

20 July 2020

To: Fespacific Group Limited

ATTN: Konstantin Tkatchenko; kosta49@xtra.co.nz

House Build - 832 Main North Road, Woodend

Report

Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga

Manawhenua Statement

Ngāi Tahu are tāngata whenua of the Canterbury region, and hold ancestral and contemporary relationships with Canterbury. The contemporary structure of Ngāi Tahu is set down through the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (TRoNT Act) and, through this structure and this Act, sets the requirements for recognition of tāngata whenua in Canterbury.

The following Rūnanga hold mana whenua over the project's location, as it is within their takiwā:

- Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga

The natural resources – water (waterways, waipuna (springs), groundwater, wetlands); mahinga kai; indigenous flora and fauna; cultural landscapes and land - are taonga to mana whenua and they have concerns for activities potentially adversely affecting these taonga. These taonga are integral to the cultural identity of ngā rūnanga mana whenua and they have a kaitiaki responsibility to protect them. The policies for protection of taonga that are of high cultural significance to ngā rūnanga mana whenua are articulated in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (IMP).

Assessment of Proposal

The application documentation summarises the activity as below:

- The application site is located at 832 Main North Road (SH1), Woodend (the site is within Maori Reserve 873).
- The site falls within two overlapping silent files, Pakiaka and Piki Tu Roa.
- The application is to erect a dwelling on an under sized (less than four hectares) plot of land.

- No earthworks, other than those associated with the provision of services and access to the site are required at this stage, as no building is proposed.
- Resource consent for on-site wastewater treatment disposal will be required and a separate application for this will be made to Environment Canterbury, prior to any dwelling being constructed.

Evaluation in relation to Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (MIMP)

The matters that are relevant to this particular proposal have been identified as:

P4.1 To work with local authorities to ensure a consistent approach to the identification and consideration of Ngāi Tahu interests in subdivision and development activities, including:

- (a) Encouraging developers to engage with Papatipu Rūnanga in the early stages of development planning to identify potential cultural issues; including the preparation of Cultural Impact Assessment reports;
- (c) Requiring that resource consent applications assess actual and potential effects on tāngata whenua values and associations;
- (d) Ensuring that effects on tāngata whenua values are avoided, remedied or mitigated using culturally appropriate methods;
- (e) Ensuring that subdivision consents are applied for and evaluated alongside associated land use and discharge consents; and
- (f) Requiring that 'add ons' to existing subdivisions are assessed against the policies in this section.

P4.3 To base tāngata whenua assessments and advice for subdivision and residential land development proposals on a series of principles and guidelines associated with key issues of importance concerning such activities, as per Ngāi Tahu subdivision and development guidelines.

P11.1 To assess proposals for earthworks with particular regard to:

- (a) Potential effects on wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, known and unknown;
- (c) Potential effects on indigenous biodiversity;
- (d) Potential effects on natural landforms and features, including ridge lines;
- (e) Proposed erosion and sediment control measures; and
- (f) Rehabilitation and remediation plans following earthworks.

P6.1 To require on-site solutions to stormwater management in all new urban, commercial, industrial and rural developments (zero stormwater discharge off site) based on a multi-tiered approach to stormwater management:

- (b) Reducing volume entering system - implementing measures that reduce the volume of stormwater requiring treatment (e.g. rainwater collection tanks).

P11.6 To avoid damage or modification to wāhi tapu or other sites of significance as opposed to remedy or mitigate.

CL3.1 All taonga within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu, accidental discovery or otherwise, belong to the Papatipu Rūnanga/ Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

CL3.8 To require, where a proposal is assessed by tāngata whenua as having the potential to affect wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga, one or more of the following:

(a) Low risk to sites:

(i) Accidental discovery protocol (ADP) - See Appendix 3.

P11.7 To require that indigenous vegetation that is removed or damaged as a result of earthworks activity is replaced.

P11.8 To require the planting of indigenous vegetation as an appropriate mitigation measure for adverse impacts that may be associated earthworks activity.

P11.9 To require stringent and enforceable controls on land use and earthworks activities as part of the resource consent process, to protect waterways and waterbodies from sedimentation, including but not limited to:

(b) Minimising the extent of land cleared and left bare at any given time; and

(c) Capture of run-off, and sediment control.

Conclusion

The above policies from the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan provide a framework to assess the potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on cultural values and provide guidance on how these effects can best be avoided, mitigated and/or remedied.

The location of the site, within two silent files, indicates that the area is of particular significance to Māori, particularly as it also lies within Māori Reserve 873

The proposal was brought to the Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga kaitiaki representatives at a hui on the 16th of July 2020. Several recommendations were made and are listed below.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

Development should occur in a manner consistent with protecting cultural and community values. To this end, the default position of the rūnanga is to request an Accidental Discovery Protocol be a condition of all resource consents.

Recommendation 2

As above, should development occur, the planting of locally sourced indigenous plant species should be used as a means of enhancing indigenous biodiversity values.

Recommendation 3

As with any development, any earthworks undertaken by the applicant must adhere to a robust erosion and sediment control plan consistent with the management practises outlined in Environment Canterbury's Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox.

Mahaanui Kurataiao and its staff are available to discuss this report further or assist in direct engagement with rūnanga if desired.

Report Prepared by:

Jason Eden

Environmental Advisor

Peer Reviewed By:

Jemma Hardwick-Smith

Environmental Advisor