foreshore or seabed in a manner that is likely to have an adverse effect on plants or animals or their habitats and includes any excavation, dredging, drilling and tunnelling.

Ecosystem

A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Eel trap

Any structure used for the sole purpose of catching eel.

Effect*

Any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effect; and any past, present, or future effect; and any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects - regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect, and also includes - any potential effect of high probability; and any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

Enforcement order*	An order made under Section 319 or Section 320 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Environment*	Includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) All natural and physical resources; and (c) Amenity values; and (d) The social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.
Erosion	The processes of the wearing away of the land surface by natural agents and the transport of the material that results.
Esplanade reserve*	A reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Which is either - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A local purpose reserve within the meaning of Section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under Section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991; or (ii) A reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under Section 237D; and (b) Which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose set out in Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Esplanade strip*	A strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with Section 232 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for a purpose or purposes set out in Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Estuary	A broad tidal area associated with a river where there is a mixing of saline and fresh water which is bounded upstream by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area and downstream by the line of mean high water springs that could reasonably be expected to exist if the river was not present.
Excessive noise	As set out in Section 326 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Exotic plant	A plant which is not native to New Zealand. These may include introduced plants which have been brought in by accident or design.
Fauna	All the animal life of a given place.
Financial contribution	A contribution as set out in Section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Flora	All the plant life of a given place.
Foreshore*	Any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the coastal marine area.
Fresh water*	All water except coastal water and geothermal water.
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or ecological community naturally occurs.
Hazardous substance	<p>Any substance:</p> <p>(a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Explosiveness; (ii) Flammability; (iii) A capacity to oxidise; (iv) Corrosiveness; (v) Toxicity, (including chronic toxicity); (vi) Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or <p>(b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.</p>
Hazardous Waste	<p>Includes:</p> <p>(a) A hazardous substance which has not been used and requires disposal; or</p> <p>(b) The residue of a hazardous substance which has been used and requires disposal; or</p> <p>(c) Waste material containing a hazardous substance.</p>
Indigenous species	A native species of New Zealand.
Infrastructure	Those built structures necessary for operating and supplying essential utilities and services to the community.
Ingoa tawhito	Traditional placenames.
Issue	A matter of concern to the region's community regarding activities affecting some aspect of natural and physical resources and the environment of the region.
Iwi	Tribe.
Iwi authority*	The authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

Iwi management plans	Such plans provide iwi with the vehicle to express their resource management needs and expectations, and how authorities may help achieve these needs. They are a basis from which consultation can occur. Regional and territorial authorities must have regard to relevant planning documents prepared or recognised by iwi authorities.
Kai Tahu	Descendants of Tahua, the tribe.
Kaitiaki	Guardians.
Kaitiaki Runanga	Runanga who hold customary guardianship over specific areas and resources.
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship.
Kati Mamoe	Descendants of Hotu Mamoe, the tribe.
Lake*	A body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
Land*	Includes land covered by water and the air space above land.
Litter	Includes any refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, stones, earth, or waste matter, or any other thing of a like nature.
Local authority	A term that collectively describes regional councils, city councils, and district councils.
Mahinga mataitai	Places where seafood has been traditionally gathered.
Maimai	Any structure used for the sole purpose of providing camouflage for recreational game shooters.
Maintenance dredging	Any dredging of the bed of the sea necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of ships, in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities.
Mamoe	Descendants of Hotu Mamoe (ancient ancestor).
Marina	Any open piled or floating structure which is placed in or on the bed of the coastal marine area for the purpose of creating an enclosed area for the securing of ships.
Mean high water springs	The average line of spring high tide.
Method	The practical action by which a policy is implemented.

Mixing zone	An area of water quality degradation associated with a discharge. A mixing zone is the zone outside of which the contaminant levels of the receiving waters must be at the background values again.
Monitoring	Regularly checking the state of the environment.
Mouth*	<p>For the purpose of defining the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, means the mouth of a river either -</p> <p>(a) As agreed and set between the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority in the period between consultation on, and notification of, the proposed regional coastal plan; or</p> <p>(b) As declared by the Environment Court under Section 310 upon application made by the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, or the territorial authority prior to the plan becoming operative, -</p> <p>and once so agreed and set or declared shall not be changed in accordance with the First Schedule or otherwise varied, altered, questioned, or reviewed in any way until the next review of the regional coastal plan, unless the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority agree.</p>
Natural and physical resources*	Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.
Natural hazard*	Any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.
Navigation aid	Any lightship and any floating or other light exhibited for the guidance of ships; any description of a fog signal not carried on a ship; all marks and signs in aid of marine navigation; and any electronic, radio, or other, aid to marine navigation not carried on board any ship.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	A statement issued under Section 57 of the Resource Management Act 1991, relating to the management of the coastal environment.
Noise*	Includes vibration.
Non-complying activity*	<p>An activity which:</p> <p>(a) Is provided for, as a non-complying activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; or</p> <p>(b) Contravenes a rule in a plan or proposed plan;</p>

and is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of the activity.

Objective	The desired result, end state, situation or condition that is aimed for.
Occupation	<p>To occupy the land and any related part of the coastal marine area necessary for the activity, -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To the exclusion of other persons who do not have a right of occupation to the space by a resource consent or under a rule in a regional coastal plan; and (ii) For a period of time and in a way that, but for the rule in the regional coastal plan or the holding of a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, a lease or licence to occupy that part of the coastal marine area would be necessary.
Open coastal water*	Coastal water that is remote from estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, and embayments.
Pataka	Food Storehouse.
Permitted activity*	An activity that is allowed by a plan without a resource consent if it complies in all respects with any conditions (including any conditions in relation to any matter described in Section 108 or Section 220 of the Resource Management Act 1991) specified in the plan.
Person*	Includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate.
Petroleum product	Any chemical that is produced as a result of refining or physical treatment of petroleum, or as a result of a chemical process in which petroleum is a reagent.
the Plan	The Regional Plan: Coast for Otago.
Plant pest	Any plant specified as a pest in a pest management strategy written under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Policy	The course of action to achieve the objective.
Prohibited activity	An activity which a plan expressly prohibits and describes as an activity for which no resource consent shall be granted; and which includes any activity prohibited by Section 105(2) of the Historic Places Act 1993.
Raft*	Any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for

any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation.

Reclamation	The permanent infilling of the foreshore or seabed with sand, rock, quarry material, concrete, or other similar material, for any purpose, and includes any embankment, but does not include any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, any rubble mound breakwater that does not have a vehicle access track, any deposition of material or infilling that is not permanent, or any infilling where the purpose of that infilling is to provide beach nourishment.
Regional coastal plan*	An operative plan approved by the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991, and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
Resource consent	A consent for an activity as set out in Section 87 of the Resource Management Act 1991; and includes all conditions to which the consent is subject.
Restricted access	The public can pass through an area with some restrictions.
Restricted discretionary activity*	<p>If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations, or a plan or proposed plan as a restricted discretionary activity,-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A resource consent is required for the activity; and (b) The consent authority must specify in the plan or proposed plan matters to which it has restricted its discretion; and (c) The consent authority's powers to decline a resource consent and to impose conditions are restricted to matters that have been specified under paragraph (b); and (d) The activity must comply with standards, terms or, conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.
River*	A continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).
Runaka	Local representative groups or community system of organisation.
Runanga	Same meaning as Runaka.
Ship	<p>Means every description of boat or craft used in navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion; and includes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A barge, lighter, or other ship:

- (b) A hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reaction of air against the surface of the water over which it operates:
- (c) A submarine or other submersible.

Sign Means any name, figure, image, character, outline, spectacle, display, delineation, announcement, poster, handbill, advertising device or appliance, or any other things of a similar advertising nature, intended principally to attract attention, whether it is placed on or affixed to any land, building or ship, or incorporated within the design of any building whether by painting or otherwise which is visible from a public space, and includes a building painted as a sign (see separate definition of ‘Building painted as a sign’).

Note: A sign may also be a structure.

Structure* Any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.

Submarine cable A cable which is used to transmit electricity or telecommunication signals and is located below the surface of the water of the coastal marine area and may also be below the surface of the foreshore or seabed.

Swing mooring A weight and chain attached to the seabed of the coastal marine area for the purpose of securing a ship; but does not include an anchor or weight lifted by the ship when departing from the site, anchorage or mooring.

Taiapure A taiapure-local fishery declared under the Maori Fisheries Act 1989, Part IIIA.

Taking In relation to the taking of coastal water, is the process of extracting the coastal water for any purpose and for any period of time.

Taoka Treasures.

Tauwi Pakeha.

Territorial Local Authority A term that collectively describes city councils and district councils, but not regional councils.

Territorial sea* The territorial sea of New Zealand as defined by Section 3 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977.

Tikanga Customary way of doing things.

Treaty of Waitangi The same meaning as the word “Treaty” as defined in Section

(Te Tiriti o Waitangi)	2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
Tsunami	A sea wave of local or distant origin that results from sea-floor fault movement, large scale sea-floor slides or volcanic eruption on the sea-floor.
Use	In relation to the use of coastal water, is the passive use of coastal water that does not involve any extraction.
Waahi Taoka	Treasured resource.
Waahi Tapu	Sacred places.
Waitaha	Collection of Hapu and Iwi who lived here prior to Kai Tahu and Kati Mamoe.
Waste	Any contaminant, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted, or deposited into the environment in such a volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment and which includes all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time, and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, to the environment.
Wetland*	Includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.
Whakapapa	Genealogy.
Whakatauki	Proverb.
Whanau	Family.
Wharf	An open piled or floating structure for the purpose of securing ships while boarding and disembarking, and loading and unloading, ships.
Whitebait stand	Any structure used for the sole purpose of catching whitebait.

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Appendix 2: Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act Statutory Acknowledgements

Introduction

Statutory acknowledgements are recorded in the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the NTCS Act) for several water bodies, mountains and coastal features in the Otago Region.

The following pages contain the text from the Schedules to the NTCS Act (as extracted from Brookers New Zealand Statutes) that describe the statutory acknowledgement sites that are within, or in direct contact with the mean high water springs boundary of Otago's coastal marine area. Each schedule contains:

- The statutory area involved,
- A standard preamble,
- A description of the Ngai Tahu association with the site, and
- Standard statements of purposes, and limitations on effect, of the statutory acknowledgement.

These acknowledgements comprise a statement made by Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu of the particular cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngai Tahu (Kai Tahu) with these areas, accepted as deemed fact by the Government.

Part 12 of the NTCS Act provides details of statutory acknowledgements, and the responsibilities relating to them. Section 208 of that act requires that local authorities have regard to these statutory acknowledgements in resource consent processing under sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991 (Notification of resource consents).

Section 211 of the NTCS Act enables Ngai Tahu to cite these acknowledgements in submissions, or in proceedings before consent authorities or the Environment Court. In these proceedings, the contents of the 'Ngai Tahu association with the site' part of the acknowledgement in question is not binding on the consent authority (eg, the regional council), but may be taken into account.

Section 220 of the NTCS Act requires that all regional policy statements, district plans and regional plans have information recording those statutory acknowledgements for areas covered by the policy statement or plan attached to them. The attachment of this information may be by way of reference, or be set out in full (as is the case here). This is for the purpose of public information only and does not form part of the policy statement or plan.

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The statutory acknowledgement areas within or attached to Otago’s coastal marine area are arranged as follows –

Statutory Acknowledgement Area	Page no.
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SCHEDULE 40

Sections 205 and 206

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MATA-AU (CLUTHA RIVER)

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the River known as Mata-au (Clutha River), the location of which is shown on Allocation Plan MD 122 (SO 24727).

Preamble

Under section 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to the Mata-au, as set out below.

Ngai Tahu association with the Mata-au

The Mata-au river takes its name from a Ngai Tahu whakapapa that traces the genealogy of water. On that basis, the Mata-au is seen as a descendant of the creation traditions. For Ngai Tahu, traditions such as this represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations, these histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

On another level, the Mata-au was part of a mahinga kai trail that led inland and was used by Otakou hapu including Ngati Kuri, Ngati Ruahikihiki, Ngati Huirapa and Ngai Tuahuriri. The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the river, the relationship of people with the river and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngai Tahu today.

The river was also very important in the transportation of pounamu from inland areas down to settlements on the coast, from where it was traded north and south. Thus there were numerous tauranga waka (landing places) along it. The tupuna had an intimate knowledge of navigation, river routes, safe harbours and landing places, and the locations of food and other resources on the river. The river was an integral part of a network of trails which were used in order to ensure the safest journey and incorporated locations along the way that were identified for activities including camping overnight and gathering kai. Knowledge of these trails continue to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the river.

The Mata-au is where Ngai Tahu's leader, Te Hautapunui o Tu, established the boundary line between Ngai Tahu and Ngati Mamoe. Ngati Mamoe were to hold mana (authority) over the lands south of the river and Ngai Tahu were to hold mana northwards. Eventually, the unions between the families of Te Hautapunui o Tu and Ngati Mamoe were to overcome these boundaries. For Ngai Tahu, histories such as this represent the links and continuity between past and present generations, reinforce tribal identity, and document the events which shaped Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

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Strategic marriages between hapu further strengthened the kupenga (net) of whakapapa, and thus rights to travel on and use the resources of the river. It is because of these patterns of activity that the river continues to be important to runanga located in Otago and beyond. These runanga carry the responsibilities of kaitiaki in relation to the area, and are represented by the tribal structure, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu.

Urupa and battlegrounds are located all along this river. One battleground, known as Te Kauae Whakatoro (downstream of Tuapeka), recalls a confrontation between Ngai Tahu and Ngati Mamoe that led to the armistice established by Te Hautapunui o Tu. Urupa are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngai Tahu tupuna, and are frequently protected by secret locations.

The mauri of Mata-au represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the river.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mata-au, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) To empower the Minister responsible for management of the Mata-au or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in section 212 (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Whanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to the Mata-au as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu's association to the Mata-au (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Mata-au.

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Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, the Mata-au.

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SCHEDULE 23

Sections 205 and 206

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR KAKAUNUI RIVER

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the River known as Kakaunui, the location of which is shown on Allocation Plan MD 120 (SO 24725).

Preamble

Under section 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to the Kakaunui River, as set out below.

Ngai Tahu association with the Kakaunui River

The creation of the Kakaunui relates in time to Te Waka o Aoraki, and the further shaping of the island by Tu Te Rakiwhanoa and his assistants including Marokura who stocked the waterways and Kahukura, who stocked the forests. For Ngai Tahu, traditions such as this represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations, these histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi. The origin of the name 'Kakaunui' has been lost, but is likely to refer to swimming in the river.

There was a tauranga waka (landing place) at the mouth of the Kakaunui, which was an important part of the coastal trails north and south. The river was also a part of the seasonal trail of mahinga kai and resource gathering and hapu and whanau bonding. The tupuna had an intimate knowledge of navigation, river routes, safe harbours and landing places, and the locations of food and other resources on the river. The Kakaunui was an integral part of a network of trails which were used in order to ensure the safest journey and incorporated locations along the way that were identified for activities including camping overnight and gathering kai. Knowledge of these trails continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the river.

The Kakaunui was a noted indigenous fishery, offering tuna (eel), inaka (whitebait), kanakana (lamprey), kokopu and other species. Other materials provided by the river included raupo, harakeke and watercress. The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the Kakaunui, the relationship of people with the river and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngai Tahu today.

These mahinga kai resources supported both semi-permanent and seasonal occupations, including a kainga on the northern bank of the river near Maheno. The surviving rock art remnants and rock shelters are a particular taonga of the area, providing a unique record of the lives and beliefs of the people who travelled the river.

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The mauri of the Kakaunui represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the river.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Kakaunui River, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) To empower the Minister responsible for management of the Kakaunui River or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in section 212 (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Whanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to the Kakaunui River as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu's association to the Kakaunui River (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Kakaunui River.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, the Kakaunui River.

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SCHEDULE 60

Sections 205 and 206

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TE TAURAKA POTI (MERTON TIDAL ARM)

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Wetland known as Te Tauraka Poti (Merton Tidal Arm), the location of which is shown on Allocation Plan MD 56 (SO 24722).

Preamble

Under section 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Te Tauraka Poti, as set out below.

Ngai Tahu association with Te Tauraka Poti

Te Tauraka Poti, fed by the streams known as Kirikiri Whakahoro and Kokonui, was a major mahinga kai for kainga and pa located on the coast north of the Otago Peninsula. The wetlands were a rich source of kai, including tuna (eels), mohoa (black flounder), giant kokopu and water fowl. The wetlands were particularly valued as a spawning ground for inaka (whitebait).

The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of Te Tauraka Poti, the relationship of people with the wetland and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngai Tahu today.

As a result of this history of use, there are a number of wahi taonga within the wetland area, including middens and other evidence of occupation. These are important as places holding the memories of Ngai Tahu tupuna.

Te Tauraka Poti formed an integral part of a network of trails which were used in order to ensure the safest journey and incorporated locations along the way that were identified for activities including camping overnight and gathering kai. Knowledge of these trails continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the wetland.

Much of Te Tauraka Poti's continuing significance to Ngai Tahu lies in the fact that it is the only remaining wetland area of any significance in the vicinity. The mauri of Te Tauraka Poti represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the wetland.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

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- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement);
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Tauraka Poti, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement);
- (c) To empower the Minister responsible for management of Te Tauraka Poti or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in section 212 (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Whanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to Te Tauraka Poti as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu's association to Te Tauraka Poti (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Te Tauraka Poti.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Te Tauraka Poti.

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SCHEDULE 28

Sections 205 and 206

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR KURAMEA (LAKE CATLINS)

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Lake known as Kuramea (Lake Catlins), the location of which is shown on Allocation Plan MD 134 (SO 24728).

Preamble

Under section 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Kuramea, as set out below.

Ngai Tahu association with Kuramea

Kuramea is the traditional name for the waterway now known as Catlins Lake.

The lake and estuary were significant sources of mahinga kai, supporting a number of nohoanga (settlements) in the vicinity. Tuna (eels), inaka (whitebait), tuaki (cockles), pupu (mudsnails), pipi and flatfish were taken from Kuramea. The lake was also a source of raranga (weaving) materials including harakeke and paru (mud used in dyeing).

The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of Kuramea, the relationship of people with the lake and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngai Tahu today.

As a result of this history of use, there are a number of wahi taonga within the wetland area, including middens and other evidence of occupation. These are important as places holding the memories of Ngai Tahu tupuna. In particular, a number of archaeological finds within the wetlands confirm the area's history as a wake (canoe) building area.

The mauri of Kuramea represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the lake.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Kuramea, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and

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- (c) To empower the Minister responsible for management of Kuramea or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in section 212 (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Whanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to Kuramea as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu's association to Kuramea (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Kuramea.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Kuramea.

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SCHEDULE 41

Sections 205 and 206

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MATAKAEA (SHAG POINT)

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as Matakaea Recreation Reserve and Onewhenua Historic Reserve, as shown on Allocation Plan MS 9 (SO 24686).

Preamble

Under section 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Matakaea.

Ngai Tahu association with Matakaea

The name Matakaea recalls the tradition of the Arai Te Uru canoe, which capsized off Moeraki. From Moeraki, the crew managed to swim ashore leaving the cargo to be taken ashore by the waves. The crew members fled inland and were transformed into the mountains which form the Southern Alps.

The Arai Te Uru tradition is also important because it explains the origins of kumara. The story originally began with Roko i Tua who came to Aotearoa and met the Kahui Tipua. The Kahui Tipua gave Roko i Tua mamaku (tree fern) to eat. However Roko i Tua preferred the kumara that he had in his belt which he took out and soaked in a bowl of water. The Kahui Tipua tasted the kumara and asked where it was from. Roko i Tua replied saying that the kumara came from 'across the sea'.

The Kahui Tipua then made a canoe and, under the leadership of Tu Kakariki, went to Hawaiiiki and returned with the kumara to Aotearoa. The Kahui Tipua planted the kumara but the crop failed. However, Roko i Tua had also sailed to Hawaiiiki on the canoe called Arai Te Uru. Roko i Tua landed at Whangara, Hawaiiiki, and learnt the karakia (incantations) and tikanga (customs) connected with planting kumara. Roko i Tua then gave his canoe to two crew members called Pakihiwitahi and Hape ki Tua Raki. The Arai Te Uru returned under the leadership of these two commanders and eventually foundered off the Moeraki Coast at Matakaea.

For Ngai Tahu, traditions such as this represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations, these histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

The Matakaea area has been occupied for many centuries and is the site of numerous urupa and wahi tapu. Urupa are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna (ancestors) and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. Urupa and wahi tapu are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngai Tahu tupuna, and are frequently protected by secret locations.

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The mauri of Matakāea represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whānui with the area.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Matakāea, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) To empower the Minister responsible for management of Matakāea or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in section 212 (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Whānui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to Matakāea as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu's association to Matakāea (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Matakāea.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Matakāea.

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SCHEDULE 64

Sections 205 and 206

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TOKATA (THE NUGGETS)

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as Tokata (The Nuggets), as shown on Allocation Plan MS 10 (SO 24699).

Preamble

Under sections 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Tokata as set out below.

Ngai Tahu association with Tokata

The creation and shaping of Tokata and the surrounding coastline relates in time to Te Waka o Aoraki, and the subsequent efforts of Tu Te Rakiwhanoa. The name Tokata is a reference to the Nuggets, however, the individual nuggets also carry their own names: Te Ana Puta has a cave in it, Pae Koau is frequented by shags, three small nuggets on the north side are known collectively as Makunui and support a large seal colony, while the nugget furthest out to sea is Porokaea. The hill on which the lighthouse stands is known to Ngai Tahu as Taumata o Te Rakipokia, and a cave on the north side of this hill is Te Ana o Katiwairua. For Ngai Tahu, such traditional names and their associated histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events that have shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

The great explorer Rakaihautu passed by this area of the Otago coast on his journey northward, and the area was subsequently visited and occupied by Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu in succession, who through conflict and alliance, have merged in the whakapapa (genealogy) of Ngai Tahu Whanui. This area of the Otago coast has many reminders of the uneasy relationships that once existed between Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu. Skirmishes between the two iwi occurred intermittently just to the north. However, one battle occurred within the area referred to as Tokata after which some of the fallen were cooked. As a result of this activity, this area is now a wahi tapu. Such wahi tapu are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna (ancestors) and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngai Tahu tupuna, and are frequency protected by secret locations.

Tokata is a significant physical marker on the South Otago coast, with waka (canoes) voyaging south and north, or out to sea on fishing expeditions utilising it as a bearing marker. It also acted as a pointer to the safe tauranga waka (landing place) in Kaimataitai Bay, just to the north. The tupuna had an intimate knowledge of navigation, sea routes, safe harbours and landing places, and the locations of food and other resources on the coast. Tokata therefore formed an integral part of a network of trails which were used in order to ensure the safest journey and incorporated locations along the way that were identified for activities including camping overnight and gathering kai. Knowledge of these trails continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their

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dependence on the resources of the land and sea. Tokata also marks the south-eastern boundary of the Otakou Sale Deed area, marked out in 1844.

A variety of mahinga kai (principally kaimoana—seafood) is available at Tokata. The extensive rocky intertidal zone provides paua, kutai (mussels) and koura (crayfish) in abundance. The fur seal, leopard seal and sea lion all rest here, with their pups forming a ready source of kai in days gone by. Gull eggs, koau (shags) and titi (muttonbirds) were also harvested in the area. An excellent rimurapa (kelp) resource was utilised for making poha (storage bags), capable of preserving the titi for up to two years. Excellent fishing grounds seaward of Tokata supplied the resources of the coast.

The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the land and sea, the relationship of people with the coastline and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngai Tahu today.

The mauri of Tokata represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the area.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Tokata, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) To empower the Minister responsible for management of Tokata or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in section 212 (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Whanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to Tokata as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu's association to Tokata (as described in this statutory

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acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Tokata.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Tokata.

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SCHEDULE 103

Sections 205, 312 and 313

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TE TAI O ARAI TE URU (OTAGO COASTAL MARINE AREA)

Specific area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is Te Tai o Arai Te Uru (the Otago Coastal Marine Area), the Coastal Marine Area of the Moeraki, Dunedin Coastal and Molyneaux constituencies of the Otago region, as shown on SO Plans 24250, 24249, and 24252, Otago Land District and as shown on Allocation Plan NT 505 (SO 19901).

Preamble

Under section 313, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Te Tai o Arai Te Uru as set out below.

Ngai Tahu association with Te Tai o Arai Te Uru

The formation of the coastline of Te Wai Pounamu relates to the tradition of Te Waka o Aoraki, which foundered on a submerged reef, leaving its occupants, Aoraki and his brothers, to turn to stone. They are manifested now in the highest peaks in the Ka Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps). The bays, inlets, estuaries and fiords which stud the coast are all the creations of Tu Te Rakiwhanoa, who took on the job of making the island suitable for human habitation.

The naming of various features along the coastline reflects the succession of explorers and iwi (tribes) who travelled around the coastline at various times. The first of these was Maui, who fished up the North Island, and is said to have circumnavigated Te Wai Pounamu. In some accounts the island is called Te Waka a Maui in recognition of his discovery of the new lands, with Rakiura (Stewart Island) being Te Puka a Maui (Maui's anchor stone). A number of coastal place names are attributed to Maui, particularly on the southern coast.

The great explorer Rakaihautu travelled overland along the coast, identifying the key places and resources. He also left many place names on prominent coastal features. Another explorer, Tamatea, sailed along the Otago coast in the waka Takitimu. After the waka eventually broke its back off the coast of Murihiku, Tamatea and the survivors made their way overland back to the North Island, arriving at the coast by the place Tamatea named O-amaru (Oamaru).

Place names along the coast record Ngai Tahu history and point to the landscape features which were significant to people for a range of reasons. For example, some of the most significant rivers which enter the coastal waters of Otago include: Waitaki, Kakaunui, Waihemo (Shag), Waikouaiti, Kaikarae (Kaikorai), Tokomairiro, Mata-au (Clutha), Pounawea (Catlins). Estuaries include: Waitete (Waitati), Otakou (Otago), Makahoe (Papanui Inlet), Murikauhaka (Mate-au and Koau estuaries), Tahaukupu (Tahakopa estuary), Waipatiki (Wapati Estuary). Islands in the coastal area include Okaihe (St Michaels Island), Moturata (Taieri Island), Papanui, Matoketoke, Hakinikini, and Aonui (Cooks Head).

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Particular stretches of the coastline also have their own traditions. The tradition of the waka (canoe) Arai Te Uru and its sinking at the mouth of the Waihemo (Shag River) has led to the coastal area of Otago being known as Te Tai o Araiteuru (the coast of Arai Te Uru). Accounts of the foundering, the wreckage, and the survivors of this waka are marked by numerous landmarks almost for the length of the Otago coast. The boulders on Moeraki coast (Kai Hinaki) and the Moeraki pebbles are all associated with the cargo of gourds, kumara and taro seed which were spilled when the Arai Te Uru foundered.

For Ngai Tahu, traditions such as these represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

Because of its attractiveness as a place to establish permanent settlements, including pa (fortified settlements), the coastal area was visited and occupied by Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu in succession, who, through conflict and alliance, have merged in the whakapapa (genealogy) of Ngai Tahu Whanui. Battle sites, urupa and landscape features bearing the names of tupuna (ancestors) record this history. Prominent headlands, in particular, were favoured for their defensive qualities and became the headquarters for a succession of rangatira and their followers. Notable pa on the Otago coast include: Makotukutuku (Oamaru), Te Raka-a-hineatea (Moeraki), Te Pa Katata, Pa a Te Wera, (Huriawa Peninsula), Mapoutahi (Purakaunui), Pukekura (Taiaroa Head), Moturata (Taieri Island). The estuaries from the Waitaki River to the Chaslands also supported various hapu.

Tupuna such as Waitai, Tukiauau, Whaka-taka-newha, Rakiiamo, Tarewai, Maru, Te Aparangi, Taoka, Moki II, Kapo, Te Wera, Tu Wiri Roa, Taikawa, Te Hautapanuiotu among the many illustrious ancestors of Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu lineage whose feats and memories are enshrined in the landscape, bays, tides and whakapapa of Otago.

The results of the struggles, alliances and marriages arising out of these migrations were the eventual emergence of a stable, organised and united series of hapu located at permanent or semi-permanent settlements along the coast, with an intricate network of mahinga kai (food gathering) rights and networks that relied to a large extent on coastal resources. Chiefs such as Korako (several), Tahatu, Honekai, Ihutakuru, Karetai, Taiaroa, Potiki, Tuhawaiki, and Pokene being some among a number who had their own villages and fishing grounds. Otago Peninsula (Muaupoko) had many kaunga nohoanga with a multitude of hapu occupying them. At one time up to 12 kainga existed in the lower Otago harbour, some larger and more important than others.

The whole of the coastal area offered a bounty of mahinga kai, including a range of kaimoana (sea food); sea fishing; eeling and harvest of other freshwater fish in lagoons and rivers; marine mammals providing whale meat and seal pups; waterfowl, sea bird egg gathering and forest birds; and a variety of plant resources including harakeke (flax), fern and ti root. In many areas the reliance on these resources increased after the land sales of the 1840s and 1850s, and the associated loss of access to much traditional land-based mahinga kai.

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Many reefs along the coast are known by name and are customary fishing grounds, many sand banks, channels, currents and depths are also known for their kaimoana. One example is Poatiri (Mt Charles — Cape Saunders) the name of which refers to a fish hook. Poatiri juts out into the Pacific, close to the continental shelf, and is a very rich fishing ground. Another example is Blueskin Bay which was once a kohanga (breeding ground) for the right whale, although it is well over 150 years since it has seen this activity.

Other resources were also important in the coastal area. Paru (black mud used for dying) was obtained from some areas. Some of the permanent coastal settlements, such as those at the mouth of the Mata-au (Clutha River), and at Otakou and Purakaunui, were important pounamu manufacturing sites. Trading between these villages to the south and north via sea routes was an important part of the economy.

The Otago coast was also a major highway and trade route, particularly in areas where travel by land was difficult. Pounamu and titi were traded north with kumara, taro, waka, stone resources and carvings coming south. Travel by sea between settlements and hapu was common, with a variety of different forms of waka, including the southern waka hunua (double-hulled canoe) and, post-contact, whale boats plying the waters continuously. Hence tauranga waka (landing places) occur up and down the coast in their hundreds and wherever a tauranga waka is located there is also likely to be a nohoanga (settlement), fishing ground, kaimoana resource, rimurapa (bull kelp — used to make the poha, in which titi were and still are preserved) with the sea trail linked to a land trail or mahinga kai resource. The tupuna had a huge knowledge of the coastal environment and weather patterns, passed from generation to generation. This knowledge continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the coast.

Numerous urupa are being exposed or eroded at various times along much of coast. Water burial sites on the coast, known as waiwhakaheketupapaku, are also spiritually important and linked with important sites on the land. Places where kaitangata (the eating of those defeated in battle) occurred are also wahi tapu. Urupa are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngai Tahu tupuna, and are frequently protected in secret locations.

The mauri of the coastal area represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the coastal area.

Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Pursuant to section 215 and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) To require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) To require that consent authorities, the Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Tai

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- o Arai Te Uru, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) To enable Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and any member of Ngai Tahu Tainui Whanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngai Tahu to Te Tai o Arai Te Uru as provided in section 208 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of Statutory Acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) Without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngai Tahu’s association to Te Tai o Arai Te Uru (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Te Tai o Arai Te Uru.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights and interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Te Tai o Arai Te Uru.

Brooker’s Editorial Note

It appears that the above reference (in (c) of ‘Purposes’) to “Section 208” should be read as a reference to “Section 211” because cl 208 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Bill, relating to the use of statutory acknowledgement with submissions, became s 211 of this Act.