

RPS – SRMR – Significant resource management issues for the region

Our Region’s challenges – the “Big Four”

The focus of the One Plan is four keystone environmental issues: surface *water** quality degradation, increasing *water** demand, unsustainable hill country *land** use and threatened indigenous biodiversity. These issues were identified during public consultation and confirmed by research of the Regional Council’s science team.

By focusing on these Big Four issues, substantial progress can be made at an affordable level of expenditure for the Region. The Big Four have significant interconnection and it is expected that work on one issue will also benefit progress on one or more of the other issues. Notwithstanding the focus on these Big Four issues, other resource management issues are also important and are dealt with in the One Plan.

SRMR – I1: Surface *water** quality degradation

The problem:

Run-off of nutrients, sediment and bacteria from farms is now the single largest threat to *water** quality in the Region. In some *water bodies** it is risky to swim or gather food, and aquatic life is being damaged. Priority catchments for *water** quality enhancement include those listed in Table 11 in Part 3 of the Plan which sets out the specified *Water Management Area** and *Sub-area** (priority catchments) where management of intensive farming *land** use activities will be specifically controlled. These are: Mangapapa River, Mangatainoka River, Upper Manawatū River above Hopelands, Waikawa Stream, Manawatū River above Gorge, other south-west catchments (Papaitonga), and other coastal *lakes* (Northern Manawatū).

An example: the Manawatū River

In the Manawatū River nutrient enrichment is one of the most critical problems. Recent research found that on an annual basis, more than 80% of the nitrogen and 50% of the dissolved reactive phosphorus found in the Manawatū River at Hopelands is coming from run-off from agricultural *land**. This pattern is repeated in many other catchments.

Excessive nutrients cause nuisance algae growth on the *river** *bed**, particularly during summertime low flows.

Proposed approach:

Set *water** quality targets for ecosystem, recreational, cultural and water-use values identified for catchment *Water Management Sub-areas**. Identify *Water Management Sub-areas** most affected by nutrient enrichment and/or bacterial contamination. Use a mixture of persuasion, advice and rules to manage agricultural run-off in these *Water Management Sub-areas**.

Look For:

Objectives, policies and methods that address this keystone issue in RPS-LF and rules in RP-LF.

SRMR – I2: Increasing water demand

The problem:

The amount of *water** used from ground and surface *water** resources increases each year. At certain times of the year *public water supply** and irrigation demand exceed what some *water bodies** in the Region can supply.

An example: the upper Manawatū River

Across the Region, total consented abstraction volumes have more than doubled since 1997 (Horizons Regional Council, 2005, SOE Report). In the upper Manawatū River and its tributaries, the current demand for *water** is close to three times that of 1997. Most of this increased demand is for agricultural irrigation which, in 2005, was four times the 1997 levels and took up over 80% of the *water** allocated.

Proposed approach:

The Regional Council has set minimum environmental flows and defined core allocation volumes for *Water Management Sub-area** under pressure from surface takes. These will be used to manage and allocate *water**. The Regional Council is also working with *water** users to encourage water-use efficiency and accurately define abstraction rates using telemetered water meters.

Look For:

Objectives, policies and methods that address this keystone issue in RPS-LF and rules in RP-LF.

SRMR – I3: Unsustainable hill country *land use**

The problem:

Unsustainable pasture-based farming practices in the Region's steeper hill country damage soil structure and accelerate erosion causing muddy *rivers**, increasing *river** siltation downstream and reducing the protection level of flood control schemes.

An example: February 2004 storm

The Region has 300,000 hectares of hill country *land** at risk of moderate to severe erosion. In the severe storm events of February 2004, huge quantities of soil poured off the hills of the middle catchments west of the Ruahine Ranges and into some *water bodies** such as the Whanganui, Rangitikei, Ōroua and Pohangina Rivers. Many areas of the Region were badly affected, with severe hillside scarring and valley in-filling often reported in national media coverage.

Proposed approach:

Implementation of a Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) on hill country *land** that is subject to an elevated risk of *accelerated erosion** within the Region, in combination with rules where appropriate. The initiative is underpinned by the development of voluntary management plans. These voluntary plans provide paddock-scale best *land** management advice while optimising economic return to the landowner. The first voluntary management plan was piloted on a farm in the Pohangina Valley in 2005 and the programme is currently being rolled out in priority areas.

The SLUI has the additional benefit of assisting the Region to adapt to the *effects** of climate change.

Look For:

Objectives, policies and methods that address this keystone issue in RPS-LF and rules in RP-LF.

SRMR-I4: Threatened indigenous biological diversity

The problem:

Due to more than a century of landscape modification, the Region has lost much of its indigenous habitat. Habitat remnants continue to be threatened by *land** development and by pest plants and pest animals.

An example: vanishing *wetland habitats**

The Manawatū Plains were once covered by a mosaic of *wetland** habitats. Large-scale drainage has reduced this *wetland** habitat to about 3% of its former area and, although drainage has mostly stopped, the few remaining *wetland** habitats are still vulnerable.

Proposed approach:

The Regional Council will be the lead agency for indigenous biodiversity¹ management for the Region by controlling activities in rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats, and working with landowners to protect and enhance these habitats.

The Regional Council has identified the Region's top 100 *wetland** habitats and is encouraging their owners through advice and financial incentives to actively manage these habitats. The objective of the programme is to have all 100 *wetlands** under active management within 10 years.

Look For:

Objectives, policies and methods that address this keystone issue in RPS-ECO and rules in RP-ECO.

Planning for climate change

Climate change is not one of the Big Four issues dealt with in the One Plan, but it is an overarching issue for the regional community and touches on many of the keystone issues.

The problem:

There is conclusive evidence that our climate is changing. The Region can expect (New Zealand Climate Change Office, 2005):

- a 30-50 cm rise in sea level in the next 100 years
- an increase of up to 3°C in temperature in the next 70-100 years
- more rainfall in the western part of the Region and less in the east
- more westerly winds
- an increase in more extreme weather events – floods, droughts and high winds.

Climate change could result in both positive and negative *effects** for the Region. People are likely to enjoy the benefits of warmer winters with fewer frosts but hotter summers will bring increased risks of heat stress, drought and possibly the introduction of new pests and subtropical diseases. The Region is likely to experience more frequent heavy rainfalls and floods. Changing weather patterns may provide new horticultural or cropping opportunities, but may also impact on biodiversity by affecting the balance of ecosystems. Species that are already under threat or are at the limit of their climatic range may not be able to survive.

Proposed approach:

The Regional Council's primary focus is to help the Region adapt to the *effects** of climate change by:

- promoting resilient land-management practices under the SLUI, which will reduce the *effects** of climate change and provide carbon sinks at the same time
- managing *water** quality within a values framework responsive to climate change
- managing *water** quantity according to minimum flows and a core allocation framework responsive to climate change
- planning for changes to the scale and frequency of natural *hazards**.

Look For:

Objectives, policies and methods that directly or indirectly address climate change in RPS-LF, RPS-EIT and RPS-HAZ.

¹ "Biodiversity" may be used as an alternative to "biological diversity".

RPS – RMA – Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities

Scope and background

Te Hōkai, Te Takenga Mai

Planning standards advice note: this chapter does not fully give effect to the National Planning Standards, and contains One Plan – 2014 Chapter 2: Te Ao Māori in its entirety. This includes the issues, objectives, policies, methods, anticipated environmental results and principal reasons of the then Chapter 2. The provisions which are not issues will be intergrated into the relevant chapters to give effect to the planning standards using a Schedule 1 process as soon as practicable.

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 whakatau 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.*

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, Ngāa 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 Rangi, 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 Ngāa Rauru, ko Ngāti Apa, ko Ngāti Hauiti, ko Ngāti Kahungunu, ko

Ngāti Maru, ko Ngāti Raukawa, ko Ngāti Tūwharetoa, ko 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.

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 tūranga, 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 kaupuri whenua hirahira hoki te tangata whenua me tā rātou whāngai i te ohanga o te takiwā.

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 RPS-RMIA-P1 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 whakarātonga

ake nei tēnei ki te kaupapa RPS-RMA-P1 - 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.

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 kīa 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^{*2}

*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.

Mauri²

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 pakihwi 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 tauria, ko te tuku parakaingaki ki roto i te wai - ka pāngia kīnotia te mauri o te wai me ngā āhuatanga whai

² 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.

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 kaingākauria rānei, whai kiko mai, memeha mai hoki”, heoi, mā te kōrero e whai ake nei te ariā e wherawhera.

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 whakatakotoria 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 āhuetanga 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 whakaturanga e haere mai nei.

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:

RMIA-I1: *Water quality and demand**

RMIA-I1: Te kounga o te wai me te hiawai

1. 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 āhuatanga hirahira ki te Māori.

2. *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.

3. *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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. *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.

8. *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.

RMIA-I2: *Land use and management**

RMIA-I2: Te whakamahi me te whakahaere whenua

1. 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.

2. *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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

RMIA-13: Indigenous habitat and biodiversity

RMIA-13: Ngā wāhi noho taketake me te kanorau koiora

1. 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.

2. 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.

RMIA-14: Research

RMIA-14: Te rangahau

1. 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.

2. 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.

Ka kōrerotia ēnei take i roto i ngā wāhanga whakahaere rauemi o tēnei Mahere, tirohia Table 2.

RMIA-15: Monitoring and enforcement

RMIA-15: Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga

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.

Objectives

Whāinga

RMIA-O1: Resource management

RMIA-O1: Te whakahaere rauemi

1. 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.

2. *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.

Policies

Kaupapa

RMIA-P1: *Hapū** and *iwi** involvement in resource management

RMIA-P1: 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:

1. 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,

2. 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,

3. 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,
4. 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,
5. 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,
6. 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,
7. 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,
8. 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 (1) and (6) 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 (1) me te (6) kei runga nei, me,
9. 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:

 - a. 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
 - b. 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.

RMIA-P2: Wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance

RMIA-P2: Ko ngā wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki me ētahi atu papa hirahira

1. *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:

- a. In the Regional Coastal Plan and *district plans*[^],
 - b. as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977,
 - c. as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993,
 - d. as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme, and
 - e. as registered sites under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- a. *kei roto i te Mahere Takutai ā-Rohe me ngā mahere ā-takiwā,*
 - b. *hei Historic Reserves i raro i te Reserves Act 1977,*
 - c. *hei Māori Reserves i raro i Te Ture Whenua 1993,*
 - d. *hei wāhi kua rēhitatia mā te Site Recording Scheme o te New Zealand Archaeological Association, ā*
 - e. *hei wāhi kua rēhitatia i raro i te Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014*

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.

2. 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.

3. 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 (1), 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 (1) kei runga nei, ka whakamarumarutia i te torohū ka pakaru, ka rawekengia rānei mā.

4. 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 mārāma te hunga whakamahi rauemi me ngā kaikirimana me aha ā te wā ka kitea he wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna rānei.

RMIA-P3: The *mauri** of water*

RMIA-P3: Te mauri o ngā wai

1. The Regional Council must have regard to the *mauri** of water* by implementing RPS-RMIA-P1(1) to (9) and by restricting and suspending water* takes in times of minimum flow consistent with LF-FW-P21.

Ka mate ka aro atu te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki te mauri o ngā wai mā te whakamahi i Kaupapa RPS-RMIA-P1 (1) ki (9) 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 LF-FW-P21.

2. 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 teKaunihera 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.

RMIA-P4: Other resource management issues

RMIA-P4: Ētahi take whakahaere rauemi anō

The specific issues listed in RPS-RMIA which were raised by *hapū** and *iwi** must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2 below.

Ka mate ka whakatauria ngā take motuhake e rārangitia ana ki RPS-RMIA, kua whakaarahia e ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, i runga hoki i te takoto o Table 2 kei raro nei.

Table 2 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 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 – 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>1. 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 kounga 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 <i>water</i>*) 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 kāore 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 kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>RPS– RMIA – Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities RPS – RMIA – O1 RPS – RMIA – P3 RPS – RMIA Methods</p> <p>RPS – LF – FW – Fresh <i>Water</i>* RPS – LF – FW – O3 RPS – LF – FW – P4 RPS – LF – FW Methods</p> <p>Rules RP – LF – LW – <i>Discharges</i>* to <i>Land</i>* and <i>Water</i>*</p> <p><i>Wāhanga RPS – RMIA – RPS – RMIA – O1 RPS – RMIA – P2 Ngā mahi kei RPS – RMIA</i></p> <p><i>RPS – LF – FW – Wai RPS – LF – FW – O3 RPS – LF – FW – P3 Ngā mahi kei RPS – LF – FW</i></p> <p><i>RP – LF – Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā 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>2. Hazardous substances* and nitrate run-off need to be better managed to avoid contaminants* entering water*.</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 water* quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>RPS-LF-Water* RPS-LF-O4 RPS-LF-P11 RPS-LF-FW Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-LF-LW-Discharges* to Land* and Water*</p> <p><i>RPS-LF-Wai RPS-LF-FW-O4 RPS-LF-FW-P11 Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-FW</i></p> <p><i>RP-LF-Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>
<p>3. 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 whakakinotanga - 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>RPS-LF-Water* RPS-LF-FW-O3 and RPS-LF-FW-O4, RPS-LF-FW-P4 to RPS-LF-FW-P8 and RPS-LF-FW-P11 to RPS-LF-FW-P13 RPS-LF-FW Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-LF – Discharges* to Land* and Water*</p> <p><i>RPS-LF-Wai RPS-LF-FW-O3 and RPS-LF-FW-O4 RPS-LF-P4 ki RPS-LF-P8 me RPS-LF-11 ki RPS-LF-13 Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-FW</i></p> <p><i>RP-LF - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā 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>4. 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>RPS-LF – Water* RPS-LF-FW-04 RPS-LF-FW-P5 to RPS-LF-FW-P14 RPS-LF-FW Methods</p> <p><i>RPS-LF - Wai RPS-LF-FW-04 RPS-LF-FW-P5 ki RPS-LF-FW-P14 Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-FW</i></p>
<p>5. 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>6. 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 nāianei.</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 mana*.</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>RPS-LF – Water* RPS-LF-FW-05 RPS-LF-FW-P24 RPS-LF-FW Methods</p> <p><i>RPS-LF - Wai RPS-LF-FW-05 RPS-LF-FW-P24 Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-FW</i></p>
<p>7. Water* 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>Hapū* and iwi* may have differing views on the diversion of water* from one catchment to another. If more information is required on the issue of diverting water* from one catchment to another, consultation with the relevant hapū* or iwi* 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>Water* diversions <i>Te whakataha wai</i></p> <p>Refer to rules regarding water* diversion in RP-LF - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water*, and Bores* Tirohia ngā ture e pā ana ki te whakataha wai kei roto i RP-LF - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</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>8. Sewage* disposed to water*, 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 <i>sewage* 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 uncleanness (this term may vary between <i>iwi</i>*). Land-based treatment of <i>sewage*</i> 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 <i>effects*</i> on <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* can be wide-ranging. The best method of avoiding these <i>effects*</i> is the prevention of direct <i>discharge*</i>. <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><i>Sewage* discharge*</i> <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki</i></p> <p>RPS-LF – <i>Water*</i> RPS-LF-FW-O4 RPS-LF-FW-P14 RPS-LF-FW Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-LF – <i>Discharges*</i> to <i>Land*</i> and <i>Water*</i></p> <p><i>RPS-LF - Wai</i> <i>RPS-LF-FW-O4</i> <i>RPS-LF-FW-P14</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-FW</i></p> <p><i>Ture, RP-LF</i> <i>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>9. More riparian retirement and planting is needed to protect river* banks from erosion. Several iwi* believe harakeke (flax) would provide the most desirable outcome. <i>Ko te tikanga me whakarite wāhi whakatū rākau, me whakatō rākau hoki, hei whakamarumaruru i ngā parenga i te horo whenua. Ko te whakapono o ētahi iwi mā te harakeke e tutuki pai ai tēnei.</i></p> <p>10. Land* management plans need to be encouraged to ensure consistent land* management practices Region-wide. <i>Me kaha akiaki te whakatakoto mahere whakahaere pāmu kia hua ai ngā tikanga rite mō te whakahaere whenua.</i></p> <p>11. Adverse effects* of land* use continue to have a detrimental effect* on traditional food gathering areas, native habitats and ecosystems. <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> <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> <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> <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>RPS-LF - Water* RPS-LF-FW-04 RPS-LF-FW-P11</p> <p>Rules, RP-LF-Discharges* to Land* and Water* and Water* Quality Standards in RP-SCHED4</p> <p>RPS-LF - Wai RPS-LF-FW-04 RPS-LF-FW-P11</p> <p>Ture, RP-LF <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai Taumata Kounga kei roto i te Pukapuka Āpiti D</i></p> <p>Land* use management <i>Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</i></p> <p>RPS-LF – Land* RPS-LF-LAND-01 RPS-LF-LAND-P1 RPS-LF-LAND Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-ECO – Land* Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p>RPS-LF - Whenua RPS-LF-LAND-01 RPS-LF-LAND-P1 <i>Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-LAND</i></p> <p>Ture, RP-ECO - Ngohe <i>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>12. The removal, destruction or alteration of <i>wāhi tapu</i>* and <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>* by inappropriate activities continues to have a detrimental <i>effect</i>* 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>RPS-LF – <i>Land</i>* RPS-LF-LAND-O1 RPS-LF-LAND-P1 RPS-LF-LAND Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-LF – <i>Discharges</i>* to <i>Land</i>* and <i>Water</i>*</p> <p>RPS-LF - <i>Whenua</i> RPS-LF-LAND-O1 RPS-LF-LAND-P1 Ngā mahi kei RPS-LF-LAND</p> <p><i>Ture, RP-LF</i> <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i></p> <p>RPS-ECO, RPS-HCV, RPS-NATC and RPS-NFL - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and <i>historic heritage</i>* RPS-HCV-O1 RPS-HCV-P1 and RPS-HCV-P2 RPS-HCV-M2</p> <p>RPS-ECO - <i>Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> RPS-HCV-O1 RPS-HCV-P1 and RPS-HCV-P2 RPS-HCV-M2</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>13. 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 āhuatanga o te tapu e te whakaiaia whitihiti 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 whitihiti 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-pūtea 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>RPS-HCV - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and <i>historic heritage</i>*</p> <p>RPS-ECO-01 RPS-ECO-P1 to RPS-ECO-P5 RPS-ECO, RPS-HAZ, RPS-NATC and RPS-NFL Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-ECO – <i>Land</i>* Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p><i>RPS-ECO - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> <i>RPS-ECO-01</i> <i>RPS-ECO-P1 to RPS-ECO-P5</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei RPS-ECO, RPS-HAZ, RPS-NATC, me RPS-NFL.</i></p> <p><i>Ture, RP-ECO - 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>14. Indigenous plants and animals continue to be under increased threat by human and pest activity. <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 <i>biological diversity</i>[^] <i>Te kanorau koiora taketake</i></p> <p>RPS-ECO - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and <i>historic heritage</i>[*] RPS-ECO-01 RPS-ECO-P1 to RPS-ECO-P5 RPS-ECO Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-ECO – <i>Land</i>[*] Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p>RPS-ECO - <i>Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hitori tuku iho</i> RPS-ECO-01 RPS-ECO-P1 to RPS-ECO-P5 <i>Ngā mahi kei RPS-ECO</i></p> <p><i>Ture, RP-ECO - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>
<p>15. Further research on preventing saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers is a necessity. <i>Ka mate ka rangahaua 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 <i>water</i>* 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 āhuratanga.</i></p>	<p>Groundwater quality <i>Te kounga o te waiopapa</i></p> <p>RPS-LF – <i>Water</i>[*] RPS-LF-FW-04 RP-LF-TUD-P18</p> <p>Rules, RP-LF - Takes, Uses and Diversions of <i>Water</i>[*], and <i>Bores</i>[*]</p> <p><i>RPS-LF - Wai</i> RPS-LF-FW-04 RPS-LF-TUD-P18</p> <p><i>Ture, RP-LF - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</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>16. Biodiversity research needs more funding. <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>RPS-ECO - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and <i>historic heritage</i>[*] RPS-ECO-O1 RPS-ECO-P1 to RPS-ECO-P4 RPS-ECO Methods</p> <p>Rules, RP-ECO – <i>Land</i>[*] Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p><i>RPS-ECO- Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> RPS-ECO-O1 RPS-ECO-P1 to RPS-ECO-P4 RPS-ECO <i>ngā ture</i></p> <p><i>Ture, RP-ECO - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>
<p>17. 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. <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) <i>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</i></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</i>[^] <i>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>RP-IP RP-IP-P8 <i>RP-IP</i> <i>RP-IP-P8</i></p>

Methods

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.

RMIA-M1		Memoranda of Partnership (MoP) He Manatū Rangapū	
Description He Whakamārama	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 <i>lands*</i> , <i>water*</i> , <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 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 RPS-RMIA-P1(1) to (5). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1(1) ki (5).</i>		
Target Ngā Keonga	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>		

RMIA-M2		Identification of Sites* of Significance Te Tautuhi i ngā Papa Hirahira	
Description He Whakamārama	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 whakamarumarū 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 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 RPS-RMIA-P2 <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P2.</i>		
Target Ngā Keonga	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>		

RMIA-M3		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 RPS-RMIA-P1, RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, and RPS-RMIA-P4.		

RMIA-M3	Treaty of Waitangi - Claims Te Tiriti o Waitangi - Ngā Kerēme
	<i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1, RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, me RPS-RMIA-P4.</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>

RMIA-M4	Code of Practice for Wāhi Tapu* and Wāhi Tūpuna* Protection and Discovery He Tikanga Mahi mō te Whakamarumarū me te Hura i ngā Wāhi Tapu me ngā Wāhi Tūpuna
Description He Whakamārama	<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. <i>Ko te whāinga o tēnei mahi ko te whakarite i tētahi Tikanga Mahi kia hua ai kua whakapau kaha ki te whakamarumarū i ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna i te tūkinō, ā, ka poua he tikanga i ngā wā ka huraina he wāhi tapu, he wāhi tūpuna rānei.</i></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. <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></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>. <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 whakamarumarū i ngā wāhi tapu, ngā wāhi tūpuna rānei.</i></p>
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 RPS-RMIA-P2(4). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P2 (4).</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>

RMIA-M5	Regional Hapū* and Iwi* Projects He Kaupapa Mahi ā-Hapū, Mahi ā-Iwi hoki o te Rohe
Description He Whakamārama	<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 <i>wetland*</i> restoration or enhancement, <i>river*</i> 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></p>
Who	Regional Council and the Region's <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> .

RMIA-M5	
Regional Hapū* and Iwi* Projects He Kaupapa Mahi ā-Hapū, Mahi ā-Iwi hoki o te Rohe	
Ko wai mā	<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 RPS-RMIA-P1(1) to (5). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1(1) ki (5).</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	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>

RMIA-M6	
Iwi Management Plans* (IMP) He Mahere Whakahaere ā-Iwi	
Description He Whakamārama	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 Ko wai mā	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 Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	This method links to RPS-RMIA-P1(2), (3) and (7), RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, and RPS-RMIA-P4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1(2), (3) me (7), RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, me RPS-RMIA-P4.</i>
Target Ngā Keonga	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>

RMIA-M7	
Web-Based Iwi* Contacts Database He Pātengi Raraunga ā-Ipurangi o Ngā Iwi	
Description He Whakamārama	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. <i>Ka hoahoatia tētahi whārangi 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 <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> and Te Puni Kokiri. <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 RPS-RMIA-P1(8) and (9). <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1(8) me (9).</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 whārangi ipurangi haere ake nei.</i>

RMIA-M8		Joint Management Agreements He Whakaaetanga Whakahaere Ngātahi	
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	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. <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 tiroiro, arā, ko ērā kua whakatau kerēme me te Karauna i mua i Te Tarai-punara o Waitangi, ā, kei reira kē tētahi manatū rangapū.</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 RPS-RMIA-P1(6), RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, and RPS-RMIA-P4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei ki to RPS-TW-P1(6), RPS-TW-P2, RPS-IM-P1, RPS-IM-P2 me RPS-IM-P3.</i>		
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	To investigate options where opportunities arise. <i>Kia tiroiro i ngā kōwhiringa e ngā wā e tika ana.</i>		

RMIA-M9		Cultural Monitoring Framework He Anga Aroturuki Ahurea	
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	The Regional Council will work with <i>hapū*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> to develop and implement a cultural monitoring framework for natural and <i>physical resources*</i> . <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 <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 RPS-RMIA-P1(4), RPS-RMIA-P2 and RPS-RMIA-P3. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1(4), RPS-RMIA-P2 me RPS-RMIA-P3.</i>		
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	Implementation of a cultural monitoring framework for natural and <i>physical resources*</i> 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>		

RMIA-M10		Resource Consent Processes Ngā Tikanga Whakatau Whakaaetanga Rauemi	
Description <i>He Whakamārama</i>	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. <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ko te whakamōhio atu i ngā hapū me ngā iwi mō ngā ngohe whakaaetanga rauemi whai pānga</i> • <i>ko te whakatū kaikomihana Māori mō ngā hui whakatau whakaaetanga rauemi</i> • <i>kia whakaratongia te āhei ka taea te tuku taunakitanga mā te kōrerotia o te reo Māori</i> • <i>ko te whakatakoto tāpaetanga ngā hapū me ngā iwi i runga marae</i> 		

RMIA-M10	Resource Consent Processes Ngā Tikanga Whakatau Whakaaetanga Rauemi
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ko te ūruhi i ngā whakaritenga hei ritenga mō ngā whakaaetanga rauemi i ngā wā tika.
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 RPS-RMIA-P1(8) and (9), RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, and RPS-RMIA-P4. <i>Ka hono atu tēnei mahi ki RPS-RMIA-P1(8) me (9), RPS-RMIA-P2, RPS-RMIA-P3, me RPS-RMIA-P4.</i>
Target <i>Ngā Keonga</i>	Ongoing. <i>He kaupapa tēnei ka haere tonu.</i>

Principal reasons

Ngā Whakamāramatanga

RMIA – PR1

RPS-RMIA-O1 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 RPS-RMIA-O1 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 whakaratonga o te RMA.

RPS-RMIA-P1 (1), (2), (6) and (7) 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 RPS-RMIA-P1 (1), (2), (6) and (7) 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 tuāporo 6(e), 7(a), me 8 o te RMA te take me whakatū hononga me ngā hapū me ngā iwi.

RPS-RMIA-P1 (3)-(5) and (8) 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 RPS-RMIA-P1(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 awehawe - 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.

RPS-RMIA-P1 (9) 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 RPS-RMIA-P1 (9) ka tukuna te whakaaro ka mate ka akiaki te Kauniheraā-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.

RPS-RMIA-P2 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 RPS-RMIA-P2 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.

RPS-RMIA-P3 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 RPS-RMIA-P3 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*.

RPS-RMIA-P4 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 RPS-RMIA-I1 to RPS-RMIA-I4.

Ka tautuhi a Kaupapa RPS-RMIA-P4 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 whakarārangitia i RPS-RMIA-I1 ki RPS-RMIA-I4.

The methods of implementation have been developed to provide for the implementation of RPS-RMIA-P1 to RPS-RMIA-P4. 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 RPS-RMIA-P1 ki RPS-RMIA-P4. Kei roto i ia mahi tētahi whakapuakanga whitihiti ki ngā kaupapa i ahu mai taua mahi.

Anticipated environmental results

Ngā Hua Ka Tūmanakotia Mā Te Taiao

Anticipated Environmental Result	Link to Policy	Indicator	Data Source
Te Hua Ka Tūmanakotia Mā Te Taiao	Ngā Hononga Kaupapa	Ngā Tohu	Ngā Puna Raraunga
RMIA – AER1 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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPS-RMIA -P2 RPS-RMIA-P2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the number of <i>wāhi tapu*</i> and <i>wāhi tūpuna*</i> dealt with inappropriately (including when damaged by inappropriate <i>subdivision*</i>, 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*</i> and <i>iwi*</i> <i>Ka whakamōhiotia te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me te Pouhere Taonga i ngā ka huraina kōpeka noa</i>

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>
<i>ka huraina ngā wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki.</i>			<i>ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna Ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>
RMIA – AER2 Increased involvement of Māori in achieving environmental outcomes across the Region. Ko te piki ake o te whakauru a te Māori ki te whakatutuki i ngā putanga taiao huri noa i te Rohe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPS-RMIA-P1, RPS-RMIA-P3 and RPS-RMIA-P4 <i>RPS-RMIA-P1, RPS-RMIA-P3 and RPS-RMIA-P4</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of environmental projects developed, funded and implemented with hapū*, iwi*, marae committees or other Māori organisations 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 Number of monitoring programmes developed with hapū* and iwi* Ko te nama o ngā kaupapa aroturuki kua whakaritea me ngā hapū me ngā iwi Number of seminars or research projects conducted with hapū* or iwi* catchment collectives 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 	Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund Ko tētahi putea e kīia nei ko te Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund
RMIA – AER3 Improved wetland* protection and restoration. Ka pai kē ake te whakamarumaru me te whakahou i ngā papa waiwai.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPS-RMIA-P4 <i>RPS-RMIA-P4</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of wetland* projects developed with Māori landowners Ko te nama o ngā kaupapa mahi e pā ana ki ngā papa waiwai ka whakaritea me ngā kaupupuri whenua Māori Research projects, seminars undertaken Ko ngā kaupapa rangahau me ngā awheawhe rangahau ka mahia 	He Tini Awa Trust Ko te tarāti o He Tini Awa, arā, ko He Tini Awa Trust Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund Ko tētahi putea e kīia nei ko te Regional Iwi Environmental Projects Fund
RMIA – AER4 Improved working relationships with hapū* and iwi* to achieve mutually acceptable environmental outcomes. Ka pai kē ake ngā hononga mahi me ngā hapū me ngā	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPS-RMIA-P1 and RPS-RMIA-P4 <i>RPS-RMIA-P1 and RPS-RMIA-P4</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of environmental partnership agreements with hapū* and iwi* Ko te nama o ngā manatū rangapū me ngā hapū me ngā iwi e pā ana ki te taiao Improved localised environmental results Ka pai kē ake ngā hua e pā ana ki te taiao ki ngā takiwā 	Memoranda of partnership Ko ngā manatū rangapū Iwi management plans* Ko ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi

Anticipated Environmenta l 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>
iwi hei whakatutuki i ngā putanga ōrite e pā ana ki te taiao			

RPS – IM – Integrated management

The policies in this Plan will be implemented through the exercising of the Regional Council's functions as a consent authority, through Territorial Authorities giving effect to Part 2 of the Plan, and through the RPS methods of this Plan.

Methods

IM-M1	Regional Plans and District Plans
Description	Regional plans, regional land transport plans, regional pest management plans and district plans are methods to implement this Plan.
Who	The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities.
Links to Policy	Relevant RPS objectives and policies.
Targets	Ongoing.

IM-M2	Regional Plans and District Plans
Description	Regional plans (except for Part 3 of this Plan which already gives effect to Part 2) and district plans must be changed to give effect to Regional Policy Statement provisions of this Plan on the first review or change or variation to the regional plan or district plan or within five years, whichever is the earliest.
Who	The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities.
Links to Policy	Relevant RPS objectives and policies.
Targets	Within five years all regional plans and district plans must give effect to Part 2 and other RPS provisions of the Plan.