



WORKSHOP AGENDA

Date: Tuesday, 29 September 2026

Time: 11.30am

Location: Council Chambers
Waikato Regional Council
Level 1, 160 Ward Street, Hamilton

Workshop Details: Council Workshop

11.30am–12.30pm

AI Data Centre Strategy

1.00pm–4.00pm

Long-Term Plan: Infrastructure Strategy

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1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA

Whakataka te hau ki te uru
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga
Kia mākinakina ki uta
Kia mātaratara ki tai
E hī ake ana te atakura
He tio
He Huka
He hau hū
Tīhei mauri ora!

Cease o winds from the west
Cease o winds from the south
Bring calm breezes over the land
Bring calm breezes over the sea
And let the red-tipped dawn come
With a touch of frost
A sharpened air
And promise of a glorious day
Behold we live

2 WORKSHOP PAPER(S)

2.1 AI DATA CENTRES AND THE WAIKATO REGION: DRAFT POSITION STATEMENT

Rā | Date: 21 September 2026

Kaituhi | Author: Tariq Ashraf, Regional Economic Development Lead

Kaituku | Authoriser: Karen Bennett, Executive Manager, Chief Executive's Office

TE ARONGA | PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this workshop is to seek councillors' input into the content of the draft position statement on the development of AI data centres in the Waikato region before it is considered at the council meeting on 29 October 2026, including:
 - (a) the application of the position statement to each delivery model of data centres;
 - (b) the application of the principles in the position statement to proposals received, and the nature and scale of council engagement subsequently.

KŌRERO WHAKATAKI | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. At its meeting on 20 August 2026, the Regional Growth and Resilience Committee endorsed and recommended to the council that staff prepare a draft position statement on data centre development in the region for the council to consider and approve for release for discussion with territorial authorities, the community and iwi.
3. The global artificial intelligence (AI) data centre industry is experiencing exponential growth, driven by the rapid growth of AI, cloud computing and digital services.
4. Physical and social limits and rising global instability are pushing developers and investors to prioritise stable, lower-risk locations over traditional hubs in North America, Europe and Asia.
5. Invest New Zealand has recently launched a campaign to attract offshore investment in AI data centres.
6. It has approached Waikato Regional Council for information and insights because two out of its six identified "advantaged zones for data centre deployment" are in the Waikato region. This complements another of the council's roles in economic development, to promote the Waikato region and attract investment. The council also has relevant roles with regards to planning and resource consents.
7. In considering the place of AI data centres in the region, the council will need to consider:
 - a. different delivery models, such as Hyperscaler owned and operated, Co-location provider owned and Enterprise owned and operated;
 - b. benefits, such as construction-related jobs, local infrastructure investment and local secure hardware and facilities;

- c. potential impacts posed by development, such as high electricity demand and water consumption;
 - d. critical success factors, such as energy and a conducive physical environment;
 - e. high-performance characteristics, including renewable energy integration.
8. The draft position statement sets out the expectations for AI data centres in the Waikato region. It includes the principles for maximising the benefits and good practices of AI data centres, minimising impacts and challenges to successful development.
 9. The position statement is best viewed as a strategic planning tool that helps the council communicate regional economic and community priorities and desired outcomes, while preserving the requirement for all statutory decisions to be made on their merits and under the applicable legal and planning framework.
 10. Its influence will depend partly on the governance process used to endorse it. Formal adoption by the full Council would not change its legal status, but would confirm that it represents the council's organisational position and strengthen its authority as an enduring regional advocacy document.
 11. The draft position statement should be shared with territorial authorities, the community and iwi for feedback.
 12. The position statement will ensure the council's response to proposals is strategic, evidence-based, and aligned with community values and desired regional outcomes, while appropriately managing potential social, environmental, infrastructure, and land-use effects.
 13. The position statement could also be a useful input to, and complement, the government's principles for AI data centres currently being developed.

ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. **Draft position statement on the development of AI data centres in the Waikato region** [↓](#)

Position statement on the development of AI data centres in the Waikato region

Background

1. Waikato Regional Council is interested in AI data centres because they represent a potentially significant new form of strategic infrastructure with the capacity to influence regional economic development, resource use, infrastructure investment, environmental outcomes and community wellbeing for many years.
2. Data centres are secure, highly specialised facilities that house the computer systems and communications technology required to store, process and distribute digital information. Almost every digital interaction relies on data centres, from internet banking and emergency services through to streaming platforms, cloud computing and artificial intelligence (AI)-powered applications. These fall into three broad categories currently: Hyperscale Data Centres, Co-location Facilities and Enterprise Data Centres.
3. The rapid growth of AI, cloud computing and digital services is driving unprecedented demand for computing capacity. Physical and social limits and rising global instability are pushing developers and investors to prioritise stable, lower-risk locations over traditional hubs in North America, Europe and Asia. Invest New Zealand has launched a campaign to attract offshore investment in AI data centres. It has identified six “advantaged zones for data centre deployment” due to their “time to power”, access to high-voltage electricity infrastructure, and backhaul fibre connectivity. Two of these are in the Waikato region. New Zealand’s relative attractiveness does not remove location-specific risks. Proposals in the Waikato must account explicitly for seismic and other natural-hazard exposure, the resilience and cost of supporting infrastructure, and the effect of those requirements on net regional benefit.
4. AI data centres are emerging as a new form of strategic infrastructure and may offer regional economic and digital benefits. Potential benefits need to be evidenced for the particular proposal and separated into temporary construction effects and enduring operational benefits. They may include construction activity, ongoing highly skilled operational and maintenance roles, rates and tax revenue, computing capacity, digital infrastructure, research and innovation capability, and secure or locally hosted services where these are genuinely included in the proposal.
5. On the other hand, AI data centres can create substantial demands on electricity, water, land, infrastructure and community resources, alongside environmental and social costs over their operating life. Assessment must focus on net regional benefit: what additional value the Waikato receives that would not otherwise occur, after accounting for infrastructure upgrades, additional generation, water use, loss of alternative land uses, environmental effects, public support, opportunity costs and displacement of other regional activities or investment.

Purpose

1. The position statement is intended primarily to express the council’s organisational position. Other parties may choose to use or support its principles when undertaking their own roles in relation to AI data centre development and operation. It is intended to complement relevant central government principles and direction as these develop.

2. This position statement provides strategic guidance to support Waikato Regional Council when exercising its statutory functions, participating in planning and consenting processes, engaging with developers and stakeholders, and contributing to regional spatial planning and infrastructure discussions.
3. However, the position statement does not create regulatory requirements and does not have the legal status of a statutory planning document. It is not national direction, a regional policy statement, regional plan, district plan, designation, resource consent condition or other instrument that decision-makers are expressly required to give effect to, have regard to, or take into account under the Resource Management Act 1991.
4. Accordingly, the position statement must not be relied upon as an independent legal basis for granting, declining or conditioning a resource consent application. Statutory decisions must continue to be based on the relevant legislative and planning framework, including applicable national direction, the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, the Waikato Regional Plan, district plans and the assessment of the actual and potential environmental effects of each proposal.
5. The position statement can assist decision-making by:
 - articulating the council's strategic interests and preferred regional outcomes;
 - informing district plan reviews, plan changes, notices of requirement and spatial planning processes;
 - supporting early engagement with developers, infrastructure providers, territorial authorities and government agencies;
 - providing consistency across the council's planning, policy, regulatory and advocacy functions;
 - identifying matters relevant to freshwater management, infrastructure planning, natural hazards, climate resilience, land-use integration and community wellbeing; and
 - signalling the matters the council considers important when considering the opportunities and implications associated with AI data centre development.
6. This position statement sets out the Waikato region's expectations of parties involved in the development and operation of AI data centres. It seeks to maximise credible and enduring regional benefits, promote good practice, minimise adverse impacts and costs, and support development that delivers a demonstrable net benefit to the region. The Waikato region welcomes AI data centre investment where proponents can demonstrate such benefits and earn community trust. Development is expected to contribute to the region's resilience, prosperity and sustainability; manage effects on natural and physical resources in accordance with applicable laws and planning instruments; strengthen infrastructure systems; respect mana whenua and community values; and avoid transferring attributable costs or environmental burdens to existing communities or future generations. Meeting these expectations will help provide a foundation for earning and maintaining a social licence to operate in the Waikato region.
7. The principles below are not listed in priority order and the degree to which any principle is relevant will depend on the scale, location and effects of an individual development.

Principle 1: Support the long-term interests of the Waikato region

1. AI data centre developments should provide clear, demonstrable and enduring net benefits to the Waikato region and host communities. Proponents must demonstrate how the benefits of a development outweigh its resource demands, environmental effects and opportunity costs, and how the community will be better off as a result. Assessment should consider:
 - a. Direct development benefits, including construction activity, local procurement, contracting opportunities and expenditure within the Waikato region.
 - b. Enduring benefits arising from operations, such as ongoing employment, exports, rates and tax revenue, where these can be evidenced and attributed to the development.
 - c. Broader economic and social benefits, including secondary employment, productivity gains, computing capacity, digital infrastructure, talent attraction and retention, AI capability and skills development, research, innovation and support for regional economic ecosystems.
 - d. Contributions to regional resilience and strategic interests, including business continuity during disruptive events, secure local infrastructure, and sovereign or locally hosted AI capability that reduces dependence on external providers, technologies or decision-making.
 - e. The opportunity costs associated with land, electricity, water, labour, materials, public funding and infrastructure capacity, including alternative uses and any displaced activities or employment.
 - f. Effects on housing affordability, workforce availability, local supply chains, and the scale, quality and location of employment created.
 - g. The distribution of benefits and costs, including who captures the economic value and who bears the associated resource, infrastructure and environmental impacts.
 - h. The extent to which the development supports national, regional and local strategic objectives.

Principle 2: Locate in the right place

1. The suitability of a site is fundamental to the long-term success and acceptability of an AI data centre. AI data centres must be located where environmental, infrastructure and community impacts can be effectively managed, and where development aligns with broader regional planning objectives.
2. Site selection must consider: natural hazards (such as flood risk, seismic risk), climate risks; electricity infrastructure, telecommunications connectivity, water availability, transport access, landscape values, productive land, biodiversity, wetlands and future growth patterns; potential impacts such as noise, visual effects, traffic, environmental pressures and the cumulative effects.
3. Site selection and design must avoid conflicts wherever practicable and identify, assess and manage conflicts that cannot be avoided, including competition for finite resources, cumulative effects, reverse-sensitivity risks, and effects on the use and enjoyment of surrounding land. Residual costs and effects must be clearly disclosed and included in the assessment of net regional benefit.

Principle 3: Design for a changing climate

1. AI data centres must be resilient to future climate conditions and contribute to the region's long-term adaptation goals.

2. Projects must assess future climate and natural-hazard scenarios, including increasing temperatures, extreme rainfall, flooding, drought, seismic risk, infrastructure disruption and compound or cascading failures. Resilience must be evidenced through transparent, site-specific risk assessments; stated scenarios, time horizons and design assumptions; engineering and operational controls; independent review where proportionate; emergency and business-continuity arrangements; and funded adaptation triggers over the asset life.
3. Developments must identify, fund and manage foreseeable long-term liabilities, including infrastructure renewal, hazard protection, emergency water or power needs, contamination or hazardous-material risks, adaptation works, stranded or obsolete assets, site restoration and decommissioning. These costs and risks must not be transferred to public authorities, ratepayers or future landowners.

Principle 4: Grow the energy system

1. Developers and operators need to demonstrate that they are investing to provide sufficient generation (and transmission, if required) to at least meet their own demand for the expected operational life of the AI data centre.
2. Developers and operators need to demonstrate that additional electricity generation, storage, transmission or distribution capacity, and demand-response capability are funded and delivered in step with each stage of load growth, at a scale sufficient to meet the development's attributable demand without displacing existing users or planned regional electrification.
3. Any renewable electricity claim must show how the proposal adds physical generation, storage, network capability or flexible demand, rather than merely reallocating or contracting existing supply. The development must disclose the location, timing and additionality of new supply and how it supports wider system resilience and the transition to a lower-emissions electricity system.

Principle 5: Steward water responsibly

1. Water is a strategic regional resource that must be carefully managed. AI data centres must use best practicable cooling and water-efficiency solutions suited to the site and local climate, with a strong preference for low-consumption, closed-loop or hybrid systems. Proponents must demonstrate how water demand will be minimised; how potable, recycled, harvested, treated non-potable and, where geographically and environmentally appropriate, seawater options have been assessed; and how cumulative effects on catchments, aquifers, ecosystems and existing users will be managed. For proposals affecting the Waikato and Waipā rivers or their catchments, Te Ture Whaimana and its status in relevant decision-making must be appropriately recognised.
2. Transparency regarding water sources, annual demand, peak demand, and operational performance must form part of ongoing environmental accountability. Climate change, drought, and future water availability must be factored into all planning and design decisions.

Principle 6: Deliver high environmental performance throughout the full lifecycle

1. Developments must minimise their whole-of-life environmental footprint through efficient design, low-carbon construction, responsible resource use, biodiversity protection, waste minimisation and circular economy principles.

2. Developments must seek opportunities to recover and beneficially use waste heat, reduce embodied emissions, minimise waste generation, and support broader environmental outcomes where appropriate.

Principle 7: Respect mana whenua and support Māori aspirations

1. Mana whenua have a unique relationship with land, water, natural resources and taonga. AI data centre development must involve meaningful early engagement with iwi and hapū and recognise Māori rights, interests and aspirations. Consideration must include effects on land, water and cultural values; participation in decision-making; economic and capability opportunities; and Māori data sovereignty. Physical hosting in New Zealand must not, by itself, be treated as resolving Māori data-governance, access, control, ownership or sovereignty interests.

Principle 8: Earn, agree and maintain community trust

1. Social licence is an important component of responsible infrastructure development. Proponents must engage openly from site-selection and concept stages; disclose the full intended build-out, resource demands, uncertainties and trade-offs; fund accessible participation where appropriate; and show how feedback has influenced location, design, construction and operation. Engagement must continue through expansion, material operational change and decommissioning.
2. AI data centres must demonstrate how affected communities will benefit and how noise, vibration, lighting, visual effects, traffic, construction disruption and environmental pressures will be assessed, mitigated, monitored and responded to over time. Proponents must establish an accessible complaints and resolution process and publish commitments, monitoring results and corrective actions.
3. Major AI data centre developments must establish formal, transparent and accountable agreements that provide enduring benefits to affected communities.
4. Community benefits must be agreed in partnership with communities, tangata whenua and local authorities and must address locally identified priorities.

Principle 9: Pay the full cost of development

1. AI data centres must fund the monetary costs of infrastructure, mitigation, monitoring, compliance, environmental management, adaptation, restoration and decommissioning attributable to their development. Cost-allocation arrangements must be transparent and must not transfer project-attributable financial costs or risks to ratepayers, communities, existing infrastructure users or future generations. Wider environmental, social and opportunity costs are addressed through the net regional benefit assessment under Principle 1.
2. Development must not rely on hidden subsidies or transfer costs, risks or infrastructure burdens to ratepayers, communities, existing infrastructure users or future generations.

Principle 10: Commit to long-term stewardship

1. AI data centres may involve long-lived buildings and infrastructure alongside rapidly changing computing equipment, ownership models and technology. From an early stage, proponents must disclose the intended operating life and full build-out, and demonstrate long-term planning for infrastructure, operational performance, technology replacement, adaptation, ownership change, repurposing and decommissioning.

2. Decisions must consider both immediate investment and construction outcomes and the facility's costs, benefits and performance over its full life cycle. This includes its relationship with cloud-based and distributed computing options, the degree to which the development supports or constrains local innovation and data control, and future electricity demand, water use, environmental performance and community expectations.

Principle 11: Demonstrate and report performance transparently

1. Proponents and operators must publish sufficient facility- or campus-level information for communities and decision-makers to understand actual performance against forecasts and commitments over time.
2. Proponents and operators must adopt recognised environmental and energy management systems, establish forecast and commissioned baselines, set measurable targets, and publish results at least annually using consistent boundaries and methods. Reporting must include, where relevant: total and peak electricity demand; IT electricity use; Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE); water use by source and Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE); renewable electricity source and additionality; backup generation and fuel use; greenhouse gas emissions, including Carbon Usage Effectiveness (CUE) where used; cooling performance; waste and electronic equipment recovery; outages and incidents; community commitments; complaints and responses; and progress on corrective actions.
3. Where actual performance differs materially from forecasts, targets or commitments, the operator must publish the variance, corrective actions, responsible party and implementation date. Key metrics and claims must be independently assured at proportionate intervals. Commercial sensitivity must not be used as a blanket reason to withhold information needed to understand regional resource use, effects, costs, benefits or delivery of commitments.

2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Rā | Date: 21 September 2026

Kaituhi | Author: Lisa Drysdale, Team Leader - Asset Management

Kaituku | Authoriser: Greg Ryan, Director, Integrated Catchment Management

TE ARONGA | PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the council workshop is to seek councillor feedback on the key risks, assumptions, and strategic priorities proposed as part of the 2027 Infrastructure Strategy. Feedback from the workshop will be used to refine the strategy before it is presented to council in December 2026.

KŌRERO WHAKATAKI | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Infrastructure Strategy is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 and provides a long-term view of how Waikato Regional Council intends to manage flood protection, river management, land drainage and catchment management infrastructure over a 50-year period.
3. The Infrastructure Strategy is one of councils key long-term planning documents. It provides the bridge between council's strategic direction and future investment decisions by identifying the infrastructure challenges, risks and opportunities that will shape service delivery.
4. The draft vision is that over the next 50 years we will continue to move from managing flood assets to managing regional resilience through better risk understanding, adaptive pathways, community adaptation planning, sustainable funding and targeted transformation.
5. The greatest long-term risks to flood resilience may not be asset condition or more extreme weather events. It may be the ability of future generations to afford the services required to manage increasing risk. This means that the link between the infrastructure strategy and the financial strategy will continue to grow in importance.
6. Feedback from today's workshop will be used to refine the draft Infrastructure Strategy, including the risks, priorities and areas of strategic focus that should receive greater or lesser emphasis over the next 3 to 10 years.

BACKGROUND

7. As part of each Long-Term Plan (LTP) cycle, council reviews its Infrastructure Strategy in accordance with section 101B of the Local Government Act (2002). The council's Infrastructure Strategy needs to set the long-term direction for how Council plans, adapts, invests in, and in some cases retires infrastructure that is within scope. It informs LTP investment priorities, affordability settings, and long-term risk management.
8. The Infrastructure Strategy provides a 50-year view of how Waikato Regional Council intends to manage flood protection, river management, land drainage and catchment management infrastructure.
9. The Infrastructure Strategy does not sit in isolation. It must align with council's wider strategic and financial planning, including Te Pae Tawhiti 2026, the Financial Strategy, funding policy

reviews, asset management planning, capital programme development and resilience planning activities.

10. The revised approach to develop the 2024 Infrastructure Strategy (IS) led to a significant change in direction away from business-as-usual (BAU) approaches (repair and replace existing infrastructure) to a more future focussed model and transitional pathway over many years acknowledging the limited resources available and changing political environment.
11. Today's discussion is intended to test whether the assumptions and strategic direction proposed in the draft Infrastructure Strategy reflect councillor expectations and priorities for the region.

PART 1: KEY ASSUMPTIONS CONVERSATION

12. The draft strategy continues to assume that:
 - (a) Flood protection and land drainage infrastructure will remain critical to the region's social and economic wellbeing.
 - (b) Climate-related hazards will increase in frequency and severity over time.
 - (c) Infrastructure renewal and maintenance costs will continue to rise.
 - (d) The council (in some form) will continue to be responsible for managing flood protection and land drainage schemes.
 - (e) Future decisions will need to balance affordability, resilience, environmental outcomes and community expectations infrastructure investment must support intergenerational wellbeing and resilience.
13. However, the draft 2027 strategy introduces several important additional assumptions:
 - (a) Financial sustainability will become a critical constraint.
 - (b) Current levels of service may not be sustainable indefinitely, with greater understanding of peat subsidence changing water pathways, land stability issues and changing land use across the region.
 - (c) Historic performance is no longer a reliable predictor of future performance.
14. Guidance from the financial strategy between 2024 and 2027 indicates the central issue has moved from “how do we keep rates reasonable?” to “what services can the community realistically afford?”. Cost of living pressures faced by the communities across the region continue to escalate.
15. With district councils approving industrial and housing intensification in areas where the regional council currently provide rural levels of flood protection and storm water drainage, the assets were not historically built for the increased run offs and new expectations of protection.
16. The cumulative effect of more frequent extreme weather events, land use change, peat subsidence, affordability pressures and evolving environmental expectations means Council will increasingly face strategic choices about where effort and investment should be directed. The key questions for discussion are:
 - (a) Maintaining the current levels of protection as long as possible?
 - (b) Improve protection where economically justified?
 - (c) Begin adapting communities before protection levels are compromised?

- (d) Actively plan for transformational change?

PART 2: PROPOSED STRATEGIC SHIFT CONVERSATION

17. With the work and discussions between staff and councillors over the last year on the strategic direction, regional resilience strategy, fiscal sustainability and conversations that have occurred at committee and subcommittee levels, the initial draft infrastructure strategy is proposing a broader and more future focussed approach to infrastructure planning moving from:
 - (a) Focussing on asset condition to considering scheme and community resilience.
 - (b) Focussing on only the existing defended areas to understanding and managing catchment wide risk.
 - (c) Delivering only 'hard' infrastructure solutions to combining infrastructure, land use, and community responses.
18. The changes being proposed for discussion today do not represent an immediate change to existing service delivery or asset management practices. Rather, they provide a strategic framework for:
 - (a) Improving understanding of regional risks.
 - (b) Developing adaptive pathways for priority catchments.
 - (c) Strengthening resilience-based investment decisions.
 - (d) Supporting community adaptation planning.
 - (e) Improving affordability and funding discussions.
 - (f) Integrating nature-based and engineered solutions over time.

OUTCOME

19. **The desired outcomes of the workshop are to:**
 - (a) Confirm whether the draft Infrastructure Strategy addresses the risks and challenges that Councillors consider most significant over the next 50 years.
 - (b) Test the assumptions underpinning the draft strategy and identify any assumptions that require greater or lesser emphasis.
 - (c) Seek feedback on the proposed shift towards a resilience and adaptation-focused approach to infrastructure planning.
 - (d) Identify any additional issues, opportunities or priorities that should be reflected in the final Infrastructure Strategy.
 - (e) Provide direction to staff for refinement of the draft Infrastructure Strategy prior to reporting back to Council in December 2026.

ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. **Infrastructure Strategy Council Workshop Feedback Canvas - Doc # 38696275** [↓](#)

Council Workshop Feedback Canvas

Infrastructure Strategy 2027-77 September 29th 2026 Council Workshop Feedback Sheet

What should staff strengthen in the final strategy?

Q1: Have we identified the right long-term challenges?

Strongly agree with	Missing Challenge / Risk	Need less emphasis

Notes:

Q2: What does financially sustainable mean?

Rank your priorities	Categories	Comments
	Protecting people	
	Economic benefit	
	Maintaining existing service levels	
	Equity and fairness	
	Environmental outcomes	
	Intergenerational affordability	

Q3: What does “future-proofed” mean?

	Which outcomes matter most?	Comments
	Reliable levels of service	
	Faster recovery after floods	
	Reduced flood damage	
	More informed communities	
	Better environmental outcomes	
	Affordable infrastructure	
	Flexible adaptation pathways	

Q4: What trade-off conversations should council be prepared to have?

	Circle the statement closest to your view	Comments
1	Maintain current levels of protection as long as possible	
2	Improve Protection where justified	
3	Begin adaptation planning before protection levels are compromised	
4	Actively plan for transformational change	

Final Reflection

What is the ONE message you want reflected in the final Infrastructure Strategy?

Closing the gap

Current Focus	Future Focus	What concerns you?	What excites you?
Assets	Resilience		
Schemes	Catchments		
Protection	Adaptation		

Advice to staff before the strategy returns for adoption

3 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

Unuhia, unuhia
Unuhia mai te uru tapu nui
kia wātea, kia māmā,
te ngākau, te tinana, te hinengaro,
i te ara takatū
Koia rā e Rongo
e whakairia ake ki runga
kia tina! TINA!
Haumi ē, hui ē, TĀIKI ē!

Draw on, draw on,
Draw on to the supreme sacredness
To clear, to free
our heart, body and soul
Our pathway prepared
Lo, there is peace
suspended high above
manifest!
draw together!
Affirm!