

**BEFORE THE HEARINGS PANEL
FOR THE QUEENSTOWN LAKES PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN**

IN THE MATTER of the Resource
Management Act 1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of Hearing Stream 1 A
(Introduction and
Tangata Whenua
chapters)

**REPLY OF ANTHONY PICKARD
ON BEHALF OF QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL**

INTRODUCTION AND TANGATA WHENUA CHAPTERS

7 APRIL 2016

 **Simpson Grierson**
Barristers & Solicitors

J G A Winchester / S J Scott
Telephone: +64-3-968 4018
Facsimile: +64-3-379 5023
Email: sarah.scott@simpsongrierson.com
PO Box 874
SOLICITORS
CHRISTCHURCH 8140

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 My name is Anthony Pickard. I prepared the section 42A report for the Introduction and Tangata Whenua chapters of the Proposed District Plan (PDP). My qualifications and evidence are listed in that s42A report.
- 1.2 Since I prepared my s42A report, I have reviewed the evidence filed by other expert witnesses on behalf of submitters that relate to these two chapters, and attended hearing stream T01A.
- 1.3 The purpose of this right of reply is to provide feedback on specific matters requested by the Panel and to outline a reply to the issues raised by expert witnesses and counsel. I have focussed on points that I consider justify particular consideration with regards to my professional position on matters contained in both chapters. I have not re-addressed matters that I have already covered in my s42A report, unless I have considered that further comment or explanation is required.
- 1.4 All amendments that I recommend are included in the Revised Chapters set out in **Appendix 1** (for Chapter 1) and **Appendix 2** (for Chapter 5).

2. CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 I have noted that the chapter defines the Resource Management Act 1991 as "Act", but the abbreviation "RMA" is instead used through the chapter. For consistency and clarity purposes, I have changed the abbreviation "RMA" to "Act", throughout the chapter.

Definitions - 1.6.5

- 2.2 The readability of the paragraph was questioned by the Panel, which I now consider would be improved by a minor amendment to grammar. I have included this in the Revised Chapter.

Status of Activities - 1.6.9

- 2.3 The Panel's questions included possible linking of this provision to 1.7 relating to information requested. While this could be done, and noting possible other links to consultation and notification provisions, I refer to 1.7.8 which deals with

resource consent process. Additionally, in order to clarify the Council's powers in respect of controlled activities (and in part to address Submission 243) I now recommend an amendment in the Introduction Chapter to address the standard of information required.

National and Regional Plans - 1.6.11

- 2.4** On reflection I consider that adding the additional references in response to submissions has not aided the readability of the provision. Questions from the Panel have highlighted that use of specific words, i.e., "rules" may also lead to confusion. I have also noted the Panel's comments regarding the relationship and hierarchy between planning documents and alter my recommendation to a more simplified paragraph as shown in **Appendix 1**. Alternatively, if the Panel considers that an explanation of those higher documents is required, I consider that the following wording could be used:

District Plans form part of a group of planning and policy documents from all levels of government that together are required to achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources.

At a national level, the Act provides for:

National Policy Statements which set out objectives and policies for resource management matters of national significance that are relevant to achieving the purpose of the Act. Such statements guide subsequent decision making at the national, regional and district levels. The District Plan must give effect to National Policy Statements.

National Environmental Standards which are regulations that apply nationally to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources and which prescribe technical standards, methods or other requirements for implementing the standards in a consistent manner. National standards generally override existing provisions in plans that have a lower standard. Conversely, if a District Plan has a standard that is stricter than a national standard, then that plan standard prevails.

At a regional level, the Act provides for:

A Regional Policy Statement required to be prepared by each regional council. These statements enable regional councils to provide broad direction and a framework for resource management within their regions. A

regional policy statement must give effect to all national policy statements. The District Plan must give effect to the Otago Regional Policy Statement.

Regional Plans to be prepared by a regional council. These plans focus on particular issues or areas and assist regional councils to carry out their functions under the Act. Regional plans must give effect to national policy statements and regional policy statements. They must also not be inconsistent with water conservation orders and other regional plans for the region. The District Plan must not be inconsistent with regional plans.

Consultation - 1.6.14

- 2.5** In response to the Panel's comments I have reconsidered both paragraphs and consider that some grammatical amendments would be helpful. I have included these in Appendix 1.

Notification - 1.6.17

- 2.6** In response to the Panel's comments I have reconsidered the flow of the two bullet pointed sentences. As drafted the second bullet point was misleading in light of the requirements of the RMA. I now recommend that the two are combined and have shown this change in the revised chapter.

Building Outline - 1.7.6

- 2.7** The intention is that this chapter does not contain rules (or objectives and policies). From the comments raised in the Panel's questioning I now consider that some minor amendments are appropriate to achieve this and these are included in the revised chapter in Appendix 1.

3. CHAPTER 5 – TANGATA WHENUA

- 3.1** Comments from the Panel raised the approach taken in several objectives and policies throughout various chapters as presented. As Objective 3.2.7.1 relates to the Tangata Whenua chapter I will confine my comments to that objective and those within Chapter 5.

Strategic Direction, Chapter 3- 3.2.7.1

- 3.2** I would reiterate that making the recommended change from "Protect" to "Recognise and provide for" still closely aligns with the relevant RMA wording for this high level "aim". I acknowledge that there may be other ways of arranging the elements of the objective, which could include:

(To ensure that) Ngai Tahu values, rights and interests, including taonga species and habitats, and wahi tupuna are recognised and provided for.

- 3.3** However, I do not consider that such an amendment would significantly alter the sense and impact of the objective. Also, I do not consider that subsequent or consequential amendments to the objectives and policies in Chapter 5 are required in response to this point.

- 3.4** I also note that this chapter could align more with the manner of writing objectives elsewhere in the Plan. To this end, an amended suite of objectives could include:

- (a) Promote consultation with Tangata Whenua;
- (b) Ngai Tahu presence demonstrated in the built environment;
- (c) Taonga species and habits protected;
- (d) Sustainable use of Maori land; and
- (e) Wāhi tūpuna and all their components are appropriately managed and protected.

Purpose statement - cultural or commercial interests

- 3.5** In response to questions from the Panel, I recommend an amendment to the Purpose (5.1) to clarify that it is the cultural interests of Ngāi Tahu that are the subject of the chapter, and not their commercial interests within the District.

Readability – entire Chapter

- 3.6** The Panel requested consideration of changes to include the immediate translation of Maori words where necessary. I consider that in general the level of explanation and translation is appropriate. One line would be useful, explaining Tangata Whenua, and I have included a recommended amendment to 5.2 in the revised chapter in Appendix 2.

Policy - 5.4.1.3

- 3.7** Clarification was sought as to the number and specificity of Iwi Management Plans. The relevant plans are listed in section 5.3 of the chapter, but I would recommend that an amendment to this policy would further aid in providing clarity, especially if it is legally valid to incorporate them by reference. This would reference the 2005 KTKO plan and the TAMI equivalent (2008). I have included this in the revised chapter.

Policy - 5.4.3.1

- 3.8** In response to the Panel's questions, I now consider that there could be a minor amendment to this policy, to incorporate a level of qualification. The intention is that avoidance is preferred where practicable to do so, but an acknowledgement is made that others methods may be possible. I have included this in the revised chapter in Appendix 2.

Methods - 5.5

- 3.9** The Panel identified that the columns and rows in the Table required reordering as it appeared that the matters of significance have been confused with the methods. I have considered alternative wording and repositioning of the columns. I have made amendments to the revised chapter that include splitting the second matter into two and recommend that these amendments are included.

Ngāi Tahu Taonga Species – 5.7

- 3.10** TAMI 817.2 request the inclusion of freshwater fish species and other land based animals into 5.7, but did not specify which species should be listed. I understand that Ngāi Tahu undertook to provide a revised list of species to the Panel, but that has not been received at the time of filing this Reply. Although I have some concerns that the submission was not specific as to what should be included, I accept that the list could be more accurate. Alternatively, removing species that are confirmed to be absent from this District would assist in focussing the list, however, at this time I have not seen any such detail from Ngāi Tahu as to the species they want removed.



Anthony Pickard
Principal Planner Infrastructure
QLDC
07 April 2016

APPENDIX 1

Chapter 1 - Recommended Chapter

Key:

Chapter version: Reply dated 07/04/2016

- **Black underlined text for additions and ~~strike through text~~ for deletions shows recommended changes to notified chapters, in version attached to s42A report, dated 19 February 2016.**

- **Further changes shown in red underlined text for additions and ~~strike through text~~ for deletions reflect further changes recommended to chapter in Reply.**

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of this District Plan is to assist the Queenstown Lakes District Council to carry out its functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act (~~RMA-Act~~) 1991¹.

The purpose of the Act RMA² is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

In the Act RMA, sustainable management means managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:

- Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals), to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
- Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
- Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

1.2 Legal Framework

Obligation to Comply with the Act

1.2.1 No person may use land in a manner that contravenes a rule in the District Plan, unless they have existing use rights or a resource consent granted by the Council (Sections 9, 10 and 10A). In the context of the Act such use includes the use of the surface of lakes and rivers (Section 10A).

1.2.2 No person may subdivide land unless expressly allowed by a rule in the District Plan, a National Environmental Standard or a resource consent (Section 11).

1 S72 Resource Management Act 1991

2 S5 Resource Management Act 1991

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Existing Use Rights

1.2.3 Sections 10 and 10A of the Act provide for the existing and continued use of land and the surface of water in a manner which contravenes a rule in the District Plan, subject to the following:

- Land may be used in a manner that contravenes a rule in a district plan or proposed district plan if either:
 - The use was lawfully established before the rule became operative or the proposed plan was notified; and
 - The effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the rule became operative or the proposed plan was notified:

Or

- The use was lawfully established by way of a designation; and
- The effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the designation was removed.

1.2.4 Existing use rights do not apply if:

- The use of land has been discontinued for a continuous period of more than 12 months, unless the Council has granted an extension by way of application; or
- Reconstruction, alteration or extension of any building that contravenes a rule in the District Plan increases its degree of non-compliance.

Enforcement

1.2.5 The Council will use its powers under Part 12 of the Act in requiring persons to cease or not commence activity which is or is likely to:

- Contravene the Act, any regulations, a rule in the District Plan, or any resource consent; or
- Be noxious, dangerous, offensive, or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have an adverse effect on the environment.

1.2.6 Under the Act, the Council has recourse to several enforcement tools, including enforcement orders, abatement notices, prosecutions for offences, and the power to enter and inspect land in respect of ascertaining compliance, seizing and obtaining evidence, and carrying out emergency works.

1.3 Cross Boundary Issues

The District sits within the Otago Region, and has borders with the Canterbury, West Coast and Southland Regions, and Southland, Central Otago, Waitaki and Westland Districts.

Cross-boundary issues refer to situations where an activity takes place on or near a territorial boundary or where the effects of a particular activity impact on the territory of an adjacent authority.

1.3.1 The following procedure will be followed for cross-boundary issues:

- Council will consider whether any resource consents are required from any other consent authorities.
- Reference to the provisions of the Act that relate to joint hearings will be made where an activity requires consent from two or more authorities.

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- Applicants for resource consent for activities which might have effects on an adjoining territory will be encouraged to consult with that authority.

1.4 Environmental Monitoring

1.4.1 **The Council has responsibilities for gathering information, monitoring and maintaining records on resource management matters. These responsibilities will allow the Council to consider refinements to the content of the Plan as well as enabling the community to be informed about how the Plan's provisions are performing. The monitoring process of the Council has three components:**

- Compliance with the provisions of the Plan and compliance with conditions of consent. In particular the Council will monitor compliance with approved resource consents.
- The state of the environment.
- The suitability and effectiveness of the provisions of the Plan.

1.4.2 **Monitoring of the Plan will reflect the grouping of chapters within each Part being:**

Part One	Introduction
Part Two	Strategic Matters
Part Three	Urban Environment
Part Four	Rural Environment
Part Five	District Wide Matters
Part Six	Special Zones
Part Seven	Maps

1.5 Review Procedures / Changes to the Plan

1.5.1 **The Act requires that the Queenstown Lakes District Council have at all times, a District Plan. The Council is obliged to commence a full review of its District Plan not later than 10 years after this Plan becomes operative. It is, therefore envisaged this document will be in force for at least the next decade.**

However, as changes occur to the environment it may be desirable to make amendments to this Plan in order to respond to new issues and conditions. This can be done either in part by introducing a Plan Change or in full by way of a total review.

1.5.2 **Any person may apply for a change to this Plan, or the Queenstown Lakes District Council may itself initiate a change.**

1.6 How to use this Plan

1.6.1 **The Plan is arranged in seven Parts (see para 1.4.2 above).**

1.6.2 **The key to using the Plan is to start with the maps. Firstly, identify the site to which any development relates. Zone information will be shown, as well as any other resources or restrictions.**

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1.6.3 Secondly, refer to the relevant Chapter for the zone provisions (objectives, policies and rules) or District Wide Matters. Development may breach several rules across more than one Chapter and all will need to be addressed.

1.6.4 Thirdly, if resource consent is required to undertake an activity, complete the relevant application documents provided by Council and include the information required (see below).

Definitions

1.6.5 Definitions are provided within this Plan and have specific meanings. Generally, plain English interpretations of words are encouraged but there are **also** definitions included within the Resource Management Act, and other legislation such as the Building Act.

In this Plan where a word or phrase has been expressly defined, it has primacy over other definitions elsewhere.

Resource Consents

1.6.6 The District Plan provides for two types of resource consent: land use and subdivision. Various resource consents and permits are also issued by the Otago Regional Council particularly in relation to the use of beds of lakes and rivers.

1.6.7 An application for resource consent must be made in accordance with the Act. Forms and accompanying information for land use and subdivision consent are available from the Council offices or on the Council's website. An Assessment of Effects on the Environment and other relevant information prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Act must also be provided.

1.6.8 Applications may be made by anyone, however for complex matters, professional assistance may be required.

Status of Activities

1.6.9 Within the Plan, different levels of activity that relate to the development of land or subdivision are used to set rules. These are:

Permitted activities are allowed by the Plan without resource consent, providing they comply in all respects with the rules specified in the Plan.

Controlled activities require resource consent. They shall comply with standards in the Plan and will be assessed according to those matters in the District Plan over which the Council has reserved control. The Council must ~~generally~~ grant consent to a controlled activity **if information standards are met**, but in granting consent the Council may impose conditions that relate only to those matters specified.

Restricted Discretionary activities require resource consent but the Council will have limited its discretion to certain stated matters. Applications can be granted or refused.

Discretionary activities require resource consent, and may be subject to standards specified in the Plan. All effects of the proposal can be considered by Council and the application can be granted or refused

Non-complying activities are those which are not anticipated in the Plan. A resource consent is required and may be granted or refused.

Prohibited activities are those which a rule in the Plan expressly prohibits in the District or a particular zone. No application may be made for such activities and no resource consent will be granted.

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Zones and District Wide Rules

- 1.6.10 The District is split into several zones to allow different provisions to apply to each. This allows development in each zone to be reflective of the effects anticipated by this Plan. District Wide Matters apply over all zones.

National and Regional ~~Provisions~~ Rules

- 1.6.11 ~~In addition to the District provisions within this Plan, the RMA also requires national level Policies and Standards to be applied. National Policy Statements state policy on matters of national significance relevant to achieving the purpose of the RMA³. A number of National Policy Statements have been enacted and the District Plan must give effect to⁴ these National Policy Statements. Similarly, a District Plan cannot contain rules that could duplicate or conflict⁵ with regulations in a National Environmental Standard. Similarly, t The Regional Council has its own rules which cover several Districts, specifically including the Regional Policy Statement which this Plan must give effect to. These additional high level provisions will be referred to where practicable to do so. Users of the Plan are responsible to ensure that other such provisions are met.~~

~~The District Plan provisions must give effect to higher national and regional level policies and statements. Applicants for resource consents are responsible for ensuring that their development complies with Regional Plan provisions.~~

Designations and Heritage Orders

- 1.6.12 Part 8 ~~of the Act~~ RMA defines those authorities that have power to become a requiring authority and provide for their works through designations in the District Plan.
- 1.6.13 A heritage order is a provision in the District Plan to give effect to a requirement made by a heritage protection authority.

A heritage order is issued to protect features or places of special interest, character, intrinsic or amenity value or visual appeal and such area of land surrounding these places as is necessary to protect and afford reasonable enjoyment of them. No person may undertake work in a manner contrary to the heritage order.

Consultation

- 1.6.14 ~~While section 36A of the RMA states that t~~There is no duty for an applicant or the Council to consult any person about an application⁶. ~~An a~~ Applicants may need are encouraged to undertake consultation with parties affected by the proposal. The appropriate level of consultation may depends on matters such as the effects or impacts of the proposal. The process of consultation, if pursued, allows people to understand the proposal and, done properly, can reduce the time delays and costs of resource consents.

~~Where Special consultation procedures may apply to activities which affect sites or values of significance to the tangata whenua, special consultation procedures may apply~~

³ S45 Resource Management Act 1991

⁴ S55 Resource Management Act 1991

⁵ S44A Resource Management Act 1991

⁶ S36A Resource Management Act 1991

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~~if an applicant elects to consult. An applicant is advised to refer to any consultation documents or Iwi Management Plans, which the Council may have available.~~

~~Where activities affect sites or values of significance to Tangata Whenua, applicants are advised to read Iwi Management Plans (refer to Chapter 5 Tangata Whenua) and are encouraged to consult directly with Tangata Whenua.~~

Notification

1.6.15 The Council may decide whether to publicly notify an application for resource consent for an activity.

1.6.16 Council must publicly notify the application if:

- It decides that the activity will have or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor; or,
- The applicant requests public notification; or,
- A rule in the Plan, or National Environmental Standard (NES) requires public notification.

1.6.17 Despite the above, Council must not publicly notify the application if;

- A rule in this Plan, or NES standard precludes public notification of the application; and, ~~T~~the applicant has not requested public notification.

1.6.18 Despite the above, Council may publicly notify an application if it decides that special circumstances exist in relation to the application.

1.7 Information to be submitted

1.7.1 For the Council to process an application for resource consent an applicant must provide adequate information to enable the effects of the activity to be assessed in accordance with the Act RMA and any assessment matters set out in the District Plan. The amount of detailed information needed depends on the type of resource consent.

1.7.2 Where the Council considers insufficient information has been supplied further information will be requested and the application or plan change will not be processed until the information is supplied.

1.7.3 Different types of applications require different details to be included with the application. Schedule 4 of the Act RMA details all information requirements for resource consents and is not repeated here. Guidance on this information is available from Council on the web pages associated with Resource Consents and may change from time to time.

Further information

1.7.4 Further information may also be required from an applicant where it is considered necessary to better understand the nature of the activity, the effect it may have on the environment, or the ways in which adverse effects may be mitigated. The Council may also commission a report, at the applicant's expense, on any matters raised in relation to the application, or on any environmental assessment or effects. However, before commissioning such a report it shall notify the applicant.

Designations

~~**1.7.5 The following additional information shall be submitted with a Notice of a Requirement (NOR):**~~

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- ~~• Details of the Order in Council or empowering legislation which allows the applicant to be a requiring authority, including any specified terms or conditions attached to the Order in Council.~~
- ~~• A statement of how the requirement meets Part 2 of the Act.~~
- ~~• A statement of the objectives the project or work is aiming to achieve.~~
- ~~• The degree to which the requirement meets the objectives and policies of the Plan.~~
- ~~• The relationship of the work to, or effect on, any relevant provisions of national or regional policy statements and regional plans.~~
- ~~• Details of land ownership, acquisition and site clearance.~~
- ~~• The proposed sequence and timing of the work, clearly identifying any part which may not be commenced or completed within 5 years' time.~~
- ~~• Proposals for the use and maintenance of those parts of the land which will not be developed for 5 years or more, in particular, identification of those buildings and structures which could continue to be used and maintained in the meantime.~~
- ~~• Identification of any other designation or heritage order applying to the site, whether it has been given effect to and the effect the requirement may have on the existing designation or heritage order.~~

Building Outline

- 1.7.6 Council may request that any application to establish a building is accompanied by the erection of poles or other similar devices to identify the bulk of the proposed building to be erected on the site, and should remain until the Council decision is issued. ~~The poles are to be in place prior to site assessment and must remain in place until the Council has completed the application.~~

Costs

- 1.7.7 The Council policy involves cost recovery in respect of applications for Resource Consents or Plan Changes. Deposits will be required for all Resource Consents and Plan Change requests. In general terms the costs recovered will include:
- Any public notices.
 - Council officer's time.
 - Postage and distribution costs.
 - Costs for hearing time.
 - Costs of any independent reports required by the Council.

Resource Consent process

- 1.7.8 The process for making, lodging, vetting and processing resource consent applications is deliberately not included in this Plan. This process is subject to change and amendments and details are available on the Council's website or direct from the Resource Consent Team.

APPENDIX 2

Chapter 5 - Recommended Chapter

Key:

Chapter version: Reply dated 07/04/2016

- **Black underlined text for additions and ~~strike through text~~ for deletions shows recommended changes to notified chapters, in version attached to s42A report, dated 19 February 2016.**

- **Further changes shown in red underlined text for additions and ~~strike through text~~ for deletions reflect further changes recommended to chapter in Reply.**

5 Tangata Whenua

5.1 Purpose

Queenstown Lakes District Council will recognise and provide for Ngāi Tahu as a partner in the management of the District's natural and physical resources through the implementation of this District Plan. The Council will actively foster this partnership through meaningful collaboration, seeking formal and informal advice, providing for Ngāi Tahu's role as kaitiaki, and protecting its values, rights and interests. [These provisions relate to Ngai Tahu's cultural interests only.](#)

5.2 Ngāi Tahu¹ / Kāi Tahu

Introduction

[Tangata Whenua are the iwi or hapū that holds Manawhenua in a particular area.](#) Ngāi Tahu are the Manawhenua of the Queenstown Lakes District. Although Waitaha were the first people of Te Wai Pounamu (the South Island), Kāti Māmoe and then Ngāi Tahu followed². Through warfare, intermarriage and political alliances a common allegiance to Ngāi Tahu was forged. Ngāi Tahu means the 'people of Tahu', linking them by name to their common ancestor Tahu Pōtiki. The Ngāi Tahu tribal area extends from the sub Antarctic islands in the south to Te Parinuiowhiti (White Cliffs, Blenheim) in the north and to Kahurangi Point on Te Tai o Poutini (the West Coast).

Manawhenua

Waitaha, Kāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu, nowadays collectively referred to as Ngāi Tahu, are a network of peoples closely connected by whakapapa, trade and their shared history who constantly traversed Te Wai Pounamu. Tūpuna had considerable knowledge of traditional trails, places for gathering food and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the land, the relationship of people with the land and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngāi Tahu today.

Ngāi Tahu have centuries' long customary associations and rights and interest in the Queenstown Lakes District and its resources. These associations are both historical and contemporary and include whakapapa, place names, mahinga kai, tribal economic development and landholdings. Ngāi Tahu has the customary authority to make decisions concerning the resources and places in their takiwā in accordance with Ngāi Tahu resource management traditions.

¹ In the south of the South Island, the local Māori dialect uses a 'k' interchangeably with 'ng'.

² The term Ngāi Tahu whānui encompasses Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe and Ngāi Tahu

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Ngāi Tahu has maintained its associations with the Queenstown Lakes District and continues to develop its economy through investment in tourism, landholdings and mahinga kai initiatives. Artworks, interpretation, stories and place names continue to reflect Ngāi Tahu's contemporary identity in the built and natural environment.

Manawhenua hold traditional customary rights and maintain contemporary relationships within an area determined by whakapapa (genealogical ties), resource use and ahikāroa (the long burning fires of occupation). These rights are traceable and defined by tradition, whakapapa and practice. Papatipu Rūnanga are the focus for whānau and hapū (extended family groups) who have M Manawhenua status within their area.

Queenstown Lakes District Council acknowledges the special relationship Ngāi Tahu has with the District through the Treaty partnership.

Association with the Queenstown Lakes District

Traditionally the Lakes region of Otago has been important to Ngāi Tahu whānui. Hapū would travel to pre-determined sites throughout the region to gather mahinga kai resources for their own use, as well as for trade. The hunting of birds, eels, the digging of fern root and ti root, and the gathering of taramea, and precious stone resources such as pounamu and silcrete, were the main focus of activity.

Ngāi Tahu had permanent and seasonal kāinga (villages and campsites) around the interior lakes Whakatipu Wai Māori, Wānaka and Hāwea. A number of Māori ara tawhito (trails) traversed the inland area of what is now the Queenstown Lakes District.

The routes went inland from the coastal settlements of Otago and Southland up the valleys and passes, and returned following the waterways.

The naming of the land and linking of the tribal whakapapa to the land and resources is the essence of the tino rangatiratanga Ngāi Tahu enjoys over the whenua.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Papatipu Rūnanga

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (the iwi authority) is made up of 18 papatipu rūnanga.³ Located predominantly in traditional coastal settlements, papatipu rūnanga are a focus for whānau and hapū (extended family groups) who have M Manawhenua status within the Queenstown Lakes District. The papatipu rūnanga that have a shared interest in the Queenstown Lakes District are:

- Te Rūnanga o Moeraki
- Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki
- Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou
- Hokonui Rūnaka
- Te Rūnanga o Oraka-Aparima
- Te Rūnanga o Awarua
- Waihopai Rūnaka

³ These papatipu rūnanga were established as a result of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996, and hold the rights, interests and responsibilities to defined areas of land and waters within the Ngāi Tahu rohe.

Ngāi Tahu Environmental Management

Ngāi Tahu do not see their existence as separate from Te Ao Tūroa (the natural world), but as an integral part of it. Through whakapapa (genealogy), all people and life forms descend from a common source. Whakapapa binds Ngāi Tahu to the mountains, forests and waters and the life supported by them, and this is reflected in traditional attitudes towards the natural world and resource management.

Whakawhanaungkatanga (the process of establishing relationships) embraces whakapapa, through the relationship between people, and between people and the environment. The nature of these relationships determines people's rights and responsibilities in relation to the use and management of taonga of the natural world.

All things have the qualities of wairua (spiritual dimension) and mauri (essential life force, or life supporting capacity), are living and have a genealogical relationship with each other. Mauri provides the common centre between the natural resources (taonga), the people or guardians who care for the taonga (the kaitiaki), and the management framework (tikanga) of how taonga are to be managed by the kaitiaki. It is through kawa (protocol) that the relationship between taonga, tikanga and kaitiakitanga is realised.

This political and operational authority over an area is undertaken by the **Manawhenua** and encompasses kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga entails the active protection and responsibility for natural and physical resources by tangata whenua. To give effect to kaitiakitanga it is important to engage meaningfully with the appropriate papatipu rūnanga. Kaitiakitanga means "the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship." This RMA definition of kaitiakitanga is, however, only a starting point for Ngāi Tahu, as kaitiakitanga is a much wider cultural concept than pure guardianship.

Kaitiakitanga is fundamental to the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and the environment. The responsibility of kaitiakitanga is twofold: first, there is the ultimate aim of protecting life supporting capacity and, secondly, there is the duty to pass the environment to future generations in a state that is as good as, or better than, the current state. To Ngāi Tahu, kaitiakitanga is not passive custodianship, nor is it simply the exercise of traditional property rights, but it entails an active exercise of rights and responsibilities in a manner beneficial to the resource. In managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, decision makers must have regard to kaitiakitanga.

Taonga

In the management of natural resources, it is important that the habitats and wider needs of taonga are protected and sustainably managed and enhanced.

All natural resources - air, land, water, and indigenous biodiversity - are taonga. Taonga are treasures, things highly prized and important to Ngāi Tahu, derived from the atua (gods) and left by the tūpuna (ancestors) to provide and sustain life. Taonga include sites and resources such as wāhi tapu, tauranga waka and kai mataitai, other sites for gathering food and cultural resources, tribally significant landforms, features and cultural landscapes (wāhi tūpuna). Taonga may also be intangible, such as tikanga and te reo (Maori language). All taonga are part of the cultural and tribal identity of an iwi.

The protection of the relationship of tangata whenua and their taonga is included in Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi, Section 6(e) of the RMA, and more recently the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

To ensure taonga are available for future generations, resource management decision-making processes need to recognise tikanga (Maori protocol and customs) and have the conservation and sustainability of resources as their focus.

Mahinga Kai

Mahinga kai is one of the cornerstones of Ngāi Tahu cultural identity. Mahinga kai is a term that refers to the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are

gathered or sourced. The term also embodies the traditions, customs and collection methods, and the gathering of natural resources for cultural use, including raranga (weaving) and rongoā (traditional medicines). Maintaining mahinga kai sites, gathering resources, and continuing to practice the tikanga that governs each resource, is an important means of passing on cultural values and matauranga Maori (traditional knowledge) to the next generation.

Wāhi tūpuna

Wāhi tūpuna ~~tapuna~~ are landscapes and places that embody the relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi ~~wahi~~ tapu and other taonga. The term refers to places that hold the respect of the people in accordance with tikanga.

In addition to urupā, physical resources such as landforms, mountains and ranges, remaining areas of indigenous vegetation, springs, and waterways are examples of wāhi tūpuna ~~tapu~~.

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

In 1998, after years of negotiations between Ngāi Tahu and the Crown to mitigate and remedy breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act was enacted. The Act includes a number of mechanisms that are to be implemented through the Resource Management Act to recognise and provide for areas and species of particular importance to Ngāi Tahu including Statutory Acknowledgements, tōpuni, nohoanga and taonga species.

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 relates to remedying breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and does not cover Maori Freehold and South Island Landless Natives Act lands.

Ngāi Tahu's rights and interests in the Queenstown Lakes District extend beyond the areas and resources identified as statutory redress. The effects on Ngāi Tahu values, rights and interests are addressed through the mechanisms below and the related provisions in the District Plan.

Statutory Acknowledgements

Statutory Acknowledgements recognise the special relationship Ngāi Tahu has with specific areas. The Council must have regard to Statutory Acknowledgements when considering resource consent applications and advise Ngāi Tahu of any application that may affect Statutory Acknowledgement areas.

Tōpuni

The concept of tōpuni comes from the traditional Ngāi Tahu custom of rangatira extending their mana over areas and people by placing their cloak over them.

Tōpuni are a public symbol of Ngāi Tahu ~~in~~ Manawhenua and rangatiratanga over some of the most prominent landscape features and conservation areas in Te Wai Pounamu. Tōpuni have been laid over 14 areas of public conservation land of significance to Ngāi Tahu.

Nohoanga

The term 'nohoanga' traditionally refers to the seasonal occupation sites which were an integral part of the mobile lifestyle of Ngāi Tahu. Contemporary nohoanga are identified seasonal or temporary campsites established adjacent to lakes and rivers to facilitate customary fishing and the gathering of other natural resources. They provide Ngāi Tahu with a means of experiencing the landscape as their tūpuna did, and promoting customary practices associated with mahinga kai.

Ngāi Tahu has the right to erect camping shelters or similar temporary dwellings on nohoanga during the statutory occupation period.

Taonga species

Ngāi Tahu has many taonga species that are recognised to have a cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional relationship. The species are integral to mahinga kai and nohoanga, and can be also used as tohu (or indicators in this context) of environmental health and Ngāi Tahu values, uses and associations. A list of these taonga species is given later in this chapter. Ngāi Tahu do not see this list of species as exhaustive.

5.3 Issues and Outcomes sought by Ngāi Tahu

Key environmental issues for tangata whenua in the Queenstown Lakes District identified in these plans include:

Issues

- Increasing land use intensification, especially increasing dairying and subdivision.
- Taonga species and related habitats.

Outcomes Sought

- Recognition and implementation of the cultural redress components of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, especially around Statutory Acknowledgements, place names and nohoanga.
- Protection of wāhi tūpuna⁴ and all their components including wāhi tapu and mahinga kai.
- Provision for a strong Ngāi Tahu presence in the built environment

Iwi management plans are a primary tool to assist in identifying and addressing the issues of resource management significance to Ngāi Tahu. Ngāi Tahu recognises the following iwi management plans that relate to the Queenstown Lakes District:

- Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plans 1995 and 2005.
- *Te Tangi a Taurira: The Cry of the People*, the Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Iwi Management Plan for Natural Resources 2008.

5.4 Objectives and Policies

5.4.1 Objective - Promote consultation with tangata whenua through the implementation of the Queenstown Lakes District Plan.

Policies

- 5.4.1.1 Ensure that Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga are engaged in resource management decision-making and implementation on matters that affect Ngāi Tahu values, rights and interests, in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 5.4.1.2 Actively foster effective partnerships and relationships between the Queenstown Lakes District Council and Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga.
- 5.4.1.3 When making resource management decisions, ensure that functions and powers are exercised in a manner that takes into account⁵ the following iwi management plans: [Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005](#) and [Te Tangi a Taurira: The Cry of the People, The Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku Iwi Management Plan for Natural Resources 2008](#).

⁴ Landscapes and places that embody the relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.

⁵ s74 (2A) RMA

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5.4.1.4 Recognise that only tangata whenua can identify their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, tōpuni and other taonga.

5.4.2 **Objective - Provide for a Ngāi Tahu presence in the built environment**

Policies

5.4.2.1 Collaborate with Ngāi Tahu in the design of the built environment including planting, public spaces, use of Ngāi Tahu place names and interpretive material.

5.4.3 **Objective - Protect Ngāi Tahu taonga species and related habitats.**

Policies

5.4.3.1 ~~Where a~~ adverse effects on Taonga species and habitats, of significance to Ngāi Tahu, ~~cannot~~ should be avoided where practicable, or otherwise, remedied or mitigated, including through ~~consider~~ environmental compensation ~~as an alternative~~.

5.4.4 **Objective - Enable the sustainable use of Māori land.**

Policies

5.4.4.1 Enable Ngāi Tahu to protect, develop and use Māori land in a way consistent with their culture and traditions, and economic, cultural and social aspirations including papakainga housing.

5.4.5 **Objective - Wāhi tūpuna and all their components are appropriately managed and protected.**

Policies

5.4.5.1 Identify wāhi tūpuna and all their components on the District Plan maps and protect them from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.

5.4.5.2 Identify threats to wāhi tūpuna and their components in this District Plan.

5.4.5.3 Enable Ngai Tahu to provide for its contemporary uses and associations with wāhi tūpuna.

5.4.5.4 Avoid where practicable, adverse effects on the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and the wāhi tūpuna.

5.5 Methods

When making resource management decisions, ensure that the following are recognised and provided for:

Matters of significance to Ngai Tahu	Implementation method
Ngāi Tahu customary uses and practices relating to natural resources.	Map areas where customary uses are occurring and list threats to them (including loss of access).
Providing for the role of Ngāi Tahu as kaitiaki of natural resources within their rohe.	Through District Plan provisions triggering consultation.
Māori environmental health and wellbeing.	On a case by case basis.

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Matters of significance to Ngai Tahu	Implementation method
Identify, recognise and protect landscapes and places that embody the relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.	Identified in the District Plan through mapping, identification of threats, and through provisions that protect the relationship of Ngāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna.
Preservation of Ngāi Tahu's use of nohoanga sites, and their settings and values, for their intended purpose, including vehicle and pedestrian access onto the sites and to adjacent waterbodies.	Nohoanga sites mapped in the District Plan.
Activities in or adjacent to water bodies including lakes, rivers, wetlands and tarns, including a Activities creating sedimentation and the clearance of vegetation <u>in or adjacent to water bodies including lakes, rivers, wetlands and tarns</u>	Consultation with Ngai Tahu where these activities impact on <u>wāhi tūpuna waterbodies.</u>
Only allow subdivision of land adjacent to waterbodies where it is designed to maintain or enable pedestrian and/or vehicle access. <u>Subdivision of land adjacent to waterbodies.</u> <u>Subdivision within mapped wahi tupuna.</u>	Avoid where practicable, subdivision within mapped wāhi tūpuna. <u>Consultation with Ngai Tahu where these activities impact on wāhi tūpuna or waterbodies.</u>
Only allow locations for cemeteries, urupā, crematoria, landfills and wastewater treatment plants, where any adverse effects on the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and sites of cultural importance to them are avoided or if avoidance is not possible, are no more than minor.	Consultation with Ngāi Tahu is required where cemeteries, urupā, crematoria, landfills and wastewater treatment plants are proposed within the Queenstown Lakes District.
Protection and/or restoration of taonga species and their habitats.	Ngāi Tahu will develop a schedule of taonga species and map related habitats.

5.6 Glossary

Ahi kā	Continued occupation according to the customary law of Māori tenure (“keeping the fires burning”).
Ara Tawhito	Trails and routes. A network of trails crossed the region linking the permanent villages with seasonal inland campsites and the coast, providing access to a range of mahika kai resources and inland stone resources, including pounamu and silcrete.
Hapū	Sub-tribe, extended whanau.
Iwi	Tribe.
Ngāi Tahu	The collective of individuals who descend from Ngāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe and Waitaha who are ̄ Manawhenua in the Queenstown Lakes District.
Kaitiaki	Guardian
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by tangata whenua who hold Manawhenua status for particular area or resource.
Ki Uta Ki Tai	Mountains to the sea.
Mahinga Kai	Mahinga kai refers to the gathering of food and natural materials, the places where those resources are sourced, and the traditions, customs and collection methods. Mahinga kai remains one of the cornerstones of Ngāi Tahu culture.
Manawhenua	Those who exercise customary authority or rangatiratanga.
Mauri	Life supporting capacity.
Maunga	Important mountains. Mountains are of great cultural importance to Ngāi Tahu. Many are places of spiritual presence, and prominent peaks in the District are linked to Ngāi Tahu creation stories, identity and mana.
Mōkihi	Raft made of bundles of raupō, flax stalks or rushes. These were used to navigate the inland lakes and rivers.
Nohoaka/ Nohoanga	A network of seasonal settlements. Ngāi Tahu were based largely on the coast in permanent settlements, and travelled inland on a seasonal basis. Iwi history shows, through place names and whakapapa, continuous occupation of a network of seasonal settlements, which were distributed along the main river systems from the source lakes to the sea.
Papakāinga	Permanent settlement or settlement on traditional land.
Papatipu Rūnaka/Rūnanga	Local ̄ Manawhenua representative group or community system of representation.
Pounamu	Nephrite, greenstone, jade.
Rāhui	Restriction on access to a specific resource for a particular time.
Rangātiratanga	Chieftainship, decision-making rights.
Repo Raupo	Wetlands or swamps. These provide valuable habitat for taonga species and mahinga kai resources.

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Rohe	Boundary.
Tangata whenua	The iwi or hapū that holds ̄ Manawhenua in a particular area.
Takiwā	Area, region, district.
Te Ao Tūroa	The natural environment.
Tikanga	Lore and custom, customary values and practices.
Tōpuni	Named for the Tōpuni cloak worn by Ngāi Tahu rangatira.
Tuhituhi neherā	Rock art.
Tūpuna/tīpuna	Ancestor.
Umu-tī	Earth oven used for cooking tī kōuka (cabbage tree). These are found in a diversity of areas, including old stream banks and river terraces, on low spurs or ridges, and in association with other features, such as nohoaka/nohoanga.
Urupā	Burial place.
Wāhi kōhatu	Rock outcrops. Rock outcrops provided shelters and were intensely occupied by Māori from the moa-hunter period into early European settlement during seasonal hikoī. Tuhituhi neherā may be present.
Wāhi taonga	Resources, places and sites treasured by tangata whenua. These valued places reflect the long history and association of Ngāi Tahu with the Queenstown Lakes District.
Wāhi Tapu	Places sacred to tangata whenua.
Wāhi tohu	Features used as location markers within the landscape. Prominent landforms formed part of the network of trails along the coast and inland. These acted as fixed point locators in the landscape for travellers and are imbued with history.
Wāhi Tūpuna	Landscapes and places that embody the relationship of ̄ Manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.
Wāi Māori	Freshwater areas valued by Ngāi Tahu including wai puna (springs), roto (lakes) and awa (rivers).
Wairua	Life principle, spirit.
Wānaka/ Wānanga	Customary learning method.
Whakapapa	Genealogy.
Whānau	Family.

5.7 Ngāi Tahu Taonga Species

Birds

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Hoiho	Yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>
Kāhu	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Kākā	South Island kākā	<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>
Kākāpō	Kākāpō	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>
Kākāriki	New Zealand parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus spp.</i>
Kakaruai	South Island robin	<i>Petroica australis australis</i>
Kaki	Black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaezealandiae</i>
Kāmana	Crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Kārearea	New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>
Karoro	Black backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Kea	Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>
Kōau	Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
	Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>
	Little shag	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris</i>
Koekoeā	Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>
Kōparapara or Korimako	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>
Kororā	Blue penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Kōtare	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kōtuku	White heron	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Kōwhiowhio	Blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
Kūaka	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Kūkupa/Kererū	New Zealand wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
Kuruwhengu/Kuruwhengi	New Zealand shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchos</i>
Mātātā	South Island Fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata punctata</i>
	Stewart Island Fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata Stewartiana</i>
	Codfish Island Fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata wilsoni</i>
	Snares Fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata caudata</i>
Matuku moana	Reef heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>

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Miromiro	South Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala macrocephala</i>
Miromiro	Snares Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi</i>
Mohua	Yellowhead	<i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>
Pākura/Pūkeko	Swamp hen/Pūkeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Pārera	Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Pateke	Brown teal	<i>Anas aucklandica</i>
Pīhoihoi	New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Pīpīwharau	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Pīwakawaka	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>
Poaka	Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pokotiwaha	Snares crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes robustus</i>
Pūtakitaki	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Riroriro	Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
Roroa	Great spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx haastii</i>
Rowi	Ōkārito brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>
Ruru koukou	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Tākāhe	Tākāhe	<i>Porphyrio mantelli</i>
Tara	Terns	<i>Sterna spp.</i>
Tawaki	Fiordland crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes Pachyrhynchus</i>
Tete	Grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Tieke	South Island saddleback	<i>Philesturnus carunculatus carunculatus</i>
Tītī	Sooty shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus and</i>
	Muttonbird/Hutton's shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni and</i>
	Common diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix and</i>
	South Georgian diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides georgicus and</i>
	Westland petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica and</i>
	Fairy prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur and</i>
	Broad billed prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata and</i>
	White-faced storm petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina and</i>
	Cook's petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii and</i>
Mottled petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	

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Tititipounamu	South Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris chloris</i>
Tokoeka	South Island brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx australis</i>
Toroa	Albatrosses and Mollymawks	<i>Diomedea spp.</i>
Toutouwai	Stewart Island robin	<i>Petroica australis rakiura</i>
Tūī	Tūī	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>
Tutukiwi	Snares Island snipe	<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica huegeli</i>
Weka	Western weka	<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i>
Weka	Stewart Island weka	<i>Gallirallus australis scotti</i>
Weka	Buff weka	<i>Gallirallus australis hectori</i>

Plants

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Akatorotoro	White Rata	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>
Aruhe	Fernroot (bracken)	<i>Pteridium aquilinum var. esculentum</i>
Harakeke	Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Horoeka	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
Houhi	Mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria lyalli and H glabata</i>
Kahikatea	Kahikatea / White pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Kāmahi	Kāmahi	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>
Kānuka	Kānuka	<i>Kunzia ericoides</i>
Kāpuka	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Karaeopirita	Supplejack	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>
Karaka	New Zealand laurel/Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i>
Karamū	Coprosma	<i>Coprosma robusta, Coprosma lucida, Coprosma foetidissima</i>
Kātote	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>
Kiekie	Kiekie	<i>Freycinetia baueriana subsp. banksii</i>
Kōhia	NZ Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>
Korokio	Korokio Wirenetting bush	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
Koromiko/Kōkōmuka	Koromiko	<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>

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Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Kōtukutuku	Tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Kōwahi Kōhai	Kōwahi	<i>Kowhai Sophora microphylla</i>
Mamaku	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
Mānia	Sedge	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>
Mānuka Kahikātoa	Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Māpou	Red Matipo	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Mataī	Mataī / Black Pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Miro	Miro/Brown pine	<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i>
Ngaio	Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Nīkau	New Zealand palm	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>
Pānako	(Species of fern)	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>
Pānako	(Species of fern)	<i>Botrychium australe and B. biforme</i>
Pātōtara	Dwarf mingimingi	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
Pīngao	Pīngao	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>
Pōkākā	Pōkākā	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>
Ponga/Poka	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
Rātā	Southern rātā	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>
Raupō	Bulrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Rautāwhiri/Kōhūhū	Black matipo/Māpou	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Rimu	Rimu/Red pine	<i>Dacrydiumcupressinum</i>
Rimurapa	Bull kelp	<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i>
Taramea	Speargrass, spaniard	<i>Aciphylla spp.</i>
Tarata	Lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
Tawai	Beech	<i>Nothofagus spp.</i>
Tētēaweka	Muttonbird scrub	<i>Olearia angustifolia</i>
Ti rākau/Ti Kōuka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Tikumu	Mountain daisy	<i>Celmisia spectabilis and C. semicordata</i>
Titoki	New Zealand ash	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>
Toatoa	Mountain Toatoa, Celery pine	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>
Toetoe	Toetoe	<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>
Tōtara	Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>

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Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Tutu	Tutu	<i>Coriaria spp.</i>
Wharariki	Mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Whīnau	Hīnau	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>
Wī	Silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i>
Wīwī	Rushes	<i>Juncus all indigenous Juncus spp. and J. maritimus</i>

Taonga Fish Species

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific Name
Koeke	Common shrimp	<i>Palaemon affinis</i>
Kokopu/Hawai	Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
Kowaro	Canterbury mudfish	<i>Neochanna burrowsius</i>
Paraki/Ngaiore	Common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
Piripiripohatu	Torrentfish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>
Taiwharu	Giant kokopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>

5.8 Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Cultural Redress Provisions

Cultural Redress elements of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act provided Ngai Tahu with an ability to express its traditional relationships with the natural environment and to exercise its Kaitiaki responsibilities. This ability is given practical effect through Statutory Acknowledgements, Nohoanga and Topuni.

The Statutory Acknowledgements within or adjunct to Queenstown Lakes are:

- Lake Hāwea
- Lake Wanaka
- Whakatipu-wai-māori (Lake Wakatipu)
- Mata-au (Clutha River)
- Pikirakatahi (Mount Earnslaw)
- Tititea (Mount Aspiring)

Nohoanga located in the Queenstown Lakes District are:

- Hawea River – (Albert Town Recreation Reserve)
- Lake Hāwea – (Adjoining Hawea Camping Ground)
- Lake Hāwea – (Western Shore)
- Lake Hāwea – (Timaru Creek)
- Lake Wakatipu – (Wye Creek)
- Lake Wānaka – (Waterfall Creek)
- Lake Wānaka – (Dublin Bay)
- Shotover River, - (Māori Point)
- Shotover River - (Tuckers Beach)

The Tōpuni located in the Queenstown Lakes District are:

- Tititea (Mt Aspiring)
- Pikirakatahi (Mt Earnslaw)
- Te Koroka (Dart/Slipstream)