



Ngāti Tūwharetoa  
*Environmental Iwi Management Plan*

2003

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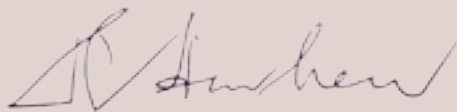
Tūwharetoa e!  
Kia tika te whakaterere I te waka nei,  
Kei pariparia e te tai  
Ka monenehu te kura.  
Whaka maro tia atu anō,  
Ka whaka hoki mai  
Ki te kapua whakapipi.  
Ka mate kainga tahi.  
Ka ora kainga rua.

It is with considerable pride that I write the foreword for the 'Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan'. It is my hope that Ngāti Tūwharetoa will use this document to deliver sound thinking and good judgement in respect of environmental matters and in the active protection of taonga for present and future generations.

The 'Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan' is the next step forward from the 'Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Strategic Plan 2000' and is based on the values and aspirations outline in the development of that document. There are several messages, one of these being that Ngāti Tūwharetoa will participate and be proactive in every way possible in the decision making process that ultimately impacts on taonga. This in itself will require a sustained effort by us all.

Like the strategic plan the 'Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan' is the first of its kind for Ngāti Tūwharetoa. It is perhaps timely, that we collectively undertake to keep this document alive for its intended purpose, by meeting at regular intervals [both hapū and the various management authorities for the tribe] to discuss and work through environmental matters of concern to us all.

I sincerely congratulate hapū, and all those involved over the last 12 months who have brought this document together, as it launches Ngāti Tūwharetoa on a new journey to protect our taonga for our future.



Te Heuheu Tukino, Tumu VIII



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# Tīm Tīmatatanga Introduction

**Kia Ngāti Tūwharetoa me onā  
karangaranga hapū**

**Taiao kaiwhakahaere o ngā takoto tikanga**

Mā ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa anō wa ratou ake taonga hei tautoko.

Anō hoki,

Ma te Whānui tanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa,

Hei tautoko ngā taonga tuku iho ke te iwi,

Kia mau mana motu haka tonu ai,

Te Wairua tanga me te mauri,

aha koa he aha.

The hapū of Ngāti Tūwharetoa assert their custodial and customary right of tino rangatiratanga over their respective taonga, and Tūwharetoa collectively, will sustain and protect the life force of all tribal and inherited taonga.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan [Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP] is based on Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa, and builds upon the foundation established by 'Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Strategic Plan 2000'.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP establishes Ngāti Tūwharetoa environmental base lines and provides tools that will help hapū/whānau and the tribe as a whole to achieve and protect those base lines.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is driven all relevant tikanga and kawa to protect Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and all tribal taonga, as a holistic view of the environment is at the very core of Tūwharetoa resource management.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is funded from the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia project [2020 Project], which is a joint project between the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board [TMTB] as trustees of the Lake Bed and tributaries and Environment Waikato [as regional council]. The 2020 Project is the first of its kind in New Zealand.

While the process of developing this document has been administered by the TMTB, the Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP has been authored by and for Tūwharetoa interests i.e. ngā hapū, whānau and economic authorities.

It has been acknowledged from the outset the important role that the Tūwharetoa economic authorities play not only in terms of the economic benefit to the iwi, but also the role they play in the catchment. Therefore input and comment from Tūwharetoa economic authorities has been sought from the outset in drafting this document and in the governance of the wider 2020 Project. The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is not intended to dictate or limit the economic viability of those authorities or in anyway impinge on the role of trusteeship as provided for in legislation or to promote the fragmentation of Māori land. The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is intended to provide all of Tūwharetoa interest's with clarity and guidelines.

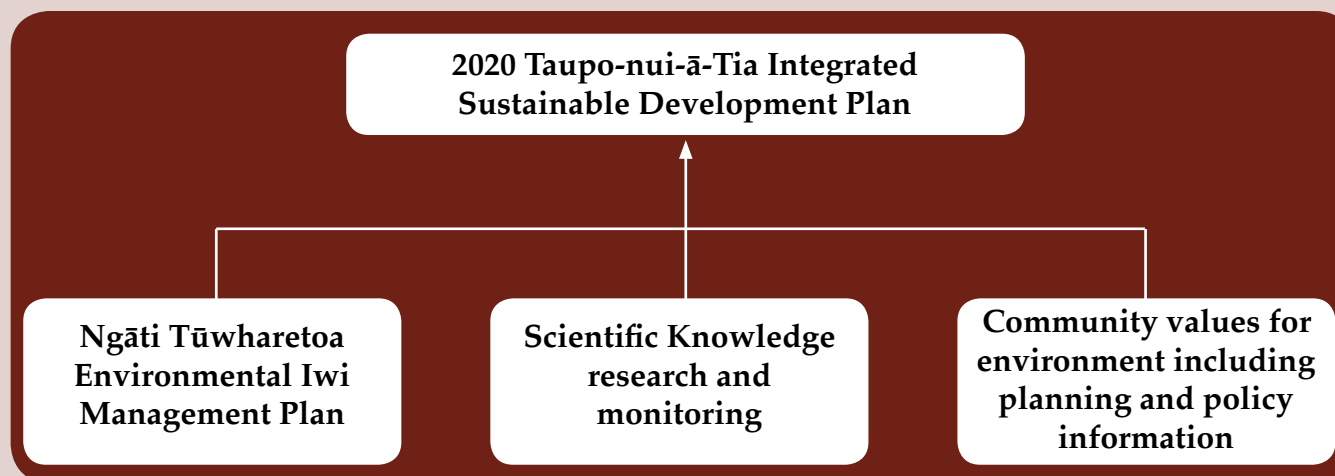
It became apparent in the drafting of this document that Ngāti Tūwharetoa response to resource management and environmental issues is primarily through the resource consent process under the Resource Management Act 1991 [RMA 1991]. This has left Ngāti Tūwharetoa at a disadvantage to effectively manage their natural resources/taonga. Through this document, solutions and tools have been developed to help resolve this issue.

Sustainability is the key foundation from which Ngāti Tūwharetoa make decisions regarding the environment.

Under the RMA 1991 sections 61, 66 and 74, local authorities must also take into consideration the Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP in the formulation of district plans, regional plans, and regional policy statements. Ngāti Tūwharetoa is aware that while this document was undergoing drafting, the proposed Local Government Act which is at select committee stage [as at end 2002], this Act will further strengthen the position of Environmental Iwi Management Plans. Ngāti Tūwharetoa supports this amendment and any further amendments to other legislation that may be made to improve the status of Environmental Iwi Management Plans with district and regional councils.

The purpose of the 2020 project is to develop an Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy for Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia-nui-a-Tia. The 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy will provide clarity in the roles and responsibilities in the management of Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia. It will also give direction and guidance in the form of 'action steps' that will be required to protect and enhance the health of the Lake and its catchment. The 2020 Strategy will be developed by intertwining the environmental values held by Ngāti Tūwharetoa and the community with the support of science. The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is intended to have direct influence in the development of the 2020 Strategy.

This document has no glossary attached, as it was strongly expressed by ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa that for external parties to understand the Māori concepts used in this document that they must first talk to the appropriate hapū.





## Use of this Plan

Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is not to be interpreted or used (in whole or in part) as a substitute for consultation in pursuit of resource consents under the RMA 1991 by applicants, developers, regional and local authorities, and other government agencies developing policy and plans.

Indeed, the Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP notifies all external parties that comprehensive and meaningful consultation and partnerships is a requirement with appropriate Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū and that the onus sits squarely with external parties and consent authorities to ensure that this is done.

## Review

It is anticipated that the Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP will be reviewed every five years.

At this time an audit will be carried out to evaluate the effectiveness and implementation of Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP with external government agencies like Taupo District Council and Environment Waikato.

Also an internal audit measuring the effectiveness will be carried out by Ngāti Tūwharetoa. It is through this process that the Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP will be redrafted accordingly.

While at this point in time it is unclear as to 'who' will be responsible for initiating the review or who will provide the pūtea, it is certain that it will occur with the direction and guidance given by ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.



# *Kaitiakitanga*

## *Kaitiakitanga*

Ngāti Tūwharetoa hold manawhenua and kaitiakitanga over the central plateau rohe and have a rohe boundary that has been supported by the Native Land Court in 1886, subsequently called the Taupo-nui-ā-Tia block [appendix 6].

Ngāti Tūwharetoa are also the legal owners of the bed of Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and its tributaries.

As kaitiaki, ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa have an intrinsic duty to ensure that the mauri and therefore the physical and spiritual health of the environment is maintained, protected and enhanced.

The exercise of kaitiakitanga is central to Tūwharetoa resource management. The development and implementation of this Plan represents one way in which kaitiakitanga can be asserted and maintained.

Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa seek to ensure that all of the statutory authorities involved in resource management within the Tūwharetoa rohe, recognise and provide for not only their role as kaitiaki, but also their rights as legal owners of the bed of Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and tributaries.

## Goals:

Exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with the kawa and tikanga o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Promote and protect the mātauranga held by kaitiaki for the benefit of current ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

That external parties recognise the ownership that Ngāti Tūwharetoa have e.g. ownership of Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and tributaries.

## Issues [including but not limited to]

Limited partnership, and recognition or implementation of kaitiaki principles in resource management decision making.

The physical and spiritual relationship of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa with their taonga continues to be compromised by Crown legislation, policies and plans.

Lack of consideration in the consequences of parliamentary decisions on Ngāti Tūwharetoa with regard to resource management e.g. climate change, biosecurity and genetic modification.

Traditional knowledge underpinning kaitiaki practices must be protected and enhanced.

## Policies/Baselines

Actively participate as a partner in the resource management decision-making processes.

Advocate for the integration of kaitiaki principles and practices into all aspects of resource management decisions at local and regional government.

Those activities that don't require resource consents are dealt with in a manner that ensures the impacts of cumulative activities are reduced and/or contained.

Promote and initiate processes that enables the effective exercise of partnership and kaitiakitanga by Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Initiate and implement mechanisms that protect taonga in accordance with the principles of Ngāti Tūwharetoa kaitiakitanga e.g. Rahui.

Ensure that the TMTB drive the decision making process on those Issues that effect Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and tributaries.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa hold exclusive rights to their intellectual property, and reserve the right to copyright and patent knowledge that is developed and collected including new discoveries from their taonga.



## Methods of Implementation/Tools:

### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions resource consent applications that are of concern to Ngāti Tūwharetoa, to ensure that the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their ancestral lands, waters, wāhi tapu and other taonga are recognised, protected and provided for.

Oppose all applications that will adversely impact on the exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Lobby for experts in Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga to be appointed to hearing committees on applications for resource consents that impact Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to promote the exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and give advice to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa involvement in the monitoring and development process of government policies, regional policy statement, regional and district plan.

Make submissions on policies to ensure Ngāti Tūwharetoa right to exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate better communication with other regional and district councils as well as other owners and users within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Support Ngāti Tūwharetoa education initiatives that promote and enhance kaitiakitanga principles and practices.

Organise and support wānanga that promote and sustain tikanga, kawa and principles of kaitiakitanga at a hapū level.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources/taonga e.g. Conservation Board and hydro power companies.

Promote and enhance partnerships between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and central government, regional and district councils on all resource management issues.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of providing for the exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Advocate for joint management of publicly owned lands e.g. reserves.

As kaitiaki of intellectual property iwi, hapū and whānau groups should lobby government, local and regional council and science providers so that Ngāti Tūwharetoa can participate in protecting and utilising these opportunities.



# Partnership

## Partnership

The partnership between Māori and the Crown was established when the Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840. Ngāti Tūwharetoa regards the Treaty of Waitangi as a guarantee of fundamental rights. This Plan represents an exercise of Ngāti Tūwharetoa tino rangatiratanga over resources as provided for by Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi.

### **The Text of the Treaty**

There are two distinct versions of the Treaty of Waitangi, one in Te Reo Māori and the other in English. Ngāti Tūwharetoa asserts that where differences in the text occur, then the Māori text shall apply in accordance with the legal principle of contra preferentum.

## The Māori Text

*Ko Wikitoria te Kuini o Ingarangi, I tana mahara atawhai ki ngā Rangatira me Ngā hapū o Nū Tīrani, i tana hiahia hoki kia tohungia ki a rātau o rātau rangatiratanga, me to rātau whenua, a kia mau tonu hoki te Rongo ki a rātau me te ata noho hoki, kua whakāro ia he mea tika kia tukua mai tētahi Rangatira he kai whakarite ki ngā tangata Māori o Nū Tīrani. Kia whakāetia e ngā Rangatira Māori te Kawanatanga o te Kuini, ki ngā wāhi katoa o te whenua nei me ngā motu. Nā te mea hoki he to komaha kē ngā tangata o tōna iwi kua noho ki tēnei whenua, a e hare mai nei.*

*Nā, ko te Kuini e hiahia ana kia whakaritea te Kawanatanga, kia kāua ai ngā kino e puta mai ki te tangata Māori ki te pākehā e noho ture kore ana.*

*Nā, kua pai te Kuini kia tukua a hau, a Wiremu Hopihona, he Kapi-tana I te Riora Nawa, hei Kawana mo ngā wāhi katoa o Nū Tīrani, e tukua aianeī amua atu ki te Kuini; e mea atu ana ia ki ngā Rangatira o te Whakaminenga o Ngā hapū o Nū Tīrani, me ēra Rangatira atu, ēnei ture ka kōrerotia nei.*

### Ko Te Tuātahi

*Ko ngā Rangatira o te Whakaminenga, me ngā Rangatira katoa hoki, kīhai I uru ki tāua Whakaminenga, ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarangi ake tōnu atu te Kawanatanga katoa o o rātau whenua.*

### Ko Te Tuārua

*Ko te Kuini o Ingarangi ka whakarite ki ngā Rangatira, ki ngā hapū, ki ngā tangata katoa o Nū Tīrani, te tino rangatiratanga o rātau whenua o rātau kainga me o rātau taonga katoa. Otīa ko ngā Rangatira o te Whakaminenga, me ngā Rangatira kaota atu, ka tuku ki te Kuini*

*te hokonga o ēra wāhi whenua a pai ai te tangata nōna te whenua, ki te ritenga o te utu e whakaritea ai e rātau ko te kai hoki e meatia nei te Kuini hei kai hoki mōna.*

### Ko Te Tuātoru

*He whakaritenga mai hoki tēnei mo te whakāetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini. Ka Tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarangi ngā tangata Māori katoa o Nū Tīrani. Ka tukua ki a rātau ngā tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki ngā tangata o Ingarangi.*

*(Signed) William Hobson,  
Consul and Lieutenant Governor*

*Nā, ko mātau, ko ngā Rangatira o te Whakaminenga o ngā hapū o Nū Tīrani, ka huihui nei ki Waitangi. Ko mātau hoki ko ngā Rangatira o Nū Tīrani, ka kite nei I te ritenga o ēnei kupu, ka tangohia, ka whakāetia katoatia e mātau.*

*Koia ka tohungia ai o matau ingoa o mātau tohu.*

*Ka meatia tēnei ki Waitangi, I te ono o ngā rā o Pēpuere, I te tau kotahi mano, e waru rau, e wā tekau, o tō tātau Ariki.*

## **The English Text**

*Her Majesty Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland regarding with Her Royal Favour the Native Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and anxious to protect their just rights and property and to secure to them the enjoyment of Peace and Good Order has deemed it necessary in consequence the great number of Her Majesty's Subjects who have already settled in New Zealand and the rapid extension of immigration both from Europe and Australia which is still in progress to constitute and appoint a functionary properly authorised to treat with the aborigines of New Zealand for the recognition of Her Majesty's Sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those islands – Her Majesty therefore being desirous establish a settled form of Civil Government with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary Laws and Institutions alike to the native population and to Her subjects has been graciously pleased to empower and to authorise me William Hobson a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Consul and Lieutenant Governor of such parts of New Zealand as may be or hereafter shall be ceded to Her Majesty to invite the confederated and independent Chiefs of New Zealand to concur in the following Articles and Conditions.*

## **The First Article**

*The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole Sovereigns thereof.*

## **The Second Article**

*Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the individual families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate – at such prices as may be agreed between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.*

## **The Third Article**

*In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British subjects.*

W. Hobson  
Lieutenant Governor



*Now therefore We the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand being assembled in Congress at Victoria in Waitangi and We the Separate and Independent Chiefs of New Zealand claiming authority over the Tribes and Territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made to fully understand the Provisions of the foregoing Treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof: in witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and the dates respectively specified.*

*Done at Waitangi this Sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.*

### **The Principles of the Treaty**

The principles of the Treaty continue to be developed by the Crown, the Waitangi Tribunal and the Courts. The principles below are some of the key principles to Ngāti Tūwharetoa and are a tool only, in that they do not in any way supersede or override the Treaty of Waitangi itself or exclude any of the other principles developed. These key principles are intended to provide guidance and do not exclude additional Jurisprudence from the Courts.

#### **1. Tino Rangatiratanga**

The right of Māori to exercise full iwi control over their lands, resources and taonga as provided for by Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### **2. Kaitiakitanga**

The responsibility of Māori to undertake their duty of custodianship, stewardship and guardianship over their lands, forests, estates, fisheries and other taonga.

#### **3. Tautiaki Ngangahau**

The duty to ensure the active protection of taonga for as long as Māori wish it.

#### **4. He here kia mohio**

The duty of the crown to make informed decisions through consultation with iwi / tangata whenua.

#### **5. Duty to remedy past breaches**

The duty to remedy past breaches applies to the Crown. Government agencies such as regional and district councils, the Department of Conservation and state owned enterprises are obliged to provide such remedies as may be available. For example, the integration of principles relating to the ability of Ngāti Tūwharetoa to exercise kaitiakitanga in the decision making processes.

#### **6. Partnership**

The principle of Partnership has rightly been described as the cornerstone of the Treaty. It requires the parties to treat each other in the utmost good faith and in a reasonable and co-operative manner.



## Partnership

While current legislation means that often external parties prefer the use of consultation when seeking tangata whenua input, Ngāti Tūwharetoa assert that for effective participation in policy development, implementation and resource management decisions [and the like] partnership is preferred. Both partnership and consultation should always be undertaken in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, for example [but not limited to]:

1. “*Kanohi ki te kanohi*” – issues should be discussed face to face, in preference to written documents, or telecommunications.
2. By holding hui on Marae.
3. By giving representatives seeking out consultation the appropriate mandate to deal with various issues.

### Goals:

Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are recognised and provided for in all resource management decisions and actions for Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and the catchment.

Active participation in the form of partnerships between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and external parties who have resource management obligations to the environment within the Tūwharetoa rohe.

### Issues [including but not limited to]

The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, although often recognised in statute, have not been adequately implemented by statutory authorities.

Consultation processes are at times, superficial and the aspirations of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa are not given appropriate recognition.

While some legislation refers to consultation when seeking the input from tangata whenua, Ngāti Tūwharetoa maintain that partnership is more appropriate.

Lack of partnership between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and the local and regional authorities with regard to policy and plan development and resource management decisions.

## Policies/baselines

Recognise and provide for the physical and spiritual relationship of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa with their ancestral lands, waters, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

Give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in all aspects of resource management decision-making process.

Develop a Ngāti Tūwharetoa Consultation Strategy and Partnership Strategy that will outline a broad process to external parties who desire consultation and partnership with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and central government, regional and district councils and stakeholder groups.

Promote awareness and a greater understanding of the role of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa as kaitiaki of both Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and the wider catchment.

Work together with other organisations in order to develop strategies for the sustainable management of Taupo-nui-ā-Tia.

## Methods of Implementation/Tools:

### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consent.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to the hearing committee on consent applications that impact Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to promote awareness of the Treaty of Waitangi as well as initiatives that increase the capacity for hapū to participate in partnerships.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa involvement in the monitoring and development process of government policies, regional policy statement, regional and district plan.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans to ensure the Treaty of Waitangi principles are implemented.

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote and sustain tikanga, kawa and principles of kaitiakitanga and partnership opportunities at the hapū and iwi level.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The development and endorsement of a Ngāti Tūwharetoa Consultation Strategy by 2005.

# *Ngā Ngā Taonga*





# Te Waipuna Ariki

## Water

### Goals

Ngāti Tūwharetoa assert and exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over waters within the Tūwharetoa rohe.

Protect and enhance the mauri for future generations.

Achieve statutory recognition of Ngāti Tūwharetoa rangatiratanga over water through the Waitangi Tribunal claims process.

### Issues [including but not limited to]

Adverse effect on mauri through the mixing of waters from other catchments.

Discharge of human sewage into water bodies e.g. Turangi Sewage.

The unnatural control of Lake levels.

Lack of partnership between regional council and Ngāti Tūwharetoa regarding the management of natural disasters.

Inadequate protection of puna.

Discharge of storm water into water ways.

Increase in water weed in Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia.

Confusion in roles, responsibilities and lack of partnership in the management of water.

### Policies/baselines

As owners of the bed of Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and tributaries Ngāti Tūwharetoa assert ownership rights over water.

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and central government, regional and district councils on all resource management issues e.g. management of natural hazards including flooding, waste water treatment.

Advocate the protection of mauri of water through effective policy and planning instruments.

Prohibit all discharge of human waste directly into waterways and promote effluent treatment acceptable to ngā hapū.

Encourage the implementation of land based disposal systems e.g. dairy farm effluent.

Support proposals that seek hapū involvement to improve water quality and promote efficient use of water quantity.

### Methods of Implementation/Tools

#### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications that ensure the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to the hearing committee on consent applications that impact Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to improve water quality.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the mauri of water.

Lobby for a Tūwharetoa representative in the monitoring and review process of government policies, regional policy statement, regional and district plans.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans advocating for the protection of water.

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Advocate and participate in Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote the sustainable management of the water resource in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Establish and nurture working relationships with various organisations associated with water management, e.g. regional and district councils, Department of Conservation and the Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Management Board.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Insist that hydro-power companies provide monitoring reports and expert advice to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa that relate to the use and control of waters.

Encourage and participate in initiatives that promote naturally occurring wetland restoration and removal of undesirable exotic species.

Ensure that strict management regimes are placed on invasive species that may impact on water quality.



# Papatuānuku

## Land

### Goals

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa over land within the Tūwharetoa rohe.

Advocate for the protection of the mauri of land in accordance with Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

### Issues [including but not limited to]

Land degradation and inundation as a result of artificial control of lake levels.

Structures built on culturally significant landscape features e.g. trig site on Pihanga.

Limited involvement from tangata whenua with regard to the management of reserves, recreation areas.

Damage to caves from fluctuating lake levels.

Disposal of human ashes into and onto taonga o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa without appropriate permission.

Soil contamination arising from poorly managed landfills.

Confusion of roles and responsibilities and lack of partnership in land management.

### Policies/baselines

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, central government, regional and district councils and stakeholders.

Encourage resource users and/or land owners to implement sustainable land use systems.

Support proposals that seek to protect and enhance soil quality.

Advocate for the protection of culturally important areas susceptible to erosion and flooding that is induced by human activity.

Protect important landscape features from inappropriate use and development.

Support stakeholders, e.g. Tūwharetoa economic authorities in environmental management projects.

### Methods of Implementation/Tools

#### *Resource Consent Base Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications that ensure the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Lobby for experts in Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.



### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek sustainable management of land.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor and assess the effects on soil quality e.g. leachates from landfills, waste water treatment areas, retention ponds.

Lobby for a Tūwharetoa representative in the monitoring and review process of government policies, regional policy statement, regional and district plan.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote the sustainable development of land in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Promote and support the practice of erosion control that is consistent with Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Encourage initiatives that promote naturally occurring wetland restoration and appropriate planting so that abutting economic land is protected.

Utilise mechanisms for the protection of landscape features on Māori land e.g. Ngā Whenua Rāhui, Queen Elizabeth Trust Covenants, zoning classifications in district and regional plans.

Seek to establish economic incentives for the protection of land e.g. rates remissions.



# Ngā Wāhi Tapu

## Sacred Places

### Goal

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over wāhi tapu and other sites of significance in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

### Issues [including but not limited to]

Destruction of urupā as a result of development.

The need to ensure protection of hapū and tribal wāhi tapu, whilst keeping their exact nature and location confidential to kaitiaki.

Access by tangata whenua to places of importance is sometimes restricted.

Collection and ownership of taonga by people who are not tangata whenua.

Lack of knowledge on the status or condition of wāhi tapu areas.

### Policies/Baselines

Wāhi tapu are only accessible to Ngāti Tūwharetoa and its collective hapū.

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, central government, regional and district councils.

Advocate for the protection of the mauri of wāhi tapu by preventing destruction and modification.

Upon an 'accidental discovery', works are to stop immediately until such a time that tangata whenua are contacted and appropriate protocol are in place.

Protect the mauri of wāhi tapu in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

To ensure that the matauranga associated with identified sites is confined to kaitiaki and that they are involved in any activity that may impact on these areas.

Hapū have the fundamental right to assert tino rangatiratanga and kaitiaki over their wāhi tapu.

## Methods of Implementation/Tools

### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications to ensure that the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Oppose applications that will have an adverse effect on wāhi tapu.

Lobby for experts in Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

When considering applications for subdivision, ensure that Consent notices are registered against the title to advise of the existence of wāhi tapu, and the requirement to consult with the relevant hapū if these areas are to be impacted/developed upon in future.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to promote tangata whenua involvement in the protection, retention and enhancement of wāhi tapu.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupounui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the health of wāhi tapu.

Lobby for a Tūwharetoa representative in the monitoring and review process of government policies, regional policy statement, regional and district plans.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans advocating

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].



Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues for the protection of wāhi tapu and protocols for accidental discovery.

Advocate and participate in Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote the protection and enhancement of wāhi tapu in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that relate to wāhi tapu e.g. Historic Places Trust, New Zealand Archaeological Association, local museums, and archaeologists.

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Support the establishment of a Ngāti Tūwharetoa Heritage Management Plan 2007, methods of protection (including the protection of sensitive information) and accidental discovery protocol.

Pursue protocols for the collection, retention and dissemination of sensitive knowledge relating to wāhi tapu.

Establish a Ngāti Tūwharetoa Whare Taonga to preserve and protect taonga.

Encourage initiatives that promote wāhi tapu restoration where possible.

Encourage initiatives that promote wāhi tapu recognition.

Identify appropriate kaitiaki and tohunga and establish a contacts database to ensure that they are involved in the process.

Pursue certification of hapū and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board as collectors of artefacts under Section 14(4) of the Antiquities Act 1975.

Encourage private landowners to protect and enhance wāhi tapu on their property in partnership with the relevant hapū.

Advocate for the formalisation of access to wāhi tapu for tangata whenua.



# Tauranga Ika

## Fisheries

### Goals

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa over fisheries within the Tūwharetoa rohe.

The protection and enhancement of fisheries within Tūwharetoa rohe in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### Issues [including but not limited to]

Protection of customary and traditional fishing rights and practices.

Confusion in roles and responsibilities over who is responsible for enforcing the harvest of indigenous species, this confusion results in insufficient protection of mahinga kai.

Rehabilitation of indigenous species at sites where feasible.

Lack of monitoring programmes for indigenous species e.g. Koura, Koaro, Kakahi and Toi Toi.

### Policies/Baselines

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, central government, regional and district councils.

Protect and enhance the mauri of the fisheries resource in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Ensure that fisheries stocks are adequately monitored to determine the best practicable options for management.

Promote mechanisms that protect the fisheries for current and future generations in conjunction with other appropriate fisheries and conservation bodies.

As owners of the bed of Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and its tributaries, Tūwharetoa assert tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over the commercial utilisation of species.

### Methods of Implementation/Tools

#### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications that ensure the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may impact ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to promote customary fishing practices and increase of indigenous fish populations.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the health of indigenous fisheries.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa involvement in the monitoring and development process of government policies, regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

Make submissions to government policy, district regional plans advocating the protection

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote the sustainable utilisation and management of the fisheries resource in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Ensure active participation with decision-making bodies in terms of ongoing monitoring and review of the fishery.

Encourage and take part in initiatives that promote naturally occurring wetland for the benefit of water quality.

Encourage initiatives that promote restoration and removal of undesirable exotic species in naturally occurring wetlands.

Develop a suite of management protocols that support both the Trout fisheries and traditional fisheries.



# Ngā Opapa

## Minerals

### Goals

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa over minerals within the Tūwharetoa rohe.

Secure for ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa the exclusive right to manage the use of mineral resources within the Tūwharetoa rohe.

### Issue [including but not limited to]

Metal, Sand, Gravel, Shingle, Pumice, Soil, Kokowai, Sulphur and Spoil are being extracted without tangata whenua knowledge or involvement.

Adhoc implementation of Crown Minerals Act 1991 and RMA 1991 by agencies in the area of mineral exploration.

### Policies/baselines:

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and central government, regional and district councils on in management of mineral extraction, exploration.

Protect and enhance the mauri of ngā opapa in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### Methods of Implementation/Tools:

#### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications that ensure the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Ensure resource consent applications include conditions relating to restoration and rehabilitation requirements are met once the activity ceases.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.



### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to protect and enhance the mauri of ngā opapa.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the health of mineral fields.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa involvement in the monitoring and development process of government policies, regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans advocating

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote the sustainable utilisation and management of ngā opaopa in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Lobby for experts in Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Ensure that all mining activities are rigorously monitored.

# Ahi Tāmou-Ngā Ngāwaha

Geothermal

## Goals

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa over geothermal taonga within Ngāti Tūwharetoa rohe.

Ensure that geothermal resources are protected, enhanced, utilised and managed according to the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa for the benefit of current and future generations.

## Issues [including but not limited to]

The management of geothermal resources is controlled by statutory authorities as opposed to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Concern that the geothermal resource is not being sustainably utilised and managed.

Lack of scientific information relating to particular geothermal areas may lead to an ineffective and wasteful use of the resource.

Lack of accountability of regional and district councils for downstream impacts on geothermal valleys from urban storm water and commercial development.

Concern that intellectual property rights issues are not being discussed with ngā hapū over research and that opportunities are not made available to them.

## Policies/baselines:

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, central government, regional and district councils and Crown Research Institutes.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū assert tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over the geothermal taonga.

Protect and enhance the mauri of ngā ngāwaha in accordance with the tikanga and kawa o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Ensure that geothermal areas are adequately monitored to determine the best practicable options for management.

Support hapū initiatives and partnerships between hapū and investors that promotes the utilisation of geothermal areas in accordance with the culture and traditions of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

## Methods of Implementation/Tools:

### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process or resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications that ensure the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Insist that monitoring reports be provided to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa that relate to the use and control of geothermal resource by resource users.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to promote and protect the mauri of the geothermal resource.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the health of geothermal fields.

Make submissions to central, district and regional government plans and policies that relate to geothermal resource use.

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote sustainable utilisation and management of ngāwaha in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Seek out partnerships with Crown Research Institutes that establish Ngāti Tūwharetoa rights to own intellectual property rights that may come about as a result of research.

# Te Hā O Ranginui

## Airspace

### Goals

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa over the taonga of ranginui within Ngāti Tūwharetoa rohe.

Ensure that air quality is protected, enhanced, utilised and managed for the benefit of current and future generations.

### Issues [including but not limited to]

Confusion of roles and responsibilities of the management and enforcement of air quality guidelines/standards.

Statutory authorities are opposed to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa controlling the management of airspace.

The cumulative effect of air pollution needs to be investigated.

### Policies/baselines

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, central government, regional and district councils.

Protect and enhance the mauri of te hā o ranginui in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Protect other taonga (e.g. papatuānuku and te waipuna ariki) from the adverse effects arising from odour, noise, and air pollution including increasing levels of greenhouse gases.

Ensure those activities that impact on the air resource are monitored and assessed.

### Methods of Implementation

#### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications to ensure the physical and spiritual relationship of tangata whenua to their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to promote and protect the mauri of te hā o ranginui.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the health of air-space.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa involvement in the monitoring and development process of government policies, regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans advocating in Make submissions to government policy that relates to air quality.

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote sustainable utilisation and management of te hā o ranginui in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method of recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Insist that monitoring reports be provided to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa that relate to the use and control of discharges to air by resource users.



# Ngā Otaota Me Ngā Aitanga Kararehe

Flora and Fauna

## Goals

Assert and exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa over ngā otaota me ngā aitanga kararehe within the Ngāti Tūwharetoa rohe.

Promote and protect land and aquatic biodiversity for the benefit of current and future generations.

## Issues [including but not limited to]

Destruction of significant habitats continues to adversely affect indigenous flora and fauna.

Pest species are impacting indigenous species.

Intellectual and cultural property rights of tangata whenua need to be protected.

## Policies/baselines

Promote and enhance partnerships between ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa, central government, regional and district councils.

Advocate for the protection and enhancement of the mauri of indigenous flora and fauna.

Support proposals that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity e.g. projects that create linkages and corridors over privately owned land between significant ecosystems.

Ensure that the views of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa are an integral part of all initiatives that seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

## Methods of Implementation

### *Resource Consent Based Tools*

Promote conditions on consents that provide for the involvement of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in the monitoring and review process of resource consents.

Make submissions on resource consent applications that ensure the physical and spiritual relationship between tangata whenua and their taonga is recognised, protected and provided for.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to be appointed to Hearing Committees on applications for resource consents that may affect ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

### *Other Tools*

Utilise funding available [appendix 4] for hapū/iwi based initiatives that seek to increase biodiversity in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Endorse and ensure the implementation of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Strategy [Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy] by outside parties.

Establish a 'Tūwharetoa Environmental Resource Management Unit' that will advocate and advise ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa on environmental issues.

Develop a suite of environmental performance indicators (tohu) by hapū that can be used to monitor the health of flora and fauna.

Lobby for Ngāti Tūwharetoa involvement in the monitoring and development process of government policies and regional policies statements and regional and district plans.

Make submissions to government policy, district and regional plans advocating the protection of biodiversity.

Develop and promote frameworks that facilitate communication with regional and district councils as well as other owners and users of resources within Tūwharetoa rohe [appendix 6].

Promote and encourage partnerships and better communication between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and statutory authorities on all resource management issues.

Support and organise Ngāti Tūwharetoa wānanga initiatives that promote biodiversity in accordance with ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa.

Ensure representation on behalf of Ngāti Tūwharetoa on the various stakeholder groups that utilise Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia and other resources e.g. Conservation Board, hydro power companies.

Lobby for the transfer of power and functions in accordance with Section 33 of the RMA 1991 to Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a method, recognising kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.

Ensure that strict management regimes are placed on species that may impact on indigenous flora and fauna.

Encourage initiatives that promote indigenous vegetation and the removal of exotic species.



# *Legal Framework*

*Legal Framework*



## The Resource Management Act 1991

The RMA 1991 is the most significant piece of environmental legislation concerning the management of Taupo-nui-ā-Tia.

The Act's purpose is to achieve sustainable management of natural resources. There are parts of the Act dedicated to Māori resource management issues (see Appendix 1).

Part II outlines the Purpose and Principles of the Act. Sections 6, 7 and 8 are of particular relevance to hapū and are matters that must be taken into account in terms of any application for resource consent. A consent authority must consider Sections 6, 7 & 8 as a whole in order to achieve the purpose of sustainable management as outlined in Section 5.

The relevant Sections are set out below:

### Section 5

“The purpose of the Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”

Section 5 goes on to define sustainable management:

*In this Act ‘sustainable management’ means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well being and for their health and safety while –*

- (a) *Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
- (b) *Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
- (c) *Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment*

**Section 6** - outlines matters of national importance.

Section 6 (e) is of particular significance to Māori

**Section 6 - Matters of National Importance**

*In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:*

(e) *The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.*

**Section 7 - Other matters**

*In achieving the purpose of the Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural resources, shall have particular regard to –*

- (a) Kaitiakitanga

## **Section 8** – Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi

*In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)*

The Act provides a range of opportunities for input by ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa. This is illustrated by the following diagram:

## Making Submissions

### *Resource Consents*

Making submissions is one way in which ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa can participate in the resource consent process. A submission can only be made on notified applications and must contain the following information:

1. Your iwi, whānau, hapū or individual name, postal address, telephone and fax numbers if applicable.
2. Details of the application in respect of which you are making the submission, including location.
3. Whether you support or oppose the application
4. Your submission, with reasons.
5. The decision you wish the consent authority to make.
6. Whether you wish to be heard in support of your submission.

Notified applications will be published in the local newspaper and will contain brief details of the proposal. Anyone may request a full copy of the application from the district or regional council. It is a good idea to suggest proposed consent conditions that will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of the proposal. It is also important to make sure that submissions are received before the closing date.

Anyone who has made a submission is then able to provide evidence at the council hearing when a decision on the application will be made. If the submitter disagrees with the decision, an appeal to the Environment Court can be lodged.

### *Planning Documents*

District and regional councils must notify proposed changes to planning documents. It is accepted practice for councils to request comments during the drafting of a proposed plan. Formal submissions are then made on the proposed document. Submitters are able to present evidence in support of their submission. Appeals can be made to the Environment Court if submitters are unsatisfied with the decision made.

### *Further Information*

Getting involved in the various RMA 1991 processes requires commitment and perseverance. With practice however, the process will seem less daunting and positive changes can be realised.

Further information can be obtained from various sources. District and regional councils will have information on making applications for resource consent, writing submissions and so on.

The Ministry for the Environment also has many publications that provide information on the various aspects of resource management. Most of these are available free of charge (see Appendix 3).

## Who is in charge of what?

### Local Government:

#### *District Councils are responsible for controlling:*

- The effects of land use (including hazardous substances and natural hazards).
- Subdivision
- Noise
- The effects of activities on the surface of lakes and rivers.

*They produce:*  
District Plans

*They issue these resource consents:*  
Land Use Consents  
Subdivision Consents  
Certificates of Compliance

#### *Regional councils are responsible for controlling:*

- The taking, use, damming and diversion of surface water, ground water and geothermal water.
- Maintaining and enhancing water quality and quantity.
- The discharge of contaminants to land, air or water.
- The effects of activities in the coastal marine area (together with the Minister of Conservation).
- Land use for soil conservation and other purposes.
- The introduction of plants into water bodies.

*They produce:*  
Regional Policy Statements  
Regional Coastal Plans  
Regional Plans

*They issue these resource consents:*  
Land Use Consents  
Water Permits  
Discharge Permits

### *The Minister of Conservation*

The Department of Conservation is directly responsible to the Minister who is responsible for managing the coastal marine area. This area extends from the mean high water springs mark to the limit of the territorial sea. The Minister is responsible for preparing the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

The Department's activities are largely under the provisions of the Conservation Act 1987 and its duties relate mainly to the management of the conservation estate.

*They produce:*  
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

*They issue these resource consents:*  
Restricted Coastal Activities Consents

*Other organisations:*

- Ministry for the Environment (MfE)
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Te Puni Kokiri (TPK)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)
- Crown Research Institutes
- Forest and Bird Protection Society
- New Zealand Landcare Trust
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust

# *Appendices*

*Appendices*



Part	Section	Provision
Part II: Purpose and Principles	s 5 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“sustainable management” means managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety.</li> </ul>
	s 6 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In achieving the purpose of the RMA, all persons exercising functions and powers under it in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources ... shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance... the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.</li> </ul>
	s 7 (a), (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In achieving the purpose of the RMA, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural physical resources, shall have particular regard to kaitiakitanga and the heritage value of sites.</li> </ul>
	s 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)</li> </ul>
Part III: Duties and Restrictions under this act	S 14 (3) (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions relating to water: A person is not prohibited by subsection (1) of this section from taking, using, damming, or diverting any water, heat, or energy if in the case of geothermal water unless the water, heat or energy is taken or used in accordance with tikanga Māori for the communal benefit of the tangata whenua of the area does not have an adverse effect on the environment</li> </ul>
Part IV: Functions, Powers, and Duties of Central and Local Government	s331 (1), (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A local authority that has functions, powers, or duties under the RMA may transfer any one or more of those functions, powers, or duties to another public authority in accordance with this section. For the purposes of this section, “public authority’ includes any iwi authority</li> <li>A local authority may not transfer the approval of a policy statement or plan or any Government changes to a policy statement or plan; the issuing of, or the making of a recommendation on, a requirement for a designation or a heritage order under Part VIII; or this power of transfer</li> </ul>



<b>Part</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Provision</b>
	s 39 (2)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In relation to hearings, in determining an appropriate procedure for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, a local authority, a consent authority, or a person given authority to conduct hearings shall recognise tikanga Māori where appropriate, and receive evidence written or spoken in Māori and the Māori Language Act 1987 shall apply accordingly.</li> </ul>
Part V: Standards, Policy Statements, and plans	s 45(2)(h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In determining whether it is desirable to prepare a national policy statement, the Minister for the Environment may have regard to anything which is significant in terms of 28 (Treaty of Waitangi).</li> </ul>
	s58(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A New Zealand coastal policy statement, prepared and recommended by the Minister of Conservation, may state policies about the protection of the characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua including wāhi tapu, tauranga waka, mahinga maataitai, and taonga raranga.</li> </ul>
	s61(2)(a) (ii), (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When preparing or changing a regional policy statement, the regional council shall have regard to any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority affected by the regional policy statement, and any regulations relating to ensuring sustainability, or the conservation, management or sustainability of fisheries resources (including regulations or bylaws relating to taiapure, mahinga mataitai, or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing).</li> </ul>
	s62(1)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A regional policy statement shall make provision for such of the matters set out in Part I of the Second Schedule (and such of the matters set out in Part II of that Schedule as are of regional significance) that are appropriate to the circumstances of the region, and shall state matters of resource management significant to iwi authorities.</li> </ul>
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Schedule, Part I, cl 4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part I of Second Schedule says, in relation to regions, policy statements and plans may provide for any matter relating to the management of any actual or potential effects of any use, development, or protection described in clauses 1 or 2 on natural physical, or cultural heritage sites and values, including landscape, land forms, historic places, and wāhi tapu.</li> </ul>

Part	Section	Provision
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Schedule Part II, cl 2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part II of the Second Schedule says, in relation to districts, policy statements and plans may provide for any matter relating to the management of any actual or protection described in clause 1 of this Part, including on natural, physical, cultural heritage sites and values, including landscape, land forms, historic places, and wāhi tapu.</li> </ul>
	s 64(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There shall at all times be, for all the coastal marine area of a region, one or more regional coastal plans prepared in the manner set out in the First Schedule.</li> </ul>
	1 <sup>st</sup> Schedule cl 2(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A proposed regional coastal plan shall be prepared by the regional council concerned in consultation with the Minister of Conservation and iwi authorities of the region.</li> </ul>
	1 <sup>st</sup> Schedule cl3(1)(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the preparation of a proposed policy statement or plan, the local authority concerned shall consult the tangata whenua of the area who may be so affected, through iwi authorities and tribal runanga.</li> </ul>
	1 <sup>st</sup> Schedule cl5(4)(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A local authority shall provide one copy of its proposed policy statement or plan without charge to the tangata whenua of the are, through iwi authorities and tribal runanga.</li> </ul>
	1 <sup>st</sup> Schedule cl 20(4)(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local authority shall provide one copy of its operative policy statement or plan without charge to the tangata whenua of the are, through iwi authorities and tribal runanga.</li> </ul>
	s65(3)(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Without limiting the power of a regional council to prepare a regional plan at any time, a regional council shall consider the desirability of preparing a regional plan whenever any significant concerns of tangata whenua for their cultural heritage in relation to natural resources</li> </ul>
	S66(2)(c)(ii), (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When preparing or changing any regional plan, the regional council shall have regard to relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority affected by the regional plan, and regulations relating to ensuring sustainability, or the conservation, management or sustainability of fisheries resources (including regulations or bylaws relating to taiapure, mahinga, mataitai, or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing) 21</li> </ul>
	s67(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A regional plan may make provision for such of the matters set out in Part I of the Second Schedule as are appropriate to the circumstances of the region (see above for Part I of Second Schedule).</li> </ul>

Part	Section	Provision
	s74(2)(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When preparing or changing a district plan, a territorial authority shall have regard to any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority affected by the district plan and regulations relating to ensuring sustainability, or the conservation, management or sustainability of fisheries resources (including regulations or bylaws relating to taiapure, mahinga mataitai, or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing)</li> </ul>
	s 75(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A district plan shall make provision for such of the matters set out in Part II of the Second Schedule as are appropriate to the circumstances of the district (see above for Part II of Second Schedule)</li> </ul>
Part VI: Resource Consents	s93(1)(c)(ii), s93(1)(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Once a consent authority is satisfied that it has received adequate information, it shall ensure that notice of every application for a resource consent made to it in accordance with this Act is served on the New Zealand Historic Places Trust if the application affects any historic place, historic area, wāhi tapu, or wāhi tapu area registered under the Historic Places Act 1993 and served on iwi authorities as it considers appropriate.</li> </ul>
	s 104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A consent authority's consideration of an application for resource consent and any submissions received is subject to Part II of the RMA.</li> </ul>
	s 140(2)(h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Minister may call in applications for resource consents for national significance, such as where the applications are relevant to the Treaty of Waitangi.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RMA must be read subject to the requirements of Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. See Part 12 and the "Statutory Acknowledgements" in the Schedules, in particular ss 205-229.</li> </ul>

## Other Resource Management Legislation

There are a wide range of statutes that relate to the protection, use and the sustainable management of natural resources. The Resource Management Act is of primary importance, however, other relevant statutes include:

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Conservation Act 1987
- Transit New Zealand Act 1989
- Historic Places Act 1993
- Local Government Act
- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993
- Crown Minerals Act 1991
- Public Works Legislation
- Environment Act 1986
- Fisheries Legislation

## Directory

### **Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board**

PO Box 87  
TURANGI

Ph: 07 386 8832

Fax: 07 386 8235

### **Environment Waikato [Taupo office]**

Corner Paora Hapi and Titiraupenga Streets  
TAUPO

Ph: 07 378 6538

Fax: 07 378 9049

### **Environment Waikato [Hamilton office]**

Ph: 0800 800 401

### **Harbour Master**

Department of Internal Affairs  
PO Box 256  
TAUPO

Ph: 07 378 7176

Fax: 07 378 2718

### **Taupo District Council**

72 Lake Terrace  
TAUPO

Ph: 07 377 9899

Fax: 07 378 0118

### **Department of Conservation**

TURANGI

Ph: 07 386 8607

Fax: 07 386 7086

### **Ministry for the Environment**

PO Box 10362  
WELLINGTON

Ph: 04 917 7400

Fax: 04 917 7523

## Funding directory

### **Tūwharetoa Genesis Committee**

Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

Ph: 07 386 8832

PO Box 87

TURANGI

OR

### **Genesis Power Limited**

Ph: 07 386 8615

State Highway 47

Private Bag 36

TURANGI

### **Tūwharetoa Mighty River Power Committee**

NB: at the time of printing this document the committee members had not yet been appointed, but if you require information about this committee and funding available to ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa contact the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

Ph: 07 386 8832

PO Box 87

TURANGI

### **Foundation of Research and Development**

<http://www.envirolink.net.nz>

Environmental funding.

### **Environment Waikato**

<http://www.ew.govt.nz/aboutus/eifund.htm>

Assists organisations, agencies and individuals with environmental projects.

### **Foundation of Research Science and Technology**

<http://www.frst.govt.nz>

### **Ministry for the Environment**

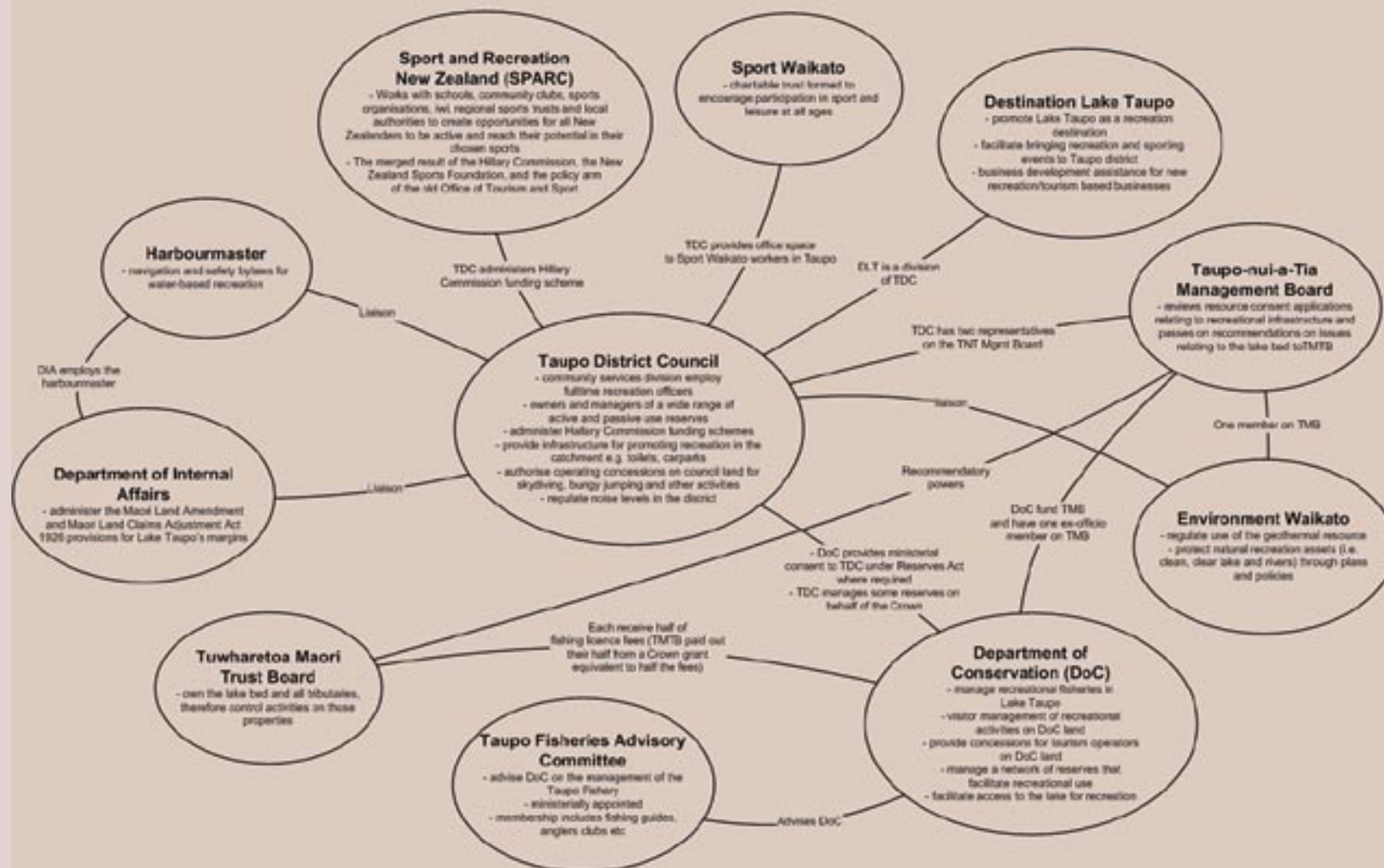
<http://www.mfe.govt.nz>

### **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

<http://www.maf.govt.nz>

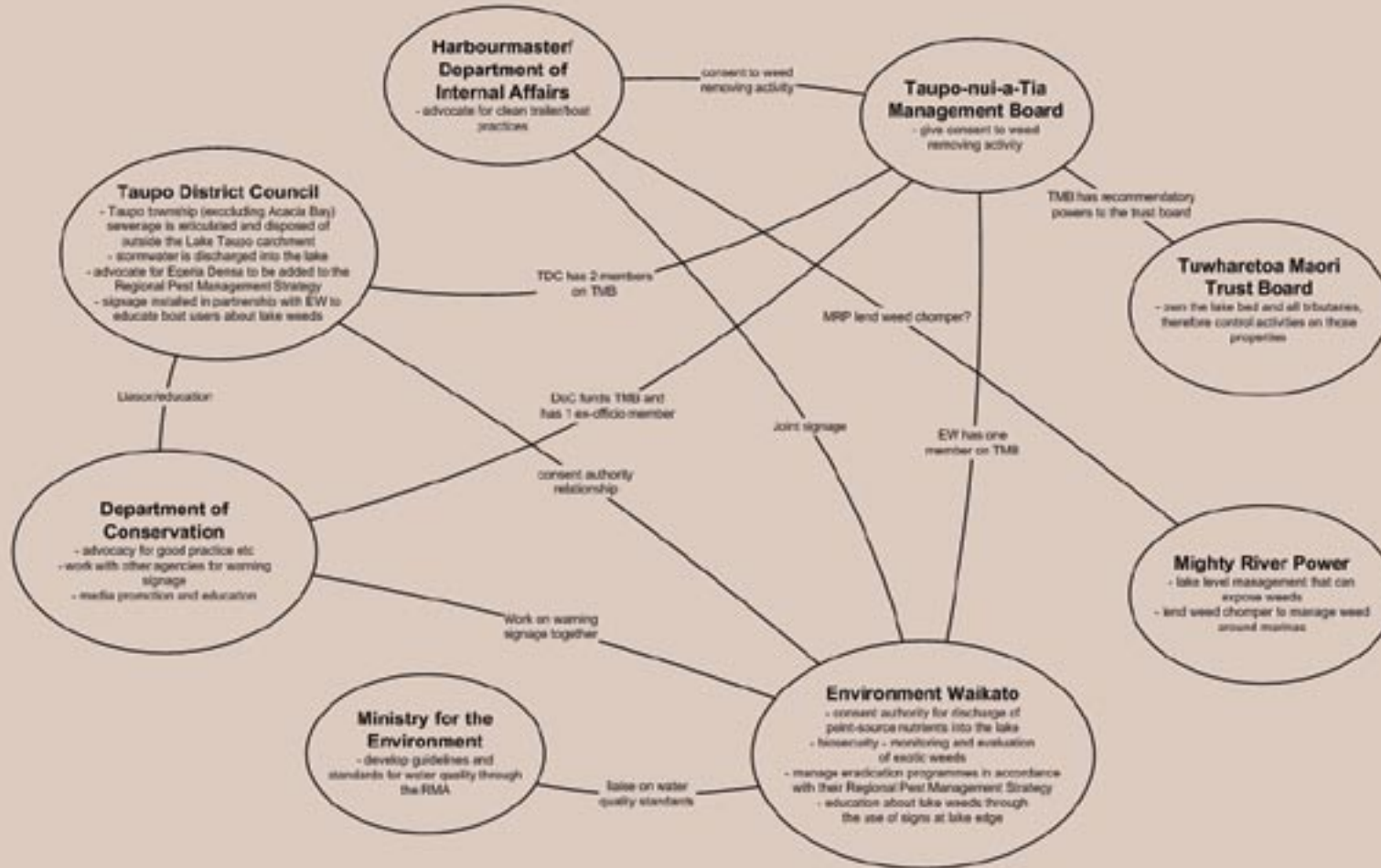
## Recreation

Lake Taupo and its margins are currently accessible to wide variety of passive and active recreational activities. There is untapped potential for additional recreational pursuits.



## Weed Free

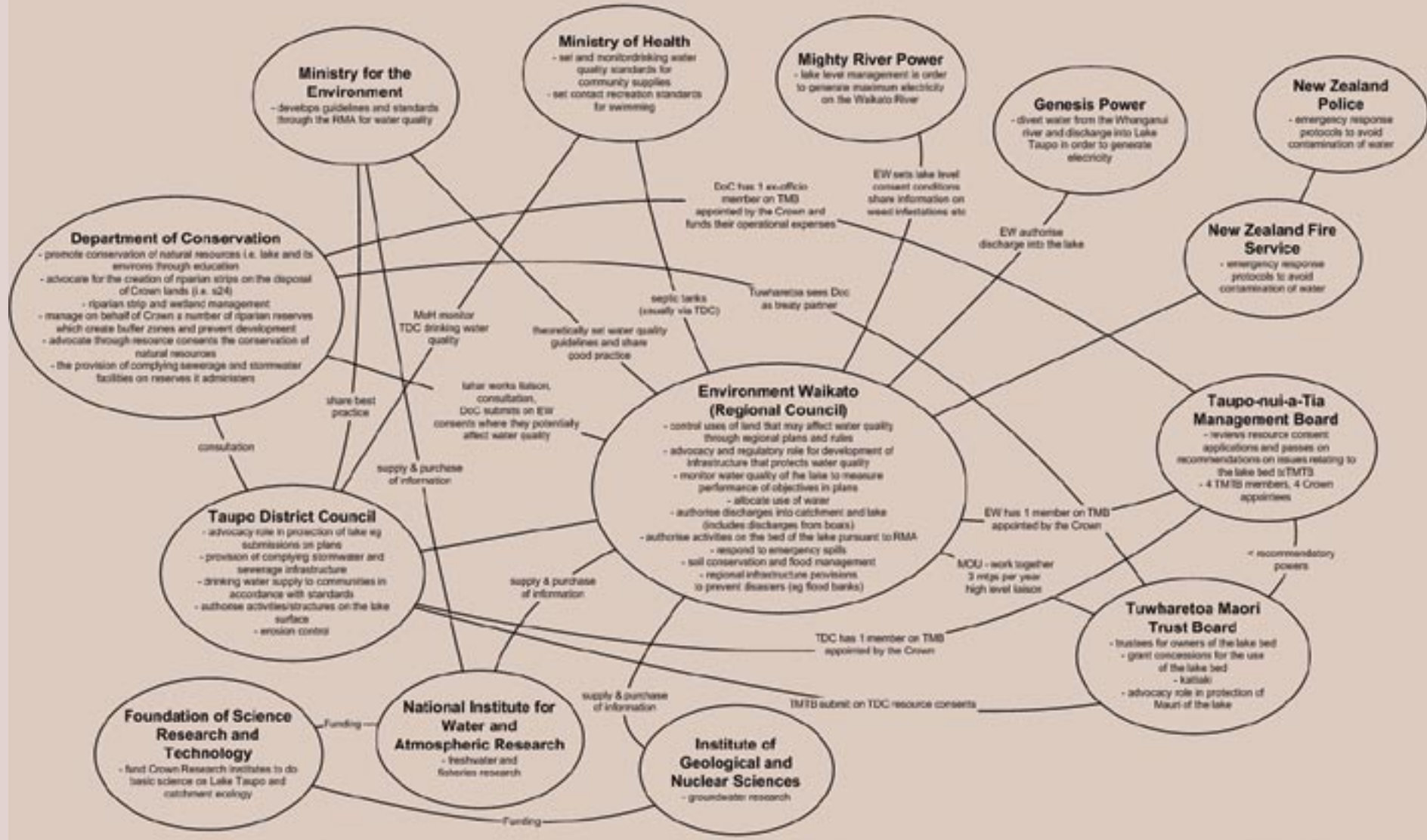
*Lake Taupo is weed free compared to many other New Zealand lakes, there being only limited areas of nuisance weed growth. Low quantities of weed can be attributed to the relatively low nutrient levels in the lake.*



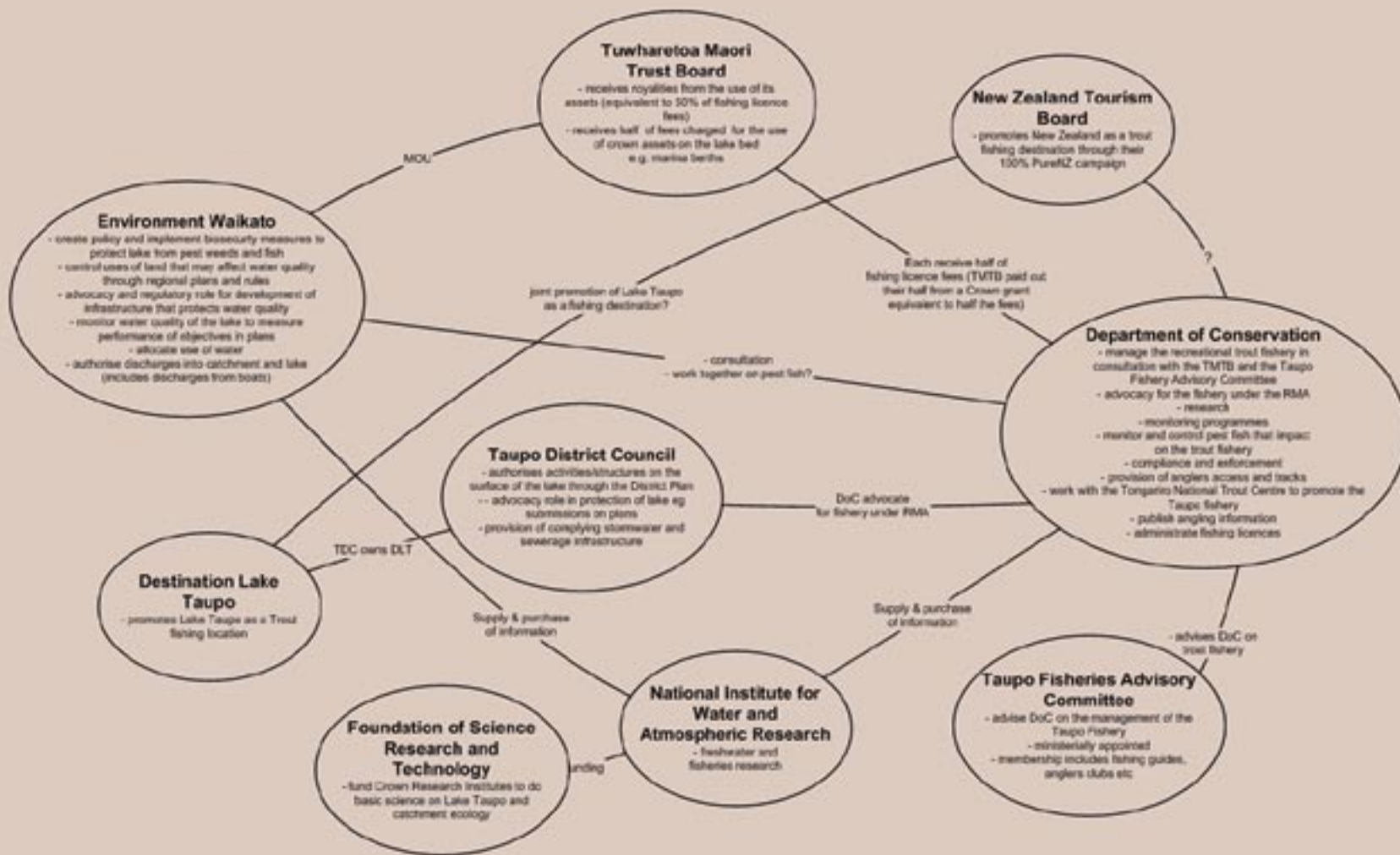


### Water Quality

**Clarity** - The water of Lake Taupo is clear and clean with visibility extending many metres through the water column  
**Safe to Drink** - The water in most areas of Lake Taupo can presently be drunk untreated [sic].  
 The NZ drinking water standards can be used to guide the continued health of the water as they set out the level of contaminants that are acceptable in drinking water for council water supplies  
**Quality of Water Flowing into the Lake** - The high quality of water flowing into Lake Taupo from the Tongariro river, the many streams, and from groundwater assist in maintaining the natural circulation and quality of the lake.

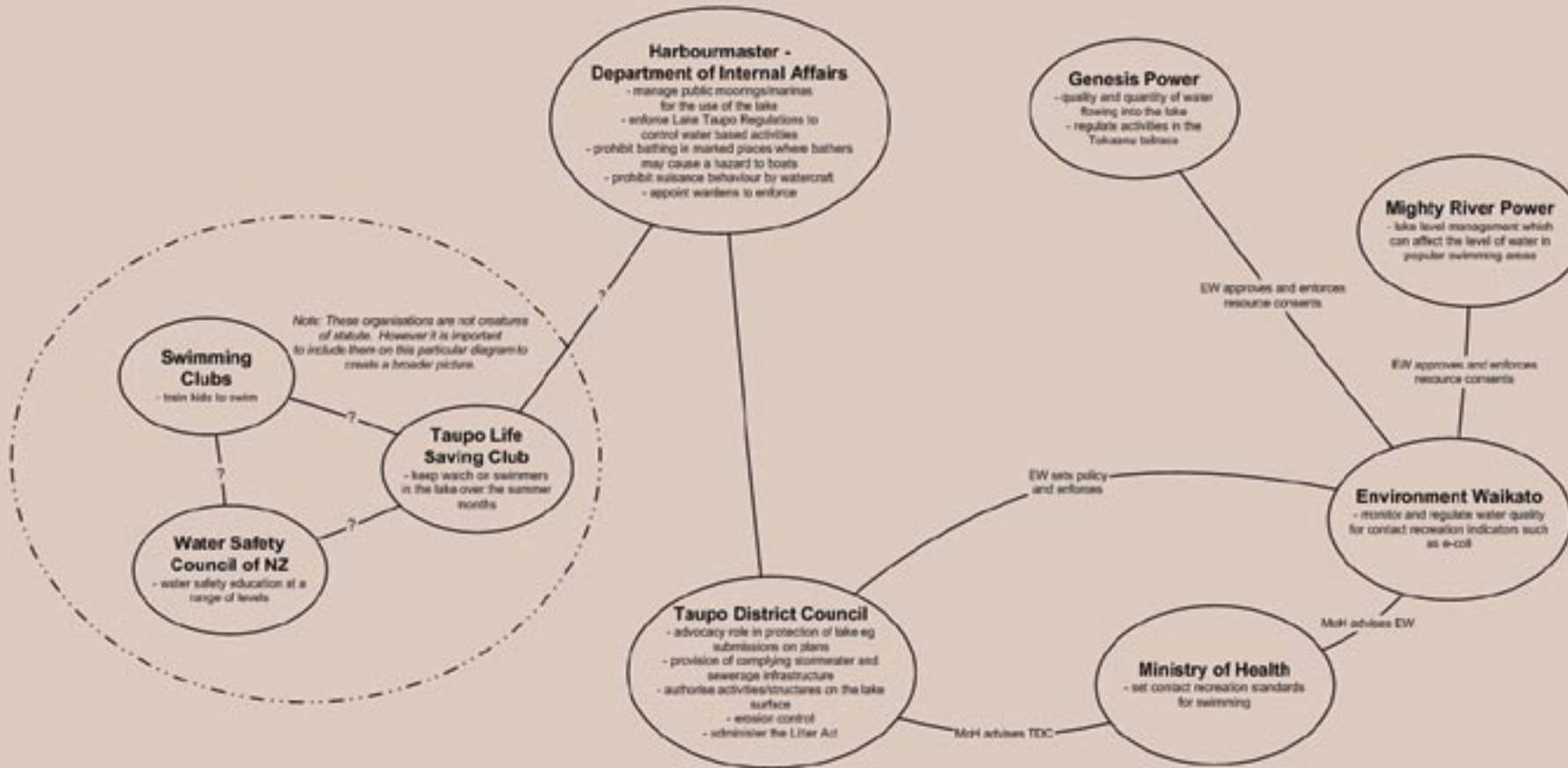


**Trout Fishing**  
 Lake Taupo is an internationally renowned trout fishery



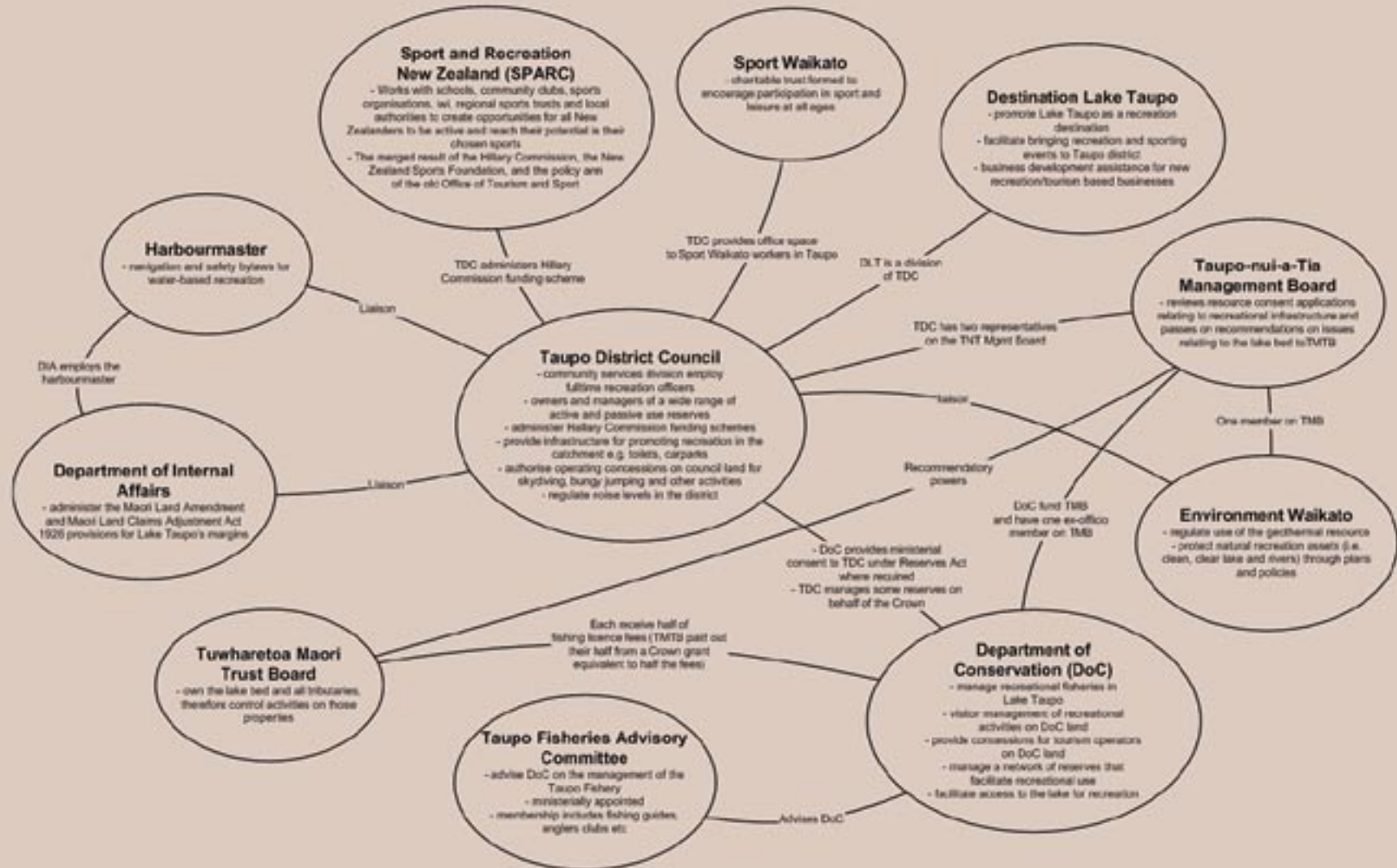
## Safe to Swim

The waters of Lake Taupo meet the current NZ swimming water standards. The absence of rubbish and litter, as well as physical safety (danger posed by boats and debris) is also related to swimmer safety.

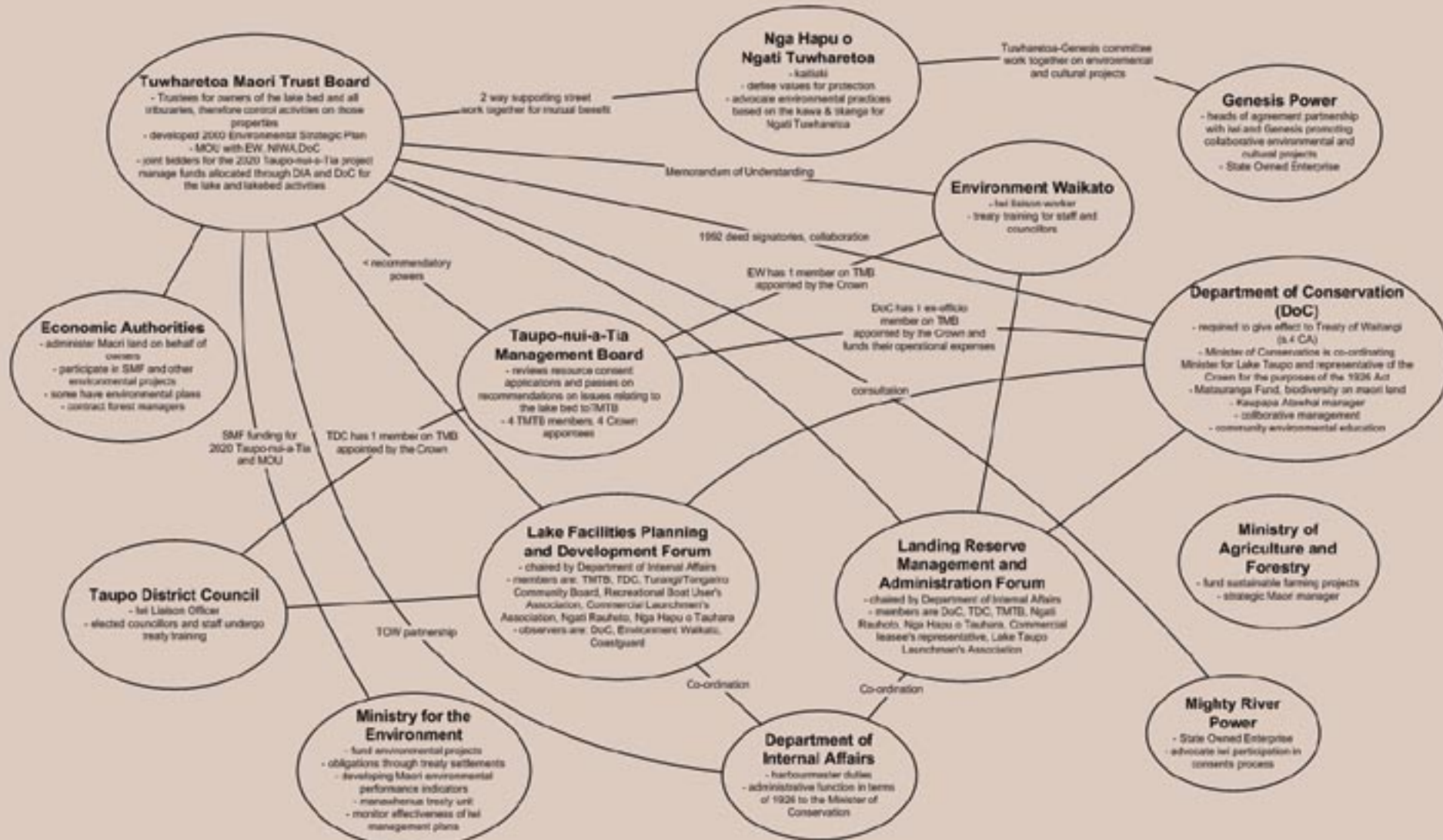


### Recreation

Lake Taupo and its margins are currently accessible to wide variety of passive and active recreational activities. There is untapped potential for additional recreational pursuits.



**Cultural Values**  
*Protecting the life giving energy of the waters of Lake Taupo and the Waikato River are part of the Kaitiakitanga of tangata whenua over this Taonga*



### Commercial Values

*The tourism industry that has developed, based upon the lake's natural features and vales, and the hydropower schemes of the Tongariro and Waikato Rivers are nationally of immense economic benefit and value.*

