

12 February 2010

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Tēnā koe Chris

**Preliminary Statement – Proposed Private Plan Change: Shotover Country Special Zone, Wakatipu Basin**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a preliminary cultural statement on the proposed Shotover Country Special Zone.

We have prepared this statement on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki, whose takiwa includes the application site. However, please note that inland Otago is an area of shared interest for Rūnanga from both Murihiku (Southland) and Otago.

**1.0 Introduction**

We have reviewed the following information supplied to date:

- An Archaeological Assessment;<sup>1</sup>
- A Landscape Report,<sup>2</sup> and
- The Zone Description and Structure Plan.

**1.1 Description of the Proposal**

The Ladies Mile Partnership is promoting the rezoning of a 120 ha site to the south of the Frankton - Ladies Mile Highway to provide for residential development. The site is bordered by the Shotover River to the west and by the Kawarau River to the south.

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<sup>1</sup> Southern Archaeology (2007). Archaeological Assessment of Ladies Mile Partnership Residential Development

<sup>2</sup> Kidson Landscape Consulting (2008); Ladies Mile Partnership Landscape Report

The Structure Plan provides for five activity zones that provide for a range of land uses and residential densities, respectively:

- Activity Area 1 (Low Density Living Environment) comprises the majority of the Zone and provides for low density permanent living accommodation.
- Activity Area 2 (Medium Density Living Environment) includes the land around the central road access. This area is the core of the zone and provides for a higher density of building development, limited areas of small scale convenience retail, and areas of public open space.
- Activity Area 3 (Education and Community Precinct) includes the land around the eastern side of the central core and is an educational and community precinct.
- Activity Area 4 (Historic Precinct) provides for the protection of heritage features within the site, particularly the early settler's cottage and the open space surrounding the building.
- Activity Area 5 (Open Space) extends throughout the zone and provides an recreational, visual and environmental resource for residents and the wider community.

## **2.0 Cultural Association with Inland Otago**

The Central Otago lakes area was a source of seasonal mahinga kai and stone resources including pounamu (greenstone). The area was accessed by a network of ara tawhito (trails) that connected the coastal settlements with the inland lakes, Te Koroka (Dart River), and with Tai Poutini (West Coast).

The Central Otago lakes district was typical of the whole of the interior of Te Wai Pounamu in the sense that it had some permanent settlements but the area was largely used as a seasonal resource for highly mobile coastal communities.

The Kawarau and Shotover Rivers are a wāhi taoka (treasured resource) for Kāi Tahu. The Kāi Tahu values associated with these rivers, as summarized in the Regional Plan Water for Otago<sup>3</sup>, are:

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<sup>3</sup> Otago Regional Council (2003). Regional Plan Water for Otago, Schedule 1D.

<b>Cultural Values, Beliefs and Uses</b>	<b>Kawarau</b>	<b>Shotover</b>
<u>Kaitiakitanga</u> : The exercise of guardianship by Kāi Tahu in accordance with tikanga Māori	•	•
<u>Mauri</u> : Life Force	•	•
<u>Wāhi Taoka</u> : Treasured resources that reinforce and strengthen the special relationship Kāi Tahu have with inland Otago.	•	•
<u>Mahika Kai</u> : places where food or resources are procured, including eels, whitebait, kanakana (lamprey), kokopu (galaxiid species), koura (fresh water crayfish), fresh water mussels, indigenous waterfowl, watercress and raupo.		•
<u>Kohanga</u> : Important nursery/spawning areas for native fisheries and/or breeding grounds for birds.		•
<u>Trails</u> : Sites and water bodies that formed part of traditional routes, including tauraka waka (landing place for mōkihi).	•	•
<u>Cultural materials</u> : Water bodies that are sources of traditional weaving materials (such as raupo and paru) and rongoa (medicines).	•	•

### **3.0 Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plans 1995 and 2005**

The Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plans 1995 and 2005 are the principal resource management planning documents for Kāi Tahu ki Otago. The kaupapa of the plans is 'Ki Uta ki Tai' (Mountains to the Sea), which reflects the Kāi Tahu ki Otago philosophy of resource management.

These Plans express Kāi Tahu ki Otago values, knowledge and perspectives on natural resource and environmental management issues. The plans are an expression of kaitiakitanga.

While the plans are first and foremost planning documents to assist Kāi Tahu ki Otago in carrying out their kaitiaki roles and responsibilities, they are also intended to assist others in understanding tangata whenua values and policy.

The 2005 Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) is divided into catchments, with specific provisions for the whole Otago area and each catchment. The proposed site falls within the Clutha/Mata-au catchment.

The 2005 NRMP plan contains objectives and policies for Wai Māori, Wāhi Tapu, Mahika Kai and Biodiversity, and Cultural Landscapes that are relevant to the proposed plan change, respectively:

#### Wai Māori Objectives and Policies

- The waters of the Otago Catchment are healthy and support Kāi Tahu ki Otago customs;
- Contaminants being discharged directly or indirectly to water are reduced;
- There is no discharge of human waste directly to water;
- To require reticulated community sewerage schemes that have the capacity to accommodate future population growth;
- To encourage the treatment of all stormwater before being discharged.

#### Wāhi Tapu

- To promote the use of Accidental Discovery Protocols for any earth disturbance work.

#### Mahika Kai and Biodiversity Objectives and Policies

- Habitats and the wider needs of mahika kai, taoka species and other species of importance to Kāi Tahu ki Otago are protected;
- Mahika kai resources are healthy and abundant within the Otago Region;
- Indigenous plant and animal communities and the ecological processes that ensure their survival are recognised and protected to restore and improve indigenous biodiversity;
- To restore and enhance biodiversity with particular attention to fruiting trees so as to facilitate and encourage sustainable native bird populations;
- To promote the use of locally sourced genetic plants for landscaping, regeneration and restoration.

- To create a network of linked ecosystems for the retention of and sustainable utilisation by native flora and fauna;
- To protect and enhance existing wetlands and to support the reinstatement of wetlands.

#### Cultural Landscapes

- The relationship that Kāi Tahu ki Otago have with land is recognised in all resource management activities and decisions;
- The protection of significant cultural landscapes from inappropriate use and development;
- The cultural landscape that reflects the long association of Kāi Tahu ki Otago resource use within the Otago region is maintained and enhanced;
- To discourage subdivisions and building in culturally significant and highly visible landscapes.
- To require public access along lakeshores and riverbanks within subdivisions.

#### **4.0 Preliminary Comments**

Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki requests that the following matters be addressed through the plan change:

##### Wai Māori

- i. That best practice methods are adopted to minimize the risk of sedimentation and contaminants entering the Kawarau and Shotover Rivers during earthworks for the development;
- ii. That best practice management of sedimentation and contaminants during construction on each allotment be required by the plan change;
- iii. That a reticulated community sewerage scheme be installed that has the capacity to accommodate future population growth within the Zone;
- iv. That best practice management of stormwater should be an integral part of the structure plan for the development.

##### Wāhi Tapu

- v. The plan change should incorporate an accidental discovery protocol for any earth disturbance work. An accidental discovery protocol is attached as Appendix 1.

Mahika Kai and Biodiversity

- vi. That the plan change promotes the restoration and enhancement of biodiversity with particular attention to fruiting species to facilitate and encourage the breeding of native birds.
- vii. That locally sourced genetic plants be used for landscaping, regeneration and restoration.
- viii. That a network of linked ecosystems be created within the Zone for the retention of and sustainable utilisation by native flora and fauna;
- ix. That the existing wetlands on the site be protected and enhanced.

Cultural Landscapes

- x. That the relationship that Kāi Tahu has with the Kowarau and Shotover Rivers should be recognised in the plan change; and
- xi. That public access should be provided along the banks of the Kowarau and Shotover Rivers.

Thank you for seeking our feedback at this early stage. We encourage on-going consultation throughout the development of this proposal. In particular, we request further consultation if there are significant changes to the form of this development.

Nahaku noa  
na



**Chris Rosenbrock**  
Manager

CC Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki

## **Appendix 1: Accidental Discovery Protocol**

### **1. Introduction**

This protocol records those procedures that should be followed in the event that koiwi, taoka, wāhi tapu, or archaeological sites, are unearthed or discovered.

### **2. Definitions**

In this Protocol the following terms are used:

Archaeological Sites – as defined by the Historic Places Act 1993 (as amended).

“Koiwi takata” means human skeletal remains.

“Taoka” means cultural artefacts such as implements, weapons or decorations traditionally and historically utilised by tangata whenua and include parts or the remains thereof.

“Wāhi tapu” means any site of religious, cultural or spiritual significance for takata whenua.

### **3. Accidental Discovery Protocol**

The following procedure shall be adopted in the event that koiwi takata, taoka or wāhi tapu are unearthed or discovered, or are reasonably suspected to have been unearthed or discovered.

- a. If koiwi takata (human skeletal remains), taoka or a wāhi tapu site are uncovered during development all activity in the immediate vicinity of the site shall cease.
- b. The Project Manager shall be immediately advised of the occurrence.
- c. The Project Manager shall take steps immediately to secure the area in a way that ensures that the discovery remains untouched so far as possible in the circumstances.
- d. The Project Manager shall, dependent on the nature of the discovery, notify the New Zealand Police and the Public Health Unit (in the event of a koiwi takata discovery); the New Zealand Historic Places Trust; and the Rūnanga;

- e. The Project Manager shall ensure that assistance is made available to guide, the Police, New Zealand Historic Places Trust staff, and kaumatua (as applicable) to the site, assisting with any requests that they may make.
- f. The Project Manager shall ensure that kaumatua are given the opportunity to undertake karakia and such other religious or cultural ceremonies and activities at the site as may be considered appropriate in accordance with tikanga Māori (Māori custom and protocol).
- g. Where the koiwi takata, taoka or wāhi tapu are of Māori origin, any materials discovered shall be handled and removed by the kaumatua who are responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to their removal or preservation.
- h. All parties involved shall endeavour to ensure that these matters are dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

**Nominated Runanga Representative**

Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Kāti Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki

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**Practice Note**

It is recommended that the Project Manager, plant operators and where practicable contractors who undertake activities as part of this development should have attended a wānanga on the identification of archaeological sites and materials.