



Section 35 Evaluation Report Te Ao Māori Provisions

May 2023

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Front Cover Photo
Horizons Regional Council

ISBN: 978-1-99-106174-4
Report No: 2024/EXT/1865

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Purpose of this Report	3
3	Statutory Context	4
3.1	Resource Management Act 1991	4
3.1.1	Provisions that direct Horizons to undertake this evaluation	4
3.1.2	RMA provisions relevant to Te Ao Māori	5
3.1.3	Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017	5
3.2	Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.....	6
3.3	Treaty Settlement Legislation	7
3.3.1	Statutory acknowledgements	7
3.4	Local Government Act 2002	8
3.5	National Direction	8
3.5.1	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	8
3.5.2	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.....	8
3.5.3	National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020.....	9
3.5.4	National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022	9
3.5.5	National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity	9
3.5.6	National Planning Standards.....	9
3.6	One Plan.....	10
4	Evaluation Scope	10
5	Evaluation	11
5.1	Te Ao Māori policy framework	11
5.1.1	Use of Te Reo Māori and glossary terms	12
5.1.2	Objective and policies.....	13
5.1.3	Methods and their implementation	15
5.1.4	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	20
5.2	Progress towards the AER.....	23
5.2.1	Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management.....	23
5.2.2	Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance	26
5.2.3	The mauri of water	29

5.2.4	Other resource management issues	30
5.3	Effectiveness of Te Ao Māori provisions	32
5.3.1	Are anticipated environmental results and objectives being achieved?	32
5.3.2	Do the provisions give effect to the NPS-FM?	33
5.3.3	Do the provisions give effect to other national policy statements?.....	35
5.3.4	Is there evidence that the policies and methods are being used / applied in an effective way?.....	35
5.4	Efficiency of Te Ao Māori provisions.....	36
5.5	Overall Effectiveness Assessment	39
Appendix A: One Plan Chapter 2.....		40
Appendix B: National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, sections 3.2 and 3.4 ..		70

SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

This evaluation report considers the effectiveness and efficiency of the One Plan Te Ao Māori provisions as required by section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991. It also assesses whether the current provisions would give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) and other applicable national policy direction.

The evaluation is focused on Chapter 2 objective, policies and non-regulatory methods, some relevant glossary terms, and the Schedule B Freshwater Values 'Sites of Significance – Cultural' and 'Mauri'. While Objective 2-1 and supporting policies are most directly implemented through 10 methods, the effectiveness of the overarching Te Ao Māori provisions (and in some cases a more explicit relationship between these provisions and other policies and rules) in providing for iwi and hapū participation in resource management processes and decisions making has been considered.

The key findings of the evaluation are:

- There is some evidence that progress has been made towards achieving the Anticipated Environmental Results (AER) and therefore Objective 2-1. However, this assessment has been challenging because the full range of robust, comprehensively collected and collated evidence articulated in the AER framework (including monitoring) has not been established.
- The methods have been implemented or partially implemented, with the exception of Method 2-8 Joint Management Agreements. Policies 2-1 to 2-4 are all being used to guide resource consent decision-making. The provisions have provided a basis for building relationships and supporting hapū and iwi to increase their capacity and capability to participate in resource management processes, and to undertake environmental improvements through approaches that are both culturally appropriate and effective.
- The provisions assist, but have limitations, in reducing ongoing challenges within the resource management system, particularly where hapū and iwi capacity may not be sufficient to enable them to participate across a number of high priority areas to the degree they would like or at the pace generally required by the regulatory process.
- There is evidence that Chapter 2 is not given effect to throughout the One Plan in a way that meets the aspirations of some hapū and iwi or enables participation in resource management practices. In particular, the resource management matters of interest to iwi and hapū identified in Policy 2-4 have not been carried through into the Part II Regional Plan chapters in such a way that articulates that interest, or provides for hapū and iwi to have involvement in consent processes within the constraints of the resource management system (particularly around controlled and restricted discretionary activities and non-notification clauses).
- Evidence to support an assessment of the provisions' efficiency is very limited. Their implications for resource consent costs and timeframes cannot be identified. It appears that the cost of the Iwi Activity budgets has been in line with what was expected in Horizons' Long-term Plans.
- The provisions cannot meet the hierarchy of obligations to freshwater set through the NPS-FM.

Overall, current provisions and methods are outdated and have been overtaken by different expectations, aspirations, practices, and requirements under the RMA. While the policies and methods go some way towards providing mechanisms to support the NPS-FM requirements in relation to tangata whenua involvement in freshwater management, they reflect practices and attitudes about when and how hapū and iwi would wish to engage in resource management processes and decisions from more than a decade ago.

The balance of providing for that involvement while managing environmental effects in a manner that reflects the impact an activity will have in a Western science context will need reexamining in light of Te Mana o te Wai, the NPS-FM, other national direction (including the NPS-IB), and the growing recognition of hapū and iwi rights and interests in all aspects of resource management.

This has been primarily a desktop assessment and it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the approach. As the Oranga Wai process to give effect to the NPS-FM in the region progresses, the views of hapū and iwi about which aspects of the existing framework effectively provide for their aspirations will become clearer. Reviewed provisions will then be further tested with iwi and hapū, stakeholders, and the wider community through public notification of the freshwater plan change.

EVALUATION

1 Introduction

The One Plan is the consolidated resource management planning document for the Horizons Region. It combines the Regional Policy Statement (RPS), Regional Plan and Regional Coastal Plan. The One Plan defines how the natural and physical resources of the region will be cared for and managed by Horizons Regional Council (Horizons) in partnership with Territorial Authorities and the community. The Proposed One Plan was notified in 2007 and was made fully operative in December 2014.

Since 2014 the One Plan has been amended to meet mandatory requirements of national policy statements and national environmental standards, and further amendments and plan changes are in progress. Planning practice now includes considering these 'higher order' documents alongside the One Plan provisions to ensure they are given effect.

Chapter 2 of the One Plan identifies the resource management issues of significance to hapū and iwi of the Region in accordance with s62(1)(b) of the RMA, and sets out how these issues are addressed. It is intended to be a central point of reference for hapū and iwi resource management issues in the region, and to set the scene for examining Māori concepts and expressions within modern resource management practice.

Please note that, while Chapter 2 has been translated to Te Reo Māori in full (including all provisions and supporting text), the translation is not included in the body of this report. A full copy of Chapter 2 Te Ao Māori is appended (Appendix A), and the use of Te Reo Māori in the One Plan is discussed in section 5.1.1 below.

2 Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the One Plan provisions as they relate to Te Ao Māori, including Māori, iwi and hapū in the Horizons Region. The evaluation has been initiated, in part, as a response to the release of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), but is also required by s35(2)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

In general, a s35 evaluation provides an essential check on the practicability of objectives, and the capacity for the stated policies, methods and targets to be achieved subject to resourcing levels, budget constraints and other circumstances. In this case, the evaluation will also provide guidance to determine the One Plan's alignment with the NPS-FM, complementing the Freshwater s35 evaluation that is being prepared simultaneously. It will guide any future reviews required to give effect to the NPS-FM, New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS), National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land, and the forthcoming National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity.

Evaluation reporting is evidence-based, making use of available data, records and officer experience of implementation. The following questions have been used to guide the evaluation process:

Plan Effectiveness	Plan efficiency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are anticipated environmental results and objectives being achieved? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does it give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai? ○ Does it give effect to the hierarchy of obligations? • Is there evidence that the policies and methods are being used/applied in an effective way? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do the plan provisions have the support of users – is the plan perceived to work; are the provisions enforceable? ○ Can the Plan be reasonably be implemented? • Do the provisions give effect to the NPS-FM? • Do the provisions give effect to other national policy statements? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the regulatory, consenting and administrative costs in line with what was expected/budgeted? • Are there additional costs/risks/time and resource implications created as a result of the provisions? • Are outcomes generally being delivered at an acceptable rate? • Is the workload implicit in the policy manageable?

3 Statutory Context

3.1 Resource Management Act 1991

3.1.1 Provisions that direct Horizons to undertake this evaluation

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides a well-established framework for evaluation, monitoring and review of regional policy statements (RPS) and regional plans. As set out in s35(2)(b) of the RMA, every local authority is required to monitor the effectiveness of the policies, rules and methods in its plan, and to prepare a report on the results of this monitoring every five years as per s35(2)(a). Monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules and other methods is an ongoing process from plan implementation to plan review. Plan monitoring closes the loop in the 'plan-do-monitor-review' cycle; such monitoring provides information on how well the One Plan is working 'on the ground', and helps determine whether changes to the One Plan need to be made if the objectives and anticipate environmental results have not been achieved.

Further, under s79 regional councils must commence a review of any provision of a regional policy statement or regional plan, if the provision has not been a subject of a proposed policy statement or plan, a review, or a change by the local authority during the previous 10 years. Chapter 2 – Te Ao Māori has not be reviewed since the One Plan was made fully operative in December 2014, therefore a review of these provisions should commence by December 2024.

In addition, s80A requires councils to review their freshwater planning provisions and publicly notify a plan change that gives effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) by 31 December 2024.

This evaluation and reporting is guided by s35, s79 and s80A of the RMA. It will ensure Horizons meets its obligations under the RMA.

3.1.2 RMA provisions relevant to Te Ao Māori

Part 2 of the RMA outlines the purpose and principles that underpin the Act itself. It is the cornerstone of the RMA and all decisions made under this legislation must be consistent with and achieve the purpose of Part 2. The following sections¹ of Part 2 are particularly relevant to this review; they direct 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 and wāhi tapu and other taonga – s6(e);
- have particular regard to kaitiakitanga – s7(a); and
- requires all persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) – s8.

Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities in the region are required by s62(1)(b) to be identified and included in the RPS. Issues of significance to iwi are those which were identified during consultation undertaken with iwi authorities and hapū during the development of the One Plan².

The RMA also provides for councils to transfer powers or enter into joint management agreements with an iwi authority. Section 33 states that a local authority may transfer any one or more of its RMA functions, powers, or duties to an iwi authority. In addition, s36B sets out the power to make a joint management agreement, whereby a local authority and an iwi authority (or other group representing hapū) can enter into an agreement where the parties jointly perform the local authority's functions in relation to a natural or physical resource. A local authority that wants to make a joint management agreement must notify the Minister for the Environment. It must also satisfy itself that the iwi authority or group representing hapū represents the relevant community of interest and has the technical or special capability or expertise to perform or exercise the function, power, or duty jointly with the local authority. In addition, it must be satisfied that the joint management agreement is an efficient method of performing or exercising the function, power or duty.

3.1.3 Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017

There have been a number of amendments to the RMA since the One Plan was made operative in 2014. Of particular relevance is the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017, which made changes to Māori participation under the RMA, including the introduction of Mana Whakahono a Rohe provisions. Sections 58M-58U set out the purpose and process to establish Mana Whakahono a Rohe. Section 58M states the purpose of Mana Whakahono a Rohe is to provide a mechanism for iwi authorities and local authorities to discuss, agree, and record ways in which tangata whenua may, through their iwi authorities, participate in resource management and decision-making processes under this Act, and to assist local authorities to comply with their statutory duties (including through the implementation of s6(e), 7(a), and 8.

In addition, the following changes were made to Schedule 1, which sets out the process requirements for the preparation and change of policy statements and plans by local authorities, by inserting:

¹ Throughout this report, sections of legislation are generally referred to as 's' followed immediately by the number.

² Marr, H. (July 2008). Planning evidence and recommendations report: Horizons Regional Council's planners report on submissions to the Proposed One Plan – Te Ao Maori.

- A new clause requiring a proposed policy statement or plan to be prepared in accordance with any applicable Mana Whakahono a Rohe, and clarifying that a local authority may comply with clause 3(1)(d) by consulting relevant iwi authorities about a proposed policy statement or plan in accordance with a Mana Whakahono a Rohe ((clauses 1A(1) and (2)).
- New clause 1B, which clarifies that nothing in Schedule 1 limits any relevant iwi participation legislation or agreement under that legislation.
- Clause 4A(1)(a) and (b), which requires local authorities to provide a copy of the relevant draft proposed policy statement or plan, once prepared but before notification, to iwi authorities consulted under clause 3(1)(d), and to have particular regard to any advice received as a result;
- Clause 4A(2), requiring local authorities providing a copy of the relevant draft proposed policy statement or plan in accordance with subclause (1), to allow adequate time and opportunity for the iwi authorities to consider the draft and provide advice on it.

To date there have been no Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements established between any iwi or hapū and Horizons.

3.2 Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

Te Takutai Moana Act 2011 provides for recognition of customary interests of whānau, hapū and iwi in the common marine and coastal area of Aotearoa New Zealand and its offshore islands. The legislation also provides for the right of all New Zealanders to access and use the common marine and coastal area (subject to any lawful restrictions, including for the protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna areas). The Act sets out how whānau, hapū or iwi can apply for customary marine title (CMT) and/or protected customary rights (PCR). Once these customary interests have been recognised (through engaging with the Crown directly or applying to the High Court) then the RMA sets out how a local authority must provide for these customary rights.

The majority of obligations under Te Takutai Moana Act apply only after the rights are formally recognised, either the date on which the High Court order is sealed or that the agreement is brought into effect. One key exception is the obligation to notify and seek CMT applicant groups' views before applying for any resource consent, permit or approval relating to an area of the common marine and coastal area that is the subject of an application for CMT³.

Under the RMA, the protection of PCRs is a matter of national importance that must be recognised and provided for in accordance with s6. In addition, Schedule 1 clause 3(1)(e) requires local authorities to consult any CMT group in the area during the preparation of a proposed policy statement or plan. Additional consequential amendments have been made to the RMA by Te Takutai Moana Act, which come into effect once rights have been formally recognised.

Currently there are 29 applications within the region; to date none have been decided.

³ Section 62 Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

3.3 Treaty Settlement Legislation

Resolution of claims against the Crown under the Treaty of Waitangi is confirmed through the passing of legislation specific to the iwi and hapū involved. To date there are eleven Claims Settlement Acts for iwi and hapū within the Horizons Region:

Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi Claims Settlement Act 2005
Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010
Rangitāne o Manawatu [sic] Claims Settlement Act 2016
Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017
Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017
Ngati Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014
Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018
Ngāti Rangī Claims Settlement Act 2019.
Ngāti Maru (Claims) Settlement Act 2022
Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022.
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Act 2022.

Claims settlements typically include formal acknowledgement of areas in public ownership that the iwi has an interest in ('statutory acknowledgements', discussed below), and in most cases describe the claimant's rohe. The interests of iwi or hapū recognised in these Acts is provided for in other legislation, including the RMA, which may specify that these interests be recognised through steps including mandatory consultation. Te Awa Tupua and Ngāti Rangī Claims Settlement Acts also include specific requirements for any implications for the values articulated in the legislation to be considered in decisions made under the RMA.

3.3.1 Statutory acknowledgements

A statutory acknowledgement is a formal acknowledgement by the Crown that recognises the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association an iwi has with a site of significance or resource. These acknowledgements relate to 'statutory areas' which include areas of land, geographic features, lakes, rivers, wetlands and coastal marine areas. Statutory acknowledgements are only given over Crown-owned land (including beds of waterbodies and the coastal marine area) and are established through settlement legislation.

Statutory acknowledgements do not have to be recorded in the One Plan but must be 'attached' to it. Horizons must have regard to them during resource consent decision making, specifically in determining who is affected by the application when considering whether it should be notified. The Treaty settlement legislation that establishes a statutory acknowledgement also requires local authorities to forward summaries of any resource consent application to the post Treaty settlement entity where the activity is within, affects or is adjacent to the identified statutory areas, unless there is an alternative agreement with the iwi. In addition, a statutory acknowledgement can be quoted by iwi as evidence that the iwi has with a statutory area in consent decision-making processes.

Within the Horizons Region the following iwi have [statutory acknowledgement](#) areas:

- Maniapoto
- Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi
- Ngāti Apa (North Island)
- Ngāti Rangī
- Rangitāne o Manawatū
- Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua

- Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

3.4 Local Government Act 2002

In addition to the specific requirements relating to consultation with, and transfer of powers to iwi and hapū in the RMA, the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) establishes more general, overarching and overlapping requirements in relation to Māori which apply across local authority activities. Section 14(d) sets out the principle that local authorities should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes. This is supported by s81, which requires local authorities to provide those opportunities, consider how to foster Māori capacity to contribute, and provide relevant information. Intended steps to progress this must be set out in long-term plans (Schedule 10, clause 8) and reported in annual reports (clause 35). Information about liaison policies and memoranda or agreements must be included in the local governance statement (s40(1)). Local authorities must also ensure they have processes in place for consultation with Māori in accordance with the LGA's principles of consultation (s82).

3.5 National Direction

3.5.1 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) provides national direction for local authorities on the management of coastal environment. It came into effect in December 2010 and replaced the 1994 Coastal Policy Statement.

The One Plan is not considered by the Minister of Conservation to give effect to the NZCPS 2010 as it has not been tested through a publicly notified plan review process. The NZCPS came into effect after the August 2010 release of decisions on submissions to the Proposed One Plan. There was no scope for the coastal provisions to be further updated within the appeal process.

The NZCPS guides local authorities in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment. In particular, Objective 3 and Policy 2 of the NZCPS are of relevance to this review. These provisions require local authorities to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in the management of the coastal environment.

3.5.2 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

As noted in section 2 above, s80A of the RMA requires local authorities to review the freshwater planning provisions and publicly notify a plan change that gives effect to the NPS-FM by December 2024. The NPS-FM directs local authorities to manage freshwater in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai, and to actively involve tangata whenua in freshwater management (including decision making processes), amongst other things. A detailed description of Te Mana o te Wai and other requirements relevant to this evaluation is included in section 5.3.2 below.

The current One Plan Te Ao Māori provisions of Chapter 2 must be reviewed to determine whether they give effect to s80A of the RMA.

Given the drive generated by s80A, this s35 evaluation of the One Plan is an important input into the wider review required by S80A in relation to the NPS-FM. In order to meet the timeframes directed by s80A (4), the s35 evaluation needs to be done now in order to fit within the work programme.

3.5.3 National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) was gazetted in July 2020, replacing the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016. Part of the broader Urban Growth Agenda which focuses on improving housing affordability through provision of affordable urban land, its objectives primarily aim to ensure there are well-functioning urban environments that enable communities to provide for their wellbeing. Horizons must comply with the NPS-UD by notifying a plan change to support intensification by August 2022 and giving effect to the rest as soon as practicable.

Objective 5 of the NPS-UD requires any planning decisions (by Horizons, and also Palmerston North City Council, and Horowhenua, Manawatū and Whanganui District Councils in this region) relating to urban environments and Future Development Strategies to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). This objective is supported by Policy 9, which provides clear direction on when and how local authorities must take the treaty principles into account.

3.5.4 National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022

The National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL) was gazetted on 19 September 2022 and came into effect on 17 October. Its sole objective is to protect highly productive land for use in land-based primary production, now and for future generations. The main requirement for regional councils is to identify highly productive land and initiate a Schedule 1 RMA plan change process to incorporate these mapped areas in the Regional Policy Statement by October 2025. Clause 3.3 requires the active involvement of tangata whenua to the extent they wish to be involved, including early consultation with appropriate levels of whānau, hapū and iwi decision-making structures in accordance with tikanga Māori.

3.5.5 National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity

The National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) is still under development; an exposure draft was released in June 2022 and there are indications it will be gazetted in December. Its focus is addressing the serious decline of Aotearoa's indigenous plants and animal species.

The exposure draft⁴ indicates that the proposed NPS-IB would have significant implications for One Plan policy and regulatory framework for managing indigenous biodiversity in the region, and particularly how Horizons would manage indigenous biodiversity with iwi, hapū and Māori. Notably, the proposed NPS-IB includes 'Te Rito o te Harekeke as its fundamental concept, which recognises (amongst other things) the intrinsic value and mauri of indigenous biodiversity as well as people's connections and relationships with it. The concept comprises element that include recognising the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki, and incorporating te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori. It promotes the role of tangata whenua in managing the environment. In addition it is likely to provide a process for iwi and hapū to identify taonga species and ecosystems.

3.5.6 National Planning Standards

The National Planning Standards require the integration of tangata whenua provisions across local authorities' policy statements and plans. Only provisions that provide context or relate to processes can be retained in the chapter to be entitled 'Tangata whenua / Mana whenua'.

The One Plan will be migrated into a new format to meet the National Planning Standards, through Plan Amendment 3, which is in preparation and expected to be notified in 2023. Existing Chapter 2 provisions that do not relate to context or processes are broad in scope;

⁴ <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/NPSIB-exposure-draft.pdf>

rather than attempting to carve them up for division into domain or topic chapters, they will remain intact and be included in the Integrated Management chapter⁵.

3.6 One Plan

One Plan RPS Chapter 10 (Administration) states that the Regional Council will regularly check the effectiveness of the policies and methods in this Plan in achieving anticipated environmental results (AER). It was intended that this would be done every three years at the same time as reporting progress made by the community in achieving the community outcomes for the region⁶.

Monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the One Plan will be based on the following process:

- a) *Evaluation of the Regional Council's Annual Reports and the policies and methods in this Plan to assess which policies and methods have been implemented,*
- b) *Evaluation of the LTCCP [sic] and Annual Reports to assess actual work done to implement this Plan compared to the intended level of work each year, including consent, compliance and environmental incident response activity,*
- c) *Evaluation of the results of environmental monitoring carried out under the Regional Monitoring Strategy to assess the condition and trends of the Region's environment, with an emphasis on those parts of the environment where specific work has been done to make improvements, and*
- d) *Assessment of whether changes need to be made to policies and methods where there is slow or no progress toward achieving anticipated environmental results.*

Chapter 10 then continues that changes to the One Plan will be sought when:

- a) plan effectiveness monitoring identifies the need to enhance progress toward achieving AER, or
- b) major resource management developments arise such as significant amendments to the RMA or the adoption of national policy statements or national environmental standards by Government that have major implications for the contents of this Plan, or
- c) the results of new scientific work enhance this Plan and make plan provisions more certain for resource users.

Changes to the Regional Policy Statement can be requested only by a Minister of the Crown or any of the ten territorial authorities within the region, while changes to the Regional Plan may be requested by any person. The process used for any review or change to the One Plan is set out in Schedule 1 to the RMA.

4 Evaluation Scope

The scope of the evaluation is focused on the provisions within the One Plan that relate most directly to Te Ao Māori. These provisions are listed in the following table:

⁵ N. Portegys, personal communication, July 11, 2022

⁶ Community outcomes are set through the region's Long-Term Plan under the Local Government Act 2001, and formal triennial reporting was a requirement under that legislation. The 2010 amendment to the Local Government Act 2002 has compromised the function of the evaluation and reporting regime set out in Chapter 10; this will be evaluated in the Administration s35 evaluation.

One Plan chapter to be reviewed	Specific provision to be reviewed	Comment
Chapter 2: Te Ao Māori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full chapter (including preamble, Māori values, issues) • Objective 2-1 • Policies 2-1, 2-2 • Methods 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10 • Anticipated environmental results 	
Glossary	Definitions (relevant to Chapter 2)	In assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of Chapter 2, it is appropriate to consider whether related definitions are robust.
Schedule B	Mauri Value and Sites of Significance – Cultural Value	While Schedule B Values are also assessed in the Freshwater Evaluation, it is appropriate to consider how well these two Values in the context of the Te Ao Māori chapter

Table 1: Specific One Plan Provisions to be evaluated under s35 RMA

5 Evaluation

5.1 Te Ao Māori policy framework

This section outlines the One Plan provisions as they relate to Te Ao Māori.

Chapter 2 includes one objective, which is supported by four policies; it goes on to record 10 non-regulatory methods. These provisions are the primary focus of this evaluation.

However, it is important to acknowledge both the overarching nature of the Chapter 2 provisions across the One Plan, and also the more explicit relationship between these provisions and some in other chapters. For example:

- The Scope section of Chapter 6 Indigenous Biological Diversity, Landscapes and Historic Heritage notes “Chapter 2 - Te Ao Māori - also contributes to the management of historic heritage, in particular *sites** of significance to Māori, including *wāhi tapu**”;
- Mauri is recognised as a freshwater Value applying across the entire region through Chapter 5 Water and Schedule B Surface Water Management Values; and
- Chapter 18 includes a general condition for permitted and controlled activities in the coastal marine area (CMA) relating to historic heritage, setting out the requirements should accidental discovery of an archaeological artefact or koiwi occur.

5.1.1 Use of Te Reo Māori and glossary terms

Chapter 1 notes that “where the meaning of the Māori and English text used in this Plan differs, the English interpretation shall be taken as the correct one.” Chapter 2 Te Ao Māori is the only One Plan chapter to be fully translated; within Part I: Regional Policy Statement, only the objectives are translated, and some Māori words are used throughout the entire plan, including as defined terms. Translations were not peer reviewed⁷. Any future review of the One Plan should be mindful of the current limitations and consider how to accommodate developments in practice around translation, and to further tangata whenua aspirations.

There are a number of Māori terms defined in the glossary of the One Plan, set out in the following table. Some appear redundant as they are used only within translated text; this includes *mana*, *noa*, *rohe* and *whenua*.

Term	Definition
<i>Hapū</i>	means a social, political unit comprised of whānau each recognising descent from a common ancestor
<i>Iwi</i>	means a political grouping comprised of several hapū, each recognising descent from a common ancestor(s). The hapū not only recognise genealogical ties but geographical, political and social ties. today iwi are represented by many organisations, including trust boards, rūnanga and <i>iwi authorities</i> [as defined in the RMA], but only in specific areas where the mandate to do so has been given by the constituent hapū
<i>Iwi management plan</i>	means a relevant planning document recognised by an <i>iwi authority</i> [as defined in the RMA] and lodged with the Regional Council
<i>Kōiwi</i>	means human skeletal remains
<i>Mana</i>	means legitimacy to act in an authoritative and responsible capacity: prestige
<i>Mauri</i>	means essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate
<i>Noa</i>	means a state of normality or balance
<i>Rāhui</i>	means a social system of prohibition which recognises the tapu state of a resource, or is used as a voluntary device to ensure sensible management of a resource
<i>Rohe</i>	means tribal district or tribal area
<i>Rua koiwi</i>	means a site where human skeletal remains are traditionally placed
<i>Taonga</i>	means all things prized or treasured, both tangible and intangible
<i>Wāhi tapu</i>	means a site sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense and includes rua koiwi
<i>Wāhi tūpuna</i>	means a site of cultural and historical significance to hapū or iwi – though not necessarily in a state of tapu
<i>Whānau</i>	means family or extended family
<i>Whenua</i>	means land

⁷ Peer review of translations is overlooked in many sectors; for example in signage, displays and web content in galleries, libraries, archives and museums (S. Lilley, personal communication, September 21, 2022).

Feedback has been received that the definition of *mauri* in particular may not be accurate⁸. This may reflect a need to subject the defining of Te Reo Māori terms in English to greater scrutiny during future plan changes, through consultation with hapū and iwi and robust peer review.

5.1.2 Objective and policies

<p>Objective 2-1: Resource Management</p>	<p>(a) To have regard to the <i>mauri</i>[*] of <i>natural and physical resources</i>[^] to enable <i>hapū</i>[*] and <i>iwi</i>[*] to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p> <p>(b) <i>Kaitiakitanga</i>[^] must be given particular regard and the relationship of <i>hapū</i>[*] and <i>iwi</i> with their ancestral <i>lands</i>[^], <i>water</i>[^], <i>sites</i>[*], <i>wāhi tapu</i>[*] and other <i>taonga</i>[*] (including <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>[*]) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.</p>
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Objective 2-1 sets the framework for giving effect to the RMA Part 2 provisions in relation to mauri, kaitianga and the relationships of hapū and iwi with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

<p>Policy 2-1: Hapū[*] and Iwi[*] involvement in resource management</p>	<p>The Regional Council must enable and foster <i>kaitiakitanga</i>[^] and the relationship between <i>hapū</i>[*] and <i>iwi</i>[*] and their ancestral <i>lands</i>[^], <i>water</i>[^], <i>sites</i>[*], <i>wāhi tapu</i>[*] and other <i>taonga</i>[*] (including <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>[*]) through increased involvement of <i>hapū</i>[*] and <i>iwi</i>[*] in resource management processes including:</p> <p>(a) memoranda of partnership between the Regional Council and <i>hapū</i>[*] or <i>iwi</i>[*] which set clear relationship and communication parameters to address resource management objectives,</p> <p>(b) recognition of existing arrangements and agreements between resource users, local authorities and <i>hapū</i>[*] and <i>iwi</i>[*],</p> <p>(c) development of catchment-based forums, involving the Regional Council, <i>hapū</i>[*], <i>iwi</i>[*], and other interested groups including resource users, for information sharing, planning and research,</p> <p>(d) development, where appropriate of <i>hapū</i>[*] and <i>iwi</i>[*] cultural indicator monitoring programmes by the Regional Council,</p> <p>(e) assistance from the Regional Council to <i>hapū</i>[*] or <i>iwi</i>[*] to facilitate research, projects, seminars and training,</p> <p>(f) development of <i>joint management agreements</i>[^] between the Regional Council and <i>hapū</i>[*] or <i>iwi</i>[*] where appropriate,</p> <p>(g) the Regional Council having regard to iwi management plans[*] lodged with Council,</p>
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⁸ J. Twomey, personal communication, January 14, 2021

	<p>(h) involvement of <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* in <i>resource consent</i>^ decision-making and planning processes in the ways agreed in the memoranda of partnership and <i>joint management agreements</i>^ developed under (a) and (f) above, and</p> <p>(i) the Regional Council advising and encouraging <i>resource consent</i>^ applicants to consult directly with <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* where it is necessary to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral <i>lands</i>^, <i>water</i>^, <i>sites</i>*, <i>wāhi tapu</i>* and other <i>taonga</i>* (including <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>*), and (ii) the actual and potential adverse <i>effects</i>^ of proposed activities on those relationships.
<p>Policy 2-2: <i>Wāhi tapu</i>*, <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* and other <i>sites</i>* of significance</p>	<p>(a) <i>Wāhi tapu</i>*, <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* and other <i>sites</i>* of significance to Māori identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In the Regional Coastal Plan and <i>district plans</i>^, (ii) as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977, (iii) As Māori reserves under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, (iv) as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme, and (v) as registered sites under the Historic Places Act 1993 <p>must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use of development that would cause adverse <i>effects</i>^ on the qualities and features which contribute to the value of these <i>sites</i>*.</p> <p>(b) The Regional Council must facilitate <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* recording the location of <i>wāhi tapu</i>*, <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* and other <i>sites</i>* of significance to Māori in an appropriate publicly-available database.</p> <p>(c) Potential damage or disturbance (including that caused by inappropriate subdivision, use or development) to <i>wāhi tapu</i>*, <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* and other <i>sites</i>* of significance not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* under (a) above, must be minimized by the Regional Council facilitating the compilation of databases by <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i> to record locations which need to remain confidential.</p> <p>The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event that <i>wāhi tapu</i>* or <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* are discovered.</p>
<p>Policy 2-3: The <i>mauri</i>* of <i>water</i>^</p>	<p>(a) The Regional Council must have regard to the <i>mauri</i>* of <i>water</i>^ by implementing Policy 2-1 (a) to (i) above and by restricting and suspending <i>water</i>^ takes in times of minimum flow consistent with Policy 5-18 in Chapter 5.</p>

	In exceptional circumstances the Regional Council, following advice and guidance of <i>hapū*</i> or <i>iwi*</i> and consultation with potentially affected resource users may facilitate a voluntary <i>rāhui*</i> - temporary cessation of resource activities (with the exception of <i>public water supply*</i>).
Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues	<p>The specific issues listed in 2.2 which were raised by <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2.1 below.</p> <p>Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i>, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connections <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> have with the Region's natural resources.</p>

5.1.3 Methods and their implementation

Objective 2-1 and Policies 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4 are most directly implemented by the following ten non-regulatory methods listed in Chapter 2, rather than through specific rules. Regional plan approaches to address particular matters arising from the policies (such as rule conditions and standards requiring separation of activities from historic heritage, for example, or policies to guide consent decision making that involves matters identified as resource management issues of significance to *hapū* and *iwi*), are considered below in relation to each of the Chapter 2 policies.

Not all methods have been fully implemented, and in practice implementation and focus of some has differed from what was originally described or intended, for the reasons set out below. Prior to 2018/19, LTP and annual plan reporting measures for the Iwi Activity included meeting One Plan method implementation targets. Annual reports⁹ indicate that the Te Ao Māori non-regulatory methods were considered to be being implemented in line with expectations in 2014/15 and 2015/16. In 2016/17 and 2017/18 this measure was assessed as not achieved; it is unclear from reporting which of the method targets were not considered to have been met.

Many included targets with dates before the One Plan was made operative in 2014 (2009-2012). The following assessment considers implementation progress and its implications to date rather than whether the specific target has been achieved.

Method 2-1: Memoranda of Partnership (MoP)	The primary focus of this method is to improve working relationships with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> of the Region to ensure their relationships with ancestral lands, water, sites*, <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and other <i>taonga*</i> (including <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i>) are recognised and provided for.
Target	To develop and implement at least three MoP by 2010.

It is considered that Method 2-1 has been implemented. Since the One Plan became operative, Horizons has developed formal MoP with Muaūpoko, Te Kāuru, Rangitāne o Manawatū, Ngāti Rangī and Ngāti Whakatere. The number of MoP in place to formally support participation in the Oranga Wai freshwater planning process is expected to increase; there are a further six relationship agreements currently under development. At times *hapū*

⁹ 2014/15 to 2017/18

or iwi will also enter a project- or activity-focused relationship agreement with a specific group in Horizons, such as Catchment Operations¹⁰.

Method 2-2: Identification of Sites* of Significance	The Regional Council will work with <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * to identify and protect <i>sites</i> * of significance without the need to disclose their location publicly. However, where it is consistent with tikanga Māori to do so, information about such <i>sites</i> * may be made publicly available in an appropriate database.
Target	To approach <i>iwi</i> * in the Region regarding participation in the method by June 2012.

Method 2-2 is considered to be partially implemented. There are areas where some wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance known to Horizons (for example, through statutory acknowledgements, iwi planning documents or the presence of the Site of Significance – Cultural Value in a waterbody); this more generic information is available on Horizons’ website and resource users are advised to actively engage directly with the hapū or iwi.

There is a reluctance amongst many hapū and iwi to disclose the location of wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori, arising from long-standing mistrust of how this information may be used, appropriated, stored and accessed¹¹. Collaborative projects have been initiated but by and large Horizons has provided practical support tailored to the different needs and aspirations of iwi and hapū to manage their own information, including supplying hardware, software and training¹².

Method 2-3: Treaty of Waitangi - Claims	The Regional Council will work cooperatively and in good faith with <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * to implement any Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement matters that are relevant to the functions, powers and duties of the Regional Council.
Target	As far as reasonably practicable, Treaty settlement measures will be implemented in accordance with <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * timeframe aspirations.

This method continues to be implemented. To date eight individual iwi and iwi-hapū collectives in the Horizons Region have settled their claims with the Crown. These settlements include a range of legal rights and obligations; Horizons will have ongoing responsibilities for aspects of these throughout their implementation as well as broader involvement in supporting the implementation of settlements where it has functions, powers and duties under the RMA. For example, Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017 provides for the establishment of Te Kōpuka, the strategic group for Te Awa Tupua, which includes up to four representatives from relevant local authorities and other stakeholder representatives to be appointed by Horizons. The Rangitāne o Manawatū [sic] Claims Settlement Act 2016 provides for the establishment of the Manawatū River Advisory Board, comprising representatives appointed by iwi to advise Horizons on freshwater management issues within the Manawatū catchment (or any other matters, by agreement between the board and Horizons).

¹⁰ M. Fryer, personal communication June 30, 2022

¹¹ O. Paewai, personal communication July 19, 2022

¹² N. Batchelor, personal communication June 29, 2022; M. Fryer, personal communication, June 30, 2022

Method 2-4: Code of Practice for Wāhi Tapu* and Wāhi Tūpuna* Protection and Discovery	<p>The aim of this method is to develop a code of practice to ensure all efforts are made to protect <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> from unnecessary damage, and procedures are in place in the event <i>wāhi tapu*</i> or <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> are discovered.</p> <p>This code of practice may provide for variation in procedures and practices for different <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> if they identify that this is appropriate.</p> <p>This code of practice will enable those parties carrying out activities under resource consents and permitted activity rules to meet conditions for the protection of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> or <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i>.</p>
Target	To develop a code of practice by 2011.

This method has been implemented in part. While there is no regional code of practice, protocols often form part of relationship agreements between hapū and iwi and Horizons (in particular the Catchment Operations Group), or are articulated in resource consent conditions when there is scope for their inclusion.

Method 2-5: Regional Hapū* and Iwi* Projects	<p>This method will allow opportunities for <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to work alongside the Regional Council to develop and implement a range of projects initiated by <i>hapū*</i> or <i>iwi*</i>. These projects could include wetland restoration or enhancement, river bank erosion planting, <i>wāhi tapu*</i> or <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> GIS mapping, research projects on Māori land blocks, and <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> resource monitoring initiatives.</p>
Target	To develop and implement at least three projects annually.

The intent of the method is to support a wide range of activities through contributions as varied as advice, assistance from staff for works, funding, or support for preparation of funding or resource consent applications. It is fully implemented. There are numerous examples of projects initiated by iwi and hapū and carried out through this method including:

- Freshwater Improvement Funding projects including fencing of waterbodies, riparian planting and construction of fish passes;
- Tū Te Manawa, a Manawatū River Leaders' Accord project funded through Te Mana o te Wai, erecting eight whare (educational kiosks) to bring whānau, hapū, iwi and community back to the awa, and generate interest in citizen science and increase appreciation of the river; and
- Development of a lake monitoring programme for Lake Oporoa, an action identified through the Ngā Pae o Rangitikei project Ngā Puna Rau.

Method 2-6: Iwi Management Plans* (IMP)	<p>The objective of this method is to encourage <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to develop <i>iwi management plans*</i>. This will ensure <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> resource management perspectives are articulated in order that they can be incorporated in the Regional Council's planning practices and policy documents.</p>
Target	To work with <i>iwi*</i> to develop at least one <i>iwi management plan*</i> every two years.

This method is considered to be implemented. There are six current IMP lodged with Horizons and available on our [website](#); Horizons supported the development of [Te Kāuru Taiao Strategy](#) (Te Kāuru Eastern Manawatū River Hapū Collective) and [Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei Ki Uta ki Tai Rangitikei Catchment Strategy and Action Plan](#). Horizons has also

provided support for the completion of two further IMP which have not yet been lodged with Council, and a further four are currently being developed¹³.

As noted in section 2.1.2 of the One Plan and as part of the implementation of Method 2-7, IMPs lodged with Council are made available via Horizons' [website](#).

The question of whether IMP have been incorporated into Horizons' policy documents is discussed in section 5.2.1 below.

<p>Method 2-7: Web-based Iwi* Contacts Database</p>	<p>This method is intended to provide the Regional Council and resource consent applicants with accurate contact information for <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> with a significant interest in resource management matters.</p> <p>A web page, on the Regional Council's website, will be designed to capture any information relevant to the Region's <i>iwi*</i> - for example, <i>iwi management plans*</i>, marae and civil defence posts. GIS mapping will be used to show locational information.</p>
<p>Target</p>	<p>To complete this project by 2009 and to maintain the web page on an ongoing basis.</p>

This method aimed to establish a single webpage on Horizons' website, to capture any relevant information to the region's iwi. In addition, it was intended that GIS mapping would be used to show locational information.

The method is considered to be partially implemented. Horizons' website has an [Iwi and Hapū](#) section that contains some iwi contact information, and lists (including links) of all current statutory acknowledgements, treaty settlements and iwi management plans. The section continues to be updated and expanded as reliable, verifiable information comes to hand. Horizons does not always replicate information such as hapū and iwi rohe or areas of interest, instead referring to reliable information sources – for example Te Puni Kōkiri Te Kāhui Māngai Directory of Iwi and Māori Organisations, a centralised source of information that can be useful for resource consent applicants to access and determine which hapū and iwi to engage with, amongst others.

<p>Method 2-8: Joint Management Agreements</p>	<p>The Regional Council and relevant <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> will investigate options for joint management agreements between the Council and iwi authorities, especially those that have settled Waitangi Tribunal claims with the Crown, and where there is an established memorandum of partnership.</p>
<p>Target</p>	<p>To investigate options where opportunities arise.</p>

This method is not considered to have been implemented as yet. There has not been formal investigation of a joint management agreement (JMA) option with iwi and hapū in the region; however, Horizons' remains responsive to invitations from iwi to investigate a JMA¹⁴. Strategic advice from the outgoing Council to the incoming 2022 Council suggests that committing to fuller partnership with iwi at catchment level, including investigation of co-governance options, may be an appropriate response to the increased expectations around tangata whenua involvement in decision making¹⁵. JMAs rely on strong relationships and

¹³ L. Brown, personal communication, July 4, 2022

¹⁴ M. Fryer, personal communication, November 18, 2022

¹⁵ Horizons Regional Council. Regional Council meeting agenda (22-122 Annex A Strategic considerations at the end of the 2019-22 Triennium). Retrieved from [https://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Agenda-Reports/Horizons-Regional-Council-\(2\)/Regional-Council-Meeting-2022-27-09/22122%20Annex%20A%20Strategic%20considerations%20at%20the%20end%20of%20the%20201922%20Triennium.pdf](https://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Agenda-Reports/Horizons-Regional-Council-(2)/Regional-Council-Meeting-2022-27-09/22122%20Annex%20A%20Strategic%20considerations%20at%20the%20end%20of%20the%20201922%20Triennium.pdf) November 18, 2022.

agreement between iwi where there more than one iwi or hapū has interests over the same area (as is the case across most of the region), as well as with Horizon.

The NPS-FM sets out a more direct requirement to work with tangata whenua to investigate the use of mechanisms including joint management agreements (amongst others) than is described in this method, in Policy 3.4(3). It is therefore considered that the more extensive and explicit requirements of the NPS-FM override this method as it relates to freshwater and wetlands.

Method 2-9: Cultural Monitoring Framework	The Regional Council will work with <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * to develop and implement a cultural monitoring framework for natural and physical resources.
Target	Implementation of a cultural monitoring framework for natural and physical resources by June 2011.

This method has been partially implemented. The drafting of the method implies an intention to develop a regional-scale framework. However, in practice cultural monitoring is being developed at the local level, driven by hapū and iwi with implementation supported by Horizons. One of the mechanisms being used to support this is conditions of some resource consents requiring the consent holder to invite hapū or iwi to monitor the effects of an activity (such as a wastewater or stormwater discharge) on cultural values. However, it is understood that only a small proportion of the whole region is currently being monitored within cultural frameworks.

An example of Method 2-9 is the cultural health indicator and monitoring work undertaken by Te Kāuru (aligned with Tu Te Manawa)¹⁶. Te Kāuru Taiao Strategy document outlines the working relationship between the hapū, Horizons and the Manawatū Rivers Leaders' Forum; this collaborative effort supports hapū in having an active role in monitoring natural and physical resources in the Eastern Manawatū Catchment.

Another significant project is the He Tātai Whenua: A Te Ao Māori Landscape Classification project, an Anga Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge framework) being developed for the Manawatū catchment by Rangitāne with support from Horizons. Rangitāne o Manawatu has also developed cultural and environmental monitoring of Te Taperenui o Whātonga.

Method 2-10: Resource Consent Processes	To develop protocols within the Regional Council's consents team to enable affected <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * to participate in resource consent processes. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notifying affected <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* of relevant resource consent activities • appointing Māori hearing commissioners to resource consent hearings • providing the ability to present evidence to hearings in Māori • presenting <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* submissions on marae • imposing cultural monitoring requirements as a condition of resource consents where appropriate.
Target	Ongoing.

This method is considered to be partially implemented. The Consents team has recently developed internal guidance to support consistent consideration of cultural effects within the

¹⁶ O. Paewai, personal communication, July 19, 2022

consents process. Many of the actions listed in the method are now 'business as usual' and applied to operations as a matter of course.

For example, Horizons provides a weekly update to advise hapū or iwi of new resource consent applications within their rohe. This is available to hapū and iwi who wish to receive it copies of any of the applications are then available on request¹⁷. This is separate to the notification of a consent application to hapū or iwi s95A or 95B RMA, or any requirement from a statutory acknowledgement. Advising hapū or iwi that an application has been received is for information purposes and does not have any associated rights to participate (for example, where an application is for a controlled activity that has a non-notification clause within the rule). It is also understood that, while this email update has been useful for hapū and iwi to identify relevant applications, the volume of applications has led to frustration for iwi and hapū who are endeavouring to manage a range of competing priorities with finite resources and capacity.

Hapū and iwi initiated a resource consent working group with Horizons, for the purpose of making the resource consent processes more efficient and expedient for hapū and iwi to navigate and respond to. This has identified that different hapū and iwi consider different things to be important; progress in developing appropriate mechanisms for meaningful cooperation often follows the establishment of an agreed way of working together through a relationship agreement¹⁸.

Horizons has also recently (mid-2022) established a new role, Consents Navigator, both to facilitate hapū and iwi engagement with resource consent processes and assist resource users to engage appropriately with hapū and iwi. This role will be focused on activities in the Whanganui catchment initially, reflecting the unique approaches and responsibilities associated with the Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017. It also contributes to Method 2-3 Treaty of Waitangi – Claims.

Support for resource management training sessions for groups and individuals, both introductory training for hapū and iwi on how the RMA and the One Plan works delivered by Horizons staff members and funding to complete the more advanced 'Making good decisions' training for hearings commissioners, has also contributed to this method.

As noted in relation to Method 2-9 above, where circumstances allow inclusion of consent conditions for cultural monitoring they are being included. These require the consent holder to ensure hapū or iwi have the opportunity to carry out monitoring.

5.1.4 Anticipated environmental results (AER)

The following table outlines the relationship between the objectives, policies, methods, AER and performance indicators. The full framework showing AER, indicators and the data sources that were expected to be available to assess progress is set out in section 2.6 of One Plan Chapter 2 Appendix A).

¹⁷ S. Westcott and J. Mitchell, personal communication, June 22 2022

¹⁸ Ibid.

One Plan: Chapter 2 Te Ao Māori

Objective (RPS)	Supporting Policy Framework	Links to Methods	Indicators	Anticipated Environmental Result
<p>Objective 2-1: Resource management</p> <p>(a) To have regard to the <i>mauri*</i> of natural and physical resources[^] to enable <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p> <p>(b) <i>Kaitiakitanga</i>[^] must be given particular regard and the relationship of <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi</i> with their ancestral <i>lands</i>[^], <i>water</i>[^], <i>sites*</i>, <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and other <i>taonga*</i> (including <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i>) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.</p>	<p>Policy 2-1: <i>Hapū*</i> and <i>Iwi*</i> involvement in resource management</p>	<p>2-1, 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10</p>	<p>Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with <i>hapū*</i>, <i>iwi*</i>, marae committees or other Māori organisations</p> <p>Number of monitoring programmes developed with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i></p> <p>Number of seminars or research projects conducted with <i>hapū*</i> or <i>iwi*</i> catchment collectives</p> <p>Number of environmental partnerships and agreements with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i></p> <p>Improved localised environmental results</p>	<p>Increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the Region.</p> <p>Improved working relationships with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to achieve mutually acceptable environmental outcomes.</p>
	<p>Policy 2-2: <i>Wāhi tapu*</i>, <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> and other <i>sites*</i> of significance</p>	<p>2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> dealt with inappropriately (including when damaged by inappropriate subdivision, use or development)</p>	<p>Discoveries of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> are dealt with appropriately in accordance with tikanga Māori.</p>
	<p>Policy 2-3: The <i>mauri*</i> of <i>water</i>[^]</p>	<p>2-3, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10</p>	<p>Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with <i>hapū*</i>, <i>iwi*</i>, marae committees or other Māori organisations.</p>	<p>Increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the Region.</p>

			<p>Number of monitoring programmes developed with <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>*</p> <p>Number of seminars or research projects conducted with <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* catchment collectives</p>	
	Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues	2-3, 2-6, 2-8, 2-10	<p>Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with <i>hapū</i>*, <i>iwi</i>*, marae committees or other Māori organisations.</p> <p>Number of monitoring programmes developed with <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>*</p> <p>Number of seminars or research projects conducted with <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* catchment collectives</p> <p>Number of wetland projects developed with Māori landowners</p> <p>Research projects, seminars undertaken</p> <p>Number of environmental partnerships and agreements with <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>*</p> <p>Improved localised environmental results</p>	<p>Increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the Region.</p> <p>Improved wetland protection and restoration.</p> <p>Improved working relationships with <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* to achieve mutually acceptable environmental outcomes.</p>

Table 2: One Plan Te Ao Māori linkages

5.2 Progress towards the AER

Section 2.6 of the One Plan sets out a number of indicators that apply more generally to the anticipated environmental result rather than directly informing assessment of progress towards Objective 2.1. Each of the indicators has associated data sources, however, not all the monitoring and data it was expected would support these indicators when the plan was notified in 2007 has eventuated. The sources include programmes that no longer exist (notably He Tini Awa Trust which was wound up in 2016) or were not set up as envisaged when assessment framework was released in the Proposed One Plan in 2007 – for example, although Horizons allocates funding for hapū and iwi projects across a broad environmental scope, a Regional iwi Environmental Projects Fund has not been established. The constraints of the plan-making process means that, in the absence of submissions or appeals on these points, there has been no opportunity to update this part of the Plan without a formal plan change process.

The following sections assess the contribution of each of the Te Ao Māori policies and their supporting methods to the AER.

5.2.1 Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management

Chapter 2 provisions: Objective 2-1, Policy 2-1 and Methods 2-1, 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10

Policy 2-1 is focused on increasing hapū and iwi involvement in resource management processes through Regional Council action; it includes a 'laundry list' of ways to achieve this. A number of these are the basis of the non-regulatory methods that support it, notably:

- (a) memoranda of partnership
- (d) development of hapū and iwi cultural indicator monitoring
- (e) assistance to hapū and iwi to facilitate research, projects, seminars and training
- (f) development of joint management agreements
- (g) having regard to iwi management plans lodged with Council
- (h) involvement of hapū or iwi in resource management decision-making and planning processes.

Other methods were intended to support this involvement by making information more readily available to resource users to encourage and facilitate direct engagement with hapū and iwi; and to hapū and iwi so they are able to identify which activities and consent processes they wish to have active involvement in. The outcome sought is that iwi and hapū play an active role in decision-making processes affecting natural resources, and the relationship between Horizons and hapū and iwi is strong and enduring. The purpose of this framework is to enable iwi and hapū to exercise kaitiakitanga over the natural environment, in particular ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga, to give effect to s6(e), 7(a) and 8 RMA.

The focus of Policy 2-1 is on processes. Its influence on regulation – i.e. resource consent processes – is limited. Although there are numerous Regional Plan policies requiring officers to have regard to the objective and policies of Chapter 2 (amongst other chapters) when making decisions on consent applications and setting conditions, in practice this applies almost exclusively to applications assessed against rules with the discretionary or non-complying activity status. There are no controlled or restricted activity rules with standards /conditions / terms or matters of control or discretion that provide the opportunity for tangata whenua to directly participate or require applicants to seek their input, and a number include clauses restricting notification of affected parties¹⁹. This reflects an inherent assumption within the resource management system that activities with well-understood, relatively confined effects (or 'less than minor') can be enabled by limiting scrutiny and controls to those issues; recognition of any party as 'affected' is

¹⁹ 7 of the 19 controlled and 2 of the 10 restricted discretionary One Plan rules include clauses precluding or limiting notification.

generally associated with applications for bigger or more complex proposals with potentially more significant ('minor or more than minor') environmental effects. Such an approach does not always reflect the interests and aspirations of hapū and iwi who wish to exercise kaitiakitanga over all matters affecting their ancestral lands and water, and wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance regardless of whether there is a public record of their existence.

For those projects and activities that are more complex or extensive, the full extent of cultural effects can be considered. For example, there is a suite of Tangata Whenua Values conditions for Te Ahu a Turanga highway project which includes a requirement for a pre-start karakia prior to works commencing, and the preparation of a Tangata Whenua Values Monitoring and Management Plan to address an extensive range of matters or measures to avoid or mitigate potential impacts on Tangata Whenua values, customs and practices²⁰.

Larger organisations applying for consent that are familiar with the process are more likely to engage with affected hapū and iwi prior to lodging applications; further information on potential cultural effects will be requested from applicants who haven't. Hapū and iwi capacity to engage with applicants varies enormously, and there is no legislative obligation or timeframe to respond to an approach from a potential resource user. Where no response is received, applicants' options include continuing to try to engage or progressing the application on a limited notification basis²¹.

Consent data obtained from Horizons' IRIS (consent management) database indicates that 355 individual resource consents²² granted since the One Plan became operative in December 2014 refer to Policy 2-1²³. It is clear that this policy is currently being applied to resource consent applications despite its focus being on processes rather than environmental outcomes; as all decisions are peer reviewed it can be assumed that the policy is generally being applied consistently and appropriately.

Policy 2-1(g) directs Horizons to have regard to IMP (or iwi planning documents) lodged with Council; this is largely incorporation of the requirement of s61(2A) to "take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority" when preparing or changing a regional policy statement. To date the only change to One Plan Part I Regional Policy Statement is Proposed Plan Change 2, Existing Intensive Farming Land Uses; these iwi planning documents were considered within the overall statutory context of the proposal²⁴.

Policy 2-1 is most explicitly implemented through eight non-regulatory methods, which reflect a range of approaches to achieve this policy:

- Formal relationship and resource management agreements (Method 2-1 Memoranda of Partnership; Method 2-3 Treaty of Waitangi – Claims; Method 2-8 Joint Management Arrangements)
- Practical / process-based methods (Method 2-5 Regional Hapū and Iwi Projects; Method 2-6 Iwi Management Plans; Method 2-7 Web-based Iwi Contacts Database; Method 2-9 Cultural Monitoring Framework; Method 2-10 Resource Consent Process).

The methods record non-regulatory processes for Horizons to foster relationships with hapū and iwi, to enable their active involvement in resource management processes to achieve their desired environmental outcomes for the region. All but one (Method 2-8) are considered to be fully or partially implemented.

²⁰ Resource Consent Decision, Application Reference ATH-202020333.00, condition schedule CCS-2017201552 Te Ahu a Turanga Tangata Whenua.

²¹ S. Westcott, personal communication, July 13, 2022

²² Data abstracted June 21, 2022. Note that individual consents may be granted for different activities within a larger project.

²³ There are over 6,000 consents in the database that are not linked to a plan or plan provisions; some of these may also refer to the Chapter 2 policies within the decision documentation.

²⁴ Section 42a report of Christine Foster on behalf of Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council: Planning. 4 September 2020 (Volume 1), pp 48-50.

While the RMA requires engagement with 'iwi authorities', Policy 2-1 and the methods direct Horizons to work with both hapū and iwi. This practice acknowledges that iwi authorities do not always represent the views and perspective of hapū, many of whom maintain an independent position. Chapter 2, section 2.1.1 states that "more than 12 distinct iwi fall either wholly or partly within the Region", followed by an alphabetical list of what were considered to be the main iwi for information purposes²⁵. In practice, Horizons does engage with hapū as well as iwi, and understands currently that there are at least 30 hapū and iwi in the region. The level of engagement with these hapū and iwi, in the context of formal resource management processes, varies from keeping an entity informed (for example about the Oranga Wai process) to formal relationship agreements.

5.2.1.1 Progress towards anticipated environmental results

Policy 2-1 contributes to two AERs:

- (i) increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the region; and
- (ii) improved working relationships with hapū and iwi to achieve mutually acceptable environmental outcomes.

The indicators for the first of these AER are:

Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with hapū, iwi, marae committees or other Māori organisations;

Number of monitoring programmes developed with hapū and iwi; and

Number of seminars or research projects conducted with hapū or iwi catchment collectives.

A record of the full number of environmental projects, monitoring programmes, seminars and research projects has not been maintained; nor was the 'Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund', which was to be the source of the information, established as envisaged.

Annual budgets include funding for projects initiated by these groups within the Iwi and Hapū Relationship Activity, 'Environmental Expenditure' and 'Grants'. These combined budgets have increased from \$42,500 in 2014/15 to \$282,000 for the 2022/23 financial year²⁶, indicating an increase in the number and scale of projects that can be supported. Examples of activities initiated by hapū and iwi are included in section 5.1.3 above.

Environmental projects initiated and implemented by hapū and iwi are supported by teams across Horizons in a variety of ways including direct funding, staff time and technical advice, or assistance in applying for contestable funding. Again, there is no comprehensive list of activities to assess whether the number of projects have, and continue, to grow. For example, support for activities such as riparian improvements is recorded by landowner; these records do not identify when land is in Māori ownership. However, it appears that Horizons' support for iwi and hapū environmental projects has to some extent become part of its 'business as usual'²⁷.

It should also be noted that the wording of the first indicator would also include projects that are not necessarily initiated by hapū and iwi but where there is a partnership or collaboration. There are numerous such projects, such as Kia Wharite (a partnership between iwi, the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Horizons to improve the health of 180,000 hectares of private conservation land in the Whanganui Catchment) and management of Te Āpiti Manawatū Gorge (a partnership between iwi, territorial authorities, DOC, Horizons and a land owner)²⁸.

²⁵ Reasons for the Decision Te Ao Māori Hearing - Volume 1 - Part 3, p. 3-8.

²⁶ \$410,000 was available in this budget for both 2020/21 and 2021/22. The amount spent has consistently been well below what was budgeted; however, it is thought some projects may have been assigned incorrect codes.

²⁷ L. Brown, personal communication July 4, 2022.

²⁸ Horizons Regional Council (2019). 2019 State of Environment. Retrieved from <https://www.horizons.govt.nz/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?guid=a77bc2a4-381f-4660-8ef9-4e2486ac7165&disposition=attachment>

The indicators for the second AER are:

Memoranda of partnership; and

Improved localised environmental results.

As noted in section 5.1.3 above, there are now five formal memoranda of partnership and a further six in development. The present increase is being driven by the Oranga Wai Our Freshwater Future process. While relationship documents should not necessarily be a prerequisite for working together, they are useful for detailing where and how hapū and iwi wish to work with Horizons.

However, there are other indicators that working relationships are improving and, alongside support for specific projects, achieving mutually agreed outcomes and improved localised results. Some of these projects are significant in terms of their scale and complexity, expected outcomes, number of collaborators; the budgets involved and the length of time they take to fully implement. For example:

- The Manawatū River Leaders' Accord, established by the Manawatū River Leaders' Forum initiated by Horizons in 2010, has involved the Tu Te Manawa project, jointly funded by local government and grants secured from contestable central government funds. The Forum itself has been co-chaired by Danielle Harris (Chief Executive of Tanenuiarangi o Manawatū Incorporated) since October 2021.
- Another collaborative project between Nga Wairiki Ngati Apa, Rātana Communal Board, Rangitikei District Council, Department of Conservation and Horizons, has secured funding from the contestable Freshwater Improvement Fund. It aims to improve water quality in Lake Waipa through a proposal to remove the discharge of wastewater from Rātana from a tributary and instead discharging to land²⁹.
- In December 2021, the Lake Horowhenua weed harvesting trial project was delivered collaboratively by the Lake Horowhenua Trust, Muaūpoko Tribal Authority and Horizons; this collaboration will continue as the Weed Harvesting Management Plan is developed³⁰.

5.2.2 Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance

Objective 2-1, Policy 2-2 and Methods 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9 and 2-10

Policy 2-2 is focused on the protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance. In addition to requiring protection of sites identified through specific mechanisms (including district and regional plans) it provides a framework to facilitate the recording of those sites either publicly or confidentially (whichever is considered appropriate by hapū and iwi), and minimising the risk of disturbance or damage where locations are confidential. The policy also requires Horizons to ensure that clear procedures are in place in the event of accidental discoveries by resource users and contractors.

Objective 2-1(b) is that

Kaitiakitanga must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū* and iwi* with their ancestral lands^, water^, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.

This objective relates to all wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and sites of significance to iwi and hapū. However, in the context of resource management process (such as plan changes and reviews or resource consent applications), Policy 2-2(a) provides for the protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori that have been formally identified in planning documents or

²⁹ Biosecurity, biodiversity and freshwater management progress report (no. 22-68). Report to the Horizons Regional Council Environment Committee, June 12, 2022.

³⁰ Ibid.

under specified legislation or records. This incomplete relationship between the objective and its supporting policy was raised as an implementation issue during preparation of evidence relating the application for resource consents to discharge Foxton's wastewater³¹.

It should also be noted that the list of legislation and records in Policy 2-2(a) includes an outdated reference to the Historic Places Act 1993, which has been replaced by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Policy 2-2 is implemented primarily through seven non-regulatory methods: Method 2-2 Identification of Sites of Significance; Method 2-3 Treaty of Waitangi – Claims; Method 2-4 Code of Practice for Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tūpuna; Method 2-6 Iwi Management Plans; Method 2-8 Joint Management Arrangements; Method 2-9 Cultural Monitoring Framework; and Method 2-10 Resource Consent Processes.

There are also provisions within the regional plan that give effect to this policy. There is a general requirement in many policies guiding decision-making on consent applications and setting conditions to have regard to the objective and policies of Chapter 2 (amongst others). The limited application of these regional plan policies to controlled and restricted discretionary activities is discussed in section 5.2.1 above. However, there are numerous, if narrowly focused, provisions that do enable consideration of effects from these activities on known wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna, including:

- rule conditions / standards / terms preventing activities from occurring within a specified distance of any historic heritage identified in a district or regional plan (particularly discharges to land);
- forestry activities regulated by the One Plan require preparation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that identifies any historic heritage or wāhi tapu sites (and there is a pathway to include this requirement for other land disturbance activities);
- discharges to air of agrichemicals or vertebrate pest control substances have additional requirements when near a sensitive area, which includes wāhi tapu, marae and other sites of significance to hapū and iwi.

In addition, for applications that are assessed as discretionary or non-complying, the policy and supporting rule framework does not constrain hapū and iwi involvement in the consent process. Where sites are known or understood to be likely to be present in the area, Horizons can advise applicants to engage with the relevant hapū or iwi to inform or provide the necessary assessment of the effect of the activity on the wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori³² (also giving effect to Policy 2-1(i)). However, it is unclear how consistently applicants have been referred to iwi management plans³³.

For these applications, conditions can be imposed to address effects on known (recorded publicly or only known to hapū and iwi) and unknown sites, including requiring an immediate stop to works and notification of the relevant hapū or iwi and other authorities such as Pouhere Taonga Heritage New Zealand and New Zealand Police, and Horizons Consents Monitoring Officers in the event of the accidental discovery of koiwi or artefacts³⁴. Some larger projects, predominantly Waka Kotahi roading developments, have kaitiaki (cultural monitors) appointed. The consent conditions for the construction of Te Ahu a Turanga, which include appointing five Kaitiaki to represent each of the hapū and iwi with kaitiakitanga over the area, and preparation of a Tangata Whenua Values Monitoring and Management Plan which must include detailed archaeological discovery protocols, are thought to be best practice currently³⁵. Some consents for other activities may also include conditions for iwi or hapū to attend pre-works meetings or be provided with management plans,

³¹ S. Johnston, personal communication, March 9, 2017

³² See , for example, Resource Consent Decision, Application Reference APP-2020202790.00 (Ruahine Road Land Disturbance and Cleanfill Discharge).

³³ S. Westcott, personal communication, June 22, 2022

³⁴ Including Resource Consent Decision, Application Reference APP-2019202608.00 (Construct new bridge over Rangitikei River)

³⁵ It should be acknowledged that these outcomes are associated with the applicant

notification of works commencing or of archaeological discovery³⁶. These measures also give effect to Policy 2-1(i).

The One Plan includes a Schedule B freshwater management Value, Sites of Significance – Cultural (SOS-C). This Value, which as the management objective 'sites of significance for cultural values are maintained' applies to reaches of surface water bodies that have been identified as having cultural and historic sites of significance to Māori in the region. These reaches contain specific sites, including wāhi tapu, mahinga kai and taonga associated with their traditional use. The knowledge about the location of these sites and why they are important is retained by the iwi and hapū who are responsible for their kaitiakitanga.

At present, the SOS-C Value applies only to the bed of water body reaches with sites identified as significant by Rangitāne o Manawatū: Manawatū River mainstem from the Manawatū Estuary to the Gorge, the Foxton Loop, and the Oroua River (from the Manawatū River confluence to just upstream of the Highway 56 bridge at Rangiotu) and the Pohangina River (from the Manawatū River confluence to just upstream of the Ashhurst to Woodville rail bridge)³⁷.

Most activities that would disturb the bed of a reach with SOS-C Value need a discretionary activity resource consent (Rule 17-3), ensuring the involvement of the affected hapū. The notable exception is activities undertaken by or on behalf of Horizons for flood control and drainage purposes, in accordance with the Environmental Code of Practice for River Works (Rule 17-14); the Code identifies SOS-C sites but does not include specific conditions, relying on the generic standard in the event of accidental discovery of human remains or artefacts, and the general good practice standard in relation to consulting with appropriate tangata whenua. A further significant limitation on the ability of the SOS-C Value to give effect to Policy 2-2 is that it applies only within the bed of a water body, not to adjacent land.

Data obtained from Horizons' consents database, IRIS, indicates that there are 126 individual consents that refer to Policy 2-2³⁸. From this data, it can be inferred that this policy is currently being applied to relevant resource consent applications; as all decisions are peer reviewed it can be assumed that the policy is generally being applied appropriately.

5.2.2.1 Progress towards anticipated environmental results

Policy 2-2 contributes to the AER:

Discoveries of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna are dealt with appropriately and in accordance with tikanga Māori.

The indicator for this AER is:

Reduction in the number of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna dealt with inappropriately (including when damaged by inappropriate subdivision, use or development.

The source of information about discovery of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna would be compliance monitoring and incident management records. As the information is not currently stored in a format that can be readily searched to identify incidents where wāhi tapu or wāhi tūpuna have been discovered and reported, it cannot be measured. The records are unlikely to include any incidents where discovery occurred and was concealed or ignored, as these would not be reported.

A barrier to ensuring discoveries are dealt with appropriately is that a standard accidental discovery protocol cannot be included as a condition on every resource consent for land disturbance or activities in beds of rivers and lakes. There is a pathway for consents assessed as discretionary or non-complying activities through policy direction to have regard to Chapter 2

³⁶ Resource Consent Decision, Application Reference ATH-202020333.00, condition schedule CCS-2017201552 Te Ahu a Turanga Tangata Whenua; H. Sutherland, personal communication, July 13, 2022 & October 14, 2022.

³⁷ Further application of the Value during the development of the One Plan was constrained by the limited scope of submissions – see Reasons for the Decision Water Hearing - Volume 1 - Part 8, p. 8-17

³⁸ Abstracted June 21, 2022

policies. However, there is no provision available through the current controlled or restricted discretionary rule standards / conditions / terms or matters of control or discretion, and permitted activities do not include any standards or conditions, or advice – with the exception of some permitted and controlled activities in Chapter 18 Coastal Marine Area.

5.2.3 The mauri of water

Objective 2-1, Policy 2-3 and Methods 2-6, 2-9, 2-10

Policy 2-3 provides direction in relation to the mauri of water. 'Mauri' is a defined term in the One Plan, meaning "means essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate."

Policy 2-3(a) requires Horizons to 'have regard to the mauri of water'. Its focus is limited; its broadest application is through implementation of Policy 2-1 and it also refers specifically to restricting and suspending water takes consistent with Policy 5-18: Apportioning, restricting and suspending takes in times of minimum flow. Policy 5-18 establishes a detailed management framework for rivers at or below their minimum flow, defining which takes can continue (permitted takes, water for fire-fighting, hydroelectricity generation), which must cease, and the rate at which 'essential' takes (including both the health needs of people and other uses) must be calculated. The narrow focus of this policy appears oxymoronic, considering the breadth of the concept of mauri.

Policy 2-3(b) also supports Horizons to facilitate a voluntary rāhui in "exceptional circumstances", following advice and guidance from hapū or iwi and consultation with potentially affected resource users. 'Rāhui' is a defined term in the One Plan, meaning "a social system of prohibition which recognises the tapu state of a resource, or is used as a voluntary device to ensure sensible management of a resource"; it is also explained within the policy wording as "temporary cessation of resource activities (with the exception of public water supply)". Where rāhui have been placed on awa by hapū or iwi following drownings, Horizons' facilitation has ranged from helping to get messaging out through social media to, in the case of the rāhui on Manawatū River in January 2022, developing and presenting protocols and information with Rangitāne o Manawatū and Palmerston North City Council³⁹. Some relationship agreements between hapū or iwi and Horizons include matters relating to the placing of rāhui, particularly following the discovery of koiwi⁴⁰.

Data obtained from Horizons' consents database, IRIS, indicates that there are 221 individual consents that refer to Policy 2-3⁴¹. From this data, it can be inferred that this policy is currently being applied to relevant resource consent applications; as all decisions are peer reviewed it can be assumed that the policy is generally being applied appropriately.

Other aspects of mauri are also set out as 'other resource management issues' under Policy 2-4.

5.2.3.1 Progress towards anticipated environmental results

Policy 2-3 contributes to the AER:

Increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the region.

As discussed in section 5.2.1.1 above in relation to implementation of Policy 2-1, there is little quantitative information available to assess progress towards the three indicators:

Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with hapū, iwi, marae committees or other Māori organisations;

Number of monitoring programmes developed with hapū and iwi;

³⁹ C. Blake, personal communication, July 13, 2022; Horizons Regional Council (2022, January 18) *Caution advised as rāhui lifts on the Manawatū River*. Retrieved from <https://www.horizons.govt.nz/news/caution-advised-as-rahui-lifts-on-the-manawatu-riv>

⁴⁰ M. Fryer, personal communication, July 14, 2022.

⁴¹ Abstracted June 21, 2022

Number of seminars or research projects conducted with hapū or iwi catchment collectives.

With regard to restricting and suspending water takes, which is achieved through application of the more prominent Water Policy 5-18: Apportioning, restricting and suspending takes in times of minimum flow, there does not appear to be a direct connection between these policies and any AER⁴². Consent conditions that restrict water takes during low flow periods cannot be directly linked to overall improved local environmental outcomes as they are generally one of numerous, inter-related interventions and factors in the management of freshwater quality⁴³.

5.2.4 Other resource management issues

Objective 2-1, Policy 2-4 and Methods 2-3, 2-6, 2-8, 2-10

Policy 2-4 describes specific issues raised by hapū and iwi. It states:

Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region's hapū and iwi, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of hapū and iwi concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection hapū and iwi have with the Region's natural resources.

Table 2.1 then lists seventeen issues, places them within the context of tikanga Māori, and records how they must be addressed, by linking to the relevant One Plan chapters, objectives, policies and rules.

This policy replicates Issues 2-1 to 2-5, which meet the requirement of section 62(b) RMA to state the resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities in the region.

Some aspects of these issues are also the focus of other Chapter 2 policies, notably:

- (a) Management of water quality and quantity throughout the Region does not provide for the special qualities significant to Māori – refer to Policy 2-3(a)
- (l) The removal, destruction or alteration of wāhi tapu or wāhi tūpuna by inappropriate activities continues to have a detrimental effect on those sites and upon hapū and iwi – refer to Policy 2-2.

As a predominantly desktop evaluation, the scope of this report does not include whether the issues that are currently included in Chapter 2 are relevant and appropriately articulated; that must be determined through discussion and consultation with the region's hapū and iwi, a process that is well underway in the context of Oranga Wai Our Freshwater Future and other regular engagement such as Hui a Iwi. There are other issues emerging from these and other processes, including whether the end use of water (such as water bottling) should be a consideration in granting consent⁴⁴, and whether rāhui are an appropriate response to protect species or things from the impacts of climate change⁴⁵.

Nor does it examine in detail whether the relevant provisions across other parts of the plan are effective in addressing the issues. However, there are some general points that can be made.

Data obtained from Horizons' consents database, IRIS, indicates that there are 197 individual consents that refer to Policy 2-4⁴⁶. From this data, it can be inferred that this policy is currently being applied to relevant resource consent applications; as all decisions are peer reviewed it can be assumed that the policy is generally being applied appropriately.

However, although Table 2.1 provides reasonably explicit linkages to other parts of the plan, the relationship from those provisions back to Chapter 2 is not, in general, clearly articulated. Notably,

⁴² See also One Plan section 5.6, the anticipated environmental results for Chapter 5 Water.

⁴³ M. Stout, personal communication, October 11, 2022

⁴⁴ G. Tyree, personal communication, December 6, 2021

⁴⁵ A. Lennard, personal communication, July 13, 2022

⁴⁶ Abstracted June 21, 2022

a number of the regional plan's consent decision-making policies and many rule conditions, standards and terms do not reference Policy 2-4 or resource management issues of significance to hapū and iwi, particularly for controlled or restricted discretionary activities. This begs the question of whether Policy 2-4 is, in practice, primarily 'ticking the box' required by section 62(b) RMA.

The exception to this is in the Chapter 6 historic heritage provisions, which note "Chapter 2 - Te Ao Māori - also contributes to the management of historic heritage, in particular sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu", and links Policy 2-2 with the AER 'By 2017, the Region's known historic heritage will be recorded in district plans and the Regional Coastal Plan for protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development'. In contrast, it can only be inferred that provisions such as Policy 5-11, which directs discharges of treated human sewage to be applied to land, flow overland or "pass through an alternative system that mitigates the adverse effects on the mauri of the receiving water body" and the Rule 16-11 (permitted activity rule for new drainage) condition / standard / term that new diversions and discharges of drainage water must be to the same Water Management Zone it would naturally flow to, are intended to support or give effect to Policy 2-4.

As discussed previously (sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 in particular), the framing of rule standards / terms / conditions and matters of control and discretion provides only very limited opportunity for consents planners to consider resource issues of significance to hapū or iwi for activities assessed against controlled or restricted discretionary rules. There may, however, be a disconnect between what has been viewed as an adverse effect and how these effects are managed by resource users, and the views of hapū and iwi within a Te Ao Māori perspective.

Also discussed previously (section 5.2.3), Policy 2-3(a) is focussed on a very narrow aspect of providing for the mauri of water. Policy 2-4 sets out a number of other matters relating to mauri; primary mechanisms for addressing these are through the policies and regulations that manage water quality.

Mauri is also a Schedule B Freshwater Quality Value, with the management objective 'The mauri of the water body and its bed is maintained or enhanced'. It is a Zone-wide Value; that is, it applies to all water bodies in a Water Management Zone (catchment or sub-catchment) and to all Zones in the region. Within the integrated water management approach of the One Plan, the Value is then assumed to be provided for through the achievement of water quality targets set in Schedule E, and water allocation limits and minimum flows. If that assumption is valid, it could be argued that this is another way that Policy 2-4 indirectly influences every decision on a consent to take surface water; for example, even controlled activity consents⁴⁷ can include conditions to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the Values of the water body at and below the point of take. However, the connections are not strongly articulated and the validity of these assumptions will be tested through the engagement and consultation with hapū and iwi that is occurring as part of the Oranga Wai process.

5.2.4.1 Progress towards anticipated environmental results

Policy 2-4 contributes to three AERs:

- (i) increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the Region;
- (ii) improved wetland protection and restoration; and
- (iii) improved working relationships with hapū and iwi to achieve mutually acceptable environmental outcomes.

Progress towards the first and third of these three AER is based on the following five identified indicators and discussed in section 5.2.1.1 above, in relation to Policy 2-1 Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management:

⁴⁷ Granted under Rule 16-5 Takes and uses of surface water^A complying with core allocations or Rule 16-7 Replacement consents for takes and uses of surface water^A by existing hydroelectricity schemes

Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with hapū, iwi, marae committees or other Māori organisations;

Number of monitoring programmes developed with hapū and iwi; number of seminars or research projects conducted with hapū or iwi catchment collectives;

Memoranda of partnership; and

Improved localised environmental results.

The emphasis of Policy 2-4 is towards supporting hapū and iwi to address resource management issues through relationships, approaches and actions that reflect the priorities, aspirations and tikanga of those hapū and iwi. As noted above, the lack of accessible data means a definitive assessment of progress is not possible. However, increases in the amount of financial support available, the growing numbers of MOP and other forms of relationship agreement, and examples of activities and projects indicate that opportunities have increased since the One Plan was made operative.

The second AER has two indicators:

Number of wetland projects developed with Māori landowners and

Research projects, seminars undertaken.

As noted previously (section 5.2.1.1), the 'Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund' was not established as envisaged and there is no centralised record of all projects funded from the Iwi and Hapū Relationship Activity budgets. Nor do records of Horizons' support for wetland projects differentiate Māori land ownership from other owners. Further, He Tini Awa Trust was wound up in 2016⁴⁸.

Despite this, there are known to be wetland projects being undertaken by Māori landowners and supported by Horizons. Examples include two projects in Horowhenua that have received support from Horizons' Kanorau Koiora Taketake – Indigenous Biodiversity Contestable Fund: two grants for replanting around Ihaia Taueki Trust wetlands (as well as dune planting, and fencing, replanting, weed control and predator trapping at Ohita Lagoon); and one to Raukawa for restoration of wetlands around Lake Kōpūtara. Staff are also providing advice to the Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua project to restore Haukopua wetland.

5.3 Effectiveness of Te Ao Māori provisions

This section assesses the effectiveness of the Te Ao Māori provisions in achieving the existing AER and One Plan Objective, and in giving effect to the new requirements of the NPS-FM.

5.3.1 Are anticipated environmental results and objectives being achieved?

While there is some evidence that progress is being made towards AER (and, therefore, Objective 2-1), the range of robust, comprehensively collected and collated evidence outlined in section 2.6 has not been established; this makes evaluation challenging. What is clear is that the policies are being applied to decision-making for resource consents, and most of the methods have been implemented at least part. The provisions have provided a basis for building relationships and supporting hapū and iwi to increase their capacity and capability to participate in resource

⁴⁸ Minutes of Regional Council – 31 May 2016. <https://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Minutes-Documents/Horizons-Regional-Council/Meeting%20Minutes%20May.pdf>

management processes, and to undertake environmental improvements through approaches that are both culturally appropriate and effective.

However, the current provisions have some significant limitations, a consequence of their age and the considerable shifts in legislative, policy and practice expectations of relationships with hapū and iwi, including rights to consulted and to participate in governance and decision making. It is acknowledged that not all of those expectations can or should be met through the One Plan; for example, appropriate organisational and employee cultural competence – ways of behaving and conducting business – must be led and supported in-house, through mechanisms such as Horizons' corporate training, development and performance framework. Some, but not all, aspects may appropriately be recorded as non-regulatory methods in future; others come through the overarching requirements of the LGA.

5.3.1.1 Other findings in relation to the existing provisions.

Chapter 2 in general is, in practice, somewhat isolated from the rest of the One Plan; its integration is at best poorly articulated and may be incomplete, particularly for permitted, controlled and restricted discretionary activities (see sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.4).

There is an incomplete relationship between Objective 2-1 and Policy 2-1 (see section 5.2.2).

While mauri is identified as a resource management of significance to hapū and iwi in the One Plan, including as a Surface Water Management Value, policy support is patchy, and effect given to those policies is also variable (see sections 5.2.3 and 5.2.4).

5.3.2 Do the provisions give effect to the NPS-FM?

5.3.2.1 Does it give effect to Te Mana o te Wai? Does it give effect to the hierarchy of obligations?

Te Mana o te Wai⁴⁹ is the fundamental concept underpinning the NPS-FM. This concept is described as:

a concept that refers to the fundamental importance of water and recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. It protects the mauri of water. Te Mana o te Wai is about restoring and preserving the balance between water, the wider environment, and the community.

Te Mana o te Wai encompasses six principles, which inform the NPS-FM and its implementation:

- (a) *Mana whakahaere*: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater
- (b) *Kaitiakitanga*: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations
- (c) *Manaakitanga*: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others
- (d) *Governance*: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being now and into the future
- (e) *Stewardship*: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations
- (f) *Care and respect*: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.

It also establishes and prioritises the following hierarchy of obligations, which is then articulated as the NPS-FM's sole objective:

⁴⁹ National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, part 1.3.

- (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems
- (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)
- (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.

The two key NPS-FM policies are:

Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.

Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.

Parts 3.2 and 3.4 set out the approaches local authorities must take to implementing Te Mana o te Wai and tangata whenua involvement respectively (see Appendix B for the full text of these parts). These include:

- engaging with communities and tangata whenua to determine how Te Mana o te Wai applies to water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region
- giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai by (amongst other things): actively involving tangata whenua in freshwater management (including decision-making processes); identifying long-term visions and environmental outcomes through community and tangata whenua engagement; applying the hierarchy of obligations; enabling application of diverse systems of values and knowledge to management of freshwater; including an objective to describe how management of freshwater will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai; actively involving and working collaboratively with tangata whenua to achieve a variety of outcomes.

The current Te Ao Māori provisions (objective, policies, supporting non-regulatory methods and the other provisions across the One Plan that give effect to the objective and policies) do not give effect to Te Mana o te Wai or the hierarchy of obligations at the most fundamental levels, for the following reasons:

- 1) The One Plan predates the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, and while it may include some of its elements at least in part, it does not reference or fully incorporate this fundamental concept.
- 2) Similarly, the community and tangata whenua engagement that was undertaken during the development of the One Plan would not have been framed around giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai. The NPS-FM requirements can only be considered to have been given effect when this engagement has been undertaken.
- 3) The hierarchy obligations is not reflected in the current objective and policies, and was not intended to. Objective 2-1 requires only to “have regard to’ the mauri of natural and physical resources to enable hapū and iwi to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.” The decision of the Hearing Panel states:

It is inappropriate to require the protection of the mauri of natural and physical resources as that is a high threshold which could potentially preclude any use or development of those resources, even that which has arguably only a minor adverse effect on mauri.

However, such a prioritisation of the protection of mauri as a manifestation of the health and well-being of water bodies and ecosystems themselves appears to be what the hierarchy of effects does in fact require.

The existing One Plan Te Ao Māori provisions do provide some direction and mechanisms to support aspects of the implementation requirements of the NPS-FM. However, they are the product of their time and are unlikely to reflect current expectations and aspirations of hapū or iwi, or even the full range of statutory and central government policy direction⁵⁰.

5.3.3 Do the provisions give effect to other national policy statements?

The One Plan has not yet demonstrated that it gives effect to two other national policy statements, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) and the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Soils, through the scrutiny of a publicly notified plan review process. As noted in section 3.5.1 above, there was no scope to amend the One Plan coastal provisions after the NZCPS came into effect; the NPS-HPL has been released only recently.

NZCPS Objective 3 and Policy 2 require local authorities to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in the management of the coastal environment. In the context of this review and at a high level, while the One Plan provides for hapū and iwi involvement in the management of the coastal environment in part, this is more specifically provided for in the CMA rather than in the wider coastal environment (which includes areas inland of the high water mark) and has some notable gaps. For example, Objective 8-3: Water quality requires that "Water quality in the CMA is managed in a manner that has regard to the Values set out in Schedule I: Part C..." While these Values include mauri and, nominally, Sites of Significance – Cultural (SOS-C), the efficacy of the mauri Value has been discussed in section 5.2.4 above and SOS-C has not been applied in the Seawater Management Zone or Estuary Water Management Sub-zones. The Coastal Plan provisions do tend to provide clearer direction and opportunity with regard to hapū and iwi interests in the CMA, but the weaknesses within the overall Te Ao Māori framework, for example with regard to protection of historic heritage discussed in section 5.2.2, may also undermine the ability of the One Plan to give full effect to Objective 3 and Policy 2 of the NZCPS.

With regard to the NPS-HPL, a notable disconnect between its requirements and the One Plan Te Ao Māori provisions is that the NPS-HPL directs local authorities to consult with Māori at the appropriate level, including not only hapū and iwi but also whānau. The One Plan currently supports engagement with iwi and hapū only.

The more general finding of this evaluation that the current provisions do not fully reflect modern approaches and expectations to engagement with, and participation by, tangata whenua also apply more broadly when considering whether the One Plan fully gives effect to these higher order policy documents.

5.3.4 Is there evidence that the policies and methods are being used / applied in an effective way?

5.3.4.1 Do the plan provisions have the support of users – is the plan perceived to work; are the provisions enforceable? Can the plan reasonably be implemented?

There is evidence that the provisions are not universally supported by plan users. There are examples of hapū and iwi frustration and anger that plan provisions restrict or preclude their involvement in resource consent processes as an affected party, particularly where activities meet the conditions of controlled or restricted discretionary activity rules. This can be exacerbated when a hapū or iwi has been advised of an application for an activity to be carried out in an area recognised through a statutory acknowledgement, but the applicable rule precludes a formal notification process. Conversely, some applicants are reluctant to engage with hapū or iwi until, or even when, the process requires this. These examples are at times more the result of tensions within the resource management system and wider social discord than failings of the provisions themselves; however, they also indicate that hapū and iwi interests, expectations and rights have expanded since the One Plan was made operative.

There are some significant disconnects that are impacting on the workability of the plan. The incomplete relationship between Objective 2-1(b) and Policy 2-2 in relation to wāhi tapu and wāhi

tūpuna is a notable example, as is the inability to impose consent conditions to protect known and unknown sites of significance to hapū and iwi for many activities.

There is evidence that other aspects of plan implementation are also challenging for users, particularly with regard to resource consents processes, despite the support arising from implementation of practical measures through Policy 2-1, including Methods 2-1 (MoP), 2-2 (Identification of Sites of Significance), 2-3 (Treaty of Waitangi – Claims), 2-6 (Iwi Management Plans), 2-7 (Web-Based Iwi Contacts Database) and 2-10 (Resource Consent Processes). For some hapū and iwi, the sheer volume of applications is a challenge for their available capacity, which is frequently stretched across a range of conflicting resource-hungry priorities. This can impact on the ability of a hapū or iwi to respond to applicants, who in turn may be frustrated if the process becomes less certain, takes longer or costs more than they anticipated. Horizons continues to look for ways to respond to these challenges and reduce their impact, for example through the recent establishment of the Consents Navigator role and the refinement of mechanisms to provide advice of consent applications received in ways that better suit individual hapū and iwi. This demonstrates that the plan can be implemented, provided sufficient support and resourcing levels are available.

5.4 Efficiency of Te Ao Māori provisions

Available evidence, particularly quantitative evidence, to assess the efficiency of Te Ao Māori provisions in the One Plan is limited. In particular, it is not possible to isolate the impacts on consenting costs and processing time associated with implementation of the policies, including from Horizons' consents data or any external costs to hapū, iwi and consent applicants. This assessment has therefore quite general and relied on anecdotal evidence and examples.

In considering efficiency, it is important to acknowledge the function and wider context of the provisions. The existing policies and methods have given effect to higher order requirements across a range of legislation including not only the RMA, but also LGA and individual Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Acts. Since the provisions were established, predominantly at the time the Hearing Panel made its decision on submissions in August 2010, those requirements in relation to tangata whenua consultation and participation in the resource management system have expanded considerably, alongside commitment by Government, increased desire and capacity amongst hapū and iwi, and more general acceptance of hapū and iwi participation in resource management (and other) processes and decisions.

Part of that wider context also includes pockets of opposition or resistance to procedures required by law and good practice. For example, analysis of a survey by the New Zealand Planning Institute seeking members' feedback on the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environments Bill estimated that approximately 10 percent of responses included statements that were racist towards Māori⁵¹.

There are also factors that affect the overall efficiency of implementation, particularly process time and costs associated with consulting hapū and iwi, which cannot be determined by local government. The RMA does not impose requirements or timeframes for affected hapū or iwi to respond, and charges set by hapū and iwi vary considerably⁵². Where an applicant is unable to engage with affected hapū or iwi to obtain information on the effects of their proposal on cultural values, their options turn to entering a formal limited notification process or withdrawing the application.

Overall, it is valid to acknowledge that there may be different perspectives and perceptions of the provisions' efficiency from different participants in the system. Hapū and iwi may feel frustrated by pressure to provide input and views within the RMA process timeframes which do not take into

⁵¹ Couture, M. & Wikaira, J. (2022). *Racism in planning in Aotearoa New Zealand*. Planning Quarterly, Issue 223, Feb. 2022, pp. 10-16

⁵² M. Fryer, personal communication, September 26, 2022. For example, costs associated with a cultural impact assessment for activities of a similar type and scale can vary considerably.

account tikanga or acknowledge that they have other, competing priorities and demands on resourcing. Applicants may perceive involvement of hapū and iwi as costly and causing delays and uncertainty.

Section 35 assessments of the efficiency of One Plan provisions are usually guided by a series of questions, which are of limited value and relevance in the context of the Te Ao Māori provisions. However, for completeness the following table considers each of the questions and what this desktop analysis is able to discover by considering them.

Focus question	Data	Consideration
<p>Are the regulatory, consenting and administrative costs in line with what was expected/budgeted?</p>	<p>Quantitative data in accessible form to undertake analysis is limited, particularly in relation to regulatory and consenting costs.</p> <p>There is budgetary data for Iwi Activity, including at a more detailed level. 'Environmental Expenditure' and 'Grants' budget data is useful as an indicator of the resourcing and uptake of One Plan methods.</p>	<p>The cost of implementing these provisions through regulatory processes cannot be assessed as they cannot be separated from the overall processing costs for the wider activity.</p> <p>Budgets for Iwi Activity, which include Environmental Expenditure and Grants activity budgets, to support iwi and hapū projects, relationships and capacity building, have increased from \$181,000 in 2014/15 to \$619,000⁵³ in 2020/21. The Iwi Activity budget has not been overspent since 2016/17, while in 2017/18 it was underspent due to fewer iwi-led opportunities arising. These results imply that the costs of the Iwi Activity have generally been in line with expectation and budgets.</p>
<p>Are there additional costs/risks/time and resource implications created as a result of the provisions?</p>	<p>Quantitative data in accessible form to undertake analysis is limited, particularly in relation to regulatory and consenting costs. Accessible data does not include the contribution to charges and time extensions in consent processes that can be attributed to implementation of Chapter 2 policies. External costs and resourcing (borne directly by the applicant or iwi and hapū) are not quantified; charging by iwi and hapū is understood to be variable.</p>	<p>Possibly, but it cannot be determined where these are additional to what is a requirement, and how much is the result of factors such as reluctance by applicants to engage early or competing priorities for hapū and iwi impacting on capacity to respond or participate.</p>
<p>Are outcomes generally being delivered at an acceptable rate?</p>	<p>Quantitative data that could be considered are:</p> <p>(i) Delivery of methods by target dates. However, the five methods that included dates,</p>	<p>The available data measures outputs (implementation or delivery of methods) as a proxy, rather than measuring outcomes set out in Objective 2-1.</p>

⁵³ The total Iwi Activity budget includes funding for Te Awa Tupua held by Horizons on behalf of the settlement and Te Kōpuka.

Focus question	Data	Consideration
	<p>all are set prior to the One Plan becoming operative in 2014 (2009-2012).</p> <p>(ii) Achievement of any applicable LTP or Annual Plan performance measures. Prior to 2018/19, these included meeting One Plan method implementation targets.</p> <p>Qualitative data is limited to the survey of iwi views on One Plan implementation undertaken in 2016, to which there were six responses. Iwi and hapū were asked to rate their satisfaction with progress on implementing the freshwater, coastal water and Te Ao Māori methods of the One Plan, from 0 (not at all happy with progress) to 6 (very happy).</p>	<p>Annual reports⁵⁴ indicate that Horizons considered the Te Ao Māori non-regulatory methods were being implemented in line with expectations in 2014/15 and 2015/16. In 2016/17 and 2017/18 this measure was assessed as not achieved; it is unclear from reporting which method targets had not been met.</p> <p>However, during the same period, iwi and hapū may not all have been satisfied with implementation progress, noting that the survey question grouped freshwater and coastal water methods together with Te Ao Māori; respondents rated their satisfaction as 2 or 3.</p>
<p>Is the workload implicit in the policy manageable?</p>	<p>The number of positions in Horizons Policy team dedicated to supporting relationships with hapū and iwi has increased from 0.5 at in 2016, to 3 full-time staff including an advisor to develop and support Horizons' cultural competency programme. Working with tangata whenua has been recognised as essential to the way Horizons will deliver its organisational strategy into the future; there is a growing emphasis on supporting all staff to engage effectively with hapū and iwi through the development of cultural competency.</p> <p>There is no quantifiable data on whether the workload is manageable within the capacity of hapū and iwi in the region. However, a number of hapū and iwi continue to indicate that this is difficult, particularly in relation to participation in resource management processes.</p>	<p>As the policy requirements are less than will be necessary to meet current national direction (particularly the NPS-FM), the question of their manageability may have little relevance.</p> <p>Consideration of this question may also be somewhat circular; while there may be limits on capacity (Horizons' and hapū and iwi) to reach the outcomes sought by the policies, the methods also provide the means to develop and improve available capacity – for example, through funding, tailored processes, and agreements.</p>

⁵⁴ 2014/15 to 2017/18

5.5 Overall Effectiveness Assessment

Looking at the implementation of the Te Ao Māori provisions and progress towards the anticipated environmental outcomes, there is evidence that the methods have largely been implemented, and are likely to have contributed to the outcomes set by Objective 2-1. While many of the methods and their targets are a record of very specific quantitative outputs rather than being outcome focused, their inclusion in the One Plan and focus on their delivery through the long-term plan has resulted in resourcing and some reporting. The provisions assist, but have limitations, in reducing ongoing challenges within the resource management system, particularly where hapū and iwi capacity may not be sufficient to enable them to participate across a number of high priority areas to the degree they would like or at the pace generally required by the regulatory process.

However, of greater significance is the finding that the current provisions and methods are outdated and have been overtaken by different expectations, aspirations, practices, and requirements under the RMA. Specifically, the provisions cannot (and were never intended to) meet the hierarchy of obligations to freshwater set through the NPS-FM. While the policies and methods go some way towards providing mechanisms to support the NPS-FM requirements in relation to tangata whenua involvement in freshwater management, they reflect practices and attitudes about when and how hapū and iwi would wish to engage in resource management processes and decisions from more than a decade ago.

There is also evidence that Chapter 2 is not given effect to throughout the One Plan in a way that meets the aspirations of some hapū and iwi or enables participation in resource management practices. In particular, the resource management matters of interest to iwi and hapū identified in Policy 2-4 have not been carried through into the Part II Regional Plan chapters in such a way that articulates that interest, or provides for hapū and iwi to have involvement in consent processes within the constraints of the resource management system (particularly around controlled and restricted discretionary activities and non-notification clauses). The balance of providing for that involvement while managing environmental effects in a manner that reflects the impact an activity will have in a Western science context will need reexamining in light of Te Mana o te Wai, the NPS-FM, other national direction (including the NPS-IB), and the growing recognition of hapū and iwi rights and interests in all aspects of resource management.

This has been primarily a desktop assessment and it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the approach. As the Oranga Wai process to give effect to the NPS-FM in the region progresses, the views of hapū and iwi about which aspects of the existing framework effectively provide for their aspirations will become clearer. Reviewed provisions will then be further tested with stakeholders and the wider community through public notification of the freshwater plan change.

Appendix A: One Plan Chapter 2

2 Te Ao Māori⁵⁵ - Resource Management Issues of Significance to *Hapū** and *Iwi**

Te Ao Māori - Ngā Take Whakahaere Rauemi e Hirahira ana ki ngā Hapū me ngā Iwi

2.1 Scope and Background

Te Hōkai, Te Takenga Mai

This chapter identifies the resource management issues of significance to *hapū** and *iwi** of the Region in accordance with s62(1)(b) RMA, and sets out how these issues are addressed. It acts as a central point of reference for *hapū** and *iwi** resource management issues and sets the scene for examining Māori concepts and expressions within modern resource management practice.

E tautuhi ana tēnei wāhanga i ngā take hirahira o te whakahaere rauemi ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe (e hāngai ana ki s62(1)(b) o te RMA), ā, ka whakatakotoria hoki ka pēhea te whakataua i ēnei take. Ka noho tēnei hei kōrerotanga e pā ana ki ngā take whakahaere rauemi o ngā hapū me ngā iwi, ā, ka whakatakoto kaupapa hei hōpara i ngā tikanga Māori me ngā whakaaro Māori i roto i te mahi whakahaere rauemi.

The chapter provides background on:

- the Region's *hapū** and *iwi**
- *hapū** and *iwi** involvement in resource management
- an understanding of Māori values including *mauri**, *taonga**, *wāhi tapu**, *wāhi tūpuna**, tikanga Māori and kaitiakitanga
- resource management issues of concern to *hapū** and *iwi**.

Ka whakarato te wāhanga i te takenga mai e pā ana ki:

- *ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe*
- *te urunga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki roto i te whakahaere rauemi*
- *te māramatanga ki ngā ūara Māori, ehara tonu ko te mauri, ngā taonga, ngā wāhi tapu, ngā wāhi tūpuna, ngā tikanga Māori me te kaitiakitanga*
- *ngā take whakahaere rauemi e pā ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi.*

2.1.1 The Region's *Hapū** and *Iwi**

Ngā Hapū me ngā Iwi o te Rohe

More than 12 distinct *iwi** fall either wholly or partly within the Region. These include (alphabetically) Muaūpoko, Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Hauiti, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Rangitāne, Whanganui (also known as Te Ātihaunui-ā-Pāpārangī and including Ngāti Rangī, Tamaūpoko, Hinengākau, Tūpoho, Tamahaki). Te Iwi Mōrehu at Rātana, an amalgam within which most, if not all, of the country's *iwi** are represented, is also a significant presence in the Region.

Neke atu i te 12 ngā iwi kei roto katoa, ka hono mai rānei ki te Rohe. Arā (whakarārangi ā-pū nei) ko Muaūpoko, ko Ngāti Maniapoto, ko Ngā Rauru, ko Ngāti Apa, ko Ngāti Hauiti, ko Ngāti Kahungunu, ko Ngāti Maru, ko Ngāti Raukawa, ko Ngāti Tūwharetoa, ko

⁵⁵ Te Ao Māori - The Māori World.

Rangitāne, ko Whanganui (e karangatia nei ko Te Ātihaunui-ā-Pāpārangī - whai wāhi atu hoki ko Ngāti Rangī, ko Tamaūpoko, ko Hinengākau, ko Tūpoho, ko Tamahaki). Arā hoki te kohinga iwi o te motu, ko Te Iwi Mōrehu o Rātana, ka kaha kitea i roto tonu i te Rohe.

Māori in the Region represent or associate to one or more of the following groups relevant to resource management: *whānau**, *hapū** or *iwi**, tribal authorities, marae, Māori land trusts, Māori incorporations and Waitangi Tribunal claimants. Other groupings present in the Region, but which may have a lesser role when dealing with resource management, include urban Māori, taurahere and Māori cultural/religious bodies. Many non-resident tribal members maintain an active presence in day-to-day *iwi** or *hapū** affairs, particularly with regard to environmental matters.

He kanohi kitea, he tangata whai pānga ngā Māori o te Rohe i roto i te whakahaere rauemi ki tētahi - ētahi rānei o ngā rūpū e whai ake nei: whānau, hapū, iwi, rūnanga, marae, Tarāti Whenua Māori, Kaporeihana Māori, kaitono ki te Taraipunara o Waitangi. Arā ētahi atu rūpū o te Rohe, engari he iti noa pea te wāhanga ki a rātou e pā ana ki te whakahaere rauemi, ehara tonu ko te hunga Māori noho tāone, ko ngā taurahere, me ngā rūpū whakahaere ā-tikanga nei, ā-hāhi nei hoki. Tokomaha ngā mema iwi kei wāhi kē e noho ana kei te kaha whai i ngā take o te iwi, hapū rānei e hāngai ana ki ngā kaupapa taiao.

2.1.2 Hapū* and Iwi* Involvement in Resource Management

Te Whakauru mai a ngā Hapū me ngā Iwi ki roto i te Whakahaere Rauemi

*Hapū** and *iwi** are an integral part of the regional community. They make many significant contributions to environmental enhancement via resource management projects and research, including wetland and lake restoration projects, tuna (eel species) enhancement programmes, *hapū** and *iwi** environmental monitoring programmes, riparian planting, *iwi** resource management planning or research, and *hapū** and *iwi** training and workshops. *Iwi management plans** are an important way for *hapū** and *iwi** to express their resource management aspirations. A list of *iwi management plans** relevant to the Region is available on the Regional Council's website.

He wāhanga taketake o te hāpori o te rohe ngā hapū me ngā iwi. He nui ō rātou tukunga e pā ana ki te whakarākai taiao, mā ngā kaupapa whakahaere rauemi, rangahau hoki, pērā i ngā kaupapa whakahou papa waiwai - roto hoki, ko ngā kaupapa whakaora tuna, ko ngā kaupapa aroturuki taiao ā-hapū, ā-iwi, ko te whakatō tupu, ko te whakatakoto mahere - rangahau rānei mō te whakahaere ā-iwi i ngā rauemi taiao, ko ngā awheawhe me ngā whakangungu hapū, iwi hoki. He mea whakahirahira ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakaputa i ō rātou wawata mō te whakahaere rauemi. Kei runga tētahi rārangi o ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi i te whārangi ipurangi o te Kaunihera ā-Rohe

Tangata whenua have a special and unique role as kaitiaki in the Region. This relationship with the environment is significant to the identity of *whānau**, *hapū** and *iwi**. Tangata whenua are also significant landowners and contribute to the local economy.

Ko tā te tangata whenua tūrangā, motuhake nei - ahurei nei anō hoki, hei kaitiaki i roto i te Rohe. He hirahira tēnei hononga ki te taiao mō te tuakiri o ngā whānau, ngā hapū, me ngā iwi. He kaupupuri whenua hirahira hoki te tangata whenua me tā rātou whāngai i te ohanga o te takiwā.

The special position of *hapū** and *iwi** as a Treaty partner is reflected in the specific provisions for Māori under the RMA. The RMA requires the Regional Council to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in exercising its functions and powers. The Council does this in a number of ways in the objectives and policies that follow in this

chapter, and throughout the rest of the Plan. The key principles of the Treaty of Waitangi which are relevant include:

- (a) principle of active protection,
- (b) duty to act in good faith,
- (c) duty to make informed decisions through consultation,
- (d) principle of redress and a duty not to create new grievances,
- (e) principle of reciprocity, and
- (f) principle of mutual benefit.

Ka whakaaturia te mana motuhake o ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei Tangata Tiriti i roto i ngā whakaratonga motuhake o te RMA e pā ana ki te Māori. Ko te whakatau kei te RMA ka mate ka aro atu te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā matapono o te Tiriti o Waitangi i roto i āna mahinga me āna tukunga whai mana. He maha ngā huarahi ka tutuki i te Kaunihera i roto i ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa e whai ana i roto i tēnei wāhanga - i roto hoki i te Mahere. Ko ngā matapono matua o te Tiriti o Waitangi ka whai pānga, arā:

- (a) *ko te matapono o te whakamarumarū ngangahau,*
- (b) *ko te mahi ā-ngākau kia mahi i runga i te ngākau pono,*
- (c) *ko te mahi ā-ngākau ki te whiriwhiri whakaaro whai mōhio mā te kōrerorero me te tini tangata,*
- (d) *ko te matapono o te whakatika me te mahi ā-ngākau kia kua e whakawhānau take whakamau hou,*
- (e) *ko te matapono o te tau utuutu, me*
- (f) *ko te matapono o te whiwhi tahi i ngā painga.*

In particular, the Regional Council acknowledges the special relationship that *hapū** and *iwi** in the Region share with the environment. The Council is committed to strengthening relationships and partnerships to involve *hapū** and *iwi** more actively in managing the Region's resources. This is provided for in particular by Policy 2-1 which identifies how increased *hapū** and *iwi** involvement in resource management must be enabled.

Ka mihi ake te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi kei roto i te Rohe mō ō rātou hononga ki te taiao. Tūturu, ka herea te Kaunihera ki te whakakaha i ngā hononga me ngā whakahoatanga kia tino whai wāhi ai ngā hapū me ngā iwi i roto i te mahi whakahaere i ngā rauemi o te Rohe. Ka whakaratongia ake nei tēnei ki te kaupapa 2-1 - e tautuhi ana ka pēhea ka mate ka āhei ake te kuhunga mai o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki roto i te mahi whakahaere rauemi.

The major frustration for *hapū** and *iwi** has been the lack of acknowledgement of their concerns in resource management planning and resource consent processes.

Ko te mea tino hōhā ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi ko te korenga o te aro mai ki ō rātou māharahara e pā ana ki te whakatakoto mahere whakahaere rauemi me ngā tukanga whakaaetanga rauemi.

2.1.3 An Understanding of Māori Values

He Māramatanga ki ngā Uara Māori

The Region's natural resources are considered living *taonga** to *hapū** and *iwi**, as they share an intimate relationship and are considered physically and spiritually intertwined. The general expectation of *hapū** and *iwi** is that appropriate recognition be given to their respective tikanga Māori in the management of resources by the Regional Council, Territorial Authorities and resource users. Direct and effective dialogue is essential to ensure views are discussed thoroughly in order to effect meaningful consultation.

E ai ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi he taonga ngā rawa māori o te Rohe ānō nei he mea ora nā te mea he honotanga tata o ēnei, ā, ko te whakaaro kua tuia ā-tinana nei, ā-wairua nei. Ko te tūmanako whānui o ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia arohia ō rātou ake tikanga Māori ka tika - i roto i te mahi whakahaere rauemi a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe, ngā Mana Takiwā me ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi. Me whitiwhiti kōrero ko tētahi ki tētahi kia whai hua ai - kia hua ai hoki ka āta kōrerotia ngā tirohanga a tēnā, a tēnā kia kīia ai he kōrerorero whai tikanga.

Outlined below is an explanation of traditional Māori values and concepts observed in context with the natural environment and resource management practice.

Kei raro nei e rārangitia ana ko tētahi whakamāramatanga mō ngā uara me ngā ariā o te Māori ka whāia me te horopaki ki te taiao māori me ngā mahi whakahaere rauemi.

Mauri*⁵⁶

*Mauri** means “essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate”, but the following explains the concept in more detail.

Mauri⁵⁶

Ko tētahi kōrero whakamārama mō te mauri ko tētahi “whakahuawaitanga, matapono oranga e tika ana; he āhuatanga tuakiko ka pū mai nō roto tonu i ngā mea katoa - whakahauora mai, popohe mai hoki”, heoi, mā te kōrero e whai ake nei te ariā e wherawhera.

All things, both animate and inanimate, have been imbued with the *mauri** generated from within the realm of te kore. Nothing in the natural world is without this essential element - *mauri** represents the interconnectedness of all things that have being. Humans have an added responsibility to ensure that the *mauri** inherent in natural resources is maintained. Inappropriate use of resources, for example, discharge of sewage to water impacts directly on the *mauri** of water and therefore all factors associated with it. The natural balance which exists amongst all things is disturbed and, in many cases, irreversibly damaged.

Kua whaona ngā mea katoa - whakahauora mai, popohe mai hoki - ki te mauri i ahu mai nō roto tonu i te kore. Kāore kau he mea o te ao māori kua kore tēnei tino pūmotu - me kī, ko te mauri te hononga o ngā mea whai kiko katoa. Kei runga tētahi kawenga i ngā pakihiri o te tangata kia hua ai ka tiakina tonutia te mauri kei te mau tūturu ki roto i ngā rauemi māori. Ki te hē te whakamahi rauemi - hei tauira, ko te tuku parakaingaki ki roto i te wai - ka pāngia kinotia te mauri o te wai me ngā āhuatanga whai pānga katoa. Ka whakaraweketia te tautika māori i waenga i ngā mea katoa, ā, i te nuinga ngā wā, kore rawa e taea te whakatika anō.

Taonga*

*Taonga** means “all things prized or treasured, both tangible and intangible”, but the following explains the concept in more detail.

Taonga

Ko tētahi whakamāramatanga mō te taonga “ko ngā mea katoa ka māpunatia, ka kainingākoutia rānei, whai kiko mai, memeha mai hoki”, heoi, mā te kōrero e whai ake nei te ariā e wherawhera.

⁵⁶ The *iwi** of Whanganui and Taranaki use a dialectal variation, *mouri*.
Kei ngā mita o ngā iwi o Whanganui me Taranaki ka mahia te kupu, mouri.

The concept of *taonga** relates to anything that is prized, treasured or valued for what it is, where it came from and what its potential is. The cultural and spiritual relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, *sites**, *wāhi tapu** and other *taonga** is referred to in the RMA as a matter of national importance. This implies that the word *taonga** incorporates not only the stated resources in s6(e) RMA, but also anything that is highly prized - physically, mentally, spiritually and culturally. Physically, *taonga** include traditional forms of food and natural material harvested for traditional purposes. Adverse effects on these would not only see the demise of the physical *taonga** (food and weaving materials), but the demise of spiritual and cultural *taonga** also. *Hapū** and *iwi** are concerned that resources of cultural and spiritual significance be protected.

Ka pā te ariā o te taonga ki ngā mea katoa ka māpunatia, ka kaingākauria, kua whai wāriu rānei mō tōna hanga anō, nō hea hoki aua mea, me tōna pitomata anō hoki. Ka kōrerotia e te RMA ngā hononga ā-tikanga, ā-wairua hoki o te Māori ki ōna whenua tūpuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki, me ētahi atu taonga - hei kaupapa nui ki te motu. Ko te tikanga o tēnei, ehara i te mea he taonga ngā rauemi ka kīia i roto i te s6(e) RMA anake, me kī, ka whai wāhi ngā mea katoa ka kaha māpunatia - ōkiko mai, hinengaro mai, wairua mai, tikanga mai anō hoki. Ki te taha ōkiko, he taonga tuku iho te hauhake kai, rawa māori hoki, ka kohikohia hei whakatutuki tikanga. Ki te pāngia kinotia ēnei ehara i te mea ka mimiti o ngā taonga ōkiko (pērā i te kai, rawa raranga) anake, engari ka ngaro haere ngā taonga ā-wairua, ā-tikanga hoki. Kei te whakaaro nui ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia whakamarumarutia ngā rauemi hirahira - tikanga mai nei, wairua mai nei hoki.

Wāhi tapu** and *wāhi tūpuna*

*Wāhi tapu** means “a *site** sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense and includes *rua kōiwi**”.

Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki

Ko te wāhi tapu “tētahi papa ka noho tapu ki te Māori i roto i ōna āhuetanga tuku iho, taha wairua, taha hāhi, mahi karakia, pūrākau rānei, arā, ko te rua kōiwi ka whai wāhi i konei.”

*Wāhi tūpuna** means “a *site** of cultural and historical significance to *hapū** or *iwi** - though not necessarily in a state of tapu”. The following explains these concepts in more detail.

Ko te wāhi tūpuna “tētahi papa ka noho hirahira ā-tikanga nei, ā-hītori nei hoki ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi, ahakoa kāore he tapu kua uhia ki runga”. Mā te kōrero e whai ake nei te ariā e wherawhera.

*Wāhi tapu** relates specifically to *sites** including areas or locations that remain in a state of tapu. These may include, but are not exclusively, *urupā* (burial *sites**), *rua kōiwi** (*sites** where human skeletal remains are traditionally placed), *wai tohi* (streams where baptismal rites are performed), and *wāhi pakanga* (battle *sites**). As *hapū** and *iwi** have the knowledge of their *wāhi tapu**, the task of defining *wāhi tapu** must rest with them. However, there may be some ambiguity as to which *sites** remain in a state of tapu. It is important to note that *wāhi tūpuna** exist (though not necessarily in a state of tapu) and should be protected. Such *wāhi tūpuna** may be ancient *pā sites**, important caves, landscape features, ancient pathways or tribal boundary indicators.

Ko te wāhi tapu ko ngā papa pērā i ngā āpure, wāhi rānei ka noho tapu tonu. Ka whai wāhi - ahakoa ko ēnei mea te katoa - ngā mea pērā i ngā urupā (he papa kua nehua te tangata), ngā rua kōiwi (he papa nō mai rānō ka whakatakotia ngā kōiwi tangata), ngā wai tohi (he manga i tākina ngā kawa tohi), me ngā wāhi pakanga (he papa pakanga).

Kei ngā hapū me ngā iwi te mātauranga mō ō rātou wāhi tapu, nā, ka mate ka noho ki a rātou te mahi hei āta whiriwhiri i ngā wāhi tapu. Heoi anō, tērā pea ka āhua rangirua ko ēhea ngā papa me noho tapu tonu. Kia mōhio mai he mea tūturu ngā wāhi tūpuna (ahakoa kāore pea ōna tapu), ā, me whakamarumarū ka tika. He pā tawhito, he ana, he tohu whenua, he ara tawhito, he tohu rohe rānei ērā momo wāhi tūpuna.

Tikanga Māori

Tikanga Māori is defined in the RMA as meaning “Māori customary values and practices” and that definition is used in this Plan. The following explains the concept in more detail.

Tikanga Māori

E ai ki te RMA ko te whakamāramatanga o te tikanga Māori “ko ngā uara me ngā mahinga whai tikanga a te Māori”, ā, ka whakamahia taua whakamāramatanga i roto i tēnei Mahere. Mā te kōrero e whai ake nei te ariā e wherawhera.

Tikanga Māori not only encompasses the lore, customs and practices of Māori but also the guiding principles of social, economic and political life - a way of life that accounts for all these factors whilst practising a close affinity with nature. Tikanga Māori also gives physical expression, through social norms and behaviour, to the concepts of kaitiakitanga and *mana*^{*}.

Ehara i te mea ko ngā kōrero o te wānanga, ngā tikanga tuku iho, me ngā mahinga o te Māori te katoa o ngā mea ka noho hei tikanga Māori, arā hoki ngā matapono hei ārahi i te oranga - pāpori mai, ohaoha mai, tōrangapū mai hoki. Me kī, he tikanga oranga ka huia katoatia ēnei āhuatanga me te hono atu ki te taiao. Ko tā te tikanga Māori mahi ko te whakatinana i ngā ariā o te kaitiakitanga me te mana mā ōna ture ā-noho, whanonga hoki.

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is defined in the RMA as meaning “the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship” and that definition is used in this Plan. The following explains the concept in more detail.

Kaitiakitanga

E ai ki te RMA ko te whakamāramatanga o te kaitiakitanga “ko te mahi tiaki a te tangata whenua i tētahi wāhi i runga i ngā tikanga Māori e pā ana ki ngā rauemi māori, ōkiko hoki; ā, ka whai wāhi te tikanga o te tiakitanga”, ā, ka whakamahia taua whakamāramatanga i roto i tēnei Mahere. Mā te kōrero e whai ake nei te ariā e wherawhera.

The concept of kaitiakitanga is based on spiritual and physical guardianship met within the social norms and everyday practices of tikanga Māori. Recognition of the *mauri*^{*} held by particular resources also necessitates communication with the spiritual kaitiaki (guardian) to whom that resource is dedicated. The physical responsibility of kaitiakitanga is met by the recognition of the interconnectedness of all elements - *mauri*^{*} and wairua, tapu and noa, *mana*^{*} and tikanga Māori. Therefore, the ethics that underpin *hapū*^{*} and *iwi*^{*} responsibility to practise kaitiakitanga are based on spiritual and cultural practices and wise resource management to ensure a healthy environment for future generations.

I takea mai te ariā o te kaitiakitanga i te tiakitanga ā-wairua, ōkiko nei hoki ka tutuki i roto i ngā ture ā-noho me ngā mahinga o ia rā o te tikanga Māori. Ki te arohia te mauri kei tēnā rauemi, kei tēnā rauemi me tuku whakaaro hoki te kaitiaki taha wairua o taua rauemi. Mā te aro atu ki ngā hononga o ngā pūmotu katoa - arā, ko te mauri, te wairua,

te tapu, te noa, te mana me ngā tikanga Māori - e tutuki ai te kawenga ōkiko o te kaitiakitanga. Nō reira, ko ngā rapunga whakaaro ka noho hei tūāpapa mō ngā kawenga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki te mahi i te kaitiakitanga he mea i takea mai i ngā mahinga taha wairua, taha ahurea hoki me te tika o te whakahaere rauemi kia hua ai ko tētahi taiao whai hauora mā ngā whakatupuranga e haere mai nei.

2.2 Resource Management Issues of Significance to *Hapū** and *Iwi**

Ngā Take Whakahaere Rauemi e Hirahira ana ki ngā Hapū me ngā Iwi

The Region's *hapū** and *iwi** view present resource management as inadequate for the issues described below. As a consequence, the relationships of *hapū** and *iwi** with ancestral lands, water, *sites**, *wāhi tapu** and other *taonga** (including *wāhi tūpuna**) are being undermined.

Ko te tirohanga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe mō te whakahaere rauemi he takarepa noa mō ngā take e kōrerotia ana i raro nei. Nā whai anō, kua whakaruhia te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ngā whenua tūpuna, ngā wai, ngā papa, ngā wāhi tapu, me ngā taonga a kui mā, a koro mā.

Issues of resource management significance to *hapū** and *iwi** include but are not limited to the issues identified below:

Ko ngā take whakahaere rauemi ka hirahira ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi, ko ēnei e tautuhia ana i raro nei - me ētahi anō, arā:

Issue 2-1: Water quality and demand

Take 2-1: Te kounga o te wai me te hiawai

- (a) Management of water quality and quantity throughout the Region does not provide for the special qualities significant to Māori.

Kāore te whakahaeretanga o te kounga me te nui o te wai huri noa i te Rohe i te pukumahara mō ngā āhuetanga hirahira ki te Māori.

- (b) *Hazardous substances** and nitrate run-off need to be better managed to avoid contaminants entering water.

Me pai ake te whakahaere matū mōrearea me ngā rerenga pākawa ota hei pare i te uru o ngā paru kino ki roto i ngā wai.

- (c) Lakes and streams (for example, Punahau/Waipunahau (Lake Horowhenua) and Hokio Stream) have suffered degradation which continues and are considered culturally unclean.

Kua hemo haere ngā roto me ngā manga (pērā i a Punahau/Waipunahau me Hokio) i te whakakinotanga - kei te mahia tonutia hoki, ā, kua pokea te tapu.

- (d) Access to and availability of clean water to exercise cultural activities such as food gathering and baptismal rituals have diminished.

Kua mimiti haere te putanga ki te wai me te wātea o te wai mō te hāpai i ngā tikanga pērā i te kohikohi kai me te tohi tamariki.

- (e) Marae groundwater bore supply is affected in some areas during seasonal drought.

I ngā wā kōpaka o te tau ka pāngia ngā poka waiopapa o ngā marae i roto i ētahi takiwā.

- (f) Excessive groundwater abstraction can adversely affect water and existing groundwater users.
Mā nui rawa o te waiopapa ka tangohia e raru ai te wai me ngā kaiwhakamahi wai o nāianeī.
- (g) Water diversion from one catchment to another is considered culturally abhorrent.
Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te whakataha i te rere a te wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā.
- (h) Sewage disposed to water, in treated form or otherwise, is culturally abhorrent. Land-based treatment is preferred.
Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te tuku parakaingaki - ahakoa kua tangohia ngā paru, aha rānei - ki roto i ngā wai. Pai kē ake te whakapai ki uta.

Issue 2-2: Land use and management

Take 2-2: Te whakamahi me te whakahaere whenua

- (i) More riparian retirement and planting is needed to protect river banks from erosion. Several iwi* believe harakeke (flax) would provide the most desirable outcome.
Ko te tikanga me whakarite wāhi whakatū rākau, me whakatō rākau hoki, hei whakamarumarū i ngā parenga i te horo whenua. Ko te whakapono o ētahi iwi mā te harakeke e tutuki pai ai tēnei.
- (j) Land management plans need to be encouraged to ensure consistent land management practices Region-wide.
Me kaha akiaki te whakatakoto mahere whakahaere whenua kia hua ai ngā tikanga rite mō te whakahaere whenua huri noa i te Rohe.
- (k) Adverse effects of land use continue to have a detrimental effect on traditional food gathering areas, native habitats and ecosystems.
Mā te whakamahi i te whenua me ōna pānga kino e raru ai tonu ngā wāhi kohikohi kai, ngā nohonga taketake me ngā pūnaha rauropi.
- (l) The removal, destruction or alteration of wāhi tapu* and wāhi tūpuna* by inappropriate activities continues to have a detrimental effect on those sites* and upon hapū* and iwi*.
Ka pāngia kinotia tonu ngā wāhi, me ngā hapū me ngā iwi hoki - i te tango, te wāwāhi, te whakarerekē rānei i ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna.

Issue 2-3 Indigenous habitat and biodiversity

Take 2-3: Ngā wāhi noho taketake me te kanorau koiora

- (m) The transfer of indigenous plants from rohe* to rohe* is considered culturally unnatural.
Kāore i te tika ki te whakaaro Māori te whakawhiti tupu taketake mai i tētahi rohe ki tētahi atu rohe.
- (n) Indigenous flora and fauna continue to be under increased threat by human and pest activity.
Kei te whakawetia tonutia ake ngā tupu taketake me te aitanga kararehe taketake e te mahi a te tangata me te orotā.

Issue 2-4: Research

Take 2-4: Te rangahau

- (o) Further research on preventing salt water intrusion into coastal aquifers is a necessity.
Ka mate ka rangahaua tonutia te ārai i te urunga waitai ki roto i ngā kahupapa takutai moana.
- (p) Biodiversity research needs more funding.
Me whai putea anō te rangahau e pā ana ki te kanorau koiora.

These issues are largely addressed within the respective resource management chapters in this Plan, as referenced in Table 2.1.

Ka kōrerotia ēnei take i roto i ngā wāhanga whakahaere rauemi o tēnei Mahere, tirohia Table 2.1.

Issue 2-5: Monitoring and enforcement

Take 2-5: Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga

- (q) Monitoring and enforcement of environmental standards, including those contained in regional plans, district plans and resource consents, are insufficient at times.
I ētahi wā he iti rawa te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga o ngā taumata taiao pērā ki ērā kei roto i ngā mahere rohe, ngā mahere takiwā, me ngā whakaaetanga rauemi.

2.3 Objectives

Whāinga

Objective 2-1: Resource management

Whāinga 2-1: Te whakahaere rauemi

- (a) To have regard to the *mauri*^{*} of *natural and physical resources*[^] to enable *hapū*^{*} and *iwi*^{*} to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.
Kia aro atu ki te mauri o ngā rauemi māori - ōkiko hoki - hei oranga hapori, ōhanga hoki, tikanga hoki mō ngā hapū me ngā iwi.
- (b) *Kaitiakitanga*[^] must be given particular regard and the relationship of *hapū*^{*} and *iwi*^{*} with their ancestral *lands*[^], *water*[^], *sites*^{*}, *wāhi tapu*^{*} and other *taonga*^{*} (including *wāhi tūpuna*^{*}) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.
Ka mate ka tino arohia te kaitiakitanga, ā, ka mate ka whakamanatia te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou whenua tūpuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna), ā, ka whakaratongia mā ngā tukanga whakahaere rauemi.

2.4 Policies

Kaupapa

Policy 2-1: ***Hapū* and iwi* involvement in resource management***

Kaupapa 2-1: Te whakauru mai o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki roto i te whakahaere rauemi

The Regional Council must enable and foster *kaitiakitanga*[^] and the relationship between *hapū** and *iwi** and their ancestral *lands*[^], *water*[^], *sites*^{*}, *wāhi tapu** and other *taonga** (including *wāhi tūpuna**) through increased involvement of *hapū** and *iwi** in resource management processes including:

Ka mate ka tutuki i te Kaunihera ā-Rohe - ka atawhaitia hoki - te kaitiakitanga me te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou whenua tūpuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna) mā te piki ake o te whakauru mai o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki roto i ngā tukanga whakahaere rauemi, arā, ko:

- (a) memoranda of partnership between the Regional Council and *hapū** or *iwi** which set clear relationship and communication parameters to address resource management objectives,
ngā manatū rangapū i waenga i ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakatakoto i te āhua o te hononga me te whitiwhiti kōrero hei whakatutuki i ngā whāinga whakahaere rauemi,
- (b) recognition of existing arrangements and agreements between resource users, local authorities and *hapū** or *iwi**,
te aro atu ki ngā whakaritenga me ngā whakaaetanga kei te tū tonu i waenga i ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi, ngā mana takiwā, me ngā hapū, iwi rānei,
- (c) development of catchment-based forums, involving the Regional Council, *hapū**, *iwi**, and other interested groups including resource users, for information sharing, planning and research,
te whakarite wānanga ā-takiwā e whai wāhi ai te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū, ngā iwi, me ētahi atu tira whai pānga pērā i te hunga whakamahi hei tuari pārongo, hei whakatakoto mahere hoki, rangahau anō hoki,
- (d) development, where appropriate, of *hapū** and *iwi** cultural indicator monitoring programmes by the Regional Council,
te whakahiato a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe i ngā kaupapa aroturuki tohu tikanga - hapū mai, iwi mai hoki - i ngā wā e tika ana,
- (e) assistance from the Regional Council to *hapū** or *iwi** to facilitate research, projects, seminars and training,
te tuku āwhina a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā hapū, iwi rānei ki te whakahaere rangahau, kaupapa hoki, awheawhe hoki, whakangungu hoki,
- (f) development of *joint management agreements*[^] between the Regional Council and *hapū** or *iwi** where appropriate,
te whakahiato whakaaetanga whakahaere ngātahi i waenga i te Kaunihera me ngā hapū, iwi rānei e tika ana,
- (g) the Regional Council having regard to *iwi management plans*^{*} lodged with Council,

te aro atu a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi kua tukuna ki te Kaunihera,

- (h) involvement of *hapū** or *iwi** in *resource consent*[^] decision-making and planning processes in the ways agreed in the memoranda of partnership and *joint management agreements*[^] developed under (a) and (f) above, and
- te whakaurunga o ngā hapū, iwi rānei ki roto i ngā tukanga whakatau whakaaetanga rauemi i runga i ngā tikanga i whakaaetia i roto i ngā manatū rangapū me ngā whakaaetanga whakahaere ngātahi i whakahiatongia i raro i te (a) me te (f) kei runga nei, me,*
- (i) the Regional Council advising and encouraging *resource consent*[^] applicants to consult directly with *hapū** or *iwi** where it is necessary to identify:
- te mahi a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki te tuku aratohu, ki te akiaki i ngā kaitono whakaaetanga rauemi ki te kōrerorero me ngā hapū, iwi rānei e tika ana kia tautuhia:*
- (i) the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral *lands*[^], *water*[^], *sites**, *wāhi tapu** and other *taonga** (including *wāhi tūpuna**), and
- te hononga o te Māori ki tōna ahurea me ngā tikanga e pā ana ki ngā whenua tūpuna, ngā wai, ngā papa, ngā wāhi tapu me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna), me*
- (ii) the actual and potential adverse *effects*[^] of proposed activities on those relationships.
- ngā pānga kino ki aua hononga mai i ngā ngohe ka marohitia - ka whakatinanahia, ka pāngia kinotia pea hoki.*

Policy 2-2: Wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance

Kaupapa 2-2: Ko ngā wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki me ētahi atu papa hirahira

- (a) *Wāhi tapu**, *wāhi tūpuna** and other *sites** of significance to Māori identified:

Kua tautuhia ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna me ētahi atu wāhi hirahira ki te Māori:

- (i) In the Regional Coastal Plan and *district plans*[^],
- (ii) as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977,
- (iii) as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993,
- (iv) as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme, and
- (v) as registered sites under the Historic Places Act 1993
- (i) *kei roto i te Mahere Takutai ā-Rohe me ngā mahere ā-takiwā,*
- (ii) *hei Historic Reserves i raro i te Reserves Act 1977,*
- (iii) *hei Māori Reserves i raro i Te Ture Whenua 1993,*
- (iv) *hei wāhi kua rēhitatia mā te Site Recording Scheme o te New Zealand Archaeological Association, ā*
- (v) *hei wāhi kua rēhitatia i raro i te Historic Places Act 1993*

must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development that would cause adverse *effects*[^] on the qualities and features which contribute to the values of these *sites**.

ka whakamarumarutia i te hē o te wehewehe whenua, te whakamahi whenua, whakaahu whenua rānei e puta ai pea he pānga kino ki ngā painga me ngā āhuatanga ka pā ki te ūara o ēnei wāhi.

- (b) The Regional Council must facilitate *hapū** and *iwi** recording the locations of *wāhi tapu**, *wāhi tūpuna** and other *sites** of significance to Māori in an appropriate publicly-available database.

Ka mate ka tūāpā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe te mahi mā ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei hopu kōrero kia pupuritia ki tētahi pātengi raraunga tika - ka taea hoki e te iwi te tono - kei hea aua wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna, me ērā atu papa hirahira ki te Māori.

- (c) Potential damage or disturbance (including that caused by inappropriate subdivision, use or development) to *wāhi tapu**, *wāhi tūpuna** and other *sites** of significance to Māori not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by *hapū** or *iwi** under (a), above, must be minimised by the Regional Council facilitating the compilation of databases by *hapū** and *iwi** to record locations which need to remain confidential.

Ka mate ka whakaitingia e te Kaunihera ā-Rohe - e tūāpā ana i te whakahiato pātengi raraunga a ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei hopu kōrero mō ngā wāhi me noho muna - ko te pitomata ka tukitukia, ka raweketia (pērā ki tērā ka hua mai i te hē o te wehewehe whenua, te whakamahi, te whakaahu rānei) ngā wāhi kāore i tautuhia (mō te noho matatapu me te whakaaro rauangi te take) e ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki tā (a) kei runga nei, ka whakamarumarutia i te torohū ka pakaru, ka rawekengia rānei mā.

- (d) The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event *wāhi tapu** or *wāhi tūpuna** are discovered.

Mā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe e mahi kia hua ai kua whai tukanga mārama te hunga whakamahi rauemi me ngā kaikirimana me aha ā te wā ka kitea he wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna rānei.

Policy 2-3: The *mauri of water[^]**

Kaupapa 2-3: Te mauri o ngā wai

- (a) The Regional Council must have regard to the *mauri** of water[^] by implementing Policy 2-1 (a) to (i) above and by restricting and suspending water[^] takes in times of minimum flow consistent with Policy 5-18 in Chapter 5.

Ka mate ka aro atu te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki te mauri o ngā wai mā te whakamahi i Kaupapa 2-1 (a) ki (i) kei runga nei, me te whakatiki, te aukati hoki i te tango wai i ngā wā o te wai rere iti noa e ai ki Kaupapa 5-18 kei te Wāhanga 5.

- (b) In exceptional circumstances the Regional Council, following advice and guidance of *hapū** or *iwi** and consultation with potentially affected resource users, may facilitate a voluntary *rāhui** - temporary cessation of resource activities (with the exception of *public water supply**).

I ngā wā tino rerekē ka tūāpā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe i tētahi rāhui tūao - i runga i ngā tohutohu me ngā tohu ārahi a ngā hapū me ngā iwi, me te kōrerorero tahi me ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi ka pāngia pea - mō te aukati taupua i ngā ngohe whakamahi rauemi (hāunga ko te puna wai mō te iwi whānui).

Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues

Kaupapa 2-4: Ētahi take whakahaere rauemi anō

The specific issues listed in 2.2 which were raised by *hapū** and *iwi** must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2.1 below.

Ka mate ka whakatauria ngā take motuhake e rārangitia ana ki 2.2, kua whakaarahia e ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, i runga hoki i te takoto o Table 2.1 kei raro nei.

Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region's *hapū** and *iwi**, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of *hapū** and *iwi** concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection *hapū** and *iwi** have with the Region's natural resources.

Ka tīpako a Table 2.1 i ngā take hirahira ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe, ka whakamārama hoki i runga i te whakaaro Māori, ā, ka whakaatu ka pēhea te Kaunihera ā-Rohe e whakatutuki pai i ēnei take ka tika. Ehara i te mea mā ngā take me ngā kōrero whakamārama kei konei e whakaatu i te katoa o ngā māharahara o ngā hapū me ngā iwi. Heoi, ko tāna he tuku whakamārama pea mō te kaha o te whakaaro aroha me ngā hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ngā rauemi māori o te Rohe.

Table 2.1 Resource management issues of significance to *hapū and *iwi****

Ngā Take Whakahaere Rauemi e Hirahira ana ki ngā Hapū me ngā Iwi

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(a) Management of <i>water</i>[^] quality and quantity throughout the Region does not provide for the special qualities significant to Māori.</p> <p><i>Kāore te whakahaeretanga o te koununga me te nui o te wai huri noa i te Rohe i te whakarato wāhanga ki ngā āhuatanga e hirahira ana ki te Māori.</i></p>	<p><i>Mauri</i> <i>Mauri</i></p> <p>Wai Māori (pure water) is essential to <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* in the Region to ensure activities conducted for cultural purposes, such as spiritual cleansing, baptismal rituals and food gathering, are achievable.</p> <p><i>He mea nui te Wai-Māori ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe kia hua ai ka taea te whakatutuki i ngā mahi tikanga Māori pērā i te whakanoa, te tohi, me te kohikohi kai.</i></p> <p><i>Mauri</i>* acts as a balancing agent to ensure the life-supporting qualities within the <i>water</i>[^] are maintained.</p> <p><i>Ko tā te Mauri he whakatautika kia hua ai ka puritia tonutia ngā āhuatanga tuku oranga o te wai.</i></p> <p>Human activities, application of impure agents, loss of <i>water</i>[^] capacity, and <i>contaminants</i>[^] all affect the ability of the <i>mauri</i>* to perform its role effectively, therefore resulting in a standard of <i>water</i>[^] not suitable for <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* to perform their relevant <i>tikanga Māori</i>[^] or cultural activities associated with its use.</p> <p><i>Ka pāngia kinotia te mauri me tōna āhei ki te whakatutuki pai i tōna kaupapa e te mahi a te tangata me te whakamahi mea paruparu, te mimiti o te wai hoki, me te uru mai o ngā paru kino. Ko te hua he wai āore i te pai ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakatutuki i ō rātou tikanga e pā ana ki te whakamahi i te wai.</i></p>	<p>Surface <i>water</i>[^] quality <i>Te koununga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>Chapter 2 - Te Ao Māori Objective 2-1 Policy 2-3 Chapter 2 Methods</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-1 Policy 5-1 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 2 - Te Ao Māori</i> <i>Whāinga 2-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 2-3</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 2</i></p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-1</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>
<p>(b) <i>Hazardous substances</i>[^] and nitrate run-off need to be better managed to avoid <i>contaminants</i>[^] entering <i>water</i>[^].</p> <p><i>Me pai ake te whakahaere matū mōrearea me ngā rerenga pākawa ota hei pare i te uru o ngā paru kino ki roto i ngā wai.</i></p>		<p>Surface <i>water</i>[^] quality <i>Te koununga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-2</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-8</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(c) Lakes[^] and streams (for example, Punahau/Waipunahau (Lake Horowhenua and Hokio Stream) have suffered degradation which continues and are considered culturally unclean.</p> <p><i>Kua hemo haere ngā roto me ngā manga (hei tauira, ko Punahau/Waipunahau, arā, ko Lake Horowhenua me te manga o Hokio) i te whakakinetanga - kei te mahia tonutia hoki, ā, kua pokea te tapu.</i></p>		<p>Surface water[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objectives 5-1 and 5-2, Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-8 to 5-10 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-1 and 5-2 Kaupapa 5-1 ki 5-5 me 5-8 ki 5-10 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>
<p>(d) Access to and availability of clean water[^] to exercise cultural activities such as food gathering and baptismal rituals have diminished.</p> <p><i>Kua mimiti haere te putanga ki te wai me te wātea o te wai mō te hāpai i ngā tikanga pērā i te kohikohi kai, te tohi tamariki, te mea, te mea.</i></p>		<p>Surface water[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policies 5-2 to 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-2 ki 5-11 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p>
<p>(e) Marae groundwater bore supply is affected in some areas during seasonal drought.</p> <p><i>I ngā wā kōpaka o te tau ka pāngia ngā poka waiopapa o ngā marae i roto i ētahi takiwā.</i></p> <p>(f) Excessive groundwater abstractions can adversely affect water[^] and existing groundwater users.</p> <p><i>Mā nui rawa o te waiopapa ka tangohia e raru ai te wai me ngā kaiwhakamahi wai o nāianeī.</i></p>	<p>Manaakitanga (hospitality) Manaakitanga</p> <p>The hau kainga (home people) will always ensure the essential needs of their manuhiri (visitors) are accommodated during their stay at the marae, whether it be for hui (social gatherings), tangihanga (funerals), or wānanga (learning institutions). This is a sign of <i>mana</i>[*].</p> <p><i>Ahakoā he hui, he tangihanga, he wānanga rānei, i ngā wā katoa ka manaakitia te manuhiri e te hau kāinga i runga i ngā marae. He tohu whai mana tēnei.</i></p> <p>In some circumstances, water[^] shortages have affected the ability to meet these needs.</p> <p><i>I ētahi wā, nā te iti o te wai, kāore i taea te whakarato hei whakaea i ēnei matea.</i></p>	<p>Water[^] allocation <i>Te tuaritanga o te wai</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-3 Policy 5-21 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-3 Kaupapa 5-21 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(g) <i>Water</i>[^] diversion from one catchment to another is considered culturally abhorrent.</p> <p><i>Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te whakataha i te rere noa a te wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā.</i></p>	<p>Mauri* Mauri</p> <p><i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* may have differing views on the diversion of <i>water</i>[^] from one catchment to another. If more information is required on the issue of diverting <i>water</i>[^] from one catchment to another, consultation with the relevant <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* may clarify their position on this matter.</p> <p><i>Kei tēnā hapū, kei tēnā iwi ōna ake whakaaro pea mō te whakataha wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā. Ki te pīrangitia ētahi pārongo anō e pā ana ki te take nei o te whakataha wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā, mā te kōrerorero tahi me ngā hapū, iwi rānei ka whai pānga e whakamāramatia ō rātou whakaaro mō tēnei take.</i></p>	<p><i>Water</i>[^] diversions <i>Te whakataha wai</i></p> <p>Refer to rules regarding <i>water</i>[^] diversion in Chapter 16 - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores</p> <p><i>Tirohia ngā ture e pā ana ki te whakataha wai kei roto i Wāhanga 16 - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</i></p>
<p>(h) Sewage disposed to <i>water</i>[^], in treated form or otherwise, is culturally abhorrent. Land-based treatment is preferred.</p> <p><i>Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te tuku parakaingaki - ahakoa kua tangohia ngā paru, aha rānei - ki roto i ngā wai. Pai kē ake te whakapai ki uta.</i></p>	<p>Mahi tautara (sewage waste)</p> <p>There are serious physical and spiritual connotations to <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* associated with human sewage <i>discharge</i>[^] to <i>water</i>[^]. The act of doing so intentionally is, in itself, regarded as <i>poke</i> - an act of spiritual and physical uncleanliness (this term may vary between <i>iwi</i>*). Land-based treatment of sewage is preferred.</p> <p><i>Ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, arā ētahi āhuatanga taha ōkiko, taha wairua hoki e pā ana ki te tuku rukenga parakaingaki tangata ki roto i ngā rerenga wai. He poke, arā, he whakaparu wairua, he whakaparu ōkiko hoki te āta mahi pērā (ka rerekē pea te whakamahi a tēnā iwi, a tēnā iwi i tēnei kupu). Pai kē ake te whakapai ki uta.</i></p> <p>The physical and spiritual effects on <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* can be wide-ranging. The best method of avoiding these effects is the prevention of direct <i>discharge</i>[^].</p> <p><i>Maha kē ngā pānga ōkiko me ngā pānga a-wairua ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi. Ko te tikanga kia āraia te tuku rukenga ki roto tonu i te wai hei pare i ngā pānga.</i></p>	<p>Sewage <i>discharge</i>[^] <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-11 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 14 Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(i) More riparian retirement and planting is needed to protect river[^] banks from erosion. Several iwi* believe harakeke (flax) would provide the most desirable outcome.</p> <p><i>Ko te tikanga me whakarite wāhi whakatū rākau, me whakatō rākau hoki, hei whakamarumarū i ngā parenga i te horo whenua. Ko te whakapono o ētahi iwi mā te harakeke e tutuki pai ai tēnei.</i></p> <p>(j) Land[^] management plans need to be encouraged to ensure consistent land[^] management practices Region-wide.</p> <p><i>Me kaha akiaki te whakatakoto mahere whakahaere pāmu kia hua ai ngā tikanga rite mō te whakahaere whenua.</i></p> <p>(k) Adverse effects[^] of land[^] use continue to have a detrimental effect[^] on traditional food gathering areas, native habitats and ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Mā te whakamahi i te whenua me ōna pānga e raru ai tonu ngā wāhi nō mai rānō ka kohikohia he kai, ngā nohonga taketake me ngā pūnaha rauropi.</i></p>	<p>Manaaki whenua (nurturing the land[^]) Manaaki whenua</p> <p><i>Hapū* and iwi* would like to see more measures put in place to plant river[^] banks throughout the Region to avoid bank erosion and silt build-up in rivers[^]. Harakeke (common New Zealand flax) would be the ideal choice.</i></p> <p><i>Ko te pīrangī o ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia whakatauria he ritenga mō te whakatō tupu ki ngā parenga o ngā awa huri noa i te rohe hei pare i te horo whenua o ngā pārengarenga me te pikinga o te parahua i roto i ngā awa. Ko te harakeke te tupu tino pai rawa atu mō tēnei mahi.</i></p> <p><i>Land[^] management plans give hapū* and iwi* more certainty that landowners have an holistic land[^] use management approach.</i></p> <p><i>Mā ngā mahere whakahaere whenua ngā hapū me ngā iwi e āta mōhio ai kei ngā kaupupuri whenua tētahi tikanga whakahaere e manaakitia ai te whenua.</i></p> <p><i>Traditional food gathering sites* and associated native habitats and ecosystems are valued very highly by Māori.</i></p> <p><i>He mea tino whai wāriu e te Māori ngā wāhi nō mai rānō ka kohikohia he kai, me ngā nohonga taketake, me ngā pūnaha rauropi hoki.</i></p>	<p>Surface water[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water and Water[^] Quality Standards in Schedule D</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-8</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 14</i></p> <p><i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i></p> <p><i>Taumata Kounga kei roto i te Pukapuka Āpiti D</i></p> <p><i>Land[^] use management Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</i></p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 4 - Whenua Whāinga 4-1 Kaupapa 4-1 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 4</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(l) The removal, destruction or alteration of <i>wāhi tapu</i>* and <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* by inappropriate activities continues to have a detrimental effect[^] on those <i>sites</i>* and upon <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>*.</p> <p><i>Ka pāngia kinotia tonu ngā wāhi, me ngā hapū me ngā iwi hoki - i te tango, te wāwāhi, te whakarerekē rānei i ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna.</i></p>	<p><i>Wāhi tapu</i>* and <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* <i>Wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna</i></p> <p><i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* view <i>wāhi tapu</i>* and <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* as western cultures view cemeteries and churches - as locations that are a significant part of history which require protection and preservation. <i>Wāhi tapu</i>* are <i>sites</i>* that remain tapu (sacred), given the nature of their location and purpose.</p> <p><i>Ki tā te hapū titiro - ki tā te iwi titiro hoki - āhua rite te wāhi tapu ki tā tauwiwi titiro e pā ana ki ō rātou urupā, whare karakia hoki, arā, me whakamarumarū, me tiaki hoki ngā wāhi pērā ka tika. Te mutunga iho ka noho tapu tonu aua wāhi tapu i runga i te āhua o aua wāhi me te kaupapa o aua wāhi.</i></p> <p>Ancient urupā (burial <i>sites</i>*) are prominent throughout the Region and their locations more often than not remain the intellectual property of <i>hapū</i>* or <i>iwi</i>* members charged with keeping them safe from harm. <i>Maha kē ngā urupā o nehe huri noa i te Rohe. Te nuinga o te wā nō ngā hapū me ngā iwi ake te mōhio kei hea aua wāhi nei, ā, nō rātou hoki te kawenga kia tiaki i aua wāhi tapu kia noho haumarū.</i></p>	<p><i>Land</i>[^] use management <i>Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</i></p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Method</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 4 - Whenua</i> <i>Whāinga 4-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 4-1</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 4</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 14</i> <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i></p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-3 Policies 6-11 and 6-12 Method 6-10</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau</i> <i>Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> <i>Whāinga 6-3</i> <i>Kaupapa 6-11 me 6-12</i> <i>Mahi 6-10</i></p> <p>Rules and <i>conditions</i>[^] protecting <i>wāhi tapu</i>* throughout the Plan. <i>Ngā ture me ngā tikanga puta noa i te Mahere hei whakamarumarū i ngā wāhi tapu</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(m) The transfer of indigenous plants from <i>rohe</i>* to <i>rohe</i>* is considered culturally unnatural.</p> <p><i>Kāore i te tika ki te whakaaro ahurea Māori te whakawhiti tupu taketake mai i tētahi rohe ki tētahi atu rohe.</i></p>	<p>Tapu (sacred) Tapu</p> <p>The transfer of indigenous plants from one <i>rohe</i>* to another can result in the cross-pollination of plants native to a particular <i>rohe</i>*, affecting elements of tapu. The act of artificially cross-pollinating plants including trees or removing and planting them away from their points of origin is not common practice to <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>*. Ideally they would like the integrity of each <i>rohe</i>* preserved in its natural state.</p> <p><i>Ka pāngia rawatia ētahi āhuratanga o te tapu e te whakaiaia whitiwhiti i ngā tupu taketake mai i tētahi rohe ki tētahi atu rohe. Ehara i te mahi māori noa ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi te whakaiaia whitiwhiti i ngā tupu, pērā i ngā rākau, te tango i ērā mai i tētahi rohe me te whakatō ki wāhi kē. Ko tō rātou pīrangi ake kia tiakina te rohe kia tūturu tonu te taiao.</i></p> <p><i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* are advocating for assistance via policy and funding to protect the integrity of indigenous plants and animals from human activity and pest plants and pest animals.</p> <p><i>Kei te tohe tonu ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia tautokona ā-kaupapa nei, ā-putea nei hoki te whakamarumarū i te ngā tupu taketake me te aitanga kararehe i ngā mahi a te tangata, ngā otaota, me ngā orotā.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-5 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>
<p>(n) Indigenous plants and animals continue to be under increased threat by human and pest activity.</p> <p><i>Kei te whakawetia tonutia ake ngā tupu taketake me te aitanga kararehe taketake e te mahi a te tangata me te orotā.</i></p>		<p>Indigenous biological diversity[^] <i>Te kanorau koiora taketake</i></p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-5 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(o) Further research on preventing saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers is a necessity.</p> <p><i>Ka mate ka rangahau tonutia te ārai i te urunga waitai ki roto i ngā kahupapa takutai moana.</i></p>	<p>Manaaki manuhiri (caring for your visitors) <i>Manaaki manuhiri</i></p> <p>Saltwater intrusion is a significant issue for <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* as many marae situated close to the coastal environment rely on groundwater bores as their primary water supply. <i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* encourage proactive research to ensure this situation is avoided. <i>He take nui te urunga waitai ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi, nō te mea, he maha ngā marae e noho tata nei ki te taiao takutai moana e tango ana i te waiopapa i ngā poka i te tuatahi hei whāngai i ngā marae. Ka akiaki ngā hapū me ngā iwi i te mahi rangahau kia hua ai ka parea tēnei āhuatanga.</i></p>	<p>Groundwater quality <i>Te kounga o te waiopapa</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 16-7</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 16 - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 16-7</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 16 - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</i></p>
<p>(p) Biodiversity research needs more funding.</p> <p><i>Me whai putea anō te rangahau e pā ana ki te kanorau koiora.</i></p>	<p>Tiro whakamua (a glance at the future) <i>Tiro whakamua</i></p> <p>Many Māori landowners are actively involved in restoring and preserving <i>wetlands</i>[^] to maintain native habitats for future generations. <i>Tokomaha ngā kaipupuri whenua Māori e kaha whakahou ana, e tiaki ana hoki i ngā papa waiwai hei pupuri i ngā wāhi noho pēnei mā ngā whakatupuranga e haere mai nei.</i></p>	<p>Threatened indigenous <i>biological diversity</i>[^] <i>Te kanorau koiora ka whakawetia</i></p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-4 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-4 Wāhanga 6 ngā ture</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take
<p>(q) Monitoring and enforcement of environmental standards, including those contained in <i>regional plans[^]</i>, <i>district plans[^]</i> and <i>resource consents[^]</i>, are insufficient at times.</p> <p><i>I ētahi wā he iti rawa te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga o ngā taumata taiao pērā ki ērā kei roto i ngā mahere rohe, ngā mahere takiwā, me ngā whakaaetanga rauemi.</i></p>	<p>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga (monitoring and enforcement) Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</p> <p>Māori wish to see a greater level of monitoring undertaken for resource use activities. Many Māori also wish to see those who do not comply with <i>resource consent[^]</i> or <i>permitted activity[^] conditions[^]</i> undertake remedial work to remedy their actions. <i>Ko te pirangi o te Māori kia nui ake te aroturuki ka mahia hei ngohe whakamahi rauemi. Ko tētahi pirangi anō o te Māori kia mahi te hunga kore whai i ngā whakaritenga whakaaetanga rauemi me ngā mahi ka whakaaetia ki te whakatikatika i ā rātou mahi hē.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring and enforcement <i>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</i></p> <p>Chapter 12 Policy 12-8 <i>Wāhanga 12</i> Kaupapa 12-8</p>

2.5 Methods of Implementation

He Tikanga Whakamahi

These methods outline the approach the Regional Council will take to support and contribute to the delivery of quality outcomes for the Region's *hapū** and *iwi**.

Ka whakaatu ēnei tikanga i te huarahi e whai ai te Kaunihera ā-Rohe hei tautoko, hei āwhina i te whakaputa hua whai kounga ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.

Method 2-1 <i>Mahi 2-1</i>	Memoranda of Partnership (MoP) <i>He Manatū Rangapū</i>
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	The primary focus of this method is to improve working relationships with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> of the Region to ensure their relationships with ancestral lands, water, <i>sites*</i> , <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and other <i>taonga*</i> (including <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i>) are recognised and provided for. <i>Ko te tiro matua o te mahi nei ko te whakakaha ake i ngā hononga mahi me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe kia hua ai ka arohia, ka whakaratongia ō rātou hononga ki ō rātou whenua tupuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki me ētahi taonga.</i>
Who <i>Ko wai mā</i>	Regional Council and the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> . <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	This method links to Policy 2-1(a) to (e). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(a) ki (e).</i>
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	To develop and implement at least three MoP by 2010. <i>Ko te whakarite me te whakatinana kia 3 ngā Manatū Rangapū hei mua mai i te tau 2010.</i>

Method 2-2 <i>Mahi 2-2</i>	Identification of <i>Sites*</i> of Significance <i>Te Tautuhi i ngā Papa Hirahira</i>
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	The Regional Council will work with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to identify and protect <i>sites*</i> of significance without the need to disclose their location publicly. However, where it is consistent with tikanga Māori to do so, information about such <i>sites*</i> may be made publicly available in an appropriate database. <i>Ka mahi tahi te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki te tautuhi, ki te whakamarumaruru i ngā papa hirahira me te kore hiahia kia whākina kei hea aua wāhi. Heoi anō, i ngā wā e hāngai ana ngā tikanga Māori me te whakamōhio tūmatanui, ka taea ki tētahi pātengi raraunga tika e pupuri ana i ngā pārongo mō aua papa.</i>
Who <i>Ko wai mā</i>	Regional Council and the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> . <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	This method links to Policies 2-2(b) and (c) <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-2(b) me (c).</i>
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	To approach <i>iwi*</i> in the Region regarding participation in the method by June 2012. <i>Kia ahu atu ki ngā iwi o te Rohe e pā ana ki te kuhu ki roto i te mahi hei mua mai i te marama o Pipiri 2012.</i>

Method 2-3 Mahi 2-3	Treaty of Waitangi - Claims Te Tiriti o Waitangi - Ngā Kerēme
Description He Whakamārama	The Regional Council will work cooperatively and in good faith with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to implement any Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement matters that are relevant to the functions, powers and duties of the Regional Council. <i>Ka mahi tahi te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi i runga i te ngākau pono hei whakakaupapa i ngā take whakatau kerēme i raro i te Tiriti o Waitangi - e pā ana ki ngā mahinga, tukunga whai mana, me ngā mahi ā-ngākau o te Kaunihera ā-Rohe.</i>
Who Ko wai mā	Regional Council and the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> . <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	This method links to Policies 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 me 2.4.</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	As far as reasonably practicable, Treaty settlement measures will be implemented in accordance with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> timeframe aspirations. <i>I ngā wā e tika ana ka whakatinanahia ngā ritenga whakatau kerēme i raro i te Tiriti - e hāngai ana ki ngā wawata o ngā hapū me ngā iwi mō te wā tutuki.</i>

Method 2-4 Mahi 2-4	Code of Practice for <i>Wāhi Tapu*</i> and <i>Wāhi Tūpuna*</i> Protection and Discovery He Tikanga Mahi mō te Whakamarumaruru me te Hura i ngā Wāhi Tapu me ngā Wāhi Tūpuna
Description He Whakamārama	The aim of this method is to develop a code of practice to ensure all efforts are made to protect <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> from unnecessary damage, and procedures are in place in the event <i>wāhi tapu*</i> or <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> are discovered. <i>Ko te whāinga o tēnei mahi ko te whakarite i tētahi Tikanga Mahi kia hua ai kua whakapau kaha ki te whakamarumaruru i ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna i te tūkinu, ā, ka poua he tikanga i ngā wā ka huraina he wāhi tapu, he wāhi tūpuna rānei.</i> This code of practice may provide for variation in procedures and practices for different <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> if they identify that this is appropriate. <i>Ki te tautuhia e tika ana tēnei, mā te tikanga mahi nei tētahi whitinga mō ngā tikanga me ngā mahi mō ia hapū me ia iwi e whakarato.</i> This code of practice will enable those parties carrying out activities under resource consents and permitted activity rules to meet conditions for the protection of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> or <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> . <i>Mā te tikanga mahi nei e āhei ai te hunga e mahi ana i ngā ngohe i raro i ngā whakaaetanga rauemi me ngā ture mō ngā ngohe kua whakaaetia hei whakaea i ngā ritenga hei whakamarumaruru i ngā wāhi tapu, ngā wāhi tūpuna rānei.</i>
Who Ko wai mā	Regional Council and the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> , in consultation as appropriate with resource users. <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe - me te kōrerorero tahi me ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi i ngā wā e tika ana.</i>
Links to Policy Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	This method links to Policy 2-2(d). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-2(d).</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	To develop a code of practice by 2011. <i>Ko te whakahiato i te tikanga mahi hei mua mai i te tau 2011.</i>

Method 2-5 <i>Mahi 2-5</i>	Regional <i>Hapū*</i> and <i>Iwi*</i> Projects <i>He Kaupapa Mahi ā-Hapū, Mahi ā-Iwi hoki o te Rohe</i>
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	This method will allow opportunities for <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to work alongside the Regional Council to develop and implement a range of projects initiated by <i>hapū*</i> or <i>iwi*</i> . These projects could include wetland restoration or enhancement, river bank erosion planting, <i>wāhi tapu*</i> or <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> GIS mapping, research projects on Māori land blocks, and <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> resource monitoring initiatives. <i>Mā te mahi nei e whakaputa mea angitū mā ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki te mahi tahi me te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki te whakahiato me te whakatinana i ngā tūmomo kaupapa mahi ka timataia e ngā hapū me ngā iwi. Ka whai wāhi pea ngā kaupapa pērā i te whakahou me te whakarākei ake i ngā papa waiwai, te whakatō tupu ki ngā parenga hei ārai te horo whenua, te whakamahere i ngā wāhi tapu - wāhi tūpuna ki te GIS, ngā kaupapa rangahau i ngā poraka whenua Māori, me ngā kaupapa aroturuki rauemi a ngā hapū me ngā iwi.</i>
Who <i>Ko wai mā</i>	Regional Council and the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> . <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	This method links to Policies 2-1(a) to (e). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(a) ki (e).</i>
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	To develop and implement at least three projects annually. <i>Ko te whakarite me te whakatinana kia 3 ngā kaupapa mahi ia tau, ia tau.</i>

Method 2-6 <i>Mahi 2-6</i>	<i>Iwi Management Plans*</i> (IMP) <i>He Mahere Whakahaere ā-Iwi</i>
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	The objective of this method is to encourage <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to develop <i>iwi management plans*</i> . This will ensure <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> resource management perspectives are articulated in order that they can be incorporated in the Regional Council's planning practices and policy documents. <i>Ko te whāinga o te mahi nei ko te akiaki i ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki te whakarite mahere whakahaere ā-iwi. Mā tēnei e hua ai ka āta whakahuatia ngā tirohanga whakahaere rauemi o ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia whakaurua ai ērā ki roto i ngā mahi whakamahere me ngā kaupapa a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe.</i>
Who <i>Ko wai mā</i>	The Regional Council will assist <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> . <i>Mā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ngā hapū me ngā iwi e āwhina.</i>
Links to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	This method links to Policies 2-1(b), (c) and (g), 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(b), (c) me (g), 2-2, 2-3, me 2-4.</i>
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	To work with <i>iwi*</i> to develop at least one <i>iwi management plan*</i> every two years. <i>Kia mahi tahi me ngā iwi ki te whakahiato kia kotahi neke atu te mahere whakahaere ā-iwi ia rua tau.</i>

Method 2-7 <i>Mahi 2-7</i>	Web-Based <i>Iwi*</i> Contacts Database <i>He Pātengi Raraunga ā-Ipurangi o Ngā Iwi</i>
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	This method is intended to provide the Regional Council and resource consent applicants with accurate contact information for <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> with a significant interest in resource management matters. <i>E meatia nei kia whakarato pārongo tika ki te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā kaitono whakaaetanga rauemi mō te whakapā atu ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori whai pānga ki ngā take whakahaere rauemi.</i> A web page, on the Regional Council's website, will be designed to capture any information relevant to the Region's <i>iwi*</i> - for example, <i>iwi management plans*</i> , marae and civil defence posts. GIS mapping will be used to show locational information.

Method 2-7 Mahi 2-7	Web-Based Iwi* Contacts Database He Pātengi Raraunga ā-Ipurangi o Ngā Iwi
	<i>Ka hoahoatia tētahi whārangī ipurangi ki runga i te ipurangi a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe hei kapo i ngā pārongo e pā ana ki ngā iwi o te Rohe - hei taura, ko ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi, ngā marae, me ngā Putānga Ārai Mate Whawhati Tata. Ka whakamahia te whakamahere a GIS hei whakaatu i ngā pārongo takiwā.</i>
Who Ko wai mā	Regional Council, the Region's hapū* and iwi* and Te Puni Kōkiri. <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe me Te Puni Kōkiri.</i>
Links to Policy Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	This method links to Policy 2-1(h) and (i). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(h) me (i).</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	To complete this project by 2009 and to maintain the web page on an ongoing basis. <i>Kia oti pai te kaupapa mahi nei hei mua mai i te tau 2007 me te tiaki i te whārangī ipurangi haere ake nei.</i>

Method 2-8 Mahi 2-8	Joint Management Agreements He Whakaaetanga Whakahaere Ngātahi
Description He Whakamārama	The Regional Council and relevant hapū* and iwi* will investigate options for joint management agreements between the Council and iwi authorities, especially those that have settled Waitangi Tribunal claims with the Crown, and where there is an established memorandum of partnership. <i>Mā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi whai pānga ngā kōwhiringa e pā ana ki ngā whakaaetanga whakahaere ngātahi e tirotiro, arā, ko ērā kua whakatau kerēme me te Karauna i mua i Te Taraipunara o Waitangi, ā, kei reira kē tētahi manatū rangapū.</i>
Who Ko wai mā	Regional Council and the Region's hapū* and iwi*. <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	This method links to Policies 2-1(f), 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(f), 2-2, 2-3 me, 2-4.</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	To investigate options where opportunities arise. <i>Kia tirotiro i ngā kōwhiringa e ngā wā e tika ana.</i>

Method 2-9 Mahi 2-9	Cultural Monitoring Framework He Anga Aroturuki Ahurea
Description He Whakamārama	The Regional Council will work with hapū* and iwi* to develop and implement a cultural monitoring framework for natural and physical resources. <i>Ka mahi tahi te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki te whakahiato, ki te whakatinana hoki i tētahi anga aroturuki ahurea e pā ana ki ngā rauemi māori me ngā rauemi ōkiko.</i>
Who Ko wai mā	Regional Council and the Region's hapū* and iwi*. <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	This method links to Policies 2-1(d), 2-2 and 2-3. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(d), 2-2 me 2-3.</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	Implementation of a cultural monitoring framework for natural and physical resources by June 2011. <i>Kia whakatinanahia tētahi anga aroturuki ahurea e pā ana ki ngā rauemi māori me ngā rauemi ōkiko hei mua mai i te marama o Pipiri 2011.</i>

Method 2-10 Mahi 2-10	Resource Consent Processes Ngā Tikanga Whakatau Whakaaetanga Rauemi
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	<p>To develop protocols within the Regional Council's consents team to enable affected <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to participate in resource consent processes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> notifying affected <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> of relevant resource consent activities appointing Māori hearing commissioners to resource consent hearings providing the ability to present evidence to hearings in Māori presenting <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> submissions on marae imposing cultural monitoring requirements as a condition of resource consents where appropriate. <p><i>Ko te whakarite tikanga me te tira whakahaere whakaaetanga o te Kaunihera ā-Rohe kia taea ai e ngā hapū me ngā iwi whai pānga te uru ki roto i ngā tikanga whakatau whakaaetanga, ehara tonu:</i></p> <p><i>ko te whakamōhio atu i ngā hapū me ngā iwi mō ngā ngohe whakaaetanga rauemi whai pānga</i></p> <p><i>ko te whakatū kaikomihana Māori mō ngā hui whakatau whakaaetanga rauemi kia whakarotongia te āhei ka taea te tuku taunakitanga mā te kōrerotia o te reo Māori</i></p> <p><i>ko te whakatakoto tāpaetanga ngā hapū me ngā iwi i runga marae</i></p> <p><i>ko te ūruhi i ngā whakaritenga hei ritenga mō ngā whakaaetanga rauemi i ngā wā tika.</i></p>
Who <i>Ko wai mā</i>	Regional Council. <i>Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe.</i>
Links to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	This method links to Policies 2-1(h) and (i), 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki ngā Kaupapa 2-1(h) me (i), 2-2, 2-3 me 2-4.</i>
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	Ongoing. <i>He kaupapa tēnei ka haere tonu.</i>

2.6 Anticipated Environmental Results

Ngā Hua Ka Tūmanakotia Mā Te Taiao

Anticipated Environmental Result <i>Te Hua Ka Tūmanakotia Mā Te Taiao</i>	Link to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	Indicator <i>Ngā Tohu</i>	Data Source <i>Ngā Puna Raraunga</i>
Discoveries of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> are dealt with appropriately in accordance with tikanga Māori. <i>Ka tika ngā mahi me te hāngai tonu ki ngā tikanga Māori i ngā wā ka huraina ngā wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 2.2 <i>Kaupapa 2.2</i> 	Reduction in the number of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> dealt with inappropriately (including when damaged by inappropriate subdivision, use or development) <i>Ka whakaitingia te nama o ngā wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna ka mahi kinotia (pērā i te wāwāhi nā te wehewehe hē, whakamahi hē, whakaahu hē rānei i te whenua)</i>	Accidental <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> discoveries reported to the Regional Council and Heritage New Zealand <i>Hapū* and iwi*</i> <i>Ka whakamōhiohia te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me te Pouhere Taonga i ngā ka huraina kōpeka noa ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna</i> <i>Ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>
Increased involvement of Māori in achieving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies 2-1, 2-3 and 2-4 	Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with <i>hapū*</i> , <i>iwi*</i> ,	Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund

Anticipated Environmental Result <i>Te Hua Ka Tūmanakotia Mā Te Taiao</i>	Link to Policy <i>Ngā Hononga Kaupapa</i>	Indicator <i>Ngā Tohu</i>	Data Source <i>Ngā Puna Raraunga</i>
<p>environmental outcomes across the Region. <i>Ko te piki ake o te whakauru a te Māori ki te whakatutuki i ngā putanga taiao huri noa i te Rohe.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kaupapa 2-1, 2-3 me 2-4</i> 	<p>marae committees or other Māori organisations <i>Ko te nama o ngā kaupapa mahi taiao ka whakaritea, ka whai putea, ā, ka whakatinanahia me ngā hapū, ngā iwi, ngā kōmiti o ngā marae, ko ētahi rōpū whakahaere Māori rānei</i></p> <p>Number of monitoring programmes developed with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> <i>Ko te nama o ngā kaupapa aroturuki kua whakaritea me ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i></p> <p>Number of seminars or research projects conducted with <i>hapū*</i> or <i>iwi*</i> catchment collectives <i>Ko te nama o ngā awheawhe, kaupapa rangahau rānei, ka mahia me ngā hapū, iwi rānei - i roto i ngā takiwā o ngā kohinga iwi/hapū</i></p>	<p><i>Ko tētahi putea e kīia nei ko te Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund</i></p>
<p>Improved wetland protection and restoration. <i>Ka pai kē ake te whakamarumaruru me te whakahou i ngā papa waiwai.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Policy 2-4</i> • <i>Kaupapa 2-4</i> 	<p>Number of wetland projects developed with Māori landowners <i>Ko te nama o ngā kaupapa mahi e pā ana ki ngā papa waiwai ka whakaritea me ngā kaupupuri whenua Māori</i></p> <p>Research projects, seminars undertaken <i>Ko ngā kaupapa rangahau me ngā awheawhe rangahau ka mahia</i></p>	<p>He Tini Awa Trust <i>Ko te tarāti o He Tini Awa, arā, ko He Tini Awa Trust</i></p> <p>Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund <i>Ko tētahi putea e kīia nei ko te Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund</i></p>
<p>Improved working relationships with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to achieve mutually acceptable environmental outcomes. <i>Ka pai kē ake ngā hononga mahi me ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakatutuki i ngā putanga ōrite e pā ana ki te taiao</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Policies 2-1 and 2-4</i> • <i>Kaupapa 2-1 me 2-4</i> 	<p>Number of environmental partnership agreements with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> <i>Ko te nama o ngā manatū rangapū me ngā hapū me ngā iwi e pā ana ki te taiao</i></p> <p>Improved localised environmental results <i>Ka pai kē ake ngā hua e pā ana ki te taiao ki ngā takiwā</i></p>	<p>Memoranda of partnership <i>Ko ngā manatū rangapū</i></p> <p><i>Iwi management plans*</i> <i>Ko ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi</i></p>

2.6 Explanations and Principal Reasons

Ngā Whakamāramatanga me Ngā Take Matua

Objective 2-1 sets long-term goals for having regard to *mauri**, and for particular regard to be had to kaitiakitanga, and for recognising and providing for s6(e) RMA relationships. This is consistent with RMA Part 2 provisions.

Ka whakatau te Whāinga 2-1 i ngā whāinga pae tawhiti e pā ana ki te mauri, te whakaaro hoki ki te kaitiakitanga, me te aro atu - te whakarato whakaaro mō te tuāporo 6(e) mō ngā hononga RMA. E hāngai ana tēnei ki Wāhanga 2 o ngā whakarātonga o te RMA.

Policies 2-1(a), (b), (f) and (g) and the methods set out in memoranda of partnership, existing arrangements and agreements, joint management agreements and *iwi management plans** address the specific planning and relationship parameters provided for *hapū** and *iwi** to effect key decision-making on natural resources. The rationale for the Regional Council to provide for relationships with *hapū** and *iwi** is set out in ss6(e), 7(a) and 8 of the RMA.

Kei roto i Kaupapa 2-1(a), (b), (f) me (g) me ngā tikanga e whakatakotoria ana i roto i ngā manatū rangapū, ngā whakaritenga me ngā whakaaetanga kei te tū tonu hoki, ngā whakaaetanga whakahaere mahi tahi, me ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi, ka kōrerotia ngā āhuatanga o te āta whakatakoto mahere me ngā hononga mā ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakatau whiriwhiringa matua e pā ana ki ngā rauemi māori. Kei roto i ngā tūāporo 6(e), 7(a), me 8 o te RMA te take me whakatū hononga me ngā hapū me ngā iwi.

Policies 2-1(c)-(e) and (h) provide options for *hapū** and *iwi** to be actively involved in resource management decision-making via catchment-based forums, research, monitoring, seminars or training, and resource consent and planning processes. This policy is in line with clause 3B of Schedule 1 to the RMA for the Regional Council to consider ways in which to foster *iwi** capacity.

Kei roto i Kaupapa 2-1(c)-(e) me (h) ngā kōwhiringa kia taea ai e ngā hapū me ngā iwi te kaha uru atu ki roto i te whiriwhiri whakahaere rauemi mā ngā wānanga ā-takiwā, te mahi rangahau, te aroturuki, ngā awheawhe - whakangungu rānei, me ngā tukanga whakaaetanga rauemi - tukanga whakamahere hoki. E hāngai ana tēnei kaupapa ki te whiti 3B o Pukapuka Āpiti 1 o te RMA kia whakaaroaro te Kaunihera ā-Rohe mō ētahi huarahi hei whāngai i ngā iwi kia pakari haere.

Policy 2-1(i) provides that the Regional Council must encourage resource consent applicants to consult with *hapū** and *iwi** in order to adequately identify the relationship that *hapū** and *iwi** have with their *sites** of significance, and any potential adverse effects on that relationship.

Kei roto i Kaupapa 2-1(i) ka tukuna te whakaaro ka mate ka akiaki te Kaunihera ā-Rohe i ngā kaitono whakaaetanga rauemi ki te kōrerorero me ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia pai ai te tautuhi i te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou papa hirahira me ngā pānga kino pea ki taua hononga.

Policy 2-2 sets out measures to protect *wāhi tapu**, *wāhi tūpuna** and other *sites** of significance (disclosed and undisclosed) from potential damage or disturbance, including that caused by inappropriate subdivision, use or development.

Kei roto i Kaupapa 2-2 ngā ritenga mō te whakamarumarū wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki e hirahira ana (ahakoa kua whākina, kāore anō kia whakamōhiotia rānei) i ngā tukitukinga me te raweketanga pērā ki tērā ka hua mai i te hē o te wehewehe, te whakamahi, te whakaahu rānei i whenua.

Policy 2-3 has regard to the *mauri** of water. In some circumstances, a voluntary *rāhui** may be facilitated with the support of *hapū**, *iwi** and resource users.

Ka whakanuia, ka tukuna hoki e Kaupapa 2-3 he wāhi e pā ana ki te mauri o ngā wai. I ētahi wā ka tūāpātia tētahi rāhui tūao e taunakitia ana e ngā hapū me ngā iwi me ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi.

Policy 2-4 identifies the objectives and policies contained in this and subsequent chapters of the Plan which address the resource management issues of significance to *hapū** and *iwi** that were listed in Section 2.2.

Ka tautuhi a Kaupapa 2-4 i ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa kei roto i tēnei wāhanga o te Mahere me ngā wāhanga e whai ana ka kōrerotia ngā take whakahaere rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi kua whakarārangiā i Tūāporo 2.2.

The methods of implementation have been developed to provide for the implementation of Policies 2-1 to 2-4. Each method contains a cross-reference to the respective policies that gave rise to the method.

Kua whakahiatongia ngā mahi whakatinana hei tuku whakaaro mō te whakatinanatanga o ngā Kaupapa 2-1 ki 2-4. Kei roto i ia mahi tētahi whakapuakanga whitiwhiti ki ngā kaupapa i ahu mai taua mahi.

Appendix B: National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, sections 3.2 and 3.4

3.2 Te Mana o te Wai

- (1) Every regional council must engage with communities and tangata whenua to determine how Te Mana o te Wai applies to water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region.
- (2) Every regional council must give effect to Te Mana o te Wai, and in doing so must:
 - (a) actively involve tangata whenua in freshwater management (including decisionmaking processes), as required by clause 3.4; and
 - (b) engage with communities and tangata whenua to identify long-term visions, environmental outcomes, and other elements of the NOF; and
 - (c) apply the hierarchy of obligations, as set out in clause 1.3(5):
 - (i) when developing long-term visions under clause 3.3; and
 - (ii) when implementing the NOF under subpart 2; and
 - (iii) when developing objectives, policies, methods, and criteria for any purpose under subpart 3 relating to natural inland wetlands, rivers, fish passage, primary contact sites, and water allocation; and
 - (d) enable the application of a diversity of systems of values and knowledge, such as mātauranga Māori, to the management of freshwater; and 12 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020
 - (e) adopt an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai, to the management of freshwater (see clause 3.5).
- (3) Every regional council must include an objective in its regional policy statement that describes how the management of freshwater in the region will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai.
- (4) In addition to subclauses (1) to (3), Te Mana o te Wai must inform the interpretation of:
 - (a) this National Policy Statement; and
 - (b) the provisions required by this National Policy Statement to be included in regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

3.4 Tangata whenua involvement

- (1) Every local authority must actively involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), including in all the following:
 - (a) identifying the local approach to giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai
 - (b) making or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans so far as they relate to freshwater management
 - (c) implementing the NOF (see subclause (2)) National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 13
 - (d) developing and implementing mātauranga Māori and other monitoring.
- (2) In particular, and without limiting subclause (1), for the purpose of implementing the NOF, every regional council must work collaboratively with, and enable, tangata whenua to:
 - (a) identify any Māori freshwater values (in addition to mahinga kai) that apply to any FMU or part of an FMU in the region; and

- (b) be actively involved (to the extent they wish to be involved) in decision-making processes relating to Māori freshwater values at each subsequent step of the NOF process.
- (3) Every regional council must work with tangata whenua to investigate the use of mechanisms available under the Act, to involve tangata whenua in freshwater management, such as:
 - (a) transfers or delegations of power under section 33 of the Act
 - (b) joint management agreements under section 36B of the Act
 - (c) mana whakahono a rohe (iwi participation arrangements) under subpart 2 of Part 5 of the Act.
- (4) To avoid doubt, nothing in this National Policy Statement permits or requires a local authority to act in a manner that is, or make decisions that are, inconsistent with any relevant iwi participation legislation or any directions or visions under that legislation.



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