

## Te Korowai Decision Table

# Response to submitters on the proposed *'Kaikōura Marine Strategy – Sustaining our Sea' (2011)*

- The decisions follow the sections of the Kaikōura Marine Strategy: Sustaining Our Sea. An additional section (Section11) has been included to cover comments made beyond the scope of the Strategy.
- All decisions by Te Korowai are cross-referenced to individual submissions – a list of which can be found at the end of the document.
- Many submissions made comments related to specific sections of the draft. Where this was not done, comments were placed in the appropriate section to ensure Te Korowai had all of the information available to make decisions e.g. all comments relating to recreational fishing rules were included in section 3.4.2. Some comments appear in more than one section e.g. relating to mātaītai, taiāpure and marine reserves.
- Several submitters have raised issues that would be useful to the Runanga, Ministry of Primary Industries or the future Taiapure Committee. Te Korowai will note all of these and forward them to the respective groups in a letter.
- During the submissions process, the Ministry of Fisheries has become part of the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) and is referred to in this new role throughout the document.

Te Korowai Decision Table: Submission responses by section of the proposed Strategy. This document does not respond to simple statements of support.

Section	Title	Submission numbers	Te Korowai Response
Part A	Introduction		
1	About Te Korowai		
1.1	Who is Te Korowai?	37 South Island Eel Industry Association (Bill Chisholm), 49 East Coast Community Organisation (Byron Wheldale), 77 NZ Federation of Commercial Fishermen (Doug Saunders-Loder), 87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Various groups requested greater involvement in Te Korowai developing solutions for the Kaikōura marine environment. As part of the implementation phase, Te Korowai will work to ensure appropriate levels of engagement with affected parties and sector interests, including the East Coast Community Organisation, South Island Eel Industry Association, Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust and the commercial fishing industry. Sector working groups will be established as part of the implementation plan.
		53 Barrie Stammers	It was suggested that Whale Watch has had undue influence on the strategy process. Whale Watch was originally a member of Te Korowai, but left several years ago for their own reasons. All members have equal input and the group works to consensus.
		35 SIQMS (Craig Martyn), 61 Steve Walker	It was suggested that recreational fishing interests have been under-represented in the Te Korowai process. Recreational fishing has been well represented on Te Korowai by the Boating Club representatives. All members have equal input and the group works to consensus.

		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	Acknowledgement of the role Laurel Tierney has played was requested. Laurel Tierney is acknowledged as a facilitator in the footnotes of the Strategy. The Egg model has served Te Korowai well to differentiate between the advisory and decision making roles and will be retained.
		72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	Te Korowai notes the need suggested for delegation of power and will seek to do this where appropriate as part of the overall implementation plan.
		81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley)	It was suggested that some groups in Te Korowai lack a clear mandate at a national level. To improve connection between local and national bodies, Te Korowai will work with national bodies alongside local representatives to ensure alignment of purpose as the Strategy process and implementation proceed. Te Korowai is pleased that the Ministry for Primary Industries re-engaged with the Te Korowai, as a consequence of these submissions.
1.2	The Te Korowai Vision	44 Laurel Tierney, 65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	Te Korowai agrees to amend the order of the outcomes to reflect the unique situation in Kaikōura. Note that these are not listed in order of importance, as they are all equally important in the Strategy as a whole. In the final Strategy, the order will be - Sustaining Customary Practices, Protecting our Treasures, Fishing for Abundance, Living Sustainably.
		92 Geoff Wilson <i>et al</i>	It was suggested that the terms mātaītai and taiāpure had not been fully translated and the use of untranslated terms was disturbing. Māori terms have been included in the English version of the vision, because their unique meaning cannot be fully translated. The vision is central to Te Korowai and to all the work it has undertaken, and the Guardians are satisfied that the terms express their meaning accurately. Quite full explanations of mātaītai and taiāpure were provided in the draft Strategy and Appendix 1 of this document. A broader history can be found in the Characterisation Report.

1.3	Physical boundaries of the management area	6 Michael Steele (F&B)	The submitter sought the relationship between Ngāti Kurī and Ngai Tahu be explained. Ngai Tahu is a tribe (iwi) with many sub tribes (hapū). Ngāti Kurī is one of those sub tribes. Ngāti Kurī is the subtribe that holds manawhenua manamoana (customary authority over the land and sea) in the area of Te Korowai.
		67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton) , 80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Submitters wanted the seaward boundaries of the area of interest to be better defined and to be broad enough to encompass issues of importance to seabirds. The seaward and landward boundaries of the area of interest will be defined in the final Strategy to encompass the full range of issues encountered.
2.1	Developing the strategy	1 John Steffens	Te Korowai notes the opinion expressed that locals should maintain their management rights and responsibilities.
		9 Martin MacDonald	Te Korowai notes that direct contact has not taken place with the one permitted commercial karengo harvester. Te Korowai members will arrange to talk with this submitter as soon as possible.
		30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories)	The submitter was concerned about a lack of consultation with residents of the Goose Bay/Oaro area. Te Korowai recognises the need to continue to have on-going dialogue with local residents, and will carry this on once the Strategy is finalised.
		43 Burkhart Fisheries Ltd (DL and TM Burkhart)	The submitter sought a full study on transfer of fishing effort. Te Korowai does not have sufficient resource or time to undertake a full study on transfer of fishing effort but will continue to work with affected parties to minimise the impacts. Te Korowai invites CRAMAC5 to document the levels of effect produced by different options on

			rock lobster fishers. Te Korowai will advocate for research into transfer effects as part of ongoing monitoring of the Strategy and the actions therein.
		44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai supports the suggested addition to the Strategy of the advantages of an “integrated community based/ agency supported holistic approach” to taking care of valued marine areas.
		49 East Coast Community Organisation (Byron Wheldale)	Te Korowai does not believe the Strategy will double or treble costs as suggested, but believes that costs will be reduced through increased efficiencies and reducing duplications of effort.
		55 Doug Hitchon	Te Korowai acknowledges the comments made regarding the productive capacity of the sea. Te Korowai does not support the development of marine based aquaculture in the Te Korowai area of interest due to the concentration of highly valued scenic, biological and cultural resources.
		61 Steve Walker	Te Korowai notes the desire to retain the status quo, but considers that implementing the Strategy as a whole is required to protect and enhance the marine environment and the fishery and wildlife of Kaikōura.
		63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen)	Te Korowai does not believe that commercial and customary rights take precedence in the Strategy, as suggested in the submission. Te Korowai considered all interests equally and the Strategy reflects this.
		67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust	Te Korowai agrees that it is vital to involve the community and stakeholder groups as much as possible and will include interested parties in working groups as in 1.1 above. Te Korowai also agrees that education and advocacy are important to Protecting Our

		(Jodie Denton)	Treasures and see these as important to all of the sections of the Strategy. These will be consolidated in the final version under section 7 – Engaging Understanding.
		68 Ralph Hogan	Te Korowai notes the concern that the amount of effort already put in might hinder taking on new ideas and has worked to ensure that all issues are considered with an open mind and that responses are noted and provided to submitters. Te Korowai is always interested in receiving fresh, new ideas.
		71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	Te Korowai agrees that the relationship between the development of the Kaikōura Marine Strategy and the Marine Protected Areas policy needs to be clarified in the final version of the Strategy and in other Te Korowai publications and media releases.
		72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	Te Korowai notes the recommendation to have the area designated as a special management area. The Te Korowai approach is to get management as integrated as possible, by aligning approaches under different jurisdictions through unifying legislation, but not by creating any unique legal instruments such as marine parks.
		73 Michael and Sandra Cotter, 86 Adam Perry, 90 Michael Bates, 119 Gordon O’Callahan, 165 John Vasta (SIQMS)	Te Korowai does not agree with the comments that it has provided insufficient information to the public or that it is a closed shop or has developed the Strategy behind closed doors. Te Korowai has endeavoured to continue to inform the public through weekly reports in the Kaikōura Star, the production of leaflets, brochures and rack cards distributed around Kaikōura and at events such as Seaweek over the last five years as well as holding open meetings, open days, advertised public sessions of Te Korowai meetings and local events. 600 copies of the full strategy and 400 copies of the summary were printed and distributed as well as promotion of the documents on the website. Te Korowai members have also spoken to local groups on request and with recreational fishing groups in Christchurch.

		<p>76 Ian Walker, 90 Gregory Debenham, 119 Gordon O’Callahan, 165 John Vasta (SIQMS)</p> <p>81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley)</p> <p>Gifts and gains 23 Beth Bryant (F&amp;B), 45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar) , 71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins, 83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay) , 87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig), 98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor), 102 Matt Hoggard,</p>	<p>Te Korowai does not agree that the three-month submissions period was insufficient. This is a longer period than provided in most statutory processes. This was preceded by years of prior consultation with a wide range of parties.</p> <p>It was suggested that some groups in Te Korowai lack a clear mandate at a national level. To improve connection between local and national bodies Te Korowai will work with national bodies alongside local representatives to ensure alignment of purpose as the Strategy process and implementation proceed.</p> <p>Te Korowai notes comments that a gifts and gains approach was not supported by a number of submitters. Te Korowai did find the approach useful and was grateful to Laurel Tierney and the Fiordland Guardians for its development. Citing gifts and gains in the Strategy was more a commentary on the experience of consensus building than intended as a formula for decision-making. What we realised as we went on, was that the core philosophy was contained in our vision. That we are gifting sacrifice and effort in order that the common resources of the sea would be sustained in their ecological, aesthetic and cultural capacity and as a habitat for living things both now and in the future. The gifts were to the sea, to the future and to our community. The gains are everybody’s.</p>
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		144 Kathy Roberts, 165 John Vasta (SIQMS)	
3	Fishing for Abundance		
3.1	Objective	14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 79 Bruce Hills	The submitters sought ongoing review of bag limits as abundance increases. The Strategy and the proposals within it will be reviewed after 10 years. Specific bag limits may be reviewed more frequently to fit with current fisheries management processes.
		63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen)	It is incorrect to suggest that the Strategy proposals will allow commercial tourist operators to obtain fishing rights in the areas that will be closed to recreational fishing. These areas will however be open to visitors under the standard management regimes set and administered by the relevant agency.
		67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	The submitter found the explanation of Dr Hilborn's material difficult to understand. As explained in the Strategy, the 'zone of new consensus' refers to lower total fishing effort, which leads to more abundance, which leads to higher social and economic benefit. Te Korowai's commitment, and the proposals put forward, is designed to avoid the adverse side effects of fishing.
		72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	The submitter questioned the sense of fishing for abundance and sought more measureable objectives. 'Fishing for abundance' means affirming that it is OK to fish (see specifics for individual species below), but how that is done can result in a relative abundance of fish in the sea or a depleted environment. Te Korowai is considering a lot more than extractive values.
		98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	The submitter questioned the overall approach and suggested setting stock targets, agreeing to monitoring mechanisms and drawing conclusions from the data. Te Korowai agrees that these fisheries management measures are true at a national level



			<p>or at a level of stocks for Quota areas that are much larger than Kaikōura. Te Korowai’s approach is integrated ecosystem management at a fine scale integrating social and ecological objectives and done in a way that complements national tools for fisheries management. The Fisheries Act is a very large document that confers very wide powers. Existing Government policy is to use QMA level tools to deal with most aspects of fisheries, and as most removals from most fisheries are commercial in origin, the output controls of the Quota Management System are the major influence on fisheries abundance generally. However, these QMA level tools do nothing to ensure abundance at the local level. It is perfectly possible for concentrations of commercial and other effort to produce areas of localised depletion, and the Ministry, as far as they are able, avoid acknowledging or doing anything about remedying such issues.</p> <p>The Fisheries Act section 5 requires consistency with international obligations (including obligations to coastal communities) and with Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act. Section 6 forbids the RMA from doing selective allocation between fisheries sectors, but is silent on the issue of RMA tools excluding all sectors equally. Section 8 includes "conserving" within the definition of "utilisation". Wider tools, under Section 297, allow the creation of restrictions of any imaginable type upon fishing activities - with any combination of closed areas and closed seasons. There are no changes of legislation required, simply a change of policy within the Ministry for Primary Industries to acknowledge that it does in fact have a responsibility to develop a policy framework that does address the needs of all people at all levels, and is not content simply with a framework that meets the needs of large corporate fishing entities.</p>
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai agrees that ‘fishing for adequacy’ is an important step to achieving fishing for abundance and is promoting ‘fishing for a feed’ as a way of achieving this.

3.2	Background	65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall), 44 Laurel Tierney	Submitters valued Darcia Solomon’s account of traditional fishing. This will appear in the background educational resources developed as part of the implementation plan rather than in the final Strategy, which will be a focused policy document that sets out, just what is needed to achieve the Te Korowai vision.
		46 Sim Bell, 61 Steve Walker	Te Korowai agrees that some stocks targeted by recreational and customary fishers have recovered since the introduction of the QMS and notes that a responsible attitude by Quota holders has also been important in this.
		62 Richard Baxter	The approach suggested (cutting Quota, paying compensation and preventing any future commercial activity in the area) is outside current Government practices, although Te Korowai has sympathy with the view.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai believes that the whole story of inshore fisheries is more complex than suggested in this submission. For the detail that we took into account, please refer to pages 46-78 of Kaikōura Coastal Marine Values and Uses: A Characterisation Report, available from the Te Korowai website <a href="http://www.teamkorowai.org.nz">www.teamkorowai.org.nz</a> .
3.3	Issues	71 CRAMAC5 Ted Collins	Te Korowai does not have sufficient resource or time to undertake the full study on transfer of fishing effort suggested in the submission, but will continue to work with affected parties to minimise the impacts on all users. Te Korowai invites CRAMAC5 to document the levels of effect produced by different options on rock lobster fishers. Te Korowai will advocate for research into the affects as part of on-going monitoring of the strategy and the actions therein.
		43 Burkhart Fisheries Ltd (DL and TM Burkhart)	The submitter could not see anything in the Strategy that addressed transfer of fishing effort. Te Korowai is working to minimise transfer of effort. Transfer of effort cannot be entirely avoided in achieving the Te Korowai vision.
		55 Doug Hitchon	The suggestion proposed to limit Quota to a specific area cannot practically be done. To make changes there has to be a compelling sustainability issue or agreement of 75% of the Quota holders. Te Korowai supports the voluntary agreements made by PAUAMAC3 and CRAMAC 5 to provide additional protection for their fisheries. Te

			Korowai will be applying for a new statistical reporting area as an intermediate tool to allow refinement of management at a fine scale over time.
		SIQMS	The submitters sought clarification of the numbers of fishers stated in the Strategy on page 29. These were derived from the Ministry for Primary Industries website, information for Area3. Kaikōura numbers are also based on the local knowledge of Te Korowai. To clarify, the numbers are for fishers and not for fishing days. Current harvest of Karengo involves harvest of live plants and this permit has current force.
3.4	Solutions	93 Grant Vincent (F&B)	The submitter suggested that both lower bag limits and reduced commercial catch were required for sustainability. Te Korowai has dealt with species through individual limits species by species (see below).
		162 Dave Walford (SIQMS), SIQMS	The submitters suggest that any changes to recreational bag limits should be reflected by bag limit changes for commercial operators. Commercial fishing does not work to bag limits which makes direct comparisons difficult. Locally, Quota has already been reduced for some species and increases voluntarily rejected by commercial Quota holders, e.g. rock lobster. Te Korowai will seek changes to recreational bag limits where the inshore stocks are known to be under pressure and will also promote 'fishing for a feed'. Te Korowai will also seek changes to commercial interests through agreements and negotiations with commercial operators, noting there are limited options available.
3.4.1	Fish Theft	9 Martin MacDonald, 119 Gordon O'Callahan, 141 F Reinke, 144 Kathy Roberts, 164 Neil Rose (SIQMS)	Te Korowai does not propose to have local people policing the coast as suggested other than as honorary Fisheries Officers as at present. Te Korowai agrees that more fisheries enforcement is needed in Kaikōura and is also grateful for the positive Government response that has allowed full-time fisheries officers to be assigned here and acknowledges the good work currently being done.
		14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil	Te Korowai agrees that more fisheries enforcement is needed in Kaikōura and that part of the fines should go to Te Korowai to support educational and reseedling

	Pablecheque)	initiatives.
	17 Joan Werner	Te Korowai supports the view that only central Government should control legal processes around fish theft. Te Korowai proposes that some of the fines should go to Te Korowai to support educational and reseeding initiatives.
	18 Don Smith	Te Korowai agrees that all policing of fishing should remain with the Ministry for Primary Industries.
	25 Lewis McLeod	Te Korowai supports the proposal that part of the fines could go to Te Korowai. The fines would be well spent in the local area and be used to support educational and reseeding initiatives.
	26 Horace and Jean Turner	Te Korowai agrees that more enforcement is necessary and that fish thieves should be made to pay.
	50 Encounter Kaikōura	It is suggested in the Strategy that Māori who engage in fish theft should be required to face the Runanga as an additional process, and this is certainly not proposed as a “soft option”.
	63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen)	Enforcement and the fine regimes are set by national government and by the courts, not by Te Korowai, so local specification of fines as suggested outside the national regime is not being proposed.
	76 Ian Walker	Te Korowai agrees that the minority groups who break the law affect all fishers and that every endeavour should be made to halt this as the first priority.
	78 Anton Evans	The submitter suggests specific enforcement activities for fisheries officers. The work priorities and practices of the Fisheries Officers are decided by the Ministry for Primary Industries as the professionals in this area. Te Korowai supports the need for stronger enforcement and notes that this is fully supported by local Fisheries Officers and Honorary Fisheries Officers.
	107 Bernard Harmon	Te Korowai does not believe that the amount of area proposed for closure in the Strategy is large enough to cause problems for the hospitality trade as suggested in the submission or to increase illegal trading.

		126 D L McIlroy	Te Korowai notes the situation described regarding poaching on Christmas Day and will pass on the information to the Ministry for Primary Industries.
		140 J Reinke	Te Korowai notes the comments about crayfish being used locally as forms of payment and will pass on the information to the Ministry for Primary Industries.
		142 Zoe Battersby (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that education and awareness raising is important to reducing fish theft.
		SIQMS	Fines are not a part of core funding for the Ministry for Primary Industries as suggested and can be put towards fishery related issues. For example, fines for paua poaching were given to PAUAMAC3 for reseeding. Judges can make decisions about what happens to fines.
3.4.2	Managing local fisheries locally	3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains)	The submitter was concerned about bag limits and size limits for a number of species. Please see below for proposed bag limits, species by species.
		14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque)	We agree that hook sizes should be recommended through a Code of Practice. Regulation is expensive to enforce. The aim is to use the recommended hook size when targeting specific species e.g. blue cod to avoid damage to undersized fish.
		19 Bill Hartley & Family	Te Korowai agrees with the submitter and will recommend the use of 6/0 hooks when targeting blue cod under a Code of Practice.
		21 Paul Tapper	Te Korowai does not agree that current fishing limits should be left alone. Te Korowai thinks that current limits are excessive and will seek to reduce these in the context of 'fishing for a feed' and in terms of the pressures facing some fish stocks in Kaikōura.
		25 Lewis McLeod, 30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories), 78 Anton Evans	The submitters sought reductions in commercial quota to match changes in recreational bag limits. Te Korowai will advocate for reductions in Quota where these seem necessary.

	27 Philip Hart	Te Korowai agrees that recreational fishers will have to accept revised bag limits.
	34 N Taranaki Forest and Bird (Carolyn Brough)	Te Korowai agrees that more strict regulation is needed as well as fishing for fresh fish and not for the freezer.
	39 Gillian Pollock (F&B)	Te Korowai will propose guidelines for fishing competitions under the Te Korowai Fishing Accord rather than seek a ban as suggested to avoid wastage and to promote the message of 'fishing for a feed'. For size limits see specific species below.
	42 Kelvin Koops	Limiting the bag limits further on the Peninsula will be referred to the Taiāpure Committee.
	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for the suggestions regarding the layout and structure of this section and will take these on board when writing the final Strategy. Te Korowai liked the suggested text and will be promoting: 'Fish for a feed' explaining that this will be achieved by respecting abundance in our backyard' as suggested. There is no direct relationship between 'fishing for a feed' and the amount required to ensure stock recovery as suggested. 'Fishing for a feed' is an attitudinal behaviour whereas stock recovery is based on objective science where data is available. The following explanation, requested in the submission, has been provided by the Ministry for Primary Industries. <i>Under the Quota Management System (QMS), the Minister for Primary Industries is responsible for ensuring that fish stocks are maintained at or above a level that can produce the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). MSY reflects the greatest yield that can be achieved over time while maintaining a stock's productive capacity, having regard to the population dynamics of the stock and any environmental factors that influence the stock. Controls are set so that the biomass level can support the maximum sustainable yield (BMSY). This provides the conditions to maximise the yield of the fishery without compromising sustainability. Once the MSY is identified, the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of a stock at that time can be determined. The Ministry for Primary Industries provides advice to the Minister on the setting and allocation of TACs to each fishing sector. TACs, once</i>

		<p><i>set, remain in place for each of the following fishing years until amended. The Fisheries Act 1996 (the Act) prescribes that TACs can only be amended at the start of the relevant fishing year. Despite this the Act contains provisions that allow the Minister, for a small number of stocks, to increase the TAC within a fishing year, for the remainder of that fishing year.</i></p> <p>This sets out the theory of how the system is designed to work, but Te Korowai is aware that in practice the situation is more complex and less complete.</p>
	50 Encounter Kaikōura	Te Korowai agrees that recreational reporting and regular surveys of catch effort would be helpful.
	55 Doug Hitchon	Te Korowai does not support the suggestion of introducing Quota for locals and licences for visitors as it feels it would be unworkable and that Te Korowai wants to support visitors.
	58 Kevin Duncan	The submitter sought reductions “across the board” for recreational and commercial fishing. Te Korowai will advocate for reductions in Quota where these seem necessary however, it’s main focus will be on management of the local area. Te Korowai agrees that something should be done about those who fish the limits every day and will try to address this through the context of ‘fishing for a feed’ and introduction of some accumulation limits.
	67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai notes the suggestion of employing ecologically sensitive methods and practices and reducing by catch and will advocate for these where good information suggests there are specific issues.
	68 Ralph Hogan	The submitter suggested slightly higher daily limits matched by reduced weekly or monthly limits. For decisions on specific bag limits, please see the species by species limits below where it will be noted that Te Korowai did not find this suggestion practical.
	71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	The submitter suggests a reporting system for species where there is a concern. The Ministry for Primary Industries is currently requiring reporting of species of concern by

		<p>charter fishers. Te Korowai will promote voluntary recreational recording and make sure that the correct information is being collected (e.g. effort, targeted species/ size /location) as suggested on p44 of the proposed Strategy. Commercial fishers are already recording their catch and iwi are recording through the customary permit process.</p>
	80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	<p>Te Korowai has not explored fishing seasons in detail as recommended but has explored minimum size limits for some species as suggested. Te Korowai acknowledges that it could do more to seek support for the proposed recreational limits within the wider QMA.</p>
	87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	<p>The submitter sought better information on differential impacts of different types of fisheries to determine the need for closed seasons and changes to size limits. For decisions on specific bag limits and sizes, please see the species by species limits below. Te Korowai will support catch and release through the Code of Practice. Te Korowai would support closed seasons if and when appropriate, and supports fishing for a feed, leaving plenty of breeding stock for the future.</p>
	90 Michael Bates	<p>Te Korowai notes the comments that current rules seem fair and that they seem well policed. Te Korowai thinks that current limits are excessive and seeks to reduce these in the context of 'fishing for a feed' and in terms of the pressures facing some fish stocks in Kaikōura.</p>
	91 Gregory Debenham	<p>Te Korowai does not currently see a need to have a closed season for crayfish when in berry as there is currently not an issue with crayfish abundance in the area.</p>
	98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	<p>The submitter questions whether regional controls can work and opposes changes to recreational bag limits. Te Korowai is trying to achieve regional control of fisheries management through establishing local bag limits. The inshore fisheries are a local food basket and Te Korowai is looking to achieve community consensus that greed is not OK and that feeding a family is a priority. Where there are no bag limits or excessive bag limits, Te Korowai is seeking a reduction. Te Korowai will work to support recreational, customary or commercial fishers to achieve their objectives</p>



			where there is data to show that fish stocks are under pressure.
		100 Jenny Campbell	Te Korowai agrees that legally binding rules for recreational fishers are important and is trying to achieve this through the measures outlined in the proposed Strategy as part of the whole package of Codes of Practice for recreational and commercial fishers.
		101 Mike Montgomery	Te Korowai will advocate for reductions in Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) as recommended where these seem necessary. The inshore fisheries are a local food basket and Te Korowai is looking to achieve community consensus that greed is not OK and that feeding a family is a priority. Where there are no bag limits or excessive bag limits, Te Korowai is seeking a reduction.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai notes the comments that the proposed bag limits are still too high and these are considered species by species below (under section 3.4.2)..
		159 Guardians of Hawke's Bay Fisheries (Jonathan Dick)	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for the comments about taking a conservative approach and fishing below Biologically Sustainable Maximum Yield.
		160 Friends of Taputeranga Marine Reserve (Murray Hosking) (F&B)	Te Korowai does not support catch limits per boat as suggested. Please see below for species by species bag limits (under section 3.4.2).
		F&B	Te Korowai agrees generally that regulations should apply consistently along the whole Kaikōura coast but notes that mātaītai and taiāpure areas will have their own rules and may be outside of this. The Fisheries Act works in terms of where fish are caught and not where they are landed making the proposed approach unworkable in practice.
		SIQMS	The submitter questions how accumulative limits could work. Accumulative limits will be checked and monitored by enforcement officers watching suspect fishermen and counting daily catch.

3.4.2	Recreational Fishing Rules	Seaweed	
		14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque)	The submitter opposes commercial harvest of beach cast seaweed. Te Korowai is aware of an area open for taking beach-cast seaweed off the Haumuri Bluffs and would not support a start to this practice in other areas.
		97 Pacific Harvest (Doug Fawcett)	Te Korowai notes the agreement with the limit of 5 litres per person for karengo and current permit.
		Bladder kelp	
		14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque)	Te Korowai agrees that large-scale bladder kelp harvest should be avoided and accepts that small amounts for the paua hatchery and scientific purposes should not have significant adverse effects.
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai notes that there is not much bladder kelp harvest in the area and that hand plucking is good practice as suggested. There is currently no bag limit. Te Korowai intends to future proof potential changes to the harvest through management and good harvesting practices included in the Codes of Practice. Te Korowai would support a limit of 5 litres per person for bladder kelp, measured in a 5-litre bucket.
		Paua	
14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 19 Bill Hartley & Family, 26 Horace and Jean Turner, 78 Anton Evans, 81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley), Forest and Bird Form	Submissions suggested a range of management limits for paua. Te Korowai proposes to reduce the daily bag limit to 6 paua for black foot and 6 paua for yellow foot, with the accumulation limit remaining at 20 paua or 2kg. The size limit for the Te Korowai area would be 127mm. This is seen as compatible with fishing for a feed and the larger size limit would boost breeding success.		

		Cockles	
		47 Islay Marsden, Forest and Bird Form	Submissions suggested vehicle limits or bans of harvest of cockles. Te Korowai proposes to reduce the daily limit to 50 cockles per person. Vehicle limits will not be proposed, as these are difficult to enforce. This is seen as compatible with fishing for a feed and notes cockles are rare in the Te Korowai area. In addition, Te Korowai will provide education on good practice for cockle gathering which minimises the damage to habitats such as sea grass and include this in the Code of Practice. Cockles are culturally significant to Ngati Kuri which is why a total ban is not being proposed.
		Pupu	
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai notes that there are not many pupu on the Kaikōura Coast and that they are quite large. Te Korowai will therefore be proposing that the bag limits be 20 per person rather than 50 as suggested but will not take up the recommended vehicle limit as this is seen as impractical for enforcement. This is seen as compatible with fishing for a feed.
		Others	
		20 Petroleum Exploration and Production Assoctn. NZ (John Pfahlert Executive Officer), 60 Tom Dunnett (F&B)	Te Korowai proposes that all other shellfish have a combined total of 30 per person per day rather than the 10 or 20 suggested. This does not include mussels and Te Korowai supports the current daily limits for these (50 per person). This is seen as compatible with fishing for a feed.
		Kina	
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai proposes a reduction in the daily bag limit to 20 kina per person as suggested in the submission. This is seen as compatible with fishing for a feed.
		Crayfish	

		<p>14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 19 Bill Hartley &amp; Family, 26 Horace and Jean Turner, 48 Rachel and Nigel Baxter, 140 J Reinke, 71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins, 76 Ian Walker, 84 Adam Thomson ,107 Bernard Harmon, 139 P Reinke, F&amp;B</p>	<p>Te Korowai proposes retaining a daily bag limit of 6 crayfish, with an accumulation limit of 18. As suggested by most submissions, though some suggested lower limits. Te Korowai is no longer proposing an annual limit as fisheries officers agree with submitters that there would be issues around enforcement. The introduction of telson clipping for all recreationally harvested crayfish should help with enforcement issues. Te Korowai is not proposing a closed season from crayfish when in berry as suggested, as currently crayfish are not allowed to be landed in berry and crayfish are in berry much longer than the proposed season and so the closure would not be an effective measure.</p>
		<p>Telson Clipping</p>	
		<p>3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains) , 14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 18 Don Smith, 19 Bill Hartley &amp; Family, 26 Horace and Jean Turner, 43 Burkhardt Fisheries Ltd (DL and TM Burkhardt),48 Rachel and Nigel Baxter,71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins, 107</p>	<p>Te Korowai notes that all submitters who commented agreed with the proposed introduction of a telson-clipping requirement for all recreationally harvested crayfish. Te Korowai will propose the introduction of telson-clipping for all recreationally caught crayfish.</p>

	Bernard Harmon, 139 P Reinke, 140 J Reinke, SIQMS	
	Fin Fish	
	F&B	Te Korowai notes the comments made between migratory and mobile species and seek to set an example to <i>all</i> fishers.
	Blue Cod	
	14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 18 Don Smith, 19 Bill Hartley & Family, 26 Horace and Jean Turner, 60 Tom Dunnett, 84 Adam Thomson, Forest and Bird Form	Te Korowai proposes to reduce the daily bag limit for blue cod to 6 per person although most submissions sought a retention of 10, with an increase in the minimum size to 33cm as agreed by most submitters . These limits are being proposed due to the depletion of the inshore blue cod population. The deeper water fishery (main commercial fishery) does not show the same depletion. Blue cod are susceptible to localised depletion and overfishing. A reduced bag limit and increased size will aid recovery of the inshore fishery.
	Tarakihi	Te Korowai proposes a reduction in daily bag limit of tarakihi to 10 per person, retaining the 25cm size limit as in the Strategy.
	Perch	
	14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 19 Bill Hartley & Family, 26 Horace and Jean Turner, 50 Encounter Kaikōura	Submitters had mixed views on sea perch. Based on fisheries advice, Te Korowai is proposing to introduce a daily bag limit of 20 sea perch as in the Strategy, with a minimum size of 26cm.

	Albacore Tuna	
	F&B	Te Korowai has decided to include albacore tuna in the combined bag limit to address issues raised in the submission (see below) rather than take up the suggestion of a limit of five per person per day as this is seen as too high for these large fish.
	Kahawai	
	F&B	Te Korowai proposes to reduce the daily bag limit to 10 per person rather than the 5 suggested with a requirement for fish that will not be used, to be released immediately, as per the Strategy.
	Sharks	
	50 Encounter Kaikōura , Forest and Bird Form, SIQMS	Te Korowai is proposing limits of one game shark per person per day with the introduction of a daily limit for school shark (grey-boy) and rig of 3 of each species per person per day as suggested in the submission. Te Korowai is also proposing a limit of 1 of the other big sharks listed in the Strategy per person per day as well as developing and promoting a code of practice for catch and release rather than take up the suggested zero limits for a range of species.
	Other	
	17 Joan Werner, Forest and Bird Form	Te Korowai is proposing the combined daily bag limit of 5 per person for kingfish, bass, blue nose, hapuka and ling and adding trumpeter and albacore tuna to this list as suggested in submissions. As stated in the proposed Strategy, there will be a limit of 3 for any one of these species where current limits are higher for bass, blue nose, hapuka and ling.
	Blue Moki	
	17 Joan Werner, Forest and Bird Form	Te Korowai acknowledges that numbers of blue moki have increased due to the restrictions on set netting but propose a daily bag limit of 10 as this is enough for a feed.
	Elephant fish	
	50 Encounter	Te Korowai believes that the current limit (5 per person per day) is appropriate for

		Kaikōura	elephant fish.
		Butterfish	
		19 Bill Hartley & Family	Te Korowai agrees that butterfish numbers have increased since the set net ban was introduced and continues to propose a reduction in the daily bag limit to 10 per person as this is enough for a feed.
		Set netting	
		18 Don Smith, 67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton) , 160 Friends of Taputeranga Marine Reserve (Murray Hosking) (F&B), 78 Anton Evans, 30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories), 46 Sim Bell, 63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen), SIQMS (v1)	Te Korowai acknowledges the discussion in the submissions around set netting with there being a balance between those that want return to inshore recreational set netting and those that want a complete ban. Te Korowai will not be making any proposals regarding set netting at this stage, leaving decisions until the Ministry reviews the current limits in 2013.
3.4.3	Charter Fishing	3 Craig Potton	The current status of charter fishers being regarded as recreational fishers is a national issue that cannot be resolved locally. Te Korowai will continue to support the development of a code of practice for charter fishers and certification under the Te Korowai brand, but cannot cap the numbers of charter boats.
		14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil	Te Korowai agrees that there would be difficulties in capping numbers of charter fishers in Kaikōura and have considered this carefully. Te Korowai also agrees that

	Pablecheque), 17 Joan Werner, 19 Bill Hartley & Family	<p>local recording of blue cod catch would be useful and will aim to achieve this through the charter fisher's Code of Practice. Te Korowai will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support stringent enforcement, particularly for rock lobster</li> <li>• Develop a code of practice, Te Korowai branding ,and reporting of catch as outlined in the proposed Strategy, and will aim to accelerate this process.</li> </ul> <p>Advocate for a policy platform that promotes charter fisheries management and separation from recreational fishing under the Fisheries Act in a way that is fair to clients, charter operators and also to the environment.</p>
	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai agrees that it needs to facilitate the development of the charter fisher's Code of Practice. The law regarding accumulation associated with holiday cottages is not clear and needs to be clarified to make it enforceable. Te Korowai proposes that it would approve the charter operators as operating under best practice guidelines under the Kaikōura Fishing Accord.
	48 Rachel and Nigel Baxter	The question over whether charter fishers should be treated as part of the recreational or commercial sectors is national rather than something that could be resolved locally. As above, Te Korowai will seek to have this clarified under the Fisheries Act.
	50 Encounter Kaikōura	Te Korowai agrees that the issue of illegal supply relating to holiday cottages/commercial premises should lie within the section 3.4.1 – Fish Theft.
	60 Tom Dunnett	The matters raised regarding multiple trips and suggested maximum catch limits will be explored during the development of the charter fisher's Code of Practice. The issue of the use of holding pots is a matter of enforcement. Te Korowai notes that standard pots can be used as long as they have escape hatches and as long as they comply within recreational limits. The practice of using holding pots is not common within the Te Korowai area.
	62 Richard Baxter	The submitter is concerned about charter operators giving crayfish to customers. See response to submission number 14 above.



		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	High value tourists contribute significantly to the local economy and Te Korowai does not think it elitist to support tourism that benefits the community as suggested. Kaikōura is an important national and international tourist destination.
		71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	Better management of the charter fleet would be achieved under the charter fishers' Code of Practice rather than by new local regulations as suggested. Te Korowai is keen for charter fishers to record all of their catch under the code of practice and for specific vessels to be classed as charter vessels. The Resource Management Act could not be used for fisheries management as suggested, only to manage wider environmental effects. The Te Korowai best practice certificate would only be issued to those operators who meet specified criteria.
		78 Anton Evans	The issue of ethics raised in the submission will be considered in the development of the charter fishers' Code of Practice.
		84 Adam Thomson	Capping the number of charter fishers as suggested is legally difficult under current policy. Te Korowai believes that the issue is not so much about the number of operators but about the amount of fishing effort involved.
		101 Mike Montgomery	Te Korowai agrees that there will be pressure on the fishery from charter and commercial fishers and is working to ensure the sustainability of the fishery.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai supports that charter fishers are recognised separately to recreational fishers and are required to report all of their catch as suggested.
		39 Gillian Pollock (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that charter fishers can spread the Strategy's messages and will encourage this through the development of the Code of Practice.
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	The process for developing the Code of Practice and its scope have not yet been defined but an opportunity for public comment is intended. It will be a process for bringing together a range of issues in a way that can be supported by both charter fishers and other interested parties.
3.4.4	Controls on shared	9 Martin MacDonald,	Te Korowai notes that the areas currently open to commercial karengo harvest under

fisheries	14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque), 19 Bill Hartley & Family, 26 Horace and Jean Turner	the current permit are not significantly affected by its proposals. Te Korowai will be working to reach voluntary agreements and codes of practice which will include trawling, as per the Strategy and bring these together under the Kaikōura Fishing Accord.
	39 Gillian Pollock (F&B)	Te Korowai will add 'the management and use of by-catch' to the matters to be investigated section as suggested.
	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai supports the suggestion of setting up working groups and running workshops to ensure that the specifics necessary for implementation are identified. The area involved for statistical reporting would be the same as the Te Korowai boundary. Te Korowai agrees that it will take some work to change the statistical area. The area being proposed is wholly within an existing area and would require a change of regulation but could be done with minimal effect on prior datasets.
	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai is working to deal with the adverse effects of fishing activity through the proposals in the Strategy. Te Korowai agrees that reductions of TACC for highly migratory species could be effective but this is not the case with blue cod, which can, according to Dr Glen Carbine's research, be managed in much smaller areas, not involving TACC. Te Korowai agrees that more information is required on biogenic habitats but proposes that this is a matter for further information gathering in the implementation stage rather than delaying the currently proposed solutions.
	50 Encounter Kaikōura	Te Korowai will be working to reach voluntary agreements and codes of practice, as suggested and these will include trawling, as per the Strategy and bring these together under the Kaikōura Fishing Accord.
	55 Doug Hitchon	Te Korowai is not supporting the development of ocean ranch-style or other marine farming as suggested. The seas off Kaikōura are exposed and experience high levels of coastal energy. Te Korowai would support on-shore aquaculture as long as biosecurity was properly managed e.g. pond rearing of paua.

	62 Richard Baxter	The compensation payments suggested are outside of current Government practice though Te Korowai has sympathy with this suggestion.
	65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	The submitter questions who will initiate and pay for implementation. Te Korowai will initiate the proposals described as “achieved by”. Parties representing the public interest and beneficiaries of the proposed actions will pay for these.
	67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai will not be proposing a set net ban as suggested at this stage, leaving decisions until the Minister for Primary Industries reviews the current limits in 2013. Te Korowai is not aware of any significant issues regarding offal disposal, long-lining or potting practices within the area of interest as suggested.
	71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	Te Korowai will hold discussions with commercial blue cod fishers regarding the management of BCO3 Annual Catch Entitlement, Codes of Practice for blue cod and the inshore management of commercial fishery, as part of the implementation phase of the process as suggested.
	72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	While Te Korowai acknowledges that it cannot “build an island” as suggested in which migratory fish stocks increase, it can achieve results for less migratory species. Te Korowai also thinks that Kaikōura can lead by example and local limits will lend credibility in working in the wider QMA on issues of common concern and in working with others to improve their areas.
	78 Anton Evans	Rather seeking commercial fishing bans as suggested, Te Korowai will be working to reach voluntary agreements and codes of practice, which will include trawling, as per the Strategy and bring these together under the Kaikōura Fishing Accord and the suggestions regarding areas free of trawling and seining will be considered in that process.
	80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai thinks that it is not just what is fished as suggested but that where fishing happens is also important, and it is attempting to deal with both. As suggested Te Korowai agrees that further dialogue is important and will establish working groups to ensure on-going dialogue and to investigate matters for voluntary agreements with

			the wider commercial sector. Te Korowai believes that a separate statistical area would be very useful in addition to the spatial catch information suggested because it would provide Te Korowai with a definitive answer to the amounts of commercial fish take in the Kaikōura management and will inform fine-scale management.
		83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay)	Te Korowai thanks Sanfords for its offer of support. See the information regarding the Quota Management System provided by the Ministry for Primary Industries in response to submission 44 under section 3.4.2 above
		91 Gregory Debenham	Te Korowai is not proposing a closed season from crayfish when in berry as suggested, as currently crayfish are not allowed to be landed in berry and crayfish are in berry much longer than the proposed season and so the closure would not be an effective measure.
		93 Grant Vincent (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that by-catch species are an important part of a healthy ecosystem and will consider this along with the other matters to be investigated.
		101 Mike Montgomery	In dealing with commercial catch limits Te Korowai will advocate for reductions in Quota where these seem necessary however, it's main focus will be on management of the local area. The inshore fisheries are a local food basket and Te Korowai is looking to achieve community consensus that greed is not OK and that feeding a family is a priority. Where there are no bag limits or excessive bag limits, Te Korowai is seeking a reduction.
		102 Matt Hoggard	Te Korowai notes the view that large commercial operators are not giving anything at this stage and will be working to get them more involved in the process as suggested.
		107 Bernard Harmon	Te Korowai notes the comments that cray fishing arrangements are finely balanced and is working to make changes that the collective fishery of CRAMAC 5 can accommodate and to avoid the instability caused by transfer of effort suggested. Changes to recreational limits are designed to support this.
		119 Gordon O'Callahan	Te Korowai agrees that The Fisheries Accord cannot be discussed in detail at this stage. To explain our thinking further it is an idea for pulling a range of voluntary measures together. This will include: Codes of practice current in the commercial paua and rock

			lobster fisheries, voluntary agreements regarding purse seining, trawling and for specific fisheries such as blue cod and the commercial set net industry. The details of this will be worked out with the parties involved and brought together in a formal document called the Kaikōura Fisheries Accord. This will address many of the equity issues between commercial and recreational fishing raised in submissions.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai notes the view that Quota should be withdrawn rather than sold when not fished and that some types of fishing should be excluded from Kaikōura . Te Korowai will be working to reach voluntary agreements and codes of practice, which will include trawling, as per the Strategy and bring these together under the Kaikōura Fishing Accord. We note that matters to do with Quota management are the responsibility of central government and special codes for Kaikōura would be difficult to achieve. As suggested Te Korowai will add ‘the management and use of by-catch’ to the matters to be investigated section. Any question of bulk harvesting for biological products is managed under the Fisheries Act. It is Te Korowai’s understanding that most bioprospecting does not currently work this way, but involves using small samples.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai does not agree with the comments made regarding commercial divers in Paua 3 ignoring voluntary size limits to meet demands from overseas buyers. The largest buyer of Kaikōura paua targets bigger paua and the canneries fully support the increased size limits. Consequently PauaMac3 members adhere to voluntary measures. Te Korowai has decided to make a start to taking action to improve fish stocks. Te Korowai will work to extend their influence over a wider area. Te Korowai already has a voluntary agreement with some of the major commercial fishing companies (purse seining) and is pleased at how responsive they have been to the idea of an exclusion area.
3.4.5	Education and awareness	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai supports the idea of producing a comprehensive Kaikōura Marine Area Guide and will seek funding for this.
		90 Gregory	Te Korowai believes that education on its own is not enough as suggested and that

		Debenham	physical changes are also both needed to achieve the outcomes expressed in the vision.
		113 Claudia Mcherron	Te Korowai agrees that raising the awareness of the vulnerability of the fish stocks is very important.
		142 Zoe Battersby (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that 'starting with the children' is a good idea and has included this in the proposed Strategy.
3.4.6	Fisheries research and monitoring	19 Bill Hartley & Family	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for the information on blue cod and sea perch. It is very useful.
		44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai agrees that creating reporting and data archiving systems is a substantial task and will be prioritising activities in the final Strategy.
		50 Encounter Kaikōura	Te Korowai supports the idea of having recreational reporting and regular catch surveys.
		67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for the offer of sharing research findings once available.
		72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	Monitoring indicator species will form part of the implementation plan and will be prioritised along with other activities.
		81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley)	Te Korowai agrees that local understanding of local fisheries will allow faster response times to deal with any issues as they arise.
		84 Adam Thomson	Te Korowai notes the view that the best science available is not good enough and agrees that it cannot accurately determine the recreational catch for blue cod over the last 5 years. There is evidence that this catch varies hugely from year to year and depends on factors such as the weather. Our best information is that recreational catch varies between half or double the commercial catch and that is what we are working with.

		87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Te Korowai notes the idea that fisheries observers could provide the information required. A small number of the commercial fleet have observers on board. The start of each trawl is recorded. Te Korowai is working with the Ministry for Primary Industries and others, to get the best possible information.
		133 Mark Baxter	Te Korowai cannot agree that the recreational take has been entirely unmeasured. Te Korowai has used studies of recreational catch (see Kaikōura Coastal Marine Values and Uses: A Characterisation Report, on the Te Korowai website). The Ministry for Primary Industries (previously Ministry for Primary Industries) is moving towards compulsory catch recording for charter fishers. The roll-out of this has not yet reached Kaikōura, but Te Korowai is working to accelerate this through the Code of Practice.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai supports the concept of catch reporting. It is a big issue that the Ministry for Primary Industries (previously Ministry for Primary Industries) is working to address. Te Korowai will continue to work on this locally.
		SIQMS	Most education, research and monitoring will be paid for by existing institutions. Te Korowai will seek to influence this. Te Korowai will also work to encourage research opportunities for institutions that have choices (e.g. universities). Not all research has to be paid for. Te Korowai is not proposing to police recreational reporting, as it will not be mandatory. Any system needs to assess data accuracy and quality and there are many ways of doing this.
3.4.7	Supporting reseeded of local fish stocks	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai supports the need for more research into reseeded programmes as recommended. Current work by the Cawthron Institute on genetic diversity shows generally responsible practice in the species it works with. Recent studies have shown that there is not much genetic variation in abalone stocks with testing revealing only three genetic types.
		93 Grant Vincent (F&B)	Te Korowai notes the success of reseeded scallops in Tasman and Cloudy bays but is not aware of the reseeded in the Marlborough Sounds cited in the submission.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai does not agree that the reseeded programme is not working locally. PAUAMAC 3 has just released 200 000 locally sourced paua into the Kaikōura area.

			Although there are difficulties in monitoring local stocks, things can be done to influence the success rate of the reseeded stocks.
3.5	Summary of gifts and gains	14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque)	Te Korowai notes the view that recreational fishers are giving up a lot and has worked to achieve an equitable approach within what is practical for each sector and that reflects the history of management to date.
		19 Bill Hartley & Family	Te Korowai sees 'more fish for all' as a gain as fish can be caught faster and with less effort when they are more abundant. Fish may also be bigger under some management regimes. Fishers can catch species they want and the fish may be in more convenient areas. Having lots of fish in the sea means that they are available for those who want to view them.
		37 South Island Eel Industry Association (Bill Chisholm)	Te Korowai notes comments that a gifts and gains approach was not supported by a number of submitters. Te Korowai did find the approach useful and was grateful to Laurel Tierney and the Fiordland Guardians for its development. Citing gifts and gains in the Strategy was more a commentary on the experience of consensus building than intended as a formula for decision-making. What we realised as we went on was that the core philosophy was that contained in our vision. That we are gifting sacrifice and effort in order that the common resources of the sea would be sustained in their ecological, aesthetic and cultural capacity and as a habitat for living things both now and in the future. The gifts were to the sea, to the future and to our community. The gains are everybody's. Te Korowai has decided that the areas involved in commercial freshwater eel fishing mentioned in the submission are outside the scope of its Strategy.
		44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai does not agree with the view that Government agencies should not be involved in gifts and gains as operational decisions are made within Ministries and Departments within their delegated and statutory authorities. Te Korowai agrees that agencies are working within policy frameworks, but Te Korowai has found that the attitude and approach of officials has really made a difference and is very much appreciated.



		67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai agrees that reduction of seabird by-catch through appropriate fishing methods would lead to increased protection for birds. To date, Te Korowai has no substantive evidence that current practices need to change to protect sea birds around Kaikōura.
		81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley)	Te Korowai acknowledges the gain of certainty in the future and appreciates the cooperation and involvement of PAUAMAC 3. Te Korowai agrees that the paua-reseeding programme is a gift and should be recognised as such.
		83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay)	CRAMAC 5 is operating at a yield below the Maximum Sustainable Yield to sustain a biomass in the water higher than BMSY and thus providing abundance in the local community. This should be applauded and act as an example to others.
		98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	In response to the detailed comments on gifts and gains, and without seeing value debating whether these changes are technically "gift", Te Korowai offers the following responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We think there is enough information to set good local recreational bag limits. See section 3.4.2 for recreational bag limits</li> <li>• Te Korowai supports Ray Hilborn's advice that setting catches on more complex criteria than MSY can yield better societal outcomes.</li> <li>• Customary could seek for areas to be closed to other fishers under mātaimai, but have voluntarily foregone that opportunity.</li> <li>• Environmental interests could have applied for large Marine Reserves all over the area, but chose not to. There is a legal right to initiate controls through the Marine Reserves Act.</li> <li>• Ministry for Primary Industries could support bag limit changes in particular and also controls in the mātaimai and taiāpure.</li> <li>• Te Korowai seeks to increase the number of fish, which can in turn affect the quality of the biomass.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Korowai agrees that traditional fisheries management will be affected by wider fisheries management, but this depends on what it is that is being sustained. Mātaitai are trying to sustain sessile and localised invertebrates, not wider stock issues. Te Korowai agrees that getting more big fish for recreational fishers will depend on wider fisheries management.</li> <li>• Te Korowai agrees that commercial fishers cannot gift unsustainable fishing practices.</li> <li>• Te Korowai thinks that high-end charter fishing is not speculative, and can be achieved in practice.</li> </ul> <p>Te Korowai holds the view that locals can have a reasonable expectation that their inshore fisheries can be a part of their food basket. This is not legal ownership as much as a moral right to be able to feed themselves from the seas around them. Nothing that Te Korowai is proposing is in fundamental conflict with national law and administration.</p>
4	Protecting Our Treasures	65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	The useful information noted will be included in the supporting documentation rather than in the final Strategy itself.
4.1	Objective	21 Paul Tapper	Te Korowai does not propose to close off any areas to public access as suggested but some activities would be restricted where there is good reason to do so.
		31 Nelson /Tasman Branch Forest and Bird (Andrew Dennis)	The wording in the Te Korowai Vision (Strategy p. 12) was carefully chosen to synthesise the bi-cultural protection philosophies in a way that directed attention to the value of the whole. The 'intrinsic values' suggested as additions are seen as a subset of the wairua and mauri expressed in the Vision. Within the solutions, some areas would be set aside to function in their natural state.
		45 Forest and Bird	Te Korowai agrees that its proposals do not absolutely adhere to the requirements of

	Central Office (Katrina Subedar) ,Forest and Bird Form, 85 Ngati Kuia Customary Fisheries (Raymond Smith) (F&B)	the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) policy. We note that this is a Government initiative and contains useful information, which is relevant to the Te Korowai process and has been considered in the process to date. The Te Korowai Strategy is much broader than the MPA Policy process and different decisions have been reached reflecting the unique Kaikōura values.
	67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	We note the view that use of appropriate fishing methods could reduce the catch of seabirds. Hutton's Shearwaters are currently protected under the Wildlife Act. The set net ban currently in place has led to a significant reduction in the numbers of seabirds being caught and injured. Te Korowai will be working with commercial fishers to establish a code of practice to support practices that would minimise the risks to seabirds. Te Korowai will also be working to educate the public on issues such as avoiding boating through rafts of seabirds to reduce boat strike.
	68 Ralph Hogan	We note the concern about fracking and note that the proposals put forward by Te Korowai would prevent oil exploration and exploitation in a wide area around Kaikōura through the proposed Marine Mammal Sanctuary.
	83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay)	A World Heritage Area would not exclude any fishing practices as suggested and the process involved would take at least 10 years giving ample opportunity for the dialogue requested.
	91 Gregory Debenham	The Strategy is endeavouring to manage change in a way that protects the character of the Kaikōura environment and its community and we note the concerns that current lifestyles could be affected by its proposals.
	98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	We agree that the Strategy proposes the use of standard mechanisms wherever possible and aims to bring these together in an integrated package under special legislation to deal with the need for different aspects to be dealt with in an integrated way.
	99 Roger Grace	Te Korowai acknowledges that the proposed areas do not include a full range of

			marine habitats and that inshore areas will be subject to 'edge effects'. The final Strategy will seek solutions to these issues. See response to submitter 3 ( <i>et al</i> ) under 4.3.1i below.
		107 Bernard Harmon	Te Korowai will work very hard to be clear about the reasons for any closure and to understand the impacts of this on the livelihoods of individuals as suggested.
		147 Fraser Ross (F&B)	The Strategy is intended to mitigate the threats of concern including overfishing, pollution and possible mining.
		161 Brent and Lynda Thorpe	We note the concern that the protection proposals are too small and suggest you see response to submitter 3 ( <i>et al</i> ) under 4.4.1i below.
4.2	Background	67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	We note the concern that Hutton's shearwaters are under recognised in the Strategy. We note that they are currently protected under the Wildlife Act. The set net ban currently in place has led to a significant reduction in the numbers of seabirds being caught and injured. Te Korowai will be working with commercial fishers to establish a code of practice and support practices that would minimise the risks to seabirds. Te Korowai will also be working to educate the public on issues such as boating through rafts of seabirds to reduce boat strike.
		119 Gordon O'Callahan	We note the view that it is wrong to lock up a piece of the sea as a private aquarium. Marine reserves in other areas of New Zealand have been shown to increase visitor numbers. The primary purpose of a marine reserve is for science rather than as an aquarium.
4.3	Issues	25 Lewis McLeod, 46 Sim Bell	We note the request for seal culling. Studies are currently underway to better determine the dietary preferences of seals. Culling or harvesting of seals is not current practice under New Zealand law. The purpose of the Marine Mammals Protection Act is protection, conservation and management and any decision would have to satisfy all of these three elements.
		31 Nelson /Tasman Branch Forest and Bird (Andrew Dennis)	Te Korowai notes the points raised regarding native vegetation and protected public lands. The value of these issues while important, can be overstated. The proposed marine reserve is adjacent to public land, but these lands are not contiguous coast-to-

		coast as suggested.
	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai will take up the suggestion to clarify risks and include solutions involving agencies and statutes in the final Strategy.
	49 East Coast Community Organisation (Byron Wheldale), 50 Encounter Kaikōura	Te Korowai commits to working with agencies and the community to develop responses to concerns expressed about the increasing numbers of seals.
	53 Barrie Stammers	Te Korowai does not believe that there is an issue with feeding seabirds as suggested. Many seabirds follow fishing boats to eat the offal thrown overboard. Commercial tour operators utilise a very small proportion of this offal and Te Korowai does not feel that further regulation is necessary.
	65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	We agree that landforms do need protecting. Te Korowai has proposed an integrated land and water plan under section 5 of the Strategy 'Living Sustainably'. Risks and solutions will be clarified in the final strategy.
	67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	To better protect Hutton's shearwaters and other seabirds as suggested, Te Korowai will be working with commercial fishers to establish a code of practice and support practices that would minimise the risks to seabirds. Te Korowai will also be working to educate the public on issues such as boating through rafts of seabirds to reduce boat strike.
	71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	Te Korowai thanks CRAMAC for the additional information about the code of practice and training programmes for reducing and dealing with whale entanglement. Te Korowai will include this in the clarified risks and solutions section of the final Strategy.
	102 Matt Hoggard	In response to the question of whether 2 Hector's dolphins in set nets are good or bad, Te Korowai notes that no human-induced Hector's dolphin deaths are good. The Minister for Primary Industries will be reviewing the rules around the set net exclusion zone in 2013.

		133 Mark Baxter	Te Korowai has not yet quantified the exact level of trawl effort around Kaikōura and can therefore not definitively comment on whether the trawl effort around Kaikōura has the detrimental effect on fin fisheries suggested. There has been very little inshore trawling, which has not changed over the last few years. Te Korowai notes that trawling can have a significant effect.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai acknowledges that it has not included bio-prospecting or climate change in the proposed Strategy. These will be included in the final Strategy. Any issues of bulk harvesting are considered under the Fisheries Act. Te Korowai will work to get buy in from the parties involved in coastal highway management and integrated land and water plans (Section 5 Living Sustainably).
4.4	Solutions	20 Petroleum Exploration and Production Assoctn. NZ (John Pfahlert Executive Officer)	Te Korowai thanks you for the information regarding the Petroleum Exploration Permits currently submitted and agrees that what is proposed would limit petroleum exploration and extraction.
		56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	The information requested on species assemblages and habitats and is broadly covered on p.14 of the Te Korowai Characterisation Report and in the recent NIWA article on the Kaikōura Canyon (abstract on p 47 of the proposed Strategy). A list of some of the reports from the University of Canterbury can also be found on p.108 of the proposed Strategy. There is currently not a lot of detailed, specific information about the area of concern.
		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	The submission suggests adding information on New Zealand current and pending World Heritage areas. Current New Zealand World Heritage sites are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand</li> <li>• Tongariro National Park</li> <li>• New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands</li> </ul> <p>New Zealand's current world heritage tentative list comprises eight sites which, at this</p>

			<p>stage, are proposed to be developed for nomination in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stone store, Kerikeri</li> <li>• Kahurangi National Park, Farewell Spit, Waikoropupu Springs and the Canaan Karst System</li> <li>• Waters and Seabed of the Fiords of Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) - an addition to Te Wāhipounamu - South-West New Zealand World Heritage Area</li> <li>• Napier Art Deco Historic Precinct</li> <li>• Kerikeri Basin Historic Precinct</li> <li>• Waitangi Treaty Grounds Historic Precinct</li> <li>• Kermadec Islands and Marine Reserve</li> <li>• Auckland Volcanic Field</li> <li>• Whakarua Moutere, or the North-East Islands (including Poor Knights Islands)</li> </ul>
		<p>67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)</p>	<p>Te Korowai agrees with the suggestion to increase recognition of seabirds in the final Strategy. Te Korowai will be working with commercial fishers to establish a code of practice and support practices that would minimise the risks to seabirds. Te Korowai will also be working to educate the public on issues such as not boating through rafts of seabirds to reduce boat strike. Te Korowai will consider the merits of an Important Seabird Area as described below:</p> <p><i>BirdLife International is a global partnership of conservation organisations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. One of the tools they use, is the designation of important bird areas (IBA) they give an area that has outstanding value for birds. At present most of these are on land, but in NZ marine IBA's are being developed. These would be areas of sea, which have concentrations of birds, primarily feeding areas (but it could extend to moulting grounds for certain northern hemisphere species). Kaikōura would certainly be</i></p>

			<i>designated as an IBA under the current work programme. The idea of IBA's is that this designation can then help both Government and non-Government groups to try and gain full protection for such areas. A Birdlife IBA has no legal protection; it is simply Birdlife identifying the best bird habitats in the world, and using this as a tool for partner organisations to push for protection.</i>
		80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai acknowledges the need for on-going dialogue with commercial fishers and is pleased that the Ministry for Primary Industries came back to the Te Korowai table as soon as requested in response to submissions. Te Korowai will work with the commercial sector through the establishment of specific working groups.
		82 Brian Lloyd	None of the information that Te Korowai has received to date suggests that 'no-take' reserves would function as primarily fisheries management tools in the Kaikōura context as suggested, but notes that they do have fisheries impacts.
		86 Adam Perry	Te Korowai notes the concern but has been advised that boats can pass through marine reserves with catch on board as long as they comply with the rules of the area and are not participating in fishing activity in the reserve.
		100 Jenny Campbell	Te Korowai agrees that rare, distinctive or nationally important marine habitats need protection and have tried to achieve this on the Peninsula and over the Canyon through measures in the proposed Strategy.
		133 Mark Baxter, 139 P Reinke	Te Korowai acknowledges and applauds the efforts of CRAMAC 5 and PAUAMAC 3 in sustainable management of their fisheries and believes that there is capacity in these organisations to accommodate modest levels of effort transfer in an equitable way among their respective fishers.
		164 Neil Rose (SIQMS)	Te Korowai notes that less than 3% of the coastline would be closed to recreational fishing and does not consider it need cause increased safety issues for boat owners.
4.4.1	International Recognition	3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains), 18 Don Smith, 24 Kauahi	Te Korowai acknowledges the support for the proposed World Heritage Area.



		<p>Ngapora, 27 Philip Hart, 50 Encounter Kaikōura ,60 Tom Dunnett,67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton), 87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig), 100 Jenny Campbell, 125 Ashburton Forest and Bird (Edith Smith), 145 Oliver Hoffman, 160 Friends of Taputeranga Marine Reserve (Murray Hosking) (F&amp;B), F&amp;B</p>	
		1 John Steffens	Gaining World Heritage status would be a long process. Te Korowai will seek advice more widely from areas such as Fiordland and other areas of NZ with coastal marine areas and World Heritage status.
		13 Courtney Wilson (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that Kaikōura meets several of the criteria for World Heritage status
		18 Don Smith	Te Korowai does not propose to prevent recreational fishing in the Marine Mammal Sanctuary as suggested.
		20 Petroleum Exploration and	While acknowledging that World Heritage status could create issues for petroleum exploration it notes that consideration of this status would follow after the resolution

	Production Assoctn. NZ (John Pfahlert Executive Officer)	of the use of other protective mechanisms.
	31 Nelson /Tasman Branch Forest and Bird (Andrew Dennis)	Te Korowai agrees that before World Heritage status is sought, long-term protection is needed, in particular the unique features of international importance e.g. the Canyon, would need robust protection.
	34 N Taranaki Forest and Bird (Carolyn Brough)	Te Korowai agrees that integrated planning and protection would assist with the management of Kaikōura's resources.
	44 Laurel Tierney	World Heritage Status is a long process. The full range of options for gaining international recognition will be considered including a special statute as suggested.
	46 Sim Bell	World Heritage Status would not have effects on individual rights as suggested.
	63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen)	A World Heritage area would not close anything as suggested and would have its own extensive public process over many years.
	68 Ralph Hogan	World Heritage status would not directly prevent offshore drilling and fracking but could influence Government decision-making.
	72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	A marine reserve is not managed internationally as suggested. World Heritage status implies international obligations but management remains within New Zealand jurisdiction.
	80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai agrees that currently the prospect of World Heritage listing is low. The main things needed for inclusion are the sort of protective mechanisms proposed in the Strategy. In particular the unique features of international importance e.g. the Canyon, would need robust protection.
	126 D L McIlroy	Te Korowai believes that good management and World Heritage Status are complementary rather than alternatives as suggested.
	SIQMS	Te Korowai's understanding of World Heritage status is that World Heritage status does not take away local management of the area as suggested. World Heritage status

			would be a long process of evaluation and Te Korowai is indicating the intention of working with Government to enter into this process with UNESCO.
4.4.2	Protecting the habitat of whales and dolphins	3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains)	Issues regarding trawling cover a much smaller area than the proposed Marine Mammal Sanctuary and banning trawling as suggested would at this stage seem premature. Any limits on trawling will be the subject of further discussion with the fishing industry from outside Kaikōura. Te Korowai notes that it is difficult to judge the impact of trawling on marine mammals and would not currently indicate a trawl ban.
		13 Courtney Wilson (F&B)	Te Korowai notes the concerns about Hector's dolphins. The Ministry for Primary Industries will be reviewing the set net ban in 2013 and Te Korowai will review its position as part of that process. Te Korowai will work with local fishers to develop a Code of Practice to protect Hector's Dolphins.
		20 Petroleum Exploration and Production Assoctn. NZ (John Pfahlert Executive Officer)	<p>Te Korowai notes the concern of the petroleum industry that the area for seismic exclusion is too large but proposes a precautionary approach and thinks that there needs to be a significant buffer around the area of unique marine mammals, which is not compatible with seismic surveys and proposes the following arrangement. The proposed marine mammal sanctuary boundaries are confirmed with the two zones shown in the proposed Strategy. Taking into account more detailed information from the Department of Conservation and further detailed comments from PEPANZ we propose the following rules for the Sanctuary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ban level 1 surveys within the entire area (i.e. both zones) though allow line turns as long as there is no sound data acquisition within the sanctuary. (Level 1 survey means any survey using an acoustic source with a total combined capacity of over 7 litres/ 427 cubic inches in normal air gun mode, or exceeding 5 litres/305 cubic inches in true-GI mode, conducted from dedicated seismic survey vessels for commercial oil and gas geophysical investigations)</li> <li>• Allow Level 2 surveys in the outer buffer zone, consistent with the 2012 Code of Conduct for Minimising Acoustic Disturbance to Marine Mammals from Seismic</li> </ul>

			<p>Survey Operations, and with the additional requirement to incorporate passive acoustic monitoring. Ban level 2 surveys in the inner zone. (Level 2 survey means any survey using an acoustic source between 2-7 litres / 122-427 cubic inches capacity in normal airgun mode, or 2-5 litres / 122-305 cubic inches in true-GI mode, or any seismic survey conducted from multi-mode research vessels for scientific geophysical investigations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow level 3 surveys throughout both zones. (Level 3 survey means any survey using low-energy, high-resolution electro-mechanical sources, sparkers or small airguns of less than 2 litres/ 122 cubic inches capacity))</li> </ul> <p>Te Korowai has based its decision on potential behavioural effects, more than on estimates of physical damage, though these have been taken into account as well. The following is some advice from Dr Jonathan Gordon from St Andrews University: "<i>behavioural effects are not well correlated with their received levels. Differential frequency sensitivity has some influence, but we don't have audiograms for most marine mammal species. Context and previous experience are key factors. Behaviour then, is difficult to predict but can be readily observed, favouring empirical approaches.</i>" The boundaries and conditions adopted are designed to give a reasonable, although not absolute level of certainty that marine mammals will not be displaced from, or behaviourally disrupted in, the Kaikōura area. We have focused most firmly on the core area for sperm whales as defined by Whale Watch. At the same time we note that there are over 20 species of marine mammals in the area and that for some the area of utilisation extends much further offshore than for resident sperm whales. Thus the area and conditions for the marine mammal sanctuary would formalise the current exclusion area for higher intensity seismic survey and provide an undisturbed haven for marine mammals at all times during periods of exploration. We further note advice from PEPANZ that the prospectivity of the area involved is low for</p>
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			both oil and gas.
		24 Kauahi Ngapora	<p>Te Korowai thanks you for the suggestions about the requirements for the marine mammal sanctuary and will take this into account, and will keep talking to all stakeholders.</p> <p>Te Korowai agrees with the need for a local code of practice for avoiding Hector’s dolphin entanglement and notes that more detail is needed.</p>
		30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories)	Te Korowai notes that the submitter sees the process as a “carve up” of areas to commercial and Māori interests. Te Korowai disagrees, and feels that its proposals have tried to balance all factors and sectors, through representation by a broad range of interests.
		32 M.D.McNabb	Te Korowai notes the efforts by locals to reverse the set net ban and opposition to the proposal Marine Mammal Sanctuary. This step is being promoted to reduce risks to marine mammals within this very significant habitat area and to recognise the value of marine mammals in this area. It is at present separate to the Ministry for Primary Industries’ process for the set net ban to protect Hector’s dolphins.
		34 N Taranaki Forest and Bird (Carolyn Brough) , 161 Brent and Lynda Thorpe	Te Korowai notes that any measures introduced in the Marine Mammal Sanctuary have to pass the ‘just cause test’ and this might not lead to all the controls being sought in the submissions. The issues for trawlers, crayfish pots and set nets are all different. Te Korowai notes the agreement to a trawl ban in the area and needs to define the area for trawl exclusion through talks with those commercial fishers, fishing in the area, under the Kaikōura Fishing Accord. The other issues raised are fisheries management tools and will be dealt with through the current set net ban (to protect Hector’s dolphins), and local Codes of Practice.
		39 Gillian Pollock (F&B)	For controls sought in the Marine Mammal Sanctuary see 34 above. Seals and dolphins are currently protected under the Marine Mammals Protection Act, but we do not yet know enough about the food web to know what the interaction of fishing is with their food supplies. At the moment the numbers of dolphins and seals suggests that food is not currently limiting.

	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai agrees that an accurate map of the zone of exclusion for recreation netting was not included and will include this in the background document to support the final Strategy.
	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Seals are already protected and apart from Ohau Point, Te Korowai does not feel that any further protection for seals is necessary. Therefore, Te Korowai does not propose to include seal protection measures in the Marine Mammal Sanctuary as suggested. Te Korowai does not have any specific information about special dusky dolphin mother and calf habitat. Te Korowai will work with the community and relevant agencies to have further discussions about the local seal population.
	50 Encounter Kaikōura	Te Korowai supports the idea that compensation should be required of operators for oil spill effects and will work with Government to address these issues. Te Korowai has asked, in a letter to the Ministry of Economic Development, to be directly involved with Government in establishing the information required to make wise decisions about our seas. As a minimum Te Korowai expects to find that our community, and our nation, do not bear the consequences of these risks, but rather the burdens of proof, research and indemnity falls squarely on those whose activities generate those risks. Te Korowai would like to express its commitment to engage with relevant parties, to ensure better safeguards and to introduce best practice controls and practices everywhere off the Kaikōura coast.
	56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	Te Korowai agrees that there will be more issues in the future within the proposed Sanctuary. Seismic survey is the only issue we seek to address currently. Te Korowai will seek to engage with relevant parties in determining the proposals for the rules for the final Marine Mammal Sanctuary.
	57 Port Robinson Informed Citizens Inc (Gretchen Smith), 68 Ralph Hogan	Te Korowai has decided to continue to support the proposed Marine Mammal Sanctuary boundary rather than the extensions proposed as it does not have good information to support these wider areas.
	67 Hutton's	The Marine Mammal Sanctuary cannot include regulations to protect seabirds as

		Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	suggested. Te Korowai will work towards imprinting an Important Bird Area designation over the area, noting that this gives status to the area rather than legal protection.
		80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram), 102 Matt Hoggard	A Marine Mammal Sanctuary can exclude seismic disturbance under current legislation which would, we contend, provide an important element of protection for marine mammals in the area.
		85 Ngati Kuia Customary Fisheries (Raymond Smith) (F&B)	Te Korowai is not aware of any requests for customary marine mammal use outside of Department of Conservation procedures around whale strandings.
		88 Seal Swim Kaikōura (Matt Chambers)	Te Korowai agrees that further clarification regarding the rights of passage of seismic vessels is needed and will include this in the final Strategy. See the response to submission 20 above.
		91 Gregory Debenham	Te Korowai notes that rules for commercial and recreational set netting differ. Risks for dolphin entanglement are different between commercial and recreational fishing methods. Te Korowai supports the continuation of the recreational set net ban out to 4 nautical miles, and notes that little recreational set netting takes place beyond this line. Te Korowai will raise the question of equity between recreational and commercial fishers when the review of the set net ban takes place in 2013.
		145 Oliver Hoffman	Te Korowai will be involved in the discussions when the set net ban is reviewed in 2013. Te Korowai will also work with trawler fishers through working groups and the development of the Kaikōura Fishing Accord. In establishing the Marine Mammal Sanctuary, there is a need to match risk reduction with the threat classification of the species involved and the ability of fishers to address the issues.
4.4.3i	Protecting biodiversity hot-spots and	2 Craig Potton	See Section 6 part 6.4.2 for protection for the Peninsula. Te Korowai will take public access into account regarding decisions on the shore connection for the Canyon marine reserve.

	<p>representative areas: Marine reserve for the Canyon</p>	<p>3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains), 16 Gary Melville, 17 Joan Werner, 27 Philip Hart, 34 N Taranaki Forest and Bird (Carolyn Brough) , 45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar) , 47 Islay Marsden, 57 Port Robinson Informed Citizens Inc (Gretchen Smith), 59 Ed Nolan, 66 Nga Motu Marine Reserve Society (Anne Scott) (F&amp;B), 68 Ralph Hogan, 82 Brian Lloyd, 93 Grant Vincent (F&amp;B), 106 N G Te Paa, 140 J Reinke, 141 F Reinke, 160 Friends of Taputeranga Marine Reserve (Murray Hosking) (F&amp;B), 161</p>	<p>Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura, the Kaikōura Coastal Marine Guardians, in establishing integrated management for its area of interest reached a collective view that the package should include a marine protected area over the unique Kaikōura Canyon. They have also agreed, after considerable dialogue, that this should include a coastal connection to allow a representative of the Kaikōura rocky reef and coarse sand and shingle coastline to be left in its natural state.</p> <p>The need for a marine reserve and its boundaries were the subject of more comment in submissions than any other matter raised by the Guardians in their strategy for the coast. Te Korowai, having reviewed the submissions found a balance of opinion of those that wanted the marine reserve proposed for the Kaikōura Canyon to be larger, those that wanted it smaller and those who did not want it to be established at all. The Guardians reviewed the options both for the near shore and for the Canyon area and its surrounds. They worked to understand the issues and to distinguish fact and opinion and the degree of certainty associated with each item of information. They reached the conclusion that the only option that would fulfil their vision was a “no take” marine reserve under the Marine Reserves Act. They examined options under the Fisheries Act and found that these did not produce the level of protection required to meet the objectives in the Strategy. They also looked at a combination of tools using a Fisheries Act set of provisions to buffer a reserve and rejected that as being too complex and unlikely to meet necessary legal tests.</p> <p>The Guardians stated objectives in their Strategy were: <i>The objective of Te Korowai is that future generations can continue to experience the wonders that we have today. Te Korowai is committed to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <i>Protecting its unique features.</i></li> <li>❖ <i>Having representative areas in their natural state.</i></li> </ul>
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		<p>Brent and Lynda Thorpe, Forest and Bird Form</p>	<p>❖ <i>The international standing of Kaikōura.</i></p> <p><i>The Te Korowai approach is to seek legal protection and recognition for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Areas of highest biodiversity.</i></li> <li>• <i>The habitat of iconic species.</i></li> <li>• <i>Some typical areas to remain in their natural state as an example of the natural functioning of the Kaikōura marine environment.</i></li> </ul> <p><u>Near Shore</u></p> <p>For the purposes of this discussion the near shore is the area from Mean High Water Spring Tide to the edge of the ‘shelf’ – the drop off for the Canyon.</p> <p>The Guardians clarified that a marine reserve for the near shore would constitute a piece of representative or typical coast left undisturbed by direct fishing extraction. Science advice was that the 1.95km shoreline length would allow substantial “edge effects” for many species where harvesting outside the reserve and issues of enforcement would reduce the value of the reserve in revealing what an unharvested state might look like. At the same time, the Guardians found that customary, recreational and commercial fishers heavily use the whole of its coast. Any marine reserve will have effects that are keenly felt by fishers who focus their efforts in the area involved and some displacement of effort is inevitable.</p> <p>Thus the value of a marine reserve in the near shore increases with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Longer shore line length</li> <li>2. Greater area</li> <li>3. Connection to the protected area offshore</li> <li>4. Greater habitat diversity</li> <li>5. Practical public access</li> <li>6. Being adjacent to protected lands</li> </ol>
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			<p>7. Being away from areas of shoreline disturbance or potential for discharge of pollutants</p> <p>8. Enforceability.</p> <p>The adverse effects of the reserve on fishing activity increases with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of commercial, customary and recreational fishing activity affected where alternatives are constrained</li> <li>• Longer shore line length</li> <li>• Greater area.</li> </ul> <p>The Guardians concluded that they had accurately assessed the balance of the forces acting on achievable shoreline length in their initial assessment. Around 2km of linear coastline represents the minimum effective width for relatively localised species and about the most that can be achieved without causing too much conflict with fishers. Analysing the submissions and further information obtained on commercial rock lobster fishing the Guardians concluded that moving the inflection point in the northern boundary for the reserve a small distance to the south would reduce the adverse effects on the most affected commercial fisher (a rock lobster fisher). The boundaries at the shore remain as in the proposed strategy.</p> <p>This change would reduce the habitat diversity in the proposed reserve by excluding one subtidal rock valued for rock lobster fishing.</p> <p>The concerns of users of the Rosy Morn slipway could be dealt with in the reserve order.</p> <p>Offshore</p> <p>For the purposes of this discussion, the offshore is the sea from the edge of the 'shelf' – the drop off for the Canyon, to the limit of the proposed reserve at over 1200m depth.</p>
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			<p>The reasons for having a marine reserve in this area were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection for internationally important g biodiversity hotspot</li> <li>2. Protection of the Canyon as the best example of a landform and ecosystem of its type in New Zealand and as one of perhaps only 100 habitats of its type in the world</li> <li>3. Protection from disturbance of the core resident sperm whale habitat which is also the area of highest marine mammal occurrence in the prime marine mammal area in New Zealand.</li> </ol> <p>In this area, the main concerns that led people to want a bigger reserve were the complexity of the proposed boundaries and the lack of representation of the habitats of the Canyon slopes with their associated fauna of deep-water sharks and biogenic habitats. The main concerns of people that wanted the reserve smaller, or not to happen at all, were effects on some locally based commercial fishing or a view that it was wrong to exclude fishing from any area. The boundaries chosen in the Strategy sought to bring protection to the areas of highest documented biodiversity which generally lie deeper than 900 m, while avoiding the areas most fished which generally lie at depths of less than 800 m. This led to a series of straight lines approximating the 800m contour, except at the head of the Canyon, where the reserve connected to the near shore area. This Canyon head portion would protect the active sediment portion of the Canyon where long shore material is deposited to be periodically released in turbidity flows that fuel the high biodiversity at depth. It would also protect some of the typical Canyon slope habitats.</p> <p>The Guardians were particularly concerned to ensure that a reserve in this area would be enforceable. They explored the issues around the deep setting of fishing gear, particularly droppers and set nets. While views differed, those with a clear knowledge of local fishing practices indicated that commercial fishers could operate successfully around the boundaries proposed in the Strategy and that enforcement could be</p>
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		<p>successful. Little fishing occurs close to the 800m contour that sets the upper boundary of the proposed reserve. It was established that commercial fishers know precisely where they are at any time and can adapt their practices to take account of the effects of currents. Where an unexpected event occurs, such as a large mass of seaweed being carried onto the gear by tidal currents, this could be a sufficient defence from prosecution for having fishing gear in the water in the reserve if the facts supported that this was the case.</p> <p>The Guardians thus resolved to stay with their proposed boundaries for the offshore except to the extent changes are required to link practically with any changed boundaries inshore. They resolved to seek to buffer the effects of commercial fishing around the reserve with voluntary agreements developed through the establishment of the proposed Kaikōura Fishing Accord.</p>
	10 David Knoef	<p>Te Korowai acknowledges that the point made in the submission that the proposed reserve would affect a productive area for fishing. We think that any good marine reserve would inevitably include some of the most productive areas. We note that less than 3% of the coastline is closed to recreational and customary fishers and less than 5% of the coastline is closed off to commercial fishers in no-take areas.</p>
	20 Petroleum Exploration and Production Assoctn. NZ (John Pfahlert Executive Officer)	<p>Te Korowai acknowledges the scientific advice that the boundary proposed in the Strategy is complex and low boundary to area ratios make for good reserves. The simple boundaries recommended however would result in effects on local commercial fishers that Te Korowai cannot support. Discussion with Department of Conservation, commercial fishers and fisheries enforcement officers indicated that the boundary proposed would not be unenforceable as suggested. The proposals for the Marine Reserve are designed to meet the provisions of the Marine Reserves Act, which states that reserves are for “the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or</p>

		unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest”. The coastal portion is typical of the Kaikōura and the offshore area is special for its high biodiversity and both consequently have value for scientific study.
	24 Kauahi Ngapora	Te Korowai agrees that on-going consultation with affected stakeholders is important and will continue to do this once the Strategy is completed.
	25 Lewis McLeod, 51 Bill Edwards	The proposed Marine Reserve would not, as the submitter believes, affect access from Rosy Morn slip and would not exclude driving or parking on the beach. Fishers may take their catch through the Marine Reserve, which would be marked by shore markings. Fishers would not have to prove where their fish was caught. See the response to submission 3 above for response to the other matters raised.
	30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories)	Te Korowai notes that the submitter sees the process as a “carve up” of areas to commercial and Māori interests. Te Korowai disagrees, and feels that its proposals have tried to balance all factors and sectors, through representation by a broad range of interests.
	32 M.D.McNabb	The proposed Marine Reserve would not affect access from Rosy Morn slip as suggested. The proposed Strategy includes adjustment to recreational bag limits that would help mitigate the effects of transfer of effort. We note that less than 3% of the coastline is closed to recreational and customary fishers and less than 5% of the coastline is closed off to commercial fishers in no-take areas.
	43 Burkhart Fisheries Ltd (DL and TM Burkhart)	Te Korowai acknowledges the opposition to the inshore portion of the proposed Marine Reserve. We believe the resulting transfer of fishing effort would be modest and note that only about 3% of the linear coast of the Kaikōura area would be affected.
	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for their comments that the approach is novel and innovative and notes that a concise description of the Marine Reserve will be included in the final Strategy.
	46 Sim Bell	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for their comments that the proposals are acceptable.

	48 Rachel and Nigel Baxter	Te Korowai suggests that the Strategy endeavours to outline the unique features and to document the effects on users as suggested is required.
	55 Doug Hitchon, 63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen)	Te Korowai agree that there would be an impact for local fishers for a short piece of the coastline. See the response to submission 3 above.
	56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	Te Korowai acknowledges the advice provided in the submission that the proposed Marine Reserve should have simpler boundaries and more shallow water habitat. Please see the response to submission 3 above for full details of the final proposal.
	58 Kevin Duncan	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for their support for a marine reserve at Barney's Rock to the Canyon.
	60 Tom Dunnett	Te Korowai notes the comments made that a less concrete proposal would have been better.
	65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	The other biomass hotspots suggested for inclusions outside the proposed Marine Reserve are projections only, based on geomorphology rather than data. As such we did not feel they could be included at this time. Te Korowai notes the difficulties in reading the map keys and will improve these in the final Strategy.
	67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	While noting the suggestion, the proposed Marine Reserve will not be extended to include the Peninsula. Protection for the Peninsula can be found under section 6.4.2. See the response to submission 3 above for more details on final proposals.
	71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	Te Korowai notes CRAMAC5's concerns about the process of discussion with affected commercial rock lobster fishers. The provisions of the Marine Reserves Act are that it shall have effect for "the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest". The proposed corridor area contains sections which are 'typical' and beautiful'. The area has value in being 'typical' of the Kaikōura rocky coast which makes it a suitable reference site for

		<p>monitoring. Just a little offshore it becomes ‘unique and distinctive’ due to its interaction with the adjacent Kaikōura Canyon. See 44 and 20. Te Korowai does not have sufficient resource or time to undertake a full study on transfer of fishing effort but will continue to work with affected parties to minimise the impacts. Te Korowai invites CRAMAC5 to document the levels of effect produced by different options on rock lobster fishers. Te Korowai will advocate for research into the affects as part of on-going monitoring of the Strategy and the actions therein. Te Korowai has worked hard to try and find a viable solution. There will not be one that has no affect on rock lobster fishing.</p>
	72 HA Stone and GJ Ottman	<p>Te Korowai has not proposed the Marine Reserve to preserve the best fishing area as suggested. The proposals for the Marine Reserve are designed to meet the provisions of the Marine Reserves Act, which states that reserves are for “the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest”. The coastal portion is typical of the Kaikōura and the offshore area is special for its high biodiversity and both consequently have value for scientific study.</p>
	73 Michael and Sandra Cotter	<p>The Marine Reserve does not stop any access to boat ramps as feared. See the response to submission 3 above for boundary issues.</p>
	76 Ian Walker	<p>The proposed Marine Reserve should not stop amateur fishers with small boats fishing as feared as less than 3% of the coastline would be closed off to recreational and customary fishers.</p>
	80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	<p>Te Korowai notes the suggestion for type 2 marine protected areas that restrict just some types of fishing but do not exclude all as provided for in the Marine Protected Areas Policy of Government. However, Te Korowai will take account of the Marine Protected Areas Policy in final Strategy decisions. Te Korowai is pleased that the Ministry for Primary Industries rejoined its deliberations and has provided information</p>

			to support preparation of the final Strategy. After considering more information on fishing in the area, Te Korowai did not find that type 2 marine protected area tools could be justified.
		81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley)	Te Korowai has taken advice from enforcement experts and commercial fishers as to the implications of the final shape of the proposed reserve. Our overall conclusion was that simple straight line boundaries are highly desirable inshore where many fishers use line of sight methods to establish their location. Offshore both recreational and commercial fishers routinely have highly accurate position fixing systems that will ensure that they can knowingly stay outside the Marine Reserve boundary.
		89 Seal Swim Kaikōura (Matt Chambers)	The proposed Marine Reserve would not prevent boat launching at Rosy Morn slip as feared.
		90 Gregory Debenham	Te Korowai notes the opposition to a marine reserve inshore. The proposed Marine Reserve would not affect access from slips and would not exclude driving or parking on the beach. Fishers may take their catch through the Marine Reserve, which would be marked by shore markings. Fishers would not have to prove where their fish was caught.
		94 Experience Marine Reserves (Samara Nicholas)	Te Korowai notes the support for the proposed Marine Reserve and the educational benefits it could provide.
		99 Roger Grace	Te Korowai believes that with modern technology, the boundaries of the proposed marine reserve are relatively simple. Te Korowai believes that the Marine Reserve captures the most important biodiversity hot spots, while avoiding areas important for commercial fishers. See the response to submissions 3 and 81 above for more details on the final approach. Te Korowai continues to propose a taiāpure for the Peninsula (see section 6.4.2) to recognise the mana of Ngāti Kuri.
		100 Jenny Campbell	Te Korowai notes the support for the proposed Marine Reserve. Te Korowai believes that the area proposed would provide protection for rare, distinctive and nationally



			important marine habitats.
		102 Matt Hoggard	Te Korowai acknowledges the importance of the salt water/fresh water interface. Other protection mechanisms, such as the integrated land and water planning, outlined in Section 5, will address this. Te Korowai is supporting the Runanga in their application for three proposed freshwater mātaimai . Information about the protection of the surf break is included on p 74 of the proposed Strategy. Te Korowai has proposed a taiāpure and one or more rahui on the Peninsula.
		103 Peter Manning	Te Korowai continues to propose a taiāpure for the Peninsula (see section 6.4.2) to recognise the mana of Ngāti Kuri.
		104 Raymond Nairn	Access through the Marine Reserve would not be affected as feared. Removal of seaweed would be prevented in the coastal section of the marine reserve but the amount of coastline involved is very small relative to the whole. Inshore boundaries would be clearly marked and GPS would only be required around the Canyon where commercial fishing and the few recreational fishers involved in deep water fishing all have good position finding equipment. See the response to submission 3 above for more detail on boundary decisions.
		119 Gordon O'Callahan	Marine reserves in other areas of New Zealand have been shown to increase visitor numbers rather than reduce them as suggested.
		126 D L McIlroy	Te Korowai notes the concern that the marine reserve proposal may be driven by research interests. The provisions of the Marine Reserves Act say that it shall have effect for “the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest”. The coastal area is ‘typical’ and would provide opportunities for scientific research of such areas.
		133 Mark Baxter	Te Korowai thanks the submitter for the detailed proposals for adjusting the marine reserve boundary to allow continued commercial long lining down to 1000m. These proposals could not be reconciled with protection of the biodiversity hot spots in the

			Canyon. See the response to submission 3 above for more details on the boundary.
		139 P Reinke, 140 J Reinke, 141 F Reinke	Te Korowai is conscious that the way rock lobster fishing is organised means that this one commercial fisher bears the greatest effect of any marine reserve in the near shore in this area. A marine reserve on any part of the Kaikōura coast would have an effect on the fishing of at least one commercial rock lobster fisher. This does not make it any easier for the one who is affected by the current proposal. Te Korowai has endeavoured to reduce this impact. A large number of boundary options have been considered and the data provided on pot locations and productivity carefully assessed. We are grateful for the dialogue and are willing to risk criticism from other parties that the resulting Marine Reserve in shallow water is too small to reduce these impacts as far as possible. On balance, however, we feel that having a marine reserve in the shallower water close to the coast outweighs the impacts. It would provide a representative stretch of coast that, in a more natural state, will allow the full impact of fishing in all forms on the rest of the Kaikōura coast to be more fully understood. While there would be some displacement of effort for one commercial fishing operation, the scale of that displacement is such that we believe that it could be mitigated by good will and accommodation amongst the commercial rock lobster community through agency of CRAMAC5. We note that it would be quite possible to maintain the existing puerulus collectors in a marine reserve. We have carefully checked the waypoints and boundaries with two independent experts and have confirmed that they are correct. Note that these are in the WGA84 data set. See the response to submission 3 above for discussion of the final boundaries.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai agrees that people will not easily be able to view the deep-water features of the proposed Canyon marine reserve. Currently the provisions of the Marine Reserves Act say that they shall have effect for “the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national

			interest”.
		145 Oliver Hoffman	Te Korowai notes the support for the proposed Marine Reserve.
		164 Neil Rose (SIQMS)	Te Korowai notes the support for rahui and opposition to marine reserves. Protection for the Peninsula can be found under section 6.4.2 where Te Korowai is proposing a taiāpure, where the future committee would make decisions on any closure.
		165 John Vasta (SIQMS)	Te Korowai notes the opposition to marine reserves and the view that all areas should be open to fishing. The area proposed for a marine reserve is less than 3% of the coastline contained in the Strategy.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai notes the support for a marine reserve over the Canyon and opposition to closing an area inshore to fishing. We note concerns over transfer of effort and effects on use of boat ramps. We agree that there is no evidence from the New Zealand context that marine reserve increase the numbers of fin fish outside the reserve boundaries. Currently the provisions of the Marine Reserves Act say that they shall have effect for “the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest”. The proposed marine reserve does not stop any access to boat ramps as feared. Thank you for drawing attention to section 18i of the Marine Reserves Act. This means that refuelling boats on a slipway inside the reserve would have to be covered in the Marine Reserve notice unless people have a reasonable excuse under 18i(2) for spillage.
4.4.3ii	Protecting biodiversity hot-spots and representative areas: Rahui for the	3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains), 17 Joan Werner, 27 Philip Hart, 31 Nelson /Tasman Branch	A number of submissions made recommendations about the form, placement and review of one or more rahui on the Peninsula. The Taiāpure Committee would make decisions about the location of rahui on the Peninsula. Te Korowai would support the establishment of one or more closed off rahui areas, that reflect the diversity of habitats around the Peninsula. See the response to submission 45 below.

	Peninsula	Forest and Bird (Andrew Dennis), 50 Encounter Kaikōura , 53 Barrie Stammers, 62 Richard Baxter,64 David Campbell, Forest and Bird Form	
		18 Don Smith	Te Korowai notes the view that there should not be a casting vote for a runanga appointed chair for the Taiāpure Committee. The current position of the Runanga is that there will be a casting vote for the chair of the Taiāpure Committee and Te Korowai supports the Runanga in its position on the role of the taiāpure and its reflection of the rangatiratanga of Ngāti Kuri for this place. The Taiāpure Committee would make decisions about the location of rahui on the Peninsula. Te Korowai would support the establishment of one or more rahui areas that reflect the diversity of habitats around the Peninsula.
		30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories)	Te Korowai notes that the submitter sees the process as a “carve up” of areas to commercial and Māori interests. Te Korowai disagrees, and feels that its proposals have tried to balance all factors and sectors, through representation by a broad range of interests.
		42 Kelvin Koops	Te Korowai notes the information provided about the potential effects of a rahui on this small tourism business and will pass this on to the Taiāpure Committee for its consideration.
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai notes the detailed comment on the use of a rahui on the Peninsula and is aware of Forest and Bird efforts to have a new form of “rahui tapu” recognised in relation to marine protected areas. As noted for other submissions, the Taiāpure Committee would make decisions about the location of rahui on the Peninsula. Te Korowai would support the establishment of one or more rahui areas that reflect the diversity of habitats around the Peninsula. We note that “rahui” is a term that relates

		to customary practice of Māori. A rahui can be given legal force under more than one part of the Fisheries Act. The idea that rahui are only for two years relates to the use of 186b of the Fisheries Act. The term “rahui” as used in the Strategy relates to any mechanism that is used to give legal effect to this customary practice as understood by Ngāti Kuri. Some of these mechanisms can have much longer terms than two years. We note that the Runanga is committed to generational (25-year) review for any rahui on the Peninsula.
	47 Islay Marsden	Te Korowai agrees that a rahui under the Fisheries legislation, can protect habitats from the effects of fishing, but not from activities such as shore trampling. Te Korowai would support any rahui provisions by seeking whatever complementary provisions might be required under the Regional Coastal Plan.
	59 Ed Nolan	Te Korowai notes concerns about the imminent expiry of the current rahui and is supporting the extension of this rahui until the taiāpure regulations are made.
	61 Steve Walker	Thank you for your comment that the rahui will one day become a reserve. We expect that this may well be debated in the fullness of time.
	71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	The reasons for closure within a taiāpure would need to relate to the purposes of taiāpure within the Fisheries Act, specifically, to support the rangatiratanga and the capacity of the iwi to exercise its customary practices. This does not need to relate to an immediate threat to the marine environment as suggested in the submission.
	86 Adam Perry	Te Korowai notes the concern expressed about the effects of further rahui on the dive-able area. The Taiāpure Committee would make decisions about the location of rahui on the Peninsula. Te Korowai would support the establishment of one or more rahui areas that reflect the diversity of habitats around the Peninsula.
	96 Ann Hennessy	Te Korowai notes the view that there are enough reserves in New Zealand already and would like to refer the submitter to the government’s Marine Protected Areas policy, which sets out the criteria and expectations for marine protected areas in New Zealand.
	99 Roger Grace	As noted for other submissions, the Taiāpure Committee would make decisions about

			the location on rahui on the Peninsula. We note the view that a rahui should be long-term and note that the intention of the Runanga is that any rahui would be for a generational time period (25 years). The submissions suggestions about boundaries will be referred to the Taiāpure Committee when it is formed.
		102 Matt Hoggard	Te Korowai notes the request for reserves in some bays around the Peninsula. No reserves are proposed around the Peninsula, but we hope that provision of rahui will have a similar effect to that sought.
		103 Peter Manning	Te Korowai notes the request for rahui to be formed as soon as possible and notes that any rahui on the Peninsula can only follow the formation of the taiāpure and its committee. Our intention is to expedite this process, but the rate will largely be determined by the response of central Government to the Strategy.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai notes the opinion stated that one large rahui including deep water would be of more value than several smaller rahui. Te Korowai and the Runanga are not proposing to push the boundaries out further, and this will limit the amount of deep water that can be included. As noted for other submissions, the Taiāpure Committee would make decisions about the location of rahui on the Peninsula.
		164 Neil Rose (SIQMS)	Te Korowai notes the opinion expressed favouring rahui over reserves.
		165 John Vasta (SIQMS)	Te Korowai agrees with the submitter that a rahui can be species specific.
		166 Butch MacDonald (SIQMS)	Te Korowai thanks you for your comment that a rahui is all that is needed.
4.5	Summary of gifts and gains	67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai notes the desire for fishers to gift more reduction in fishing efforts that may affect seabirds and marine mammals and for more marine reserves. As stated in other sections, Te Korowai will seek to resolve fishing method related issues through the Kaikōura Fishing Accord and has resolved to propose one Marine Reserve for Kaikōura as part of an overall package of measures.

		83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay)	Te Korowai notes comments that a gifts and gains approach was not supported by this submitter. Te Korowai did find the approach useful and was grateful to Laurel Tierney and the Fiordland Guardians for its development. Citing gifts and gains in the Strategy was more a commentary on the experience of consensus building than intended as a formula for decision-making. What we realised as we went on, was that the core philosophy was that contained in our vision. Te Korowai's approach of gifting sacrifice and effort, in order that the common resources of the sea would be sustained in their ecological, aesthetic and cultural capacity and as a habitat for living things both now and in the future, became their way of thinking during the long process of Strategy development. The gifts were to the sea, to the future and to our community. The gains are everybody's. Te Korowai notes the view that closing the Canyon to future fishing opportunities is opposed but believes that closing the Canyon to fishing for the full water column and for the seabed is required to protect this unique area of biodiversity. Te Korowai does not support any future marine farm development in the marine environment of the Kaikōura coast, to protect the outstanding natural features of this area.
		99 Roger Grace	Te Korowai notes that there may be some economic losses by not making a marine reserve on the Peninsula as suggested in the submissions but expects good management of the taiāpure could offset these.
5	Living Sustainably	44 Laurel Tierney	Thank you for your comments supporting the comprehensive approach to this section.
5.1	Objective	49 East Coast Community Organisation (Byron Wheldale)	The Te Korowai proposals will not directly override existing property rights on land as suggested. Any new rules will emerge through engagement in RMA processes rather than replace them. The Strategy only deals with land to the extent it affects the sea. The Strategy covers weed and pest control in the sea but not on the land as requested. Terrestrial rare native plants are out of the scope of the Strategy.
		70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes	Te Korowai agrees with the points raised in the submission foreshadowing use of Resource Management Act tools to give effect to the Strategy, and looks forward to working with Environment Canterbury into the implementation phase.

		Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	
		80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai intends to have on-going engagement on RMA and planning issues as suggested. Given the current Government approach to fisheries management planning, we do not see much potential for the part of the strategy relating to fishers to be managed under a fisheries plan and would prefer to engage directly on bag limits and other mechanisms under the Act.
		85 Ngati Kuia Customary Fisheries (Raymond Smith) (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees the enhancement of the Kaikōura coastal and marine environment, the integrity of Te Tai o Marokura, protection of the natural character of the Kaikōura biodiversity and the concept of ki uta ki Tai (from the mountains to the sea) are all prioritised in the Strategy.
		87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Te Korowai agrees that forums involving bodies with statutory responsibilities will be required for implementation. Specific working groups will be constituted to bring parties together as the issues require and Te Korowai is also committed to participation in other processes such as fresh water zone management.
		98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	Te Korowai agrees that certain powers are vested in statutory authorities. It will work directly with the community, with operational agreements with central and local government and gaining provisions in statutory plans, regulation, bylaws and laws as required to achieve the vision.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai notes your opposition to oil and gas exploration. Please see Te Korowai's response under the Marine Mammal sanctuary (section 4.4.2), which deals with the issues of oil and gas exploration and excludes this activity from the Te Korowai area.
5.2	Background	37 South Island Eel Industry Association (Bill Chisholm)	Te Korowai agrees that its boundaries for the area of interest were not determined on a catchment basis. The boundaries in fig 17 in the proposed Strategy were delineated to capture the unique landforms of the Kaikōura coast and in terms of planning effects; this has been overtaken by the exercise of Environment Canterbury in defining the coastal environment of Canterbury and Kaikōura for planning purposes. Fig 17



			identifies particular areas of interest for Te Korowai as an input to the planning process, rather than as a suggested outcome.
		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	Te Korowai intends that issues raised regarding the management of freedom camping would be addressed in the highway management plan for the Kaikōura coast outlined on p 88 of the proposed Strategy and/or by the of powers granted by the new “freedom camping” legislation.
		67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai agrees that the seabird habitat is significant (as raised on pages 76 & 77 NZ Federation of Commercial Fishermen (Doug Saunders-Loder)) of the proposed Strategy and see this issue being picked up in the highway management and other planning as proposed on pages 67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton) – 68 of the Strategy.
		70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Te Korowai agrees that the regional policy process is going to be an important part of delivering on the Te Korowai vision.
5.3	Issues	3 Kaikōura High School Staff (Jos Mains)	Te Korowai agrees that planting of the riparian margins of waterways is important and notes that the Kaikōura Zone Management Committee is addressing these issues.
		5 Walter Kunz	The submission makes a good point about the potential for agricultural runoff from the Peninsula to pollute waters receiving the short run and overland flows particularly in winter. Te Korowai will refer these issues to the Kaikōura Zone Management Committee and to the Taiāpure Committee.
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai agrees that increased tourist numbers is an issue that needs consideration. The issues may however not be listed in the final Strategy as it will be a briefer document.
		62 Richard Baxter	Both Kaikōura District Council and Environment Canterbury can make rapid decisions

			of the type described in the submission under the emergency response provision of the Resource Management Act. Te Korowai's intention is that there is more forward planning under the integrated highway management plan and rail corridor management plan proposed in the Strategy (Te Korowai notes that the highway plan does not deal with the whole coast, but it does deal with the areas where erosion is the greatest issue).
		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	Te Korowai notes the view that Kaikōura District Council should become a Unitary Authority. This is outside the scope of the Te Korowai Strategy.
		142 Zoe Battersby (F&B)	Te Korowai notes the issue regarding toilets and potential for commercial sponsorship to reduce costs to the community. This opportunity would be considered as part of the integrated highway management plan.
5.4	Solutions	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai will further consider the solutions in discussion with the relevant agencies as suggested.
		51 Bill Edwards	The Kaikōura Zone Committee is dealing with the issues raised of riparian management stock fencing and point discharges.
5.4.1	Integrated land and sea management	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai acknowledges the suggestion that specific objectives be developed with the community and notes that this is consistent with the good practice approaches in the Resource Management Act and the Local Government Act.
		67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Thank you for your support for the approach adopted. Te Korowai agrees that there are many linkages between land and sea that need to be taken into account.
		70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water	Te Korowai is happy to work with Environment Canterbury in defining the coastal environment and also in working with the Kaikōura Zone Management Committee as suggested.

		Management Zone Committee	
		71 CRAMAC 5 Ted Collins	Regulation of surface water activity under the RMA could not be done for fisheries management or navigation and safety purposes and therefore are unlikely to be effective in managing the growth of the charter fishing industry in Kaikōura as suggested.
5.4.2	Highway management	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai is not proposing to replace the Councils' responsibilities for planning as suggested in the submission.
		62 Richard Baxter	Te Korowai welcomes the suggestions about traffic risks at Mangamaunu and envisages that these are the sorts of issues that the Highway Management Plan, proposed by Te Korowai in the Strategy, will grapple with.
		102 Matt Hoggard	Te Korowai agrees with the comments about highway lighting and this is why it has suggested the involvement of Kaikōura District Council which has the power to control lighting around roads.
		142 Zoe Battersby (F&B)	Te Korowai notes the issues raised about the highway providing easy access for poaching, but finds it hard to find a solution that doesn't cause other problems.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai notes the view that it may be difficult for the four agencies to work together, but it would be very worthwhile and also necessary to achieving the Te Korowai vision.
5.4.3	Marine Biosecurity	144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai agrees that it needs to strengthen links with NIWA and other biosecurity research providers.
5.5	Summary of gifts and gains	44 Laurel Tierney	The Te Korowai intention is to define issues and enhance local leadership and involvement of agencies responsible for resource management rather than to gift autonomy as stated in the Strategy.
		67 Hutton's Shearwater	The four authorities involved for highway management are New Zealand Transport Agency, Department of Conservation, Kaikōura District Council and Environment

		Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Canterbury. In addition to these, Te Korowai will also talk to Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), which manages unallocated lands of the Crown.
		70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Te Korowai welcomes the open and inclusive approach of Environment Canterbury and looks forward to working with it in the future. Te Korowai can gift its support to the zone committee– where discharges from the land detract from the marine environment what Te Korowai needs from the zone committee is controls on the human activities that lead to that degradation. On-going dialogue is needed to identify the specific parameters of concern, the standards that will be sought and the measures identified to achieve those standards.
		98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	We understand and accept that gifting of autonomy was overstated in the Strategy. Please refer back to section 1.2 about the gifts and gains process. At the same time Te Korowai has been impressed by and grateful for the open and inclusive approach of local authorities and government departments.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai acknowledges the view that local leaders should be elected. It welcomes leadership arising in all sectors of the community. The process of selection and leaders for different processes will need to be appropriate to the issues and communities of interest involved.
6	Sustaining Customary Practice	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai acknowledges congratulations to Te Korowai and Ngāti Kuri for development of innovative measures.
6.1	Objective	44 Laurel Tierney	Darcia Solomon’s account of traditional fishing will appear in the background educational resources developed as part of the implementation plan, rather than in the final Strategy. This will be a focused policy document that sets out just what is needed to achieve the Te Korowai vision.
		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	To clarify as requested, Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura is one of 18 Papatipu Rūnanga as identified under Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act. Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura is the administrative council of Ngāti Kuri. All those that can whakapapa to Kuri can affiliate to the Rūnanga. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the tribal representative body of Ngāi

		<p>68 Ralph Hogan</p> <p>98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)</p> <p>67 Hutton’s Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton) , 80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram), 81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley), 85 Ngati Kuia Customary Fisheries (Raymond Smith) (F&amp;B), 87 Friends of Nelson</p>	<p>Tahu Whānui and a recognised iwi authority. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the organisation that services the tribe's statutory rights and ensures that the benefits of the Settlement grow for the future generations. It was established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.</p> <p>Te Korowai notes that the Strategy has sought to support the sustainability of customary practices by integration with good science and monitoring as suggested.</p> <p>To clarify why applications for customary management tools have been delayed, we note that Ngāti Kuri, as the local tangata whenua, agreed to put their mātaihai proposals on hold so that solutions integrated into a comprehensive plan could be considered. In the decision making process, they will however, be considered on their merits according to the relevant regulatory criteria.</p> <p>Te Korowai notes the support for the role of Ngāti Kuri and of the positive approach they have taken in the development of the solutions presented in the Strategy.</p>
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		Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig), 92 Geoff Wilson et al	
6.2	Background	18 Don Smith	Te Korowai notes concern that couching important decisions in terms of myth and legend might be seen to be naive and open to ridicule. This is a matter that was seriously debated in the formation of the Strategy. Many of those around the table hold higher degrees in science and most come from a western background. At the same time we became aware that the cultural constructs and ways of understanding this place developed by Māori over hundreds of years were of immense importance. Not only did their generational world view help to counter short-term thinking inherent in many modern institutions, the natural wisdom of seeing the community and its environment not as two things locked in struggle, but as part of one greater whole linked through ancestry and spiritual connection was essential to gaining commitment to a shared better future. We were impressed how science and tradition often reached the same conclusions about how to proceed effectively, and how those holding traditional understanding, matauranga Māori, were quick to take up scientific perspectives and insights. We were also conscious that the traditional knowledge of others, such as commercial fishermen, was vital. So we came to a point where our approach is to see traditional knowledge not as myths and legends, not as fishermen's tales, but as part of the community's storehouse of knowledge. We stand for integration, richness and knowledge-based decision making in whatever form that knowledge is presented. This is not an easy road to take as often understanding traditional knowledge requires an understanding of cultural context, just as understanding of science require an understanding of scientific context and method.
6.3	Issues	32 M.D.McNabb	Te Korowai acknowledges concerns about customary fisheries and recreational take both being available to the same person. A substantial portion of the customary gathering occurs under the recreational fishing rules and this is considered when a customary permit is issued. We also note that the permitted customary fishing effort

		<p>53 Barrie Stammers</p> <p>65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)</p> <p>144 Kathy Roberts</p>	<p>in Kaikōura is small in relation to catch by the commercial and recreational sectors. Te Korowai would also refer the submitter to pages 96-98 of the draft Strategy.</p> <p>Contrary to the suggestion in this submission, giving customary authorisations to commercial operators to collect for individuals is legal under Regulation 13 of the South Island Customary Fishing Regulations.</p> <p>An explanation of mātaítai and who can fish in one can be found in the Strategy and in Appendix 1 of this document.</p> <p>Te Korowai agrees that information about mātaítai and taiāpure could be provided on permanent display boards and Te Korowai will add this suggestion to the implementation plan.</p>
6.4	Solutions	<p>34 N Taranaki Forest and Bird (Carolyn Brough)</p> <p>39 Gillian Pollock (F&amp;B)</p> <p>SIQMS</p>	<p>The suggestion to form a continuum of mātaítai, rahui and taiāpure around the Peninsula to represent all land and shore environments is not possible as these are fisheries, not land based tools.</p> <p>All 'take', including customary take, must be sustainable under the requirements of the Fisheries Act.</p> <p>Te Korowai supports broad representation on the Taiāpure Committee. Te Runanga o Kaikōura will apply for the taiāpure and nominate the Taiāpure Committee to the Minister responsible for Fisheries. In establishing the committee composition the Runanga has given an assurance that it will be guided by Te Korowai on the half of the membership that will be drawn from outside the Runanga. Te Korowai will ensure that individuals who hold suitable local knowledge and who are well connected with</p>

			and respected by stakeholders are put forward. Already it is clear to Te Korowai that the composition of this group will need to cover commercial and recreational fishing as well as research and environmental interests. Te Korowai will look to those that can bring a mature and flexible perspective to the table and who can balance competing interests and take a wider and longer term view for the community good and to meet the objective of the taiāpure tool.
6.4.1	Tangata Whenua management of food baskets	<p>9 Martin MacDonald</p> <p>17 Joan Werner</p> <p>18 Don Smith</p> <p>30 Graham and Margaret McDougall et al (multiple signatories)</p>	<p>Te Korowai is confident that its revised proposals will not halt current karengo commercial harvest, as the law requires that a mātaimai can only be established in a way that persons with a commercial fishing permit for a non-quota management species, will not be prevented from taking fish, aquatic life, or seaweed under their permit within the area for which that permit has been issued.</p> <p>Under the Te Korowai proposals, any rahui on the Peninsula would be formed under regulations for the taiāpure (section 297) rather than as a temporary closure under section 186b, as at present meaning that the two-year limit for such measures will no longer apply to this area.</p> <p>Mātaimai are established to provide for sustaining customary use and management practices and to recognize the special relationship (ancestral connection) between Ngāti Kurī and these fishing areas, rather than as a general fisheries management tool. There does not need to be any danger to the fishery, as suggested, for the tool to be a good solution to supporting the tangata whenua in continuing their culture.</p> <p>Te Korowai notes that the submitter sees the process as a “carve up” of areas to commercial and Māori interests. Te Korowai disagrees, and feels that its proposals have tried to balance all factors and sectors, through representation by a broad range of interests.</p>



	37 South Island Eel Industry Association (Bill Chisholm)	Te Korowai agrees to ongoing dialogue with commercial eel fishers and supports the need to establish the boundaries of the proposed mātaimai on the Oaro, Conway and Kahutara Rivers. The lower reaches of the river are intimately associated with the marine environment, but are clearly not part of it. As the mātaimai are customary fisheries management tools rather than broad environmental protection tools, Te Korowai sees these mātaimai outside its core remit and does not propose to promote them directly within its final Strategy. Consequently Te Korowai will refer this request to the local Runanga, which will be submitting the mātaimai applications. Te Korowai is, however, supportive of runanga aspirations for these areas and sees them as being complementary to integrated planning for the marine environment. Te Korowai will therefore encourage the Runanga to resolve the proposed boundaries for these mātaimai in consultation with commercial eel fishers.
	43 Burkhardt Fisheries Ltd (DL and TM Burkhardt)	Te Korowai notes the support for the mātaimai and the position that iwi has taken.
	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai highlights the collaborative and conciliatory process that led to the areas for mātaimai being proposed and the size and location of these being agreed.
	46 Sim Bell	Te Korowai notes that a substantial portion of customary gathering occurs under recreational fishing rules and this is considered when a customary permit is issued. We also note that the permitted customary fishing effort in Kaikōura, is very small in relation to catch by the commercial and recreational sectors. Te Korowai would also refer the submitter to pages 96-98 of the draft Strategy.
	49 East Coast	The issue of kaimoana permits for iwi in Marlborough and Kaikōura will be referred to

		Community Organisation (Byron Wheldale)	the Runanga.
		70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Concerns about the transfer of effort from the proposed mātaimai are noted. Agreement on the proposed boundaries with local commercial and recreational fisheries, has been designed to minimise this effect. The request for involvement of the Kaikōura Zone Committee in the implementation of the river mātaimai will be referred to the Runanga.
		80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai understands the need for iwi to proactively engage with the South Island Eel Association and shall refer this on to the Runanga. (See response to 37 South Island Eel Industry Association above)
		81 Paua Industry Council (Storm Stanley)	Te Korowai will pass on the suggestion for highly visible markings for the boundaries of the mātaimai to the Runanga for consideration.
		92 Geoff Wilson et al	Section 174 of the Fisheries Act quoted, is not the relevant provision for mātaimai reserves.
		96 Ann Hennessy	Te Korowai notes the opinion that all rivers in New Zealand belong to all New Zealanders, but disagrees that granting mātaimai status will be detrimental to the Kaikōura community.
		102 Matt Hoggard	See the explanation of mātaimai and taiāpure in the draft Strategy and in Appendix 1 of this document.

		140 J Reinke	The proposed mātaimai on the Kahutara river will have no affect on whitebaiters, as the Department of Conservation, not the Ministry for Primary Industry, administers these species under the Conservation Act, rather than under the Fisheries Act, that contains the mātaimai provisions.
6.4.2	Local control of traditional fishing areas.	9 Martin MacDonald	Te Korowai will seek engagement with the commercial karengo permit holder, as outlined above.
		17 Joan Werner	Te Korowai supports broad representation on the Taiāpure Committee. Te Runanga o Kaikōura will apply for the taiāpure and nominate the Taiāpure Committee to the Minister responsible for Fisheries. In establishing the committee composition, the Runanga has given an assurance that it will be guided by Te Korowai on the half of the membership that will be drawn from outside the Runanga. Te Korowai will ensure that individuals who hold suitable local knowledge and who are well connected with, and respected by stakeholders, are put forward. Already it is clear to Te Korowai that the composition of this group will need to cover commercial and recreational fishing as well as research and environmental interests. Te Korowai will look to those that can bring a mature and flexible perspective to the table, who can balance competing interests and take a wider and longer term view for the community good and to meet the objective of the taiāpure tool.
		43 Burkhardt Fisheries Ltd (DL and TM Burkhardt)	The Taiāpure Committee will work through all the details of taiāpure regulations and these cannot be pre-empted in the Te Korowai Strategy.
		45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai notes that any fisheries controls in taiāpure or mātaimai are likely to be stronger than the status quo. Te Korowai does not support an extension to the proposed boundary for the taiāpure on the Peninsula for the following reasons:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An extension may be hard to fit into the statutory tests for creating a taiāpure. The decision of the High Court on the Akaroa taiāpure regarding the definition of “littoral coastal waters” meant the seaward boundary was defined as being indicated by the presence of seaweed (growth limited by depth/light). The proposed Te Korowai boundary may already be at this limit.</li> <li>• The inshore areas of most importance to Ngāti Kuri are included in the boundary proposed by Te Korowai.</li> <li>• There is a risk to implementation in seeking to extend seaward, as recreational and commercial fishers who may be affected by any taiāpure regulations, may vigorously oppose this.</li> <li>• General measures to protect fisheries proposed for outside the taiāpure area will complement taiāpure management.</li> <li>• The proposed boundary is easier for compliance with clear visual references for fishers and compliance officers.</li> <li>• The vast majority of the paua fishery is included, as it is mostly in the very near shore of the Peninsula and it would take specialist free divers to gather paua in deeper waters outside the taiāpure.</li> </ul> <p>One Te Korowai member did not support this proposal to not extend the boundary, as the options for future rahui areas would be significantly diminished.</p> <p>Te Korowai acknowledges the complexities that exist on the Peninsula. The Korowai Strategy continues to support the proposal for one or more rahui areas closed for a generational (25 year) period of time, which are of a meaningful size to represent the complex diversity of the Peninsula area. Te Korowai will encourage the Taiāpure Committee to seriously consider these as a means of providing a comparison (baseline) with other areas inside and outside of the taiāpure. The Runanga has already undertaken to support this approach. Te Korowai will pass on to the Runanga,</p>
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		<p>50 Encounter Kaikōura , 56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay), 58 Kevin Duncan, 65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall), 71 CRAMAC5 Ted Collins, 78 Anton Evans</p> <p>62 Richard Baxter</p> <p>63 Auchinleck Trust (Murray Lassen)</p> <p>65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)</p>	<p>the issues raised in submissions regarding the proposed rahui.</p> <p>Te Korowai supports broad representation on the Taiāpure Committee. Te Runanga o Kaikōura will apply for the taiāpure and nominate the Taiāpure Committee to the Minister responsible for Fisheries. In establishing the committee composition, the Runanga has given an assurance that it will be guided by Te Korowai on the half of the membership that will be drawn from outside the Runanga. Te Korowai will ensure that individuals who hold suitable local knowledge and who are well connected with and respected by stakeholders, are put forward. Already it is clear to Te Korowai that the composition of this group will need to cover commercial and recreational fishing as well as research and environmental interests. Te Korowai will look to those that can bring a mature and flexible perspective to the table, who can balance competing interests and take a wider and longer term view for the community good and to meet the objective of the taiāpure tool.</p> <p>Te Korowai notes that a taiāpure would be a very good tool for local management of fishing in the Peninsula.</p> <p>Te Korowai notes the opinion that the removal of accessible fishing from the Peninsula and Goose Bay will remove visitors from the area. It is not intended that all fishing will be removed from the Peninsula and/or Goose Bay. Experiences from other parts of New Zealand have shown that visitor numbers increase where there are accessible no-take marine protected areas e.g. Goat Island.</p> <p>Unlike a no-take marine reserve a taiāpure can have a wide range of management practices that allow fishing and allow different regimes in both time and space.</p>
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		68 Ralph Hogan	Please see the response to submitter 45 above.
		78 Anton Evans	See Appendix 1
		87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Oaro to Conway is covered by the proposed taiāpure as suggested. The boundaries of the proposed marine reserve are dealt with in section 4, Protecting Our Treasures.
		92 Geoff Wilson et al	The proposed taiāpure can be justified in terms of part 9, section 174 of the Fisheries Act, as being places of special significance for Ngāti Kuri as a source of food and for cultural reasons and in that the use of this instrument makes better provision for the recognition of rangatiratanga and the rights secured by Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi.
		98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	Ngāti Kuri, as the local tangata whenua, agreed to put their taiāpure and mātaimai proposals on hold so that solutions integrated into a comprehensive plan could be considered. In the decision making process, these proposals will however, be considered on their merits according to the relevant statutory criteria.
		99 Roger Grace	Te Korowai will refer the suggested location of long-term rahui in the taiāpure to the Taiāpure Committee.
		139 P Reinke	Te Korowai will refer the area promoted for closure on the southern side of the Peninsula to the Taiāpure Committee.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai notes the opinion that the Peninsula is subjected to heavy exploitation.

		161 Brent and Lynda Thorpe	Te Korowai notes the opinion that the Peninsula will be the jewel in the crown of the proposals.
		164 Neil Rose (SIQMS)	Te Korowai notes the support for rahui and the objection to reserves.
6.4.3	Public Awareness and acceptance of traditional methods	56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	Te Korowai agrees with the need for better understanding and knowledge and will include this in section 7: Engaging understanding, in the final Strategy.
		64 David Campbell	There are no tools currently in place over the fisheries of significance for customary food gathering to allow Ngati Kuri to utilise their traditional knowledge (matauranga and customs (tikanga) to protect these areas. See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the tools being proposed in the Strategy.
		78 Anton Evans	Te Korowai supports broad representation on the Taiāpure Committee. Te Runanga o Kaikōura will apply for the taiāpure and nominate the Taiāpure Committee to the Minister responsible for Fisheries. In establishing the committee composition the Runanga has given an assurance that it will be guided by Te Korowai on the half of the membership that will be drawn from outside the Runanga. Te Korowai will ensure that individuals who hold suitable local knowledge and who are well connected with and respected by stakeholders are put forward. Already it is clear to Te Korowai that the composition of this group will need to cover commercial and recreational fishing as well as research and environmental interests. Te Korowai will look to those that can bring a mature and flexible perspective to the table, who can balance competing interests and take a wider and longer term view for the community good and to meet the objective of the taiāpure tool. It is not proposed to pre-empt these processes.
		7 Friends of Nelson	Te Korowai supports the suggestion of including a reference to the Iwi Management

		Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Plan in the background educational resource developed as part of the implementation plan, rather than in the final Strategy. The principles were included on p.95 of the proposed Strategy, but direct reference is not made.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai agrees that information about mātaaitai and taiāpure could be provided on permanent display boards and Te Korowai will add this suggestion to the implementation plan.
6.4.4	Monitoring and adaptive management	87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Te Korowai supports the need for further monitoring and research to ascertain the effectiveness of localised customary management controls and will include these in the final Strategy.
6.5	Summary of Gifts and Gains	98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	Refer to section 1.2 re gifts and gains process
Part C	Implementation	45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)	Te Korowai agrees that information should remain a core component of the final Strategy.
		70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Thank you for the encouragement to develop a high level implementation programme within 12 months. A high-level implementation programme has had to be developed in advance of the Strategy being completed, in order to enable requirements of the funding processes to be met. This will be refined in discussion with affected parties once the Strategy has been finalised.
		159 Guardians of Hawke's Bay Fisheries (Jonathan Dick)	Thank you for your support. Te Korowai acknowledges the importance of this section.
7	Engaging Understanding	75 Mark Bellingham (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that informing the community and provide reporting back in a way that is relevant and understandable is vital.



7.1	Objective	67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)	Te Korowai welcomes an on-going dialogue with the Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust and notes that there are members of the Trust on Te Korowai.
		87 Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Inc (Doug Craig)	Te Korowai agrees that education is paramount and should lead to greater conservation efforts.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai has been encouraged by increasing levels of public involvement in the strategy process and welcome the suggestion of providing information in small doses.
7.2	Background	65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	Te Korowai agrees that providing information in suitable ways is important.
7.3	Issues	56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	Te Korowai thanks the marine scientists for the offer of assistance and looks forward to working with them in the future.
		65 Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board (Ross Hall)	Te Korowai agrees that this it is important to provide relevant information to locals, visitors and decision makers.
7.4	Solutions	70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Te Korowai would like Environment Canterbury to keep providing and interpreting monitoring about the local environment as offered and Te Korowai is happy to act as a conduit to the public.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai notes the concern about where funding might come from and is already working to gain financial support for implementation and would like to expand from

			the current base, where 5 organisations contribute, to further involve local businesses and community. Mostly, we find in practice, it all just takes time from committed people.
7.4.1	Sustaining local and traditional knowledge	56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	Te Korowai agrees with the importance of research and teaching about the marine environment and thinks that strong involvement of University of Canterbury will be important to achieving the Te Korowai vision and integrating its research activity with management of the coast, particularly on the Peninsula.
7.4.2	Growing new knowledge	56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)	Te Korowai thinks that strong involvement of University of Canterbury will be important to achieving the Te Korowai vision and integrating its research activity with management of the coast, particularly on the Peninsula. There is an opportunity under these proposals for ongoing research, PhDs etc. and Te Korowai hopes that universities will pick up the challenge.
		66 Nga Motu Marine Reserve Society (Anne Scott) (F&B)	Te Korowai notes the opinion that a scientific monitoring programme would be a good opportunity for gaining more information.
		82 Brian Lloyd	Te Korowai agrees with the need for an intensive long term monitoring programme on the effects of the proposed reserve on fish stocks. It will encourage the Department of Conservation, which monitors marine reserves nationally, to devote resources to Kaikōura. An integrated programme for fisheries management, taiāpure, mātaītai and the marine reserve will be required involving multiple agencies and the community.
		126 D L McIlroy	Multiple parties with diverse funding streams will undertake the research. Local people with expertise will do some research on a voluntary basis.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai agrees that monitoring must be undertaken in a proper scientific manner. Public good research funded by central, regional and local government agencies usually includes processes to maintain scientific standards and resourcing for public dissemination. Te Korowai would aim to support these processes, get the community's priorities recognised and put the information in the hands of people that need it.
7.4.3	Informing people	34 N Taranaki Forest	Te Korowai thanks you for your comments and agrees that there is great educational

		and Bird (Carolyn Brough) , 66 Nga Motu Marine Reserve Society (Anne Scott) (F&B),Forest and Bird Form	potential in the marine reserve and in other controlled areas.
		77 NZ Federation of Commercial Fishermen (Doug Saunders-Loder)	Te Korowai welcomes closer involvement of commercial fishers based outside Kaikōura in the next stage of the process and note that this discussion has already begun.
		99 Roger Grace	Te Korowai agrees that a rahui on the peninsula would be a valuable educational resource and a key area for monitoring.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai thanks you for the suggestions regarding field trips and events weeks. These will be picked up in implementation of the Strategy.
7.4.4	Marine Education	94 Experience Marine Reserves (Samara Nicholas)	Te Korowai agrees that a marine reserve would have a lot of educational potential and will try and emphasise this in the final Strategy.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai acknowledges the aspirational vision for an Oceanographic Institute in Kaikōura and would be pleased to support any initiatives in this direction.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai agrees that marine education is only part of the curriculum. Kaikōura has a unique coastal environment and further educational opportunities could be developed in this environment.
7.4.5	Direct engagement	(No comment)	
8	Governance	(No comment)	
8.1	Objective	9 Martin MacDonald, 45 Forest and Bird	This is about local communities taking the initiative and developing a regional view of things. The current models of governance in relation to Guardians (e.g. Fiordland)

	Central Office (Katrina Subedar) , 49 East Coast Community Organisation (Byron Wheldale), 53 Barrie Stammers, Forest and Bird Form	involve nomination from within the community and appointment by a Minister of the Crown. Crown agencies and local councils remain advisory rather than decision-making. The Government decisions in response to the final Strategy will determine whether a new governance body is established or whether the current Incorporated Society should develop further in its capacity to represent the community.
	17 Joan Werner	Te Korowai is seeking to enhance the role of local leadership, but is not seeking independence from Government or to usurp statutory functions for decision-making and enforcement.
	18 Don Smith	Te Korowai supports a real role for tangata whenua in managing marine resources though it understands that the submitter finds this troubling. A tangata whenua lead is proposed for taiāpure and mātaītai to reflect the importance of re-establishing tangata whenua authority over these key places and shared governance will remain the model for Te Korowai.
	24 Kauahi Ngapora	Te Korowai notes that Whale Watch Kaikōura seeks a place on any management committee. It also notes that Whale Watch was initially a member of Te Korowai and then withdrew for their own reasons. Membership of the incorporated society will be reviewed again on completion of the Strategy.
	44 Laurel Tierney	Te Korowai thanks you for your guidance based on the Fiordland experience and the hurdles involved in getting statutory recognition. Te Korowai has taken this on board in planning the implementation phase.
	70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone	Te Korowai thanks Environment Canterbury for its financial support of the process and for its on-going involvement.

	Committee	
	80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai notes SEAFIC's opposition to special legislation. In approaching special legislation, Te Korowai has followed the lead of the Fiordland Guardians and has endeavoured to ensure all of the consultation requirements of the relevant legislation have been met or exceeded. Te Korowai notes that the Te Korowai process was initiated, and fully supported by the Treaty partner at all stages.
	98 NZ Sport Fishing Council (Mark Connor)	Proposals in the final Strategy are being developed with input from the Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure that they are compatible with administration of the Quota Management System, as requested in the submission.
	102 Matt Hoggard	Generally Te Korowai agrees that its functions would be to raise issue and influence rather to deciding on solutions.
	119 Gordon O'Callahan	Te Korowai notes the fear expressed in the submission, that its efforts could undermine the very fabric of New Zealand society. It would however see the changes being proposed as evolutionary rather than revolutionary and is looking for local solutions that mesh well with the current legal fabric of New Zealand.
	144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai recognises that implementation is a big job and is looking for support from the community and will endeavour to get cross-party political support for the solutions proposed.
	160 Friends of Taputeranga Marine Reserve (Murray Hosking) (F&B)	Te Korowai agrees that it needs to have an ongoing role in the implementation of the Strategy.
	SIQMS	If the government agrees to establish a statutory body, then it will ensure the membership is adequate for the job. This may well differ from the current Te Korowai membership as has been the case in Fiordland. The fees and reimbursements for such bodies are well established within central Government criteria. If these were to be paid, the budget attaches to a central Government agency. In planning for implementation, Te Korowai has budgeted for legal advice, but recognises that it will

			be dependent on central Government agencies for much of the policy and legislative process.
9	Compliance	(No comment)	
9.1	Objective	70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Te Korowai thanks Environment Canterbury for its support and looks forward to working with it on compliance.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Te Korowai agrees with certification in relation to charter fishers and will consider extending this to other sorts of operators for compliance with the Strategy. Nothing in the Strategy proposes changing the rules around enforcement and penalties and enforcement would remain with the relevant agencies.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai agrees that compliance is a big issue. Te Korowai has, and will continue to lobby central and local government for resourcing enforcement in Kaikōura. The Department of Conservation would have enforcement powers in relation to the marine reserve and any taking of marine life from within the reserve. It was largely thanks to lobbying by Te Korowai that Kaikōura got the two fisheries officer who were recently appointed . Te Korowai is looking for a significant shift in the local community and for locals to realise that they are kaitiaki of the coastline and that, as such, it is their responsibility to look after it.
10	Monitoring performance of the strategy	(No comment)	
10.1	Objective	24 Kauahi Ngapora, 70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes	Thank you for supporting the proposed review process for the Strategy.

		<p>Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee, 67 Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust (Jodie Denton)</p>	
		<p>45 Forest and Bird Central Office (Katrina Subedar)</p>	<p>A monitoring strategy will be developed as part of the implementation plan. It is most important to commit to monitoring the necessary few things that clearly signify any changes, while noting that funding will be limited.</p>
		<p>56 NZ Marine Sciences Society (Colin McLay)</p>	<p>Te Korowai notes that research and science are not all about funding, and that a lot of science occurs outside the formal funding process. In relation to the marine reserve and the marine mammal sanctuary, funding for monitoring will come from the Department of Conservation. Universities and other academic institutions also do a lot of research that can be directed towards monitoring. Funding for monitoring the mātaimai and taiāpure could be applied for from the Ministry for Primary Industries. Research will also come from the usual mix of public good science funding, core funding of Crown agencies, local organisations such as the Kaikōura Ocean Research Institute (KORI) and philanthropic donations. Commercial operators already commit funding to monitor relevant data on their own initiative and through levies. Other external funding will be sought as required.</p>
		<p>68 Ralph Hogan, 160 Friends of Taputeranga Marine Reserve (Murray Hosking) (F&amp;B)</p>	<p>Different review periods are required for different aspects. Some things will be reviewed as required by other processes, such as the mātaimai and taiāpure. A 10-year review period is becoming standard in related statutory processes for documents like the Strategy, but Te Korowai is also committed to partial reviews as required, and to full opportunities for public participation if these happen. For the mechanisms such as marine protected areas, 25 years seems appropriate for a generational review and these mechanisms require at least that long to show their effectiveness. An integrated monitoring programme, which links all of these together,</p>

			will be developed as part of implementation.
		83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay)	Te Korowai agrees that the Strategy is intended to be a living document. See response to submission 24 above.
		144 Kathy Roberts	Refer to 68 above. Te Korowai will look into the possibility of levies for local businesses, but notes that this is a complex issue.
		SIQMS	Te Korowai notes the high level of support for the process to date and expects that this will continue in the implementation phase.
11	Other suggestions/ comments	4 Richard Witheford Smith	Te Korowai does not see it as part of its role to lead discussions regarding marine farming nationally, but could be part of local discussions around these issues.
		12 Tony Eldon	The information inserts in the figures in the final Strategy will be in bigger print. To answer your query, funding and support for the process to date, has come from the Department of Conservation, Kaikōura District Council, Environment Canterbury, Encounter Foundation, Solution-Multipliers NZ Ltd, Canterbury Community Trust, Te Runanga o Kaikōura, Ngai Tahu Communications, Takahanga Marae, The Lobster Inn, Ministry for the Environment and the Ministry for Primary Industries. In addition a large number of voluntary hours from the Te Korowai members as well as some financial donations from within the group. The provision of facilities and support from the community is greatly appreciated.
		14 Kaikōura Boating Club (Neil Pablecheque)	None of the current proposals involve any restriction in access to facilities or constraints on rights of passage for vessels. Under limited circumstances, some of the statutes involved can create such restrictions, so no absolute guarantees for the future can be given as decision making on these lies outside the mandate of Te Korowai, however Te Korowai cannot see any such restrictions in the foreseeable future.
		24 Kauahi Ngapora	Te Korowai is committed to on-going dialogue and will reach final conclusions about recreational catch limits on the basis of the submissions made.
		30 Graham and Margaret McDougall	The submission analysis was carried out entirely independently of the Department of Conservation and Te Korowai. Te Korowai was asked to approve release of the



	et al (multiple signatories)	analysis, but members did not seek any changes to the text or content.
	70 Environment Canterbury (Donald Couch) includes Kaikōura Water Management Zone Committee	Te Korowai thanks Environment Canterbury for funds and has participated in the Long Term Plan submission process.
	77 NZ Federation of Commercial Fishermen (Doug Saunders-Loder)	Te Korowai agrees that setting up working groups will be particularly useful and will do this as part of the implementation phase.
	80 Seafood Industry Council (Kate Bartram)	Te Korowai has prepared an implementation plan and is in negotiation with relevant agencies to ensure this is implemented in a timely manner. Te Korowai will use the submissions to better identify the full range of stakeholders and then enter into dialogue with them on the best approach to represent their interests. This will be used to establish the process for the development of the Kaikōura Fishing Accord.
	83 Sanford Ltd (Alison Undorf-Lay)	Te Korowai agrees that one map in the final Strategy should show the full range of mechanisms being sought, but notes that some areas, such as mātaimai, are so small that they would become invisible in a map which included large areas such as the marine mammal sanctuary. Latitudes and longitudes are on some of the maps and should be on future maps to mark offshore boundaries.
	102 Matt Hoggard	The intention is for any Resource Management Act provisions to be dealt with under standard procedures rather than under special Te Korowai processes. Te Korowai will lead the work whenever feasible.
	119 Gordon O'Callahan	Te Korowai believes the maps prepared tell a fuller story than charts are able to because the scale is difficult. Te Korowai has taken into consideration benthic charts that were purchased by Environment Canterbury from NIWA. Te Korowai would

			welcome additional information and will endeavour to make sure everything is as accurate as possible in the future.
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