
WHAKAMAROHITIA NGĀ WAI O WAIKATO:
TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST



TRANSLATION OF PLAN TITLE

Whakamarohitia ngā wai o Waikato
Rejuvenate the waters of Waikato

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Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

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Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

AREA OF INTEREST MAP (PART TWO) prepared by:

Conroy & Donald Consultants Limited

MIHIMIHI

FOREWORD

This is a long journey and we are only at the beginning. The building of co-management and co-governance for the Waikato River is a significant first step in addressing the historical grievances of Te Arawa River Iwi. Our next challenge is to rejuvenate and restore the mauri (life force) of this precious resource for future generations.

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

All of our natural resources (including the Waikato River and its tributaries) are taonga and integral to our tribal identities; the mauri of the people and the mauri of our waterways is indivisible. Therefore, and according to our tikanga, kawa and whakapapa, the Te Arawa River Iwi are responsible for the protection and management of our taonga and we long to see the restoration of the mauri of our waterways. Importantly, this legislation also affirms that we never agreed to cede our authority over or rights in the River or tributaries.

This document, the Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Environment Plan (“Whakamahoratia nga wai o Waikato”) is the culmination of many hours of consultation and hui. It is an important first step toward articulating the strategic direction of the Trust in supporting the Te Arawa River iwi as kaitiaki.

Our aspirations are to rejuvenate and restore the mauri of the Waikato River, to be progressive and innovative in our approach, to work collaboratively, and to hold steadfast to those things that are important and make us unique.

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

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

Roger Pikia
Chairman
Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

TUHINGA WHAKARĀPOPOTO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kua takoto te manuka The leaves of the manuka tree have

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

This Plan does not:

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

The focus of this Plan is the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. It is the river that links everything – not only the surrounding resources; the people that it sustains but also the past, the present and the future. This Plan advocates a more holistic and integrated approach to environmental management to reflect the Māori worldview of interconnectedness within, and between, the natural environment and ourselves. We all need to work together more, to take a shared

interest in, and responsibility for, our environment. We all benefit if our land, rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers are healthy.

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

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

We have a challenging, yet exciting, journey ahead.

*Kua takoto te manuka
The leaves of the manuka tree have been laid down*

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PLAN USER GUIDE

PART ONE

Setting the Scene

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

PART TWO

Area of Interest

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

PART THREE

Our Iwi

Profiles of our three Iwi affiliates:

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

PART FOUR

Expectations for Engagement

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

PART FIVE

Environmental Setting

Description of the environment within the Upper Waikato River catchment

PART SIX

Our Policy

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

PART SEVEN

Actions: Getting it done

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

PART EIGHT

Reporting, Monitoring & Review

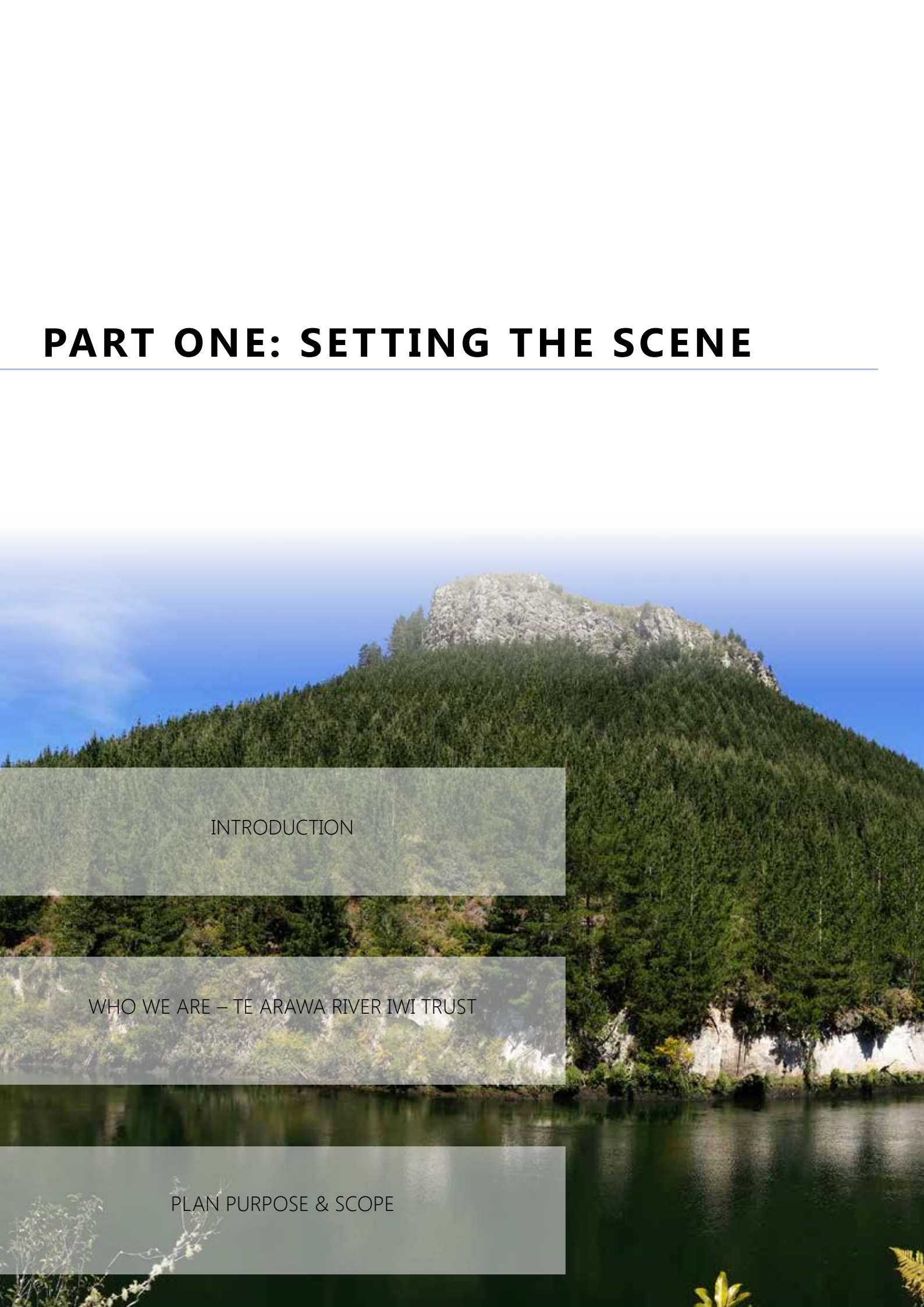
An overview of how we will measure and report on how well the Plan is working

PART NINE

Glossary & Appendices

Glossary of acronyms, technical terms and Māori words Appendices

PART ONE: SETTING THE SCENE



INTRODUCTION

WHO WE ARE – TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST

PLAN PURPOSE & SCOPE

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

For the purpose of this Plan, the TARIT Area of Interest is the Upper Waikato River Catchment area, from Huka Falls to Pōhaturoa. This is illustrated in sure it remains relevant and provides a framework for continuous improvement.

PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to: articulate the strategic direction of TARIT in supporting its 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.

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

This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Iwi planning documents prepared by its affiliates. This includes:

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

This Plan does not supersede or replace any of the Iwi affiliate plans. If any inconsistencies exist between the documents, this Plan supports the use of the highest target or measure.

TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST

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

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

ORIGINS

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

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 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 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 VALUES

Kaitiakitanga
Guardianship, stewardship sustainability

Kotahitanga
unity, collaboration

Mana whakahaere
tribal mandate, authority, ability [to determine usage of the resource]

Mana whenua
tribal authority over land or territory

Manākitanga
hospitality, kindness towards others

Pono
truth, honesty

Rangimārie
peaceful

Tika
fair, correct

Whakapapa
geneology, lineage, connection

Whakapūmautanga
To establish or confirm the mana or authority of the Iwi

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 matauranga of Te Arawa River Iwi

WHO IS THIS PLAN FOR?

The tarit environmental Plan in no way substitutes or alleviates the need for local authorities, consultants and consent applicants to engage directly with tarit and its affiliates regarding environmental planning and development

For TARIT and its affiliates

This Plan seeks to:

- Assert the relationship, values and interests of TARIT and its affiliates with the Waikato River, its tributaries and the wider environment.
- Encourage a collective and coordinated approach to improving the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

- Identify ways to support 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.

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)

Implements



FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

THIS PLAN SEEKS TO:

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

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

Other relevant legislation includes:

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

THIS MEANS THAT:

- The Regional Council must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a Regional Policy Statement or Regional Plan
- The District Council must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a District Plan
- The Regional and District Councils must have regard to this plan when considering a resource consent
- The Ministry for Primary Industries must recognise and provide for this Plan, where related to sections 12 to 14 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (e.g. consultation & 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.

FOR OTHER USERS OF THE PLAN

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

activities, within the Te Arawa area of interest.

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

PART TWO: TARIT AREA OF INTEREST



TARIT AREA OF INTEREST

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

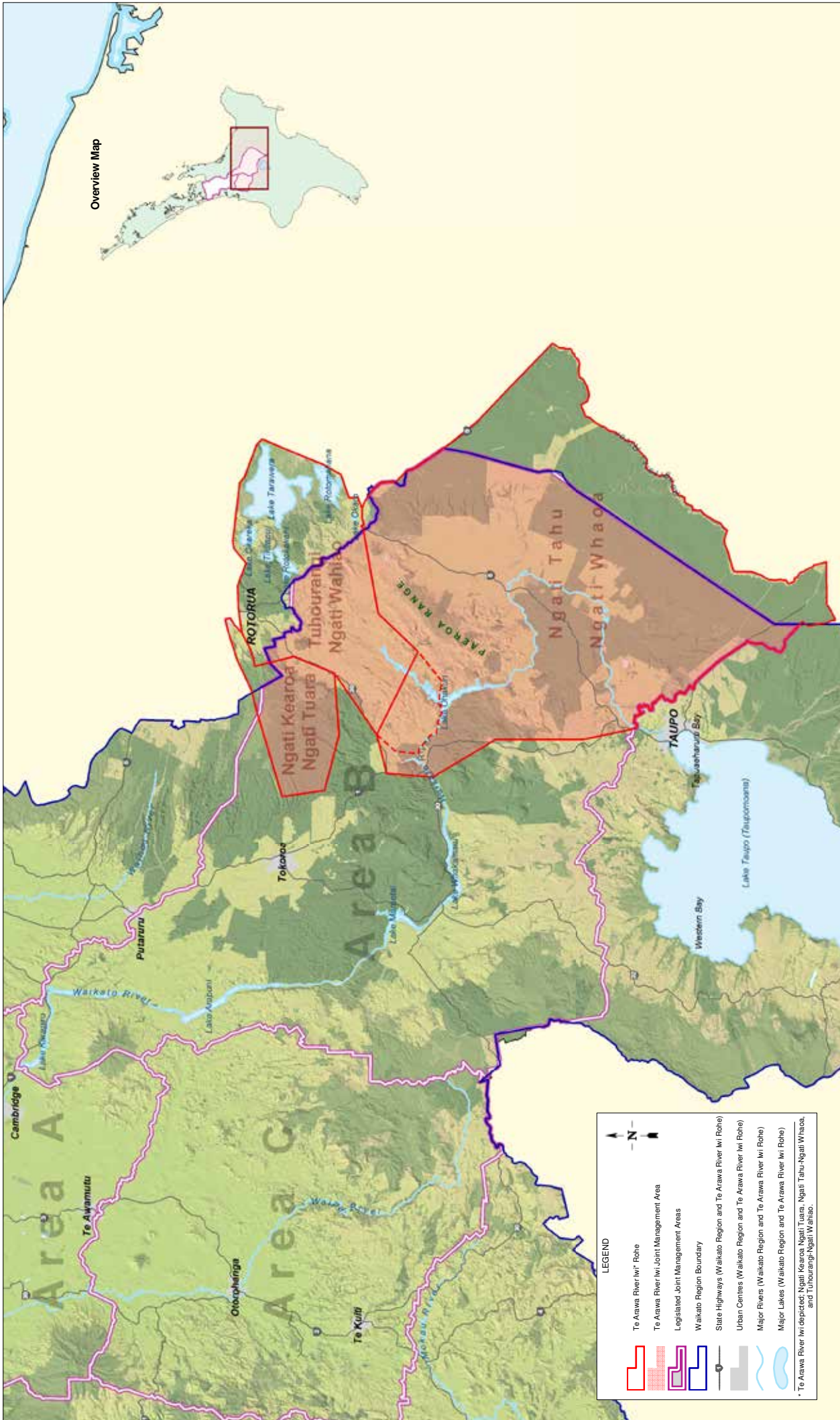
This is based on the TARIT-Waikato Regional Council Joint Management Area, which is solely within the Waikato Region and outside of the Bay of Plenty Region.

The area of interest for each Iwi affiliate extends beyond this Joint Management Area.

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

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

SCHEDULE ONE - MAP OUTLINING TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST JOINT MANAGEMENT AREA



LEGEND

- Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Joint Management Area
- Legislated Joint Management Areas
- Waikato Region Boundary
- State Highways (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust)
- Urban Centres (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust)
- Major Rivers (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust)
- Major Lakes (Waikato Region and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust)

* Te Arawa River Iwi depicted; Ngāti Kēarua, Ngāti Tuara, Ngāti Tahu, Ngāti Whāoa, and Tuhourangi-Ngāti Waihi.

Map Showing Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Joint Management Area

Created by: A. Jeffries
 Projection: NZTM
 Date: 27 Mar. 2012
 Status: Draft
 Request No.: 22947
 File name: 22947_JMA TeArawa

For Waikato Regional Council staff only

0 10 20 30 40
 Kilometres

A3




ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DISCLAIMERS

- All three depicted Te Arawa River Iwi rohe are defined by data that Te Arawa River Iwi has supplied to Waikato Regional Council.
- Waikato River Co-management Area boundaries as depicted in SO 409/44. CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.
- Digital Boundary Data sourced from Statistics New Zealand.
- Cadastral information derived from Land Information New Zealand's Landline Cadastral Database. CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.
- Urban Footprints Layer derived by Waikato Regional Council. COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

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PART THREE: OUR IWI

A photograph of three women walking under a large, grey, scalloped-edge umbrella. The woman on the left is wearing a white t-shirt and blue jeans. The woman in the middle is wearing a black jacket and black pants, holding a red folder. The woman on the right is wearing a black jacket over a floral top and blue jeans. In the background, there is a white archway with the text 'HE HOROWHITUA I U' and a sign for 'WAIKARANGA I U'. There are also some black stools with white tops in the foreground.

NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARĀ

TUHOURLANGI-NGĀTI WAHIAO

ACCORDING TO THE 2013 CENSUS,
1,635 PEOPLE
AFFILIATE TO NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA.

NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

*Mai i Te Waiheke o Huka
whakarawhiti atu ki te mania o Kāingaroa
Ko te tihī o Maunga Kakaramea
Putā atu ki te Pae Maunga o Paeroa
Orākei Kōrako ki Pōhaturoa ki Ātiamuri*

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 Kākaramēa, 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 (Ohaki Marae, Waimahana Marae and Te Toke Marae). Mātārae Marae is located adjacent to the Mangahōanga stream. Established since 1991, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa 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 objectives/aspirations.

PEOPLE

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

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

Existing Management Plans

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

SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS

The Waikato River has always been a taonga to 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.

Contact Details:

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga

Phone

Email

Website

07 366 6177

office@tahu-whaoa.com

www.tahu-whaoa.iwi.nz

NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARĀ

Ko Horohoro te maunga

Ko Pokaitū te awa

Ko Ngāti Kea, Ngāti Tuarā ngā karanga hapū

Ko Te Arawa te waka

ORIGINS AND AREA OF INTEREST

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

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

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

MARAE AND IWI AUTHORITY

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

PEOPLE

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

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuarā Strategic Plan (2010) seeks to grow, sustain and protect our hapū so we can stand with one voice and say we are proud to be Ngāti Kearoa Ngāti Tuarā". An Iwi / Environmental Management Plan is in development.

SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS

These include, but are not limited to:

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

SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS

This includes, but is not limited to:

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

Contact Details:

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa - Ngāti Tuarā Trust

Phone 07 343 7153

Email info@ngatikeangatituara.com

Website <http://ngatikeangatituara.com/>

4,183 PEOPLE

PEOPLE ARE REGISTERED WITH THE TUHOURANGI TRIBAL AUTHORITY.

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 Kakaramea or Rainbow Mountain and the eastern identity of Ruawāhia, more commonly referred to as Mount Tarawera.

The cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Tuhourangi with the Waikato River catchment and its resources has long been set down by renowned tribal historian, Mita Tau-popoki. 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 Nga-popoia-o-Tore, thence to Ohaturi, thence on the Waikato River to Te Motuwhanake, Wharerarauhe, thence it turns east..."

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

HAPŪ, MARAE AND IWI AUTHORITY

The Tuhourangi Tribal Authority represents the interests of 14 hapū:

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

PEOPLE

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

Over half of Tuhourangi members live in the Bay

of Plenty region. Almost 37% speak Te Reo Māori. 4,183 people are registered with the Tuhourangi Tribal Authority.

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Tuhourangi Tribal Authority Enhanced Iwi Environment Resource Management Plan (Scoping Report, 2011) relates specifically to activities (and associated effects) within the Puarenga River Catchment.

There are aspirations for the development of a wider Iwi / Environmental Management Plan for Tuhourangi.

SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS

These include, but are not limited to 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 Motuwhanaka Pa and Te Pohutu Burial Ground, all located along the Waikato River.
- Haparangi, Tumunui and Maungaongaonga Hills
- Waikite Geothermal Valley

Contact Details:


Tuhourangi Tribal Authority

Phone 027 291 3002

Email ttangarepo@xtra.co.nz

Website <http://tuhourangi.iwi.nz/>

PART FOUR: EXPECTATIONS FOR CONSULTATION



NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA

TUHOURLANGI-NGĀTI WAHIAO

NGĀTI KEAROA-NGĀTI TUARĀ

RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS: WHEN CONSULTATION IS EXPECTED

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

- Water Permits: To dam, divert, take and use from or in the Waikato River as well as Surface Water Activities
- Discharge Permits: To discharge contaminants into water or onto land where it may enter water
- Land Use Consents: For Riverbed disturbance: Structures, Drilling, Plant introduction or removal, Plant or animal habitat disturbance

This is guided by section 49 of the Ngāti

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 may also be 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.

RMA PLANNING DOCUMENTS: WHEN CONSULTATION IS EXPECTED

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

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

The details, associated with consultation for changes to RMA Planning documents, are out-

lined in the Joint Management Agreements between TARIT and individual Local Authorities.

Other Local Authority Documents:
When consultation is expected

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

RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

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

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

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. They allow TARIT to work proactively in co-management.

Crown Accord

The Crown Accord (2010) seeks to:

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

Accord with Government Departments

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

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.

Each of the Accords covers the relationship and the scope and limits of the Accord. Part 3 of the Accords outline 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. Part 4 of the Accords cover implementation issues including the annual relationship meetings and annual reporting and processes for review and amendment of the Accords.

TARIT HAS A JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT WITH THE WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL AND IS WORKING TOWARDS JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH TAUPO, ROTORUA AND SOUTH WAIKATO DISTRICT.

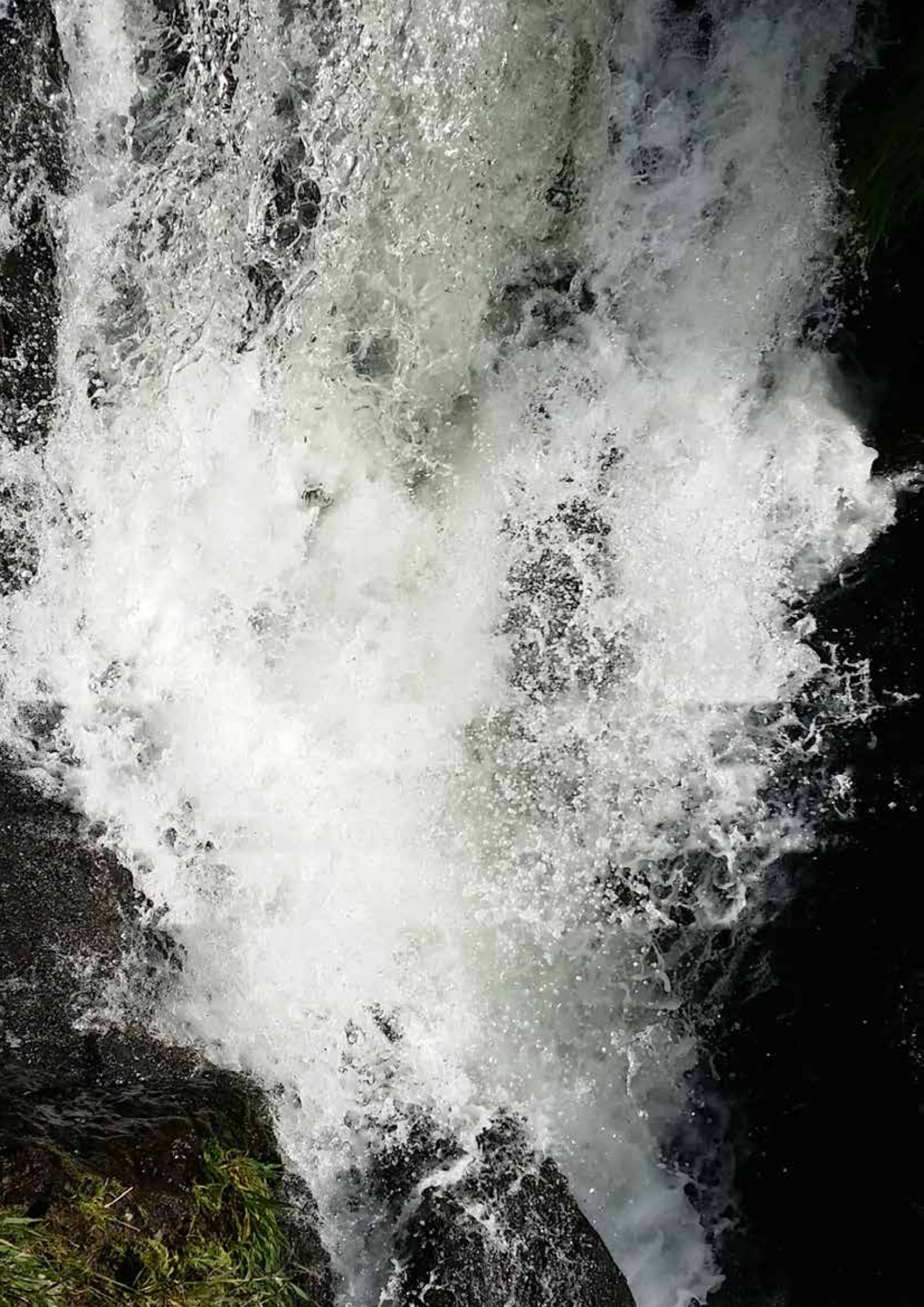
These Accords do not override the ability of the Crown, through its departments, to engage directly with individual Iwi affiliates.

This Plan applies to the Accords where the Plan is relevant. Copies of each of the Accords can be obtained by contacting the Trust.

Ministerial Forum

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

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



PART FIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING



WAIKATO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

LAND

GEOHERMAL

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WAIKATO RIVER TO TE ARAWA RIVER IWI

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

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

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

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

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

WATER

WAIKATO RIVER

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

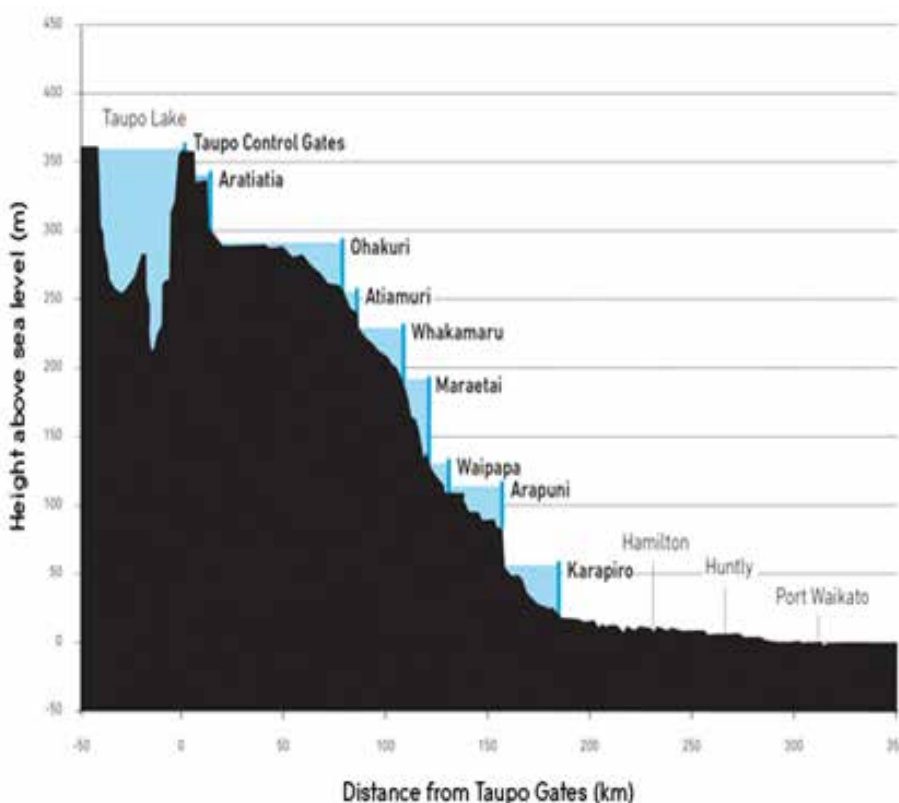
Today, the Waikato River flows from Lake Taupo through the Waikato Region and out to sea at Te Pūaha o Waikato (Port Waikato).

The Waikato River is the lifeblood for hydro-electric power generation in New Zealand, with eight hydro dams located along the length of the river. Four of these hydro dams are situated

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

The recreational use of the Waikato River includes, but is not limited to:

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



THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FRESHWATER WETLANDS WITHIN THE TARIT AREA OF INTEREST.

WATER

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

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

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

LAKES AND WETLANDS

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

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

CASE STUDY

MICRO-HYDRO POWER SCHEME

Developed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kearoa-Ngati Tuarā

The 3m high waterfall site on the Pokaitū Stream has been used for a micro-hydro generation

scheme. It provides power to Kearoa Marae and the neighbouring Iwi-owned farm.

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



LAND

CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT ZONE

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

BIODIVERSITY: INDIGENOUS FOREST

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

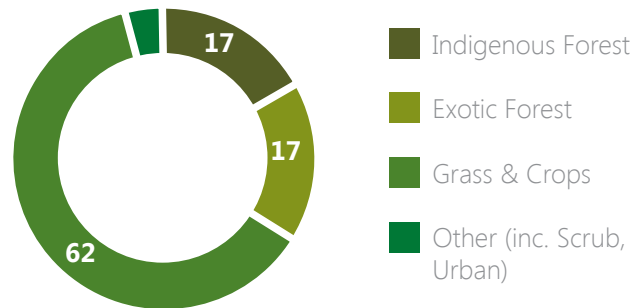
These include:

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

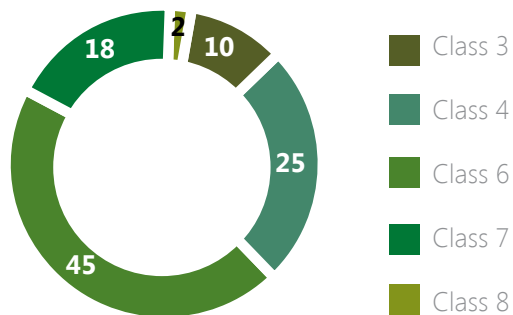
MĀORI LAND

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

Land Cover on the Māori Land



Land Use Capability of Māori Land



CASE STUDY

KAPENGA M TRUST

Successful land care that is productive and sustainable

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

The first in 2003 for sheep and beef farming and again in 2012 for dairy farming. Looking after

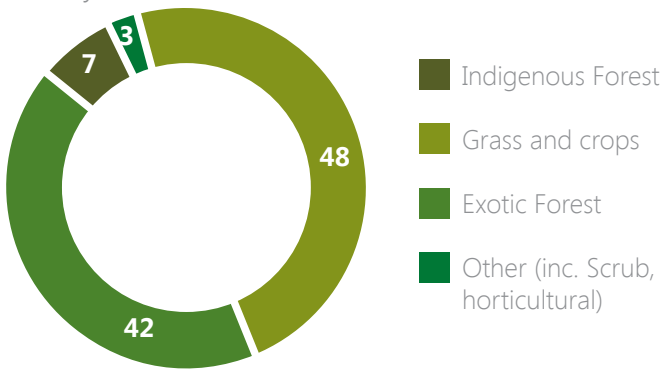
the animals and looking after the whenua has been at the core of Kapenga M Trust's business success.

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

LAND

LAND COVER & USE

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



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

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

LAND USE CAPABILITY

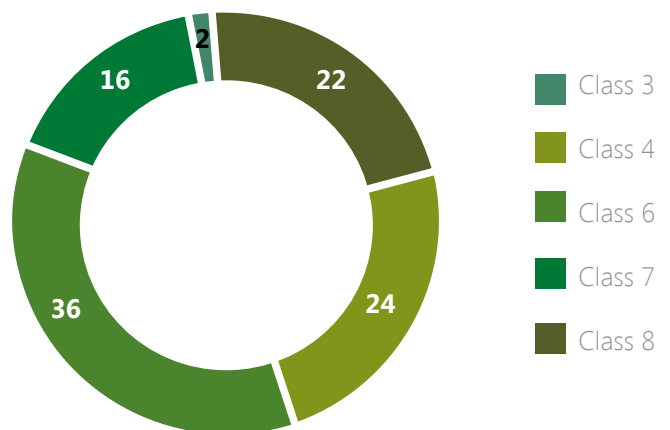
The Land Use Capability (LUC) classification assesses the suitability of land areas for productive use, after accounting for the physical limitations of the land. The higher the LUC class, the greater the limitation in land use. LUC Class 6-8 land has a limited to low suitability for pastoral land uses.

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

COMPARISON OF LUC VS PASTURE LANDCOVER

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

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



GEOTHERMAL

TRADITIONAL USE

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

- Warm pools (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

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

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

GEOTHERMAL FIELDS

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

CONTEMPORARY USE

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

GEOTHERMAL TOURISM

Geothermal resources are a major tourism attraction with an estimated 2.5 million visitors to geothermal attractions in the Waikato region

each year. This includes:

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

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

SETTLEMENTS WERE ESTABLISHED AROUND AREAS SUCH AS ORĀKEI KŌRAKO, OHAAKI AND WAIOTAPU AND AS SUCH, ARE A SOURCE OF TRIBAL IDENTITY FOR NGĀTI TAHU-NGĀTI WHAOA.

GEOTHERMAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION

There are eight geothermal power stations within the TARIT rohe, with a combined capacity of around 740MW.

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

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

PART SIX: OUR POLICY



EXPLANATION OF TERMS

ISSUE:

An existing or potential problem that requires intervention

ASPIRATION:

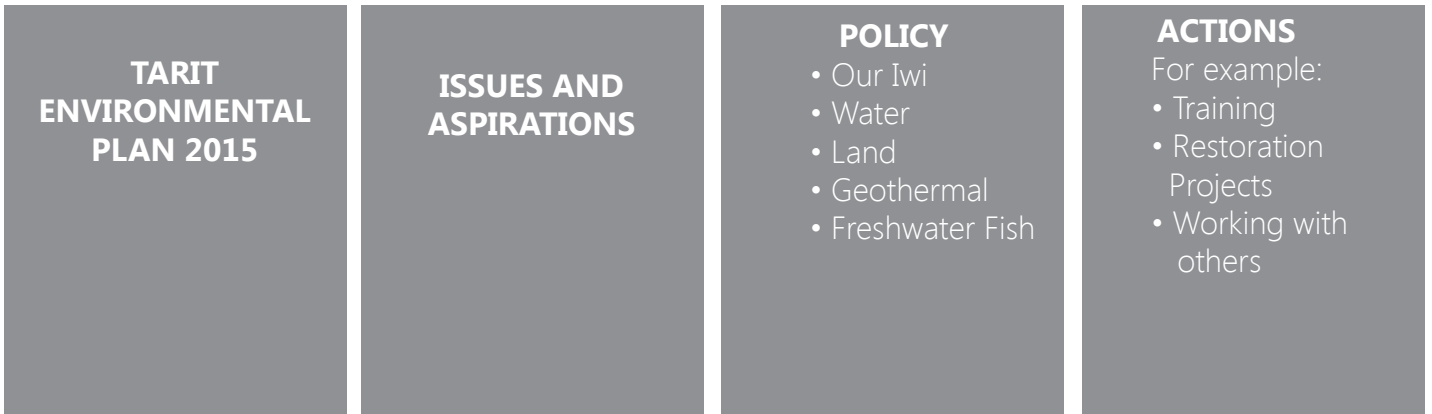
Where we would like to be and what we would like to achieve

POLICY:

Our broad course of action to accomplish our aspirations

ACTION:

How, specifically, we intend to implement our policies



ADVOCATE:

Support an action or defend an existing action that recognises the aspirations of Te Arawa River Iwi

ENABLE:

To make possible

ENCOURAGE:

Provide support and give confidence to others

ENSURE:

Make certain that an action occurs

PROMOTE:

Encourage the progression of an action

REQUIRE:

An action that must occur

OUR IWI

OUR ISSUES

These include:

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

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

OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR TE ARAWA RIVER IWI

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

HOW WE GET THERE

POLICY	ACTION
<p>I01 Ensure that Te Arawa River Iwi are informed and kept up-to-date in relation to resource management projects, processes and decisions, that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>I1.1 TARIT to work with its affiliates to collate information from Iwi affiliates regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are happening within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. The type of environmental projects Iwi affiliate members are interested in being involved in iii. Barriers to involvement in environmental projects iv. What training and/or funding is needed for environmental projects <hr/> <p>I1.2 TARIT to provide information that is easily accessible to Iwi affiliates. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are proposed within the TARIT Area of Interest and how whanau can get involved ii. Any hui or wānanga organised to implement the TARIT Environmental Management Plan iii. Training opportunities iv. Sources of funding available for environmental projects v. Links to available scholarships, internships and/or work experience <p>The method of communication could include a dedicated web-page on the TARIT website; regular newsletters to Iwi affiliates; social media as well as wānanga / hui. 0</p> <p>I1.3 TARIT to ensure that all summary reports, prepared by the Waikato Regional Council to implement actions in this Environmental Management Plan, are readily available to Iwi affiliates.</p> <p>I1.4 TARIT and Waikato Regional Council to ensure that reports and documents, communications, particularly of a technical nature, are easy to read and understand</p>
<p>I02 Ensure active involvement of Te Arawa River Iwi in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries.</p>	<p>I2.1 Local Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for matauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries

POLICY		ACTION	
I03	Build capacity within Te Arawa River Iwi in relation to resource management processes and decisions	I3.1	TARIT to assist its affiliates to identify opportunities for Resource Management Act (RMA) training for staff, trustees and Iwi affiliates in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource consent processes ii. Plan development processes iii. How to prepare effective submissions iv. How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments v. Consent and plan hearings and appeals vi. Project management
		I3.2	TARIT to provide support to staff, trustees and/or Iwi affiliates who are wanting to complete the “Making Good Decisions” Programme (hearing commissioner training)
		I3.3	TARIT to identify opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments and work experience to enable Te Arawa River Iwi – of all ages - to work in environmental management and planning.
I04	Promote the transfer of mātauranga within Te Arawa River Iwi, especially environmental knowledge that relates to the Waikato River and its tributaries	I4.1	TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to transfer knowledge, particularly those relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Customary resource use - historic land use, mahinga kai resources and customary activities ii. Historical development within the TARIT Area of Interest – development of land (forestry, farming), water and geothermal resources on, and along, the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Sites, areas and landscapes of significance along the Waikato River and its tributaries
		I4.2	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encouraging local kohanga reo and schools to enrol in the Enviroschools programme and/or ‘adopting’ a stream or wetland. ii. Coordinating environmentally-focused school holiday programmes on or along the Waikato River and its tributaries for Te Arawa River Iwi tamariki and rangatahi iii. Organising a Careers Seminar to inform rangatahi about study and career pathways iv. Working with existing networks (e.g. Local Authorities, Private Sector, NGO’s) to explore opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments, apprenticeships and/or work experience
I05	Support aspirations by Te Arawa River Iwi to reconnect whanau, strengthen cultural identity and create a sense of belonging.	I5.3	TARIT to support events organised by Iwi affiliates to celebrate their association with the Waikato River. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Waka tours of significant areas to Iwi affiliates ii. Training - Waka Ama, water safety iii. Competitions between Iwi affiliates rūnanga, hapū or marae such as waka, waka ama or raft races iv. Re-opening of Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails) v. Signage / Interpretation Panels near sites of significance vi. Interactive Pou

WATER

OUR ISSUES

These include:

- The amount of water in rivers, streams and underground aquifers is limited.
- There are 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 is deteriorating due to surrounding land use.
- Aquatic pests (animals and plants) are having an adverse impact on taonga fish species.

- Loss of knowledge of traditional methods of gathering food and managing mahinga kai resources
- Access to water ways

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

The Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 did not relinquish the rights and interests of Te Arawa River Iwi to water.

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR WATER

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

HOW WE GET THERE

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

POLICY	ACTION
	<p>W2.2 TARIT, its affiliates and Waikato Regional Council to work together to identify ways in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into contemporary freshwater management ii. Iwi affiliates can contribute to water quality monitoring programmes e.g. measuring and monitoring water quality on their own properties
	<p>W2.3 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a report, every two years, summarising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How and where water quality monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of interest and what the results mean ii. The allocation status of rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers within the TARIT Area of interest iii. What research and investigations are under way or proposed within the TARIT Area of interest
<p>W03 Ensure that TARIT and Te Arawa River Iwi are actively involved in the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, particularly policy development and decision making</p>	<p>W3.1 Waikato Regional Council keeps TARIT informed and involved of the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.</p>
	<p>W3.2 TARIT to keep its affiliates informed and involved in relation to the work programme for the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.</p>
	<p>W3.3 Waikato Regional Council carries out early, meaningful and ongoing engagement with Iwi affiliates, especially in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying and incorporating Te Arawa River Iwi values and interests into freshwater policy development and decisions ii. Setting water quantity and quality limits iii. Dealing with point source and non-point source discharges iv. Dealing with water allocation and use, particularly in fully allocated catchments v. Providing allocation for use by Te Arawa River Iwi
<p>W04 Advocate for improved access to, and along, water ways within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>W3.4 Waikato Regional Council to consider TARIT for any advisory panel or working group associated with freshwater policy development within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>
	<p>W4.1 TARIT to support its affiliates to work with regional and local authorities as well as private landowners and Māori land trustees to identify areas where waterway access can be enabled or enhanced.</p>
	<p>W4.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to access and re-open ara tawhito (ancient trails)</p>

POLICY	ACTION
<p>W05 Pursue opportunities to lead, or be involved in, restoration projects associated with the Waikato River, its tributaries, lakes and wetland ecosystems</p>	<p>W5.1 TARIT to support restoration projects led by or involving Iwi affiliates, particularly those that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Restore mahinga kai habitat ii. Restore freshwater fish species iii. Restore of wetlands and riparian margins iv. Address pest animal and plants in waterways v. Improve access to, and along waterways <p>W5.2 TARIT to provide six-monthly reports on TARIT-funded restoration projects led by, or involving, Te Arawa River Iwi</p> <p>W5.3 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to work together and/or with others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, other Waikato River Iwi and external agencies such as the Waikato Regional Council, Department of Conservation and Landcare Trust.</p>
<p>W06 Measure and monitor the cultural health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and lakes within the TARIT Area of Interest</p>	<p>W6.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to monitor the cultural health of the Waikato River, its tributaries and lakes within the TARIT Area of Interest. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Developing appropriate monitoring tools to determine the cultural health of waterways ii. Classifying the cultural health of waterways iii. Regularly monitoring the cultural health of waterways iv. Collaborating with existing water quality monitoring programmes v. Provide training for Iwi affiliates
<p>W07 Support aspirations by Te Arawa River Iwi to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources for future development</p>	<p>W4.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to explore opportunities for the use of freshwater resources. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Small scale use for marae or papakāinga e.g. drinking water, māra kai (gardens), small greenhouse, microhydro power generation, aquaculture (instream or land based) ii. For commercial or large scale use e.g. pasture irrigation, horticulture, aquaculture (instream or land based) iii. For tourism e.g. waka tours as well as establishing biking/walking/horse riding trails along ara tawhito

LAND

OUR ISSUES

These include:

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

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR WATER

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

HOW WE GET THERE

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

POLICY	ACTION
<p>L04 Support aspirations by Iwi affiliates for land uses on Māori Land that are sustainable and protect the water quality of the Waikato River and its tributaries</p>	<p>L4.1 TARIT to support its affiliates to showcase Māori Land Trust blocks that demonstrate sustainable and productive land use. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Supporting site visits and open days ii. Newspaper or magazine articles iii. Nominations to National Awards e.g. Ahuwhenua
	<p>L4.2 TARIT to support its affiliates to encourage Māori Land owners to share knowledge about ways of minimising the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arranging on-site demonstrations, audits and/or training. ii. Identifying ways in which Mātauranga and tikanga can be incorporated into land use. iii. Exploring alternative land use philosophies such as permaculture or biological farming.
	<p>L4.3 TARIT to support its affiliates to encourage Māori Land owners to develop and use farm-based environmental plans which incorporate measures to minimise the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessing the extent of stock crossings and riparian fencing. ii. Identifying appropriate land uses that match the land use capability
	<p>L4.4 TARIT to support initiatives by its affiliates for self-sustaining marae and papakāinga. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Onsite power generation using renewable energy (e.g. water, geothermal, biomass) ii. Joining the Parakore/Zero Waste marae programme iii. Improvements to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal iv. Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses v. Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial) vi. Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds.
<p>L05 Identify and protect sites and areas of significance to Te Arawa River Iwi, adjacent to the Waikato River</p>	<p>L5.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to compile an historical account and whanau resource in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying and mapping sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River ii. Aspirations for management, maintenance, protection of and/or access to sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River
	<p>L5.2 TARIT to support its affiliates to advocate for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The scheduling of more sites or areas of significance into District Plans. ii. Accidental discovery protocols for earthworks-related resource consents, as outlined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In affiliate Iwi planning documents and/or b. Following consultation with Iwi affiliates

GEOTHERMAL

OUR ISSUES

This includes:

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

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR WATER

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



HOW WE GET THERE

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

FRESHWATER FISH

OUR ISSUES

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

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

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

accord articulates the following Fisheries Goal:

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

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

OBJECTIVES: OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR WATER

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



HOW WE GET THERE

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

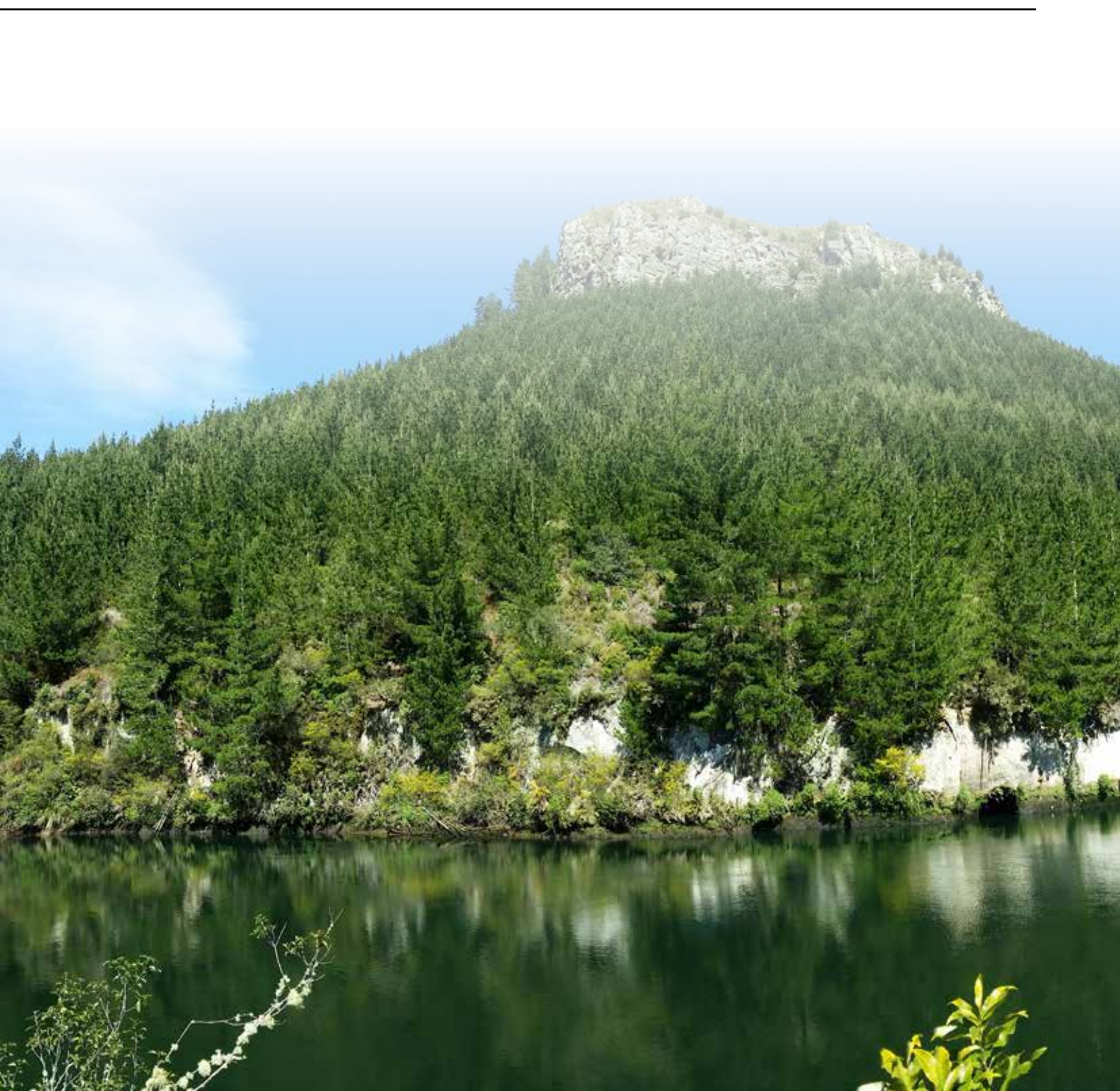
POLICY	ACTION
<p>F05 Prevent the spread of pest plants, pest fish and organisms (e.g. didymo)</p>	<p>F5.1 TARIT to work with the Ministry of Primary Industries, Waikato Regional Council and Department of Conservation to share knowledge with Iwi affiliates and raise awareness in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: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

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

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

PART SEVEN: ACTION PLAN

ACTIONS



ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
1.	Our Iwi	I1.1 TARIT to gather up-to-date information from Iwi affiliates regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are happening within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. The type of environmental projects Iwi affiliates are interested in being involved in iii. Barriers to involvement in environmental projects iv. What training and/or funding is needed for environmental projects 	TARIT
2.	Our Iwi	I1.1 TARIT to work with its affiliates to collate information from Iwi affiliates regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are happening within the TARIT Area of Interest ii. The type of environmental projects Iwi affiliate members are interested in being involved in iii. Barriers to involvement in environmental projects iv. What training and/or funding is needed for environmental projects 	TARIT
3.	Our Iwi	I1.2 TARIT to provide information that is easily accessible to Iwi affiliates. This could include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What environmental projects are proposed within the TARIT Area of Interest and how whanau can get involved ii. Any hui or wānanga organised to implement the TARIT Environmental Management Plan iii. Training opportunities iv. Sources of funding available for environmental projects v. Links to available scholarships, internships and/or work experience The method of communication could include a dedicated webpage on the TARIT website; regular newsletters to Iwi affiliates; social media as well as wānanga / hui.	TARIT

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
4.	Our Iwi	I1.3 TARIT to ensure that all summary reports, prepared by the Waikato Regional Council to implement actions in this Environmental Management Plan, are readily available to Iwi affiliates.	TARIT
5.	Our Iwi	I1.4 TARIT and Waikato Regional Council to ensure that reports and documents, communications, particularly of a technical nature, are easy to read and understand	TARIT
6.	Our Iwi	I2.1 Local Authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and provide for matauranga and tikanga in resource management processes and decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries ii. Take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions that relate to the Waikato River and its tributaries 	TARIT
7.	Our Iwi	I3.1 TARIT to assist its affiliates to identify opportunities for Resource Management Act (RMA) training for staff, trustees and Iwi affiliates in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resource consent processes ii. Plan development processes iii. How to prepare effective submissions iv. How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments v. Consent and plan hearings and appeals vi. Project management 	TARIT
8.	Our Iwi	I3.2 TARIT to provide support to staff, trustees and/or Iwi affiliates who are wanting to complete the "Making Good Decisions" Programme (hearing commissioner training)	TARIT
9.	Our Iwi	I3.3 TARIT to identify opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments and work experience to enable Te Arawa River Iwi – of all ages - to work in environmental management and planning.	TARIT
10.	Our Iwi	I4.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to transfer knowledge, particularly those relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Customary resource use - historic land use, mahinga kai resources and customary activities ii. Historical development within the TARIT Area of Interest – development of land (forestry, farming), water and geothermal resources on, and along, the Waikato River and its tributaries iii. Sites, areas and landscapes of significance along the Waikato River and its tributaries 	TARIT

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

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

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

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

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

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
37.	Land	<p>L4.3 TARIT to support its affiliates to encourage Māori Land owners to develop and use farm-based environmental plans which incorporate measures to minimise the impacts of land use on water quality. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessing the extent of stock crossings and riparian fencing. ii. Identifying appropriate land uses that match the land use capability 	TARIT
38.	Land	<p>L4.4 TARIT to support initiatives by its affiliates for self-sustaining marae and papakāinga. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Onsite power generation using renewable energy (e.g. water, geothermal, biomass) ii. Joining the Parakore/Zero Waste marae programme iii. Improvements to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal iv. Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses v. Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial) vi. Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds. 	TARIT
39.	Land	<p>L5.1 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to compile an historical account and whanau resource in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying and mapping sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River ii. Aspirations for management, maintenance, protection of and/or access to sites and areas of significance, adjacent to the Waikato River 	TARIT
40.	Land	<p>L5.2 TARIT to support its affiliates to advocate for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The scheduling of more sites or areas of significance into District Plans. ii. Accidental discovery protocols for earthworks-related resource consents, as outlined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In affiliate Iwi planning documents and/or b. Following consultation with Iwi affiliates 	TARIT

ACTION	TOPIC	ACTION WORDING	LEAD AGENCY
41.	Geothermal	G1.1 Local Authorities to take into account joint management agreements with TARIT when making resource management decisions, pertaining to geothermal management, uses or discharges, that affect the Waikato River	Waikato Regional Council, Taupo District Council, South Waikato District Council & Rotorua Lakes Council
42.	Geothermal	G2.1 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.	Waikato Regional Council
43.	Geothermal	G2.2 Waikato Regional Council to prepare a summary report outlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="592 824 1182 920">i. Compliance monitoring regarding geothermal takes and discharges within the TARIT Area of Interest. <li data-bbox="592 929 1182 1025">ii. What geothermal monitoring is carried out within the TARIT Area of interest and what the results mean 	Waikato Regional Council
44.	Freshwater Fish	F1.1 TARIT to support riparian planting and restoration projects led by, or involving, Iwi affiliates within the TARIT Area of Interest. Support could include funding and technical assistance.	TARIT
45.	Freshwater Fish	F1.2 TARIT to support initiatives by Iwi affiliates to work together and/or with others in relation to restoration projects. This could include landowners, local community groups, other Waikato River Iwi and external agencies such as the Waikato Regional Council, Fish and Game NZ, Crown Research Institutes (i.e. Landcare Research) and Department of Conservation.	TARIT
46.	Freshwater Fish	F2.1 TARIT to support and promote research by Mighty River Power, Waikato Regional Council and Crown Research Institutes (i.e. NIWA) addressing restricted migration by native diadromous species e.g. tuna, kokopu	TARIT
47.	Freshwater Fish	F2.2 TARIT to work with the Waikato Regional Council to share knowledge with Iwi affiliates and raise awareness in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="592 1839 975 1872">i. Barriers to fish passage <li data-bbox="592 1877 1118 1910">ii. Outcomes of fish passage research <li data-bbox="592 1915 1102 1948">iii. Methods to improve fish passage 	TARIT
48.	Freshwater Fish	F3.1 TARIT to support efforts by the Waikato Regional Council in controlling land use activities that have significant adverse effects on water quality.	TARIT

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

PART EIGHT: REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW



REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

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

IMPLEMENTATION REPORTING

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

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

PLAN REVIEW

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

However, the Plan will be reviewed every five years to confirm the priority issues and aspirations. 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 STEPS FOR GATHERING INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THIS REVIEW INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

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

THE PLAN REVIEW WILL ASSESS THE FOLLOWING:

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

PART NINE: GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES



GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

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 Tuarā 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)

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

TERMS & ACRONYMS USED

MĀORI TERMS

Ahi kā

Continuous occupation

Ara Tawhito

Old Trails

Hapū

Sub-tribe

Harakere

Flax

Kāinga

Settlement

Kaitiakitanga

Guardianship, stewardship, sustainability

Kaitiaki

Guardian

Koeke

Elders

Mana awa

Tribal authority over water

Mana whakahaere

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

Mana whenua

Tribal authority over land or territory

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

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

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

VISION:

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

OBJECTIVES FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

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

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

GLOSSARY AND APPENDICES

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

OBJECTIVES FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER (CONTINUED)

- M. The application to the above of both mātauranga Māori and latest available scientific methods.

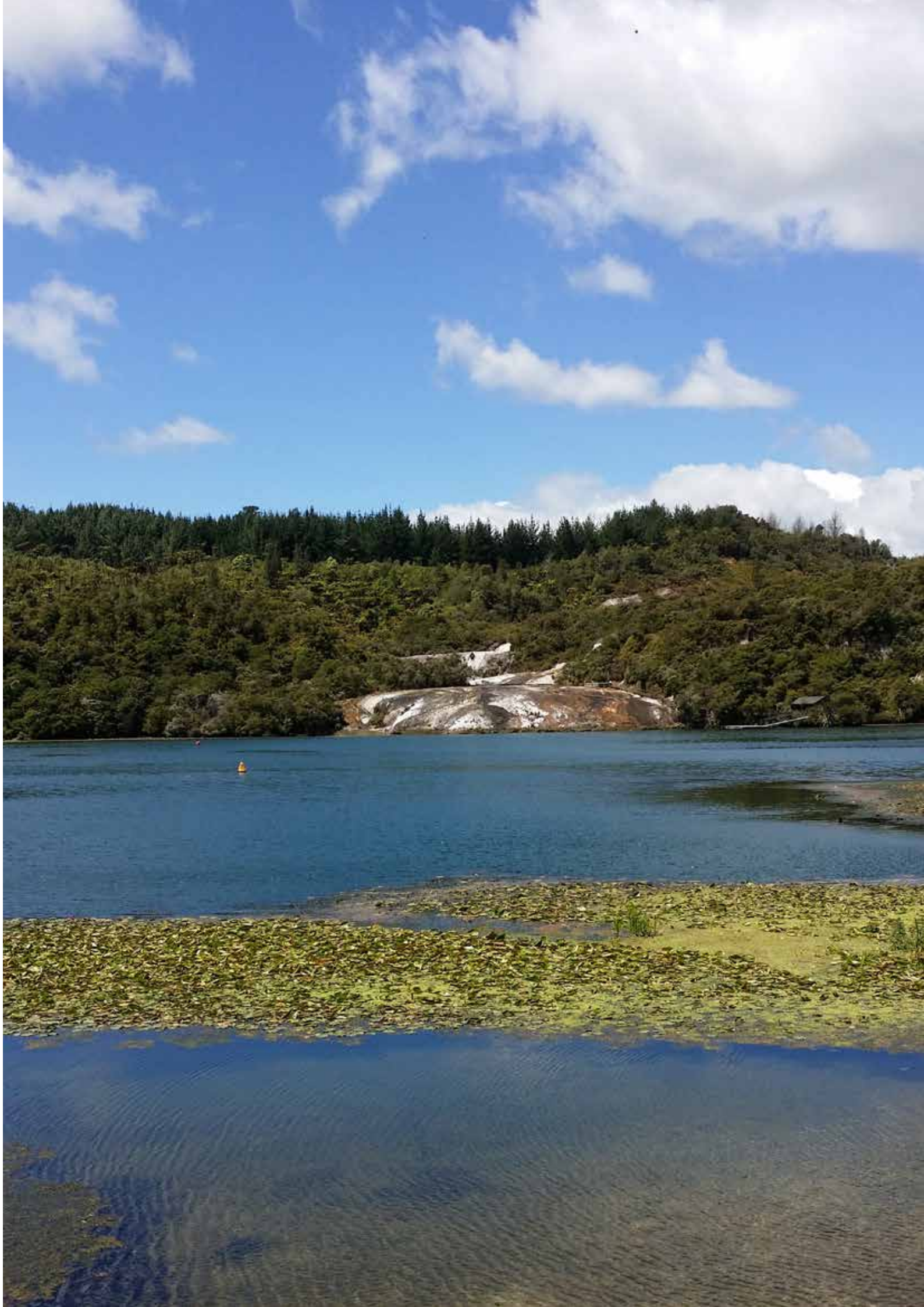
STRATEGIES FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER

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.



TARIT DIRECTORY



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TARIT TRUSTEES

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Eru George
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WHAKAMAROHITIA NGĀ WAI O WAIKATO:
TE ARAWA RIVER IWI TRUST
