

**Submission to WCRC
TTPP Proposed Plan.**

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YES I would like to be heard

Response to the Proposed Plan – TTPP

May I first congratulate the developers of this comprehensive document on the proposed rules governing our activities on freehold land on the West Coast.

GEOGRAPHY COMES BEFORE HISTORY

To understand Te Tai Poutini/West Coast one needs to understand the geography and geology of this landscape. The Crown is the owner and controller of much of the upland areas and freehold land form much of the lowland areas.

Many of us have become aware of the potential impact of an AF8 earthquake event sometime in the near future. The landscape we live in is defined by the alpine fault and the different rock types and minerals present on the Coast. West Coast human history is defined by the pursuit of these elements and minerals.

The TTPP should have an introduction into the geological and geographical features of the region which will help people understand where we live and help to explaining why people are keen to dig and extract a wide range of elements and minerals. The image below is of the Greymouth Area Geological Map produced by the Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences in 2002.



Image: West Coast rocks and minerals

Page 8. Description of the Districts

NOTE: These proposed additions will give context for Pākehā to understand the Introduction Tangata Whenua pp 57-62 and the Strategic Directions 1. Commitment to, and articulation of Councils' partnership with Poutini Ngāi Tahu on page 66.

The Draft Plan reads ..*“Early history of the West Coast/Te Tai o Poutini dates back to 15th century.”*

I suggest in this section be added...The earliest record of Polynesian/Māori settlement on the West Coast is in 12th/13th century. The Kawatiri archaeological site at Carters beach is one of the earliest identified places of settlements in Aotearoa. This is possibly one of the first industrial manufacturing sites in Aotearoa with pounamu and pakohe (argillite) adzes have been found here.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PĀKEHĀ

The past defines the present and this Proposed TPP should seek to establish what aspects of the past we will take with us into the future.

Part 1. In December 1642 Abel Tasman sighted land off Punakaiki and sailed northwards. Images of this new-found-land and his map of the coast line from Punakaiki to the top of Te ika o Maui (North Island) is the first European imagining of this land. These sketches and maps were added to the emerging European map of the world. Tasman named this Staaten Land.



Image above: This series of West Coast landscape images was drawn from sea looking east from a position north of Punakaiki in 1642. These are the first known European landscape drawings (imagining) of Aotearoa. The originals are part of Tasman's Journal held

in the State Archives in The Hague, Netherlands (Holland). The drawings are attributed to Isaac Gilsemans and Louis van der Hoost.

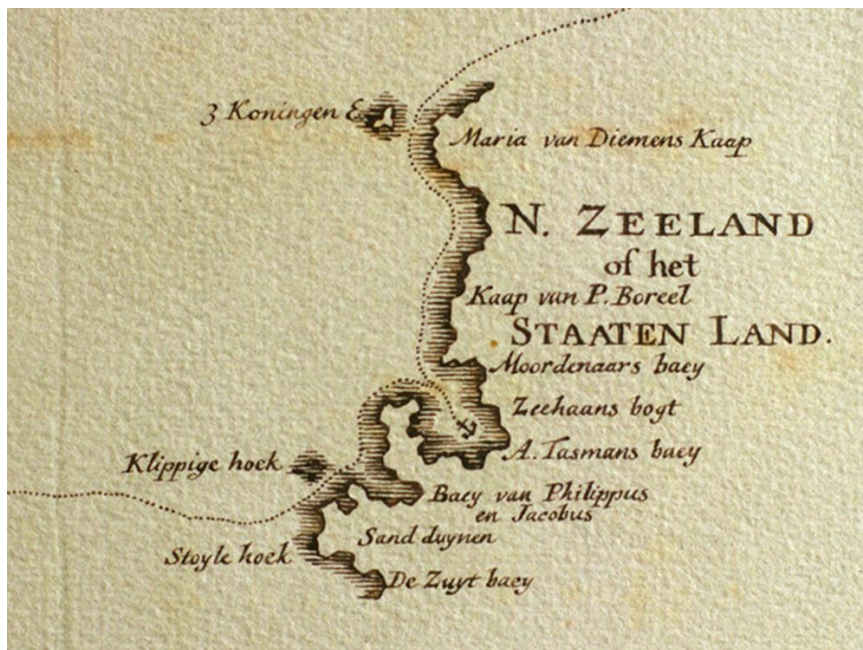


Image: Map of Staaten Land (West Coast of Aotearoa) by Abel Tasman 1643.

Part 2. In January 1770 James Cook used Tasman's map (above) to make his "discovery" of Te Wai Pounamu (South Island). Standing on Motuara Island, in the outer Marlborough Sounds, Lieutenant James Cook "*hoisted thereon the Union flag and took formal possession of it and the adjacent lands in the name of and for the use of his Majesty, we then drank Her Majesty's hilt in a bottle of wine*". British sovereignty over Te Wai Pounamu was assumed/declared on 31st January, 1770.

Cook's maps of Aotearoa/New Zealand were added to the European maps of the globe and people in search of opportunities and resources were soon on their way. Within twenty years sealers and whalers were visiting the West Coast to extract the available and abundant resources. By 1839 the New Zealand Company had established a colonial settlement in Wellington followed by a settlement in Nelson in 1841.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is signed in Northland in 1840 and later that year at a number of sites in Te Wai Pounamu. (Marlborough Sounds, Banks Peninsula, Otago and Southland).

The Nelson and Canterbury Provincial Councils were established by 1853 and the boundary on the West Coast was the Grey river. The West Coast was known as South-west Nelson and West Canterbury. Many of the early explorations in search of flat land and resources was funded by these two provincial councils.

By 1860 (before the West Coast had been purchased) the Nelson Provincial Council had developed an understanding of the geology and resources in the region.

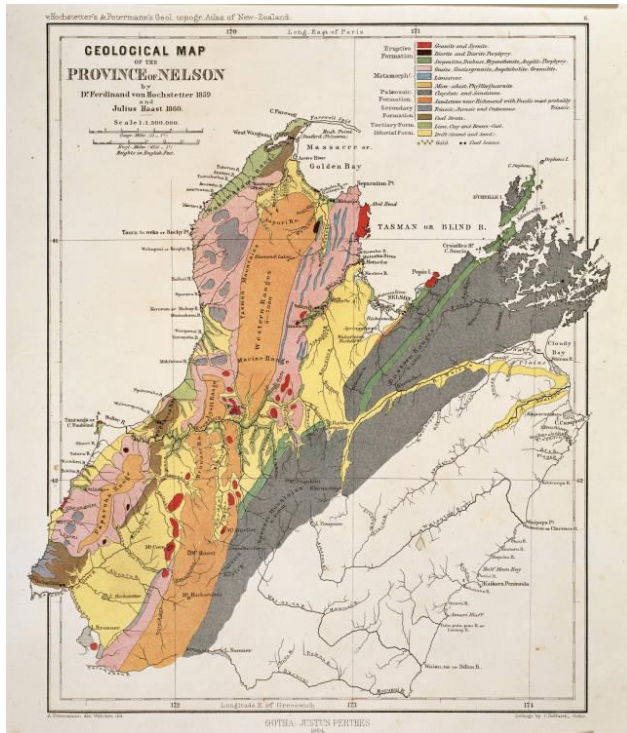
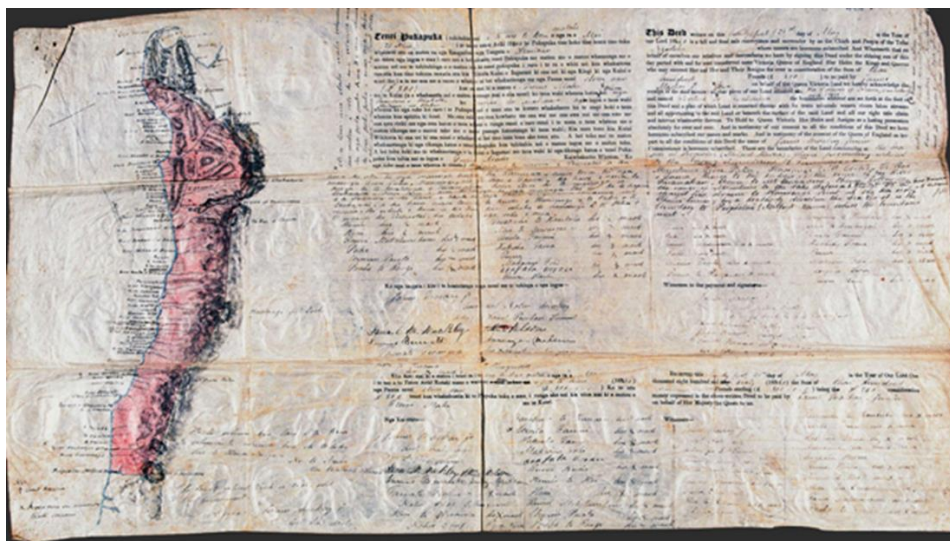


Image: Geological Map of the Province of Nelson by Hochstetter 1859 & Haast 1860.

Te Tai o Poutini (West Coast) Purchase

Crown Agent James MacKay, after three trips and much mapping and negotiation, finally secured 7,500,000 acres of Te Tai o Poutini (West Coast) on 21 May 1860 for the sum of £300. The Māori vendors were allowed about 10,000 acres in reserves and were promised (but did not get) sole rights to the riverbed of the Arahura. The Arahura Deed is signed/agreed and much of Te Tai Poutini becomes Crown Land.

On his return journey crossing the Mawhera River by canoe Mackay was capsized but he managed to hold on to the signed deed, the £100 (short changed - as he negotiated the price downward) and his diary.



Above: The Arahura Purchase Deed 1860.

The failure of the Crown to honour aspects of the Arahura Purchase agreement forms part of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and ongoing re-establishment of Ngāi Tahu's mana whenua over Te Tai Poutini and Te Wai Pounamu.

OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PAST

Ka mua Ka muri is a whakataukī (proverb) translating to **Walking backwards into the future**.

How far in the past do we imagine the future will be? The Proposed Plan has us anchored to the past in a number of ways. Is this a nostalgia for the good times of yester-year for a reinvented and reimagined of the past?

Gold

Pākehā settlement of the West Coast was driven by the discovery of gold. The first gold was discovered in the Buller River in the late 1850's and the confirmation of the existence of gold signalled the start of the gold rush and the establishment of Westport, Greymouth and Hokitika. From 1863 to 1867 every river, stream, beach and terrace were explored, dug and sluiced for the acquisition of gold. Gold = Money, the white man's god!

The gold rush of the 1860's remains and many people still earn a living in pursuit of this metal. But we do not need any more gold! Humans have recovered more than 200,000 tonnes to date and many tonnes are buried in vaults in USA and Europe. The carbon footprint of alluvial gold extraction no longer justifies this activity. Do we have the inclination or capacity to change the way we behave?

Gold mining could continue (gold is still valued by many) as long it has a much lower carbon footprint. If we can replace the fossil fuel use then this may be a worthwhile pursuit. In the mean time we should look to phasing out industrial gold production and returning to the time-honoured shovel and sluice methods of extraction used by our pioneering ancestors.

Mineral Extraction Zones

R11 Mineral Prospecting and Mineral Exploration. p 307

The Proposed Plan has designated Mineral Extraction Zone for the Barrytown Flats one specific area of interest to industrial mining companies. Why not make all the West Coast a mineral extraction zone? Let those who wish to dig do it in a carbon neutral and low impact manual way.

The rules could be changed to encourage the manual method of gold mining and for the extraction of other minerals. Those who oppose mining will no longer be labelled a NIMBY (not in my back yard) as the West Coast will become the land of the YIMFY (yes in my front yard). The bonus could be that we discover minerals that could be a cure for PCCD (persistent climate change denial).

Climate change and us

We are now at the precipice of the impact of the industrial revolution and the burning of fossil fuels that has led to the dangerous levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The

levels of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere continue to increase and the cryosphere is in decline – the ice is melting and the water will come.

"We are vulnerable to extreme weather events, sea-level rise and disruptions due to natural disasters" (Te Whanaketanga Tai Poutini West Coast Economic Strategy 2050 p.6).

The towns and settlements of Karamea, Ngakawau/Granity, Westport, Carters Beach, Punakaiki, Rapahoe, Greymouth and Hokitika are all highly vulnerable to the impact of sea level rise. We are facing the possibility of two metres of sea level rise by the end of this century. What is our response?

Page 8 *"Reefton is Tai o Poutini's only inland town"*. The Proposed Plan should add that Rūnanga, Moana, Kumara and Blackball are all inland towns and these will all expand and evolve as the effects of sea level rise are felt in the coastal communities identified above.

Page 9 The Grey District

Add tourism to the description of the economy. The majority of the daytime visitors to Punakaiki and the Pancake Rocks come via Greymouth. A large number of accommodation providers in Greymouth are in the tourism industry.

RURZ Rural Zoning

Over the past thirty plus years a large number of residents have moved into the rural environments and established their homes and lifestyles seeking a sense of place and a sense of space. This is one of the great assets of the West Coast and local authorities have gained valuable rates revenue from this trend.

The former Buller County Council (BCC) had used the Town and Country Planning Act to limit rural housing unless the proposed settler/developer could prove there was an economic unit where the house was to be located. This was a counter productive measure to limit the population to people who looked like us and behaved like us. The Draft Plan has overtones of this past in attempting to prioritise agriculture and mineral extraction over rural residential living. Over time the land use in some areas may change from large scale agricultural production to smaller scale horticultural and agricultural production. The more people resident in rural areas is a positive development of the West Coast lifestyle.

The townships vulnerable to sea level rise (above) will result in more rural lifestyle development on higher lands in the coming decades. Do not attempt to create a straight-jacket for the future in the name of a rye grass cult (farming).

APPENDIX THREE – DESIGN GUIDLINES

The traditional heritage palette is a reflection of the limits of the colour palette of the last century and seeks to limit us to the resources discovered up to the 1920's. The more we have dug and mined the more minerals and colours we have discovered. The original colours were very limited and like all technology has evolved over time. The colonial era had typically two-toned colour schemes and often attempted to imitate stone.

On the West Coast rusted corrugated iron is one of the most common vernacular of the human landscape and should be celebrated. In dryer parts of the country corrugated Iron remains silver but on the West Coast rust rules.

Rather than attempt to mimic imported fashion trends of yester-year a Tai o Poutini/West Coast indigenous colour palette could be developed from colours within the natural environment and landscape. These could include:

Whites:

- Southern alps snow white
- Clematis
- Glacier blue-white – blue ice
- Kotuku (White heron)

Reds:

- Rust
- Lichen
- Kākā beak flower
- Sunset red
- Torea (Oystercatcher) Beak
- Tarapunga (Red billed gull) red
- Kanono berry red
- Karamu berry red
- Nikau flower red

Oranges:

- Porokaiwhiri (Pigeonwood) seed orange
- Sunset orange

Blues:

- Distant mountain blue
- Clear sky sunny day blue
- Poroporo flower dark blue

Greens:

- Every shade of green as observed in the natural landscape

Greys:

- Every shade of cloud from off white through grey to matt black.
- Heron grey

Yellows:

- Gorse flower gold
- Gold nugget
- Sunset gold

Browns:

- Mawhera river in full flood
- Dead punga leaf brown

Blacks:

- Shag black
- Torea (Oyster catcher) black
- Tāiko (Westland Petrel) black
- Tui black with white hints
- Makomako (Wineberry) berry black

How does this Proposed Plan accommodate and plan for the large scale of action (mitigation, adaptation, response, reparation as a result of sea level rise) needed to move all humanity forward together... and the range of plausible outcomes, even with unprecedented mobilization & cooperation that will be required in the future?

END