

BEFORE THE QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act
1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of the proposed Queenstown
Lakes District Proposed District
Plan – Stage 1: Chapter 5
Tangata Whenua

**STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF MAREE CHRISTINE
KLEINLANGEVELSLOO FOR TE RŪNANGA O MOERAKI, KĀTI
HUIRAPA RŪNAKA KI PUKETERAKI, TE RŪNANGA O ŌTĀKOU AND
HOKONUI RŪNANGA (COLLECTIVELY NGĀ RŪNANGA)**

Dated 26 February 2016

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

1. My name is Maree Christine Kleinlangevelsloo.
2. I am the Senior Planner at Kāi Tahu ki Otago Limited (KTKO Ltd), where I have been working part-time since 2012.
3. I worked with Dunedin City Council planner Emma Christmas on the development of the wāhi tūpuna overlay and related provisions for the proposed Second Generation Dunedin District Plan.
4. Prior to joining KTKO Ltd I was employed at the Ministry for the Environment as a policy analyst for five years where I worked mainly on marine, Māori and co-management initiatives.
5. I hold a Bachelor's Degree with Honours (First Class) in Geography and a Master of Regional and Resource Planning (with Distinction) both from the University of Otago.
6. In preparing this evidence I have reviewed:
 - a) The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
 - b) The proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement;
 - c) The Queenstown Lakes District proposed District Plan – Chapter 5 Tangata Whenua;
 - d) The proposed Second Generation Dunedin City District Plan, including Chapter 14: Manawhenua and the Wāhi Tūpuna appendix
7. Although this is a Council Hearing I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses in the Environment Court Practice Note. This evidence has been prepared in accordance with it and I agree to comply with it. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions expressed.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

8. Ngā Rūnanga worked with the Dunedin City Council to develop a wāhi tūpuna overlay for the proposed Second Generation District Plan. Ngā Rūnanga support the provisions in the proposed Queenstown Lakes District Tangata Whenua Chapter 5 that set up the mapping of a similar overlay in this district plan.

9. The provisions in Chapter 5: Tangata Whenua provide for the appropriate management and protection of wāhi tūpuna and all their components in the Queenstown Lakes district.

SCOPE OF EVIDENCE

10. My evidence will cover the following matters:
 - a) The definition of wāhi tūpuna;
 - b) The proposed Dunedin City District Plan wāhi tūpuna overlay;
 - c) Recognition and provision for wāhi tūpuna in the proposed Queenstown Lakes District Plan.

DEFINITION OF WĀHI TŪPUNA

11. Wāhi tūpuna (sometimes known as cultural or ancestral landscapes) are landscapes and places that embody the relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga. The term refers to places that hold the respect of the people in accordance with tikanga.
12. For Ngāi Tahu, the natural environment and how they engage with it is a critical component of their identity and for maintaining their culture. The ability to keep alive traditional practices passed down by ancestors, in places traditionally used or occupied by descendants, provides a sense of belonging and continuity. Restoring, maintaining and enhancing the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and their ancestral lands, water and taonga, requires the protection of these resources, and the ability to be actively involved in decision-making processes to achieve environmental outcomes that recognise this relationship.¹
13. It is important to note that while the term 'cultural landscapes' has been used in the past, these areas are considered distinct from natural landscapes, for example as protected under section 6(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act). While natural landscapes may include and be enriched by historical and cultural values, 'cultural landscapes' may be highly modified sites with strong historical connections, and are significant in terms of section 6(e). Their identification and assessment considers different factors to natural landscapes. For this reason, I recommend they are treated separately from the natural landscapes identified within

¹ Dunedin City Council Section 32 report: Manawhenua.

the plan, and are referred to as ‘wāhi tūpuna’ – ancestral places which continue to have contemporary significance. Having said that, a number of wāhi tūpuna overlap with natural landscapes, as the landforms around which they are based are significant to both Ngāi Tahu and the wider community.

14. In addition to urupā, physical resources such as landforms, mountains and ranges, wetlands, former and contemporary mahinga kai sites and waterways are examples of wāhi tūpuna. Wāhi tūpuna may include the following types of places and components:

Wāhi Tūpuna	Description
Ara Tawhito	Trails
Kāika or kāika nohoaka	Permanent or seasonal villages
Kai umu or umutī	earth ovens
Mahika kai	Sites where food or resources are gathered
Mauka	Mountains
Repo raupō	Wetlands
Tauraka waka	Canoe landing sites
Tūāhu	Places of importance to Māori identity
Urupā	Burial sites
Wāhi kohātu	Rock outcrops
Wāhi pakaka	Battle sites
Wāhi taoka	Treasured resources, places and sites
Wāhi tapu	Sacred places
Wāhi tohu	Features used as location markers in the landscape
Wai Māori	Taoka freshwater rivers and lakes

15. These wāhi tūpuna did not function in isolation from one another, but were part of a wider cultural setting that included not only sites as defined by the presence of tangible archaeological remains but also a wide range of highly valued places and landscapes.

WĀHI TŪPUNA MAPPING IN PROPOSED DUNEDIN DISTRICT PLAN

16. Ngā Rūnanga worked with the Dunedin City Council to map wāhi tūpuna for the Dunedin City District Plan. A similar process is proposed for mapping wāhi tūpuna in the Queenstown Lakes district.

17. The process undertaken involved:

- (a) Ngā Rūnanga representatives first marking up all sites of importance on maps, as the basis for a District Plan overlay.
- (b) Secondly, the values of each site were identified (why the site is considered to be a wāhi tūpuna – as per paragraph 11).
- (c) Thirdly, the threats to those values were identified. The threats to the different types of wāhi tūpuna included:

- Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks within or adjacent to the site, forestry harvest
- Activities that affect access to the waterbody, including buildings and structures close to it; loss of legal road access
- Activities that affect upper slopes and ridgelines including buildings and structures, and network utilities
- Activities affecting the views of wāhi tūpuna
- Buildings and structures over a certain height
- Damming
- Drainage or modification of wetlands
- Earthworks
- Forestry, including wilding pines spread from nearby forests
- Mining
- Natural erosion, storm induced erosion, cliff erosion
- Natural Hazard Mitigation activities.
- Network utilities
- New roads or additions/alterations to existing roads, vehicle tracks and driveways
- Reclamation
- Removal of native vegetation
- Subdivision

- Upper catchment land development

(d) Finally, objectives, policies, rules (including assessment matters) and notification triggers were developed with Dunedin City Council staff, to ensure that the values of each wāhi tūpuna site would be recognised and provided for in consenting processes, as discussed in the evidence of Mr Vial. In many cases, this meant that any consents deemed to be a threat to a particular site would trigger assessment of Ngā Rūnanga values in the consenting process.

18. Ohinepouwera (the Waikouaiti sand spit) is an example of one of the mapped wāhi tūpuna:

Site 5: Ohinepouwera (Karitane sand spit)

Description of area

Taoka's warriors camped on the Ohinepouwera sandspit for six months while they laid siege to Te Wera on the Huriawa Peninsula. This site has linkages to Te Tauraka Poti, Māpoutahi, Pukekura and the Huriawa Peninsula. A map of Ohinepouwera is attached as Appendix 1.

Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Wāhi pakanga
5. Archaeological remains

Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Forestry, including wilding pine spread from nearby forests
3. Erosion
4. Natural hazard mitigation activities

19. The threats to Ohinepouwera above are dealt with through the wāhi tūpuna provisions. Applicants and Council are alerted to the wāhi tūpuna and its values and threats from the overlay and the detail set out in the corresponding Wāhi Tūpuna Appendix.

20. This process ensures that the impact of the proposed activity on the Kāi Tahu values of the wāhi tūpuna site is comprehensively understood by the applicant and Council, and these impacts are assessed as part of any application for resource consent.

RECOGNISING AND PROVIDING FOR WĀHI TŪPUNA IN THE PROPOSED QUEENSTOWN DISTRICT PLAN

21. It is a matter of national importance to recognise and provide for the sites of significance to Ngāi Rūnanga in the Queenstown-Lakes district and to appropriately manage activities that threaten the cultural values of those sites.
22. Mr Vial and Mr Ellison have spoken about the association of Kāi Tahu with the Queenstown Lakes district. Mr Vial has described some of the mechanisms in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, including Statutory Acknowledgements, Tōpuni and nohoanga as shown on Map 40 that go some way to recognising and protecting Ngāi Tahu places of importance.
23. However, the places of significance to Ngāi Rūnanga are not limited to places of significance identified in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. As such, I recommend that the proposed Queenstown Lakes District Plan incorporates wāhi tūpuna mapping that is clearly linked to specific objectives, policies and rules, to ensure all sites of importance to Ngāi Rūnanga are recognised and provided for. Mapping the sites and landscapes of importance to Ngāi Rūnanga recognises and provides for their relationship with these lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga².

CONCLUSION

24. In my opinion, the mapping of wāhi tūpuna is an efficient and effective means of recognising and providing for the relationship of Ngāi Rūnanga with their sites and landscapes of significance in the district, as required by section 6e of the Act.

Maree Kleinlangevelsloo

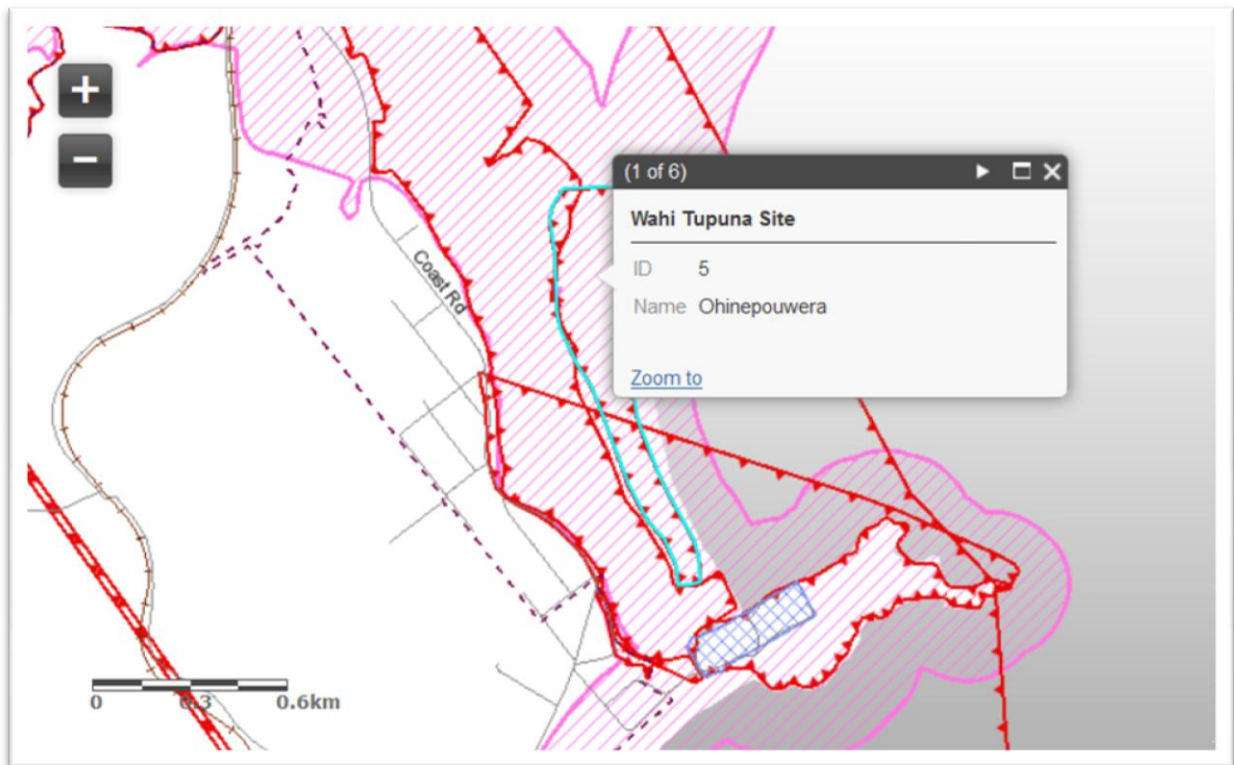
Senior Planner

Kāi Tahu ki Otago Limited

26 February 2016

² Section 6e RMA 1991.

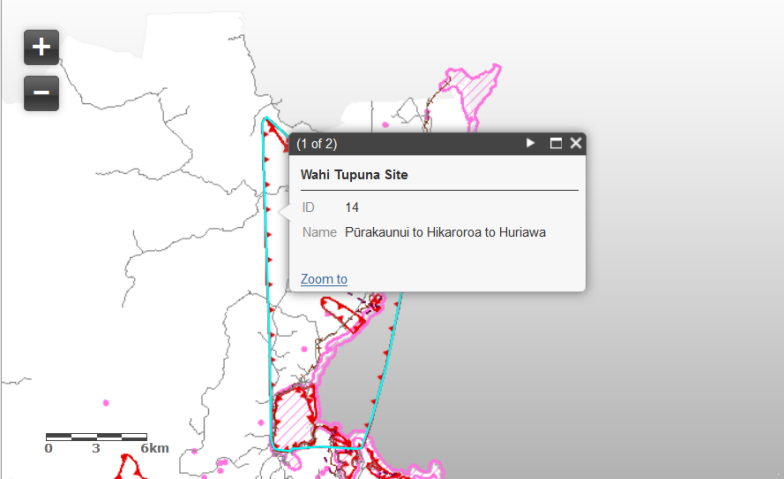
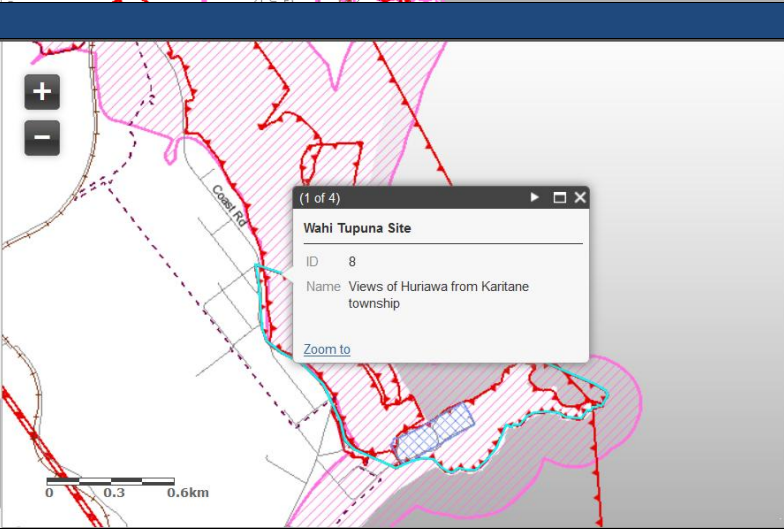
Appendix 1: Ohinepouwera (Waikouaiti sandspit)



Waikouaiti Sandspit – District Plan Overlays

1.	Wāhi Tūpuna 5: Ohinepouwera
2.	Located within Wāhi Tūpuna 14: Pūrakaunui to Hikaroroa to Huriawa
3.	Natural Coastal Character: Waikouaiti Beach
4.	Archaeological Alert Layer
5.	Dune System Mapped Area
6.	Address: 2 Matanaka Drive Waikouaiti
Source: http://apps.dunedin.govt.nz/webmaps/secondgenerationdistrictplan/	

Linkages between Ohinepouwera and other Wāhi Tūpuna

<p>Wāhi Tūpuna 14: Pūrakaunui to Hikororoa to Huriawa</p>	
<p>Wāhi Tūpuna 8: Views of Huriawa from Karitane Township</p>	
<p>Wāhi Tūpuna 6: Huriawa Peninsula</p>	