



**Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara  
Iwi Environmental Management Plan  
2016**

**Compiled by Kataraina George MSc**

# Acknowledgements

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## **Pepeha**

*Ko Te Horohoroinga o ngā ringa o Kahumatamomoe te maunga*

*Ko Pokaitu te awa*

*Ko Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara te hapū*

*Ko Te Arawa te iwi*

*Ko Te Arawa te waka*



## **Ko te Rere i Oarero**

He pao, nā Parekowhai, Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara

*Ko te rere i Oarero ko te rite i aku kamo*

*E maringi nei*

*He roimata te kai e, te tae*

*Whitiwhiti rua i te tangi a taku ihu*

*He mihi ki te kaupapa*

*Ka mahue au e, te tae*

*Ko te ua o te rangi whirinaki kau au*

*Ki te take purukamu*

*I Kariki e, te tae*

*Ko wai rā, ko wai rā he hoa ki te moenga*

*Ko Heta, ko Rangiriri*

*Ko Pukunui e, te tae*

*Kātahi au ka mōhio he tangata kino koe*

*He tangata tiko tarau*

*Ka mahue au e, te tae*

*Mā wai rā e kaute ngā mahara i taku puku*

*Mā Te Parekowhai*

*Ki Horohoro nei e, te tae*

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# Mihi

## Whakataukī

*He tātai whetū ki te Rangi*

*Ko Horohoro ki te whenua*

*Ko Itupaoa e rere ana i runga o Horohoro Maunga*

## Mihimihi

Tihei, mauri ora ki a tātau ngā waihotanga mai o te hunga kua okioki. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara tēnei te mihi kau atu ki a koutou e pānuitia ana ngā tuhituhinga kōrero e pā ana ki te taiao me ōna āhuatanga katoa. Ko tātau tēnei e noho mai rā i te take o Horohoro e whakawhitiwhiti whakaaro ana hei whiriwhirihia mā tātau, me te mōhio anō hoki, me pēhea te tiaki, te manaaki hoki i ngā rawa taiao. Me kaha tonu tātau ki te hapai atu, ki te pupuri mai, me te tutuki noa ngā mātāpono, ngā uara anō hoki o aua rawa.

## He korero anō

Ka titiro atu ki te tihi o Horohoro, pā tata atu ko Aramaka te wāhi mahinga kai, te nohoanga o te iwi, huri iho te mata ki te tonga kia kite mai te uruuru whenua a Te Turi o Hinengawari ki te kōhatu a Hinemoa kei korā ko te waipuna a Pohueroa. Ka whakarongo atu ki te rerenga wai o ngā koawa ki Pokaitu e tere patonga ana ki Tahunaatara ki ōna putanga ake ki Waikato he piko, he taniwha, ki Pōhaturoa te toka kōrero o ngā iwi ki te riu. Me kore e ware noa ana ki Waipupumahana te Waikaukau a Korowhakatupua ka mihi atu ki ngā kāwai whakaheke a Ruamano i raro o te Hāparangi o Waiarohi, e ko koia e ara e.

E whai ake nei ko ngā tuhituhinga kōrero

## Introduction

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara is a hapū of Te Arawa, based at Horohoro, about 12 km south of Rotorua. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Trust is responsible for providing strategic direction for the iwi and as part of that strategy is now wanting to develop an Iwi Environmental Management Plan.

The purpose of this Iwi Environmental Management Plan is to introduce Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara and document our environmental goals and aspirations for the future. The Plan will also look at where we are today and what needs to be done to succeed in to the future. The basis for this plan is to express our rangatiratanga in order to exercise our kaitiaki roles and responsibilities within our rohe. It acknowledges and recognises the mana whenua of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara and our relationships with other entities. This is a living document and is inter-generational in acknowledging the past, providing relevance to the present and preparing us for the future.

In the following section this document will set out the history of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara at Horohoro and at Tarewa in Rotorua. It will give a current outline of the known Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara land blocks and reserves, with mention of some of the significant sites of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara.

Te Paiaka Lands Trust is a whenua tōpū trust that manages a large portion of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara land. Most of the land is run as a commercial farm, however some of the land has large areas of native bush. This plan will cover the history of Te Paiaka Lands Trust and describe how it manages the farm today in an environmental and sustainable way.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Trust is the mandated iwi authority that oversees a number of our iwi activities. This plan will briefly describe certain strategic management strategies of the Trust that are relevant to this Environmental Management Plan. It will also cover the consultation that was undertaken with different groups of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara and individual iwi members, the ideas and issues that were identified and those still to be investigated and implemented.

Outlining the relationships and engagement that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have with local bodies and external stakeholders is an important aspect of this Plan. This section describes some of those relationships and also outlines the future engagements that will proceed around environmental activities.

The next three sections cover the values, aspirations and objectives that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara hold towards Land, Water and Geothermal resources. The land objectives focus on Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara having an active involvement in resource management; ensuring a holistic, integrated and collective approach to land use; encouraging sustainable land use and management; supporting aspirations for



sustainable land use that protects water quality on Māori land; identify and protect significant areas and sites, promote the restoration and increase biodiversity for all native species.

The objectives for water resources cover having an active involvement in resource management of all Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara waterways; sharing knowledge about customary and contemporary use and management of freshwater resources; active involvement in implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management; advocate for improved access to and along Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara waterways; be involved or lead restoration projects associated with Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara waterways; measure and monitor the cultural health of all iwi waterways; support aspirations for iwi members to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources in the future; promote the restoration of habitat for freshwater fish within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe.

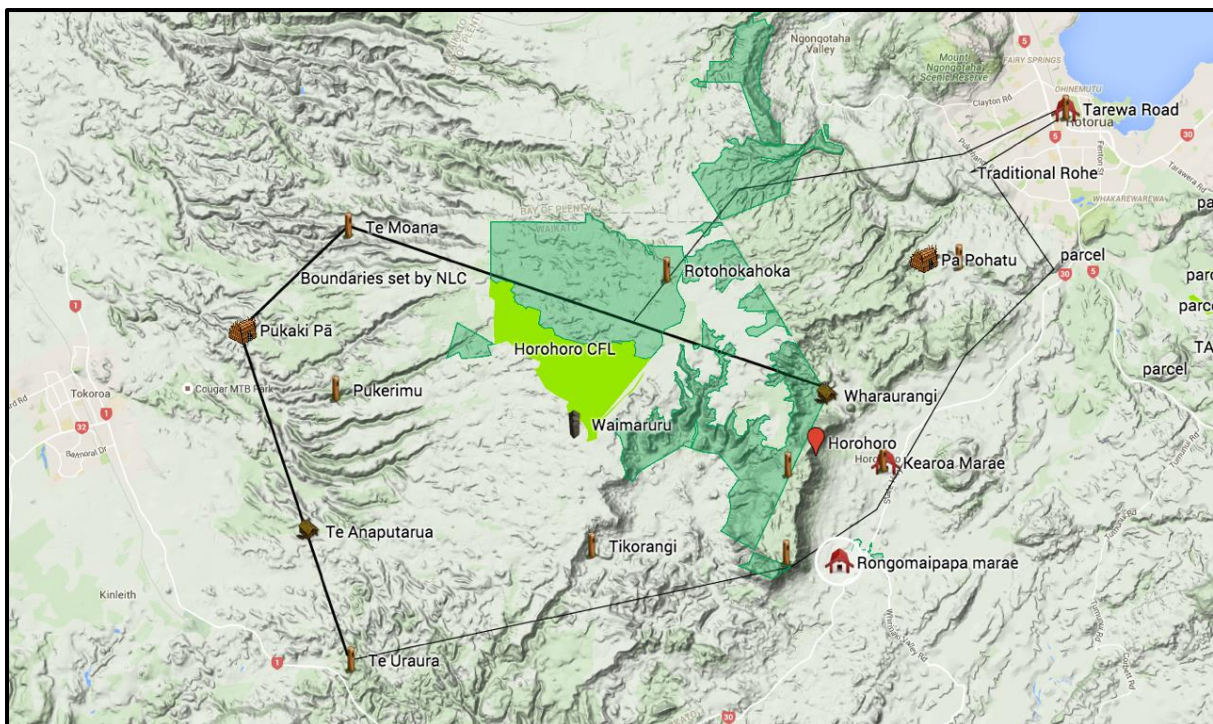
The geothermal objectives focus on active involvement of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in resource management especially those that affect our rohe and to be involved with resource consent processes and compliance and environment monitoring within Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe.

The plan concludes with the next steps that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara will take in implementing the ideas and aspirations of our iwi for the future.

## History

Ngāti Kea descend from Kearoa, a rangatira of Te Arawa, and the wife of Ngatoroirangi, tohunga of the Te Arawa waka. Ngāti Tuara are descended from Tuara, also a woman and a descendant of Ika who arrived on the Te Arawa waka. 'Today the distinction between the two hapū has been dropped and all the people regard themselves as members of the joint hapu, Ngāti Kea and Ngāti Tuara. The two lines of descent come together in the union of Rangiwahitu and Te Uira' (Bargh and Bargh, 2011).

The ancestral lands of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara surround our maunga, Te Horohoroinga o ngā ringa o Kahumatamomoe and have been occupied for over five hundred years. These lands once covered an area of at least some 45-50,000 acres, from the base of Horohoro maunga, north to Tihi-o-Tonga, west across the rugged and deeply gorged bush lands and the high plateau of Patetere from Te Moana to Pukaki, south across the plains to Te Uraura, near Tokoroa, east to the peak of Tikorangi, across the Matahana Basin, and around the southern end of the mountain back to Horohoro (Bargh, 2015).



Map 1. Traditional Rohe of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara

Map Legend:

Heavy black line - Boundaries set by Native Land Court

Light black line - Approximate traditional areas of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara

Dark green areas – Current Department of Conservation (DOC) Lands

Light green area - Horohoro Crown Forestry Lands (CFL)

“Horohoro is a prominent landmark in the Rotorua area; a flat topped mountain with perpendicular cliffs towering about the forest, sloping away to open grasslands at the base. To the west lie the Matahana basin and the Patetere plateau.” (Bargh, 2015).

There is a small stream at the north of the Horohoro Mountain called Waikarakia. The Waikarakia stream joins the Pokaitu stream, which flows past Kearoa Marae and continues south where it is joined by the Rahopakapaka Stream from the Waihuka Valley. It then becomes the Tahunaatara and joins the Waikato River at Atiamuri.

The first group to settle at Horohoro, about six generations after the arrival of the Te Arawa waka, was led by Te Aokawhai who came to Horohoro from Pokohu in the Tarawera district. From the 1500s to the 1800s the people of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara moved throughout this rohe in their search for food according to the seasons.

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have a long history in farming having played an important role in the first Land Development Scheme instigated by Sir Apirana Ngata in the 1930's. The land at Horohoro had become idle as whānau moved away to seek employment. Our hapū leaders at that time, agreed to undertake the development of the idle land at Horohoro which soon became a hive of activity. Nineteen farms were created for willing would-be-farmers. The Native Affairs Department (as it was called then, now known as Te Puni Kōkiri) brought in some farmers mainly from Ngāti Kahungunu and they were placed on land which had been consolidated by the government.

In 1932 Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara offered a piece of land for the creation of a marae for use by these Ngāti Kahungunu farmers. This marae, Rongomaipapa, is still in use today and Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara continue to support the remaining Ngāti Kahungunu whānau.



Photo 1. Rongomaipapa Marae, Horohoro.

Today we have about 4,000 acres of land left in hapū ownership, and of that about 2,500 acres is in farmland and forestry. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have set aside 1,500 acres on Horohoro maunga as a bush reserve. A number of the farms originally in the farming development scheme have now been sold, the remaining farms are owned by whānau trusts and are mostly leased to private farmers.

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have two marae in use today; Kearoa Marae is located at Horohoro on the banks of the Pokaitu River and Tarewa Marae is on Tarewa Road, in central Rotorua.



Photo 2. Kearoa Marae, Horohoro.

Kearoa, the whare tupuna, was built in 1888 and is one of the oldest carved houses in Te Arawa. Te Uira now a wharepuni, used to be the wharekai at Horohoro but when it became too small a fundraising campaign was undertaken to build a new wharekai, Te Oha o Te Uira.

The Kearoa Marae Committee ensures that the marae complex is cared for, that all manuhiri are shown Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara manaakitanga and that we have a marae of which we can all be proud.

Kearoa marae is maintained through a system of monthly whānau working bees; each whānau being responsible for one month of the year. Whānau are also encouraged to make monthly donations to the marae. The marae is used regularly for hui and wānanga, tangihanga and social activities such as whānau reunions. Before the establishment of the Rūnanga, the marae committee was the main contact point for the hapū.





Photo 3. Taharangi – whare tupuna, Tarewa Marae, Rotorua.

Tarewa Marae is situated on Tarewa Rd, in central Rotorua. The Marae includes three whare: Taharangi - the whare tupuna, Te Tuikahapa - the wharekai, and a wharepuni.

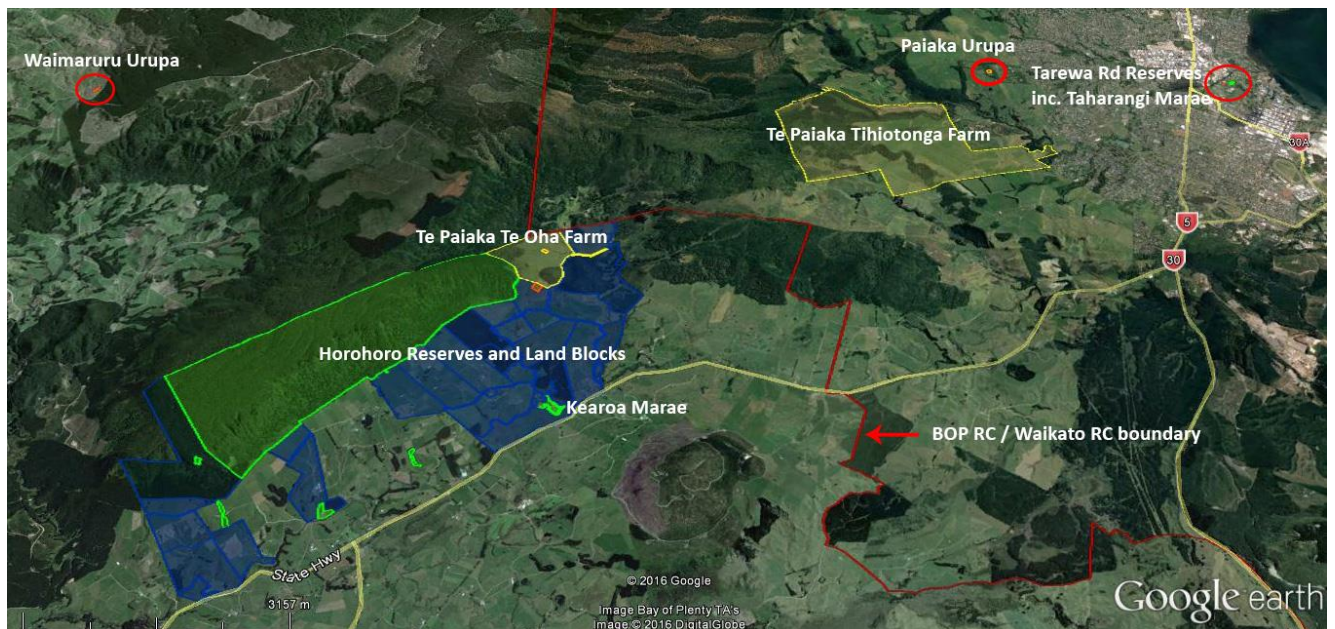
Taharangi, the whare tupuna, was built in 1903 and today the marae complex is governed by the Taharangi Marae Committee. Te Roopu a Iwi o Te Arawa Charitable Trust – Maatua Whangai is based at the marae and provides a full range of social, justice and welfare services to whānau, hapū and iwi and networks with other community organisations, schools and individuals and Government agencies. The marae is also used by Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara for Māori language classes and other learning and social activities. The Rūnanga office is located in one of the buildings at the back of the marae.

Table 1. Details of Kearoa and Tarewa Marae

Marae	Kearoa Marae	Taharangi Marae
Physical Address	25 Apirana Road, Horohoro, Rotorua	26 Tarewa Road, Rotorua 3010
Postal Address	PO Box 716, Rotorua 3040	As above
Phone number	07 333 2761	07 348 1231

## Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Land

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara has occupied land in Rotorua and South to Horohoro and Patetere South block. This means that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara land extends in to both boundaries of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Waikato Regional Council (Map 2) and comes under the jurisdiction of both authorities the Rotorua Lakes Council and the South Waikato District Council.



Map 2. Overview of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Land.

Most of the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara lands were lost as a result of the actions of the Native Land Court in the 1880s. Today, the remaining Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara land is in some kind of farm management.

### Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Land blocks

There are a number of farms at Horohoro that are managed by whānau trusts and are mostly run-off farms for private farmers with some dairy grazers (Map 3). These all come under the Waikato Regional Council and the main environmental issues faced by these farms relate to use of fertilizers and protection of waterways. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are hoping to work with the Horohoro community in the future to have all our waterways protected with riparian planting to assist in cleaning up our rivers and streams.

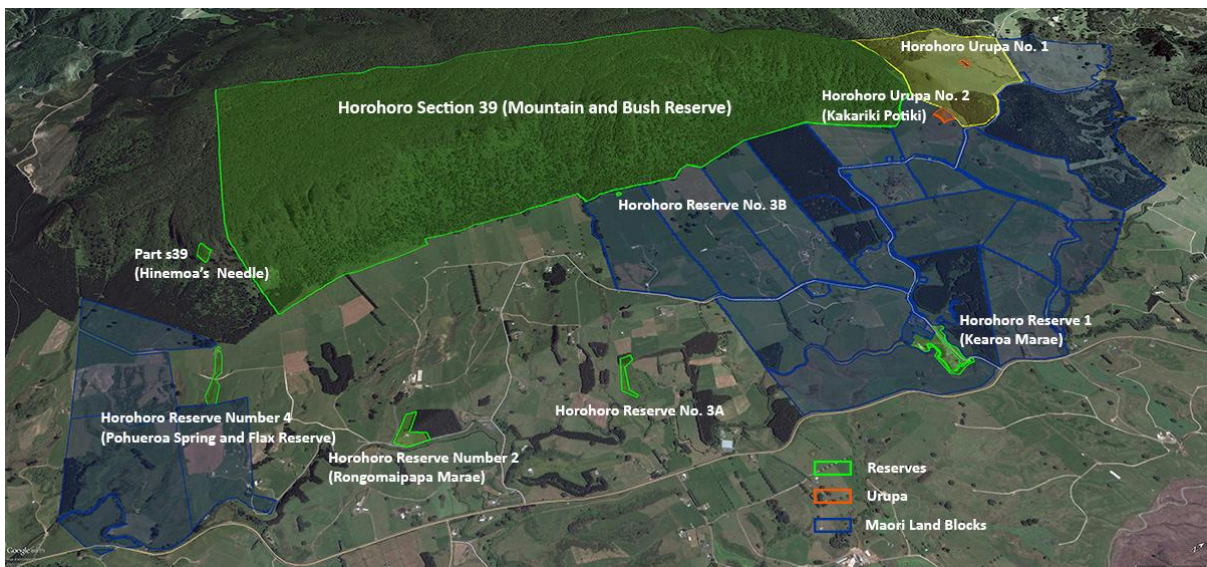




Map 3. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Land Blocks

### Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Reserves and Significant Sites

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara has eighteen reserves currently listed with the Māori Land Court (Appendix 1), which are located mainly at Horohoro (Map 4), but also at Tarewa (Map 5) and Tihi-o-Tonga in Rotorua and at Patetere South Block. Each of these has a separate set of trustees, many of whom have died. The Rūnanga intends to create a single Reserves Trust with one set of trustees. However, there is a lot of administrative work involved in disestablishing the old trusts and setting up a new Reserves Trust.



Map 4. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Reserves Land Blocks

This is an important part of the environmental plan, partly because it includes the Horohoro Mountain Reserve of about 1,500 acres, and partly because each of the reserves need ongoing protection and maintenance.





Map 5. Tarewa Reserves, Rotorua.

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have identified over fifty sites of cultural significance on the lands at Horohoro, Tihi-o-Tonga, Tarewa and Patetere. These sites include old kāinga, pā, urupā and burial caves, and food gathering areas. At Tihi-o-Tonga these sites include the site where an ancient stone image of Horoirangi, a female deity of Ngāti Tuara, was located before she was moved to the Auckland Museum and now Rotorua Museum. Ngā Arakari o Tutanekai (Tutanekai's steps) and Pā Pohatu, an old pā site in the native bush at Tihi-o-Tonga.



Photo. 4. Cultural Wānanga to visit Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves.

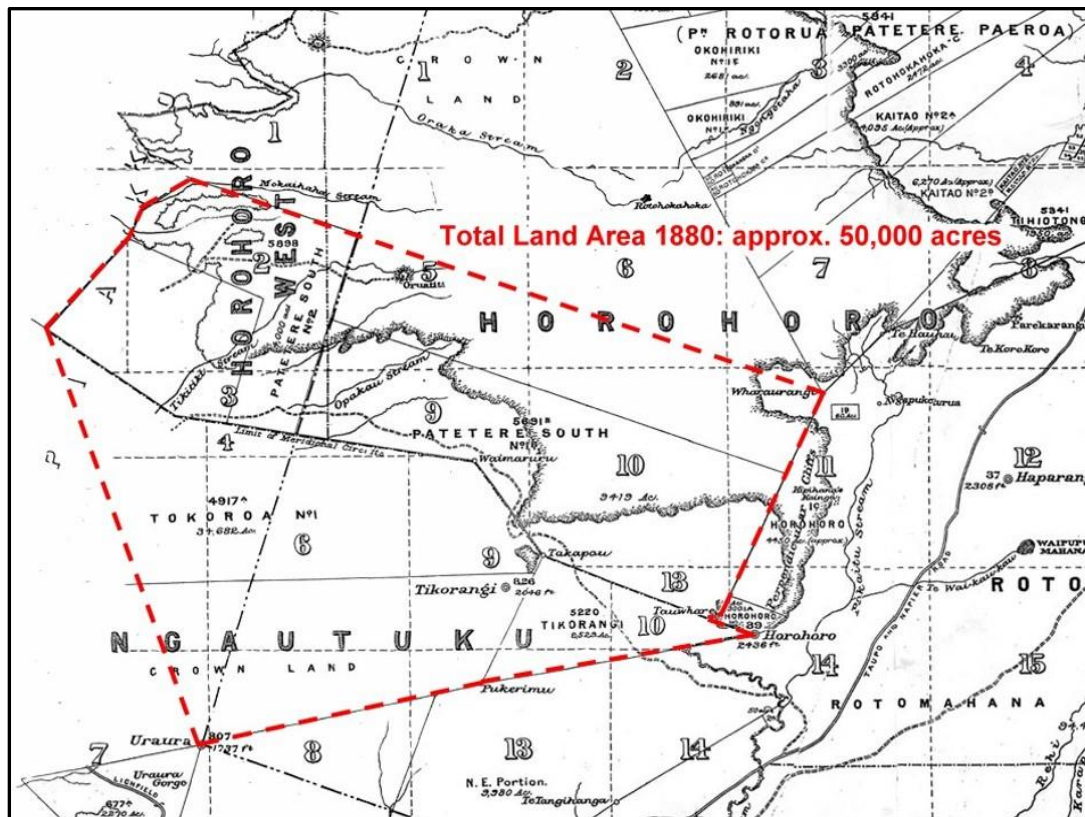


Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara significant sites include several water reserves. Pohueroa Spring and Flax Reserve has a land area of only 2.012 hectares and Horohoro Reserve No. 3A has a land area of only 1.1988 hectares. However, both these reserves include springs which produce large volumes of clear water. In both cases the water is currently being used by local farmers and land owners and the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara may need to consider the options for water usage in the future.

A site of interesting historical significance is the Karamu Takina Spring which is adjacent to the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara lands at Tihi-o-Tonga. In 1954 Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara leaders reluctantly agreed to the sale of this land so the water could be used for 'community purposes'. This water still forms a large part of the water supply for Rotorua city. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are not publicly acknowledged as the traditional owners of that land and the story of the 'sale' is not well-known. The Rūnanga has recently made contact with the Rotorua Lakes Council and begun discussions about this situation.

## Claim to Mana Whenua

The Patetere South lands to the west of the Horohoro maunga were lost as a result of the actions of the Native Land Court in the 1880s (refer Map 6). Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara still consider that they have the mana whenua over these lands as they are part of our traditional rohe. However, most of that land is now either in private ownership or under the stewardship of Department of Conservation.



Map 6. Map of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara traditional rohe in 1880, including Patetere South.

The Patetere area was home to many people of Ngāti Kea and the kāinga at Omaruapu in the north western part of their rohe was large and well established, close to a fighting pā called Te Urewera on a steep rocky ridge and not far from the Ngāti Raukawa kāinga called Te Whetū.

Recent discoveries by an archaeologist in the area between those two places have revealed several pā sites and rock shelters along the Tikitiki and Pukerimu streams with artefacts being found that are believed to be of Ngāti Kea and Ngāti Tuara origin.

Today, the only land in the Patetere area still in Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara ownership is one acre, an urupā at Waimaruru. However, about fifty other significant sites have been identified within this traditional rohe.



Photo 5. Rock shelters at Patetere South.

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara is an affiliate of Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa (TPT), the mandated Post-Settlement Governance Entity. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Trust is responsible to receive and manage any assets resulting from the overall TPT settlement.

As an affiliate of Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa, Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara is still engaged in negotiations to reclaim mana whenua over lands that were wrongfully taken as a result of actions by the Crown. This process relates to the Crown Forest Licensed Lands (CFL), not all lands. The CFL lands of interest to Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are the southern portion of the Horohoro CFL that falls within the original boundaries of the Patetere South Native Land Court (NLC) block. This process is still on going.

Another forest within the traditional rohe of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara was offered to Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa as commercial redress. This land was purchased by Te Arawa Group Holdings (TAGH), the commercial arm of TPT, and is currently being administered by TAGH.



## Te Paiaka Lands Trust

Te Paiaka Lands Trust is a whenua tōpū trust and was set up in 2002 following the amalgamation of the land blocks Tihiotonga A, Kaitao Rotohokahoka 2Q and Horohoro 2A and the return of the blocks from lease. Te Paiaka Lands Trust manages Māori Land belonging to descendants of Paiaka and these lands extend from Tihi-o-Tonga southward to Horohoro Mountain. The key principle behind the whenua tōpū trust is that the lands are owned collectively by all the hapū members listed on the register with each person having an equal share. This is in contrast to other types of trust where increasingly larger numbers of individuals succeed to smaller shares of Māori land.

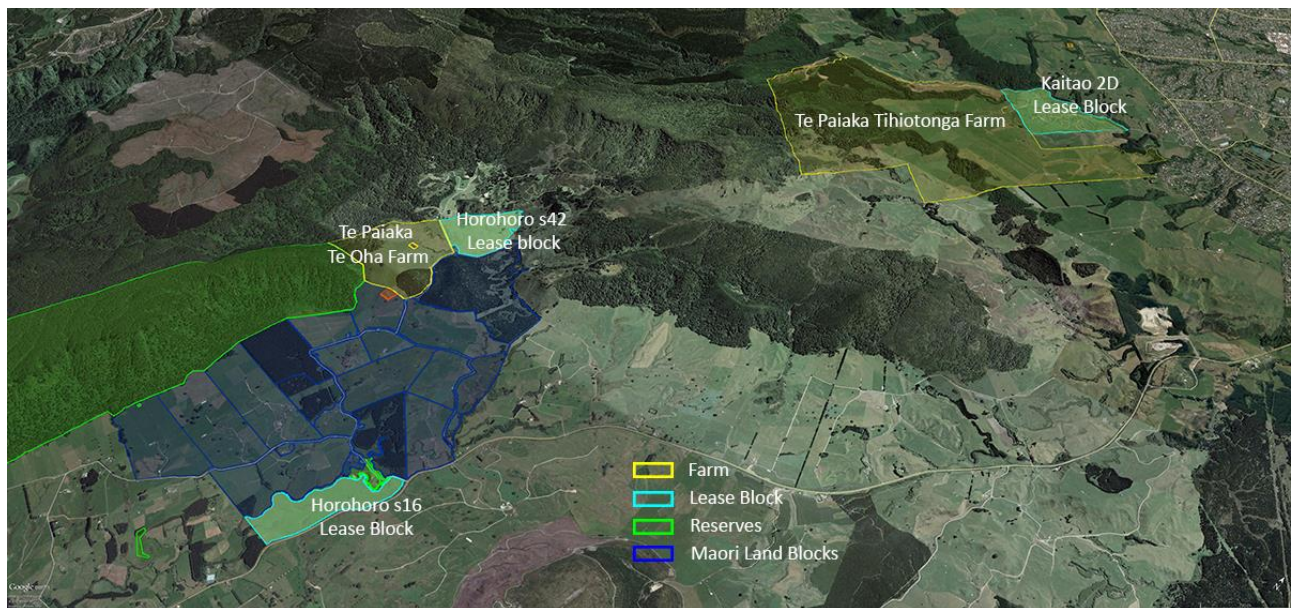


Photo 6. View from Te Paiaka Lands Trust at Tihi-o-Tonga looking towards Lake Rotorua.

Te Paiaka Lands Trust land management began as a grazing enterprise, primarily for dairy cows, as well as trialling a ‘technosystem’ for intensive beef production. However the technosystem for beef bulls proved incompatible with large numbers of dairy heifers on the farm! Therefore Te Paiaka has now been concentrating on increasing our numbers of stock used for beef and sheep trading while still providing high quality dairy grazing. This combination of activities has proved successful and Te Paiaka is now an important commercial development for the hapū.

As at June 2016 Te Paiaka Lands Trust manages a total of 864 hectares of which 464 hectares is effective farmed area. A range of livestock is farmed on the land including 780 sheep, 220 beef cattle and 720 dairy cattle (grazers) across the main farm blocks and the leased properties. Of this total land holding some 707 hectares (347 hectares is effective farmed area) is located within the Lake Rotorua catchment.

The effective farmed area is operated as a dairy grazing, beef and sheep farm with the remaining balance of the land in either native bush or pine forest.



Map 7. Te Paiaka Lands Trust Land Blocks

There are a number of particular environmental issues facing Te Paiaka Lands Trust, the main issues relate to the management of nutrient run-off. A previous Paiaka Farm Manager tried a biological farming approach but this was disbanded by the incoming manager as the weeds, particularly ragwort and gorse, became too difficult to control. The Trust has some issues with specific elements lacking in the soil e.g. sulphur, which makes it difficult to farm as the soil is less fertile, and of course the need to keep on top of ragwort and gorse. However, they believe their issues are no more than any other farmers in the area.

Te Paiaka Lands Trust has a large amount of area in native bush and they have endeavoured to fence off all of the bush area to protect the areas from stock damage. In 2011 at Tihi-o-Tonga 205 hectares of the native bush land was put under a Nga Whenua Rahui Kawenata (covenant). This has enabled Te Paiaka Lands Trust to get assistance managing pest eradication. Reducing the number of pest species has allowed an increase in biodiversity numbers of fauna and flora within the native bush. Te Paiaka Lands Trust have also made an effort to fence off all waterways which have been riparian planted with native species to assist with keeping the waterways clean.





Photo 7. View at Tihi-o-Tonga looking towards Mamaku, an example of fenced off waterway with riparian planting.

As Māori land owners, Te Paiaka Lands Trust will not be selling the land and there is a vested interest in ensuring that any land use is completed in the most sustainable manner. In the near future Te Paiaka will work at compiling an Environmental Management Plan for their operation; however, until then they have shared a list of Environmental Objectives that the Trust currently works towards.

### **Te Paiaka Lands Trust – Environmental Objectives**

- Regional Nutrient Policies
  - To maintain an active and up to date understanding with respect to regional rules and continue to operate at all times within these rules
- Soils
  - At all times maintain or improve the quality of soils to ensure a sustainable future for the whenua
- Nutrient Management
  - Operate sound nutrient management practices that minimise losses and ensure efficiency of use of these resources
- Riparian Management
  - To continue with sound riparian management policy that maintains and/or enhances water quality management and biodiversity
- Water Quality
  - To ensure that all land based practices will minimise their negative impact on water quality within their respective catchments
- Stock Management

- To ensure that the livestock management policies will at all times ensure compliance with best practice while endeavouring to maximise the financial return

## Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Trust

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Trust was established in 2007 to receive and manage any assets resulting from the Te Pūmautanga O Te Arawa Treaty settlement. In 2010 the Rūnanga set up an office at Tarewa Marae and developed a Strategic Management Plan for the iwi.

As part of that strategy, the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Rūnanga has led a number of environmental projects with funding from Te Arawa River Iwi Trust. These include:

- Installing a Micro-hydro unit at Kearoa Marae, which generates enough power to meet the electricity needs of the marae and a neighbouring iwi farm, and selling excess electricity back to the national grid.
- Riparian planting on the banks of the Pokaitu River, to assist in cleaning up the waterways. The trees that were planted are also native trees.
- Native Tree Nursery to grow native trees sourced from the local area to use in riparian planting thus helping to protect the waterways.
- Erosion control under Waikato Regional Council guidance.

These projects are examples of projects that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara can do to care for their natural environment and at the same time benefit the iwi. These projects have led the Rūnanga to begin collecting ideas for a more comprehensive Environmental Management Plan.



Photo 8. Development of the Native Tree Nursery, December 2015.



In 2016 the Rūnanga Trustees re-assessed their Strategic Management Plan to ensure it remains current and reflects the goals and desires of the iwi today. The Board recently re-worded the Vision, Mission and Purpose. These include:

**Our Vision** how we want our future to be

*To grow, sustain and protect our hapū so we can stand with a united voice and say we are proud to be Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuara.*

**Our Mission** what we will do to achieve our vision

*To ensure continuous growth and future development for long term gain for our people Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuara.*

**Our Purpose** what will be our driving force

*Uphold and enhance the mana of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara through the good governance of our Rūnanga.*

Some of the Strategic Priorities which fit well with an Iwi Environmental Management Plan are presented below:

**Strategic Priority – He Whenua – Our Land**

**Strategic Objective Five – Kaitiakitanga**

To nurture, protect and defend our whenua, taonga, language, people and resources.

**Strategic Objective Six – Rangatiratanga**

To continue to explore opportunities to grow our resources, build our capacity and increase our capability.

**Strategic Priority – He Marae – Our Marae**

**Strategic Objective Seven – Mana Whenua**

To centre hapū activities on our marae and bring our whānau back to their marae.

*“We are doing very well at the moment with hapu Te Reo Māori Wānanga, Marae Open Days, Kapa Haka, Sports Teams, Te Paiaka, Rūnanga o NKNT, Te Arawa River Iwi Trust. Let’s do these well and then maybe think about some other things in the near future” – hapū member, comment from Environmental Management Survey 2016.*

## **Consultation with Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara**

Over the past year the Environmental Coordinator has liaised with Kearoa and Taharangi Marae Committees, Te Paiaka Lands Trust, attended Marae Open Days and Wānanga and asked for iwi members' opinions, issues and aspirations regarding the environment of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara. Within the last 9 months a survey (see Appendix 2) was developed to gauge the importance that iwi members hold on certain issues and also to once again ask if people had any other concerns/issues. These surveys were available online and at hui and wānanga.

Consultation continued during the drafting to ensure that iwi members' voices were heard, and as mentioned at the start of this plan, this is a 'living document' and so is open to change and adapt as Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara develops.

Not all ideas and issues could be reported in this plan, however they have all been recorded and it is intended that we will work through and continue these discussions. Listed below are the key themes that were generated from the finding of discussions and survey analysis. These following aspirations will set the basis of ongoing activities as this Iwi Environmental Management Plan is implemented.

### **Environmental Aspirations of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara members**

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara is a small hapū within Te Arawa, but we are also a very proud hapū, we consider relationships with the hapū and whānau as very important, as well as relationships in hapū activities. The Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara environment, its land and waterways are a part of who we are, and just being able to spend time in the environment is very important.

*“Hapū sustainability in terms of being part of the iwi identity, ensuring whānau and hapū flourish in all ways – culturally, spiritually, educationally, economically and socially” – hapū member, comment from Environmental Management Survey 2016.*



Photo 9. View of micro-hydro area with the Horohoro Maunga in the background.

The pollution of our waterways is one of the top environmental issues for Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara members, followed by eliminating pest species within our native bush areas and on farm lands. There are many environmental issues and ideas that were brought up and these will all be investigated, a number of these ideas have been put in to practical goals and aspirations for the iwi to begin working towards over the next year, these are listed below.

### **Horohoro Land Aspirations**

Management of Horohoro Mountain Reserve

Good management of whānau farms

Access to the cultural redress land at the southern end of the bluff

Share co-management of Matahana Block and Mokaihaha Ecological Reserve with Department of Conservation

Re-establish and amalgamate a Reserves Trust

Investigate whether to mark Waahi Tapu sites, and if so how would they be marked?

Set up a Hunting Club to monitor/permit hunters to hunt on the Horohoro Bluff

Utilise the Horohoro maunga in more ways e.g. pest proof fence, nature reserve, tourism potential

Signs indicating kāinga along the base of Horohoro maunga

Investigate thoroughly pest management on Horohoro maunga

### **Tarewa Land Aspirations**

Claim back tennis courts on Tarewa Road as they are no longer used

More access to parking at Tarewa Marae, as it is a busy marae

### **Water Aspirations**

Safety fences around Pokaitu River that runs at the back of Kearoa Marae

Riparian planting of all waterways on Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara land  
Rubbish collected on road side and in the waterways by Kearoa Marae

### **Geothermal Aspirations**

Access to bore water at Tarewa  
Investigate potential of geothermal at Horohoro

### **Marae/Hapu Aspirations**

More involvement of hapū in marae  
Papakainga housing

### **Mining**

Most of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara people are opposed to gold and minerals mining, exploratory or otherwise

### **Sustainability of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Environment**

Continue partnership with Te Arawa River Iwi Trust  
Develop relationships with other entities that could assist in the environmental realm  
Increase Micro-hydro unit to its full potential  
Investigate access to solar power  
Investigate geothermal potential to support heating, growing food, bathing  
Riparian planting to continue  
Build potential of Native Tree Nursery to support future riparian planting  
Investigate potential of hydroponic greenhouses  
Investigate koura feasibility trial and aquaponics

*“I think we’re on the right path already, but it’s being able to keep up with the ever changing environment and ensuring we have enough people in the right places” – hapū member, comment from Environmental Management Survey, 2016.*

## **Relationships with Local Bodies and Stakeholders**

A Statutory Acknowledgment is a formal acknowledgment by the Crown that recognises the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of iwi with a site of significance or resource identified as a statutory area. The statutory areas include Crown land, geographic features, lakes, rivers, wetlands and coastal marine areas.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991, Deeds of Settlement and Settlement Legislation achieved with each iwi, regional city and district councils are required to include statutory acknowledgements in relevant district and regional plans and policy statements and to have regard to them in resource consent decision making.

### **Bay of Plenty Regional Council**

Nga Whakaaetanga-a-Ture ki Te Taiao a Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) incorporates statutory acknowledgements arising from Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation negotiated between the Crown and iwi in the Bay of Plenty region. As a hapū of Te Arawa, Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuara comes under the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2008 and have two Areas of Statutory Acknowledgement these being: Matahana Ecological Area and Horohoro Geothermal Field.

### **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. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are one of those three iwi, with the other two being Ngāti Tahu Ngāti Whaoa and Tuhourangi – Ngāti Wahiao. Under the Te Pumautanga Settlement Deed the Crown recognised the interests of Te Arawa River Iwi in the Waikato River and its environs, from Huka Falls to Pohaturua. TARIT's role is 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 katiakitanga, and act as a forum for Te Arawa River iwi to work together on issues relating to the river. TARIT have a Joint Management Agreement with the Waikato Regional Council to work together to carry out the following duties: monitoring and enforcement activities; preparing, reviewing, changing or varying a RMA Planning Document; considering applications for resource consents under Part 6 of the RMA; and providing for processes to explore customary activities. TARIT also have a Joint Management Agreement with Rotorua Lakes Council and are finalising agreements with South Waikato District Council and Taupo District Council. TARIT have been assisting Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to build their capacity and have also worked closely with us on different environmental projects.

## Partnership Protocol with Department of Conservation

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara has signed a partnership protocol with the Department of Conservation (DOC). This is a significant relationship as the DOC estate is contiguous with the Horohoro Mountain Reserve, the TAGH forest and the part of the Horohoro CFL that lies within the Patetere South block and this combined area totals several hundred hectares, see Map 1.

The DOC partnership may develop into some kind of joint management arrangement including initiatives such as the management of flora and fauna and protection of indigenous species, pest control, historic resources (waahi tapu and waahi taonga), advocacy under the Resource Management Act, use of cultural materials, visitor and public information, and other forms of consultation.

## Level of Engagements

Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) have been very supportive of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara developing their Environmental Management Plan, they also had available a number of resources to assist with the planning processes. BOPRC follow five levels of engagement and Māori participation, which provides a basis of stakeholder engagement with our iwi.

Table 2. Level of Engagement between Councils and Māori.

Level of Engagement	Explanation
Inform	Keep hapū and iwi informed with appropriate information, such as Council reports, project plans, resource consent applications, research, maps and photos.
Consult	Seek the views and opinions of hapū and iwi on proposals, analyses, alternative and/or decisions.
Involve	Involve hapū and iwi in the decision making process.
Collaborate	Work together in each aspect of the decision making process.
Empower	Hapū and iwi have complete decision-making power.

Ngati Kea Ngati Tuara are developing their capacity and capability to effectively participate in resource management decision – making processes. Currently participation in this area is entirely voluntary, unpaid and dependent on the availability and skill-set of iwi members.

It is our goal to establish engagement and relationship practices for a suitable level of interaction between our iwi and key stakeholders. For example, ‘consult’ includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Record – a draft record of consultation discussions and outcomes will be made.
- Confirm – the draft record will be confirmed at a meeting of the iwi.
- Distribute – confirmed minutes will be distributed to iwi, affected parties and included in future communication media.

## Level and Method of Engagement

Table 3. Level and Method of Engagement

Issue	Level of Engagement	Preferred method of Iwi Engagement	Contact
Marae bookings	Enquire	Enquire + attend Marae Committee Meeting	Marae Committee
Hapū and Iwi meetings	Collaborate	Email + phone call and meeting	Rūnanga Office
Resource consents	Consult + Involve	Email map of affected area+ meeting	Rūnanga Office
Resource Management Planning Documents (Regional Policy Statement, Regional and District Plans, strategy and management plans)	Involve	Email + meeting + attendance by Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara members to any workshops or information seminars	Rūnanga Office
Land use management	Involve	Email + meeting	Rūnanga Office
Water management	Involve	Email	Rūnanga Office
Waste water management	Involve		Rūnanga Office
Pest management	Involve	Email	Rūnanga Office
Natural hazards and civil defence management	Involve		Rūnanga Office
Cultural impact assessments	Consult + Involve	Email + meeting	Rūnanga Office
Māori archaeology and artefacts	Collaborate	Phone + email + meeting	Eru and/or Robyn + Runanga

NB: If unsure about any of the above please contact our Runanga Office for assistance.

## Contact Details for Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuara Entities

### Tarewa Marae

Mary Corbett  
26 Tarewa Road  
Rotorua 3010  
Ph: 07 348 1231  
Email: info@maatua-whangai.co.nz

### Rūnanga Office

Eru George  
Te Rūnanga o Ngati Kea Ngati Tuara Trust  
PO Box 716  
Rotorua 3040  
Ph: 07 343 7153  
Email: info@ngatikeangatituara.com

### Kearoa Marae

Kataraina George  
PO Box 716  
Rotorua  
Ph: 07 343 7153  
Email: Kataraina@ngatikeangatituara.com

### Te Paiaka Lands Trust

Bill Young  
PO Box 716  
Rotorua 3040  
Ph: 07 343 7153  
Mob: 0272741704  
Email: bill.young@clear.net.nz

## Land

The land of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara has sustained our people for many generations, however over time this has changed as people have moved away. Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara would like to see this land rejuvenated, enhanced and protected so that appropriate land use activities align with the capability of the land.

*“Māori Land, it can make or break you, it can divide families and unite subtribes. When we inherit land, sometimes we inherit debt, sometimes we inherit feuds, but it is our birth right lest we forget. People will perish but the land remains forever.” – Tawhiri Morehu.*

### Aspirations

- The mauri of the land is restored, enhanced and protected for the future.
- As Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara restore and enhance the whenua we need to protect our native species and increase biodiversity of them all.
- Sites and areas of significance to Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are protected.

### Issues:

- General land use has not always considered the capability of the land to support that use in a sustainable manner. As a result, there has been increased fertiliser use, soil erosion and deteriorating water quality all at the expense of the environment

Table 4. Land Objectives

	Objective	Action
Obj. 1	Ensure active involvement by Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in resource management processes and decisions that relate to land uses that have the potential to adversely affect the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe	Local Authorities to: Recognise and provide for mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions pertaining to land or land uses that affect Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe
Obj. 2	Ensure that an holistic, integrated and collective approach is taken to land use and management within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe	WRC and BOPRC to involve Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in the development of integrated land management plans within our rohe to ensure the following is recognised and provided for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources</li><li>– The effects of land use on the mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources</li><li>– The customary use of land and freshwater resources</li><li>– The principle of interconnectedness or ‘ki uta ki tai’ (from the mountains to the sea)</li></ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The aspirations of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in terms of Māori land development</li> </ul> <p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to work in relation to land-based projects such as riparian fencing, planting, erosion control, pest management.</p> <p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to re-establish a Reserves Trust which will actively control and manage all reserves on Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara land. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Manage pest species (plant and animal species)</li> <li>– Fence off bush and waterways to assist in maintaining healthy ecosystems</li> <li>– Manage hunting on Reserve Lands</li> </ul>
Obj. 3	Encourage sustainable land use and management within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe to protect the health and wellbeing of the land and all the waterways	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to advocate for and promote land uses that match land use capability</p> <p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support efforts by the WRC, BOPRC, RLC and SWDC to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provide incentives to land users who are demonstrating good environmental management</li> <li>– Control land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality</li> <li>– Impose effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance</li> </ul>
Obj. 4	Support aspirations by Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara for land uses on Māori land that are sustainable and protect the land and water quality of all water ways	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support and 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"> <li>– Arranging on-site demonstrations, audits and/or training</li> <li>– Identifying ways in which mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into land use</li> <li>– Exploring alternative land use philosophies such as permaculture or biological farming or aquaponics</li> </ul> <p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives for self-sustaining marae and papakāinga. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Onsite power generation using renewable energy (e.g. water, geothermal, biomass)</li> <li>– Joining the Para Kore/Zero Waste marae programme</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Improvement to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal</li> <li>– Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses</li> <li>– Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial)</li> <li>– Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds</li> </ul>
Obj. 5	Identify and protect sites and areas of significance to Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to further support initiatives to compile an historical account and whanau resource in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying and mapping sites and areas of significance</li> <li>– Aspirations for management, maintenance, protection of and/or access to sites and areas of significance</li> <li>– The scheduling of more sites or areas of significance in District Plans</li> </ul>
Obj. 6	Promote the restoration of habitat for all native species in native bush areas in Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe with the goal to increase biodiversity of all species of flora and fauna.	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to restore native bush habitat and protect native species of fauna and flora. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Manage and eliminate pest species (plant and animal species)</li> <li>– Fence off bush and waterways to assist in maintaining healthy ecosystems</li> <li>– Active replanting of native plants and trees</li> </ul>

## Water

Horohoro Bluff was named by Kahumatamomoe, a son of Tama-te-kapua. He and his party were returning from Moehau after depositing the bones of his father in a cave high on that mountain at Coromandel. They were travelling to Rotorua via the Kaimai and Mamaku ranges and they emerged from the bush just to the north of Horohoro Mountain. Before leaving the bush, Kahumatamomoe washed his hands in a small stream to remove the tapu on him; he named that stream Waikarakia. Consequently, the mountain became known as Te Horohoroinga o ngā ringa o Kahumatamomoe – the washing of the hands of Kahumatamomoe (Bargh, 2015).

The value of the above story that is retold often in Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara shows that our environment is a part of us, and stories such as these are very precious for our iwi. All waterways in Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have sustained our people over many generations and they need to continue to be nurtured and protected for future generations.

### Aspirations

- The health and wellbeing of our waterways is restored and enhanced so that:
  - o Water is clean enough for mahinga kai, drinking and swimming
  - o Freshwater fisheries and customary resources are protected
  - o Waterways can be accessed for customary use e.g. food gathering
  - o Riparian margins, wetlands, lakes and mahinga kai resources are protected and restored
- There is enough freshwater for drinking, land use, recreational and cultural use, while sustaining associated ecosystems.
- To protect, restore and eventually provide sustainable management of the unique fisheries within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe.

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

### Issues:

- 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 waterways

- Our customary taonga fish species include tuna (longfin eel), koura, koaro, kokopu and morihana.
- Fish stocks have declined significantly as a result of barriers (e.g. hydro dams, culverts), degraded water quality and habitat loss.

Table 5. Water Objectives

	Objective	Action
Obj. 7	Ensure active involvement of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Pokaitu Stream, Waikarakia Stream, Utuhina Stream, Te Reporepo Stream and the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves in our rohe.	Local Authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Recognise and provide for matauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to all Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara streams and water reserves</li> <li>– Take into consideration the economic, cultural and social benefits of Maori land development and associated water requirements</li> </ul> Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to advocate that further degradation of water quality with the Pokaitu Stream, Utuhina Stream, Te Reporepo Stream and any Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves is avoided
Obj. 8	Collect, collate and share knowledge about the customary and contemporary use and management of freshwater resources.	Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to transfer knowledge to the wider iwi, particularly those relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The customary use of the Pokaitu Stream, Waikarakia Stream, Utuhina Stream, Te Reporepo Stream and Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves</li> <li>– Traditional methods of gathering food and materials</li> <li>– Areas of significance for mahinga kai and cultural materials (e.g. harakeke, raupō)</li> <li>– Customary management tools such as rahui and freshwater mataitai</li> <li>– How mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into contemporary freshwater management</li> <li>– Tools to measure the cultural health of waterways</li> <li>– Contribute to water quality monitoring programmes, e.g. measuring and monitoring water quality on our own properties</li> </ul>
Obj. 9	Ensure that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are actively involved in the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, particularly policy	WRC and BOPRC keeps Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara informed and involved in the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

	development and decision making	<p>Identifying and incorporating Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara aspirations into freshwater policy development and decisions</p> <p>WRC and BOPRC carries out early, meaningful and ongoing engagement with Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara, especially in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Setting water quantity and quality limits</li> <li>– Dealing with point source and non-point source discharges</li> <li>– Dealing with water allocation and use particularly in full allocated catchments</li> <li>– Providing allocation for use by Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara</li> <li>– WRC and BOPRC to consider Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara for any advisory panel or working group associated with freshwater policy development within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara area of interest</li> </ul>
Obj. 10	Advocate for improved access to and along water ways within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe	Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara 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
Obj. 11	Pursue opportunities to be involved in, or eventually lead restoration projects associated with Pokaitu Stream, Waikarakia Stream, Utuhina Stream, Te Reporepo Stream Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support restoration projects particularly those that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Restore mahinga kai habitat</li> <li>– Restore freshwater fish species</li> <li>– Restore wetlands and riparian margins</li> <li>– Address pest animals and plants in waterways</li> <li>– Improve access to, and along waters</li> </ul> <p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara will support initiatives with Te Arawa River Iwi Trust and others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, and external agencies such as the WRC, DOC and Landcare Trust</p>
Obj. 12	Measure and monitor the cultural health of the Pokaitu Stream, Waikarakia Stream and the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to monitor the cultural health of the Pokaitu and Waikarakia Streams, Utuhina Stream, Te Reporepo Stream and Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Water Reserves within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Developing appropriate monitoring tools to determine the cultural health of waterways</li> <li>– Classifying the cultural health of waterways</li> <li>– Regularly monitoring the cultural health of waterways</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Collaborating with existing water quality monitoring programmes</li> <li>– Providing training for Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara members</li> </ul>
Obj. 13	Support aspirations by Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara members to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources for future development	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Small scale use for marae or papakainga e.g. drinking water, maara kai (gardens), small green houses, extension of micro hydro power generation, aquaculture (instream or land based)</li> <li>– For commercial or large scale use e.g. pasture irrigation, horticulture, aquaculture (instream or land based)</li> <li>– For tourism e.g. waka tours as well as establishing biking/walking/horse riding trails along Ara Tawhito</li> </ul>
Obj. 14	Promote the restoration of habitat for freshwater fish within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe	<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support riparian planting and restoration projects</p> <p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara to support initiatives to work on restoration projects</p>

## Geothermal

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have resided at Tarewa in Rotorua for generations and the whānau who have lived here have extremely strong links with the geothermal as it has always been a part of their lives, used for cooking, heating and bathing. These were often communal and therefore created a very close-knit community in this area.

*“Set in a perfect network of boiling springs and ponds and semi-quiescent geysers, with the fearful pitfalls of the Kuirau Manuka thickets in its rear; Tarewa is another Ohinemutu, on a smaller scale. Here the small tribe called Ngāti Tuara has its headquarters. There are two carved houses; one of these communal halls is a quite richly-decorated whare-whakairo it’s red painted front a wealth of spirals and volutes and pawa-shell-eyed tattooed figures.” – J.C. (Auckland Star, 1928).*

### Aspirations

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are actively involved in geothermal management and decision making.

### Issues:

These include

- Loss of access to geothermal bores for heating, bathing and cooking
- 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 decisions

Table 6. Geothermal Objectives

	Objective	Action
Obj. 15	Ensure active involvement of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in geothermal resource management processes and decisions, especially those that affect the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe	Local Authorities to consult/involve Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara when making resource management decisions pertaining to geothermal management uses or discharges in Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe
Obj. 16	<p>Raise awareness and be involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resource consent processes for geothermal takes and discharges</li> <li>– Consent compliance monitoring</li> <li>– State of the environment monitoring</li> </ul> <p>Within Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe</p>	<p>WRC and BOPRC to ensure that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are represented on peer review panels for geothermal systems that are classified for development within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe</p> <p>WRC and BOPRC to prepare a summary report outlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compliance monitoring regarding geothermal takes and discharges within the</li> </ul>

		<p>Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe</p> <p>– What geothermal monitoring is carried out within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe and what the results mean</p>
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## Conclusion

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara has a long and rich history of occupation of land in Rotorua and south to Horohoro and the Patetere South block. Across this area are included different environments that need ongoing management, protection and development, including native bush, forestry, waterways, farmland and residential areas.

Management of these areas waned following the shift of many Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara whānau away from Horohoro as they sought employment opportunities elsewhere. For the last thirty years, in particular, there has been consistent development of iwi infrastructure to strengthen and develop land and environmental management.

Consultation with Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara has occurred as part of this Environmental Management Plan to identify areas of work for ongoing environmental management and development. Implementation of this Environmental Plan will commence from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016 with the development of project plans for each relevant area included in this Plan. Capacity and capability building within the iwi will be a natural occurrence of these project plans.

This is a living document and will be reviewed annually to ensure that the projects have effectively met their identified objectives.

## **Haere Rā e Koro**

He waiata tangi, nā Kirikaiahi mō te matenga o Whiripo

*Haere rā e Koro, i te ara o te mate  
Takahia e koe e, i ngā rori e takoto  
I raro o te Waotu eei*

*Huri mai tō mata, kia kite mai koe  
Te hiwi ki Tikorangi, ki Hinemoa rā ia  
Kai Horohoro koe, e puke whakamana  
Nā koutou, e Koro eei*

*I puia to uru, to uru mahora  
Ka tokia e te huka, kati rā te moe  
Maranga mai ki runga, ka tū tāua  
Ki te kōrero, e Koro eei*

*Mā wai e range, tō mate i te ao  
Mā o tamariki pea, māna e whakanui  
Mā Rongowhitiao eei*

*E tuku iho ki raro rā, koe Waikaukau  
I raro o Tarewa, kimikimi kau ana  
Rapurapu kau ana e au rā ia  
Ngaro noa hoki koe, i te nohoanga runanga  
I te nui, 'ati Kea rā eei*

## Appendices

### Appendix 1.

#### List of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Reserves

Name (Regional Council)	Block Name	Land Type	Owners	Hectares	Plan	Trustees
Kearoa Marae (WRC)	Horohoro Reserve No. 1	Māori Reservation	1665	4.7752	ML 383216	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
Rongomaipapa Marae (WRC)	Horohoro Reserve No. 2	Māori Reservation	1622	2.2687	ML 20172	Manahi Bray, Eruini George, Mihipeka Morehu, Te Kohitu Ernest Riini, Anthony Hoone Smith, Himione Ropiha Walker
Tarewa Marae (BOPRC)	Part Tarewa East No.2 Section 9B3	Māori Reservation	2 (RJ Young, PM Corbett)	0.3179	ML 20042	No record of Land Administrator.
Water Supply Reserve on Wilson farm (ex Hikamate) (WRC)	Horohoro Reserve No. 3A	Māori Reservation	1618	1.1988	ML 383216	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
Water Supply Reserve/Concrete Reservoir on Patu Raharuhi farm (WRC)	Horohoro Reserve No. 3B	Māori Reservation	1623	0.0505	ML 383216	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
Pohueroa Spring and Flax Reserve (WRC)	Horohoro Reserve No. 4	Māori Reservation	1612	2.012	ML 20130	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
Horohoro Mountain and bush reserve (WRC)	Horohoro Section No. 39 (Mountain and bush reserve to include Tutanekai and Hinemoa Rocks)	Māori Reservation	1320	586.0202	ML	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
Kohanga Reo (WRC)	Horohoro 40	Māori Reservation	25	0.274	ML 22282	Hepora Young, Albert Hapi, Eru George, Kuia Ihe, Ngarahu Katene, Vincent Eru.

Tarewa Thermal (BOPRC)	Tarewa East 1P	Māori Reservation	266	0.0478	ML 20581	Ari, Gibson, Virginia Ihe, Janet Kautai Armstrong Pou, Reuben Waerea.
Te Turi o Hinengawari (WRC)	Horohoro Reserve No. 5	Whenua Tōpū Trust	411	4 sq. feet	?	No Maori Land Court record of any land administrator.
(WRC)	Horohoro Urupa No. 1	Māori Reservation	1615	0.4046	ML 20668	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
Kakariki Potiki (WRC)	Horohoro Urupa No. 2	Māori Reservation	1616	1.252	ML 14084	Eru George, Joe Wiki, Manahi Bray, Janet Kautai, Reina Grant, William Young, Te Teko Awatope Patu.
(WRC)	Horohoro Urupa No. 3				ML 20668	Not listed with Maori Land Court.
(WRC)	Horohoro Urupa No. 4	Māori Reservation	1618	0.536	ML 417495 (NO GIS Data for block)	No record of Land Administrator.
(WRC)	Horohoro Urupa No. 5	Māori Reservation	1615	0.126	ML 417495 (NO GIS Data for block)	No record of Land Administrator.
Tarewa Urupa (BOPRC)	Tarewa No. 9	Māori Reservation	3	0.1012	5262	Patu Raharuhi, Hepora Young, Robert Young.
Waimaruru Urupa (WRC)	Patetere South 1B1	Reserve	1	0.4		No administrator – Paurini Te Toki sole owner.
Pā Paiaka (Pukehangi Urupa) (BOPRC)	Kaitao-Rotohokahoka No 20	Māori Reservation	124	0.4046	ML 9460	Patu Raharuhi, Hepora Young, Robert Young.


## List of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Land Blocks

Name (Regional Council)	Block Name	Land Type	Owners	Hectares	Plan	Trustees
Ngāti Tuara Lands Trust (WRC)	Horohoro Section 2B	Ahu Whenua	89	86.6407	ML 20847	Mervyn Murray, Janine Thompson, Audrey Waioara Wharehinga
Ngāti Tuara Lands Trust (WRC)	Horohoro Section 3 Block	Ahu Whenua	155	44.6417	ML 20847	Mervyn Murray, Janine Thompson, Audrey Waioara Wharehinga
Horohoro 4B Ahu Whenua Trust (WRC)	Horohoro 4B	Ahu Whenua	2	32.87	ML 20846	Jeanette Douglas, Kahu Ehau, Tawhio Katene, Kake Kautai, Rapu Pou, Kahu Watson, Kohitu Waudby
(WRC)	Horohoro 5B2	Ahu Whenua	48	34.6017	ML 417495	Eru George, Mahara George, Colin Katene, Agnelena Hunuhunu, Te Keho Taiatini, Maori Trustee
(WRC)	Horohoro 5B1		2 (Jack & Anne Tamati)	0.1	ML 21821	No records found
(WRC)	Horohoro Section 6 Block	Ahu Whenua	120	37.9873	ML 20667	John Jensen, Ngarahu Katene, Jane Kautai, Kaka Kautai, Harry Kerehoma, Marie Marks, Manu Paora, William Signall.
(WRC)	Horohoro 7	Ahu whenua	36	41.9077	ML 20666	Hakopa Whiripo, Ari Gibson Hemopo, Norman Aranui, Ruihi Dempsey Kaka, Maedawn Katene.
(WRC)	Horohoro Section 9	Ahu Whenua	79	32.0789	ML 20666	Richard Haira, Frances Kingi, Hinekiri Polgar.
(WRC)	Horohoro 12A	Absolute	1	9.31	ML 22237	Kenneth Eru
Eru Nikorima Lands Trust (WRC)	Horohoro Section 10B, 11 & 12B (Aggregated)	Ahu Whenua	141	89.28	ML 20668 ML 22237	Matenga Eru, Taiwhanake Eru, Albert Hapi, Ross Smith, Taotao Tauroa.
Herewahine Farm (WRC)	Horohoro 13	General Land				
Herewahine Farm (WRC)	Horohoro 14	General Land				

Ingram Farm (WRC)	Horohoro Section 16	N/A	7	38.1745	ML 19803	No record of Land Administrator
Toby Patu Farm (WRC)	Horohoro Section 17 Block	Ahu Whenua	237	53.7599	ML 18312	Eru George, James Te Otimi Hill, Karel Lockhorst, Peri Marks, Māori Trustee.
Raharuhi Farm (WRC)	Horohoro Section 18	N/A	2	46.7235	ML 17484	
Sold (ex Vercoe farm) (WRC)	Horohoro 19	General Land				
Horohoro 31 Ahu Whenua Trust (WRC)	Horohoro 31 Block	Ahu Whenua	106	43.3848	ML 20067	Selweena Ballantyne, Joseph Hawkins, Māori Trustee.
Horohoro A32 Ahu Whenua Trust (WRC)	Horohoro A No. 32	Ahu Whenua	182	52.2914	ML 20130	Henry Colbert, Neti Edwards, Don Te Nahu, Māori Trustee.
Horohoro Section 33 Ahu Whenua Trust (WRC)	Horohoro Section 33	Ahu Whenua	219	54.7238	ML 20067	Selweena Ballantyne, Joseph Hawkins, Māori Trustee.
(WRC)	Horohoro 41		1 (Hariata Paikea)	0.56	ML 22386	No records found.
Horohoro 42 Ahu Whenua Trust (WRC)	Horohoro 42	Ahu Whenua	82	35.8617	ML 382568	Erica Herangi, Hariata Paikea, Beatrice Ririnui, Horohua Simmonds.
Te Paiaka Lands Trust (WRC & BOPRC)	Paiaka (Formerly Kaitao Rotahokahoka 2Q, Tihiotonga A, Horohoro 2A)	Whenua Tōpū Trust	1	712.43	ML 425102	Maria Bargh, Michael Bray, Shaun Potaka, Tao Tauroa, Marcus Vercoe, Toko Vercoe, Hakopa Whiripo, Bill Young.

## Appendix 2.

### Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Environmental Management Survey


**Environmental Management Plan Survey**

The purpose of this survey of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara hapu members is to gather your views about aspects and issues of the hapu environment and these will help the Runanga to complete the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Environmental Management Plan.

1. As a member of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara how important to you are the following aspects of hapu life?

	Very Important	Moderately Important	Not sure	Of little Importance	Not Important
Relationships within the hapu and whanau	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participation in hapu activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hapu environment that includes hapu lands and waterways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there any other aspects that need be included here?

2. How important are the following issues for our environment of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara?

	Very Important	Moderately Important	Not Sure	Of little Importance	Not Important
Pollution of the waterways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pest species within the bush area and on farm land (plants and animals)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hapu members living away from hapu land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment opportunities through Eco-Tourism, such as Native Bush Walks, Farm Tours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Re-establishing our Reserves Trusts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there any other issues or concerns you feel need to be addressed here?

3. What ideas or thoughts do you have to help address some of these issues?

4. There are different ideas of sustainability, how important are the following ideas to you?

	Very important	Moderately important	Not Sure	Of little Importance	Not Important
Whanau/hapu members maintaining their own garden allotments for fruit and veges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Whanau/hapu members maintaining a shared garden allotment for fruit and veges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hapu operated hydroponic and green house enterprise	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use of solar panels and/or wind power	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Do you have any other ideas about sustainability for the hapu or whanau?

5. In the past there has been interest in mining on hapu land, do you agree with mining of hapu land?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

6. There is a proposal to use 1080 pellets on hapu land, to help control pest species (possums etc) do you agree with the use of 1080 on hapu land?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

7. If you answered no to the use of 1080, what other ways would you suggest to help control pest species on hapu land?

8. Hunting on the Horohoro Bluff has been going on for many years. There have been a few problems with this over the years and this activity has been questioned. Do you agree that hunters should be given access to hunt on the Horohoro Bluff?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

9. Over the last few years a number of hapu activities have been undertaken, including signs marking significant hapu sites, development of micro-hydro and development of native tree nursery. Do you have any ideas for other hapu environmental developments?



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