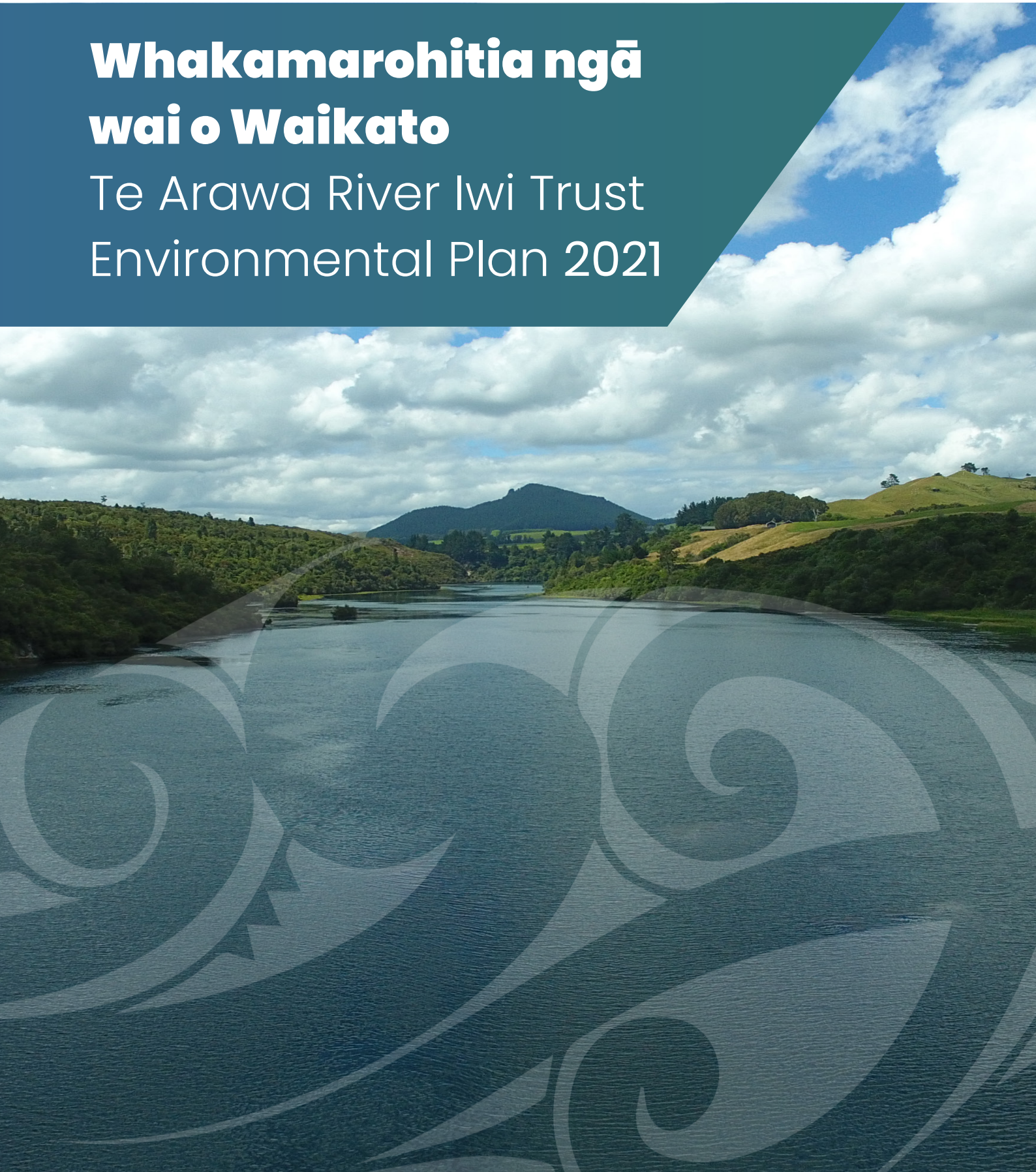
TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST

Whakamarohitia ngā wai o Waikato

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Environmental Plan 2021



TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST

Translation of Plan Title

Whakamarohitia ngā wai o Waikato
Rejuvenate the waters of Waikato

Logo Explanation

The patters on the logo represents the current of the River and the plume of steam from a puia (geyser). Geothermal features are particular to the Upper Waikato Catchment and Te Arawa River Iwi's region. The blue is representative of the river while the green represents the land

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Version 2 - March 2021

MIHIMIHI | FOREWORD



Nga mihi e te Iwi,

The Te Arawa River Iwi Trust has its genesis in the Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010. The Trust represents three Iwi Affiliates Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa, Ngati Kearoa-Ngati Tuara and Tuhourangi-Ngati Wahio, who assert manawhenua, kaitiakitanga, ahi karoa and mana whakahaere over the Waikato River and its many tributaries that run through our rohe.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge our many Tupuna, our Rangatira who with fortitude, resilience and foresight have led and guided our people with dignity and strength through many turbulent times. The passing of Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Founding Trustee - Eruini George 28th December 2020 was another sad loss to our Trust – kua hinga te totara i te waonui a Tane – moe mai ra e Rangatira.

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust welcomed 2021 with a tira hoe te awa o Waikato. Beginning with a trip to Te Awa Iti (the source) and intermittently paddling stretches of the Waikato River and Lake Arapuni through to Te Puaha o Waikato (the mouth), 63 affiliate iwi members and TARIT staff embarked on a 4-day journey to celebrate our 10-year anniversary.

I would like to acknowledge the exceptional hospitality of our river iwi hosts, the warmth of your people and marae, the many waiata and abundance of kai invigorated us in more ways than one, for the next leg of our journey. Thank you for sharing your stories and iwi history that have reverberated the breadth and length of the Waikato River for centuries. To our Te Arawa River Iwi staff of whom we are immensely proud of - the tira hoe exceeded everyone's expectations – nga mihi aroha ki a tatou katoa.

It is Te Arawa River Iwi Trust mission to support our affiliate iwi collectively as well as individually to assert mana awa to improve the mauri (health and well-being) of the Waikato River, tributaries and environs. We seek to enable our iwi affiliates to sit at the decision-making table and that we are able to come from a place of knowledge and ensure that our kawa, tikanga and matauranga maori are recognized. We can not accomplish all we need to do if we do not work together.

Titiro Whakamuri, Kokiri whakamua - *Look back and reflect so you can move forward.*

Nga mihi mahana ki a tatou katoa.

Evelyn Forrest Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Chair.

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PLAN USER GUIDE

About this Plan	**Pou Tahi**	An overview of the plan purpose as well as how this Plan will be used.
About Us	**Pou Rua**	An overview about TARIT and our three Iwi affiliates: • Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa, • Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara • Tuhourangi Ngāti Wāhiao
About our Place	**Pou Toru**	Provides a location map of the TARIT Area of Interest and a description of the environment within the Upper Waikato River catchment.
Our Expectations for Consultation	**Pou Whā**	An overview of when consultation is expected and the partnership agreements in place with Local Authorities and Crown Agencies.
Our Policy	**Pou Rima**	Our issues, aspirations, policies relating to: • **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 River tributaries and environs. • **Mana Mātauranga:** Upholding tikanga, preserving wāhi tūpuna and enhancing mātauranga of Te Arawa River Iwi.
Our Priority Projects	**Pou Tahi**	A summary of the priority projects for TARIT and Iwi affiliates.
Reporting and Review	**Pou Whitu**	An overview of how we will report and review the effectiveness of this Plan.
Glossary & Appendix	**Pou Waru**	Glossary of acronyms, technical terms and Māori words as well as Appendix 1 – Te Ture Whaimana (Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River)

POU TAHI
ABOUT THIS PLAN



Purpose of this Plan

How this Plan will be used

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust ('TARIT') has prepared this Environmental Plan ('Plan') to:

articulate our strategic direction and supporting our affiliates in their role as kaitiaki of the Waikato River, its tributaries and the wider environment and to assert mana awa, mana whenua & mana whakahaere.



Plan Focus

The focus of our Plan is the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. It is the river that links everything – not only the surrounding resources; 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 our 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 also 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.

For clarity, the TARIT Area of Interest is **the Upper Waikato River Catchment area, from Huka Falls to Pōhaturoa**.

Refer to Pou Toru of this Plan for the Area of Interest Map.

What this plan does not do

This Plan does not substitute or alleviate the need for local and central government agencies; consultants and consent applicants to engage directly with our Iwi affiliates:

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

This Plan does not supersede or replace Iwi Management Plans prepared by our Iwi affiliates. If any inconsistencies exist between the documents, this Plan supports the use of the highest target or measure.



Changes since the 2015 Plan

Since this Plan was adopted in 2015, a number of key changes or events have occurred. This has included:

- Release of the Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara Environmental Management Plan in 2016.
- Release of the Waikato and Waipā River Restoration Strategy, which includes 18 TARIT Priority Projects.
- Gazetting of the Fisheries (Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi) Regulations 2017.
- In the last two years:
    - Review of the Resource Management Act, which includes recommendations involving replacement legislation.
    - Another update to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, which includes greater recognition of Te Mana o Te Wai.
    - Release of Te Mana o Te Taiao (Aotearoa NZ Biodiversity Strategy) and the draft National Policy Statement for Biodiversity Management.
    - Establishment of Taumata Arowai – National Water Services Regulator.
- Growing awareness of the impacts of a changing climate, which led to the establishment of Te Urunga o Kea (Te Arawa Climate Change Working Group).

The 'Refreshed Plan' highlights the importance of working proactively and in collaboration for the health and wellbeing of our taiao (environment) and our people. It also emphasises the importance of fostering an effective and meaningful relationship with TARIT and our Iwi affiliates, particularly to navigate the multitudes of legislative changes at both a central and local government level.

The structure and content of this Plan has changed significantly since the 2015 version. This includes:

- Restructure of the whole Plan to improve Plan clarity and navigation.
- Restructure of the policy chapters from 'resource-based' topics (water, land, geothermal, fisheries, people) to topics that align with TARIT's three strategic goals (Mana Tangata, Mana Taiao, Mana Matauranga).
- Removal of the 10 year duration of the Plan. This way the plan provisions (aspirations, policies) are enduring and provides greater flexibility for plan updates as and when new issues arise.
- Inclusion of policies relating to climate change and biodiversity, topics that were not a high priority five years ago.



1.2 HOW THIS PLAN WILL BE USED

This Plan articulates our priority issues, aspirations and policies. This means effort and resources can be focused to ensure that this Plan makes a tangible difference. It also means that plan readers understand our position on key topics, including land, freshwater and geothermal.

This Plan also articulates our expectations for consultation by local and central government agencies; consultants and consent applicants. It also seeks to promote the fostering of stronger relationships with our Iwi affiliates and key stakeholders.

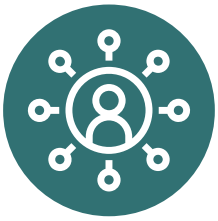


For TARIT and its affiliates

This Plan is intended to assert and support the relationship, values, interests and aspirations of TARIT and Iwi affiliates with the Waikato River, tributaries and the wider environment.

This Plan also identifies ways to support our Iwi affiliates to reconnect whanau with their river, ancestral lands and marae and to transfer knowledge from koeke 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 Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, Maniapoto, Te Arawa Lakes Trust and Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa.



Linkage with TARIT and Iwi affiliate documents

This Plan must be read in conjunction with the Iwi planning documents prepared by our Iwi affiliates.

These include:

- Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan "Rising above the mist – Te Aranga Ake i te Taimahatanga" (2013).
- Ngati Kearoa-Ngati Tuara Environmental Management Plan (2016).
- Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Enhanced Iwi Environmental Resource Management Plan (Scoping Report, 2011)
- Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Iwi Management Plan (planned).

This Plan should also be read in conjunction with:

- TARIT Fisheries Plan (2015). This Plan is currently being reviewed.
- Waikato and Waipā River Restoration Strategy (2018).



For Local Authorities and Government Agencies

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

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

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

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, specifically Fisheries New Zealand, must recognise and provide for this Plan, where related to sections 12 to 14 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (e.g. consultation & allowable catch setting).
- The Department of Conservation & Fish and Game New Zealand must have particular regard to this plan in relation to their functions or powers, under conservation legislation, for the Waikato River and its catchment.

Other relevant legislation includes, but is not limited to:

- Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010
- Resource Management Act 1991 (and subsequent replacement legislation)
- Fisheries (Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi) Regulations 2017
- Local Government Act 2002
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Fisheries Act 1996
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Crown Minerals Act 1991
- Conservation Act 1987

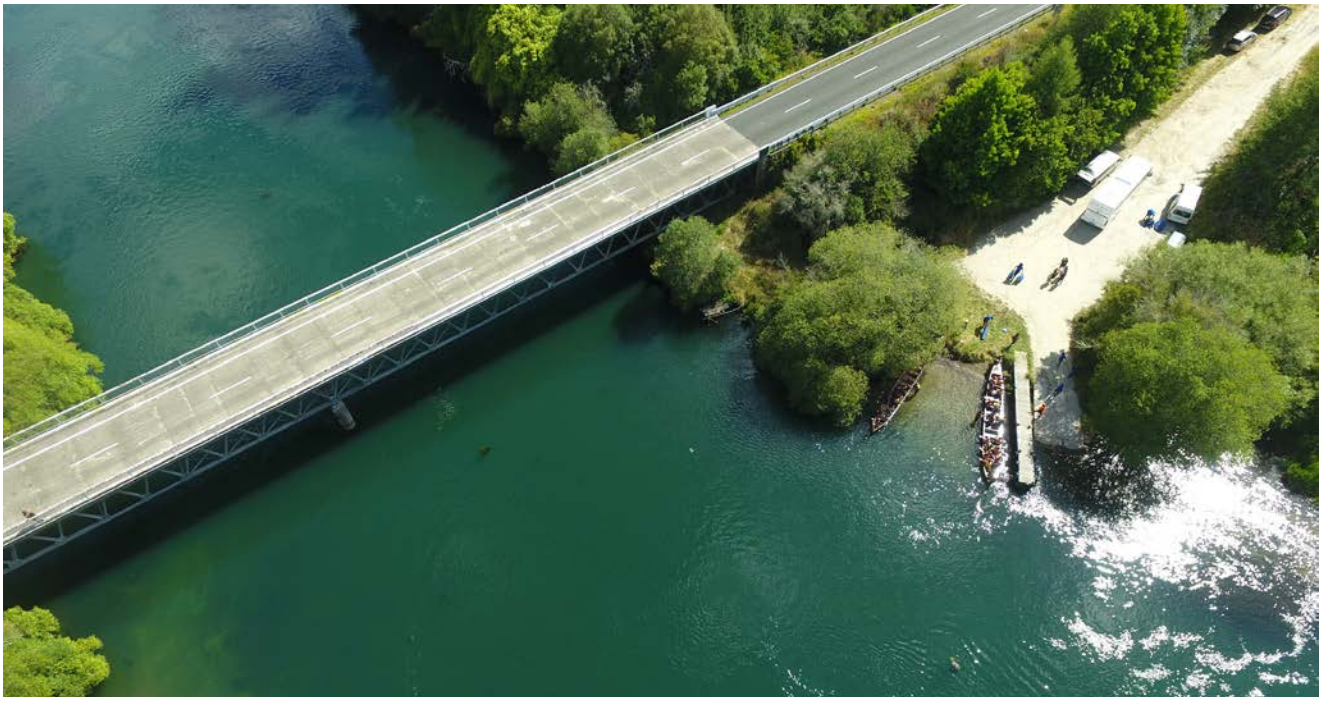
For other users of the Plan

Pou Whā of this Plan outlines our expectations regarding consultation for projects, policy development and work programmes.

The Plan is 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 Iwi affiliates is found in respective Iwi planning documents.

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



Where the Plan fits

Linkages between the Plan, legislation, Iwi and Council Planning documents.

Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010

Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River (Te Ture Whaimana) – Appendix 1

Implements

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust
Environmental Plan

Takes into account

Supports

Resource management Plans & Processes

Regional Policy Statement,
Regional Plans & District Plans

- Policy development
- Resource consent processes
- Compliance Monitoring
- State of Environment Monitoring

&

Other Strategic Plans & Organisations

Upper Waikato Integrated Catchment Plan	Waikato and Waipā River Restoration Strategy (2018).
Upper Waikato Fisheries Regulations	Any other plan, strategy or regulations prepared by Local Authorities MPI, DOC, Fish & Game NZ

Iwi Planning Documents prepared by:

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust:

- TARIT Fisheries Plan (2015)

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa:

- Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan (2019)

Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuarā

- Ngati Kearoa-Ngati Tuara Environmental Management Plan (2016)

Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao

- Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Enhanced Iwi Environmental Resource Management Plan (Scoping Report, 2011)
- Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Iwi Management Plan (planned)

POU RUA
ABOUT US



Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa

Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara

Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wahiao

2.1 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-Ngati Whaoa
  (represented by Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust)
- Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara
  (represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa - Ngāti Tuara 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.

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 within the Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010.

Our Role

TARIT was formally established in 2009 to:

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



2.2 NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

Mai i Te Waiheke o Huka
whakarawhiti atu ki te mania o Kāingaroa
Ko te tihi o Maunga Kakaramea
Puta atu ki te Pae Maunga o Paeroa
ko Orākei Kōrako te ukaipo
tae rawa atu ki Pōhaturoa ki Atiamuri

Origins & Area of Interest

The traditional rohe of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa extends from Te Waiheke o Huka (Huka Falls) to the south to Ngāpuketerua beyond the Rangitāiki River, across the plains of Kāingaroa to Wairapukao and further on to Pekepeke.

The rohe extends northwards to Maunga Kākaramea, turning west to the Paeroa Ranges and on further to Orākei Kōrako, the birthplace of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa. From Orākei Kōrako, the rohe extends further west to Pōhaturoa an ancient Pa site. Our people have occupied these lands since the arrival of our Tupuna Ariki Tahu Matua, prior to the arrival of the seven waka from Hawaiiki, asserting and maintaining mana whenua and mana whakahaere through continued ahi kā roa (occupation) and possession of our lands and taonga.



Hapū, Marae and Iwi Authority

There are four marae in the rohe, three of which are located on the banks of the Waikato River (Ohaaki Marae, Waimahana Marae and Te Toke Marae). Mātārae Marae is located adjacent to the Mangahōanga stream.

Established since 1991, Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust is the mandated Iwi authority.

Through active participation in co-management which is focused on the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River - is one process which enables Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi to achieve its aspirations.



Iwi Management Plan

The Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan "Rising above the mist – Te aranga ake i te taimahatanga" was released in 2013 then reveiwed and updated in 2019.



Significant Waterways

The Waikato River has always been a taonga to Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa, along with its many tributaries and wetlands. Its pristine waters a source of physical and spiritual well-being.

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.



Significant Landmarks and Areas

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa had many kāinga, cultivations and burial caves along the banks of the Waikato River. The River provided many benefits to Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa and their 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.

2.3 NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARA

Ko Horohoro te maunga
Ko Pokaitū te awa
Ko Ngāti Kearoa, Ngāti Tuara 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 Tuara are descended from Tuara, a female descendant of Ika who came on the Te Arawa waka. In the tribal history, 'Ngā Kōrero a Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara' 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 Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara. The two lines of descent come together in the union of Rangiwhaitu and Te Uira. They had four children: Kamotu, Te Kaiamo, Kokohu and Hinengaru".

The traditional rohe of Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara falls partly within the Waikato River catchment. Within that catchment, the relevant land blocks over which Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara 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-Ngāti Tuara for generations.



Marae and Iwi Authority

The three marae of Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara are Kearoa Marae, Rongomaipāpā and Tārewa.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara Trust is the mandated Iwi Authority.



Iwi Management Plan

The Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara Environmental Management Plan was released in 2016.



Significant Waterways

These include, but are not limited to:

- Pokaitū Stream and its tributaries
- Mangaharakeke Stream
- Tauwhare, Whakaiorongo, Tikitiki, Pukerimu, Opakau, Te Roto and Pokaiwhenua Streams (Patetere South Block)
- Kurarawa, Tuarakereru 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 Kahumatamomoe son of the great Te Arawa Chief Tamatekapua.

2.4 TUHOURANGI 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 Kākaramea (Rainbow Mountain) and the eastern flank 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 as follows...

"to Rahopaka Stream, thence down said stream along the rohe of Te Whakamaru Block to Ngapopoia-o-Tore, thence to Ohakuri, thence on the Waikato River to Te Motuwhanake, Whareraurahe, 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 Ohakuri Road crossing, and includes part of the south western boundary of the former Rotomahana Parekārangi 6A Block.

Hapū, Marae and Iwi Authority

The marae of Tuhourangi are Te Pakira (Whakarewarewa), Apumoana (Lynmore), Ngapuna, Hinemihi (Ngapuna) and Tuhourangi (Rangiuru).

The Tuhourangi Tribal Authority is the mandated Iwi Authority.



Iwi Management Plan

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.

A wider Iwi / Environmental Management Plan for Tuhourangi is in development.



Significant Waterways

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



Significant Landmarks and Areas

These include, but are not limited to:

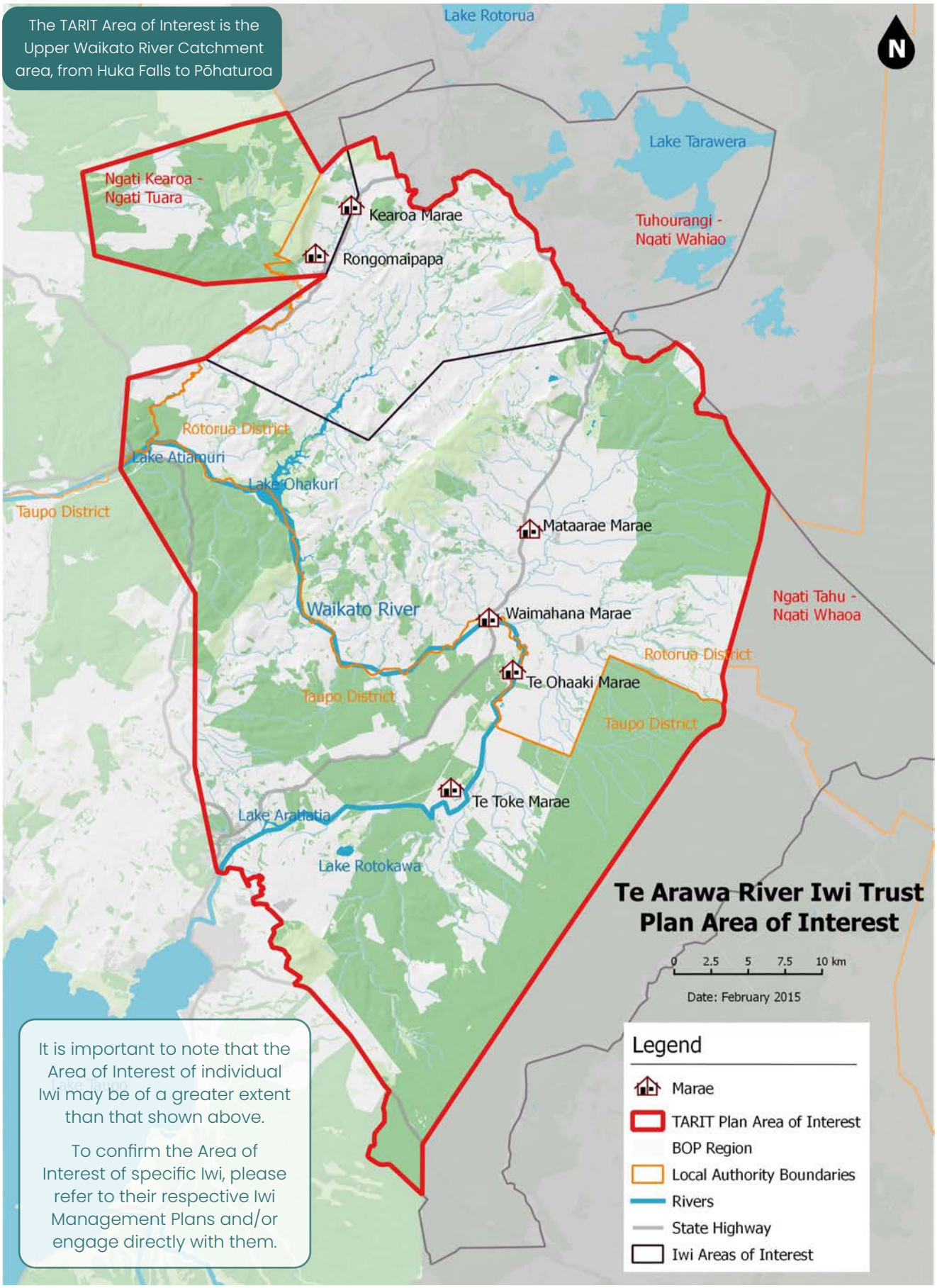
- Parekārangi (including Te Atamarikiriko and Te Tuakanga East).
- Ngaawapurua Pa, Te Motuwhanakae Pa and Te Pohutu Burial Ground, all located along the Waikato River.
- Haparangi, Tumunui and Maungaongaonga Hills
- Waikite Geothermal Valley

POU TORU
ABOUT OUR PLACE



Area of Interest Map

Environmental Setting


The TARIT Area of Interest is the Upper Waikato River Catchment area, from Huka Falls to Pōhaturoa
Lake Rotorua
N
Lake Tarawera
Ngati Kearoa - Ngati Tuara
Kearoa Marae
Rongomaipapa
Tuhourangi - Ngati Wahiao
Rotorua District
Lake Atiamuri
Lake Ohakuri
Taupo District
Mataarae Marae
Waikato River
Waimahana Marae
Ngati Tahu - Ngati Whaoa
Rotorua District
Te Ohaaki Marae
Taupo District
Taupo District
Te Toke Marae
Lake Aratiatia
Lake Rotokawa
Lake Taupo
Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Plan Area of Interest
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
Date: February 2015
Legend
Marae
TARIT Plan Area of Interest
BOP Region
Local Authority Boundaries
Rivers
State Highway
Iwi Areas of Interest
It is important to note that the Area of Interest of individual Iwi may be of a greater extent than that shown above.
To confirm the Area of Interest of specific Iwi, please refer to their respective Iwi Management Plans and/or engage directly with them.

3.1 UPPER WAIKATO RIVER CATCHMENT

The Waikato River is 425 kilometres long and 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. These days, the river mouth is located at Te Pūaha o Waikato.

The Waikato River is a taonga to Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Tuwharetoa and Te Arawa River Iwi. It was traditionally used for mahinga kai (food gathering) including tuna (eel), kanae (mullet), pōrohe (smelt), īinanga (whitebait), kōura (freshwater crayfish) and watercress. It was also a significant travel route for waka (canoe) for trade, travel and communication.



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 Tuara 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.

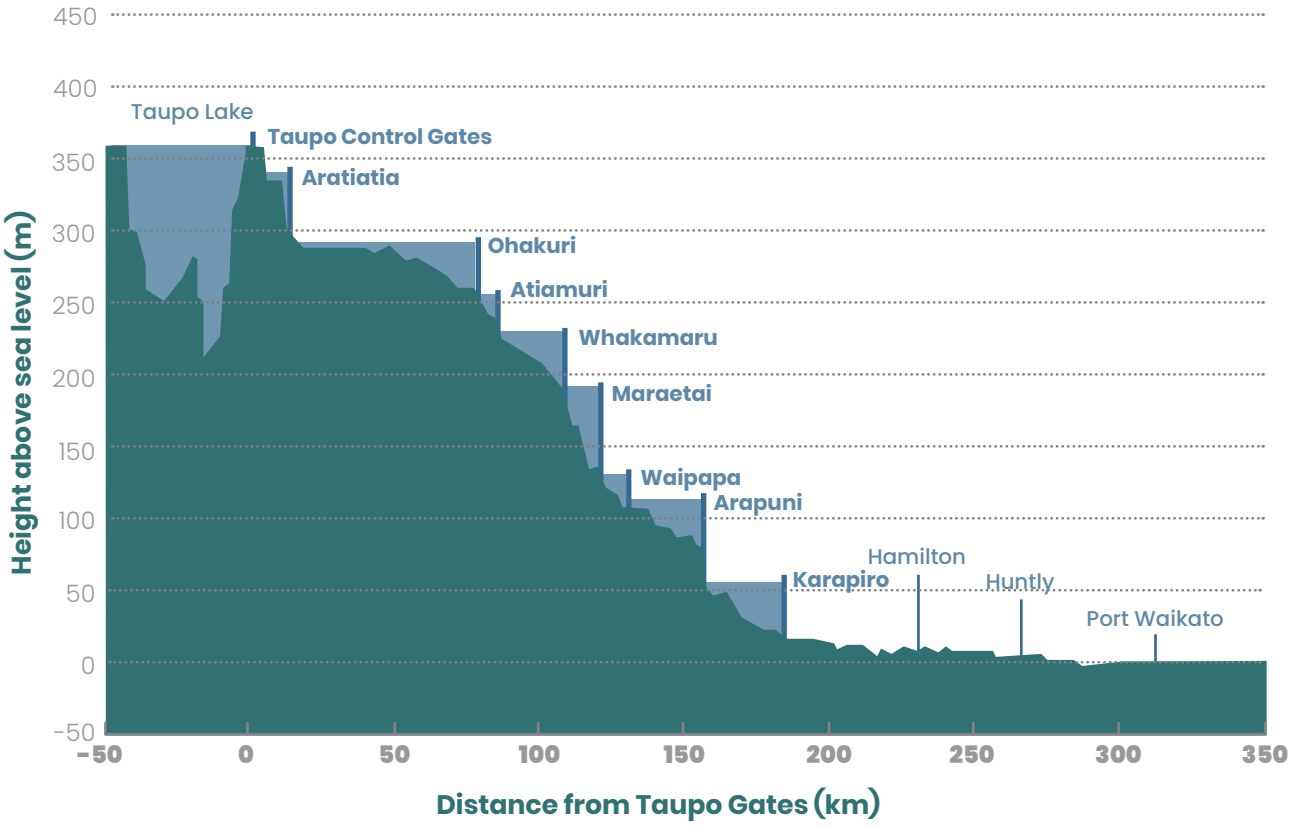
(Source: Deed of Settlement in relation to a TARIT Co-management Framework for the Waikato River)

Hydro-electric power generation

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. Three of these hydro dams are situated within the TARIT Area of Interest (shown below).

These hydro dams have had a significant impact on Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa. These include severing the 'veins' of the river, altering the flow of its water and impacting the migration of tuna.

TARIT Area of Interest





Land Use

The Upper Waikato River catchment is predominantly used for dairy, sheep and beef farming, followed by plantation forestry. Over the last 20 years, large areas of previously forested land has been converted to pastoral land, leading to more intensive farming practices such as dairy farming. This raises concerns regarding land use intensification and associated degradation in water quality.



Water Quality Monitoring

Within the TARIT Area of Interest, the Waikato Regional Council routinely monitors the water quality of tributaries in addition to the main stem of the Waikato River at Taupo Gates, Ohaaki Bridge and Ohakuri Tailrace.

Since 2019, TARIT has been monitoring water quality through its remote water monitor project and expects to be supported by relevant agencies to continue this monitoring.

The Waikato and Waipa River Restoration Strategy highlighted the following in relation to water quality:

- Upper catchment streams are all considered safe for swimming.
- Relative to the lower reaches of the Waikato River, water quality in the main stem of the upper Waikato catchment is still generally of high quality.
- Visual clarity declines as water travels down the river.
- The majority of nutrient and sediment inputs into the Upper Waikato River come from sources like land run off.
- Changes in land use in the Upper Waikato, particularly the change from forestry to pastoral farming have contributed to reduced water quality.
- The geothermal nature of this catchment is also a natural contributor to the reduction in quality as the river travels from its relatively pristine upper reaches to the lower receiving waters.



Lakes and Wetlands

Natural lakes within the rohe include Ngāhewa, Ngāpōuri/Opōuri, Tutaeinanga, Rotowhero, Whangioterangi, Ngākoro, Orotu and Rotokawa. Shallow lakes, in particular, are vulnerable to deterioration and require a specific management approach. 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.



Indigenous Forest

There are over 12,600 hectares of indigenous forest within the TARIT Area of Interest, which represents 7% of the area. This mostly comprises Public Conservation Areas, but some areas also contain land owned by the affiliates. These areas are managed by the Department of Conservation in conjunction with affiliate land-owners or, in some cases, through management agreements with affiliates who are mana whenua.

Areas of indigenous forest include:

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

Māori Land

Within the TARIT Area of Interest, almost 16,000 ha is multiple-owed Māori Land, which represents 8.5% of the area. Most of this land is covered in pasture, exotic forest and indigenous forest.

Geothermal taonga

Na rua huwai o Tahumatua - From the boiling pits of Tahumatua.
Settlements were established around geothermal areas such as Orākei Kōrako, Ohaaki and Waiotapu and as such, are a source of tribal identity for Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa. The presence of geothermal activity in these areas enabled the use of:

- Warm pools (waiariki) 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.

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

There are eight geothermal power stations within the TARIT rohe. Two of these stations (Nga Awa Purua and Ngatamariki) are joint ventures between Māori Land Trust Tauhara North no. 2 Ltd and Mercury Ltd, (formerly known as Mighty River Power).

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



POU WHĀ
OUR EXPECTATIONS FOR CONSULTATION

Resource Consent Processes

RMA Plan Processes

Relationship Agreements

4.1 CONTACT DETAILS



Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

1108 Fenton St, Rotorua 3010.
Phone: 07 346 3915
Email: admin@tarit.co.nz
Website: www.tarit.co.nz/

Ngāti Tahu Ngāti-Whaoa Rūnanga Trust

410 State Highway 38, Reporoa, Rotorua 3060
Phone: 07 366 6177
Email: office@tahu-whaoa.com
Website: www.tahu-whaoa.iwi.nz
Te Awa Platform: www.teawa.co.nz

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara Trust

28 Tarewa Road, Rotorua 3010
Phone: 07 343 7153
Email: info@ngatikeangatituara.com
Website: www.ngatikeangatituara.com

Tuhourangi Tribal Authority

99 Sala Street, Whakarewarewa, Rotorua 3010
Phone: 027 291 3002
Email: admin@tuhourangi.iwi.nz
Website: www.tuhourangi.iwi.nz

4.2 CONSULTATION PRINCIPLES

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

Engage early, before start drafting policy so that...

- engagement occurs with the right people and at the right time
- issues can be highlighted and discussed early

Keep TARIT informed to...

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



4.3 RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS

TARIT considers itself an affected party for any activity that affects, or potentially the affects, the Waikato River.

This relates primarily to water permits, discharge permits, land use consents.

This is guided by section 49 of the Ngāti Tuwharetoa, 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 Iwi affiliates.

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.



4.4 CENTRAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

When Councils and Central Government agencies are reviewing or preparing:

- Statutory strategies.
- Non-statutory strategies, plans or policies.
- A long term plan or annual plan prepared under the Local Government Act.
- District Council bylaws.

consultation is required with TARIT where the Waikato River is involved or affected.

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



4.5 RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

TARIT has a number of relationship agreements established via the Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010. These agreements require TARIT and agencies to work actively in co-management.



Joint Management Agreements with Local Authorities

Joint Management Agreements outline expectations for consultation and empower TARIT to work with Local Authorities on planning documents, resource consents and environmental monitoring.

TARIT has a Joint Management Agreement with Rotorua Lakes Council, Taupo District Council, South Waikato District Council and Waikato Regional Council. 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 which set out specific opportunities for engagement between TARIT and the Crown agencies.

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.

- Department of Conservation
- Land Information New Zealand
- Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment
- Ministry for Culture & Heritage
- Ministry for the Environment
- Ministry for Primary Industries
- Te Puni Kokiri

Each of the portfolio accords establish a process to enhance the relationship between the TARIT, Te Arawa River Iwi and the relevant Ministers and government departments. This could include opportunities to develop joint projects and research opportunities, notification of consultation on policy development and legislative amendment, training opportunities, secondments and internships and information sharing. It also includes annual relationship meetings and annual reporting and processes for review and amendment of the Accords.

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

Ministerial Forum

The Ministerial Forum is an opportunity to foster the relationship between TARIT and the Crown. 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 Development, Te Arawhiti, Fisheries and Local Government, and other Ministers where relevant.

POU RIMA
OUR ISSUES, ASPIRATIONS AND POLICIES



Mana Tangata

Mana Taiao

Mana Mātauranga

5.1 OVERVIEW

Policy Framework

The policy framework for this Plan aligns with the three Strategic Goals of TARIT:

Mana Tangata

Those matters which affect or enhance Te Arawa River Iwi to participate in the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, tributaries and environs.

Mana Taiao

Those matters which affect or enhance the restoration and protection of the Waikato River tributaries and environs.

Mana Mātauranga

Those matters which enable Te Arawa River Iwi to uphold tikanga, preserve wāhi tūpuna and enhance mātauranga.



Terms used in this Plan

This Plan which uses terminology similar to that found within Council planning documents, which include:

- **ISSUE:** An existing or potential problem (or opportunity) that requires intervention.
- **OBJECTIVE:** Where we would like to be; what the future looks like for us; what we would like to achieve.
- **POLICY:** A broad course of action to accomplish the Objective(s). In many cases, we will include our statements of position on specific matters - predominantly to Councils - which describe things we want (or don't want) to see happen in order to achieve our objectives.

Some of the policies 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 are aspirational, requiring collaboration, planning, and time to be achieved.

Other terms used within plan objectives and policy:

- Advocate - To support an action or defend an existing action that provides for the aspirations of Te Kawerau ā Maki.
- Enable - To make possible.
- Encourage - To provide support and give confidence to others.
- Ensure - To make certain that an action occurs.
- Promote - To encourage the progression of an action.
- Require - An action that must occur.

5.2 MANA TANGATA

In the context of this Plan, Mana Tangata relates to those matters which affect or enhance Te Arawa River Iwi to participate in the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, tributaries and environs.



Our Issues

These include:

1. Resource management processes and decisions have not always considered the interests, values, mātauranga and customary rights of Te Arawa River Iwi.
2. Inability of Te Arawa River Iwi to be involved actively or effectively in local and central government processes. This is due to:
    - consultation occurring with us to complete a legislative process, rather than to maintain a relationship and understand our views.
    - constant and ad hoc consultation processes, often with limited time to respond.
    - limited capacity and/or capability of Te Arawa River Iwi.



Our Objectives

Objectives 1

Te Arawa River Iwi are provided with opportunities to be actively involved in resource management projects, processes and decisions relating to the Waikato River, its tributaries and environs.

Objective 2

The interests and values of Te Arawa Riwver Iwi are acknowledged and reflected in resource management processes and decisions relating to the Waikato River, its tributaries and environs.

Objective 3

Te Arawa River Iwi are supported to lead, or be involved in, environmental projects relating to the Waikato River, its tributaries and environs.

Objective 4

Capacity is built within Te Arawa River Iwi in relation to resource management projects, processes and decisions.



Our Policies

Policy 5.2.1

Regional and District Councils to:

a. Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries.

b. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries.

c. Recognise and provide for the rights of rūnanga, hapū and whanau to speak on matters that affect them.

d. Take into consideration the economic and social benefits of Māori Land development.

e. 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.

Policy 5.2.2

Local and Central Government agencies to adhere to the consultation principles and expectations in Pou Whā of this Plan and:

a. Recognise the amount of consultation occurring with us at the same time.

b. Coordinate internally within teams to prevent hui fatigue.

c. Provide support and assistance to help us to build capacity and capability to be more actively involved.

d. ensure that communication material and technical reports are in plain English and easy to read and navigate.

Policy 5.2.3

TARIT to assist Iwi affiliates to identify opportunities for:

a. Staff, trustees and/or Iwi affiliates to complete the "Making Good Decisions" Programme (also known as hearing commissioner training).

b. Resource Management training for staff, trustees and Iwi affiliates in relation to:

- Resource consent and plan development processes.
- How to prepare effective submissions.
- How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments.
- Consent and plan hearings and appeals.

c. Scholarships, internships, secondments and work experience to enable Te Arawa River Iwi – of all ages - to work in environmental management and planning.

Policy 5.2.4

TARIT and Iwi affiliates to have clear internal processes regarding for resource consent and concession applications. This includes clarifying:

a. When applicants, Local Authorities or other agencies should engage directly with TARIT.

b. When applicants, Local Authorities or other agencies should engage with both TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi.

c. Communication between TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi.

Policy 5.2.5

TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to connect tamariki and rangatahi in environmental management as it relates to the Waikato River and its tributaries. This could include:

a. Encouraging local kohanga reo and schools to enrol in the Enviroschools programme and/or 'adopting' a stream or wetland.

b. Coordinating environmentally focused school holiday programmes on or along the Waikato River and its tributaries for Te Arawa River Iwi tamariki and rangatahi.

c. Organising a Careers Seminar to inform rangatahi about study and career pathways.

d. Working with existing networks (e.g. Local Authorities, Private Sector, NGO's) to explore opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments, apprenticeships and/or work experience.



5.3 MANA TAIAO

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.

In the context of this Plan, Mana Taiao relates to those matters which affect or enhance the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, its tributaries and environs. Topic matters include land use and development, water quantity and quality, geothermal taonga, biosecurity as well as biodiversity.

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.

Refer to the TARIT Fisheries Plan (2015) for provisions relating to freshwater fisheries.



Our Issues

3. Resource management decisions have not always considered the interests, values and customary rights of Te Arawa River Iwi. As a result:
    - Land uses have not always considered the capability of the land to support that use. For example, intensive land use and land conversion from forestry to pastoral use has increased water quality degradation and gully erosion risk.
    - Water is allocated on a first in first basis. This creates an imbalance and locks out other users (particularly on underutilised Māori Land).
    - There are significant and increasing pressures on freshwater resources to sustain a wide range of uses as well as to sustain mahinga kai species.

- Aquatic pests (animals and plants) are impacting our taonga fish species.
- We have also lost access to waterways which has led to the loss of knowledge of customary practices.
- Our geothermal taonga, including geysers, pools and terraces, have been lost or affected, as a result of land development, hydro dams and geothermal power stations.



Our Objectives

Objective 5

Te Mana o Te Wai is recognised in freshwater management, planning and decisions. This means that the:

a. first right to the water goes to the health of the waterbody; then,

b. second right to the water goes to the health of the environment; then,

c. third right to the water goes to the people.

Objective 6

An integrated and holistic approach is taken to restore and enhance the mauri of land, water and geothermal taonga to ensure that:

a. The health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and environs, including geothermal taonga, is not compromised as a result of land use and development.

b. The principle of interconnectedness or "ki uta ki tai" (from the mountains to the sea) is provided for.

c. Appropriate land use activities align with the capability of the land.

d. Water is clean enough for mahinga kai, drinking and swimming.

e. Freshwater fisheries and customary resources are abundant and healthy.

f. Waterways can be accessed for customary use e.g. food gathering.

g. Ecological corridors for taonga bird and fish species are provided for.

h. Riparian margins, wetlands, lakes and mahinga kai resources are protected, restored and enhanced.



Our Policies

Policy 5.3.1

TARIT advocates for:

a. No further degradation of water quality within the Waikato River and its tributaries.

b. No further drainage of wetlands.

c. Te Arawa River Iwi rights to own water under any change in legislation.

d. Recognition of the natural limits of our lands and waters.

e. Land uses that match the capability of the land to support that use.

f. Ecological pathways for our indigenous flora and fauna comprising corridors of ngahere, wetlands, riparian margins and other habitats.

Policy 5.3.2

Waikato Regional Council to keep TARIT and Iwi affiliates informed and involved of the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Policy 5.3.3

Waikato Regional Council to consider TARIT for any advisory panel or working group associated with freshwater policy development within the TARIT Area of Interest.

Policy 5.3.4

Waikato Regional Council to carry out early, meaningful and ongoing engagement with TARIT and Iwi affiliates, in relation to:

a. Recognising Te Mana o Te Wai.

b. Identifying and incorporating Te Arawa River Iwi values and interests into freshwater policy development and decisions.

c. Setting water quantity and quality limits.

d. Dealing with point source and non-point source discharges.

e. Dealing with water allocation and use, particularly in fully allocated catchments.

f. Providing allocation for use by Te Arawa River Iwi.

g. Policy 5.3.5

Waikato Regional Council to ensure that Iwi affiliates are represented on peer review panels for geothermal systems that are classified for development within the TARIT Area of Interest.

Policy 5.3.6

TARIT to support efforts by the Waikato Regional Council to:

a. Provide incentives to land users who are demonstrating good environmental management.

b. Avoid or control land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality.

c. Impose effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance.

Policy 5.3.7

Local Authorities to work with TARIT and Iwi affiliates to:

a. ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are not unfairly disadvantaged in relation to papakainga and Māori land development. This includes zoning and access to water.

b. identify ways in which:

- Mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into resource management projects and processes.
- Iwi affiliates can contribute to water quality monitoring programmes e.g. measuring and monitoring water quality on their own properties.

Policy 5.3.8

TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to:

a. Monitor the cultural health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and lakes within the TARIT Area of Interest. This includes developing and using cultural monitoring tools; and providing training for Iwi affiliates.

b. Lead or be involved in projects that restore wetlands and riparian margins; enhance habitat for taonga and mahinga kai species; address erosion and aquatic pest issues; and improve access to, and along waterways.

c. 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.

d. Work with agencies and landowners to manage biosecurity threats and to coordinate monitoring and reporting.

Policy 5.3.9

TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources. This could include:

a. Small scale use for marae or papakāinga e.g. drinking water, māra kai (gardens), small greenhouse, microhydro power generation, aquaculture (instream or land based).

b. For commercial or large scale use e.g. pasture irrigation, horticulture, aquaculture (instream or land based).

c. For tourism e.g. waka tours as well as establishing biking / walking / horse riding trails along Ara Tawhito (traditional travel routes).

Policy 5.3.10

TARIT to support initiatives by its affiliates for self-sustaining marae and papakāinga. This could include:

a. Onsite power generation using renewable energy (e.g. water, geothermal, biomass)

b. Joining the Parakore/Zero Waste marae programme

c. Improvements to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal

d. Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses

e. Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial)

f. Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds.

Policy 5.3.11

TARIT to support its affiliates to:

a. showcase Māori Land Trust blocks that demonstrate sustainable and productive land use. This could include supporting site visits and open days; newspaper or magazine articles; nominations to National Awards.

b. encourage Māori Land owners to share knowledge about ways of minimising the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include arranging on-site demonstrations, audits and/or training; identifying ways in which Mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into land use; and exploring alternative land use philosophies such as permaculture or biological farming.

c. 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.

Policy 5.3.12

Waikato Regional Council to prepare a 5-yearly report for TARIT and Iwi affiliates about the health of the Upper Waikato Catchment, summarising:

a. Results of water quality and geothermal monitoring.

b. Allocation status of rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers.

c. Compliance monitoring of geothermal and water takes and discharges.

d. Any gaps in information or data.

e. What research and investigations are underway or proposed.

5.4 MANA MĀTAURANGA

In the context of this Plan, Mana Matauranga relates to those matters which enable Te Arawa River Iwi to uphold tikanga, preserve wāhi tūpuna and enhance mātauranga, including the gathering of contemporary knowledge such as monitoring data (e.g. water quality monitoring), technologies and GIS spatial mapping tools.



Our Issues

These include:

4. Disconnection of our whānau from traditional sites, adjacent to the Waikato River, and customary practices.
5. Impact of land use and development, natural hazards and climate change on sites and areas of significance to Te Arawa River Iwi, particularly adjacent to the Waikato River.



Our Objectives

Objectives 7

Te Arawa River Iwi feel connected to their ancestral lands and waterways.

Objectives 8

Te Arawa River Iwi customary knowledge and practices are protected, revitalised and passed onto the next generation.

Objectives 9

Sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance to Te Arawa River Iwi are:

a. protected from land use and development.
b. protected from, and resilient to, natural hazards, disasters and a changing climate.



Our Policies

Policy 5.4.1

TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to compile an historical account and whanau resource in relation to:

a. Identifying and mapping sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River. This could include original place names, wahi tapu, pā sites, urupā, waipuna, travel routes and mahinga kai areas.

b. Aspirations for management, maintenance, protection of and/or access to sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River.

Policy 5.4.2

TARIT to support its affiliates to advocate for:

a. The scheduling of more sites or areas of significance into District Plans.

b. Restoration of traditional place names.

c. Accidental discovery protocols for earthworks-related resource consents, as outlined in affiliate Iwi planning documents and/or following consultation with Iwi affiliates.

d. Use of Iwi affiliate cultural monitors to observe land disturbance activities, in areas with a high risk of waahi tapu and/or taonga tuku iho discovery.

e. Contractor briefings or inductions by Iwi affiliate cultural monitors prior to the commencement of land disturbance activities. This is to ensure contractors understand the historical context of the area within which they are working.

Policy 5.4.3

Ensure that archaeological reports are not the sole source of technical information in relation to the value of a particular site or area. Only consultation with Iwi affiliates can determine the cultural value of a site or area.

Policy 5.4.4

Strategies, plans and policies prepared by local and central government agencies must consider the impacts of climate change and the risks associated with natural hazards on the cultural and social wellbeing of Iwi affiliates, in particular:

a. Sites and areas of cultural significance, including marae and urupā.

b. Indigenous species and ecosystems, particularly our mahinga kai resources.

c. Roading infrastructure and access to marae, papakāinga and urupā.

Policy 5.4.5

TARIT to work with Iwi affiliates to:

a. Identify current and potential climate change impacts on marae, urupā and other sites of cultural significance.

b. Understand the extent to which climate change may impact freshwater and riparian ecosystems and taonga species.

c. Explore options to address risks to culturally significant sites and areas at risk of erosion and/or flooding as a result of more frequent extreme rainfall events and sea level rise.

d. Develop marae preparedness plans.

Policy 5.4.6

TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to transfer knowledge, particularly those relating to:

a. The customary use of the Waikato River and its tributaries.

b. Traditional methods of gathering food and materials.

c. 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.

d. Customary management tools such as rāhui and freshwater mātaitai.

e. Sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

f. Areas of significance for mahinga kai and cultural materials (e.g. harakeke, raupō).

Policy 5.4.7

TARIT to support events organised by Iwi affiliates to celebrate their association with the Waikato River. This could include:

a. Tira Hoe of significant sites and areas.

b. Training e.g. Waka Ama, water safety.

c. Competitions between Iwi affiliates rūnanga, hapū or marae such as waka, waka ama or raft races.

d. Re-opening of Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails).

e. Signage / Interpretation Panels near sites of significance.

f. Interactive Pou.



Interactive iPou

POU ONO
OUR PRIORITY PROJECTS



TARIT and its Iwi affiliates identified 18 priority projects within the Waikato and Waipa River Restoration Strategy. These projects were guided by the aspirations, research and Iwi Management Plans of respective Iwi affiliates.

Further details can be downloaded from https://restorationstrategy.nz/.

The priority projects are summarised below.

ID	Name	Project Objectives	Relevant Objective(s) in this Plan
NKNT & TNW 7	Enabling Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara to reconnect with the Waikato River	To enable Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara to reconnect, re-establish and reassert their mana whakahaere along the Waikato River by means of waka ama, and improving the health and wellbeing of whānau through exercise.	Objectives 1, 3, 7 and 8
NKNT & TNW 8	Kōrero taonga tuku iho	To collate, map, record traditional knowledge and data about sites of cultural significance. This will enable Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wahiao to reconnect with the awa and their tribal history and customs, utlilising this information to inform future restoration and activities.	Objectives 1, 3, 7 - 9
NTNW 1	Investigation and construction of tuna/ kōura ponds (kai bowl) for cultural harvest	To be able to provide healthy and plentiful mahinga kai for the Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa people, visitors and cultural events, tangi and other important occasions.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 2	Restoration/rehabilitation of key mahinga kai sites	To sustain and provide for the Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa people is integral to the iwi's wellbeing.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 3	Geothermal matauranga	To ensure that geothermal sites in the Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa rohe are well understood from both a matauranga and western science perspective. This promotes holistic management through planning and implementation of remedial and enhancement measures.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 4	Wetlands, Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa mātauranga - Rongoa, weaving	That wetland sites in the Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa rohe are well understood from both a matauranga and western science perspective. This promotes holistic management through planning and implementation of remedial and enhancement measures.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 5	Cultural history research and documentation	To ensure that the cultural history of Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa association with Te Awa o Waikato is well known, documented and utilised by Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa, particularly for river management decision making processes.	Objectives 1, 3, 7 - 9
NTNW 6	Waka paddle, korero sharing and building connection with Te Awa o Waikato	To ensure that Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa connections to our ancestral awa are enhanced, our culture of waka use is enacted and preserved, and our korero is shared.	Objectives 1, 3, 7 and 8

ID	Name	Project Objectives	Relevant Objective(s) in this Plan
NTNW 7	Ngatamariki Scenic Reserve / Orakonui catchment rehabilitation and enhancement	To ensure the cultural, ecological, geothermal and recreational values of Ngatamariki Scenic Reserve and the lower Orakonui catchment are rehabilitated, enhanced and protected.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 8	Support of Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa land blocks to achieve sustainability outcomes	To ensure that all land under Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa iwi ownership is enhanced, iwi are active kaitiakitanga and the land is preserved for future generations.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 9	Establish fenced and planted corridors for all streams from the Paeroa Range within the catchment	To ensure that all streams running from the Paeroa Range are fenced and planted and are providing biodiversity/riparian corridors, improved habitat for mahinga kai, and soil conservation and water quality benefits for Te Awa o Waikato.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8
NTNW 10	Ohaki Wetland enhancement and restoration	To restore and enhance the Ohaki Wetland so that it provides the following: • A source of materials for cultural purposes • Maximum habitat for water fowl • Protects and enhances natural values of the land • Assists in playing a role in enhancing water quality in this area • Extends wetland habitat and biodiversity for the upper Waikato River. • Access to enhance iwi, community and general public appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment of wetlands.	Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 8

Further details can be obtained from https://restorationstrategy.nz/

POU WHITU
REPORTING 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 (Pou Toru).



Implementation Reporting

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

- Update report on the status of projects outlined in Pou Ono of this Plan.
- Survey of TARIT Iwi affiliates in relation to the Plan.
- Meeting with council authorities to discuss progress towards objectives.



Plan Review

This Plan will be reviewed every five years to confirm the priority issues and aspirations.

It would also assess the extent to which the Plan made a tangible difference to Iwi affiliates, the Waikato River, its tributaries and the wider 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?

POU WARU
GLOSSARY AND APPENDIX



TERMS & ACRONYMS USED

Cultural Impact Assessment	A report which documents 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
Iwi Affiliates / Te Arawa River Iwi	Ngāti Tahu-Ngai Whaoa, Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara and Tuhourangi-Ngāti Wahiao
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 is 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
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)

MĀORI TERMS

Ahi kā	Continuous occupation
Ara Tawhito	Old Trails
Hapū	Sub-tribe
Harakere	Flax
Kāinga	Settlement
Kaitaiakitanga	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
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
Rongoā	Healing
Tamariki	Children
Taonga	Treasure
Tikanga	Protocols, practices
Tino rangatiratanga	Self-determination
Wānanga	Educational forum

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.

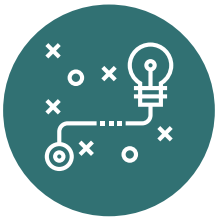
i. The protection and enhancement of significant sites, fisheries, flora and fauna.

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.



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.

ADDITIONAL: CASE STUDIES



Kapenga M Trust

In 2016, Kapenga M Trust engaged in a planting programme, supported by TARIT, under the Afforestation Grant Scheme (AGS) administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries. The goal was to support the planting of indigenous species, namely Manuka. An area within the wetland wasidentified and subsequently planted.

Over a few hectares, these manuka plants have been established and are growing as part of a wider wetland restoration plan that has been developed through partnerships with DoC, Fish and Game and regional councils.



Horohoro Native Tree Nursery

Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara have been developing a Native Tree Nursery for the past four years and are increasing the capacity and size of the nursery to bring it up to a commercial status.

The Horohoro Native Tree Nursery was established so that Ngati Kearoa-Ngati Tuara could source their native tree seeds from the Horohoro area, grow them in Horohoro and then use those plants to riparian plant the waterways of Horohoro.

An aspiration from Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara Iwi Environmental Management Plan was to improve our water quality within Horohoro, as the hapū is very aware that Horohoro is a farming community. One of the ways the hapū is working on this is to work with local farmers to fence off and riparian plant their tributaries and wetlands.

To be able to do this successfully the Horohoro Native Tree Nursery needs to be able to increase in capacity while increasing in size and build a successful nursery and riparian planting/maintenance team.

www.teawa.co.nz

TE AWA - Environmental Monitoring Platform

Te Awa showcases the environmental work undertaken by the Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Environmental Team.

This work focuses on the land, water, geothermal and other taonga within our rohe and exemplifies our cultural, spiritual and physical connection with our lands, resources and the mighty Waikato River.

The Te Awa Platform also offers an in-depth and data rich view into the project work which enhances and protects the health and wellbeing of the taonga that lay within the Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa rohe.

Scan QR code to access: **www.teawa.co.nz**


Kapenga M Trust


Horohoro Native Tree Nursery



TE ARAWA RIVER
IWI TRUST

tarit.co.nz