

MIHIMIHI

FOREWORD

The Te Arawa River Iwi Trust has its genesis in the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010. The Trust represents the three Te Arawa River Iwi, who assert manawhenua, kaitiakitanga, ahi kā, and mana whakahaere over the Waikato River and its tributaries that run through our rohe.

All of our natural resources (including the Waikato River and its tributaries) are taonga and integral to our tribal identities; the mauri of the people and the mauri of our waterways is indivisible. Therefore, and according to our tikanga, kawa and whakapapa, the Te Arawa River Iwi are responsible for the protection and management of our taonga and we long to see the restoration of the mauri of our waterways.

Importantly, this legislation also affirms that we never agreed to cede our authority over or rights in the River or tributaries.

This document, the Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Environmental Plan (“Whakamarohitia ngā wai o Waikato”) is the culmination of many hours of consultation and hui. It is an important first step toward articulating the strategic direction of the Trust in supporting the Te Arawa River iwi as kaitiaki. Our aspirations are to rejuvenate and restore the mauri of the Waikato River, to be progressive and innovative in our approach, to work collaboratively, and to hold steadfast to those things that are important and make us unique.

OUR ASPIRATIONS ARE TO REJUVENATE AND RESTORE THE MAURI OF THE WAIKATO RIVER, TO BE PROGRESSIVE AND INNOVATIVE IN OUR APPROACH, TO WORK COLLABORATIVELY, AND TO HOLD STEADFAST TO THOSE THINGS THAT ARE IMPORTANT AND MAKE US UNIQUE.

We would like to thank the many people and organisations who have made the development of this plan possible. We wish to acknowledge the iwi members who contributed their time, thoughts and creativity to the Plan. We are grateful for the guidance of kaumatua and rūnanga members who provided input and many stories and recollections from their own experiences. A special mihi to the Trust’s consultant planner, Elva Conroy, for her expert guidance in weaving together the many hours of conversation that form the basis of this Plan. Finally, we thank the Waikato River Authority for its important financial support and the Waikato Regional Council and Te Puni Kokiri for their advice and assistance.

This is not the end, but the beginning of our journey. We expect our aspirations for the Waikato River to develop and grow, and that the plan will be reviewed and refined. It is a living document that, like the Te Arawa River Iwi, will evolve and expand over time. In the meantime, we look forward to the important implementation phase of giving effect to the Plan.

Roger Pikia
Chairman
Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

TUHINGA WHAKARĀPOPOTO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is an Environmental Plan for the Te Arawa River Iwi Trust (TARIT) to support the aspirations of Te Arawa River Iwi, who are located within the Upper Waikato River catchment.

The focus of this Plan is the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. It is the river that links everything; not only the surrounding resources and the people that it sustains but also the past, the present and the future.

This Plan advocates a more holistic and integrated approach to environmental management to reflect the Māori worldview of interconnectedness within, and between the natural environment and ourselves. We all need to work together more, to take a shared interest in, and responsibility for our environment. We all benefit if our land, rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers are healthy.

This Plan reflects the dual position of Te Arawa River Iwi – not only as protectors of the environment but also as land developers for farming, forestry, power generation and tourism.

This Plan does not:

- replace any obligation to consult individually with Ngāti Tahu-Ngai Whaoa, Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā, Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao
- replace Iwi Management Plans prepared by Te Arawa River Iwi

While this is an environmentally-focused plan, one of the major drivers to change is our people – particularly our young people – getting them informed, engaged, involved, trained and empowered.

We have a challenging, yet exciting, journey ahead.

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PLAN USER GUIDE

PART ONE

Setting the Scene

An overview of the plan purpose and scope as well as who we are

PART TWO

Area of Interest

Provides a location map of the TARIT Area of Interest, as it relates to this Plan

PART THREE

Our Iwi

Profiles of our three Te Arawa River Iwi:

- Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa
- Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao
- Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā

PART FOUR

Expectations for Engagement

An overview of when consultation is expected and the partnership agreements in place with Local Authorities and Crown Agencies

PART FIVE

Environmental Setting

Description of the environment within the Upper Waikato River catchment

PART SIX

Our Policy

Our issues, aspirations, policies and actions relating to: People, Water, Land, Geothermal and Freshwater Fish

PART SEVEN

Actions: Getting it done

A summary of the actions for TARIT and others to implement the aspirations and policies in Part Six

PART EIGHT

Reporting, Monitoring and Review

An overview of how we will measure and report on how well the Plan is working

PART NINE

Glossary and Appendices

Glossary of acronyms, technical terms and Māori words Appendices

PART ONE: SETTING THE SCENE



INTRODUCTION

PLAN PURPOSE AND SCOPE

WHO WE ARE – TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST

PART ONE: SETTING THE SCENE

INTRODUCTION

This document is an Environmental Plan ('Plan') for the Te Arawa River Iwi Trust ('TARIT').

It is also a strategic document to support the aspirations of its Te Arawa River Iwi:

- Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara whose traditional lands include Horohoro. Their principal waterway is the Pokaitū stream just north of Pōhaturoa
- Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa whose tribal boundaries lie between Te Waiheke o Huka (Huka Falls) and Pōhaturoa at Ātiamuri and extend to the Kāingaroa Plains
- Tūhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao whose lands include the Rotomahana Parekārangi block and the Whirinaki Stream, which forms Lake Ohakurī

This Plan articulates our expectations for consultation. It includes priority issues, aspirations and actions for the next ten years. In this way, effort and resources can be focused to ensure that this Plan makes a tangible difference.

Some of the policies and actions in this Plan are reasonably straightforward and should be business as usual for many agencies involved in resource management or use, or in activities that have an effect on the environment. Other policies and actions are more aspirational and will require collaboration, planning and time to be achieved.

For the purpose of this Plan, the TARIT Area of Interest is the Upper Waikato River Catchment area, from Huka Falls to Pōhaturoa. This is illustrated in Part Two of this Plan.

This Plan is a living, evolving, working document that will be monitored, revised and updated to ensure it remains relevant and provides a framework for continuous improvement.

PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to articulate the strategic direction of TARIT in supporting Te Arawa River Iwi in their role as kaitiaki of the Waikato River, its tributaries and the wider environment and to assert mana awa, mana whenua and mana whakahaere.

The issues, policies and actions within this Plan pertain to the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, including its tributaries within the TARIT Area of Interest.

This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Iwi planning documents prepared by Te Arawa River Iwi. These include:

- Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā Strategic Plan (2010)
- Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan “Rising above the mist – Te aranga ake i te taimahangatanga” (2013)
- Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Enhanced Iwi Environmental Resource Management Plan (Scoping Report, 2011)
- Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Iwi Management Plan (planned)

This Plan does not supersede or replace any of the Te Arawa River Iwi plans.

TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust (TARIT) represents the interests of the three Te Arawa River Iwi located within the Upper Waikato River catchment area.

The Te Arawa River Iwi are:

- Ngāti Tahu-Ngai Whaoa (represented by Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa Rūnanga Trust)
- Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā (represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā Trust)
- Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao (represented by the Tuhourangi Tribal Authority)

ORIGINS

TARIT has its origins in the settlement of historical claims for Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa. Under the Te Pumautanga Settlement Deed (11 June 2008), the Crown recognised the interests of Te Arawa River Iwi in the Waikato River and its environs, from Huka Falls to Pōhaturoa.

OUR VALUES

Kaitiakitanga	<i>Guardianship, stewardship sustainability</i>
Kotahitanga	<i>unity, collaboration</i>
Mana whakahaere	<i>tribal mandate, authority, ability [to determine usage of the resource]</i>
Mana whenua	<i>tribal authority over land or territory</i>
Manākitanga	<i>hospitality, kindness towards others</i>
Pono	<i>truth, honesty</i>
Rangimārie	<i>peaceful</i>
Tika	<i>fair, correct</i>
Whakapapa	<i>genealogy, lineage, connection</i>
Whakapūmautanga	<i>To establish or confirm the mana or authority of the Iwi</i>

The Crown undertook to provide co-management arrangements in recognition of their interests, which were to be no less than those provided to Waikato-Tainui.

This is formally recognised by the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010.

OUR ROLE

TARIT was formally established in 2009 to:

- Represent the Te Arawa River Iwi in the Co-Management Framework for the Waikato River
- Assist the Te Arawa River Iwi to exercise their kaitiakitanga
- Act as a forum for Te Arawa River Iwi to work together on issues relating to the River.

Based on the above mandate, this Plan includes aspirations, policies and actions that pertain to the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

OUR VISION, MISSION STATEMENT AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Our Vision:

To support Te Arawa River Iwi collectively and individually to assert mana awa and improve the health and wellbeing of the Waikato river, tributaries and environs



Our Mission:

Asserting our mana whenua, kaitiakitanga, ahi kā and mana whakahaere to restore the health and wellbeing of the Waikato river, tributaries and environs



Our Strategic Objectives:

Mana Tangata:
Enabling our people to participate in the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, tributaries and environs

Mana Taiao:
Implementing measures to restore and protect the Waikato tributaries and environs

Mana Mātauranga:
Upholding tikanga, preserving wāhi tūpuna and enhancing mātauranga of Te Arawa River Iwi

WHO IS THIS PLAN FOR?

For TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi

This Plan seeks to:

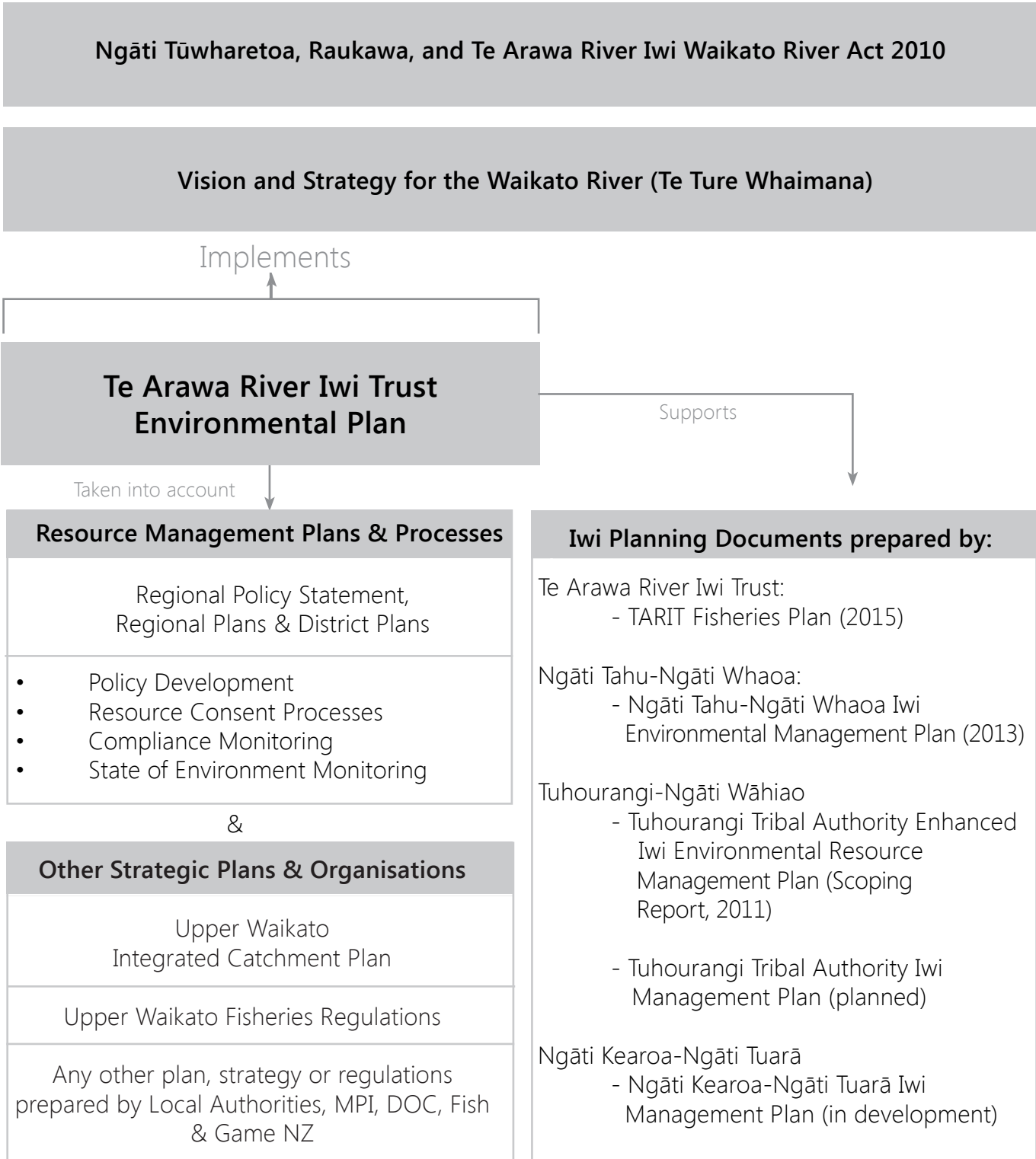
- Assert the relationship, values and interests of TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi with the Waikato River, its tributaries and the wider environment
- Encourage a collective and coordinated approach to improving the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River
- Identify ways to support Te Arawa River Iwi to reconnect whānau with their river, ancestral lands and marae and to transfer knowledge from kōeke to tamariki

It is important to acknowledge other Iwi who are located within, or adjacent to, the TARIT Area of Interest. This includes Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, Maniapoto, Te Arawa Lakes Trust and Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa.

THE TARIT ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN IN NO WAY SUBSTITUTES OR ALLEVIATES THE NEED FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES, CONSULTANTS AND CONSENT APPLICANTS TO ENGAGE DIRECTLY WITH TARIT AND/OR TE ARAWA RIVER IWI REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

WHERE THE PLAN FITS

LINKAGES BETWEEN THE PLAN, LEGISLATION, IWI AND COUNCIL PLANNING DOCUMENTS



FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

THIS PLAN SEEKS TO:

- Articulate expectations regarding consultation with TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi and promote the fostering of strong relationships with Te Arawa River Iwi and key stakeholders
- Provide guidance for Council Plan and Consent Processes, as required by the Joint Management Agreements with Local Authorities (Regional and District Councils)

This Plan is a recognised Iwi Management Plan by the TARIT Trustees and therefore, has weight under the Resource Management Act (RMA).

Other relevant legislation includes:

- Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Local Government Act 2002
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Fisheries Act 1996
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Conservation Act 1987

THIS MEANS THAT:

- The Regional Council must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a Regional Policy Statement or Regional Plan
- The District Council must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a District Plan
- The Regional and District Councils must have regard to this plan when considering a resource consent
- The Ministry for Primary Industries must recognise and provide for this Plan, where related to Sections 12 to 14 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (e.g. consultation and allowable catch setting)
- The Department of Conservation and Fish & Game NZ must have particular regard to this Plan in relation to their functions or powers, under conservation legislation, for the Waikato River and its catchment

FOR OTHER USERS OF THE PLAN

The Plan is intended as a tool to provide clear high-level guidance on Te Arawa River Iwi objectives and policies with respect to the environment, to resource managers, users and activity operators, and those regulating such activities, within the Te Arawa Area of Interest.

Specific information relating to the values, interests and aspirations of Te Arawa River Iwi is found in respective Iwi planning documents.

PART TWO: TARIT AREA OF INTEREST



PART TWO: TARIT AREA OF INTEREST

UPPER WAIKATO RIVER CATCHMENT

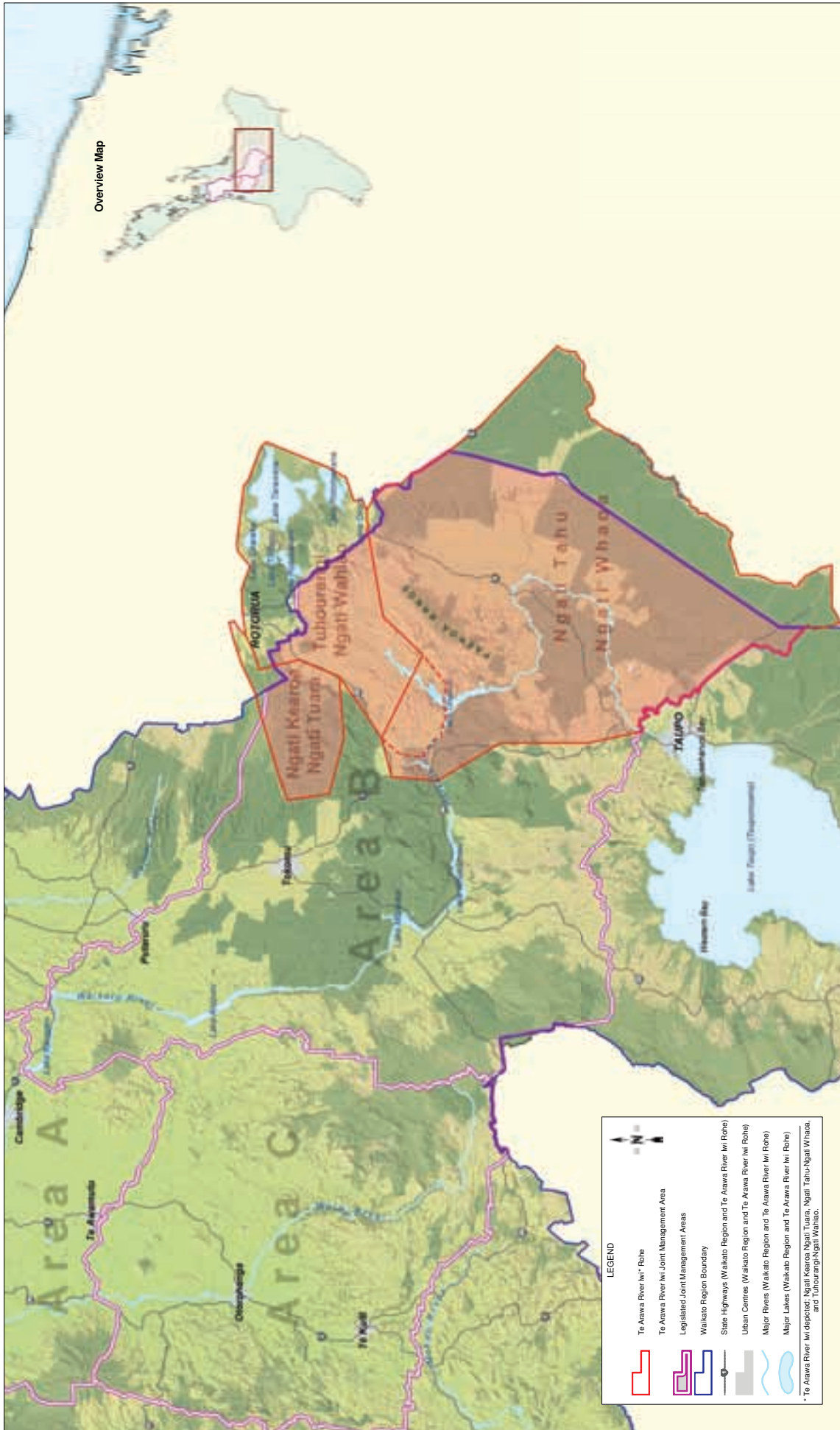
For the purpose of this Plan, the TARIT Area of Interest is the Upper Waikato River Catchment area, from Huka Falls to Pōhaturoa.

This is based on the TARIT-Waikato Regional Council Joint Management Area, which is solely within the Waikato Region. This Plan excludes the Bay of Plenty Region.

The area of interest for each Te Arawa River Iwi extends beyond this Joint Management Area.

Local government agencies associated with the TARIT Area of Interest, to which this Plan relates, are:

- Waikato Regional Council
- Taupō District Council
- South Waikato District Council
- Rotorua Lakes Council



Overview Map



A3

Map Showing Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Joint Management Area

Created by: A. Jeffries
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DISCLAIMERS

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LEGEND

- Te Arawa River Iwi Trust
- Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Joint Management Area
- Legislated Joint Management Areas
- Waikato Region Boundary
- State Highways (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Rohe)
- Urban Centres (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Rohe)
- Major Rivers (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Rohe)
- Major Lakes (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Rohe)
- Te Arawa River Iwi (Ispahanga, Ngati Kairangi, Ngati Te Awa, Ngati Tahu, Ngati Whaea, and Turunui-a-Ikahi Whaea).



Pōhaturoa, Ātiamuri

PART THREE: OUR IWI

NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARĀ

NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

TUHOURLANGI-NGĀTI WAHIAO

NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARĀ

*Ko Horohoro te maunga
Ko Pokaitū te awa
Ko Ngāti Kea, Ngāti Tuarā ngā karanga hapū
Ko Te Arawa te waka*

ORIGINS AND AREA OF INTEREST

Ngāti Kearoa descends from Kearoa, the wife of the tohunga, Ngatoroirangi. Ngāti Tuarā are descended from Tuarā, a female descendant of Ika who came on the Te Arawa waka. In the tribal history, 'Ngā Kōrero a Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuarā' it states, "Today the distinction between the two hapū has been dropped and all the people regard themselves as members of the joint hapū, Ngāti Kea and Ngāti Tuarā. The two lines of descent come together in the union of Rangiwāhita and Te Uira. They had four children: Kamotu, Te Kaiamo, Kokohu and Hinengarū".

The traditional rohe of Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā falls partly within the Waikato River catchment. Within that catchment, the relevant land blocks over which Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā hold traditional interests include Patetere South, Tikorangi, Horohoro and part of the Tokoroa Block eastward of a line from the western tip of the Patetere South Block to the point Te Uraura on the boundary of the Tokoroa and Whakamaru-Maungaiti Blocks.

The lands at Horohoro and Patetere South have been continuously occupied by Ngāti Kearoa and Ngāti Tuarā for generations.

MARAE AND IWI AUTHORITY

The three marae of Ngāti Kearoa and Ngāti Tuarā are Kearoa Marae, Rongomaipapa and Tarewa.

PEOPLE

1,654 people are registered with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā Trust

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā Strategic Plan (2010) seeks to grow, sustain and protect our hapū so we can stand with one voice and say "we are proud to be Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuarā".

An Iwi/Environmental Management Plan is in development.

SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS

These include, but are not limited to:

- Pokaitū Stream and its tributaries
- Mangaharakeke Stream
- Tauwhare, Whakaorongō, Tikitiki, Pukerimu, Opakau, Te Roto and Pokaiwhenua Streams (Patetere South Block)
- Kurarawa, Tuarākereru and Waimaruru Streams

SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Horohoro Mountain - the full name is "Te Horohoroinga o ngā ringa o Kahumatamomoe". The name was given to the mountain by Kahumatamoemoe, son of the great Te Arawa Chief Tamatekapua.

1,654 PEOPLE

ARE REGISTERED WITH
TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARĀ TRUST

NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa

Mai i Te Waiheke o Huka, whakarawhiti atu ki te mania o Kaingaroa

Ko te tihī o Maunga Kākaramēa

Putā atu ki te Pae Maunga o Paeroa

Orākei Kōrako Te Ukaipo

Tai rawa atu ki Pōhaturoa

Ngā taonga tuku iho o Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa

The origins of “Tahu Matua” the eponymous ancestor of the Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa people can be traced back to his arrival on the shores of Aotearoa-New Zealand in 1250AD. His migration to these shores took place more than a century prior to the arrival of the Arawa, Mataatua and Tainui waka. Acclaimed historians (Māori and non-Māori) generally accept that these waka arrived in Aotearoa-New Zealand circa 1350AD.

Tahu Matua navigated the central North Island on a journey of discovery, finally domiciling himself and his people on the banks of the Waikato River at Orākei Kōrako, the ukaipo (birthplace) of the descendants of Tahu Matua. The Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi are a river people having occupied the lands adjacent to and extending beyond the Waikato River for more than 750 years.

No other Waikato River Iwi has held reign (Mana Whenua) over such an extensive tribal area for that length of time. It is generally accepted that Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa are the only remaining aboriginal tribe since the arrival of new migrants who arrived on board the Arawa, Mataatua and Tainui waka.

The tribal domain (Mana Whenua) enjoyed by Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa from the period of 1250AD, extended from the northern shores of Lake Taupō to the southern shores of Lake Rotorua. This domain was reduced slightly as new migrants took up permanent residency on the southern shores of Lake Rotorua from circa 1575, and the northern shores of Lake Taupō from circa 1750AD. Today the tribal estate of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa now extends

from: Te Waiheke o Huka (Huka Falls) to the south. Eastward to Ngapuketerua beyond the Rangitaiki River. Northward across the plains of Kaingaroa to Wairapukao and further on to Pekepeke. Turning west and on to Maunga Kākaramēa. Then further west on to the Paeroa Ranges, and on further to Orākei Kōrako, the birthplace of the Iwi. From Orākei Kōrako we extend further northwest to Pōhaturoa an ancient Pa site adjacent to the Waikato River.

75% of the Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa tribal estate falls within the upper Waikato River Catchment. Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa continues to discharge its responsibilities as the Kaitiaki and Mana Whenua over the upper Waikato River catchment from Pōhaturoa to Huka.

The Iwi have four marae within the rohe. Three are located on the banks of the Waikato River (Ohaki Marae, Waimahana Marae and Te Toke Marae). Matārae Marae is located adjacent to the Mangahoanga stream.

IWI AUTHORITY

The Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust (Rūnanga) is the mandated Iwi Authority being established in 1991. The Rūnanga has an office near Maunga Kākaramēa in Waitōtāpu. It has a health centre in the Reporoa Township and an office in Taupō. The Rūnanga holds a range of portfolios and actively manages its relationships with the many stakeholders from throughout the region and the nation.

Through active participation in the Waikato River co-management and co-governance framework, the Rūnanga is unashamedly focused on the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. The presence of the Te Arawa River Iwi collective in the Waikato River Treaty Settlement came about through Wai 217 (Waikato River – Ātiamuri to Huka Treaty Claim), which was submitted by the late Nepia Williams on behalf of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa. Therefore the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and its environs is a primary objective of the Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust on behalf of the Iwi.

NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

PEOPLE

According to the 2013 Census, 1,635 people affiliate to Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa.

At least half of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa members live in the Waikato or Bay of Plenty regions. Almost 20% speak Te Reo Māori.

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan “Rising Above The Mist – Te Aranga Ake I Te Taimahatanga” was released in 2013.

SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS

The Waikato River has always been a taonga to our Iwi, along with its many tributaries and wetlands; its pristine waters a source of physical and spiritual well-being.

Natural lakes within our rohe include Ngāhewa, Ngāpōuri/Opōuri, Tutaeinanga, Rotowhero, Whangioterangi, Ngaakoro, Orotū and Rotokawa. Hydro Lakes within our rohe are formed by dams on the Waikato River at Ātiamuri, Ohakurī and Ātiamuri.

SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa had many kainga, cultivations and burial caves along the banks of the Waikato River. The River provided many benefits to our people and our close connection is illustrated by the significant number of places held sacred along the river and its tributaries from Te Waiheke o Huka to Pōhaturoa.

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa is in a unique position of perpetual, intergenerational land ownership. Activities on the Waikato River and within its catchment continue to significantly impact on the health and wellbeing of the River. Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa must play a leadership role in developing new initiatives focused on innovative land use techniques and technologies and focused on cultural revitalisation.

ACCORDING TO THE 2013 CENSUS,

1,635 PEOPLE

AFFILIATE TO NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA.

TUHOURLANGI-NGĀTI WĀHIAO

AREA OF INTEREST

The Tuhourangi Area of Interest extends from Moerangi (forming the northern boundary and encompassing the Whakarewarewa Forest) to Haparangi and the Horohoro bluffs to the west, south to Kākaramēa or Rainbow Mountain and the eastern identity of Ruawāhia, more commonly referred to as Mount Tarawera.

The cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Tuhourangi with the Waikato River catchment and its resources has long been set down by renowned tribal historian, Mita Taupopoki. In his description of the Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao tribal rohe, he referred to the Waikato River:

“...to Rahopaka Stream, thence down said stream along the rohe of Te Whakamaru Block to Ngapopoia-o-Tore, thence to Ohakurī, thence on the Waikato River to Te Motuwhanake, Wharerarauhe, thence it turns east...”

The Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao interests in the catchment include part of the Waikato River commencing upstream at the mouth of the Akatarewa Stream downstream to the Ohakurī Road crossing, and includes part of the south western boundary of the former Rotomahana Parekārangi 6A Block.

HAPŪ, MARAE AND IWI AUTHORITY

The Tuhourangi Tribal Authority represents the interests of 14 hapū: The marae of Tuhourangi are Te Pakira (Whakarewarewa), Apumoana (Lynmore), Hinemihi (Ngapuna) and Tuhourangi (Rangiuru).

4,183 PEOPLE

PEOPLE ARE REGISTERED WITH THE TUHOURLANGI TRIBAL AUTHORITY.

PEOPLE

According to the 2013 Census, 2,871 people affiliate to Tuhourangi.

Over half of Tuhourangi members live in the Bay of Plenty region. Almost 37% speak Te Reo Māori. 4,183 people are registered with the Tuhourangi Tribal Authority.

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Enhanced Iwi Environment Resource Management Plan (Scoping Report, 2011) relates specifically to activities (and associated effects) within the Puarenga River Catchment. There are aspirations for the development of a wider Iwi/Environmental Management Plan for Tuhourangi.

SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS

These include, but are not limited to the Whirinaki Stream and its tributaries; Pokaitu Stream and Kapenga Swamp.

SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS AND AREAS

These include, but are not limited to:

- Parekārangi (including Te Atamarikiriko and Te Tuakanga East)
- Ngaawapurua Pa, Te Motuwhanake Pa and Te Pohutu Burial Ground, all located along the Waikato River
- Haparangi, Tumunui and Maungaongaonga Hills
- Waikite Geothermal Valley



Waikato River

PART FOUR: EXPECTATIONS FOR CONSULTATION



RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT (RMA) PLAN PROCESSES

RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS: WHEN CONSULTATION IS EXPECTED

TARIT considers itself an affected party for any activity that affects, or potentially affects, the Waikato River. This relates to the following types of permits and activities:

- Water Permits: To dam, divert, take and use from or in the Waikato River as well as surface water activities
- Discharge Permits: To discharge contaminants into water or onto land where it may enter water
- Land Use Consents: For riverbed disturbance – structures, drilling, plant introduction or removal, plant or animal habitat disturbance

This is guided by section 49 of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 as well as Joint Management Agreements between TARIT and individual Local Authorities.

The instances above outline when consultation is expected with TARIT. Consultation is also required with individual Te Arawa River Iwi.

TARIT encourages consent applicants to consult early and provide sufficient information and time to enable an informed decision.

Where the activity has the potential to have significant cultural effects on the Waikato River, a Cultural Impact Assessment may need to be prepared.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT (RMA) PLANNING DOCUMENTS: WHEN CONSULTATION IS EXPECTED

Councils must take this Plan into account when preparing or changing RMA planning documents, such as the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans and District Plans.

The details associated with consultation for changes to RMA planning documents are outlined in the Joint Management Agreements between TARIT and individual Local Authorities.

The overarching principles of consultation associated with changes to RMA planning documents are as follows:

Engage early, before starting to draft policy so that...

- engagement occurs with the right people
- issues can be discussed early

Keep TARIT informed with regards to plan development to...

- identify where future TARIT involvement is needed
- see where TARIT feedback has been taken on-board

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY DOCUMENTS: WHEN CONSULTATION IS EXPECTED

For all other documents, strategies and bylaws prepared by Local Authorities, TARIT expects consultation where the Waikato River is involved or affected.



RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Joint Management Agreements outline expectations for consultation and empower TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi (through TARIT) to work on planning documents, resource consents and environmental monitoring.

TARIT has a Joint Management Agreement with the Waikato Regional Council and Rotorua Lakes Council and is working towards Joint Management Agreements with Taupō and South Waikato District Councils.

These Joint Management Agreements are available on request.

MINISTERIAL ACCORDS: CROWN AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

TARIT has established a number of Accords with the Crown and Government Departments. These are key relationship documents that set out specific opportunities for engagement between TARIT and the Crown agencies. They allow TARIT to work proactively in co-management.

Crown Accord

The Crown Accord (2010) seeks to:

- enhance and sustain the relationship between Te Arawa River Iwi and the Crown
- protect the integrity of the agreements in the Co-Management Deed
- recognise the special relationship between Te Arawa River Iwi and the Waikato River
- affirm the commitment to co-management of the Waikato River

Accord with Government Departments

TARIT has a number of signed Portfolio Accords with government departments. TARIT has yet to finalise and sign a Land Information/Crown Lands Accord.

These include:

- Taonga Tuturu Portfolio Accord 2010
- Environmental Portfolio Accord 2010
- Conservation Portfolio Accord 2010
- Māori Affairs Portfolio Accord 2011
- Primary Industries Portfolio Accord 2012
- Energy and Resources Portfolio 2012
- Fisheries Portfolio Accord

Each of the Portfolio Accords establish a process to enhance the relationship between TARIT, Te Arawa River Iwi and the relevant Ministers and government departments.

Part 1 of the Accord covers the relationship and Part 2 covers the scope and limits of the Accord. Part 3 of the Accord outlines: opportunities to develop joint projects and research opportunities; notification of consultation on policy development and legislative amendments; training opportunities; secondments and internships and information sharing. Part 4 of the Accord covers implementation issues including the annual relationship meetings and annual reporting processes for review and amendment of the Accord.

These Accords do not override the ability of the Crown, through its departments, to engage directly with individual Te Arawa River Iwi.

This Plan applies to the Accords where the Plan is relevant.

These Accords are available on request.

Ministerial Forum

The Ministerial Forum is an opportunity to foster the relationship between TARIT and the Crown and to review the implementation of co-management in the Upper Waikato River.

This involves an annual meeting between TARIT trustees and key government Ministers including the Prime Minister and Ministers for the Environment and Conservation and Ministers of Māori Affairs, Fisheries

THE ACCORDS AND JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS REQUIRE TARIT AND AGENCIES TO WORK ACTIVELY IN CO-MANAGEMENT

PART FIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING



WAIKATO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

LAND

GEO THERMAL

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WAIKATO RIVER TO TE ARAWA RIVER IWI

The Waikato River flows from its source on the south side of Ruapehu to Te Pūaha o Waikato (the mouth) and includes its waters, banks and beds (and all minerals under them) and its streams, waterways, tributaries, lakes, fisheries, vegetation, floodplains, wetlands, islands, springs, geothermal springs, water column, airspace, substratum, and mauri.

The Waikato River and its catchment is a resource of great cultural, historical, traditional and spiritual significance to the people of Ngāti Tahu- Ngāti Whaoa, Ngāti Kearoa- Ngāti Tuarā and Tuhourangi- Ngāti Wāhiao.

Our relationship with the Waikato River and its tributaries, and our respect for it, gives rise to our responsibilities to protect the River and all it encompasses, and to exercise our mana whakahaere in accordance with long established tikanga to ensure the wellbeing of the River.

We continue to exercise our mana, along with customary rights, and exert the rights and responsibilities of kaitiakitanga in relation to the Waikato Awa within our rohe.

- Deed of Settlement in relation to a Co-management Framework for the Waikato River
-

WATER

WAIKATO RIVER

The Waikato River is 425 kilometres long and is New Zealand’s longest river. It has changed its course many times over millions of years, at one point flowing out through the Firth of Thames as well as the Manukau Harbour.

Today, the Waikato River flows from Lake Taupō through the Waikato Region and out to sea at Te Pūaha o Waikato (Port Waikato).

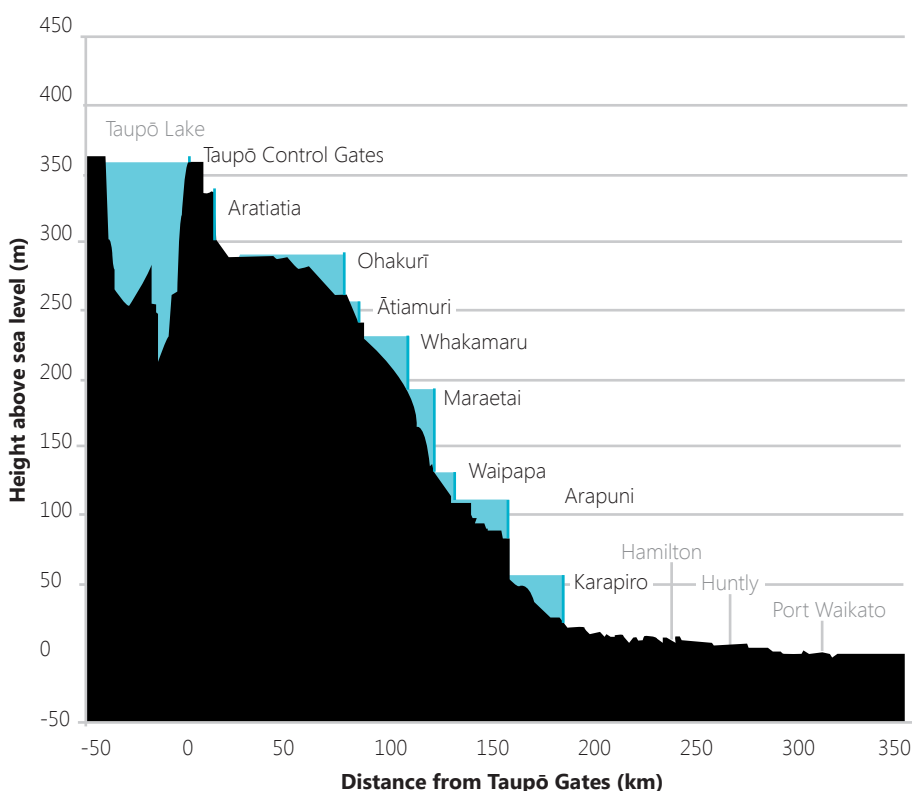
The Waikato River is the lifeblood for hydro-electric power generation in New Zealand, with eight hydro dams located along the length of the river. Four of these hydro dams are situated within the TARIT Area of Interest (shown below).

The Waikato River is a taonga to Waikato-Tainui, Raukawa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Te Arawa River Iwi. It was traditionally used for mahinga kai (food gathering) including eels, mullet, smelt, whitebait and watercress. It was also a significant travel route for waka (canoe).

425 km Length of the Waikato River	12% Area of the North Island that the river catchment covers
40 days Approximate number of days it takes water to flow from Taupō to the sea	33% Of the catchment streams running through pasture are fenced

The recreational uses of the Waikato River include, but are not limited to:

- Fishing and some commercial eeling
- River boating (including jet boats)
- Skiing/wakeboarding
- Rowing
- Kayaking/canoeing/waka ama



WATER

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Within the TARIT Area of Interest, the Waikato Regional Council monitors the water quality of the Waikato River at Taupō Gates, Ohaki Bridge and Ohakurī Tailrace. The tributaries to the Waikato River are monitored at 12 sites in the Upper Waikato Catchment.

Water quality is assessed for its suitability for ecological health and for contact recreation. Increased nutrient, bacteria and turbidity levels are issues within the Waikato River and its tributaries, requiring management.

LAKES AND WETLANDS

Natural lakes within the rohe include Ngāhewa, Ngāpōuri/Opōuri, Tutaeinanga, Rotowhero, Whangioterangi, Ngākoro, Orotu and Rotokawa. Hydro Lakes within the rohe are formed by dams on the Waikato River at Aratiatia, Ohakurī and Ātiamuri.

There are a number of freshwater wetlands within the TARIT Area of Interest. These include Hardcastle Lagoon, Pukuriri Lagoon, Mangaharakeke and Tokiaminga.



CASE STUDY

MICRO-HYDRO POWER SCHEME

Developed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā

The 3m high waterfall site on the Pokaitū Stream has been used for a micro-hydro generation scheme. It provides power to Kearoa Marae and the neighbouring Iwi-owned farm.

It is a source of electricity that is independent from the national grid, which enables the marae to become more self-sufficient.



LAND

CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT ZONE

The Waikato Regional Council provides river and catchment services within eight management zones. In this case, the TARIT Area of Interest is within the Upper Waikato Management Zone.

BIODIVERSITY: INDIGENOUS FOREST

There are 12,693 hectares of indigenous forest within the TARIT Area of Interest, which represents 7% of the area. This mostly comprises Public Conservation Areas which are managed by the Department of Conservation.

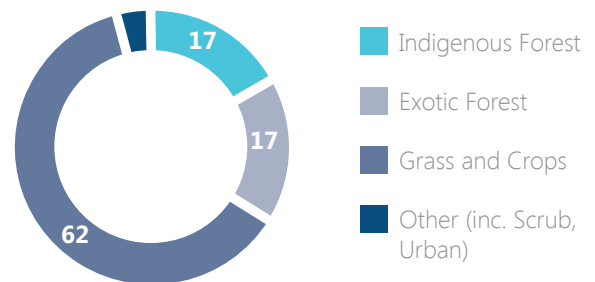
These include:

- Horohoro Forest
- Waikite Valley Scenic Reserve
- Te Kopia Scenic Reserve
- Kapenga Wildlife Management Reserve
- Puaiti Bush Scenic Reserve
- Rainbow Mountain Scenic Reserve
- Waitapu Scenic Reserve

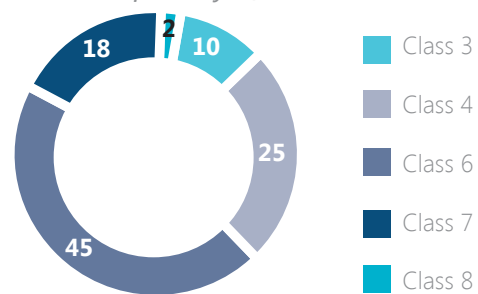
MĀORI LAND

Within the TARIT Area of Interest 8.5% (15,885 ha) is Māori Land. Most of this land is covered in pasture or exotic forest.

Land Cover on the Māori Land



Land Use Capability of Māori Land *



*Land Use Capability ratings are explained on the following page

CASE STUDY

KAPENGA M TRUST

Successful land care that is productive and sustainable.

Located in Waikite Valley, 20 kilometres south of Rotorua, Kapenga M Trust is involved in forestry and in farming dairy, sheep and beef. They have won the Ahuwhenua Trophy twice, an award acknowledging excellence in farming.

The first award was won in 2003 for sheep and beef farming and the second in 2012 for dairy farming.

Looking after the animals and looking after the whenua has been at the core of Kapenga M Trust's business success.

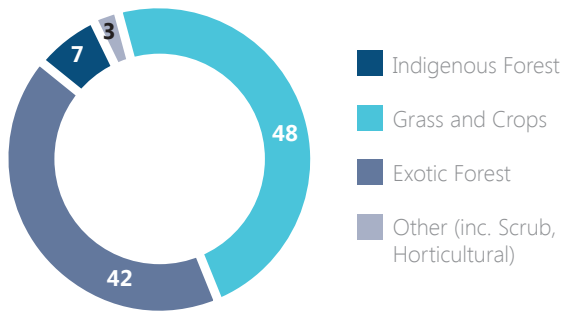
The production on the 330ha mixed Jersey/Friesian dairy farm has increased through developing high breeding stock as opposed to increasing herd size. Kapenga M Trust have developed an environmental strategy which includes fencing riparian areas, replanting natives and protecting wetlands.



LAND

LAND COVER AND USE

The landcover in the TARIT Area of Interest is predominantly grassland/crops (48%) and exotic forestry (42%).



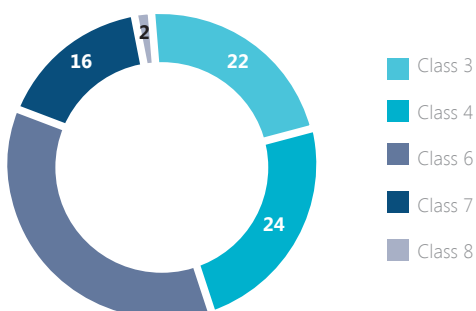
The Upper Waikato River catchment is predominantly used for dairy, sheep and beef farming and then exotic forestry (79,275 ha).

Over the last 15 years, large areas of previously forested land has been converted to pastoral land, leading to more intensive farming practices such as dairy farming. In the Upper Waikato Zone 29,044 ha has been converted from exotic forest to pastoral land. This raises concerns regarding land use intensification and associated degradation of water quality.

LAND USE CAPABILITY

The Land Use Capability (LUC) classification assesses the suitability of land areas for productive use, after accounting for the physical limitations of the land. The higher the LUC class, the greater the limitation in land use. LUC Class 6-8 land has a limited to low suitability for pastoral land uses.

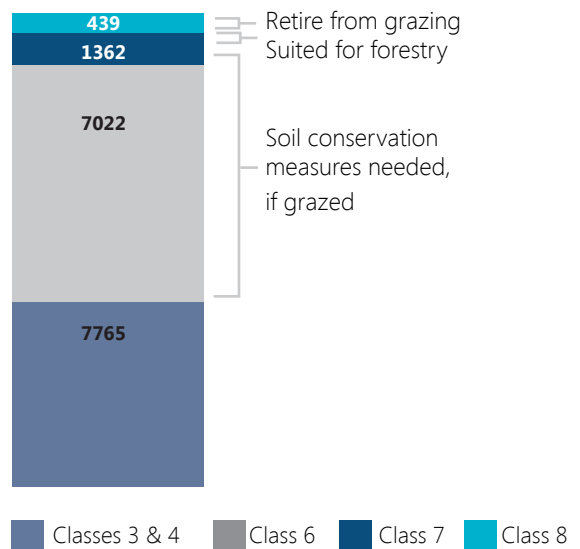
Within the TARIT Area of Interest, 52% of the area is predominately LUC Class 6 and 7, while 2% of the area is LUC Class 8. There is no LUC Class 5 land within the TARIT Area of Interest.



COMPARISON OF LUC VS PASTURE LANDCOVER

Knowing the limitation of LUC Class 6-8 land, a comparison was made of these areas with pastoral land cover. As shown in the graph below, 8,823 ha of land within the TARIT Area of Interest is LUC Class 6-8 land which is covered in pasture and grazed:

- 439 ha of LUC Class 8 land is currently covered in pasture. This should be retired from grazing
- 1,362 ha of LUC Class 7 land is currently covered in pasture. This should be retired from grazing and forestry should be considered for this land
- 7,022 ha of LUC Class 6 land is currently covered in pasture. This land is a high priority for soil conservation measures



GEOTHERMAL

TRADITIONAL USE

Geothermal resources are a taonga to Te Arawa River Iwi. Traditional use of geothermal resources included:

- Warm pools (wairiki) for bathing, relaxation and treating ailments such as rheumatism
- Boiling springs (ngāwhā) for cooking and to prepare flax for weaving
- Hot ground for cooking and heating
- Minerals, such as kokowai (red ochre) for paint and dye

Settlements were established around areas such as Orākei Kōrako, Ohaki and Waiotapu and as such, are a source of tribal identity for Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa.

Sadly many geothermal surface features at Orākei Kōrako and Ohaki were lost or affected as a result of hydroelectric and geothermal power station development.

GEOTHERMAL FIELDS

The Waikato Regional Council classifies geothermal fields based on their potential for development or for protection/research purposes. The geothermal fields situated within the TARIT Area of Interest are:

Development	Limited Development	Research	Protected
Horohoro	Ātiamuri	Reporoa	Orākei Kōrako
Wairākei			Te Kopia
Ohaki			Waikite - Waiotapu - Waimangu
Rotokawa			
Ngatamariki			

CONTEMPORARY USE

Contemporary uses of geothermal resources include tourism, power generation and direct use (e.g. water heating, kiln drying and greenhouse use).

GEOTHERMAL TOURISM

Geothermal resources are a major tourism attraction with an estimated 2.5 million visitors to geothermal attractions in the Waikato region each year. This includes:

- Orākei Kōrako Geysersland
- Waiotapu Thermal Wonderland
- Waikite Valley Thermal Pools
- Kerosene Creek

By 2016, the contribution of geothermal tourism to the region is expected to be at least \$85 million¹.

GEOTHERMAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION

There are eight geothermal power stations² within the TARIT Area of Interest, with a combined capacity of around 740MW.

Two of these stations (Nga Awa Purua and Ngatamariki) are joint ventures between Māori Land Trust Tauhara North No. 2 Ltd and Mighty River Power.

In 2009-2010, geothermal electricity generation contributed \$56.9 million to the region and 80 jobs³. This is expected to increase as more geothermal power stations are commissioned.

¹ Barnes and Luketina (2011). Valuing uses of the Waikato regional geothermal resource". Waikato Regional Council.

² Excluding Tauhara II

³ Barnes and Luketina (2011)

GEOTHERMAL

CASE STUDY

NGA AWA PURUA GEOTHERMAL POWER STATION Successful Partnerships

The Nga Awa Purua power station is a joint venture between Tauhara North No.2 and Mighty River Power.

The power station, located 10 kilometres north-east of Taupō, draws steam from the Rotokawa geothermal field. The four turbines generate enough electricity to power 18,000 homes. Used geothermal fluid is then reinjected at 500m underground which helps to prolong the life of the geothermal field.



Nga Awa Purua Geothermal Power Station showcases the importance of working together for collective benefit. In this case, Tauhara North No.2 brings prosperity for its people while generating electricity, using a renewable energy source, to the National Grid.



PART SIX: OUR POLICY



IWI



WATER



LAND



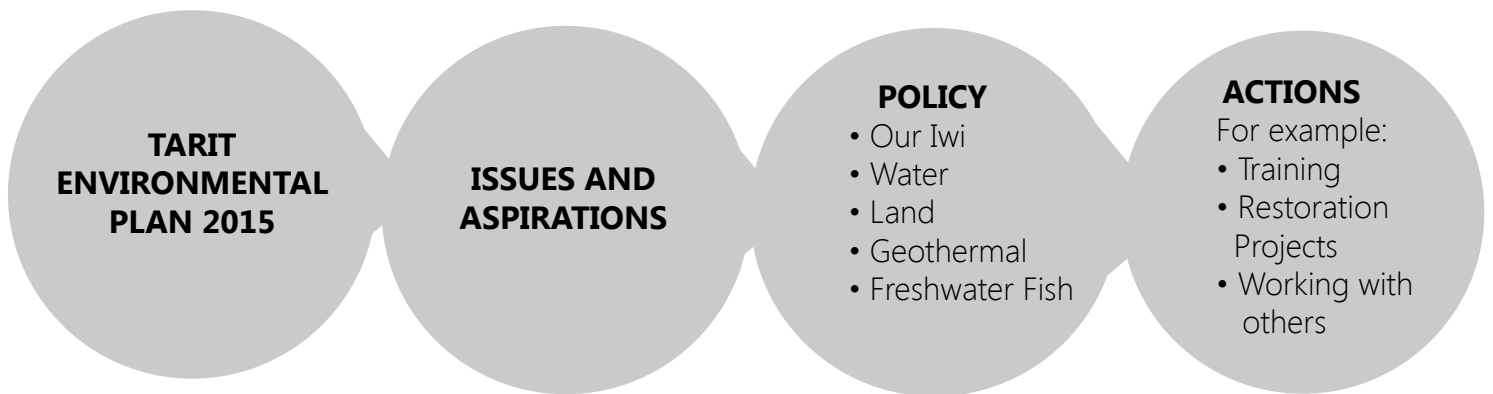
GEOTHERMAL



FRESHWATER FISH

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

ISSUE:	An existing or potential problem that requires intervention
ASPIRATION:	Where we would like to be and what we would like to achieve
POLICY:	Our broad course of action to accomplish our aspirations
ACTION:	How, specifically, we intend to implement our policies



ADVOCATE:	Support an action or defend an existing action that recognises the aspirations of Te Arawa River Iwi
ENABLE:	To make possible
ENCOURAGE:	Provide support and give confidence to others
ENSURE:	Make certain that an action occurs
PROMOTE:	Encourage the progression of an action
REQUIRE:	An action that must occur

OUR IWI

OUR ISSUES

These include:

- Not being actively involved in the management of, and decision making, in relation to ancestral lands and freshwater resources
- Not being consulted early enough to participate in the development of projects and policies, limiting the role of Te Arawa River Iwi (collectively and individually) as kaitiaki
- Decisions have not always considered the interests, values and customary rights of Te Arawa River Iwi
- Many of our whanau, particularly those living out of the TARIT Area of Interest, are disconnected from our ancestral lands, waterways and marae

Te Arawa River Iwi have a greater role to play but need to build capacity and transfer knowledge amongst ourselves, particularly our young people.

OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR TE ARAWA RIVER IWI

1. Te Arawa River Iwi are actively involved in environmental management, including resource management projects, processes and decisions relating to the Waikato River and its tributaries
2. The interests and values of Te Arawa River Iwi are acknowledged and reflected in resource management processes and decisions relating to the Waikato River and its tributaries
3. Te Arawa River Iwi are supported to lead, or be involved in, environmental projects
4. Te Arawa River Iwi feel connected to their ancestral lands, waterways and marae
5. Te Arawa River Iwi are provided with a range of opportunities to build capacity and transfer knowledge, especially environmental knowledge that relates to the Waikato River and its tributaries

"Getting our people educated in looking after our natural resources"
-W Rahurahu

HOW WE GET THERE

POLICY	ACTION
<p>I01 Ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are informed and kept up-to-date in relation to resource management projects, processes and decisions, that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>I1.1 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi to collate information from Te Arawa River Iwi regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are happening within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. The type of environmental projects Iwi members are interested in being involved in iii. Barriers to involvement in environmental projects iv. What training and/or funding is needed for environmental projects <p>I1.2 TARIT to provide information that is easily accessible to Te Arawa River Iwi. This could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are proposed within the TARIT Area of Interest and how whanau can get involved ii. Any hui or wānanga organised to implement the TARIT Environmental Management Plan iii. Training opportunities iv. Sources of funding available for environmental projects v. Links to available scholarships, internships and/or work experience <p>The method of communication could include a dedicated webpage on the TARIT website; regular newsletters to Te Arawa River Iwi; social media as well as wānanga/hui</p> <p>I1.3 TARIT to ensure that all summary reports prepared by the Waikato Regional Council to implement actions in this Environmental Management Plan, are readily available to Te Arawa River Iwi</p> <p>I1.4 TARIT and Waikato Regional Council to ensure that reports and documents, communications, particularly of a technical nature, are easy to read and understand</p>
<p>I02 Ensure active involvement of Te Arawa River Iwi in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>I2.1 Local Authorities⁴ to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Recognise and provide for the rights of rūnanga, hapū and whanau to speak on matters that affect them iv. Take into consideration the economic and social benefits of Māori Land development v. Enable the transfer of functions, powers or duties (s33 RMA) relating to the development and management of ancestral lands, waters and geothermal resources within the TARIT Area of Interest.

⁴ Waikato Regional Council, Taupō District Council, South Waikato District Council and Rotorua Lakes Council

POLICY	ACTION
	<p>12.2 TARIT and its affiliates to clear internal process regarding for resource consent and concession applications. This includes clarifying:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. When applicants, Local Authorities or other agencies should engage directly with TARIT ii. When applicants, Local Authorities or other agencies should engage with both TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi iii. Communication between TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi.
<p>I03 Build capacity within Te Arawa River Iwi in relation to resource management processes and decisions</p>	<p>I3.1 TARIT to assist Te Arawa River Iwi to identify opportunities for RMA training for staff, trustees and Te Arawa River Iwi in relation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource consent processes ii. Plan development processes iii. How to prepare effective submissions iv. How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments v. Consent and plan hearings and appeals vi. Project management <p>I3.2 TARIT to provide support to staff, trustees and/or Te Arawa River Iwi who want to complete the “Making Good Decisions” Programme (hearing commissioner training)</p> <p>I3.3 TARIT to identify opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments and work experience to enable Te Arawa River Iwi – of all ages – to work in environmental management and planning</p>
<p>I04 Promote the transfer of mātauranga within Te Arawa River Iwi, especially environmental knowledge that relates to the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>I4.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to transfer knowledge, particularly relating to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Customary resource use – historic land use, mahinga kai resources and customary activities ii. Historical development within the TARIT Area of Interest – development of land (forestry, farming), water and geothermal resources on, and along, the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Sites, areas and landscapes of significance along the Waikato River and its tributaries iv. Management of land, freshwater and geothermal resources <p>I4.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to connect tamariki and rangatahi in environmental management as it relates to the Waikato River and its tributaries. This could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encouraging local kohanga reo and schools to enrol in the Enviroschools programme and/or ‘adopting’ a stream or wetland ii. Coordinating environmentally-focused school holiday programmes on or along the Waikato River and its tributaries for Te Arawa River Iwi tamariki and rangatahi iii. Organising a Careers Seminar to inform rangatahi about study and career pathways iv. Working with existing networks (e.g. Local Authorities, Private Sector, NGO’s) to explore opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments, apprenticeships and/or work experience <p>I5.3 TARIT to support events organised by Te Arawa River Iwi to celebrate their association with the Waikato River. This could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Waka tours of significant areas to Te Arawa River Iwi ii. Training - waka ama, water safety iii. Competitions between Te Arawa River Iwi rūnanga, hapū or marae such as waka, waka ama or raft races iv. Re-opening of Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails) v. Signage/Interpretation Panels near sites of significance vi. Interactive Pou

WATER

OUR ISSUES

These include:

- The limited amount of water in rivers, streams and underground aquifers
- Increasing pressures on water resources to sustain a wide range of uses, such as for irrigation, drinking water and to sustain mahinga kai species
- The quality of water in rivers, streams and lakes deteriorating due to surrounding land use
- Aquatic pests (animals and plants) having an adverse impact on taonga fish species

- Loss of knowledge of traditional methods of gathering food and managing mahinga kai resources

- Access to water ways

The relationship between Te Arawa River Iwi with the Waikato River and its tributaries provides the foundation of kaitiakitanga and being kaitiaki. This includes responsibilities to protect and restore the Waikato River and all it encompasses.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi, Waikato River Act 2010 confirms that Te Arawa River Iwi did not relinquish their rights and interests to water.

“ We want clean water, sustainable kai back to how it was 50 years ago”

- P Bray

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR WATER

6. Te Arawa River Iwi are actively involved in freshwater management and decision-making relating to the Waikato River and its tributaries
7. The interests and values of Te Arawa River Iwi associated with the Waikato River and its tributaries are acknowledged and reflected in resource management policy, processes and decisions
8. The health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and its tributaries is restored and enhanced so that:
 - a. Water is clean enough for mahinga kai, drinking and swimming
 - b. Freshwater fisheries and customary resources are protected
 - c. Waterways can be accessed for customary use e.g. food gathering
 - d. Riparian margins, wetlands, lakes and mahinga kai resources are protected and restored
9. There is enough freshwater for drinking, land use, recreational and cultural use, while sustaining associated ecosystems.

HOW WE GET THERE

POLICY	ACTION
<p>W01 Ensure active involvement of Te Arawa River Iwi in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>W1.1 Local Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that affect or relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Take into consideration the economic, cultural and social benefits of Māori land development and associated water requirements <p>W1.2 TARIT to advocate that further degradation of water quality within the Waikato River and its tributaries is avoided</p> <p>W1.3 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi and Local Authorities to ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are not unfairly disadvantaged in relation to accessing water for papakāinga and Māori land development</p>
<p>W02 Collect, collate and share knowledge about the customary and contemporary use and management of freshwater resources</p>	<p>W2.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to transfer knowledge, within Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly those relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The customary use of the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Traditional methods of gathering food and materials iii. Areas of significance for mahinga kai and cultural materials (e.g. harakeke, raupō) iv. Customary management tools such as rāhui and freshwater mātaimai v. How mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into contemporary freshwater management vi. Tools to measure the cultural health of waterways <p>W2.2 TARIT, Te Arawa River Iwi and Waikato Regional Council to work together to identify ways in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into contemporary freshwater management ii. Te Arawa River Iwi can contribute to water quality monitoring programmes e.g. measuring and monitoring water quality on their own properties

POLICY	ACTION
	<p>W2.3 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a report, every two years, summarising:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. How and where water quality monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of Interest and what the results mean ii. The allocation status of rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers within the TARIT Area of Interest iii. What research and investigations are under way or proposed within the TARIT Area of Interest
<p>W03 Ensure that TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi are actively involved in the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, particularly policy development and decision making</p>	<p>W3.1 Waikato Regional Council keeps TARIT informed and involved in the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</p> <p>W3.2 TARIT to keep Te Arawa River Iwi informed and involved in relation to the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</p> <p>W3.3 Waikato Regional Council carries out early, meaningful and ongoing engagement with Te Arawa River Iwi, especially in relation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying and incorporating Te Arawa River Iwi values and interests into freshwater policy development and decisions ii. Setting water quantity and quality limits iii. Dealing with point source and non-point source discharges iv. Dealing with water allocation and use, particularly in fully allocated catchments v. Providing allocation for use by Te Arawa River Iwi <p>W3.4 Waikato Regional Council to consider TARIT for any advisory panel or working group associated with freshwater policy development within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>
<p>W04 Advocate for improved access to, and along water ways within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>W4.1 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to work with regional and local authorities as well as private landowners and Māori land trustees to identify areas where waterway access can be enabled or enhanced.</p> <p>W4.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to access and re-open Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails)</p> <p>W5.1 TARIT to support restoration projects led by or involving Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly those that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Restore mahinga kai habitat ii. Restore freshwater fish species iii. Restore wetlands and riparian margins iv. Address pest animals and plants in waterways v. Improve access to, and along waterways

POLICY	ACTION
<p>W05 Pursue opportunities to lead, or be involved in, restoration projects associated with the Waikato River, its tributaries, lakes and wetland ecosystems</p>	<p>W5.2 TARIT to provide reports on TARIT-funded restoration projects led by, or involving, Te Arawa River Iwi</p> <p>W5.3 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to work together and/or with others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, other Waikato River Iwi and external agencies such as the Waikato Regional Council, Department of Conservation and Landcare Trust</p>
<p>W06 Measure and monitor the cultural health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and lakes within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>W6.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to monitor the cultural health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and lakes within the TARIT Area of Interest. This includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Developing appropriate monitoring tools to determine the cultural health of waterways ii. Classifying the cultural health of waterways iii. Regularly monitoring the cultural health of waterways iv. Collaborating with existing water quality monitoring programmes v. Providing training for Te Arawa River Iwi
<p>W07 Support aspirations by Te Arawa River Iwi to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources for future development</p>	<p>W7.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources. This could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Small scale use for marae or papakāinga e.g. drinking water, māra kai (gardens), small greenhouses, microhydro power generation, aquaculture (instream or land based) ii. For commercial or large scale use e.g. pasture irrigation, horticulture, aquaculture (instream or land based) iii. For tourism e.g. waka tours as well as establishing biking/walking/horse riding trails along Ara Tawhito

LAND

OUR ISSUES

These include:

- Land use within river catchments have not always been sustainable. As a result, there has been increased fertiliser use, soil erosion and deteriorating water quality
- Land uses have not always considered the capability of the land to support that use e.g. intensive land use at the expense of the environment, particularly water quality
- Sites and areas of significance to Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly adjacent to the Waikato River, are at risk of disturbance or destruction

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR LAND

10. Te Arawa River Iwi are actively involved in integrated catchment management, planning and decision making relating to the Waikato River and its tributaries
11. The mauri of land is restored and enhanced such that:
 - a. The health of Waikato River and its tributaries is not compromised as a result of land use and development
 - b. Appropriate land use activities align with the capability of the land
 - c. Riparian margins, wetlands, lakes and mahinga kai resources are protected and restored
12. Sites and areas of significance to Te Arawa River Iwi located adjacent to Waikato River are protected

**“Look after mother nature and she’ll look after you. Recognise when she is stressed and work with her as naturally as possible to achieve a sustainable environment”
-R Mihinui**

HOW WE GET THERE

POLICY	ACTION
<p>L01 Ensure active involvement by Te Arawa River Iwi in resource management processes and decisions that relate to land uses that have the potential to adversely affect the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>L1.1 Local Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions pertaining to land adjacent to, or land uses that affect, the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions pertaining to land adjacent to, or land uses that affect the Waikato River and its tributaries
<p>L02 Ensure that an holistic, integrated and collective approach is taken to land use and management within the Upper Waikato River Catchment</p>	<p>L2.1 Waikato Regional Council to involve Te Arawa River Iwi in the development of integrated catchment management plans to ensure the following is recognised and provided for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources ii. The effects of land use on the mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources iii. The customary use of land and freshwater resources iv. The role and application of mātauranga and tikanga v. The principle of interconnectedness or “ki uta ki tai” (from the mountains to the sea) vi. The aspirations of Te Arawa River Iwi in terms of Māori land development <p>L2.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to work together and/or with others in relation to land-based projects such as riparian fencing and erosion control</p>
<p>L03 Encourage sustainable land use and management within the Upper Waikato River Catchment to protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River</p>	<p>L3.1 TARIT to advocate for, and promote land uses that match the land use capability</p> <p>L3.2 TARIT to support efforts by the Waikato Regional Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide incentives to land users who are demonstrating good environmental management ii. Control land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality iii. Impose effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance
<p>L04 Support aspirations by Te Arawa River Iwi for land uses on Māori Land that are sustainable and protect the water quality of the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>L4.1 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to showcase Māori Land Trust blocks that demonstrate sustainable and productive land use. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Supporting site visits and open days ii. Newspaper or magazine articles iii. Nominations to National Awards e.g. Ahuwhenua

POLICY	ACTION
	<p>L4.2 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to encourage Māori Land owners to share knowledge about ways of minimising the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arranging on-site demonstrations, audits and/or training ii. Identifying ways in which mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into land use iii. Exploring alternative land use philosophies such as permaculture or biological farming <p>L4.3 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to encourage Māori Land owners to develop and use farm-based environmental plans which incorporate measures to minimise the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessing the extent of stock crossings and riparian fencing ii. Identifying appropriate land uses that match the land use capability <p>L4.4 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi for self-sustaining marae and papakāinga. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Onsite power generation using renewable energy (e.g. water, geothermal, biomass) ii. Joining the Parakore/Zero Waste marae programme iii. Improvements to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal iv. Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses v. Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial) vi. Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds
<p>L05 Identify and protect sites and areas of significance to Te Arawa River Iwi, adjacent to the Waikato River</p>	<p>L5.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to compile an historical account and whānau resource in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying and mapping sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River ii. Aspirations for management, maintenance, protection of and/or access to sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River <p>L5.2 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to advocate for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The scheduling of more sites or areas of significance into District Plans ii. Accidental discovery protocols for earthworks-related resource consents, as outlined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In Iwi planning documents and/or b. Following consultation with Te Arawa River Iwi

GEOHERMAL

OUR ISSUES

These includes:

- Past geothermal sites, such as geysers, pools and terraces, being lost or affected as a result of land development, hydro dams and geothermal power stations
- Not being actively involved in the geothermal management and decisions that affect the Waikato River and its tributaries

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR GEOHERMAL

13. Te Arawa River Iwi are actively involved in geothermal management and decision making that affects the Waikato River.

“Resource sustainability meant our own survival. The geothermal, the weaving and the food resources were protected or utilised depending upon need.”

“Customary management is about resource use, development, protection, conservation and finding a balance between all those things. And fundamental to all of that is the idea of respect and commitment.”

- The late Huhana Bubbles Mihinui



HOW WE GET THERE

POLICY	ACTION
<p>G01 Ensure active involvement of Te Arawa River Iwi in geothermal resource management processes and decisions that affect the Waikato River</p>	<p>G1.1 Local Authorities to take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions pertaining to geothermal management, uses or discharges that affect the Waikato River</p>
<p>G02 Raise awareness and be involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) resource consent processes for geothermal takes and discharges b) consent compliance monitoring c) state of the environment monitoring <p>relating to the Waikato River within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>G2.1 Waikato Regional Council to ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are represented on peer review panels for geothermal systems that are classified for development within the TARIT Area of Interest.</p> <p>G2.2 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a summary report outlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compliance monitoring regarding geothermal takes and discharges within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. What geothermal monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of Interest and what the results mean

FRESHWATER FISH

OUR ISSUES

Our customary taonga fish species include tuna (longfin eel), kōura, kōaro, kōkopu and morihana.

Fish stocks have declined significantly as a result of barriers (e.g. hydro dams, culverts), degraded water quality and habitat loss.

There are also aspirations within Te Arawa River Iwi to restore these fisheries as reflected in TARIT's Fisheries Portfolio Accord 2010.

This Accord articulates the following Fisheries Goal:

"To protect, restore and provide sustainable management of the unique fisheries resources within the rohe, including the restoration of a sustainable tuna fishery".

The objectives, policies and actions below complement the provisions in the TARIT Fisheries Plan.

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR FRESHWATER FISH

Te Arawa River Iwi have a greater role in the restoration and management of taonga fish species.

HOW WE GET THERE

POLICY	ACTION
<p>F01 Promote the restoration of habitat for freshwater fish within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>F1.1 TARIT to support riparian planting and restoration projects led by, or involving Te Arawa River Iwi within the TARIT Area of Interest. Support could include funding and technical assistance</p> <p>F1.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to work together and/or with others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, other Waikato River Iwi and external agencies such as the Waikato Regional Council, Fish & Game NZ, Crown Research Institutes (e.g Landcare Research) and Department of Conservation</p>
<p>F02 Support efforts to improve fish passage within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>F2.1 TARIT to support and promote research by Mighty River Power, Waikato Regional Council and Crown Research Institutes (e.g NIWA) addressing restricted migration by native diadromous species e.g. tuna, kōkopu</p> <p>F2.2 TARIT to work with the Waikato Regional Council to share knowledge with Te Arawa River Iwi and raise awareness in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Barriers to fish passage ii. Outcomes of fish passage research iii. Methods to improve fish passage
<p>F03 Improved water quality within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>F3.1 TARIT to support efforts by the Waikato Regional Council in controlling land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality</p> <p><i>Cross reference with Land Policies L02 - L04</i></p>
<p>F04 Improved fisheries monitoring within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>F4.1 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi and the Ministry of Primary Industries in relation to the Upper Waikato River Fisheries Regulations</p> <p>F4.2 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a summary report outlining what fisheries monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of Interest, where and how often</p> <p>F4.3 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi and the Waikato Regional Council to identify the location(s) of additional fisheries monitoring sites within the TARIT Area of Interest</p> <p>F4.4 Waikato Regional Council and NIWA to identify opportunities to involve Te Arawa River Iwi in freshwater monitoring programmes</p>

POLICY	ACTION
<p>F05 Prevent the spread of unwanted plants, unwanted fish and organisms (e.g. didymo)</p>	<p>F5.1 TARIT to work with the Ministry of Primary Industries, Waikato Regional Council and Department of Conservation to share knowledge with Te Arawa River Iwi and raise awareness in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What type of freshwater pest animals, pest fish and organisms are found within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. How to manage freshwater pest animals, pest fish and organisms iii. Freshwater pest management projects that Te Arawa River Iwi could get involved with and/or lead
	<p>F5.2 TARIT to support initiatives by the Waikato Regional Council and Department of Conservation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. reduce the current numbers of brown bullhead catfish, gambusia and rudd in the TARIT Area of Interest ii. ensure that koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) do not become established in the TARIT Area of Interest
<p>F06 Advocate for improved access to, and along, waterways within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>F6.2 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to work with regional and local authorities as well as private landowners and Māori land trustees (through relevant rūnanga) to identify areas where waterway access can be enabled or enhanced</p>
<p>F07 Opportunities for aquaculture within the TARIT Area of Interest are pursued</p>	<p>F7.1 TARIT to work with the Ministry for Primary Industries and Te Wai Māori Trust to share information and knowledge with Te Arawa River Iwi regarding freshwater aquaculture</p> <p>F7.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to investigate the feasibility of a tuna or kōura fishery (instream or land based) within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>

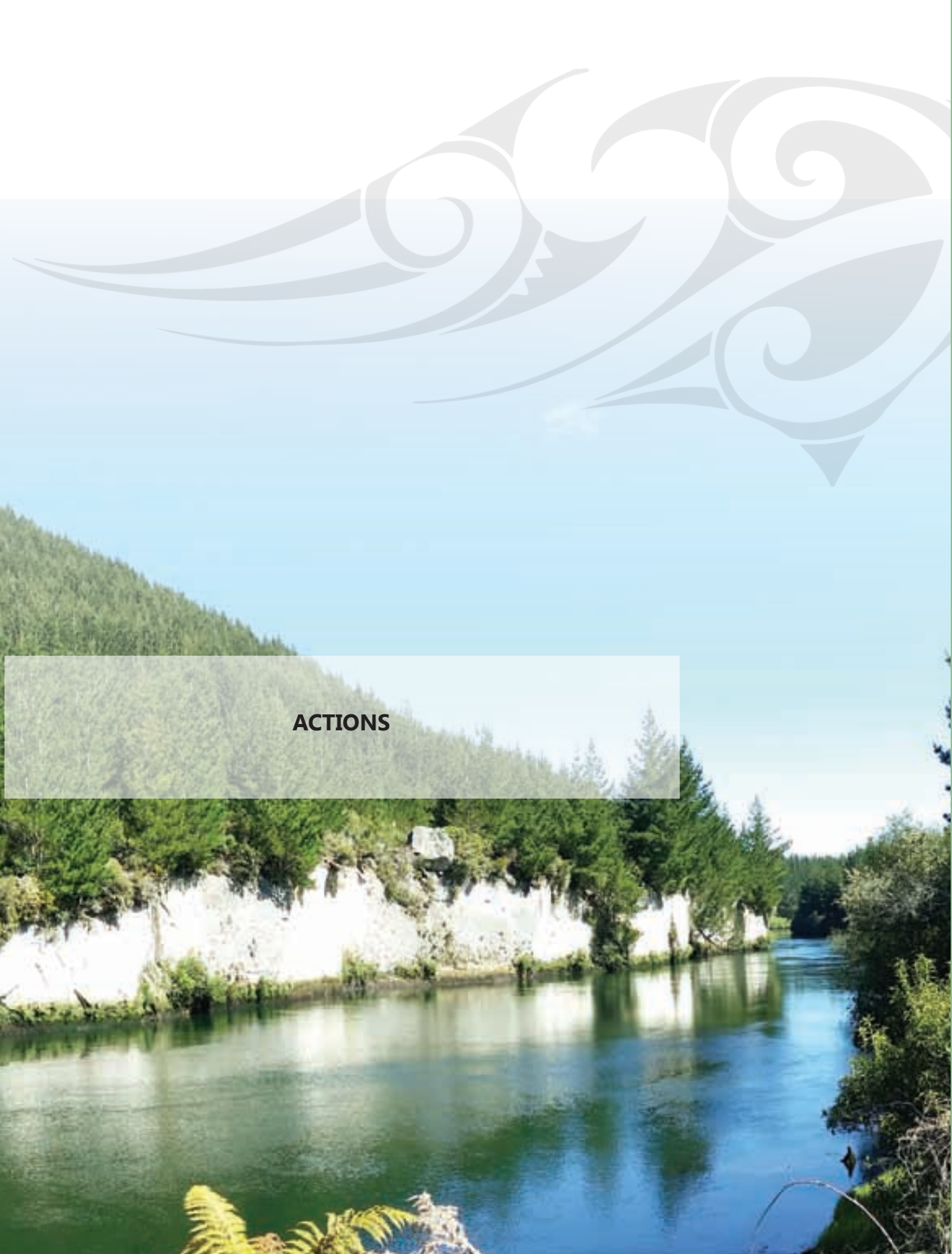
At the time of drafting this Plan, fisheries regulations were being developed for the Upper Waikato River. The Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi (Upper Waikato River Fisheries) Regulations articulate the following outcome:

“To protect, restore, manage and enhance the fisheries resources of the Upper Waikato River and in doing so, enable customary practices that are consistent with the respective tikanga and kawa of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi”



Pōhaturoa - Ātiamuri

PART SEVEN: ACTION PLAN



ACTIONS

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
1.	Our Iwi	I1.1 TARIT to gather up-to-date information from Te Arawa River Iwi regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are happening within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. The type of environmental projects Te Arawa River Iwi are interested in being involved in iii. Barriers to involvement in environmental projects iv. What training and/or funding is needed for environmental projects 	TARIT
2.	Our Iwi	I1.1 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi to collate information from Te Arawa River Iwi regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are happening within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. The type of environmental projects Iwi members are interested in being involved in iii. Barriers to involvement in environmental projects iv. What training and/or funding is needed for environmental projects 	TARIT
3.	Our Iwi	I1.2 TARIT to provide information that is easily accessible to Te Arawa River Iwi. This could include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are proposed within the TARIT Area of Interest and how whanau can get involved ii. Any hui or wānanga organised to implement the TARIT Environmental Plan iii. Training opportunities iv. Sources of funding available for environmental projects v. Links to available scholarships, internships and/or work experience <p>The methods of communication could include a dedicated webpage on the TARIT website; regular newsletters to Te Arawa River Iwi; social media as well as wānanga/hui</p>	TARIT
4.	Our Iwi	I1.3 TARIT to ensure that all summary reports prepared by the Waikato Regional Council to implement actions in this Environmental Management Plan, are readily available to Te Arawa River Iwi	TARIT
5.	Our Iwi	I1.4 TARIT and Waikato Regional Council to ensure that reports and documents, communications, particularly of a technical nature, are easy to read and understand	TARIT

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
6.	Our Iwi	I2.1 Local Authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries 	TARIT
7.	Our Iwi	I3.1 TARIT to assist Te Arawa River Iwi to identify opportunities for RMA training for staff, trustees and Te Arawa River Iwi in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource consent processes ii. Plan development processes iii. How to prepare effective submissions iv. How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments v. Consent and plan hearings and appeals vi. Project management 	TARIT
8.	Our Iwi	I3.2 TARIT to provide support to staff, trustees and/or Te Arawa River Iwi who are want to complete the “Making Good Decisions” Programme (hearing commissioner training)	TARIT
9.	Our Iwi	I3.3 TARIT to identify opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments and work experience to enable Te Arawa River Iwi – of all ages – to work in environmental management and planning	TARIT
10.	Our Iwi	I4.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arwa River Iwi to transfer knowledge, particularly relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Customary resource use – historic land use, mahinga kai resources and customary activities ii. Historical development within the TARIT Area of Interest – development of land (forestry, farming), water and geothermal resources on, and along, the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Sites, areas and landscapes of significance along the Waikato River and its tributaries 	TARIT

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
11.	Our Iwi	<p>I4.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to connect tamariki and rangatahi in environmental management as it relates to the Waikato River and its tributaries. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encouraging local kohanga reo and schools to enrol in the Enviroschools programme and/or 'adopting' a stream or wetland. ii. Coordinating environmentally-focused school holiday programmes on or along the Waikato River and its tributaries for Te Arawa River Iwi tamariki and rangatahi iii. Organising a Careers Seminar to inform rangatahi about study and career pathways iv. Working with existing networks (e.g. Local Authorities, Private Sector, NGO's) to explore opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments, apprenticeships and/or work experience 	TARIT
12.	Our Iwi	<p>I5.3 TARIT to support events organised by Te Arawa River Iwi to celebrate their association with the Waikato River. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Waka tours of significant areas to Te Arawa River Iwi ii. Training - waka ama, water safety iii. Competitions between Te Arawa River Iwi rūnanga, hapū or marae such as waka, waka ama or raft races iv. Re-opening of Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails) v. Signage/Interpretation Panels near sites of significance vi. Interactive Pou 	TARIT
13.	Water	<p>W1.1 Local Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that affect or relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Take into consideration the economic, cultural and social benefits of Māori land development and associated water requirements 	Waikato Regional Council, Taupō District Council, South Waikato District Council & Rotorua Lakes Council
14.		<p>W1.2 TARIT to advocate that further degradation of water quality within the Waikato River and its tributaries is avoided</p>	

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
15.	Water	W1.3 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi River and Local Authorities to ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are not unfairly disadvantaged in relation to accessing water for papakāinga and Māori land development	TARIT
16.	Water	W2.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to transfer knowledge, within Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly those relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The customary use of the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Traditional methods of gathering food and materials iii. Areas of significance for mahinga kai and cultural materials (e.g. harakeke, raupō) iv. Customary management tools such as rāhui and freshwater mātaimai v. How mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into contemporary freshwater management vi. Tools to measure the cultural health of waterways 	TARIT
17.	Water	W2.2 TARIT, Te Arawa River Iwi and Waikato Regional Council to work together to identify ways in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into contemporary freshwater management ii. Te Arawa River Iwi can contribute to water quality monitoring programmes e.g. measuring and monitoring water quality on their own properties 	TARIT, Te Arawa River Iwi, Waikato Regional Council
18.	Water	W2.3 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a report, every two years, summarising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How and where water quality monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of Interest and what the results mean ii. The allocation status of rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers within the TARIT Area of Interest iii. What research and investigations are underway or proposed within the TARIT Area of Interest 	Waikato Regional Council
19.	Water	W3.1 Waikato Regional Council keeps TARIT informed and involved of the work programme for the implementation in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	Waikato Regional Council
20.	Water	W3.2 TARIT to keep Te Arawa River Iwi informed and involved in relation to the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
21.	Water	<p>W3.3 Waikato Regional Council carries out early, meaningful and ongoing engagement with Te Arawa River Iwi, especially in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying and incorporating Te Arawa River Iwi values and interests into freshwater policy development and decisions ii. Setting water quantity and quality limits iii. Dealing with point source and non-point source discharges iv. Dealing with water allocation and use, particularly in fully allocated catchments v. Providing allocation for use by Te Arawa River Iwi 	TARIT Waikato Regional Council
22.	Water	W3.4 Waikato Regional Council to consider TARIT for any advisory panel or working group associated with freshwater policy development within the TARIT Area of Interest	Waikato Regional Council
23.	Water	W4.1 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to work with regional and local authorities as well as private landowners and Māori land trustees to identify areas where waterway access can be enabled or enhanced	TARIT
24.	Water	W4.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to access and re-open Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails)	TARIT
25.	Water	<p>W5.1 TARIT to support restoration projects led by or involving Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly those that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Restore mahinga kai habitat ii. Restore freshwater fish species iii. Restore wetlands and riparian margins iv. Address pest animals and plants in waterways v. Improve access to, and along waterways 	TARIT
26.	Water	W5.2 TARIT to report on TARIT-funded restoration projects led by, or involving, Te Arawa River Iwi	TARIT
27.	Water	W5.3 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to work together and/or with others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, other Waikato River Iwi and external agencies such as the Waikato Regional Council, Department of Conservation and Landcare Trust	TARIT

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
28.	Water	<p>W6.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to monitor the cultural health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and lakes within the TARIT Area of Interest. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Developing appropriate monitoring tools to determine the cultural health of waterways ii. Classifying the cultural health of waterways iii. Regularly monitoring the cultural health of waterways iv. Collaborating with existing water quality monitoring programmes v. Providing training for Te Arawa River Iwi 	TARIT
29.	Water	<p>W4.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Small scale use for marae or papakāinga e.g. drinking water, māra kai (gardens), small greenhouses, microhydro power generation, aquaculture (instream or land based) ii. For commercial or large scale use e.g. pasture irrigation, horticulture, aquaculture (instream or land based) iii. For tourism e.g. waka tours as well as establishing biking/walking/horse riding trails along Ara Tawhito 	TARIT
30.	Land	<p>L1.1 Local Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions pertaining to land adjacent to, or land uses that affect, the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions pertaining to land adjacent to, or land uses that affect, the Waikato River and its tributaries 	Waikato Regional Council, Taupō District Council, South Waikato District Council & Rotorua Lakes Council
31.	Land	<p>L2.1 Waikato Regional Council to involve Te Arawa River Iwi in the development of integrated catchment management plans to ensure the following is recognised and provided for:</p>	Waikato Regional Council

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources ii. The effects of land use on the mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources iii. The customary use of land and freshwater resources iv. The role and application of mātauranga and tikanga v. The principle of interconnectedness or “ki uta ki tai” (from the mountains to the sea) vi. The aspirations of Te Arawa River Iwi in terms of Māori land development 	
32.	Land	L2.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to work together and/or with others in relation to land-based projects such as riparian fencing and erosion control	TARIT
33.	Land	L3.1 TARIT to advocate for, and promote land uses that match the land use capability	TARIT
34.	Land	L3.2 TARIT to support efforts by the Waikato Regional Council to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide incentives to land users who are demonstrating good environmental management ii. Control land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality iii. Impose effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance 	TARIT
35.	Land	L4.1 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to showcase Māori Land Trust blocks that demonstrate sustainable and productive land use. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Supporting site visits and open days ii. Newspaper or magazine articles iii. Nominations to National Awards e.g. Ahuwhenua 	TARIT
36.	Land	L4.2 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to encourage Māori Land owners to share knowledge about ways of minimising the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arranging on-site demonstrations, audits and/or training ii. Identifying ways in which mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into land use iii. Exploring alternative land use philosophies such as permaculture or biological farming 	TARIT

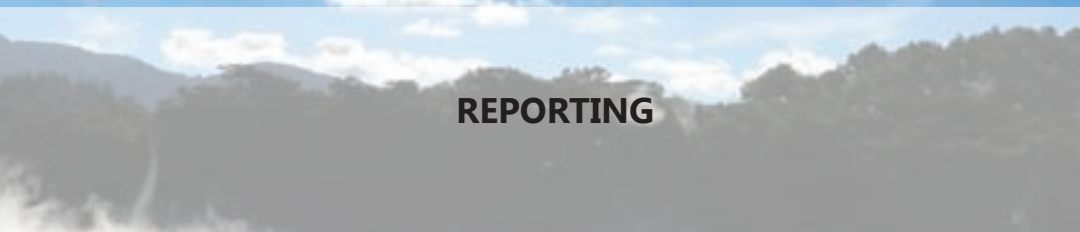
ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
37.	Land	L4.3 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to encourage Māori Land owners to develop and use farm-based environmental plans which incorporate measures to minimise the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="555 465 1126 533">i. Assessing the extent of stock crossings and riparian fencing <li data-bbox="555 535 1126 602">ii. Identifying appropriate land uses that match the land use capability 	TARIT
38.	Land	L4.4 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi for self-sustaining marae and papakāinga. This could include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="555 712 1150 813">i. Onsite power generation using renewable energy (e.g. water, geothermal, biomass) <li data-bbox="555 815 1054 882">ii. Joining the Parakore/Zero Waste marae programme <li data-bbox="555 884 1091 952">iii. Improvements to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal <li data-bbox="555 954 1054 1021">iv. Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses <li data-bbox="555 1023 1145 1124">v. Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial) <li data-bbox="555 1126 1150 1193">vi. Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds 	TARIT
39.	Land	L5.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to compile an historical account and whanau resource in relation to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="555 1346 1145 1447">i. Identifying and mapping sites and areas of significance adjacent to the Waikato River <li data-bbox="555 1449 1165 1585">ii. Aspirations for management, maintenance, protection of and/or access to sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River 	TARIT
40.	Land	L5.2 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to advocate for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="555 1659 1150 1727">i. The scheduling of more sites or areas of significance into District Plans <li data-bbox="555 1729 1123 1973">ii. Accidental discovery protocols for earthworks-related resource consents, as outlined: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="652 1839 1118 1906">a. In Te Arawa River Iwi planning documents and/or <li data-bbox="652 1908 1086 1973">b. Following consultation with Te Arawa River Iwi 	TARIT

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
41.	Geothermal	G1.1 Local Authorities to take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions, pertaining to geothermal management, uses or discharges, that affect the Waikato River	Waikato Regional Council, Taupō District Council, South Waikato District Council & Rotorua Lakes Council
42.	Geothermal	G2.1 Waikato Regional Council to ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are represented on peer review panels for geothermal systems that are classified for development within the TARIT Area of Interest	Waikato Regional Council
43.	Geothermal	G2.2 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a summary report outlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="579 824 1166 925">i. Compliance monitoring regarding geothermal takes and discharges within the TARIT Area of Interest <li data-bbox="579 936 1166 1025">ii. What geothermal monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of Interest and what the results mean 	Waikato Regional Council
44.	Freshwater Fish	F1.1 TARIT to support riparian planting and restoration projects led by, or involving, Te Arawa River Iwi within the TARIT Area of Interest. Support could include funding and technical assistance	TARIT
45.	Freshwater Fish	F1.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to work together and/or with others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, other Waikato River Iwi and external agencies such as the Waikato Regional Council, Fish & Game NZ, Crown Research Institutes (e.g Landcare Research) and Department of Conservation	TARIT
46.	Freshwater Fish	F2.1 TARIT to support and promote research by Mighty River Power, Waikato Regional Council and Crown Research Institutes (e.g NIWA) addressing restricted migration by native diadromous species e.g. tuna, kōkōpu	TARIT
47.	Freshwater Fish	F2.2 TARIT to work with the Waikato Regional Council to share knowledge with Te Arawa River Iwi and raise awareness in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="579 1843 962 1877">i. Barriers to fish passage <li data-bbox="579 1888 1106 1921">ii. Outcomes of fish passage research <li data-bbox="579 1933 1090 1966">iii. Methods to improve fish passage 	TARIT
48.	Freshwater Fish	F3.1 TARIT to support efforts by the Waikato Regional Council to control land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality	TARIT

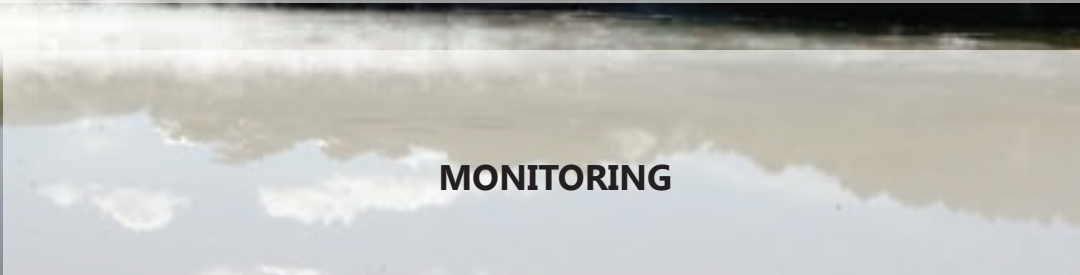
ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
49.	Freshwater Fish	F4.1 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi and the Ministry of Primary Industries in relation to the Upper Waikato River Fisheries Regulations	TARIT
50.	Freshwater Fish	F4.2 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a summary report outlining the fisheries monitoring that is carried out within the TARIT Area, where and how often	Waikato Regional Council
51.	Freshwater Fish	F4.3 TARIT to work with Te Arawa River Iwi and the Waikato Regional Council to identify the location(s) of additional fisheries monitoring sites within the TARIT Area of Interest	TARIT
52.	Freshwater Fish	F4.4 Waikato Regional Council and NIWA to identify opportunities to involve Te Arawa River Iwi in fish monitoring programmes	Waikato Regional Council, NIWA
53.	Freshwater Fish	<p>F5.1 TARIT to work with the Ministry of Primary Industries, Waikato Regional Council and Department of Conservation to share knowledge with Te Arawa River Iwi and raise awareness in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What type of freshwater pest animals, pest fish and organisms are found within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. How to manage freshwater pest animals, pest fish and organisms iii. Pest management projects that Te Arawa River Iwi could get involved with and/or lead 	TARIT
54.	Freshwater Fish	<p>F5.2 TARIT to support initiatives by the Waikato Regional Council and Department of Conservation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the current numbers of brown bullhead catfish, gambusia and rudd in the TARIT Area of Interest ii. Ensure that koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) do not become established in the TARIT Area of Interest 	TARIT
55.	Freshwater Fish	F6.2 TARIT to support Te Arawa River Iwi to work with regional and local authorities as well as private landowners and Māori land trustees to identify areas where waterway access can be enabled or enhanced	TARIT
56.	Freshwater Fish	F7.1 TARIT to work with the Ministry for Primary Industries and Te Wai Māori Trust to share information and knowledge with Te Arawa River Iwi regarding freshwater aquaculture	TARIT
57.	Freshwater Fish	F7.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Te Arawa River Iwi to investigate the feasibility of a tuna or kōura fishery (instream or land based) within the TARIT Area of Interest	TARIT



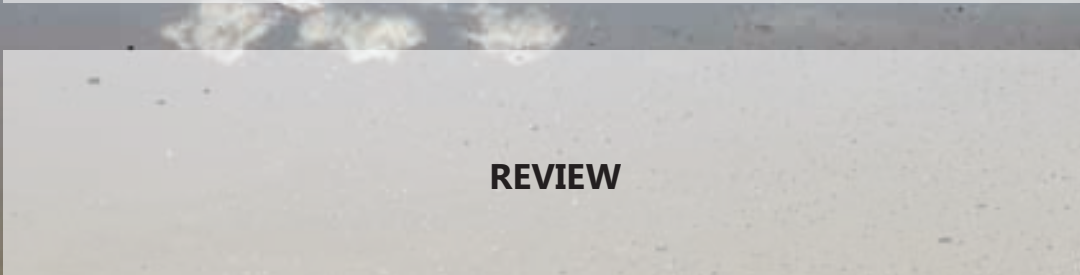
PART EIGHT: REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW



REPORTING



MONITORING



REVIEW

REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

TARIT will monitor, review and report on the implementation of this Plan to ensure that it is achieving the identified objectives and policies.

IMPLEMENTATION REPORTING

TARIT will regularly report on Plan implementation, which may include:

- Annual update report on the status of actions outlined in Part Seven of this Plan (i.e. actions started, actions completed, actions deferred)
- Annual survey of Te Arawa River Iwi in relation to the Plan
- Annual meeting with Council authorities to discuss progress towards objectives

PLAN REVIEW

This Plan outlines the priority issues and aspirations for the next ten years.

However, the Plan will be reviewed every five years to confirm the priority issues and aspirations. The review will also assess the extent to which the Plan made a tangible difference to Te Arawa River Iwi, the Waikato River, its tributaries and the wider environment.

THE STEPS FOR GATHERING INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THIS REVIEW INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- Review state of environment reports prepared by Council
- Review scientific studies
- Review Cultural Health monitoring reports
- Hold hui with Te Arawa River Iwi
- Survey Te Arawa River Iwi to express their thoughts on the state of the environment

THE PLAN REVIEW WILL ASSESS THE FOLLOWING:

- Are the issues still relevant to Iwi?
- Are there any new issues that the Plan should address?
- Are the objectives/aspirations still relevant to Iwi?
- Are there any new objectives/aspirations that the Plan should address?
- Were all of the actions in the Plan implemented? If not, why not?

PART NINE: GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES



TERMS AND ACRONYMS USED

MĀORI TERMS

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

TERMS & ACRONYMS USED

Cultural Impact Assessment

A report documenting cultural values, interests and associations with an area or a resource along with the potential effects of a proposal on those values and interests.

DOC

Department of Conservation

Māori Land

Land subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This includes Māori customary land, Māori freehold land and Māori reservations

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries

NGO

Non-Government Organisation

NIWA

National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research

Parakore/Zero Waste

A programme designed to support marae in working towards zero waste by 2020.

Peer Review Panel

A panel of independent experts associated with each Development Geothermal System within the Waikato Region

Resource Consent

Permission under the Resource Management Act to carry out an activity. Includes water permits, discharge permits, coastal permits, land use consents and subdivision consents.

Resource Management Projects, Processes and Decisions

Includes, but not limited to, changes to RMA planning documents, resource consent and DOC concession processes as well as the development of non-statutory strategies and plans, of an environmental nature, within the TARIT Area of Interest

RMA

Resource Management Act 1991

RMA Planning Documents

RMA Planning Documents, such as the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans and District Plans

TARIT

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

Te Arawa River Iwi

The relevant Affiliate Te Arawa River Iwi/Hapū, being Ngāti Tahu-Ngai Whaoa, Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā and Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wahiao as those terms are defined in the Te Pumautanga settlement deed dated 11 June 2008.

Upper Waikato River Catchment Area

Waikato River, from Te Waiheke o Huka (Huka Falls) to Pōhaturoa

Waikato River Authority

Co-governance entity responsible for the Waikato River, comprising 10 members appointed from the Crown and Iwi (including a TARIT trustee representative)

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

MĀORI TERMS

Ahi kā

Continuous occupation

Ara Tawhito

Old Trails

Hapū

Sub-tribe

Harakeke

Flax

Hui

Social gathering or assembly

Kāinga

Settlement

Kaitiakitanga

Guardianship, stewardship, sustainability

Kaitiaki

Guardian

Koeke

Elders

Mana awa

Tribal authority over water

Mana whakahaere

Tribal mandate or ability [to determine usage of the resource]

Mana whenua

Tribal authority over land or territory

Mara Kai

Food from the ground

Mātaitai

A tool to assist in providing for customary food gathering from identified traditional fishing grounds

Mātauranga

Knowledge

Mauri

Lifeforce

Papakāinga

Village, home base

Rāhui

A temporary prohibition, ban or reserve

Rangatahi

Youth, younger generation

Rohe

Tribal boundary

Tamariki

Children

Taonga

Treasure

Tikanga

Protocols, practices

Wānanga

Educational forum

Whānau

Family

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TE TURE WHAIMANA - VISION AND STRATEGY FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

VISION:

A future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come.

OBJECTIVES FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

In order to realise the Vision, the following Objectives will be pursued:

- A. The restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
- B. The restoration and protection of the relationship of Waikato-Tainui with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships.
- C. The restoration and protection of the relationship of Waikato River Iwi according to their tikanga and kawa, with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural and spiritual relationships.
- D. The restoration and protection of the relationship of the Waikato Region's communities with the Waikato River including their economic, social, cultural and spiritual relationships.
- E. The integrated, holistic and coordinated approach to management of the natural, physical, cultural and historic resources of the Waikato River.
- F. The adoption of a precautionary approach towards decisions that may result in significant adverse effects on the Waikato River, and in particular those effects that threaten serious or irreversible damage to the Waikato River.
- G. The recognition and avoidance of adverse cumulative effects, and potential cumulative effects, of activities undertaken both on the Waikato River and within its catchments on the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
- H. The recognition that the Waikato River is degraded and should not be required to absorb further degradation as a result of human activities.
- I. The protection and enhancement of significant sites, fisheries, flora and fauna.
- J. The recognition that the strategic importance of the Waikato River to New Zealand's social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing is subject to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
- K. The restoration of water quality within the Waikato River so that it is safe for people to swim in and take food from over its entire length.
- L. The promotion of improved access to the Waikato River to better enable sporting, recreational, and cultural opportunities.
- M. The application to the above of both mātauranga Māori and latest available scientific methods.

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TE TURE WHAIMANA - VISION AND STRATEGY FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

STRATEGIES FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

To achieve the Objectives, the following Strategies will be implemented:

1. Ensure that the highest level of recognition is given to the restoration and protection of the Waikato River.
2. Establish what the current health status of the Waikato River is by utilising mātauranga Māori and latest available scientific methods.
3. Develop targets for improving the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River by utilising mātauranga Māori and latest available scientific methods.
4. Develop and implement a programme of action to achieve the targets for improving the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
5. Develop and share local, national and international expertise, including indigenous expertise, on rivers and activities within their catchments that may be applied to the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
6. Recognise and protect wāhi tapu and sites of significance to Waikato-Tainui and other Waikato River Iwi (where they so decide) to promote their cultural, spiritual and historic relationship with the Waikato River.
7. Recognise and protect appropriate sites associated with the Waikato River that are of significance to the Waikato regional community.
8. Actively promote and foster public knowledge and understanding of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River among all sectors of the Waikato regional community.
9. Encourage and foster a 'whole of river' approach to the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, including the development, recognition and promotion of best practice methods for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
10. Establish new, and enhance existing, relationships between Waikato-Tainui, other Waikato River Iwi (where they so decide), and stakeholders with an interest in advancing, restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
11. Ensure that cumulative adverse effects on the Waikato River of activities are appropriately managed in statutory planning documents at the time of their review.
12. Ensure appropriate public access to the Waikato River while protecting and enhancing the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

NOTES