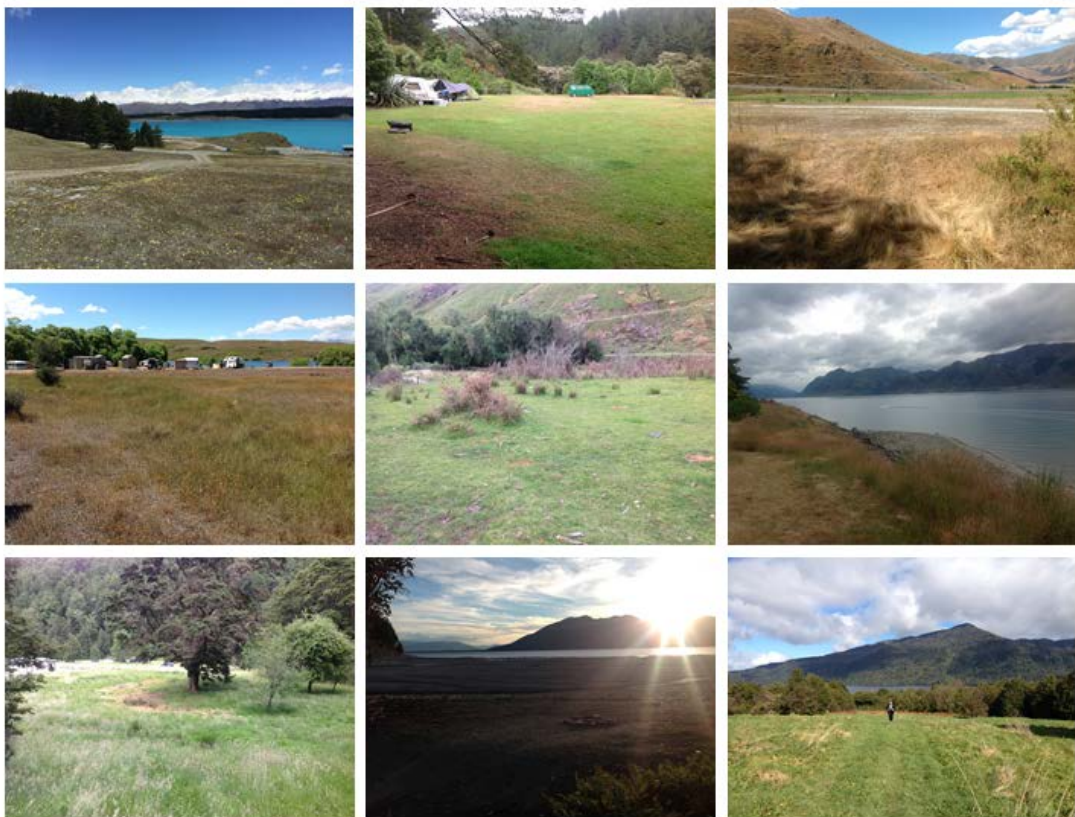


# ***Nohoanga Management Plan***

***15 June 2018***



***Prepared by***

***Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu***

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# **1. KUPU WHAKATAKI / INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Tāhuhu Kōrero / Background**

The term ‘nohoanga’ (literally meaning a place to sit) traditionally referred to areas used by Ngāi Tahu in the pursuit of food and other natural resources. This traditional concept has been given contemporary effect as a result of the Settlement of the Ngāi Tahu Claim under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (“the Act”) through the allocation of specific ‘camping’ sites to support mahinga kai activities.

Nohoanga are mostly located in areas of lakeshore or riverbank and can be used on a temporary, but exclusive basis to facilitate the gathering of food and other natural resources by Ngāi Tahu Whānui between the middle of August and the end of April each year.

## **1.2 Te Whāinga / Purpose of this management plan**

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (“Te Rūnanga”) wants to ensure nohoanga sites are used in an appropriate manner. The purpose of this management plan is to outline the way in which Te Rūnanga manages the use and development of nohoanga to ensure that sites are used and developed in a manner consistent with:

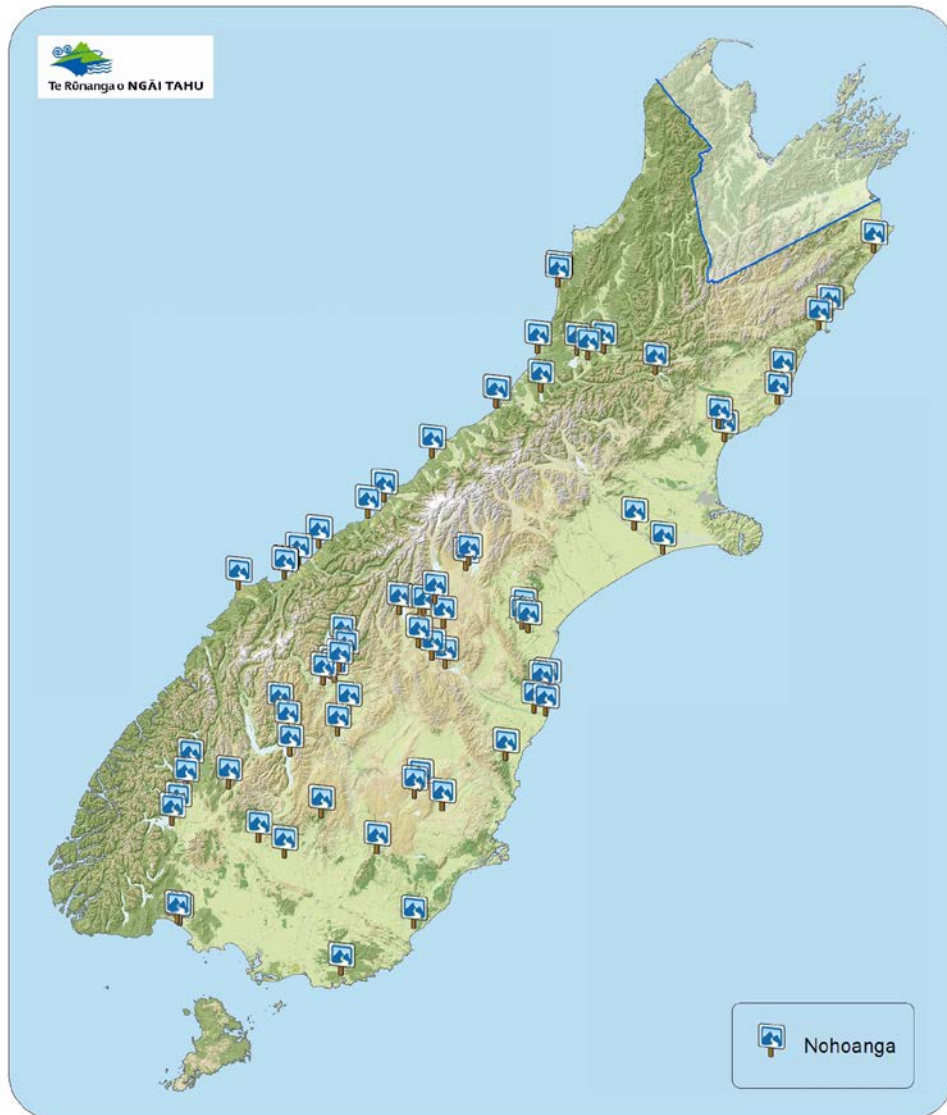
- Ngāi Tahu values
- Tribal Policy; and
- Statutory provisions.

To achieve these objectives, relevant issues, and policies have been identified and outlined in Section 3.

Those policies will be achieved by implementing a range of different measures, including:

- An authorisation system
- Reporting system
- Monitoring and enforcement regime
- Publicity and information
- Provision of services
- Refurbishment and maintenance works / program

*Mahere Nohoanga / Location of nohoanga sites in Te Wai Pounamu.*



## **2. POU WHAKAHAERE / MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 Kaupapa Ngāi Tahu / Values**

Land is a taonga tuku iho, which should be looked after and protected - Mō tatou, ā, mō kā uri a muri ake nei – For us and our children after us.

Ngāi Tahu is part of the landscape and has a responsibility to ensure its sustainability for this generation and those to come.

There are a number of Ngai Tahu values and aspirations relevant to the use of nohoanga sites; various of these are outlined below:

#### ***Mahinga Kai***

To provide Ngāi Tahu Whānui with the opportunity to experience the landscape as our tūpuna did and to rekindle the traditional mahinga kai practices of gathering food and other natural resources, so long an essential part of Ngāi Tahu culture.

#### ***Whakatapoko Whānui / Equitable Access***

To ensure that all Ngāi Tahu Whānui have equitable opportunities to access and use nohoanga sites to fish and gather food and other natural resources.

#### ***Toitū Te Whenua / Environmental Responsibility***

To ensure that nohoanga sites are managed and used in an environmentally responsible manner. This includes managing the disposal of human waste correctly, and not into natural waters, which is offensive to Ngāi Tahu values.

#### ***Tikanga Ngāi Tahu / Consideration for Ngāi Tahu Whānui***

Land must be used in a manner that respects the traditional, cultural and spiritual values that Ngāi Tahu attaches to the land. Te Rūnanga requires that nohoanga sites are left in the best possible condition for other users.

#### ***Manaaki Tauwiwi / Consideration for General Public***

All nohoanga users need to show consideration to each other, local landholders and the general public.

### **2.2 O Te Ture / Statutory basis of nohoanga**

#### ***Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998***

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, at sections 255 to 268, gave statutory effect to the creation of 72 nohoanga entitlements in the South Island.

#### ***The purpose of nohoanga***

The purpose of nohoanga entitlements is to permit members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui the right to temporarily occupy land close to waterways, on a non-commercial basis, so as to have access to waterways for lawful fishing and gathering of other natural resources.

### ***Use by Ngāi Tahu Whānui***

Ngāi Tahu Whānui have the exclusive right to occupy nohoanga sites for a maximum of 210 days between 16 August and 30 April.

During this season, people using the sites may erect camping shelters or similar temporary dwellings provided these are removed at the end of the season.

Nohoanga sites must be left in the same condition after their use as they were when occupation commenced, (except for temporary effects normally associated with this type of occupation).

Some nohoanga sites may have special conditions, for example, domestic animals are not permitted at some sites (Relevant site information can be found online at [www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/](http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/)).

Nohoanga sites do not give Ngāi Tahu Whānui the exclusive right to fish or access any lake, river or water-body.

### ***Rights of general public***

During the season nohoanga entitlement holders have the right to occupy nohoanga sites to the exclusion of other persons; the general public's rights are not however altered in any other way and the public still have rights to gain access across nohoanga to and along waterways.

### ***Agents of Crown and statutory bodies***

Notwithstanding the overlay of a nohoanga entitlement the Crown remains responsible for overall management of the relevant land. Agents of the Crown have the right to gain access to nohoanga sites to carry out their duties and functions (for example pest and weed control). In doing so, the Crown must avoid unreasonable disruption to any occupants.

Agents of any other organisation carrying out a statutory duty must also be allowed to enter the nohoanga sites and carry out that statutory duty. For example the District Council or Fish and Game Rangers.

## **2.3 Tūtohu Ture / Statutory compliance**

All activities on the nohoanga sites and the overall management of nohoanga sites, must comply with relevant laws, bylaws and regulations that relate to the site. For example;

### ***Resource Management Act 1991***

All activities at nohoanga sites are subject to the Resource Management Act 1991("RMA") and relevant District and Regional Plans.

### ***Dog Control Act 1996***

This Act requires owners to keep their dogs under adequate control to ensure that they do not affect people and or other animals.



### ***Health Act 1956***

This Act requires that nohoanga sites are kept in a sanitary condition and empowers statutory agents to take appropriate action in certain cases.

### ***Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977***

This Act sets out various provisions relating to the control of fires and grants powers to relevant 'Fire Authorities or Officers' to impose fire bans or other restrictions.

### ***Conservation Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977 and Land Act 1948***

Activities on nohoanga sites may be required to comply with either or both the Conservation Act, Reserves Act and the Land Act. The Crown's land holding agency (likely either the Department of Conservation or Land Information New Zealand) may have policies developed under these Acts that applies also.

### ***Health & Safety***

Health and Safety legislation provides for the steps and measures to be taken in relation to activities which Te Rūnanga might do or facilitate on nohoanga sites.

Te Rūnanga will adhere to relevant Health and Safety legislation in relation to nohoanga.

Nohoanga site users are obliged also to take care for their own safety and the safety of those that might be impacted by the activities.

### ***Occupiers Liability Act 1962***

Under this Act different people are the occupiers of nohoanga sites in different ways.

The landholding agency is the 'overall / general' occupier. Te Runanga occupies the nohoanga entitlements 'on top' of that, and when users are in occupation of nohoanga sites, they become the occupiers.

At any time the occupier of a site must take care to see that any visitors to the site are safe while using the site for its intended purposes. This means that relevant landholding agencies must take care to see that Te Runanga can reasonably use sites for nohoanga, Te Runanga must take care to see that users can occupy sites for nohoanga purposes and site users must take care in relation to any visitors they might have.

### ***Building Act 2004***

This Act may require temporary buildings and / or structures erected on nohoanga sites to comply to certain standards; nohoanga site users must ensure they meet any relevant requirements regarding their use of temporary buildings or other structures.

Any updates or changes to any of the relevant Acts which may affect the activities and overall management of the nohoanga entitlements will be updated on the website – [www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/](http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/) .

### **3: NGĀ KAUPAPA HERE / ISSUES, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES**

The issues relevant to and the associated objectives and policies for nohoanga are generally consistent across all nohoanga sites.

Particular matters regarding individual sites are set out on the website – [www.ngaitahu.iwiw.nz/environment/nohoanga/](http://www.ngaitahu.iwiw.nz/environment/nohoanga/).

#### **Issue 1: Use of sites**

##### *Objective*

Occupation of nohoanga sites consistent with the provisions of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (“the Act”) and tribal policy.

##### *Policies*

- Only Ngāi Tahu Whānui members with the appropriate authorisation from Te Rūnanga may occupy nohoanga sites.
- Nohoanga sites cannot be used for or in conjunction with any commercial purposes.

##### *Methods*

- Authorisation system
- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Publicity

#### **Issue 2: Camping shelters and temporary dwellings**

##### *Objective*

To permit camping shelters and temporary dwellings in accordance with the Act and other relevant legislation.

##### *Policies*

- Site users may occupy nohoanga sites with tents or caravans / campervans or other similar types of motor homes.
- Temporary dwellings may be erected on nohoanga sites however, consent from Te Rūnanga, and the relevant District Council or other relevant statutory bodies must be obtained first. Building consents must also be obtained if required.
- No temporary dwellings, tents, caravans, campervans, motorhomes or any other type of camping shelter can remain erected for more than 1 month without consent of Te Rūnanga and any relevant statutory authority.
- All camping shelters and temporary dwellings must be removed when people vacate sites at the end of their stay.

### *Methods*

- Authorisation system
- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement

## **Issue 3: General condition of sites**

### *Objective*

To ensure that nohoanga sites are left in a condition that meets the requirements of the Act and other relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

- Nohoanga site occupants are responsible for the condition of sites during occupation and must leave sites in a clean, tidy and otherwise suitable condition when they vacate.
- Maintenance and/or remedial work will be carried out when required to ensure that sites remain in satisfactory condition.
- Enforcement action may be taken if deemed appropriate in any particular circumstance.

### *Methods*

- Authorisation system
- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Refurbishment and maintenance works

## **Issue 4: Development of nohoanga sites**

### *Objective*

To provide for the development of nohoanga sites in accordance with Ngāi Tahu values, tribal policy, the Act and other relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

- To protect potential archaeological and heritage values; no earthworks are permitted on nohoanga sites without the consent of Te Rūnanga and the relevant Crown landholding agency.
- To stop the spread of weeds; no vegetation can be planted or removed without the consent of Te Rūnanga and the relevant Crown landholding agency.
- To ensure nohoanga sites maintain their values as nohoanga; no permanent structures, vehicle access ways, facilities or services are permitted without the consent of Te Rūnanga and the relevant Crown landholding agency.
- The development of structures, including limited earthworks and the ecological restoration (including pest and weed control) and overall enhancement of sites will be considered by Te Rūnanga on a case by case basis.

### *Methods*

- Information sheets

- Monitoring and enforcement
- Publicity
- Maintenance and remedial works

## **Issue 5: Sewage disposal**

### *Objective*

Disposal of sewage in a manner that respects Ngāi Tahu values and meets the requirements of relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

Nohoanga site users must either:

- Use existing (public) toilet facilities; or
- Provide and use their own self-contained portable toilets.
- Caravan and campervan toilets, or any other portable or self-contained toilet must not be emptied on any nohoanga site.

### *Methods*

- Authorisation system (including possible limits of number of users)
- Provision of services
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Information sheets

## **Issue 6: Disposal of grey water (or sullage)**

### *Objective*

Disposal of grey water in a manner that respects Ngāi Tahu values and meets the requirements of relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

- Nohoanga site users should, where reasonably practicable, use public facilities for the disposal of grey water; and
- Keep the quantity of wastewater they produce to an absolute minimum and dispose of it in a hygienic and environmentally friendly manner on site;
  - Grey water must be disposed of directly to ground and as far away from any waterway and other people's campsites as practicable.
  - Occupants must not dispose of wastewater directly into or near any waterway.
  - Solid waste should be removed from the wastewater prior to disposal and disposed of as set out for Issue 7 below.
  - People using nohoanga sites must ensure that only 'environmentally friendly' soaps and detergents (low or no phosphate) are used.
- The maximum number of people permitted on any nohoanga site at once and/or the maximum term of occupation may have to be limited to accommodate demand.
- If wastewater disposal facilities are provided on site these must be used.

### *Methods*

- Monitoring and enforcement
- Information sheets
- Authorisation system
- Provision of services

## **Issue 7: Waste disposal, separation and recycling**

### *Objective*

The collection and disposal of waste in a manner that respects Ngāi Tahu values and meets the requirements of relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

- All nohoanga users are encouraged to consider waste minimisation techniques both in preparing to stay and during their stay at a site. This could include using recyclable and reusable material and products and making efforts to reduce the overall amount of consumable products brought to a nohoanga site.
- All nohoanga site users must take all waste with them when they leave a site. No rubbish bins are provided on sites.
- No burning or burying of waste is permitted on nohoanga sites.
- Maintenance and/or remedial work to clean up waste may be carried out when required, but is not desirable.

### *Methods*

- Information sheets Provision of services
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Authorisation system
- Maintenance and remedial works

## **Issue 8: Water supply**

### *Objective*

Water must be used in a manner that respects Ngāi Tahu values and meets the provisions of relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

Nohoanga site users must either:

- Use existing public water supplies; or
- Bring their own water supplies (this will be noted on the website and in the information sheet for the particular nohoanga site).
- If water is taken from a nearby waterway it should be the minimum amount required and site users should ensure its quality before consumptive use.
- Nohoanga site users should be mindful of and respect any local water restrictions or use guides.

### *Methods*

- Information sheet
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Provision of services

## **Issue 9: Fire control**

### *Objective*

To manage and control the risk of fire in accordance with the provisions of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 and other relevant legislation.

### *Policies*

- People using nohoanga must obtain any relevant / necessary permits prior to lighting fires; it is the site users responsibility to find out what permits are required at any particular time.
- Where fires are permitted, these should be kept within any facilities already on site.
- Fires must not be left unsupervised and must be extinguished each night.
- Grass in the camping areas will be kept short to minimise the risk of fire where appropriate.
- If fires are permitted on sites, firewood should be either brought on site by nohoanga users, or collected from dry, dead wood on site. No trees should be cut down or pruned to supply firewood.
- Nohoanga site users must abide any fire bans or other restrictions in effect and should investigate whether such bans or restrictions are in effect before commencing use of sites.

### *Methods*

- Information sheets
- Authorisation system
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Maintenance and remedial works

## **Issue 10: Noise**

### *Objective*

To restrict levels of noise to a reasonable level which meets the standards of relevant legislation (for example the RMA and the Health Act) and does not create a nuisance for other people.

### *Policy*

- Nohoanga site users are to avoid generating unreasonable noise, which may disturb other occupants of the site or neighbouring sites.

### *Methods*

- Information sheets

- Monitoring and enforcement
- Authorisation system

## **Issue 11: Glare, odour, dust and smoke**

### *Objective*

To restrict levels of light/glare, odours, dust and smoke, to a level which meets the standards of any relevant legislation (for example the RMA and Health Act) and does not create a nuisance.

### *Policy*

- Nohoanga site users are to avoid generating unreasonable light, glare, odours, dust or smoke, which may disturb other occupants of the site or neighbouring sites.

### *Methods*

- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Authorisation system

## **Issue 12: Dogs, other domestic animals**

### *Objective*

To ensure appropriate management of animals on site given the nature and characteristics of particular nohoanga sites.

### *Policy*

Dogs and other domestic animals may or may not be permitted on the nohoanga. ( Special conditions regarding individual sites are set out in Site Information Sheets and on the website – [www.ngaitahu.iwiw.nz/environment/nohoanga/](http://www.ngaitahu.iwiw.nz/environment/nohoanga/) )

- Te Runanga will consider the characteristics of each nohoanga site and any relevant feedback from site users in determining whether dogs or other domestic animals will be permitted on nohoanga sites.

### *Methods*

- Information sheet
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Authorisation system

## **Issue 13: Vehicle access and parking**

### *Objective*

To ensure that vehicles access and parking on sites is appropriate for the particular characteristics of that site and is otherwise appropriate.

### *Policies*

- vehicles must be parked on sites in a manner that does not unreasonably impede access to or use of sites by other entitled persons.
- The use of motorbikes or other motorised vehicles should not cause damage to sites or disturb other site users or members of the public.

### *Methods*

- Information sheet
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Authorisation system

## **Issue 14: Public access to waterways**

### *Objective*

To ensure any existing public access to waterways is maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Act and establishment of the nohoanga entitlements.

### *Policies*

- Nohoanga site users must not camp or otherwise occupy existing public vehicle or foot tracks across nohoanga sites.
- Nohoanga site users must not unreasonably restrict public access across sites

### *Methods*

- Authorisation system
- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement

## **Issue 15: Access to nohoanga sites by Crown agencies and other statutory bodies**

### *Objective*

To allow agents of the Crown and / or representatives of statutory bodies access to sites and to carry out their duties and functions.

### *Policy*

- Nohoanga site users must allow agents of the Crown or representatives of other statutory bodies to carry out their duties and responsibilities unhindered.
- Te Rūnanga will communicate this objective to Crown agencies and any other relevant statutory bodies as required.

### *Methods*

- Authorisation system
- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement



## **4: WHAKARITENGA / METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

A range of methods will be employed to ensure nohoanga sites are used in an appropriate manner. The methods include:

- Authorisation and feedback system, including conditions of any grant of permission to prospective nohoanga site users
- Information sheets
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Maintenance and remedial works
- Provision of services

### **4.1 Authorisation system**

Nohoanga are for the exclusive use of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. For management purposes, use of nohoanga sites is available by authorisation of Te Runanga only. Users can find information for authorisation on the website – [www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/](http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/) .

Nohoanga site users are required to post a return to Te Runanga following their departure from a nohoanga site recording any problems or issues experienced during their visit.

Failure to post a return or use of sites in an inappropriate manner may disqualify a person from future use of nohoanga sites.

#### **In general:**

- Only members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui (tribal members) who are 18 years of age or over and who have enrolled with Te Rūnanga can apply for an authorisation to use a nohoanga site;
- Nohoanga will normally be available for use between 16 August and 30 April;
- A maximum of 30 people per night are permitted on any nohoanga site at any one time;
- Each authorisation covers up to 6 persons. If more than 6 people want to use a nohoanga, additional authorisations are required;
- Authorisations can be issued for no more than one month at a time (this may be limited further during busy periods such as Christmas - New Year);
- Authorisations to use nohoanga may be subject to further conditions which will be outlined in site specific information sheets or otherwise communicated to site users;
- Exceptions to the above may be considered by Te Rūnanga on a case by case basis.

### **4.2 Information sheets**

People using nohoanga will receive a general information sheet and a site specific information sheet with their authorisation. These information sheets will include details of:

- General conditions of use and site specific restrictions
- Location and description of the site
- Facilities and services provided
- Vehicle access and parking
- Key contact persons and organisations

- Significant site specific hazards or risks that have been identified
- Special conditions

Information is also available to Ngāi Tahu Whānui via the Ngāi Tahu web page [www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/](http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/environment/nohoanga/)

### **4.3 Monitoring and enforcement**

Monitoring of nohoanga sites will be carried out by various parties. In the first instance Te Rūnanga will take reasonable steps to enforce conditions of authorisation to use nohoanga sites.

The landholding agency (either LINZ or DOC) may carry out inspections to ensure nohoanga sites are left in a suitable condition. Agents of the landholding agencies may be present on sites carrying out their duties.

Te Rūnanga and / or Papatipu Rūnanga also monitor sites on an on-going basis to ensure they are being used in an appropriate manner.

People using sites are required to report back on the condition of the site and their experience using the nohoanga site.

### **4.4 Development, maintenance and remedial works**

Some nohoanga sites may require the development of specific facilities and/or various types of maintenance, such as lawn mowing to ensure they are kept in a suitable condition.

From time to time additional maintenance and/or remedial work may be required. This could include ecological restoration, pest and weed control or works to remediate a site if it is left in a substandard condition. Te Rūnanga will monitor this and arrange such as required.

Papatipu Rūnanga, and/or site users may also want to propose particular site development, maintenance and remedial works and can do so by contacting Te Rūnanga on: 0800 NOHOANGA; [nohoanga@ngaitahu.iwi.nz](mailto:nohoanga@ngaitahu.iwi.nz); or by post at NOHOANGA, PO Box 13-046, CHRISTCHURCH 8141.

### **4.5 Publicity**

Signs may be erected on site to identify the nohoanga site and provide other information about site history, rules and use.

Papatipu Rūnanga may also be involved in the development and dissemination of information at the local level.