

From: [Philippa Lynch](#)
To: [Mailroom Mailbox](#)
Cc: [Philippa Lynch](#)
Subject: Ngai Tahu submission for Plan Change 4
Date: Monday, 12 October 2015 9:40:34 p.m.
Attachments: [Proposed Plan Change 4 Submission 12Oct15.pdf](#)

Kia ora,

Please find attached the joint submission from the Canterbury Papatipu Runanga and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu for proposed Plan Change 4 of the Regional Land & Water Plan

Please accept my apologies for lateness. My laptop crashed late afternoon and I have had a few stressful hours trying to get our submission out of my computer. Please let me know if there are any issues regarding this that we need to address

Nga mihi

Philippa Lynch
Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu

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Te Rūnanga o NGĀI TAHU

Resource Management (Form, Fees and Procedure) Regulations - Schedules 2003

Form 5

Clause 6 of the First Schedule, Resource Management Act 1991

Submission on a publicly notified proposal for a plan

To: EMAILED TO: mailroom@ecan.govt.nz
Plan Change 4 to LWRP
Environment Canterbury
PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140

Name of Submitter: Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

This is a submission on the following proposed plan change: Proposed Plan Change 4 to the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan

We could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

Name of person making submission:

Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki (referred to collectively as Papatipu Rūnanga), and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Te Rūnanga).

These are submissions on: proposed plan Change 4.

1. Introduction and Background

- 1.1 Ngai Tahu is Tangata Whenua of the Canterbury region. Ngāi Tahu means “people of Tahu”. Ngāi Tahu is the iwi comprised of Ngāi Tahu Whānui; that is the collective of the individuals who descend from the five primary hapū; Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Irakehu, Kati Huirapa, Ngāti Tūāhuriri

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and Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki. The Ngāi Tahu takiwā extends over 80 per cent of Te Waipounamu. Te Waipounamu has been home to Ngāi Tahu for over 800 years.

- 1.2 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Te Rūnanga) is statutorily recognised as the representative tribal body of Ngāi Tahu whānui and was established as a body corporate on 24th April 1996 under section 6 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (the Act).

- 1.3 We note for the Canterbury Regional Council the following relevant provisions of our constitutional documents:

Section 3 of the Act States:

“This Act binds the Crown and every person (including any body politic or corporate) whose rights are affected by any provisions of this Act.”

Section 15(1) of the Act states:

“Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu shall be recognised for all purposes as the representative of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.”

- 1.4 The Charter of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu constitutes Te Rūnanga as the kaitiaki of the tribal interests.
- 1.5 Te Rūnanga respectfully requests that Environment Canterbury accord this submission the status and weight due to the tribal collective, Ngāi Tahu whānui, currently comprising over 55,000 members, registered in accordance with section 8 of the Act.
- 1.6 Notwithstanding its statutory status as the representative voice of Ngāi Tahu whānui “for all purposes”, Te Rūnanga accepts and respects the right of individuals and Papatipu Rūnanga to make their own responses in relation to this matter.
- 1.7 It should be noted that in Section 15 (2) of the Act, the provision provides for; where any enactment requires consultation with any iwi or with any iwi authority, that consultation shall, with respect to matters affecting Ngai Tahu Whānui, be held with Te Rūnanga o Ngai Tahu. Section 15 (3) of the Act requires that in carrying out any consultation Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu shall in turn consult with Papatipu Rūnanga. In practice, Te Rūnanga takes into account the views of Papatipu Rūnanga when determining its position. In the case of issues of local significance only, Te Rūnanga may defer a response completely to Papatipu Rūnanga.
- 1.8 Papatipu Rūnanga are defined in section 9 of the Act. This includes Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga,

Wairewa Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te and Rūnanga o Moeraki

2. Manawhenua Statement

- 2.1 This is a submission from the representative bodies of the tangata whenua who hold manawhenua in their traditional takiwā within the Canterbury Region to which this proposed plan change relates. Manawhenua in the Canterbury region are: Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki. This submission is supported by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

3. Te Rūnanga and Papatipu Rūnanga Interests in the Proposed Plan Change

- 3.1. Te Rūnanga and Papatipu Rūnanga note the following particular interests in the Proposed Plan Change:

Treaty Relationship

- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu have an expectation that the Crown will honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty) and the principles upon which the Treaty is founded. All persons undertaking duties and responsibilities in accordance with the Proposed Plan Change shall recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to give effect to principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Kaitiakitanga

- In keeping with the kaitiaki responsibilities of Ngāi Tahu whānui, Te Rūnanga has an interest in ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, including protection of taonga and mahinga kai for future generations
- Ngāi Tahu whānui are both users of natural resources, and stewards of those resources. At all times, Te Rūnanga is guided by the tribal whakataukī: “mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei” (*for us and our descendants after us*).

Whanaungatanga

- Te Rūnanga has a responsibility to promote the wellbeing of Ngāi Tahu whānui and ensure that the management of Ngāi Tahu assets and the wider management of natural resources supports the development of iwi members.

- 3.2 Te Rūnanga has a specific interest by virtue of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (the NTCSA). The NTCSA provides for Ngāi Tahu and the Crown to enter an age of co-operation.
- 3.3 The Crown apology to Ngāi Tahu is a recognition of the Treaty principles of partnership, active participation in decision-making, active protection and rangatiratanga.
- 3.4 With regards to the Ngāi Tahu takiwā, Section 5 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 statutorily defines the Ngāi Tahu takiwā as those areas “south of the northern most boundaries described in the decision of the Māori Appellate Court ...” which in effect is south of Te Parinui o Whiti on the East Coast and Kahurangi Point on the West Coast of the South Island.
- 3.5 All land and waters subject to the proposed Plan Change are within the Ngai Tahu takiwa (as defined in s 5 of the Act) and the Ngai Tahu claim area as defined in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
- 3.6 Section 2 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 statutorily defines the Ngāi Tahu claim area as being:

“the area shown on allocation plan NT 504 (SO 19900), being—

(a) the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui; and

(b) the coastal marine area adjacent to the coastal boundary of the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui; and

(c) the New Zealand fisheries waters within the coastal marine area and exclusive economic zone adjacent to the seaward boundary of that coastal marine area;—

and, for the purposes of this definition, the northern sea boundaries of the coastal marine area have been determined using the equidistance principle, and the northern sea boundaries of the exclusive economic zone have been determined using the perpendicular to the meridian principle from the seaward boundary of the coastal marine area (with provision to exclude part of the New Zealand fisheries waters around the Chatham Islands).”

- 3.7 The Treaty settlement has enabled Ngāi Tahu to invest within the takiwā in order to rebuild the economic and social base for the tribe, and to provide contemporary opportunities to practice mahinga kai and kaitiakitanga.

4. Submission

The specific provisions of the proposal that our submission relates to are:

The entire plan change and section 32 report.

Our submission is:

We support the provisions in the Proposed Plan Change as notified, except where we have made specific requests for changes below in Schedule 1.

The specific decisions sought are listed in Schedule 1 under the 'Amendment Category' headings specified in the proposed plan change. Text to be deleted is either described in narrative or shown as strikethrough. Replacement text is either described narratively or underlined. We also seek any consequential amendments necessary to give effect to the decisions sought.

Please note that references in the submission to Ngāi Tahu should be read as including both Te Rūnanga and Papatipu Rūnanga unless otherwise specified.

The reasons for our support or opposition are also set out in Schedule 1.

We DO wish to be heard in support of our submission.

Signature of person (s) making submission

(or person authorised to sign on behalf of person (s) making submission)



**Philippa Lynch
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu**

Date: 12 October 2015

Address for service:

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Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
PŌ Box 13 046
Christchurch 8021

Email: Kirsty.Huxford@ngaitahu.iwi.nz

SCHEDULE 1: SPECIFIC DECISIONS SOUGHT

The specific provisions of the Proposed Plan change that my submission relates to are:		My submission is that: <i>(include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views)</i>		I seek the following decisions from Environment Canterbury: <i>(Please give precise details for each provision. The more specific you can be the easier it will be for the Council to understand your concerns).</i>
Section & Page Number	Sub-section/Point	Oppose/ Support (in part or full)	Reasons	
INANGA SPAWNING SITES AND INANGA SPAWNING HABITAT				
4-7	Policy 4.31	Support	Ngāi Tahu is supportive of the protection of inanga spawning sites being included in the policy, but request that stock are excluded from ‘closely upstream’ areas as well as closely ‘adjacent’ areas.	Retain new wording with requested addition below: Include the addition of ‘and upstream of’ in Policy 4.31(b), as underlined below “ ...bed and banks closely adjacent to <u>and upstream of</u> these areas:
4-8	Policy 4.86A	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning sites	Retain policy
4-8	Policy 4.86B	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain policy
5-6	Rule 5.71(1)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (1)
5-20	Rule 5.136(1)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (1)

5-21	Rule 5.137(4)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (4)
5-22	Rule 5.138(2)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning sites and habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (2)
5-22	Rule 5.139(4)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning sites and habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (4)
5-22	Rule 5.140(1)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (1)
5-23	Rule 5.141(2)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (2)
5-26	Rule 5.148(9)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (9)
5-26	Rule 5.151(1)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (1)
5-27	Rule 5.152(2)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (2)
5-28	Rule 5.163(7)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (7)
5-29	Rule 5.167(4)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (4)
5-31	Rule 5.168(3)	Support	Support protection of inanga spawning habitat	Retain proposed new wording in condition (3)
5-32	Rule 5.169	Support	Support protection of indigenous biodiversity	Retain proposed new wording in discretion matter (4)
5-33	Rule 5.171	Support	Support protection of indigenous biodiversity	Retain proposed new wording in discretion matter (3)
16-8	Schedule 17 &	Support in	Ngāi Tahu is supportive of ECan's desire to protect more inanga spawning sites but is concerned that the proposed	Amend Inanga Spawning sites in Schedule 17

<p>& 2.9</p>	<p>Definition for 'Inanga Spawning Habitat'</p>	<p>part</p>	<p>table may not be the best mechanism for identifying all inanga spawning sites in the region.</p> <p>The following list are examples of waterways that have been missed from the table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conway - Oaro - Kahutara - Kowhai - Lyell Creek - Hapuku - Clarence - Waikekewai Creek (the stretch from the marae downstream to the lagoon). We support the two sites in the schedule but there are populations all along this stretch. - Muriwai (preferably in a manner similar to Te Waihora i.e. include around the edge of the lagoon). - The low-land streams between the Rakaia and Te Waihora (note that only Waikekewai is in the Schedule). These include Trent Burn/ Lee (Lee feeds into Trent); Jollies/Cryers (Cryers feeds into Jollies just before the mouth). - Youngs creek which enters Muriwai. There is also a 	<p>to also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the area upstream of the coast on <u>all</u> surface waterways; and • the area upstream of <u>all</u> surface waterways that flow into Te Waihora. <p>OR</p> <p>Amend the definition in the plan to also identify the above areas</p> <p>AND Identify the additional areas on the planning maps.</p> <p>AND include the below waterways in the table in Schedule 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conway - Oaro - Kahutara - Kowhai - Lyell Creek - Hapuku - Clarence - Waikekewai Creek (the stretch from the marae downstream to the lagoon). - Muriwai (preferably in a manner
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			<p>water way that leaves Muriwai and flows to the sea.</p> <p>In workshops between ECan and Papatipu Rūnanga before the plan change was notified, Papatipu Rūnanga advised that ECan needed to include the following areas as Inanga Spawning sites and habitats on the planning maps and in Schedule 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the area upstream of the coast on <u>all</u> surface waterways; and the area upstream of <u>all</u> surface waterways that flow into Te Waihora. <p>Ngāi Tahu also notes that there is inconsistency in the various rules regarding the inanga spawning period – some rules say 1 March to 1 June, others say 1 January to 1 June.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu also seeks protection in the Plan policies, rules and schedule for tuna migration in the same way as inanga spawning sites and habitats are protected during the inanga spawning season.</p> <p>In addition, Ngāi Tahu seeks that freshwater mātaimai are captured within the definition, policies, rules and schedule (because inanga are not the only important freshwater species to Ngāi Tahu)</p>	<p>similar to Te Waihora i.e. include around the edge of the lagoon).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The low-land streams between the Rakaia and Te Waihora. These include Trent Burn/ Lee (Lee feeds into Trent); Jollies/Cryers (Cryers feeds into Jollies just before the mouth). Youngs creek which enters Muriwai. There is also a water way that leaves Muriwai and flows to the sea. <p>Ensure consistency in the rules regarding the inanga spawning period months or make it clear which relate to the spawning period and which relate to the habitat.</p> <p>Include protection in the policies, rules and schedule for tuna migration periods.</p> <p>Include protection of freshwater mātaimai within the definition, policies, rules and schedule.</p>
STORMWATER DISCHARGES				
5-9	Rule 5.93	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports the discretion matters listed.	Retain discretion matters.

5-9	Rule 5.94A	Oppose in part	Ngāi Tahu is opposed to direct discharges of construction phase stormwater into surface waterbodies as a permitted activity.	Delete reference to 'surface waterbody' from the first part of the rule as shown below: "The discharge of construction phase stormwater to a surface water body , or onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter groundwater or surface water, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met..."
5-10	Rule 5.94C	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports the discretion matters listed.	Retain discretion matters.
5-11	Rule 5.95	Oppose in part	Ngāi Tahu is opposed to direct discharges of stormwater into water as a permitted activity.	Delete reference to 'river, lake, wetland or artificial watercourse' from the first part of the rule as shown below: "The discharge of stormwater into a river, lake, wetland or artificial watercourse or onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter a river, lake, wetland, or artificial watercourse is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met..."
2-4	Definitions	Oppose in part	Ngāi Tahu is concerned that the use of the word 'urban' is too limiting in the definition 'reticulated stormwater system'. There are reticulated stormwater systems in non-urban areas that should be included.	Delete the words "within urban areas" from the definition for 'reticulated stormwater system'.
TANGATA WHENUA VALUES				
4-5	Policy 4.14B	Support in	Ngāi Tahu supports the inclusion of the new policy but seeks that the wording is strengthened and amended to expand the	Amend policy as follows :

		part	detail on where culturally significant sites and areas may be identified	<p><u>Protect</u> Ngāi Tahu values, and in particular those expressed within an iwi management plan, when considering applications for discharges which may adversely affect statutory acknowledgement areas, nohoanga sites, <u>surface waterbodies</u>, <u>silent file areas</u>, <u>culturally significant sites</u> and cultural landscapes identified in this plan, <u>any relevant district plan</u>, <u>any listed archaeological sites</u>, <u>Heritage New Zealand sites</u>, the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 or in any iwi management plan.</p> <p>Include an advisory note to explain to plan readers that ground truthing of archaeological sites may be required due to some historic mapping inaccuracies.</p>
GROUP AND COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES				
Various	Definitions, Policies 4.5, 4.23A, 4.23B, Rules 5.7, 5.8, 5.71, 5.75, 5.77, 5.82, 5.91 & 5.119, and Schedules 1 & 5	Oppose	Ngāi Tahu seeks for group drinking water supplies that supply more than one household but fewer than 25 people to also be protected under the Plan. Safe drinking water (regardless of size of the supply) is a target of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) and hence it is critical that these group drinking water supplies are protected by ECan. Ngāi Tahu seeks for protection zones around these sites so that many of these drinking water supplies can continue to provide safe drinkable water without the need and costs associated with introducing chemical treatments or sinking deeper wells to tap groundwater with lower nitrate concentrations. This will enable further collaboration with	Amend plan definitions, relevant policies, rules and schedules to ensure these group drinking water supplies are appropriately protected and are consistent with the CWMS targets for drinking water.

			<p>the community outcomes being sought across the Canterbury Region.</p> <p>The amendments to the definitions of 'Community drinking-water supply', 'community water supply' and deletion of 'group drinking-water supply' reduces the protection of these smaller but very important water supplies. These water supplies include, but are not limited to, premises that supply food and drink such as tearooms and cafes, some accommodation premises including camping grounds and nohoanga sites, some existing Council water supplies and some maraes.</p>	
DEWATERING AND DRAINAGE WATERS				
5-5	Rule 5.75	Oppose	<p>Ngāi Tahu is opposed to direct discharges of drainage water from drainage systems (particularly from agricultural or rural land) into artificial watercourses as permitted activities.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu encourages the use of constructed wetlands and riparian planting around surface waterways to polish drainage water before this drainage water enters a surface waterway.</p> <p>The plan already recognises that Inanga spawning habitat can occur within both natural and artificial watercourses (as per the definition of inanga spawning habitat).</p>	<p>Delete reference to 'artificial watercourse' from the first part of the rule as shown below:</p> <p>"The discharge of drainage water from a drainage system into an artificial watercourse, constructed wetland or into or onto or into land is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met..."</p>
5-6	Rule 5.77	Oppose	<p>Ngāi Tahu is opposed to direct discharges of drainage water from drainage systems particularly from agricultural or rural land into a river, lake or wetland as a permitted activity.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu encourages constructed wetlands and riparian planting around surface waterways to polish drainage water</p>	<p>Amend rule so that a resource consent is required for direct discharges of drainage water from drainage systems to rivers, lakes and wetlands.</p>

			before this water enters a surface waterway.	
5-6	Rule 5.79	Oppose in part	<p>Ngāi Tahu seeks additional conditions to protect cultural and in-stream values associated with these waterbodies</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu encourages riparian planting around surface waterways to reduce the frequency that maintenance is needed in these waterways.</p>	<p>Amend rule to protect cultural and in-stream values.</p> <p>Include conditions such as requiring the planting of appropriate indigenous vegetation along waterways, the use of best practice methods to collect vegetative matter and hence reduce the amount of vegetative matter being accidentally discharged into the waterways, limit the concentration of total suspended solids being discharged, and prohibit maintenance from occurring in any inanga spawning habitat areas during the spawning season and during the tuna migration seasons.</p>
SURFACE WATER SAMPLING AND MONITORING				
5-23	Rule 5.140A	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports the need for surface water quality monitoring.	Retain rule.
VEGETATION AND EARTHWORKS IN BEDS OF LAKES AND RIVERS AND RIPARIAN MARGINS, DISCHARGE OF FLOODWATERS, AND FINE SEDIMENT REMOVAL FROM RIVERS				
4-7	Policy 4.85A	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports preventing encroachment of activities into the beds and margins of lakes and rivers and limiting vegetation clearance within the bed, banks and margins of lakes, rivers, wetlands or coastal lagoons	Retain policy.

4-8	Policy 4.92A	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports catchment restoration activities that protect springheads, establish or enhance riparian margins, create, restore or enhance wetlands and remove macrophytes and fine sediment from waterways	Retain policy.
5-24	Rule 5.146A	Support in part	<p>Ngāi Tahu supports the removal of fine sediment for the sole purpose of habitat restoration.</p> <p>It is unclear if this rule overrides the applicable sub-regional rules or not. Rule 5.2 states any rule on the same subject matter in the relevant sub-region section (i.e. sections 6-15) overrides the relevant rule in section 5, except when Rule 5.2(b) applies i.e. if the rule explicitly states to the contrary in any applicable rule in this plan. Rule 5.146A states “despite any other rule in this plan” – does “this plan” include the sub-regional rules? If this is the case, what is the purpose of the applicable rules in the sub-regional plans?</p>	<p>Retain rule</p> <p>Clarify if this rule overrides the relevant applicable rules in the sub-regional plans.</p>
5-28	Rule 5.163	Oppose in part	<p>Ngāi Tahu considers that the rule needs to be amended to ensure it is clear that the associated discharges must only be of a temporary nature.</p> <p>Clarification is also required on the size/scale of planting or removal or disturbance of existing vegetation allowed.</p>	<p>Include reference to ‘temporary’ in relation to the associated discharge of sediment or sediment-laden water from the first part of the rule as shown below or wording to this affect:</p> <p>“The introduction or planting of any plant, or the removal and disturbance of existing vegetation in, on or under the bed of a lake or river and any associated <u>temporary</u> discharge of sediment or sediment-laden water in circumstances where sediment may enter surface water is a permitted activity, provided the following...”</p>

				Clarify the size/scale of planting or removal or disturbance of existing vegetation allowed.
5-29	Rule 5.167	Support in part	Ngāi Tahu is concerned about the potential for sediment to enter waterways when vegetation is removed in the area adjacent to the bed of lakes and rivers or in the area adjacent to wetland boundaries	Seek that a condition is included in the rule requiring that the works also occur in accordance with the ECan Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines or wording to this affect.
5-30	Rule 5.168	Support in part	Ngāi Tahu is concerned about the potential for sediment to enter waterways when earthworks occur in the areas adjacent to the bed of lakes, rivers or wetland boundaries	Seek that a condition is included requiring that the works also occur in accordance with the ECan Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines or wording to this effect.
SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER DISCHARGES				
4-7	Policy 4.76A	Oppose in part	Ngāi Tahu is supportive of limiting the concentration of sediment and other contaminants present in dewatering water prior to its discharge, but does not support the discharge of this water directly to surface water (including rivers, lakes <u>and</u> artificial water courses).	Amend policy to require that the dewatering water is treated on or through land before being discharged to water (being rivers, lakes or artificial watercourse).
5-14	Rule 5.109	Support in part	Ngāi Tahu supports limiting the concentration of sediment in the discharge.	Retain proposed new wording in condition (5)
5-17	Rule 5.119	Support in part	Ngāi Tahu supports limiting the concentration of sediment in the discharge but seeks that the dewatering water is treated on or through land before being discharged to water.	Amend rule to clarify that the dewatering water needs to be treated on or through land before entering a water body. Retain proposed new wording in condition (5)

CONTAMINATED LAND				
5-7	Rule 5.82	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports limiting the activities that can occur on contaminated or potentially contaminated land.	Retain proposed new wording in condition (1)(f)
5-17	Rule 5.119	Support	Ngāi Tahu supports limiting the activities that can occur on contaminated or potentially contaminated land.	Retain proposed new wording in condition (2)
STOCK EXCLUSION				
5-4	Rule 5.68A	Support	Ngai Tahu supports the clarity the rule brings and the distances it includes.	Retain Rule
5-4	Rule 5.68	Oppose	<p>Ngāi Tahu supports 'cattle standing' not being permitted in any lake or waterbody, unless there is a good reason why this shouldn't be the case.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu may reconsider their position if ECan was able to name the specific lakes that they wish to see excluded for practicability reasons.</p>	<p>Retain original wording for condition 3(c).</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu may consider supporting the exclusion of specific lakes from this rule for practicability reasons but these lakes should be identified and named.</p> <p>Otherwise the onus needs to be on the Applicant to say why it is appropriate for their cattle to be standing in a particular lake.</p>
GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER LIMITS				
16-5	Schedule 8	Oppose	Ngāi Tahu does not support the replacement of the region-wide water quality limits for rivers being amended from 'low-land streams' to 'spring-fed plains and spring-fed plains urban'.	Retain original wording in 'River type' column in 'Rivers' table in Schedule 8

DEFINTIONS				
2.9	Definitions	Oppose	<p>There is no definition of ‘hāpua’ or ‘coastal lagoon’ in the plan. Are these words interchangeable? The plan needs to ensure use of each of these words is consistent when each or both terms are used in the other definitions within section 2.9.</p> <p>The plan needs to ensure that the meanings of hāpua and coastal lagoon are consistent across the different sub-regional plans e.g. Variation 1.</p>	Use consistent definitions in the regional and sub-regional plans and include definitions for “hāpua” and “coastal lagoon”.