

A COMMUNITY STRATEGY
FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT
OF
LAKE ELLESMERE/TE WAIHORA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



Drafted for the Lake Ellesmere Issues Group
Adopted by the Waihora Ellesmere Trust
April 2004

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What is the Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora Community Strategy?

The Strategy is a record of the vision, goals, targets and actions for the ongoing management of the lake and its tributaries. These have been developed over a period of two years by a group of interested individuals and organisations known as the Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora Issues Group (see page 20 for a list of those who have been involved). This group was brought together and facilitated by Environment Canterbury as part of its ongoing process to develop the Natural Resources Regional Plan.

The vision is an overarching description of what the Issues Group wants the lake and its tributaries to be like in the next 50 years; the goals describe different elements of the vision. The targets are specific outcomes that support the goals, and the actions describe some ways of achieving these.

The Community Strategy identifies what the community would like to see happen for the overall benefit of the lake, its tributaries, and those who use the lake and the tributaries for their livelihood, for recreation, and for the fulfillment of cultural and spiritual needs. It is a 'blueprint for action' that identifies not only what actions should be taken, but also those who may have a leading role in carrying them out.

How was the Community Strategy put together?

The project for developing the strategy came from the Canterbury Regional Council's Regional Policy Statement and its subsequent work plans. The project is in response to concerns that have been raised with the Council over the apparent decline in water quality in the lake and its tributaries, and falls under the umbrella of the Natural Resources Regional Plan. Note – the draft community strategy is not part of NRRP, but will contribute to that part of it dealing with Lake Ellesmere / Te Waihora.

The Issues Group represent a wide range of interests including local residents and landowners; Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and Taumutu Runanga; Federated Farmers; Lake Settlers Association; Department of Conservation; regional and district councils; Lake Ellesmere Fisherman's Association; Fish & Game Council; other recreational interests; and individuals with a general interest in the ecology of the lake and its tributaries.

The group met many times (generally monthly) over the two years to develop the elements of the strategy. They have been on field trips around the lake and its tributaries to visit sites of interest, and have had speakers present information concerning the state of the lake and the tributaries. The information and field day attracted over 120 participants, a measure of the interest and concern for the health of the lake and the ecosystem it supports.

The first task for the group was to create a vision for the lake and the tributaries. This can be found on page 6. From these goals and targets were developed, then actions and a list of those responsible for carrying out these actions.

In addition, the draft strategy has benefited from discussion and input with the wider community through public meetings and written submissions. It has also been presented to various councils and organizations. (See Appendix I for details of wider consultation)

How will the Community Strategy work?

The strategy provides direction and information to help individuals and organisations make decisions about what needs to be done for the overall benefit of the Lake and its users, by whom, when and how – a blueprint for action. The strategy has an overarching vision, which has been broken down into 5 goals covering the main themes. Each goal has targets and under each of these are specific actions for achieving the targets.

Formation of the Waihora Ellesmere Trust

Given the nature of the issues, the complexity of the lake and tributary system, and the number of targets identified, a co-operative approach has been identified as the most efficient, effective and equitable solution to achieving long-lasting results. To this end the Lake Issues Group, with wider consultation, formed the Waihora Ellesmere Trust. Fifteen founding Trustees were nominated onto the Trust and had their first Trust Board meeting in September 2003.

The Trust Deed has been drafted and signed and will be submitted to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies.

The founding Trustees are:

Rob McPherson	Colin Hill
David O'Connell	Peter Chamberlain
Terrianna Smith	Don Crerar
Neil Brailsford	Ken Hughey
Michael Nutt	Julie May
Roger Gilbert	Fiona Cox
Kelvin Coe	Kay Lough
	Jason Arnold

In accordance with the Objects of the Trust the Trustees will be working with the community, local organisations and government agencies and interested parties to further develop and enact the Community strategy for the future management of Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora and its tributaries.

It is not the intent of this strategy to preclude individuals or organisations from taking action sooner than timetabled.

Objectives of the Waihora Ellesmere Trust

Through developing the strategy and as a result of wider consultation, the Lake Issues Group formed the Trust to ensure the Community Strategy goals and targets are met through appropriate and timely actions.

The objects of the Trust are:

- (i) To promote and, where appropriate, support best management practices as a means of maintaining/and or enhancing the ecological health of Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora, including its tributaries.
- (ii) To raise awareness regarding the cultural and historical significance of the lake and its environs, including its settlement history and current status;
- (iii) To provide appropriate dialogue opportunities for decision-making to ensure the various economic, social, cultural, recreational and environmental interests are considered;
- (iv) To maintain the sense of place and character that makes the lake and its environs special to current residents and users, and for future generations;
- (v) To raise awareness and understanding of the values of the lake to recreational and other users to ensure the integrity of the lake is not compromised.
- (vi) In attaining its objects the Trust shall recognise the views and expectations of Mana Whenua, to respect and implement dual heritage of the partners of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.

This community strategy will form the basis of a “work plan” for the Trust and its on-going activities.

Who is responsible?

In most cases the responsibility for action lies with a number of organisations and/or individuals. There are some actions where the responsibility does not lie with anyone in particular, yet they are required to be carried out in order for the target to be met. In most cases a joint or co-operative approach is required if the targets are to be reached.

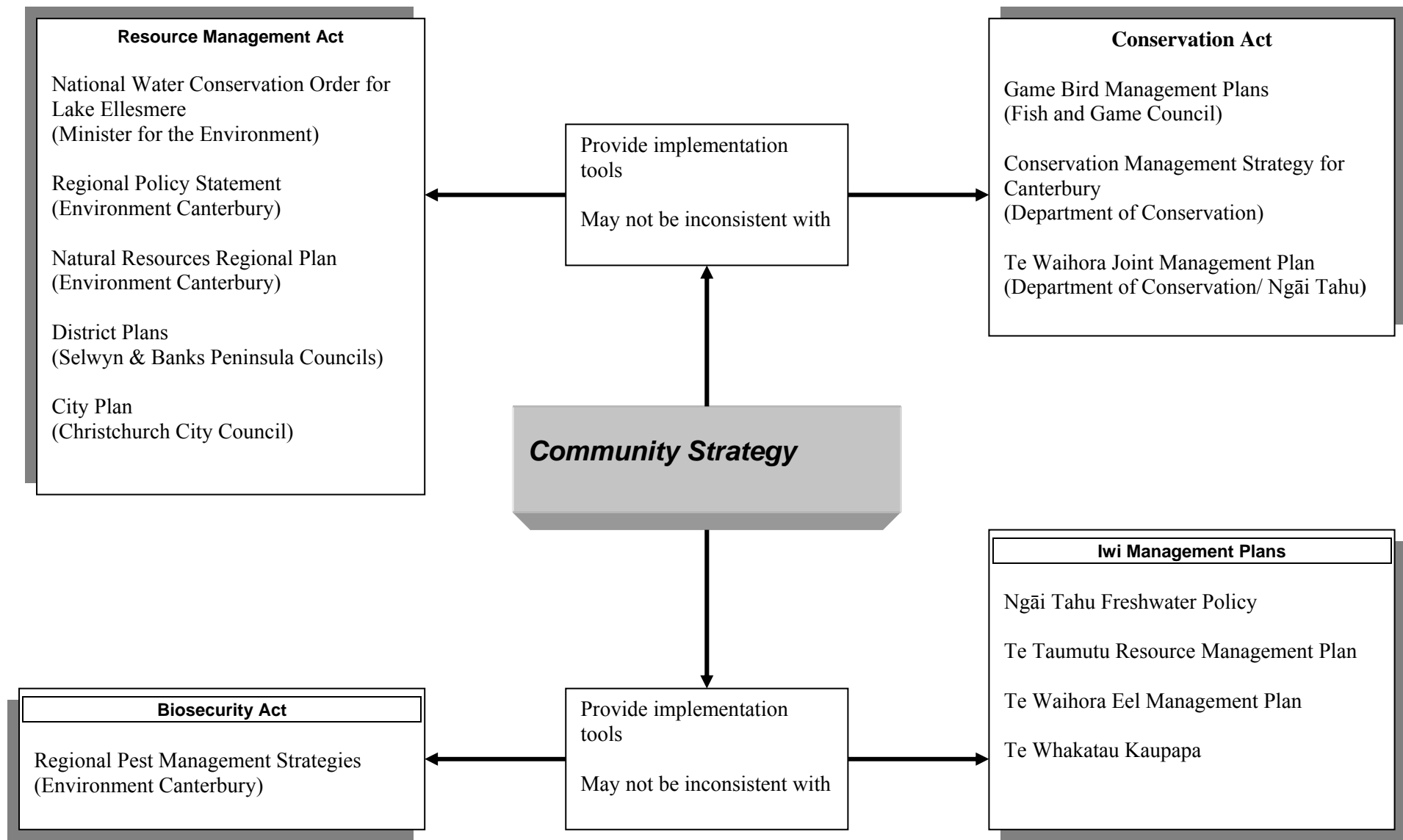
The draft community strategy has no legal status; that is, at the present time, none of the actions can be enforced. A community strategy is one method for achieving desired results; advocates for this type of approach believe that much can be achieved using non-regulatory methods. The expectation is that those identified as having a responsibility will work together co-operatively to achieve the targets contained in the strategy.

Priorities

The Trustees have discussed priorities. The following are some areas where projects have begun or will be investigated within the first two years of the Trust. It is not a complete list and other projects will added as they arise.

- Appointment of a co-ordinator
- Communication with members and the public through newsletters, field days, seminars and workshops.
- Maintaining linkages and establishing contacts with groups associated with the Lake and with enhancement projects.
- Assist groups with enhancement projects to achieve their goals.
- To work with Lincoln University to develop a Geographic Information System that will extend the knowledge of the lake and make it more accessible.
- To enhance the Ahuriri Lagoon and the Motukarara springs.
- To consider Halswell River fencing.
- As leases mature to suggest improvements that are environmentally friendly.
- To make submissions on district plans and resource consents.
- To support investigation of the effects of irrigation on springs and on the Lake.
- To consider investigating the decline in macrophyte beds in the Lake.
- To identify ecologically important sites in conjunction with landowners/leaseholders.
- To improve stream cleaning practices through research and education.
- To encourage tree planting and a clean up around the Lake edge.
- To consider enhancement of the Upper Kaituna catchment.
- To monitor pest surveys and suggest appropriate control measures.
- To map Lake access and ascertain if it is adequate.
- To gather oral histories and improve archival storage.
- To develop a logo through a competition in local schools.

Linkages between relevant plans



A VISION FOR LAKE ELLESMERE / TE WAIHORA

A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique.

A place of cultural and historical significance that connects us with our past and our future.

A place where environmental, customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource.**

A special wide open place for the enjoyment and wonderment of present and future generations.

A place of contemplation and tranquility as well as activity, a place just to be.

Guiding Principles

- Recognise and support the unique and diverse character of the lake
- Provide opportunities for people to increase their knowledge and enjoyment of the lake
- Promote ongoing consultation, involvement and action
- Work co-operatively to achieve the vision for the lake
- Recognise and support the many and diverse uses of the lake while respecting and cherishing the ecosystem

** Commercial acknowledges and includes agriculture, horticulture and commercial fishing plus any other commercial activity that affects, or is affected by, the lake and its tributaries.

STRATEGIC ACTIONS

Strategic actions are more general than those associated with specific targets, and promote long-term solutions to some of the fundamental issues.

1. Manage the lake and its catchment in an integrated manner, i.e. ensure all plans, policies and actions are consistent and focus on the overall health of the lake and its catchment;
2. Continue to provide opportunities for ongoing dialogue and debate on the different aspirations of the stakeholders in the lake and catchment;
3. Over time, and involving the community, improve the health of the lake and its tributaries so that there is community ownership and pride in its local, national and potential international significance;
4. Promote the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

VISION - A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake and its tributaries while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that makes this place unique.

GOAL – MAINTAINING AND/OR ENHANCING ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

Target 1:

To have in place, by 2010, best management practices for the maintenance and /or enhancement of critical habitats for the plants and wildlife of Lake Ellesmere / Te Waihora

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
1.1	Create list of significant areas using specific criteria for their conservation		Research Institutes; DOC; District and Regional Councils; Forest and Bird; Fish and Game; Fed Farmers; other community interests; landowners; Streamcare Groups; Ngai Tahu	Identify what needs to be protected and why Develop criteria for selecting areas of significance
1.2	Develop best management practices to achieve objective		ECan; Fed Farmers; Industry Associations; Research Institutes; Fonterra; Streamcare Groups; Ngai Tahu	Create baseline information for future monitoring; Work with all stakeholders through plans/policies etc. Manage lake openings more effectively; Field days
1.3	Encourage the removal of stock access to the lake edge, particularly where stock are shown to cause damage		ECan; District Councils; Federated Farmers; Fonterra; Streamcare Groups; Ngai Tahu; Fish and Game	Fencing, riparian plantings Field days (walk the streams) Talks to interested parties Database of stock access problem areas, including photos Involve ECan's Resource Care group Provide information on suitable approaches to getting stock out of streams

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
1.4	Re-establish the macrophyte beds in the lake.		ECan; Research Institutes; Ngai Tahu; commercial fisheries; Fish and Game	Investigate macrophyte re-establishment and the feasibility of re-establishment. Identify areas where re-establishment would be successful Identify which macrophytes would be the most appropriate or successful
1.5	Keep interested parties, the local community, and where possible, the wider community, informed / educated about changing land use in the catchment and its implications for the lake ecosystem.		ECan; District Councils; DOC; Ngai Tahu; community groups; schools; Fish and Game; Forest and Bird; Ornithological Society	Regular meetings Field and Information days Increase the number of "Care" groups Newsletters Website Talks to interested parties
1.6	Keep interested parties etc. abreast of rules, policies and plans of the regional and district councils, statutory agencies or other organisations as relevant..		ECan; District Councils; DOC; Ngai Tahu; community groups; schools; Fish and Game; Forest and Bird; Ornithological Society	Regular meetings Field and Information days Through "Care" groups Newsletters Website Talks to interested parties
1.7	Raise awareness / promote the lake for its local, regional, national and international significance as a wildlife habitat (e.g. Document linkages between lake and tributaries and educate about these).		ECan; District Councils; DOC; Ngai Tahu; community groups; schools; Fish and Game; Forest and Bird; Ornithological Society	Field Days; working/planting days; interpretative walks etc.
1.8	Raise awareness and encourage the prevention of pest fish and weeds into the lake surrounding catchments.		ECan; Research Institutes; Ngai Tahu; commercial fisheries; Fish and Game; District Councils; DOC	Research Field days Education Newsletters Pest Strategies

Target 2:

Within five years, the biodiversity and environs of the lake will be protected from adverse impacts of land and water uses through best practice management.

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
2.1	Create a database with baseline information on state of the waterways.		Streamcare Groups; ECan; District Councils; Research Institutes; Fish and Game; local landowners; Fed Farmers; Ngai Tahu;	Compile a summary of what is known about the current situation Identify gaps and fill them Establish local Streamcare, Landcare, Resource care groups
2.2	Encourage the removal of stock access to the waterways that feed the lake.		As Above	
2.3	Promote and support riparian plantings.		As Above	
2.4	Continue to develop a stream monitoring programme with local landowners and other interested parties.		As Above	Identify interested and willing participants Run a stream monitoring training workshop Develop a 'how -to' manual that explains what the problems are, what they look like, and how they can be remedied Information days/talks
2.5	Identify and collate relevant best management practices for the protection of ecological values in the waterways.		As above	
2.6	Develop an ongoing education programme on best management practices.		As above	Make accessible any existing manuals/Documents on best management practices Identify what is appropriate for the catchment/streams/lake Encourage through education activities the taking up of best management practices
2.7	Establish Streamcare and Resource Care groups.		As above	Identify interested and willing participants Run a stream monitoring training workshop Provide ongoing support and advice to the groups

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
2.8	Establish local nurseries to supply native plants for riparian plantings		Local entrepreneurs	
2.9	Review drains maintenance practices for their contribution to sediment loadings, and negative impacts of weed cutting.		ECan; District Councils; DOC	Walk the drains; explain processes; consider alternatives
2.10	Identify areas where wetlands should be re-established.		ECan; DOC; community organisations; Fish and Game	Collaboration with landowners and interested parties
2.11	Waive resource consent charges for landowners who want to create/re-establish wetland areas.		ECan	Council resolution
2.12	Provide rate relief to landowners who retain wetland areas.		ECan; District Councils	Council resolution
2.13	Encourage the prevention of pest fish and invasive weeds into the lake and surrounding catchments.		ECan; DOC; community organisations; Fish and Game	
2.14	Support Fish and Game in their management of game birds in the lake area.		All stakeholders	
2.15	Document the biodiversity and identify what is required to maintain a healthy state.		NIWA; ECan; DOC; District Councils; Ngai Tahu; MFish; Commercial Fisherman	Review existing information Identify gaps
2.16	Identify potential risks to biodiversity and develop risk management strategies.		NIWA; ECan; DOC; District Councils; Ngai Tahu; MFish; Commercial Fisherman	Scientific data
2.17	Use educational and promotional materials to build understanding and awareness of the uniqueness of the lake.		Stakeholders	Brochures Signage Website Newsletters Posters Schools programme Talks to interested parties

VISION - A place of cultural and historical significance that connects us with our past and our future.

GOAL – ACKNOWLEDGING CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Target 3:

Over the next five years, develop resources which record the history of the lake and its catchment which includes the use, settlement and development of the lake and its environs.

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
3.1	Develop & implement a funding proposal for collection, collation and storage of local history		Selwyn & Banks Peninsula District Councils; Canterbury History Foundation; Community Trusts; Ngai Tahu	Funding proposal to funding agencies put together by local historical association supported by others
3.2	Record the oral history of the area (including a photographic record)		Ngai Tahu; Local librarians; Ellesmere Historical Society; Lincoln and Districts Historical Society; Ellesmere camera club; Canterbury Museum; District and Regional Councils; Fish and Game; DOC	Identify key individuals who have stories to tell; incorporate what has already been collected; create a photographic and art exhibition
3.3	Collate the written history of the lake and its catchment		ECan; Selwyn District; Newspapers; Lincoln Uni; Canterbury Uni; ChCh city library; Ngai Tahu; local historical societies; Fish and Game; DOC; Historic Places Trust	Local contacts plus coordinator

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
3.4	Record and protect archaeological and natural history sites		ECan; Selwyn District; Newspapers; Lincoln Uni; Canterbury Uni; ChCh city library; Ngai Tahu; local historical societies; Fish and Game; DOC; Historic Places Trust	Resource project to identify sites and their significance; Protect through Historic Places Trust; plans; voluntary landowner agreements; information and awareness; integration and coordination between people, groups and agencies Gather anecdotal info and stories; Digitally record existing info Collate info from all interest groups eg. advertise and encourage contributions
3.5	Share existing knowledge.		ECan; Selwyn District; Newspapers; Lincoln Uni; Canterbury Uni; ChCh city library; Ngai Tahu; local historical societies; Fish and Game; DOC; Historic Places Trust	Signage; interpretation Information resources such as website, pamphlets, field days Education programmes in schools Displays Involvement of community groups Adverts in local papers Compiling all info in one place Events that bring people together Promote old (traditional) names of places and their meaning

Target 4:***Within five years, recognise Ngai Tahu history and associations with Te Waihora***

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
4.1	Record the oral history		Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga; DOC	Oral Histories Project (JMP)
4.2	Raise awareness about Ngai Tahu history and associations		Selwyn & Banks Peninsula District Councils; Canterbury History Foundation; Community Trusts; Ngai Tahu; Local librarians; Ellesmere Historical Society; Lincoln and Districts Historical Society; Ellesmere Camera Club; Canterbury Museum; District and Regional Councils; Fish and Game; DOC	

Target 5:

By 2010, provide for and protect Ngai Tahu values and places of significance.

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
5.1	Raise awareness of the importance of mahinga kai		Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga; DOC; District and Regional Councils	Develop educational materials; field days; marae days
5.2	Raise awareness about places of significance to Ngai Tahu		Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga; DOC; District and Regional Councils	Resource project to identify sites and their significance; Protect through HPT; plans; voluntary landowner agreements; information and awareness; integration and coordination between people, groups and agencies Gather anecdotal info and stories; Digitally record existing info Collate info from all interest groups eg. advertise and encourage contributions
5.3	Integrate Ngai Tahu values into all planning processes		Ngai Tahu; District and Regional Councils; other agencies	
5.4	Recognise and provide for customary use rights of Ngai Tahu		As above	

Target 6:

Within five years, recognise and provide for the kaitiaki responsibility of Ngai Te Ruahikihiki ki Taumutu

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
6.1	Cultural monitoring of the lake and its tributaries		Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga; District and Regional Councils; other agencies; MFish	

**VISION - A place where environmental, customary, commercial and recreational values are balanced
while respecting the health of the resource**

GOAL – BALANCING THE INTERESTS – THE WORKING LANDSCAPE

Target 7:

Within five years, all regional, district and other statutory agency plans and policies to recognise and provide for the various values of the lake

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
7.1	Encourage the community and relevant agencies to ensure plans and policies meet the objective.		Community	Submissions; public meetings; agencies working together

Target 8:

Within five years, ensure that economic development is in keeping with the character and values of the lake and its tributaries

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
8.1	In keeping with best management practices, ensure agriculture, horticulture other commercial activities in the catchment and the lake do not compromise the character or values of the lake and its tributaries.		Landowners; ECan; Resource Care; District Councils; Industry groups; DOC; Ngai Tahu	Farm audits Resource Care Groups Removing stock access Pollution prevention actions
8.2	Advocate to Ministry of Fisheries that where fisheries management plans exist, these are implemented; develop management plans for other important species.		Commercial fisheries; MOF; Fish & Game; DOC; Mfish; Ngai Tahu	Incorporate Fisheries Management Plans into Community Plans where consistent
8.4	Investigate aquaculture as a new industry for the lake and its margins (e.g. "aquaponics").		Interested individuals; MOF; Papatipu Runanga; Ngai Tahu	Review what is known about this Discuss with research providers Determine risks
8.5	Investigate the potential of the lake and its margins for ecotourism ventures.		Interested individuals; DOC; Papatipu Runanga; Ngai Tahu	Conduct current user survey Identify the types of experiences that would appeal to ecotourist Determine the market for this in this area

Target 9:

Within the next year, have an opening regime which maximises values and benefits

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
9.1	Review the needs of the various interests with respect to lake levels.		ECan; local community; Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga; recreational interests; commercial and recreational fisheries; ecological interests such as Forest and Bird, Ornithological Soc.	Consult with affected parties and those who have an interest in the lake Resource Consent Process
9.2	Compare stated values/ needs with current practice.			Assess whether existing opening regime can meet the needs without compromising unduly the values
9.3	Develop process for changing the lake opening regime, if necessary.			Being handled through consents process
9.4	If opening regime changed, funding sources should reflect beneficiaries.			Being handled through consents process
9.5	Investigate impact of lake opening on activities beyond the lake (e.g. crayfishing, whitebait migration, salmon farming etc).			Being handled through consents process

VISION - A special wide open place for the enjoyment and wonderment of present and future generations; a place of contemplation and tranquility as well as activity, a place just to be.

GOAL - MAINTAINING THE SENSE OF PLACE

Target 10:

Within the next five years, ensure that the lake is more widely valued for its landscape values, and its benefits to all inhabitants and users.

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
10.1	Educate the local and wider community about the lake and its ecosystem		ECan; Educators; DOC; F&G; NIWA; Ngai Tahu; Guides; Comm. Groups; District Councils and their advisory groups; Federated Farmers; Industry (Fonterra; Fisheries); Businesses; tourist operators	Brochures, Field Days, Website; local/comm newspapers; Schools; Educational Packages; Codes of Practice; Recreational activities; experiential opportunities
10.2	Develop appropriate facilities so that people can learn about the lake while enjoying it.		DOC; District and Regional Councils; Ngai Tahu; Papatipu Runanga; community groups; Fish and Game; schools; university/polytechnic;	Viewing spots with signage, bike trail, walking trails; Interpretation facilities; improve access
10.3	Develop an educational programme for children		As above	Involve local schools/children's groups in watercare projects; speakers, sponsor events

Target11:

Over the next five years, enhance the mauri and uphold the mana of Te Waihora and its tributaries

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
11.1	Support actions that improve water quality and quantity			
11.2	Recognise and support Te Waihora and catchment as mahinga kai		Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga; local residents; ECan, District Councils; schools; DOC	Develop materials/opportunities for explaining the importance of the lake, tributaries and mahinga kai
11.3	Improve the mauri / ecological health so that Te Waihora is worthy of international significance			Increase awareness and participation by local and wider community in order that the lake becomes a symbol of community action and pride.

GOAL – PROVIDING RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Target 12:

To promote the values of the lake to lake users and the wider community by 2006

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
12.1	Develop and maintain a consultative approach with landowners and with those who use the lake for commercial and recreational and cultural purposes		Commercial/recreational users Stakeholders Landowners Taumutu Runanga, Ngai Tahu	Continue with meetings/workshops Develop information material Field days Website Talks to interested parties
12.2	Develop educational materials that highlight the values of the lake; identifies possible negative activities; and suggests alternatives (i.e. different ways of doing things).		District Councils; ECan; Schools; DOC; F&G; Community groups; Ngai Tahu; Taumutu Runanga	Determine the nature and scale of recreational activities Identify potential risks to the values of the lake Develop alternatives

Target 13:

By 2010, passive and active recreational uses of the lake will be in keeping with the values of the lake

Action No.	Action		Who is responsible/who should be involved?	How might the action be carried out?
13.1	Map current ownership, access points, and uses of the lake		ECan; DOC; Ngai Tahu; landowners/lessees; recreational users; District Councils; Fish and Game	Use existing databases as first step Have user groups identify where they think access should be improved John Palmer's book – update and make more available Overlay maps
13.2	Carry out a critical analysis of land and lake use (from map areas in 13.1)		ECan; DOC; Ngai Tahu; District Council; Fish and Game	
13.3	Identify gaps in recreational potential and investigate alternatives		Local schools; Ecotourism; Private Businesses; DOC; Ngai Tahu; Fish and Game	Survey of current use Identify potential recreational opportunities
13.4	Develop best management practices for the various recreational uses		DOC; Ngai Tahu; Recreation user groups; Fish and Game	Review current best practices in NZ and other countries Identify gaps and specific needs for the lake

APPENDIX I

Wider consultation

Wider consultation of the Draft community strategy has been undertaken during March, April, May and June 2003. This consultation included local newspapers invitations for the public to attend the three scheduled public meetings: Lincoln on Thursday 15 May, Springston South on Saturday 17 May and Leeston on Tuesday 20 May.

Notification was also posted to “interested parties” (ie. Consent holders (water), Minimum Flow working groups, Field Day and Meeting attendees and many others who requested to be kept informed) inviting them to request a copy of the Draft community strategy and make submission.

Copies of the Draft community strategy were also made available through Customer Services at Environment Canterbury.

Presentations, by representatives of the Lake Issues Group, have also been made to:

Selwyn District Council on 12 March 2003

Ngai Tahu / Department of Conservation Joint Management Plan 31 March 2003

Environment Canterbury Councillors 8 April 2003

CCC Parks Sub committee on 9 July 2003

Formal approaches have also been made to the Banks Peninsula District Council to schedule a presentation, however to date this has not eventuated.

The group offered to present to the Fish and Game Council but this offer was declined due the regular attendance and input of a Fish and Game Officer at the Lake Issues Group level.

Presentations are still to be scheduled with the Aoraki Conservation Board and Taumutu Runanga.

APPENDIX II

Glossary

Aquaculture	The cultivation of aquatic organisms.
Aquaponics	The cultivation of plants without soil.
Best Management Practices	Sustainable practices that allow profitable use of resources for commercial and recreational activities without compromising the environment.
Biodiversity	The variability amongst living organisms from all sources including among other things, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).
BPDC	Banks Peninsula District Council.
Catchment	In general the area which drains into the Lake.
Cultural Monitoring	** Definition to be confirmed
Customary Use	A traditional right confirmed by the Treaty of Waitangi.
DC	District Councils.
DOC	Department of Conservation
ECan	Environment Canterbury
Eco-tourism	Tourism directed towards exotic, often threatened natural environments (Oxford Dictionary).???????
F & G	Fish and Game
JMP	Joint Management Plan (developed by Ngai Tahu and Department of Conservation)
Kaitiaki	Guardianship.
Macrophytes	Literally “large plant”, an aquatic macrophyte is a submerged water plant, either floating or rooted.
MAF	Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries
Mahinga kai	Food gathering.
MFish	Ministry of Fisheries

Mana	Dignity.
Mauri	Life force.
NRRP	Natural Resources Regional Plan (Environment Canterbury)
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
Pests	An organism declared a pest in a pest management strategy.
Pest Fish	A fish species declared noxious under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations Act 1983 or as an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993 or is a species not already present in a particular water body (Conservation Act 1987).
Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
Riparian	Pertaining to, living or situated on, the banks of rivers and streams.
Runanga	Local Representative Group.
Tributary	(in general) a stream that runs into another.
Te Waihora	Approved as an official secondary name for the Lake in 1989. Te Waihora means 'water spread out'.

APPENDIX III ????????

PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI (from the Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy (2000))

Quotations from the Waitangi Tribunal and Court of Appeal that illuminate what the Treaty principles are presently understood to be. The quoted principles below are a combination of non-statutory opinions contained in recommendations to Government by the Waitangi Tribunal and legal interpretations of the Treaty by the Court of Appeal.

1. THE ESSENTIAL BARGAIN

The Waitangi Tribunal:

'[The Treaty of Waitangi represents] an exchange of gifts... The gift of the right to make laws, and the promise to do so as to accord the Māori interest an appropriate priority.' (Waitangi Tribunal, 1989a, at p52.)

'Rangatiratanga over a taonga denotes the mana of Māori not only to possess, but to control and manage it in accordance with their own cultural preferences.'

'While the cession of sovereignty or kawanatanga enables the Crown to make laws for conservation control and resource protection, that right is to be exercised in the light of article 2 of the Treaty. It should not diminish the principles of article 2 or the authority of the tribes to exercise control. In short, the tribal right of self-regulation or self-management is an inherent element of tino rangatiratanga.' (Waitangi Tribunal, 1993, at p136.)

The Court of Appeal:

'...the basic terms of the bargain were that the Queen was to govern and the Māori were to be her subjects, in return their chieftainships and possessions were to be protected, but sales of land to the Crown could be negotiated.' (New Zealand Māori Council v. Attorney-General [1987] 1 NZLR 641 at 663 per Cooke P, the Lands Case.)

Māori were 'guaranteed possession of lands, forests, fisheries and other possessions, promised Crown protection and granted the rights of British subjects'. (Lands Case at p672 per Richardson J.)

2. PARTNERSHIP

The Waitangi Tribunal:

'The Treaty signifies a partnership between the Crown and the Māori people and the compact between them rests on the premise that each partner will act reasonably and in the utmost good faith towards the other.' (Waitangi Tribunal, 1987, at p150.)

'[The Treaty] was not intended to merely fossilise a status quo, but to provide a direction for further growth and development... the foundation for a developing social contract...' (Waitangi Tribunal, 1989a, at p52.)

'...neither partner in our view can demand their own benefits if there is not also an adherence to reasonable state objectives of common benefit. It ought not to be forgotten that there were pledges on both sides.' (Waitangi Tribunal, 1989b, at p195.)

The Court of Appeal:

The Treaty requires that:

‘each party (would) act(s) reasonably and in good faith towards the other...’ (Lands Case at p80-681 per Richardson J.)

‘The relationship between Treaty partners creates responsibilities analogous to fiduciary duties’. (Lands Case at p665 per Cooke P.)

3. DUTY TO BE INFORMED**Court of Appeal:**

‘The responsibility of one Treaty partner to act in good faith fairly and reasonably towards the other puts the onus on a partner, here the Crown, when acting within its sphere to make an informed decision’. (Lands Case at p683 per Richardson J.)

4. ACTIVE PROTECTION**Waitangi Tribunal:**

‘The Treaty of Waitangi obliges the Crown not only to recognise the Māori interests specified in the Treaty but actively to protect them.’

(Waitangi Tribunal, 1985, at p95.)

‘...the Treaty both assured Māori survival and envisaged their advance, but to achieve that in Treaty terms, the Crown had not merely to protect those natural resources Māori might wish to retain, but to assure the retention of a sufficient share from which they could survive and profit, and the facility to fully exploit them’. (Waitangi Tribunal, 1989b, at p194.)

Court of Appeal:

‘...the duty of the Crown is not merely passive but extends to active protection of Māori people in the use of their lands and waters to the fullest extent practicable’. (Lands Case at p664, per Cooke P.)

5. AVOID PREJUDICIAL ACTIONS**Court of Appeal:**

‘...the obligation of the parties to comply with its terms is implicit... as in the law of partnership a breach of the terms of the Treaty by one of its parties gives rise to a right of redress by the other... – a fair and reasonable recognition of, and recompense for, the wrong that has occurred’.

(Lands Case per Somers J.)

APPENDIX IV ??????

Who has been involved?

The following is a list of people who have regularly attended meetings and have been involved in the development of this draft community strategy. At this stage this strategy has no official status with the participating organisations. It should be noted that other people have been involved and consulted throughout the development of the draft community strategy – refer to the Wider Consultation section below.

Don Brown Tangata Whenua	Kate Sedgley Ngai Tahu / Department of Conservation	Takerei Norton Ngai Tahu	Roger Gilbert Federated Farmers	Pam Richardson Federated Farmers	Colin Arps Lake Ellesmere Fishermans Association
Kelvin Coe Farmer / Selwyn District Council	Rochelle Hardy Fish and Game	Richard Johnson Environment Canterbury	John Glennie Environment Canterbury	Ray Maw Environment Canterbury	
Julie May Horticulturalist / local landowner	Alan Reid Crayfisherman	Michael Nutt President - Lake Settlers Local Landowner	Colin Hill LII Chairperson / local landowner	Rex Moir LII Minimum flow Committee	Margaret Duckworth
Alison Mason Department of Conservation	Sjaan Charteris Department of Conservation	Bruce Arnold Department of Conservation	Rob McPherson	Adrienne Bonniface	Don Crerar
Tina	Carole	Jason	Peter Fleming	Others who attended Issues meetings	

