



Te Ngāi Tū Ahuriri Rūnanga Inc.



WAIMAKARIRI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Agenda

**Tuesday 18 August 2020
Commencing at 9.30am**

***Function Room,
Rangiora Town Hall
303 High Street
Rangiora***

Members:

Mayor Dan Gordon (Co-Chair)
Tania Wati (Co-Chair)
Deputy Mayor Neville Atkinson
Councillor Al Blackie
Dr Te Maire Tau, Upoko, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri
Arapata Reuben, Chairperson, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga

A MEETING OF THE MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD IN THE UPSTAIRS FUNCTION ROOM, RANGIORA TOWN HALL, 303 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA ON TUESDAY 18 AUGUST 2020 TO COMMENCE AT 9.30AM.

Due to government directive, the meeting will be audio streamed on the Council website.

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by the Council

BUSINESS

Page No

KARAKIA

1 APOLOGIES

2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of interest (if any) to be reported for minuting.

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the meeting of the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting held on 16 June 2020

5 - 9

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee:

- (a) Confirms as a true and correct record the circulated minutes of a meeting of the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee held on 16 June 2020.

4 REPORTS

4.1 Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area, Kaiapoi South – M Flanagan (Landscape Planner District Regeneration)

10 - 47

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Committee

THAT the Council:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200720091001.
- (b) **Receives** the preliminary report, Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone), on the development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area (19119161006).
- (c) **Approves** the establishment of a Working Group to propose a co-governance framework for the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.

- (d) **Approves** the Working Group championing the planning, design and development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- (e) **Approves** staff approaching Matapopore Charitable Trust to seek a proposal to collaborate on the completion of a concept plan for elements of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area as an edible forest.
- (f) **Notes** that a future report on a proposed co-governance framework will be prepared by the Working Group, and presented to the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee for recommendation.
- (g) **Notes** the Regeneration Budget (PJ 101407.000.5223) includes \$60,000 in the 2020/2021 year for the design and planning of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- (h) **Notes** that the Regeneration Budget includes \$1,680,000 in the 2021-2026 years for physical development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- (i) **Notes** that the development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai area is intended to be a multi-year staged project. The current funding provision (\$1,740,000) will not cover the full development of the site. It is intended to apply to third-party funding providers for additional funding to continue development of the site.
- (j) **Circulates** this report to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee is scheduled for 9:30am, Tuesday 20 October 2020 to be held in the Function Room, Rangiora Town Hall.

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 215 HIGH STREET,
RANGIORA ON TUESDAY 16 JUNE 2020 COMMENCING AT 9.30AM.**

PRESENT

Arapata Reuben, Tania Wati, Mayor Dan Gordon, Deputy Mayor Neville Atkinson, and Councillor Al Blackie,

IN ATTENDANCE

Councillors K Barnett, P Redmond and S Stewart.
J Palmer (Chief Executive), S Markham (Manager Strategy and Engagement), G Cleary (Manager Utilities and Rooding), C Brown (Manager Community and Recreation), S Allen (Water Environment Advisor), C Wood (Principal Policy Analyst), T Ellis (Development Planning Manager), A Matheson (WDC) and K Rabe (Governance Adviser)

KARAKIA

A Reuben provided a Karakia.

1 APOLOGIES

Moved: Mayor Gordon Seconded: Councillor N Atkinson

An apology was received and sustained from Te Maire Tau.

CARRIED

2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Refer Items 4.2 and 4.4: T Wati informed the meeting that she was currently employed by Mahaanui Kurataiao (MKT).

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee held on 11 February 2020

Moved: T Wati Seconded: Councillor N Atkinson

THAT the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee:

- (a) Confirms, as a true and correct record, its circulated Minutes of a meeting held on 11 February 2020.

CARRIED

4 REPORTS

NOTE: Items 4.1 and 4.4 were previously included on the agenda for the Mahi Tahī Committee meeting scheduled for 24 March 2020, but due to the Covid-19 Government directive this meeting was cancelled.

4.1 **Committee Meeting Locations – S Nichols (Governance Manager)**

T Wati advised that, due to Covid-19 precautions, the Tuahiwi Marae was closed to external bookings until the end of August 2020. Members noted the information and provisionally amended the location of the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting to be held in August 2020, unless advised differently.

Moved: A Reuben Seconded: Councillor N Atkinson

THAT the Mahi Tahi Committee

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200605066147.
- (b) **Notes** that future Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting locations be alternated between the Tuahiwi Marae and the Rangiora Service Centre, Council Chambers and the respective representative from each organisation chair the meetings at the venues.
- (c) **Resolves** the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting dates and venues for the remainder of 2020 will be:
 - Tuesday 16 June 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 - Tuesday 18 August 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 - Tuesday 20 October 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 - Tuesday 15 December 2020 – Tuahiwi Marae
- (d) **Notes** that the 2021 meeting schedule will be developed in October/November 2020.

CARRIED

4.2 **Update on Rangiora and Kaiapoi Residential Structure Plans Project – H Downie (Principal Strategy Analyst – District Development) and C Wood (Principal Policy Analyst)**

C Wood provided an update on the residential Structure Plans for Rangiora west and east and Kaiapoi northeast. Council staff had been holding project meetings with key stakeholders such as landowners, developers, business and elected members. Staff requested that they have the opportunity to attend all Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meetings for the remainder of 2020, to enable them to continue conversations and seek feedback on particular aspects as the plan progressed. Specific engagement with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao (MKT) would also be carried out.

T Wati enquired if the Structural Plan was part of the District Plan Review. C Wood confirm that it was, but clarified that it was also part of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, and the subsequent 'Our Space' document and would be required for the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement.

T Wati noted that she was opposed to the 'Our Space' recommendation as it seemed to only address Action 9a and did not address matters of importance to Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga in relation to kainga nohoanga. S Markham replied by saying that this report was for information in a bid to let the community understand the work being undertaken.

Mayor Gordon assured T Wati that further conversations would be held prior to any decisions being made.

Moved: T Wati

Seconded: Councillor A Blackie

THAT the Mahi Tahī Committee

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200604065598.
- (b) **Notes** the project progress outlined in this report, together with the key stakeholder input points, including Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao (MKT), and the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee.
- (c) **Notes** that Environment Canterbury would seek the views of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga on the upcoming Regional Policy Statement Plan Change.

CARRIED

4.3 Cultural Input into The Stadium and Naming of the Land at Coldstream Road – C Brown (Manager Community and Recreation)

C Brown spoke to this report that requested input into cultural aspects for the naming of the land/reserve that the new Sports Stadium was being constructed on. The facility would eventually provide two artificial hockey turfs, ten outdoor tennis courts, four sports fields as well as a 6,057m² indoor sports facility.

C Brown explained that while the 'sale' of naming rights for the building would be a matter for the North Canterbury Sport and Recreation Trust to recommend back to the Council, the Council would like to work with the Rūnanga to find a suitable name for the land/reserve. At present staff were referring to the area as the Rangiora Recreation Grounds. He asked if it would be appropriate for a member of the Rūnanga to be nominated to work with staff on this project. He also confirmed that the grounds/reserve would be named in accordance with the advice received from the Runanga and the name would remain as there are no naming rights for the ground; only for the stadium building.

T Wati asked if the person being nominated had to be part of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee. C Brown clarified that the Rūnanga may nominate whoever they thought was best suited and that the Council would co-operate in any way.

A Reuben enquired if the Rūnanga could take this under advisement to enable them to consider who would be most suited.

Moved: A Reuben

Seconded: Councillor A Blackie

THAT the Mahi Tahī Committee

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200602064329
- (b) **Notes** that the Sports Stadium on Coldstream Road is expected to be open for community use by the end of July 2021.
- (c) **Notes** the Rūnanga will advise the Council who it should work with to suggest an official name for the Coldstream Road Sports Hub land (7.9880 hectares)
- (d) **Notes** the Rūnanga will advise the Council who should work with it on designing cultural input into the interior fit out and exterior landscaping of the Stadium.

- (e) **Circulates** this report to the Multi Use Sports Facility Steering Group.

CARRIED

Mayor Gordon stressed that the Council would abide by the decision of the Rūnanga in regards to the name of the reserve and would put procedures in place to protect the name in the future.

4.4 Cam River Floodgate Automation – Cultural context and consideration of process – G Cleary (Manager Utilities and Roading) on behalf of the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party

S Allen addressed the Committee regarding the investigation into the feasibility of automating the Cam River Floodgate to become a tide gate so as to prevent the incursion of saline upstream. She explained that this would retain a freshwater environment in the lower Cam River, with possible complex benefits. However, there may also be possible disadvantages for ecological species and the local community. The Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party therefore sought cultural context for the proposal.

S Allen further advised that as the floodgate was an Environment Canterbury (ECan) asset, their approval would need to be obtained if the project was to go ahead.

Councillor Atkinson noted that he had been instrumental in moving this project forward due to community pressure. It was a complex matter but until a decision was made to begin a feasibility study nothing further could be achieved.

After a brief deliberation it was agreed that the matter would be discussed by the Rūnanga prior to any further decision being taken. T Wati committed to follow up on this matter and report back to the Committee.

Moved: Councillor A Blackie

Seconded: Councillor N Atkinson

THAT the Mahi Tahi Committee recommends

THAT the Council:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200310033024.
- (b) **Notes** that proposal for a feasibility study for automation of the Cam River floodgate to a tide gate was presented to the Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Executive, for a decision on level of support, by Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd on behalf of Waimakariri District Council.
- (c) **Notes** that any modifications to the Cam River floodgate would require the approval of Environment Canterbury as the asset owner.
- (d) **Circulates** this report to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board and Waimakariri Water Zone Committee.

CARRIED

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee was scheduled for 9:30am, Tuesday 18 August 2020 to be held at the Council Chambers, Rangiora.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 10.07am.

CONFIRMED

Chairperson

Date

Unconfirmed Minutes

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL**REPORT FOR DECISION**

FILE NO and TRIM NO: RGN-05-27-08 / 200720091001

REPORT TO: Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee

DATE OF MEETING: 18 August 2020

FROM: Michelle Flanagan - Landscape Planner, District Regeneration

SUBJECT: Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area, Kaiapoi South

SIGNED BY:
(for Reports to Council,
Committees or Boards)



Department Manager



Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- (a) The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee to commence the planning and design of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area in the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area, including discussions on a co-governance framework. The development of this area is consistent with the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan.
- (b) To assist with the planning, design and development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area this report seeks approval to establish a Working Group, and for staff to seek a proposal from the Matapopore Charitable Trust to collaborate on the completion of a concept plan for elements of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area as a podocarp forest and wetland plant community.

Attachments:

- i. Kaiapoi South Recovery Plan Map (200806100746)
- ii. Preliminary Report - Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone) (200806100735)
- iii. Preliminary Draft Concept Plan (200806100743)
- iv. Place-names for Waimakariri RRZ Reserves (190207013932)
- v. Letter to Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (200806100753)
- vi. Kaiapoi South Reserves Master Plan (2008061007480)
- vii. DRAFT Heritage and Mahinga Kai Working Group Terms of Reference (200806100751)

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee recommends:

THAT the Council:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200720091001.
- (b) **Receives** the preliminary report, Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone), on the development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area (19119161006).
- (c) **Approves** the establishment of a Working Group to propose a co-governance framework for the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.

- (d) **Approves** the Working Group championing the planning, design and development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- (e) **Approves** staff approaching Matapopore Charitable Trust to seek a proposal to collaborate on the completion of a concept plan for elements of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area as an edible forest.
- (f) **Notes** that a future report on a proposed co-governance framework will be prepared by the Working Group, and presented to the Mahi Tahu Joint Development Committee for recommendation.
- (g) **Notes** the Regeneration Budget (PJ 101407.000.5223) includes \$60,000 in the 2020/2021 year for the design and planning of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- (h) **Notes** that the Regeneration Budget includes \$1,680,000 in the 2021-2026 years for physical development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- (i) **Notes** that the development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai area is intended to be a multi-year staged project. The current funding provision (\$1,740,000) will not cover the full development of the site. It is intended to apply to third-party funding providers for additional funding to continue development of the site.
- (j) **Circulates** this report to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board.

3. **BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 In the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area, the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan (the Recovery Plan) includes approximately eight hectares for a Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area (HMK Area) (refer Attachment i). This area was identified during the preparation of the Recovery Plan as having significant cultural values by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, particularly in relation to mahinga kai. The Recovery Plan Implementation Framework (prepared by Land Information New Zealand in June 2017) requires that the Council “*work with mana whenua to confirm governance and management arrangements*” for the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.

4. **ISSUES AND OPTIONS**

Mahinga Kai

- 4.1. The Recovery Plan explains mahinga kai as follows:
- Mahinga kai is more than a customary food source. It shows how cultural beliefs and practices of mana whenua and Ngāi Tahu are linked to te ao tūroa, which is exercised by kaitiakitanga. Mahinga kai describes the natural resources that mana whenua gather through their takiwā as well as the places and practices that they use in doing so. It is also an integrated management concept that focuses on the protection and sustainable use of resources.*¹
- 4.2. The HMK Area will be public reserve (declared as such under the Reserves Act 1977). The Recovery Plan notes that this area will provide “*space for cultural and social activities for the community including natural play, education and learning. It will also provide a unique recreation experience for the community, with activities including walking and cycling tracks and heritage trails*”².

¹ Recovery Plan, Section 3, p. 14.

² Recovery Plan, Section 3, p.14.

Cultural Values Report – Waimakariri Residential Red-Zone

4.3. In 2017 Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd were engaged to produce a Cultural Values Report for the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone areas. The Cultural Values Report identified important Te Ao Māori concepts/values as follows:

- Whakapapa – explains the origins, inter-connections and relationships in the Māori world.
- Mauri – the life force present in all things, air, forest, waters and the life supported by them.
- Tikanga – the customs and traditions handed down over the generations.
- Kaitiakitanga – the exercise of guardianship/stewardship by mana whenua over their area and resources.
- Manaakitanga – the act or actions relating to a display of respect, humility and hospitality.
- Wairua – the soul or spirituality of a person, ancestor or entity.
- Ki uta ki tai – mountains to the sea as an overall approach to resource management.
- Pono and Tukurū – Pono refers to the quality of an entity or situation that is true, genuine or authentic. Tukurū denotes something that is fixed, permanent or enduring.

These concepts/values will be considered in the design, planning and implementation of the HMK Area.

4.4. In addition, the Cultural Values Report identified mahinga kai as of great significance to Ngāi Tahu and central to the Ngāi Tahu way of life. The proposed HMK Area recognises and will give effect to this.

Preliminary Report

4.5. In November 2019 a preliminary report, (Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone), on the development of the HMK Area was received. This preliminary report was prepared by Makarini Rupene, Environment Canterbury poū matai kō (mahinga kai/food gathering facilitator) and Irai Weepu, Environment Canterbury Tangata Whenua Facilitator. This report is included as Attachment ii.

4.6. The Preliminary Report has been endorsed by Te Ngai Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and was presented to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board in November 2019 via a deputation.

4.7. The Preliminary Report describes the general physical environment in the HMK Area and suggests native plant species suitable to the location/soil types. It focuses on the creation of an edible forest consisting of two plant communities – a wetland and podocarp forest. The report also suggests that a pontoon be placed for the launch of traditional waka.

4.8. The Preliminary Report includes the following recommendations for advancing the development of the HMK Area:

- 1) Endorsement of the preliminary report by Te Ngai Tūāhuriri Rūnanga.
- 2) Endorsement of the preliminary report by the Regeneration Steering Group; and
- 3) Establishment of a project team to plan, design and deliver the project.

Recommendation one is considered to have been completed. Irai Weepu advised in an email (dated seven November 2019) that the Rūnanga had endorsed the report. Recommendation two was partially completed as the report was presented via a deputation to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board. This report seeks Council approval of the preliminary report. This report also seeks to establish a Working Group to give effect to recommendation three.

Preliminary Draft Concept Plan

- 4.9. Based on the Recovery Plan and the Preliminary Report, staff prepared a preliminary draft concept plan showing how the edible forest concept could be expressed in the HMK Area. This preliminary draft concept plan is included as Attachment iii.
- 4.10. The preliminary draft concept plan was prepared in order to seek funding through the Provincial Growth Fund for 'shovel-ready projects' (administered by MBIE). Unfortunately, the HMK Area project was not considered to meet MBIE funding criteria for the fencing of waterways category (as advised by their representative). While the funding application was not successful, it is considered that the preliminary draft concept plan is a way of starting discussion on the planning and design of the project.
- 4.11. The goals of the preliminary draft concept plan were:
- To restore what has been lost.
 - To re-establish an edible forest, on the banks of the Kaiapoi River, focusing on two key plant communities - a wetland and a podocarp forest.
 - To recognise and celebrate the natural heritage of Kaiapoi.
 - To enable mana whenua and the people of Kaiapoi to nurture, experience and enjoy their natural heritage.
- 4.12. The preliminary draft concept plan covers the proposed HMK Area and NCF Park, and includes the following key elements:
- Approximately 2.75 ha of native wetland plant community.
 - Approximately 1.95 ha of native transitional plant community.
 - Approximately 4.95 ha of native podocarp forest plant community.
 - Approximately 1.0 ha of native 'edge' plant community.
 - Relocation and redevelopment of NCF playground to higher ground near Courtenay Drive (separately funded).
 - A public toilet near the relocated playground (separately funded).
 - Two small car parking areas.
 - A network of gritted paths, including links to existing walking trails.
 - A series of opportunity/activity nodes throughout the area.
 - Gated vehicle access to the white baiting area is maintained.
- 4.13. The proposed plant communities in the preliminary draft concept plan are consistent with the Preliminary Report (Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)), and align with the environmental conditions on site and the desire to create a podocarp forest and wetland plant community for mahinga kai.
- 4.14. It is suggested that through the development of the HMK Area that the NCF Park playground be relocated from its current position in a basin adjacent to Courtenay Lake, to higher ground adjacent to Courtenay Drive. This has two safety advantages; it means the playground will no longer be flooded, and there is better visibility of the playground. In accordance with the Waimakariri Playground Strategy, Greenspace have \$125,000 budgeted in the 2021/2022 year³ to renew the play equipment, and it is proposed to combine this with the development of the HMK Area.
- 4.15. A public toilet is also proposed as part of the playground relocation. When Courtenay Drive was rebuilt in 2017 a connection to the reticulated public system was installed approximately where the whitebait access is located. The public toilet would be connected to the reticulated system, there will be no onsite disposal. This public toilet would serve users of the HMK Area, NCF Park and the wider reserve network, and those using the white bait

³ Note, this funding needs to be confirmed through the Long Term Plan.

area. Funding for the public toilet would need to be sought as it is not currently included in any budget.

Reserve name

- 4.16. The HMK Area does not yet have a name, and it would be desirable to resolve this to give the reserve an identity. In September 2018 a report was provided from Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (included as Attachment iv) which suggested place names for the new Kaiapoi regeneration area reserves. At a joint meeting of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and council in September 2018 the name 'Huria' was also suggested for the HMK Area. It is suggested that recommendation of a name for the HMK Area is a key task for the Working Group.

Establishment of a Working Group

- 4.17. It is suggested that a Working Group be established to champion the co-governance, planning, design and development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area in Kaiapoi South as a podocarp forest and wetland community for mahinga kai.

- 4.18. Membership of the Working Group could include:

- Representative from, or endorsed by, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga
- Elected Member from the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee
- Elected Member from the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board
- Chris Brown, Manager Community and Recreation
- Duncan Roxborough, District Regeneration Programme Manager.

Staff support could be provided by:

- Grant MacLeod, Greenspace Manager
- Michelle Flanagan, Landscape Planner
- Kevin Dwyer, Landscape Architect
- Kate Steel, Ecologist – Biodiversity
- Sophie Allen – Water Environment Advisor
- Fraser Scales, Senior Project Engineer.

- 4.19. The Working Group would report to the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee.

- 4.20. There are a number of key tasks/objectives that the Working Group could champion and make recommendations on:

- Proposing a co-governance framework.
- The naming of the HMK Area.
- The reserve category for vesting the area under the Reserves Act 1977.
- Completion of a concept plan for the development of the HMK Area.
- Preparation of a reserve management plan for the HMK Area.
- Preparation of a work plan that covers staging, timing, implementation and procurement (in accordance with Council processes and policies).
- Budget allocations (within the confirmed Regeneration budgets).
- Applications for third-party funding.

- 4.21. To assist the Working Group it is suggested that staff seek a proposal from the Matapopere Charitable Trust to collaborate on the development of a concept plan for the HMK Area as an edible forest. This would build on the work already provided in the preliminary report (Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone), included as Attachment ii. The scope of works for Matapopore could involve the provision of cultural advice on values, narratives and aspirations for the HMK Area and a design response to these. There is budget allocated for the planning and design of the HMK Area and a portion of this could be used to cover the costs of engaging Matapopore.

Co-governance

- 4.22. The Recovery Plan Implementation Framework (prepared by Land Information New Zealand in June 2017) requires that the Council “*work with mana whenua to confirm governance and management arrangements*” for the HMK Area and then to work “*to prepare concept plans, detailed design work and costings*”.
- 4.23. Co-governance typically refers to operating in a power-sharing capacity, particularly in respect of decision-making. Co-governance can mean different things to different people, and its meaning is influenced by the context in which it operates. Therefore, it helps to consider co-governance on a spectrum. At one end of the spectrum is simple co-operation, at the other end a full, equal partnership. Council currently has a co-governance arrangement in place through the Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust.
- 4.24. Given that the parties involved can define co-governance, and it is influenced by its context and the outcomes sought; there is no ‘one size fits all’ solution. As such it is suggested that one of the first tasks of the Working Group is to propose a co-governance framework for the HMK Area. This co-governance framework could set out:
- A shared understanding of purpose
 - The specific scope of co-governance
 - The roles and responsibilities of the partners
 - How decisions are to be made and reporting lines
 - Funding sources and opportunities
 - Financial accountability and transparency
 - Process for considering operational/management issues
- 4.25. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Groups and Organisations

- 5.1.1. In a letter to the then Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (in 2015), Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu proposed the following future use of some of the land in the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area (refer Attachment v):
- To be vested in the Waimakariri District Council as a local purpose reserve with appropriate classification;
 - Have a Management Plan jointly prepared by the Council and Te Ngai Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and as part of that the Council is required to consult with and have particular regard to the views of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga before approving that Management Plan;
 - The primary objective of the Management Plan shall be to restore and enhance the indigenous flora and fauna values of the site using appropriate Taonga species that originate from the area.
- 5.1.2. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga were strategic partners in the development of the Recovery Plan. During the development of the Plan, the Kaiapoi River and its margins in the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area were identified as having significant cultural values, particularly for mahinga kai. This led to the inclusion of the HMK Area in the Recovery Plan.
- 5.1.3. The Preliminary Report (refer Attachment ii) and preliminary draft concept plan (refer Attachment iii) seek to ‘flesh out’ the Recovery Plan and the earlier recommendations in relation to the HMK Area. It is considered that these are the start of a collaborative partnership in the design, planning and delivery of the HMK Area.

5.1.4. This report also seeks approval to establish a Working Group to further the co-governance, planning, design, and delivery of the HMK Area. Staff are seeking direction from Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee on the membership and Terms of Reference for this group. A draft Terms of Reference is included as Attachment vii to this report for review and feedback.

5.2. **Wider Community**

5.2.1. The proposed HMK Area was included in the Preliminary and Draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plans, which were both subject to significant community engagement and consultation. Similarly, the area was included in the Kaiapoi Reserves Master Plan, which was also subject to community consultation (refer Attachments i and vi).

5.2.2. As with all reserve development plans it is intended to seek feedback from the community on a draft concept plan. This feedback would be considered by the Working Group, and reported to the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee.

6. **IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

6.1. **Financial Implications**

6.1.1. The proposed HMK Area is intended as a long-term project to be staged over many years.

6.1.2. The Regeneration Budget (PJ 101407.000.5223) includes \$60,000 in the 20/21 year for planning and design activities. The Regeneration Budget includes an additional \$1,680,000 spread over the 2021/2022 – 2025/2026 years for the physical development and maintenance of the HMK Area (subject to confirmation through the Long Term Plan).

6.1.3. The proposed Council funding for the HMK Area is intended to give the project a good start and enable some of the key infrastructure (e.g. paths) to be constructed prior to the full establishment of the planting. This would enable use and enjoyment of the area while the planting is being established and maturing. The current funding is not sufficient to develop the HMK Area in its entirety. It was always intended to seek funding from third-party providers to supplement the Council investment and continue the project.

6.1.4. While the Provincial Growth Fund is not currently available for the HMK Area, there are other funding providers such as Trees that Count (Project Crimson), and the One Billion Trees Fund that could be approached in the future.

6.2. **Community Implications**

6.2.1. It is understood that the Kaiapoi River and its margins are significant to mana whenua. The restoration of the indigenous plant communities and the creation of an edible forest, will over time, enable mahinga kai; a cornerstone of cultural wellbeing.

6.2.2. The HMK Area was included in the Recovery Plan, and there is a community expectation that this will be developed. During consultation on the preliminary draft and draft Recovery Plan, the community were keen to see walking and cycling trails, native planting and open spaces in the regeneration areas. The proposed HMK Area will enable these activities.

6.2.3. Furthermore, opening up the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area through the creation of a unique, local natural environment, will have positive cultural,

environmental, social and physical impacts on the township. The HMK Area is seen as a key component of the regeneration of Kaiapoi.

6.3. Environmental Implications

6.3.1. As well as implementing the Recovery Plan, the creation of the HMK Area, the also gives effect to recommendations in the Waimakariri Water Zone Committed Zone Implementation Programme Addendum (ZIPA) related to:

- Improving stream health; and
- Protecting and Enhancing Indigenous Biodiversity.

6.3.2. Key recommendations in the ZIPA include:

That Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Environment Canterbury, and Waimakariri District Council work together to identify areas and waterways of high cultural value and options for protecting those values including providing for mahinga kai and the protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga within the Waimakariri Water Zone. (Rec 1.20)

That Environment Canterbury and the Waimakariri District Council support projects that have enduring benefits for improved stream health, Ngāi Tūāhuriri values, and improved recreational amenity in the North Waimakariri River tributaries. (Rec 1.26)

The proposed HMK Area gives effect to the above recommendations.

6.3.3. In addition, there is currently a ZIPA project underway to improve inanga spawning habitat at the Courtenay Stream. This involves willow and pampas removal and the planting of Carex and Cyperus ursulatus. The proposed HMK Area supports and builds on this project.

6.4. Risk Management

6.4.1. Financial - The current budget for the HMK Area will not be sufficient to develop the area in its entirety. To mitigate this the development of the HMK Area will be planned and designed to be staged as funding allows.

6.4.2. Soil contamination - There is the potential for encountering soil contamination when developing the HMK Area (as a result of the freezing works and residential property demolition). A Site Management Plan for Ground Contamination has been prepared for the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area. The recommendations in this management plan will be applied to the design and development of the HMK Area.

6.4.3. Community opposition – The proposed HMK Area has been signalled in the Recovery Plan and Kaiapoi Reserves Master Plan with minimal community opposition. The community will have the opportunity to provide feedback on a concept plan for the area and staff will engage directly with affected private property owners within the HMK area.

6.5. Health and Safety

6.5.1. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles will inform the design of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.

6.5.2. Safety in Design discussions will be undertaken during the design and planning of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.

6.5.3. Development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area will follow all relevant Health and Safety standards.

7. **CONTEXT**

7.1. **Policy**

- 7.1.1. This matter is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
- 7.1.2. Policy S-CP 4405 Naming of Reserves is relevant to the naming of the HMK Area.
- 7.1.3. The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan includes relevant policies on Mahinga Kai, Indigenous Biodiversity, and the Restoration of Indigenous Biodiversity.

7.2. **Legislation**

- 7.2.1. Ngāi Tāhu Claims Settlement Act 1998 – Schedule 97, Taonga Species.
- 7.2.2. Greater Christchurch Recovery Act 2016 – Enabled the creation of a Recovery Plan for Kaiapoi.
- 7.2.3. Reserves Act 1977 – Covering the vesting of the HMK Area as reserve.
- 7.2.4. Resource Management Act 1991 – Controls land use and discharges.

7.3. **Community Outcomes**

- 7.3.1. The following Community Outcomes are considered relevant:
 - a. Effect is given to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi
 - d. There is a healthy and sustainable environment for all
 - e. There are areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats for indigenous fauna
 - f. The community's cultures, arts and heritage are conserved and celebrated
 - g. Public spaces and facilities are plentiful, accessible and high quality

7.4. **Delegations**

- 7.4.1. The Scope of Activity as described in the Jurisdiction of the Mahi Tahi Joint Committee states that:

The Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee shall be responsible for preparing recommendations to the Council and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga that:

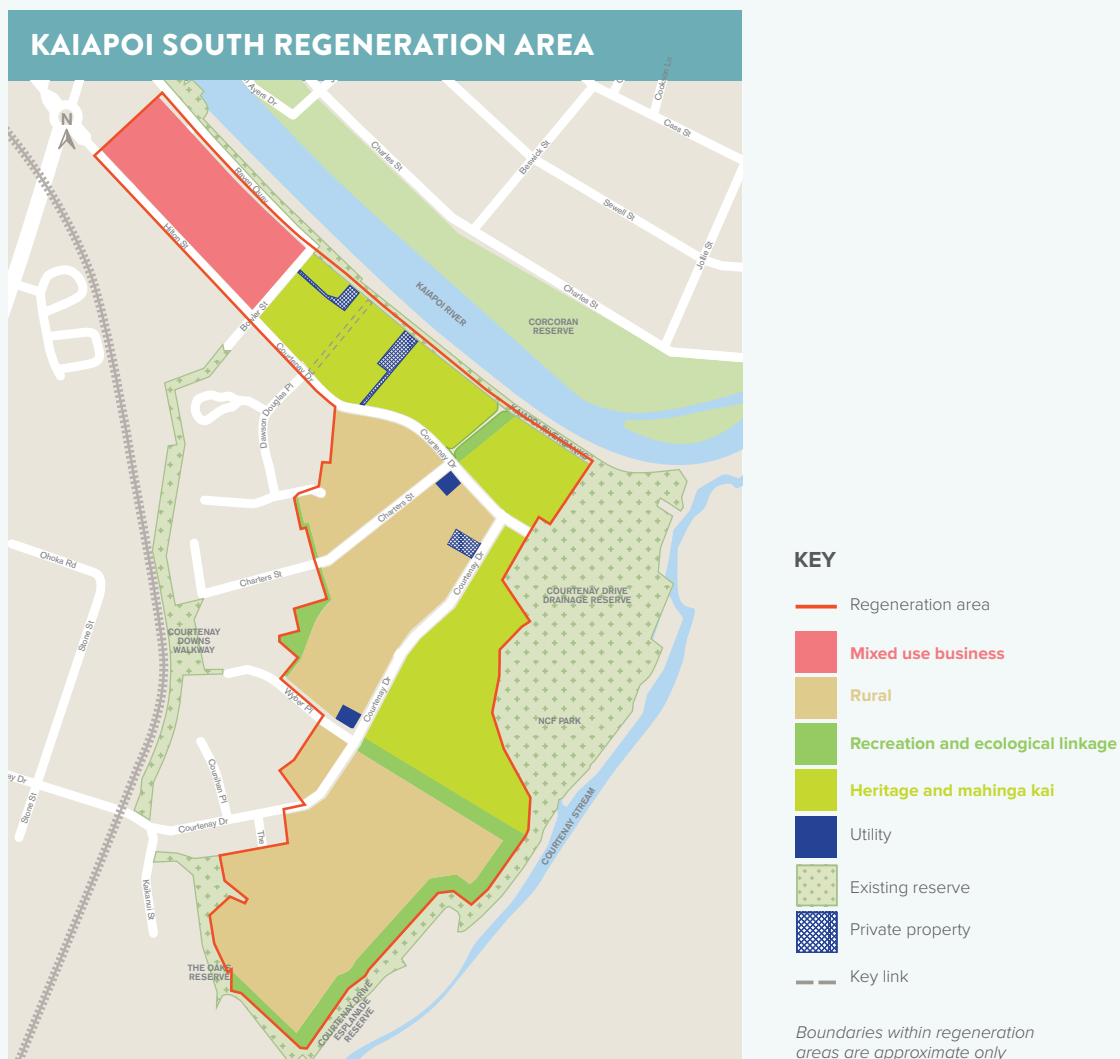
- *In light of current engagement mechanisms between these two parties and the principles-based redefinition by Ngāi Tūāhuriri of its structure(s), propose forms of engagement and supporting arrangements between the parties to provide input to the revision and recasting of their current memorandum of understanding – and following that to give effect to that MOU;*
- *Propose co-governance structures and processes to achieve the required results in relation to Mahinga Kai areas(s), particularly within the Regeneration Area in Kaiapoi; and, the achievement of Ngāi Tūāhuriri aspirations for development of Maori Reserve 873 among other Reserves with particular regard to roles and responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991.*
- *Consider how the particular relationship of iwi with water as reflected in the Iwi Management Plan may best be integrated into structures and processes that guide the Council's responsibilities in relation to water resource management.*
- *Provide guidance on strategic directions and other identified high priority topics within the scope of the current Waimakariri District Plan Review, drawing among other sources on the commissioned work of Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd*

3. Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area

Whakarauora i te Takiwā Tonga o Kaiapoi

The Kaiapoi South regeneration area covers about 28.5 hectares. Three private properties are located here. Characteristics of the land which have been considered in determining appropriate future land uses include susceptibility to flooding and land damage. Surrounding land uses which have been taken into account include Kaiapoi town centre, residential activities, and proximity to Courtenay Stream and Kaiapoi River. Kaiapoi South also contains areas of cultural significance and is adjacent to Kaikanui, former Māori Reserve 877, historically an outpost of the Kaiapoi Pā. The area is currently zoned predominantly residential, with a small pocket zoned rural.

Taking these factors into consideration, and balancing the land use assessment criteria and written comments, the agreed land uses for the Kaiapoi South regeneration area include mixed use business adjacent to the existing town centre; greenspace for heritage and mahinga kai adjacent to Kaiapoi River; rural uses for over half the regeneration area; and recreation and ecological linkages.

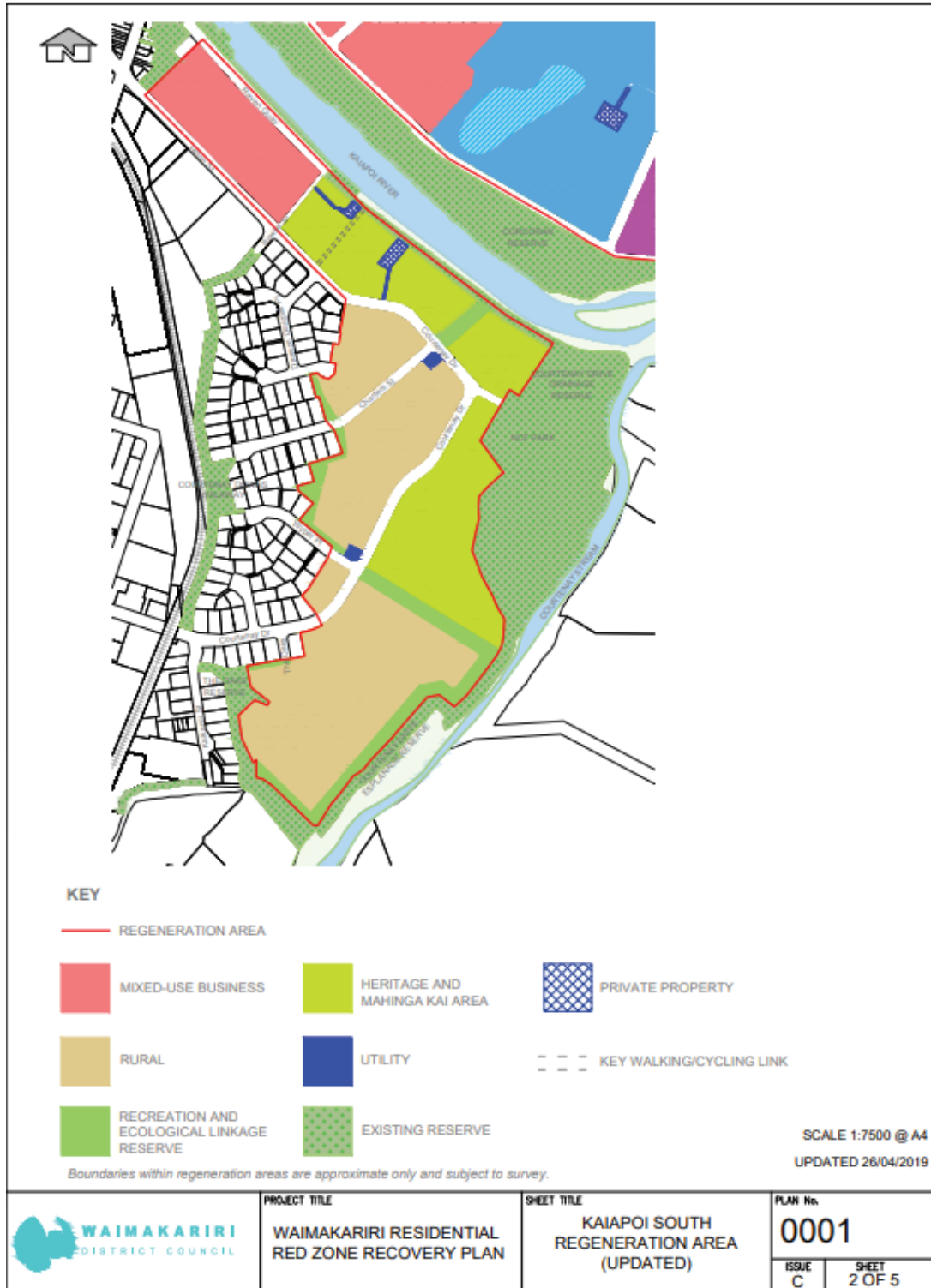


Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

Ngahere Rongoā (Wahi whero)

Edible forest (red zone)

To facilitate the planting of native wetland and Podocarp forest - to service Tūāhuriri Runanga



Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

Overview
<p>This is a preliminary report on a proposed regeneration project for the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area. The proposed project has been provided direction by Tūāhuriri rūnanga.</p>

Background
<p>The Waimakariri District Council Regeneration Committee have queried Runanga representatives regarding direction for a regeneration project. The project is intended to enhance mahinga kai values. Therefore, Arapata Reuben and Makarini Rupene of Tūāhuriri, Identified regenerating native plant communities as an aspiration for rūnanga. A site inspection was undertaken to further identify any opportunities. Area considered are the red zoned blocks between Bowlers St, Raven Quay and along Courtenay Drive, along the south bank of the Kaiapoi awa and around to the Courtenay stream.</p>

How we assessed the sites
<p>Makarini Rupene (Ngai Tūāhuriri / ECan), Al Blackie (WDC) and Irai Weepu (Tangata whenua facilitator – ECan) conducted a walk and talk in the area, discussing the native plants required and potential usage. We walked from Bowler street down Courtenay Drive towards the Courtenay stream.</p>

Considerations	
Area type	Suggested plants
<p>wetland area Freshwater swamps/wetlands occur where soils retain high water levels throughout the year. Either the water table is permanently above ground level or only centimetres below it. These areas have organic peaty soils (Waimairi soil type).</p>	<p>Groundcovers, rushes, tussocks, ferns, flax jointed wire rush/oioi twig rush/baumea swamp kiokio (fern) Māori onion/bog lily Glen Murray tussock/cutty grass sedge/pūrei tussock sedges/pūkio toetoe sundew thousand-leaved fern water fern tussock rushes/wiwī harakeke/New Zealand flax</p>

Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

	prickly shield fern lake clubrush sedge tussock/bog rush raupō/bulrush
<p>Tötara/matai podocarp forest This plant community occurs on the moist, loamy Waimakariri, Wakanui, Templeton and Kaiapoi soil types. These soils are more free draining than Taitapu soils, hence the absence of kahikatea except in moist gullies or hollows.</p>	<p>Tall trees tötara matai/black pine Trees and large shrubs karamü karamü cabbage tree/ti kouka broadleaf/päpāuma, kākāpua narrow-leafed lacebark/puruhi kākāpua mānuka/tea tree New Zealand myrtle/röhutu golden akeake/akiraho lemonwood/tarata black matipo/kōhūhū lowland ribbonwood/mānātu lancewood/horoeka</p>

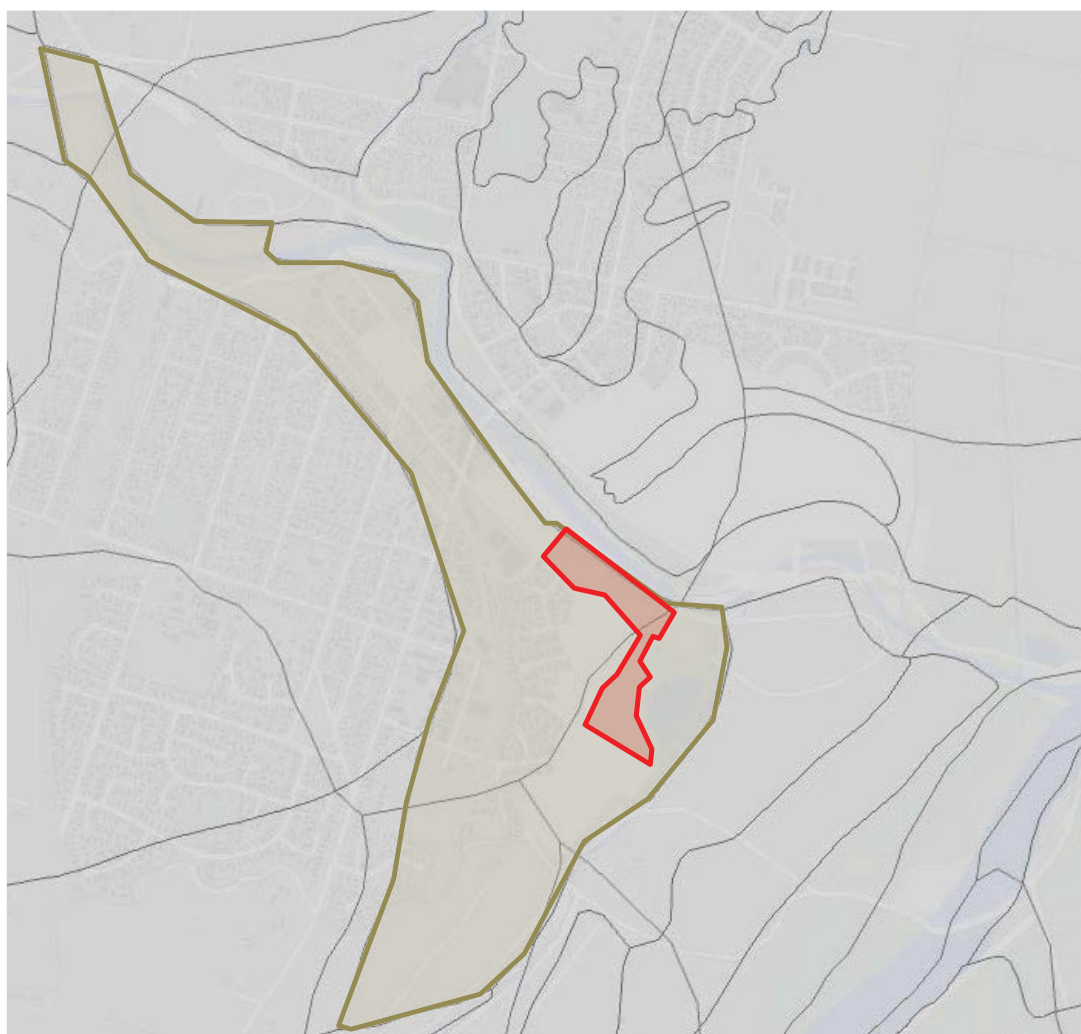
Soil type	
S-Map Soil Unit:	
SMU	PandD\k524
Data Source	SMap
Long Soil Name	Kaiapoi moderately deep silty loam
Smap Name	Kaia_2a.1
Sibling Proportion	30
Sibling Rank Order	2
Sibling Texture Description	silty loam
Sibling Confidence	H
NZSC Description	Mottled-weathered Fluvial Recent Soils
NZSC	RFMW
Permeability	m/r
Permeability Description	moderate over rapid

Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

Sibling Depth	md
Sibling Depth Description	Moderately Deep (45 - 100 cm)
Sibling Drainage	i
Sibling Drainage Description	Imperfectly drained
Sibling Texture	z
Shape	
oldLUTcode	H
Slope	A
Ecan NLoss Soil Category	D
Ecan PLoss Soil Category	L1
Relative Runoff Potential	VL
Relative PLeach Risk	H
Septic Tank Wastewater Soakage	B4
AWmm30	76.30
AWmm60	144.60
PAWmm	185.90
PRetentionTopsoil	33.00
Relative Bypass Flow	Low
Relative NLeach Risk	L
Effluent Class	B
Root Barrier	N
Root Barrier Description	No barrier
Area (m2)	1,440,972.17


Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

Soil Type layer (ECan maps)



Kaiapoi moderately deep silty loam area (brown area)

Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

Black map of past environment	
<p><i>The mahinga kai area was previously Flax, Toitoi and grass, a typical wetland.</i></p>	
	

Site Data Table				
#	Site (Address)	Runanga	Aspiration	Soil type
1	Courtenay Drive, Bowler St, Raven Quay	Ngai Tuahuriri, Arapata Reuben, Makarini Rupene	Natives (Forest/Wetland) are planted. An edible forest is created. A pontoon is reserved for waka. The most eastern land (on the other side of the stop bank) is returned to a wetland. Fish passage improved at Courtney stream flood gate (Maori Dam).	Kaiapoi moderately deep silty loam

Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

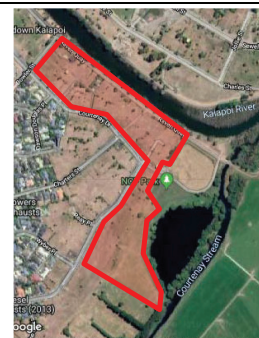
Analysis

Preliminary information gathered has been analysed to suggest which native plants would be most suitable for the area. Black map records indicate the area was once part of a large wetland area with vegetation comprising of flax, toitoi, raupo and grasses. The ECan soil data indicates a Totara/Matai podocarp forest can grow in the soil type present which is 'Kaiapoi moderately deep silty loam'.

The block of land pictured below (within the red circle) is situated with three water bodies (Courtaney stream, a Lake and the Kaiapoi awa on three of its four sides. While inspecting it was noted by AI and Makarini that this land is naturally reverting back to a wetland and should be encouraged.



The block of land pictured below (within the red shape) is situated slightly more elevated and along the banks of the Kaiapoi river. This area would be viable for a podocarp forest.



Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

Suggestions moving forward

The red zone mahinga kai project creates an edible forest, consisting of two plant communities, a wetland and a Podocarp.

Wetlands;

This will be the smaller community nestled against the lake, Courtenay and Kaiapoi awa. It will consist of native groundcovers, rushes, tussocks, ferns and flax.

Podocarp;

This will be the larger community running along the river and into the wetland. It will consist of native tall trees like Matai, other smaller trees, ground covers, shrubs, ferns, ground covers and flax. Edible plants to be selected, such as the Karamu, Manuka and Koromiko etc.

Further to the above, it is suggested that a pontoon is reserved for traditional waka. This will allow waka from local iwi to dock, further enhancing local iwi and Maori identity within the area.

It is noted that action has been undertaken to remediate the Courtney Floodgate.

Recommended Next Steps

1. Runanga Endorsement
 - a. In order to ensure this report reflects rūnanga aspirations, this preliminary report is endorsed by Ngai Tūāhuriri rūnanga. – **completed. This report has been endorsed by Ngai Tūāhuriri.**
2. Voicing the Aspiration
 - a. This report is tabled and endorsed at the next Regeneration steering group meeting.
3. Kotahitanga – unified approach
 - a. A project team developed to plan, design and deliver the project.

Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)

#	Images
1	 A photograph showing a dirt road on the left, bordered by a concrete fence. To the right of the fence is a dense area of tall green grass and other vegetation. In the background, there are rolling green hills under a blue sky with light clouds.
2	 A photograph of a gravel road leading into a large green field. A blue sign on a white post stands in the foreground, next to a green trash bin. The field is bordered by a fence made of wooden posts and rope. The sky is clear and blue.
3	 A photograph of a grassy field with a concrete fence in the foreground. A tree is visible on the right side of the field. The sky is bright with the sun visible, creating a lens flare effect. A paved path or road is visible on the far right.

Ngahere rongoā (Red Zone)



Heritage & Mahinga Kai

Restoring what has been lost.



KAIAPOI SOUTH REGENERATION AREA

Heritage and Mahinga Kai

Eight hectares of public reserve that will provide space for traditional mahinga kai activities, cultural and social activities including natural play, education and learning. It will be a unique recreation area with walking and cycling trails and a heritage trail.

Mahinga Kai

Mahinga kai is more than a customary food source. It shows how cultural beliefs and practices of mana whenua and Ngāi Tahu are linked to te ao tūroa, which is exercised by kaitiakitanga. Mahinga kai describes the natural resources that mana whenua gather through their takiwā as well as the places and practices that they use in doing so. It is also an integrated management concept that focuses on the protection and sustainable use of resources.

Goals

- To restore what has been lost.
- To re-establish an edible forest focusing two key plant communities - a wetland and a podocarp forest.
- To recognise and celebrate the natural heritage of Kaiapoi.
- To enable mana whenua and the people of Kaiapoi to nurture, experience and enjoy their natural heritage.

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



KEY

- WETLAND PLANT COMMUNITY
- TRANSITIONAL PLANT COMMUNITY
- PODOCARP FOREST COMMUNITY
- EDGE PLANT COMMUNITY
- OPPORTUNITY / ACTIVITY NODE
- PRIVATE PROPERTY

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SCALE: 1:2000@ A3

Cadastral data supplied from LINZ's DDB circa 1999 - Maintained by WDC thereafter. Crown Copyright reserved.

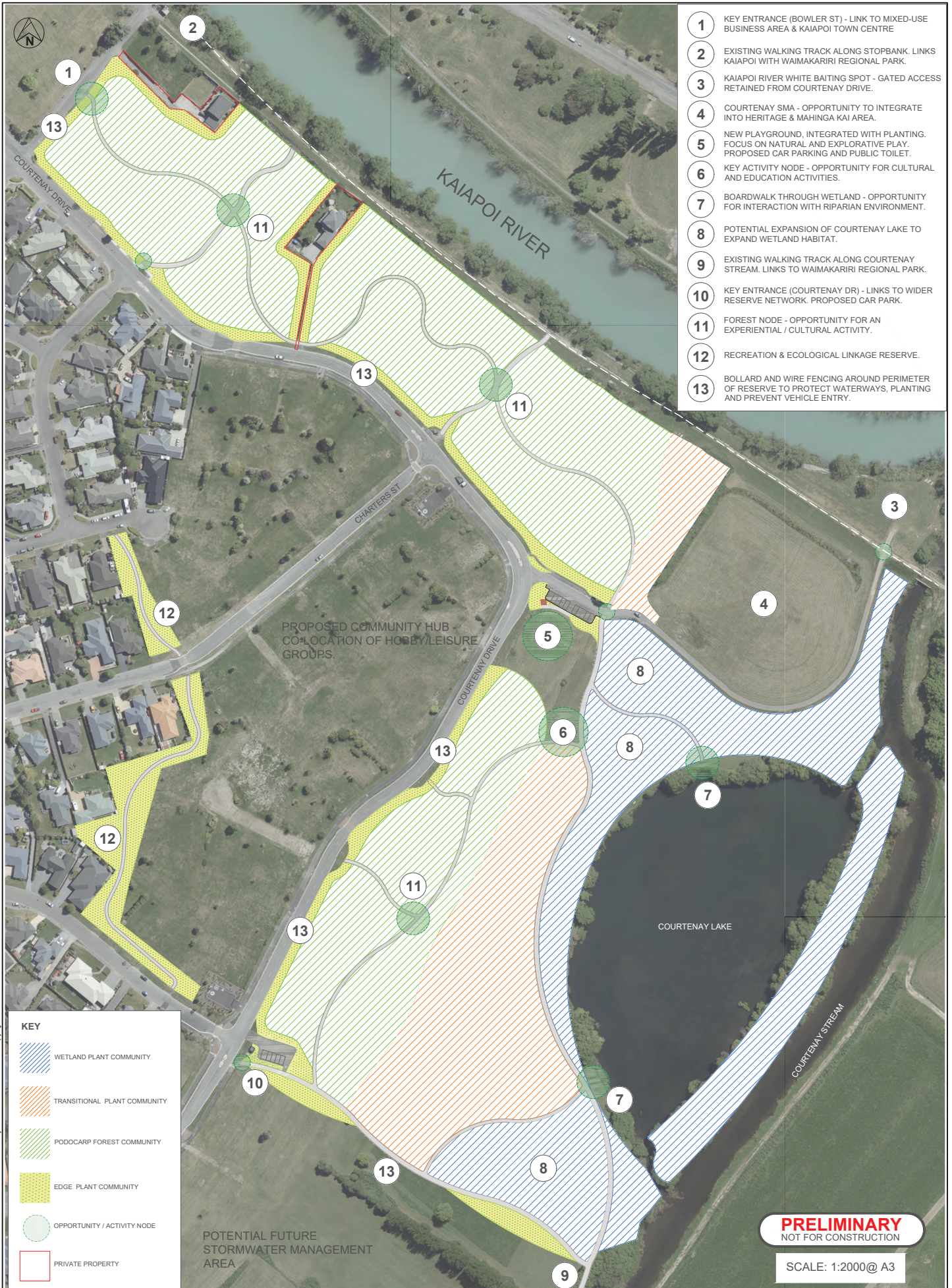


ISSUE	AMENDMENT
A	

PROJECT TITLE	HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI AREA
---------------	-----------------------------

SHEET TITLE	MASTER PLAN
-------------	-------------

PLAN No.	035
ISSUE	A
SHEET	2



- 1 KEY ENTRANCE (BOWLER ST) - LINK TO MIXED-USE BUSINESS AREA & KAIAPOI TOWN CENTRE
- 2 EXISTING WALKING TRACK ALONG STOPBANK. LINKS KAIAPOI WITH WAIMAKARIRI REGIONAL PARK.
- 3 KAIAPOI RIVER WHITE BAITING SPOT - GATED ACCESS RETAINED FROM COURTENAY DRIVE.
- 4 COURTENAY SMA - OPPORTUNITY TO INTEGRATE INTO HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI AREA.
- 5 NEW PLAYGROUND, INTEGRATED WITH PLANTING. FOCUS ON NATURAL AND EXPLORATIVE PLAY. PROPOSED CAR PARKING AND PUBLIC TOILET.
- 6 KEY ACTIVITY NODE - OPPORTUNITY FOR CULTURAL AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES.
- 7 BOARDWALK THROUGH WETLAND - OPPORTUNITY FOR INTERACTION WITH RIPARIAN ENVIRONMENT.
- 8 POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF COURTENAY LAKE TO EXPAND WETLAND HABITAT.
- 9 EXISTING WALKING TRACK ALONG COURTENAY STREAM. LINKS TO WAIMAKARIRI REGIONAL PARK.
- 10 KEY ENTRANCE (COURTENAY DR) - LINKS TO WIDER RESERVE NETWORK. PROPOSED CAR PARK.
- 11 FOREST NODE - OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXPERIENTIAL / CULTURAL ACTIVITY.
- 12 RECREATION & ECOLOGICAL LINKAGE RESERVE.
- 13 BOLLARD AND WIRE FENCING AROUND PERIMETER OF RESERVE TO PROTECT WATERWAYS, PLANTING AND PREVENT VEHICLE ENTRY.

KEY

- WETLAND PLANT COMMUNITY
- TRANSITIONAL PLANT COMMUNITY
- PODOCARP FOREST COMMUNITY
- EDGE PLANT COMMUNITY
- OPPORTUNITY / ACTIVITY NODE
- PRIVATE PROPERTY

POTENTIAL FUTURE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SCALE: 1:2000@ A3

Cadastral data supplied from LINZ's DOB circa 1999 - Maintained by WDC thereafter. Crown Copyright reserved.

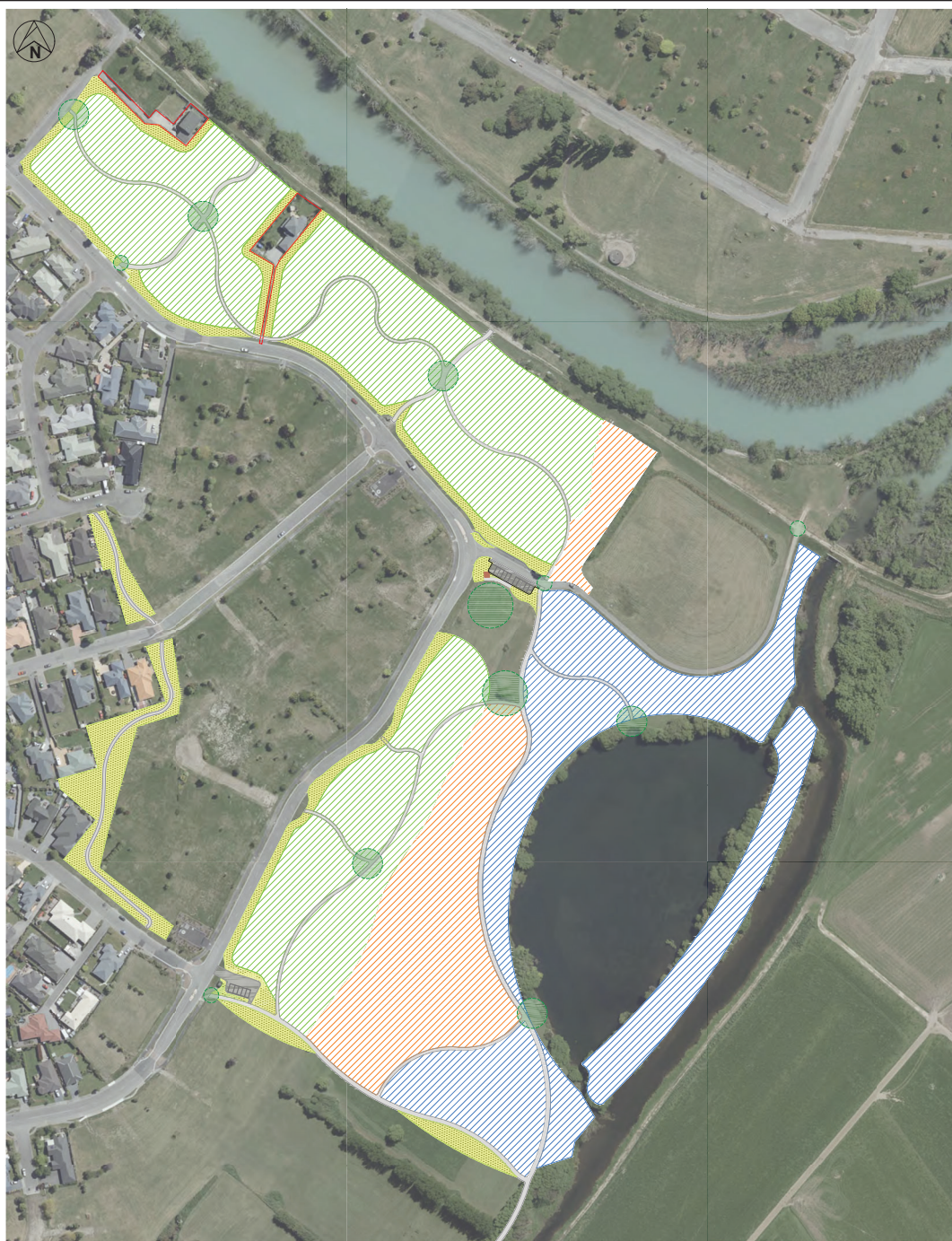


ISSUE	AMENDMENT
A	PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY MASTER PLAN

PROJECT TITLE	HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI AREA
---------------	-----------------------------

SHEET TITLE	ACTIVITY MASTER PLAN
-------------	----------------------

PLAN No.	035
ISSUE	A
SHEET	3



KEY

- WETLAND PLANT COMMUNITY
- TRANSITIONAL PLANT COMMUNITY
- PODOCARP FOREST COMMUNITY
- EDGE PLANT COMMUNITY
- OPPORTUNITY / ACTIVITY NODE
- PRIVATE PROPERTY

WETLAND
 Freshwater wetland/swamp area nestled against the lake, Courtenay and Kaiapoi awa. Consists of native rushes, tussocks, ferns and flax. Located on organic peaty soils (Waimairi soil type) with high water levels.

TRANSITIONAL
 A graduated native plant community forming the transition from wetland to podocarp forest.

PODOCARP
 Podocarp forest dominated by tōtara and mātai canopy species with a dense understory of small native trees, shrubs, ferns, flax and groundcovers. Located on moist, loamy Waimakariri Templeton and Kaiapoi soil types.

EDGE
 A plant community that recognises the edge location next to roads, paths, and private property. Focus on native grasses, shrubs and small trees.

SPECIES LIST - WETLAND PLANT COMMUNITY		
BOTANICAL NAME	MAORI NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Apodasmia similis</i>	Otōtō	Jointed wire rush
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>		Twig rush
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Swamp Kiokio	
<i>Bulbinella angustifolia</i>	Māori onion	Bog lily
<i>Carex flagellifera</i>		Glen Murray Tussock
<i>Carex maorica</i>	Pūrei	Sedge
<i>Carex secta</i>	Pōkio	Tussock sedge
<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>	Toetoe	South Island toetoe
<i>Drosera binata</i>	Wahu	Sundew
<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>		Thousand-leaved fern
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>		Water fern
<i>Juncus edgariae</i>	Wiwī	Tussock rushes
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Harakeke	New Zealand flax
<i>Polystichum vestitum</i>		Prickly shield fern
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Kapungawha	Lake clubrush
<i>Schoenus pauciflorus</i>		Sedge tussock / bog rush
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Raupō	Bullrush

SPECIES LIST - PODOCARP FOREST COMMUNITY		
BOTANICAL NAME	MAORI NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Tōtara	Totara
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	Mātai	Black pine
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamū	Karamū
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Ti kōuka	Cabbage tree
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kāpuka	Broadleaf
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	Puruhi	Narrow leaved lacebark
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Kānuka	Kānuka
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Mānuka	Tea tree
<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	Rōhutu	New Zealand myrtle
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiraho	Golden akeake
<i>Pittosporum eugenioloides</i>	Tarata	Lemonwood
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kōhūhū	Black matipo
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	Mānātu	Lowland ribbonwood
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Horoeke	Lancewood

SPECIES LIST - TRANSITIONAL PLANT COMMUNITY		
BOTANICAL NAME	MAORI NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Pikopiko	Hen and chicken fern
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	Thick leaved Mikimiki	
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	Mingimingi	
<i>Coprosma rubra</i>		Red-stemmed coprosma
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>		Green coprosma
<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>	Toetoe	South Island toetoe
<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>	Koromiko	
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kōwaowao	Hounds tongue fern
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Harakeke	New Zealand flax

- NOTES:**
- Species lists are indicative only. Final species composition will be determined at detailed design.
 - Transitions between plant communities will generally follow the planting master plan but will be graduated.
 - Active restoration required (intensive planting & maintenance) given:
 - Few local seed sources
 - Competing invasive exotic species
 - Previous urban land use means existing seed banks are limited.
 - Significant ground preparation works required prior to planting.
 - Planting to be staged with canopy species planted once an understory is established.

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SCALE: 1:3000@ A3



ISSUE	AMENDMENT
A	PRELIMINARY PLANTING MASTER PLAN

PROJECT TITLE	HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI AREA
---------------	-----------------------------

SHEET TITLE	PLANTING MASTER PLAN
-------------	----------------------

PLAN No.	035
ISSUE	A
SHEET	4



**Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd**
Manawhenua Environmental Services

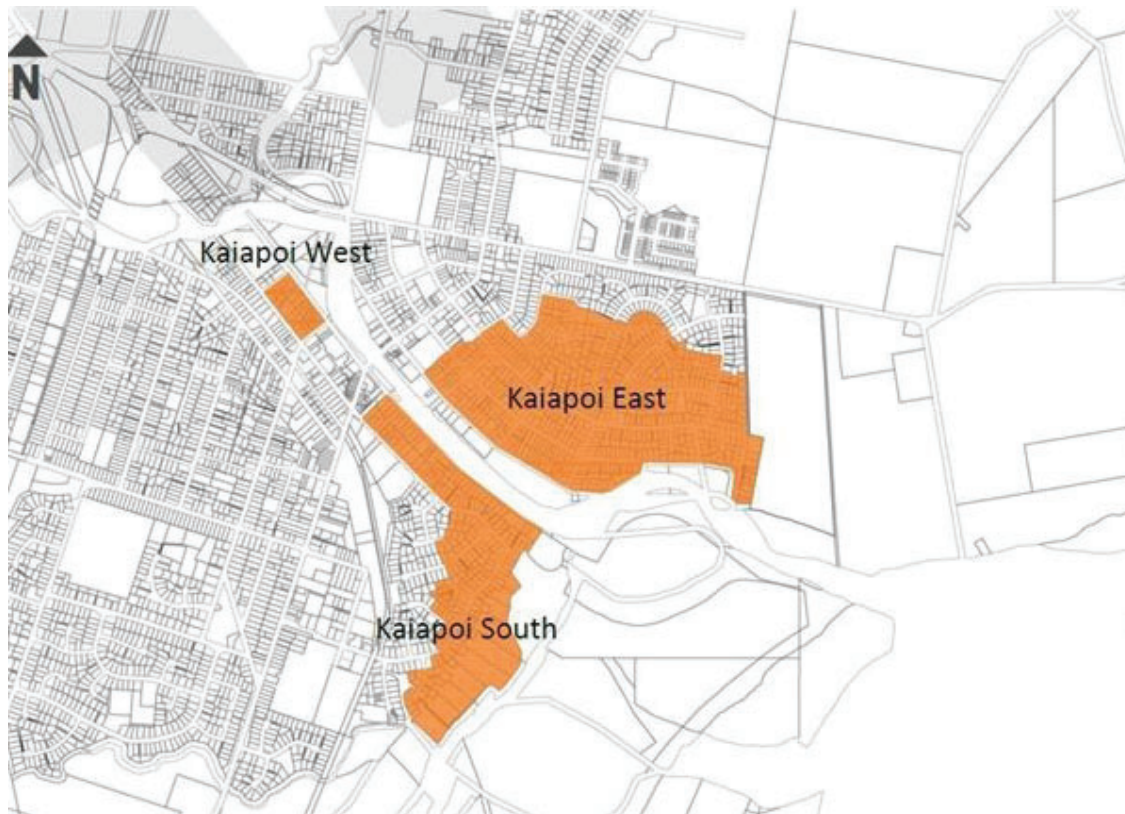
17 Allen Street, Central Christchurch, Telephone: +64 3 377 4374 Website: www.mkt.co.nz

SHORT REPORT

Date:	18 September 2018
Subject:	Place-names for Waimakariri RRZ Reserves
Author	Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd

TE WHĀINGA (PURPOSE):

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Waimakariri District Council have requested further examination of potential appropriate Māori names for the Kaiapoi West, Kaiapoi East and Kaiapoi South Reserves, created from the Waimakariri Residential Redzones (see Map.1).



Map.1 Proposed Kaiapoi West, Kaiapoi East and Kaiapoi South Reserves

NGĀ KAUPAPA (POINTS OF INFORMATION)

A note on transposing of Māori place-names

As with many pākehā names (originally derived from the United Kingdom i.e. the Cam River – River Cam, Cambridgeshire, England), Māori names have been transposed either from Hawaiki or from one place in Aotearoa to another by Māori agency. In a number of significant instances Pakeha settlers have made transpositions themselves. Kaiapoi is one such example.

According to Davis and Dollimore (1966) "...Kaiapoi (the town/settlement) is said to have come into existence in the late 1840s as the recognised north bank ferry station on the north branch of the Waimakariri River, which then flowed close to the town site...". There is little doubt that Kaiapoi, the township, derived its name from Kaiapoi (or Kaiapohia) Pā. Kaiapoi is also known as Te Pā o Turakautahi and is within or in the vicinity of Te Kohaka o Kaikai ā waru.

The pākehā ethnologist James Herries Beattie compiled a large number of Māori place-names in his *Maori Place Names of Canterbury – Including one thousand hitherto unpublished names collected from Maori sources*, which was published in 1945 by the Otago Daily Times and Witness Newspapers Co. Ltd. Beattie's likely Māori sources for a number of Māori names in Waimakariri District and beyond, for this particular compilation and text, from Tuahiwi were; Hinehou Matene, Epiha Maaka, Taare Puruti, Henare Tumeho Matene, Mata Pihawai Williams, Hamuera Te Aomutu Rupene, Wiremu Rehu Te Paa, Teripa te Hauraraka Pitama, a Mrs Uru, a Mrs Tainui, a Mrs Pitama and W.D. Barrett. These tūpuna may have originally provides Herries Beattie with the names and the derived context concerning them.

Kāikanui (Kaiapoi South)

Kāikanui (Beattie:1945) comes from the north side and runs into the Cam River/Ruataniwha near the freezing works, and the sea canoes could get up that far and tied up there. It is also the name of the original stream that met the former Māori Reserve (of the same name) within the same locality.

Note: Although the original Native Reserve is no longer in Māori ownership, naming the new Kaiapoi South public reserve Kāikanui provides away to honour the history of the original Native Reserve and the wider area the name Kāikanui applies to, and its associated history including the trail links to Te Tai Poutini (West Coast); Tainui's ferry and the beginnings of the Kaiapoi township. The only real transposition of this Māori name would be that it was localised to the former Native Reserve and will now be considered for trans positioning to Kaiapoi South Reserve. However, as previously mentioned, the name originally applied to the wider area, and therefore the use of this name would likely be culturally appropriate.

Te Korotuaheka (Korotuaheke) (Kaiapoi East)

Te Korotuaheka (Korotuaheke) is thought to be the name of the river frontage at Kaiapoi (Beattie:1945). A similar configuration appears for a section of the Cam River/Ruataniwha on the Torlesse Map (c.1848-50).

Note: Torlesse (c. 1848-50) had recorded Korotuaheka as a section of the Cam River/Ruataniwha that runs on a meandering northwest axis through the original Tuahiwi and Okohana bushes into the Opihu bush, from where it becomes known as the Waikoruru. As previously stated Beattie (1945) record this name for frontage at Kaiapoi, it is largely unknown if this applied to one or both frontages where the main centre of the town sits. Additionally Korotuaheka is also the name of a formerly prominent Pā at the mouth of the Waitaki, perhaps an interesting ancestral transposition of this name. Naming the Kaiapoi East Reserve Korotuaheka would be away to honour the notion of a river frontage area within Kaiapoi, and a northerly portion of the Cam River/Ruataniwha.

Kaikai-ā-warū (Kaiapoi West)

Kaikai ā warū is thought to be a person that a locality where the river is spanned by the main bridge is named after them. (Beattie:1945).

Note: Interestingly, as previously mentioned, Te Kohaka o Kaikai-ā-warū is thought to be an original Māori name for the area where the Kaiapoi Pā is. The use and transpositioning of this name for the Kaiapoi West Reserve would allow for the honouring of the original name for locality where the bridge is today, and provides a further naming link to the Kaiapoi Pā area, along with the town name – Kaiapoi.



Map 3 - Red zone areas, place-names, etc. (from MKT CVR 2018)



Te Rūnanga o NGĀI TAHU

17 April 2015

Chief Executive
Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority
Private Bag 3999
Christchurch 8140

Attention: Emma Jackar

Tēnā koe, John

Waimakariri Red Zone Future Use

We refer to our earlier response on 12 September 2014 on the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery document "Your Thinking for the Red Zones in the Waimakariri District". Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Te Rūnanga) together with the Matapopore Residential Red Zone Advisory Committee (Matapopore) provided comments as the local mana whenua on its views into the future use of the residential red zone land in the Waimakariri District.

The purpose of this letter is to provide further information and details on the areas of interest to Ngāi Tahu as requested by the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority. The following Ngāi Tahu proposal for the future use of the Waimakariri Red Zone lands was adopted and approved by Matapopore at its meeting on 26 March 2015 and also at the Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Executive at its meeting on 8th April 2015.

As you can appreciate, the recording of history and the way it is correctly conveyed is of utmost importance due to the significance of these areas to Mana Whenua. We want to ensure that you are provided with the best possible information on the areas that is available.

Attached to this letter is a map outlining the areas of interests to Ngāi Tahu.

Areas 1: Pines Beach/Kairaki Beach

The Areas 1 of the Red Zone lands at Pines Beach/Kairaki beach are located within the Kairaki Ngāi Tahu culturally significant zone. Ngāi Tahu and in particular Ngāi Tūāhuriri have a long standing history of this area. This area was used for a multitude of purposes including Mahinga Kai. The presence of recorded archaeology (kainga, middens, and ovens) at and near Kaiapoi combined with the history of Ngāi Tahu occupation and activity in the area indicates a high potential for the presence of Māori archaeology in the Kaiapoi area. Ngāi Tahu regards the recorded archaeological sites as indicator sites, with the potential for additional sites to be located in proximity. Heritage New Zealand has identified parts of the red zoned land at Kaiapoi as an area of high archaeological potential.

Furthermore, Areas 1 is adjacent to the Tūhaitara Coastal Park. The Tūhaitara Coastal Park was established as an outcome of the Ngāi Tahu settlement with the Crown and encompasses the significant Tūtaepatu Lagoon. The Coastal Park is managed by the Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust. Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust is a registered charitable organisation made up of six Trustees, three appointed by Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu and three appointed by Waimakariri District Council. Tūhaitara Coastal Park covers approximately 575ha of land along the coastline from the Waimakariri River mouth to the township of Waikuku. Stretching along the coast for 10.5 kilometres, it comprises many natural features of local, regional and national importance. At present the area is predominantly protection and plantation pine forest and sand dunes. However, the area also includes the Tūtaepatu Lagoon, Taranaki Stream, Saltwater Creek, and The Pines coastal restoration area. In addition, the area surrounding Tūtaepatu Lagoon contains the urupā for Turakautahi, who was the founder of the Kaiapoi Pā. It is part of the area known as the greatest pounamu trading centre in the South Island.

Tuhaitara lands provide a range of opportunities to preserve Ngāi Tahu values, retain and enhance rare indigenous biodiversity and provide recreational and educational opportunities for all people. To that end, it is proposed that the following future use of this land is strongly considered.

Proposed future use:

- Areas 1 are amalgamated with the Tuhaitara Coastal Park.
- Areas 1 to be vested under the Reserves Act 1977.
- Areas 1 to be administered by the Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust.

Area 2: Kaikanui

Area 2 of the Red Zone lands at Kaiapoi is located within a Ngāi Tahu culturally significant zone. Kaikanui is a kāinga located near the Kaikanui River. Kaikanui was an outpost of the Ngāi Tahu stronghold of Kaiapoi Pā. A commercial ferry for the Waimakariri River was operated by local Māori for European Settlers from Kaikanui. In 1848 a Māori Reserve was gazetted at Kaikanui and was sold in 1969 by the Māori Trustee into European ownership.

Within this zone, is the historical place of the Kaikanui Māori Reserve 887. This also is referred to in the Ngāi Tahu Iwi Management Plan, Te Whakatau Kaupapa. Te Whakatau Kaupapa notes that this area was place of occupation for mana whenua and provided access to mahinga kai which was a significant area for sourcing kai for whānau.

Proposed future use:

- Area 2 to be vested in the Waimakariri District Council as a local purpose reserve with appropriate classification;
- Area 2 must have a Management Plan jointly prepared by the Council and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and as part of that the Council is required to consult with and have particular regard to the views of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga before approving that Management Plan;
- The primary objective of the Area 2 Management Plan shall be to restore and enhance the indigenous flora and fauna values of the site using appropriate Taonga species that originate from the area.

Area 3: Kaiapoi River

The Kaiapoi River and its margins is an area of immense cultural and traditional significance to Ngāi Tahu and Ngāi Tūāhuriri. It was utilised for several traditional purposes. The coastline of the river has particular cultural, spiritual and historic traditions for whānau. Kaiapoi rivers and surrounding areas were important the mana whenua for occupation, kai, transport and trade. As a river town and promoted as such a focus of naming could be on waterways and well as occupational sights and keynote mahinga kai plants and animal species.

The Crown formally acknowledged the cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the coastal environment and taonga species, via the passing of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

Proposed future use:

- Area 3 to be vested in the Waimakariri District Council as a local purpose reserve with appropriate classification;
- Area 3 must have a Management Plan jointly prepared by the Council and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and as part of that the Council is required to consult with and have particular regard to the views of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga before approving that Management Plan;
- The primary objective of the Area 3 Management Plan shall be to restore and enhance the indigenous flora and fauna values of the site using appropriate Taonga species that originate from the area.

Next steps

Matapopore, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu would be happy to discuss these proposed future use options further. If any of the proposed future options are not accepted, we would appreciate further discussion and engagement.

Nāhaku noa, nā



Aaron Leith
Programme Leader
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

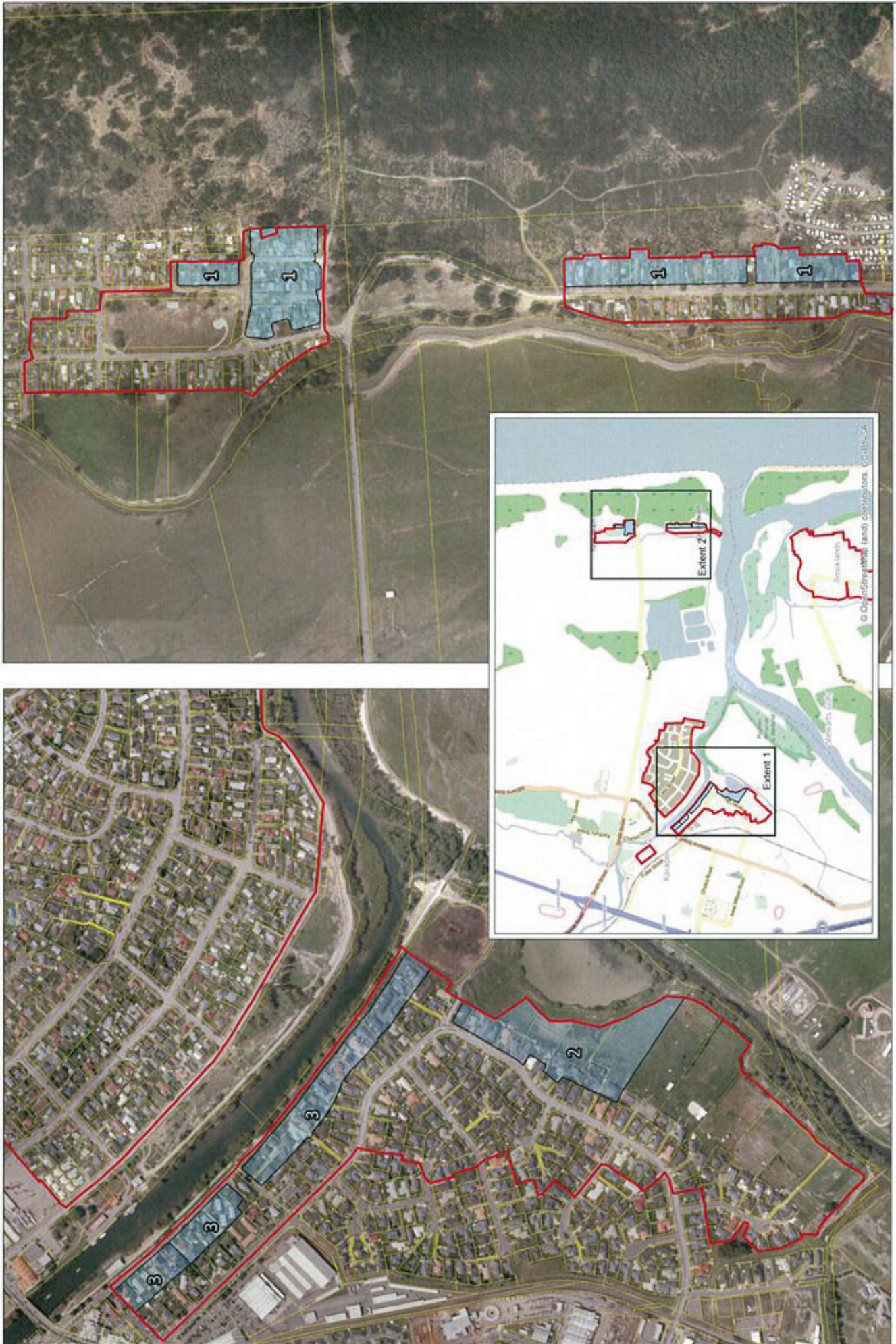


Clare Williams
Chair
Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga

Copy

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga
Matapopore Residential Red Zone Advisory Committee
Diane Turner, Principal Advisor, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

*Please note our new offices are located at
Te Whare o Te Waipounamu
15 Show Place Addington
All other details remain the same*



Parcel Boundaries



Red Zone Boundary



Ngāi Tahu Proposals



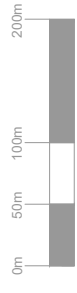
Waimakariri Red Zone - Ngāi Tahu Proposals

DRAFT

- Key:**
- New reserve
 - Mixed-use business
 - Rural
 - Heritage & Mahinga kai Area
 - Existing trees
 - Proposed trees and gardens
 - Points of interest
 - Future key pedestrian link

Key activities & features

- 1 Community studio space
- 2 Recreation & ecological linkage
- 3 Existing shared walking/cycling path
- 4 Recreation & ecological linkage
- 5 Council tree plot
- 6 Recreation & ecological linkage
- 7 Playground renewal
- 8 Key link
- 9 Future stormwater area
- 10 Existing walking link



TERMS OF REFERENCE

HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI WORKING GROUP

1. Purpose

To champion the co-governance, planning, design and development of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area (HMK Area) in Kaiapoi South as a podocarp forest and wetland community for mahinga kai.

The Working Group will monitor the progress of the project and assist in decision making for key issues during the life cycle of the project, and ensure that the vision of the project is met.

Vision: *To restore lost natural and cultural heritage through the re-establishment of a podocarp forest and wetland for mahinga kai purposes in the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area.*

2. Membership

- Representative from, or endorsed by, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga
- Elected Member from the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee
- Elected Member from the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board
- Chris Brown, Manager Community and Recreation/Chair/Project Sponsor
- Duncan Roxborough, District Regeneration Programme Manager.

3. Staff, Consultant and Community Support

- Grant MacLeod, Greenspace Manager
- Michelle Flanagan, Landscape Planner
- Kevin Dwyer, Landscape Architect
- Kate Steel, Ecologist – Biodiversity
- Sophie Allen – Water Environment Advisor
- Fraser Scales, Senior Project Engineer.

4. Administrative Support

- Helen Leslie, Greenspace Administrator

5. Quorum

Any four members.

6. Objectives

- 6.1 To create a thriving podocarp forest and wetland in the Heritage and Mahinga Kai area to enable mahinga kai principles and practices.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI WORKING GROUP

- 6.2 To propose a co-governance framework for the HMK Area.
- 6.3 To recommend a name for the HMK Area.
- 6.4 To recommend a reserve category for vesting the HMK Area under the Reserves Act 1977.
- 6.5 To guide the completion of a concept plan for the development of the HMK Area
- 6.6 To guide the preparation of a reserve management plan for the HMK Area.
- 6.7 To create a work plan that covers staging, timing, implementation and procurement for the development of the HMK Area.
- 6.8 To recommend budget allocations for the design and development of the HMK Area.
- 6.9 To agree on action items within the agreed work plan and ensure the design, planning and development of the HMK Area is meeting time and budget targets.
- 6.10 To partner with other agencies, or third-party funding providers as required.
- 6.11 To work effectively with the community to ensure they have a role within the project. The Working Group will also endorse opportunities for the community to be directly involved through onsite works and planning discussions as required.

7. Outcomes

- 7.1 Governance support and project decision making is implemented through to the project team.
- 7.2 An agreed work plan is approved, with clear targets for implementation delivered to the project team.
- 7.3 A HMK Area that meets the objectives of the project is implemented to budget and on time.

8. Delegation

- 8.1 The Working Group will have delegation to create and recommend the concept plan, reserve management plan and work plan for the HMK Area to the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee.
- 8.2 If there is no approved budget for work that the Working Group wishes to undertake it will have to make a recommendation to the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee.
- 8.3 All financial work orders and purchase orders can only be issued by Council staff.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI WORKING GROUP

8.4 Only Council staff can authorise work to be undertaken and for the issuing of orders for services/supplies and the authorising of invoices for payment.

9. Decision Making

9.1 Decisions will, in so far as it is possible, be reached by consensus. Where this is not achievable, decisions will be made by voting with a simple majority being required.

9.2 The Working Group will have the option of referring any matter to the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee for a decision.

9.3 All decisions once finalised will be reported back to the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee as recommendations.

10. Financial Management

10.1 The Council's financial year is from 1 July to 30 June.

10.2 Accounts are closed off at the end of each year, and any under/over expenditure is absorbed into the Council's consolidated funds when it is targeted funds. This does not apply to group funds raised for developments either through Council development channels and/or community initiatives.

10.3 Carrying forward of unspent funds is possible where they relate to capital or programme maintenance works which were not completed for a specific reason. These funds must be approved by the Council during the budget process.

11. Legal Responsibilities

In working together to achieve the objectives of the project, the Council and the Working Group are required to comply with all relevant legislation and regulations.

These include, but are not limited to:

- Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Local Government Act 2002
- Reserve Management Act 1991
- Reserves Act 1977

12. Administration

The agenda and minutes for the Working Group meeting will be prepared by the Greenspace Administrator. The agenda and minutes will be filed in TRIM and distributed to all members.

The outline agenda for the meeting shall generally be as follows:

1. Apologies
2. Previous Minutes
3. Matters Arising

TERMS OF REFERENCE

HERITAGE & MAHINGA KAI WORKING GROUP

4. Staff Reports (milestones, programme, issues, budget, risk, health and safety)
5. Risks, Issues or Concerns
6. Community Engagement and Media
7. Reports to Council, Committee or Community Board
8. General Business

13. Meeting Frequency

The Working Group shall meet bi-monthly or when requested to do so for urgent matters, or matters relating to the purpose of the Working Group.

14. Duration

The Working Group will function until the completion of the project.

DRAFT