

TE WAIHORA

and sustainable lakeside communities



TE KETE IKA A RĀKAIHAUTŪ





ATTEMPTS TO PROTECT TE WAIHORA

CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAKE LEVEL RISE

The lake level Ngāi Tahu once lived with



CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAKE LEVEL RISE

Current Lake Level



CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAKE LEVEL RISE

Lake Level at 1.8m



WASTEWATER IN THE DISTRICT



Te Taumutu Rūnanga



KAUPAPA - POLICY

1. Absolutely no discharge of solid waste in the coastal area from Ashburton to Kaitōrete Spit.
2. No discharge of treated sewage into waterways (including drains). Dilution of pollution is not acceptable.
3. Sewage, post-treatment, should be filtered through land, not discharged into water. Consideration must be given to soil structure and permeability at discharge point, and the potential for adverse effect on ground water.
4. All efforts must be made to use the best possible treatment methods before sewage is discharged.
5. Where existing sewage disposal occurs in a waterway or drain post treatment, appropriate notification must be posted to warn waterways users of the presence of human effluent.
6. Where existing sewage disposal occurs in a waterway post treatment, it must include provisions for wetland species planting in order to further 'polish' the water before reaching the lake.
7. That the duration of the solid waste disposal consents not exceed the lifetime of the disposal or treatment system. All consents must be considered in terms of cumulative and long term impacts.
8. That sewage discharge consents have a 10-15 year duration (depending on scale of activity) with review clause and upgrade if required, because of the potential impact on groundwater from systems that become inefficient over the longer term consent duration.
9. That sewage discharge consents include stipulations for regular monitoring (with results supplied to Te Taumutu Rūnanga), mitigation or remediation of impacts on waterways and cultural values (mahinga kai), and inclusion of plans for future reductions of existing discharge.
10. When sewage disposal is in an area with a large amount of springs or mahinga kai sites in the vicinity, these water bodies should be monitored regularly for contamination as a requirement of the consent.
11. Existing contaminant loads, as a result of solid waste, must be reduced in Te Waihora.
12. Border dyke systems for sewage disposal should have wetland buffers in place, particularly on the downstream side.
13. That consultation with Te Taumutu Rūnanga will occur on all resource consent applications related to the disposal of solid waste.

Mahaanui
Iwi Management Plan
2013

Ngāi Tahu
Te Hapū o Ngāi Whaka
Te Rōhanga o Kōkōrā
Ōrū
Wāwā
Te Tāmaki

P7.1 To require that local authorities recognise that there are particular cultural (tikanga) issues associated with the disposal and management of waste, in particular:

- (a) The use of water as a receiving environment for waste (i.e. dilution to pollution); and
- (b) Maintaining a separation between waste and food.

P7.2 To actively work with local government to ensure that waste management practices protect cultural values such as mahinga kai and wahi tapu and are consistent with Ngāi Tahu tikanga.

P7.3 To require waste minimisation as a basic principle of, and approach to, waste management. This means reducing the volume of waste entering the system through measures such as:

- (a) Education about wise water use;
- (b) Composting and recycling programmes;
- (c) Incentives for existing and new homes, business, developments and council services to adopt greywater recycling and install low water use appliances; and
- (d) On site solutions to stormwater that avoid stormwater entering the wastewater system.

P7.4 To continue to oppose the use of waterways and the ocean as a receiving environment for waste.

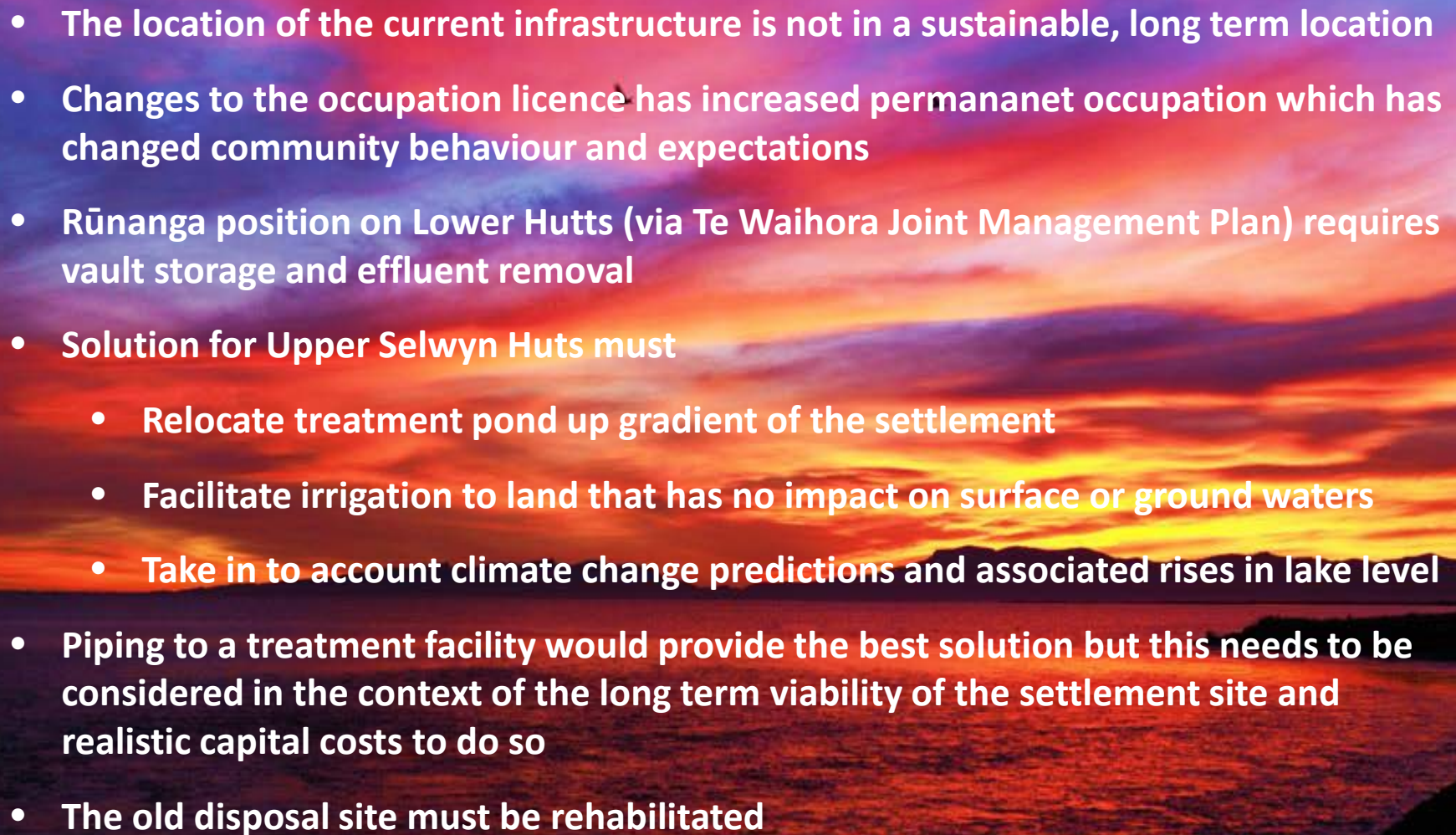

P7.5 To require alternatives to using water as a medium for waste treatment and discharge, including but not limited to:

- (a) Using waste to generate electricity;
- (b) Treated effluent to forestry; and

P7.6 To require higher treatment levels for wastewater: *'we should not have to rely on mixing and dilution of wastewater to mitigate effects'*.

P7.7 To work towards achieving zero waste at our marae, through the reduction of waste produced, and the use of composting and recycling programs.

P7.8 To oppose the use of global consents for activities associated with management and discharge of wastewater.

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- The location of the current infrastructure is not in a sustainable, long term location
 - Changes to the occupation licence has increased permanent occupation which has changed community behaviour and expectations
 - Rūnanga position on Lower Hutts (via Te Waihora Joint Management Plan) requires vault storage and effluent removal
 - Solution for Upper Selwyn Huts must
 - Relocate treatment pond up gradient of the settlement
 - Facilitate irrigation to land that has no impact on surface or ground waters
 - Take in to account climate change predictions and associated rises in lake level
 - Piping to a treatment facility would provide the best solution but this needs to be considered in the context of the long term viability of the settlement site and realistic capital costs to do so
 - The old disposal site must be rehabilitated

TE TAUMUTU RŪNANGA POSITION

