

# Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa

Collaborative Stakeholder Group

WORKSHOP 7

30 -31 October 2014

REPOROA





# Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa - History

## *History of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa people*

Our people have occupied these lands since the arrival of our Tupuna Ariki Tahu Matua. Tahu arrived here before the arrival of the seven waka from Hawaiki. Our Tupuna Whāoa arrived here some generations younger.

We have asserted and maintained mana whenua and mana whakahaere through continued ahi karoa (occupation) and possession of our lands and taonga.

Prior to the arrival of European settlers to Aotearoa, Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa was an autonomous, independent and self governing confederation of 8 hapu. In more recent times the descendants of our many tupuna have operated as a single tribal grouping known today as Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa.





## ***Kainga history***

Central to our identity is Orākei Kōrako, the original settlement and ūkaipō of the iwi. Here the iwi resided – alongside the ngaawhaa on the banks of the Waikato River.

Ngaawhaa - a taonga that characterises the rohe of Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa.

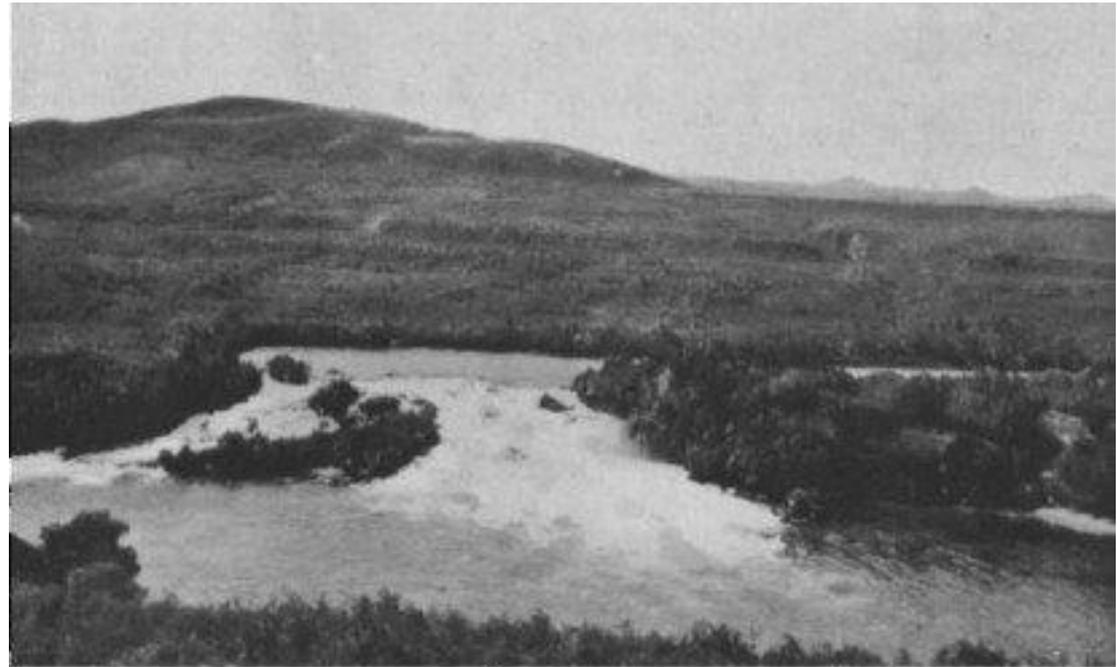
## ***The Waikato River***

Our people were known as a “River Iwi” we travelled the Waikato River to our many seasonal kainga and cultivations.

We capitalised on the many kai sources (kokopu, tuna, koura), micro climates, diverse soils and winter / summer safe havens.

The Waikato River was a source of well-being for our iwi both physically and spiritually (washing of the tupaapaku ,burial caves)

Our people told of taniwha that lived in the river (Reporoa College logo 1955 and waaka ama shed)



(Photo, C. R. Barrett.)

The Rainbow Rapids on the Waikato River near Orakei-Korako.

## *Landmarks/Pou*



*Mai I te waiheke o Huka*



*Whakarawhiti atu ki te mania o Kaiangaroa*



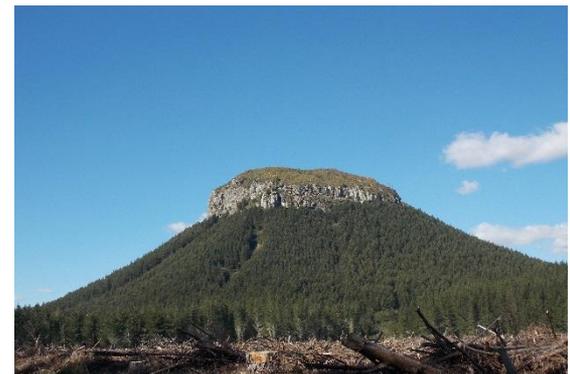
*Te tihi o Maunga Kakaramea*



*Putu atu ki te Pae Maunga o  
Paeroa*



*Orakei Korako te Ukaipo*



*Tae rawa atu ki Pohaturoa*

# Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa - Current

## *Marae*

3 Marae are situated on the banks of the Waikato River:

Ohaki-Tahu Matua, Waimahana –  
Rahurahu, Te Toke – Te Rama.

Mataarae Marae stands adjacent to the Mangahoanga stream which runs into the Waiootapu River, a major tributary to the Waikato River.





## ***Runanga history***

Te Runanga O Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa Incorporated Society was established in 1991 and has an ongoing 20 year history of serving its people. Our Board of Trustees consists of 1 representative from each of the 4 marae, 1 Land Trust and a Kaumatua representative with 1 honorary member.

The Runanga has 4 areas of focus - **Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic** all aspiring to support our people.

The Runanga currently has 7 staff employed.



## *People*

### *2013 census*

Total number of people affiliated with NTNW was 1635

Of these 40% considered NTNW their sole iwi while 60% were affiliated to NTNW



The famous White Silica Terrace at Orakei-Korako.



## ***Land ownership***

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa iwi members own 4,500 hectares of land adjacent to the Waikato River between Te Waiheke o Huka and Pohaturoa.

Blocks are currently administered by Ngāti Tahu Tribal Trust, Tauhara North No2 Trust, Tahorakuri Forest Trust, Takapou Farm Trust, Paeroa South B2B1 Trust and Tutukau Z East Farm Trust.

In addition to these larger land trusts, there are multiple smaller hapu and whanau blocks within the rohe owned and managed by Tahu-Whāoa iwi members.

### ***Treaty of Waitangi - settlement land***

Red Hills (Conservation Covenant), two peaks of the Paeroa ranges (Scenic Reserve) and part of the Waiotapu Scenic Reserve which includes Waiotapu Thermal Wonderland tourist resort

### ***Co-management of the Waikato River***

One of the three affiliates represented by Te Arawa River Iwi Trust in regards to the Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010

### ***Other***

Part of the Central North Island Forestry Collection (Kaingaroa)

Orākei Kōrako owned by Tutukau East Z Trust

Ohaki wetland owned by the Runanga and managed by Eastern Fish and Game





# Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa - Rohe

## ***Size***

Approximately 193,000 hectares of land fall within the rohe

Approximately 150,000 of this land is within the Waikato river catchment

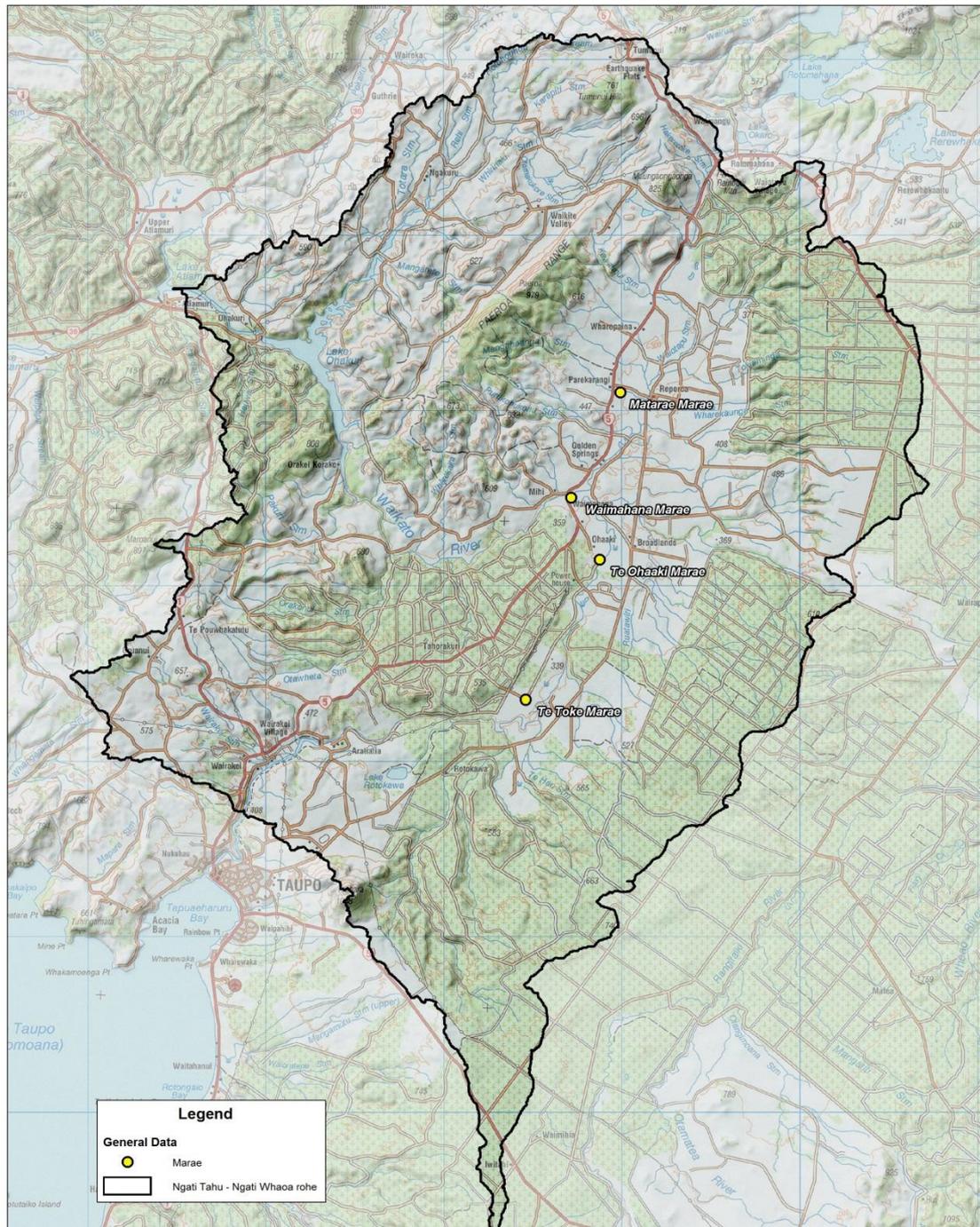
## ***Councils***

Primarily in the Waikato Region although a small area falls within Bay of Plenty

Taupō District Council and Rotorua District Council are the key local authorities

## ***Department of Conservation***

Two districts – Taupō and Rotorua





## ***Reporoa (translated) Long Swamp***

Our Iwi Environmental Management Plan takes the name “Rising above the mist”. Soft mists have always been a feature of our rohe, arising from the Waikato River and the rich wetlands that naturally occurred throughout our tribal lands.

Our mountain ranges break through these mists and afford us a clear vantage point from which to see where we have been and where we might go next.

“Rising above the mist” infers that by working together, we may surmount any confusion or trouble that we may find ourselves in at the present time, obtain an expansive view of our terrain, and chart our way forward to a prosperous future.

## ***Wetlands***

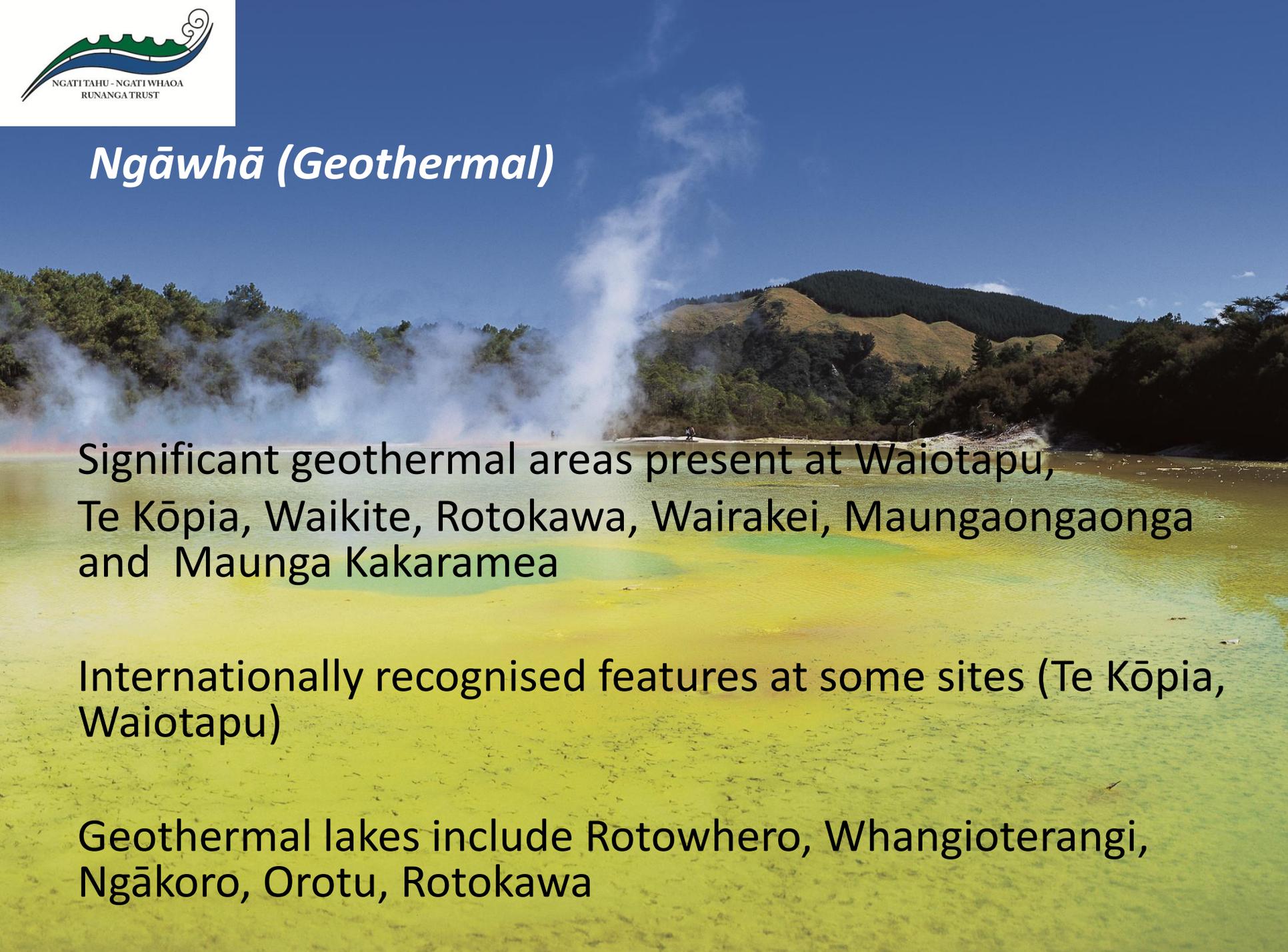
Ohaki – owned by the Runanga -  
restored and managed by Eastern  
Fish and Game

Torepatutahi, Lake Ngahewa,  
Waikite, Tutukau, Waiotapu

Approximately 1,100ha of land  
classed as wetland remaining in  
the rohe (0.005% of land area)



## *Ngāwhā (Geothermal)*



Significant geothermal areas present at Waiotapu, Te Kōpia, Waikite, Rotokawa, Wairakei, Maungaongaonga and Maunga Kakaramea

Internationally recognised features at some sites (Te Kōpia, Waiotapu)

Geothermal lakes include Rotowhero, Whangioterangi, Ngākoro, Orotu, Rotokawa

## ***Native forests***

Larger areas of native forest still remain on the Paeroa range (Te Kopia) and Tutukau forest

Smaller native forested areas at Maunga Kakaramea and Maungaongaonga

Threatened or declining species present in the rohe include:

- Pua o te rēinga (*Dactylanthus*)
- Long and short tailed bats
- Mistletoe species
- Wetland and freshwater birds (weweia – dabchick, matuku – bittern, mātātā – fernbird and pūeto – spotless crane)
- Geothermal ferns (*Christella sp*) and other geothermally influenced vegetation.





## *Rivers and Streams*

A total of 81 kilometres of the main stem of the Waikato river flow through the rohe

## Total length of streams & rivers in the rohe that fall within the Waikato catchment: 2,200km

*Key issues for Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa in regards to stream and river health and sustainability include:*

**Water use** - allocation

**Water quality** - nutrient input from land use and sediment from erodible soils

**Impediment of flows** by dams and other structures and associated ecological impacts of fluctuating water levels and flow regimes

**Loss of biodiversity** including impact of exotic plant and fish species

**Loss of kai species** (quantity, quality and diversity)

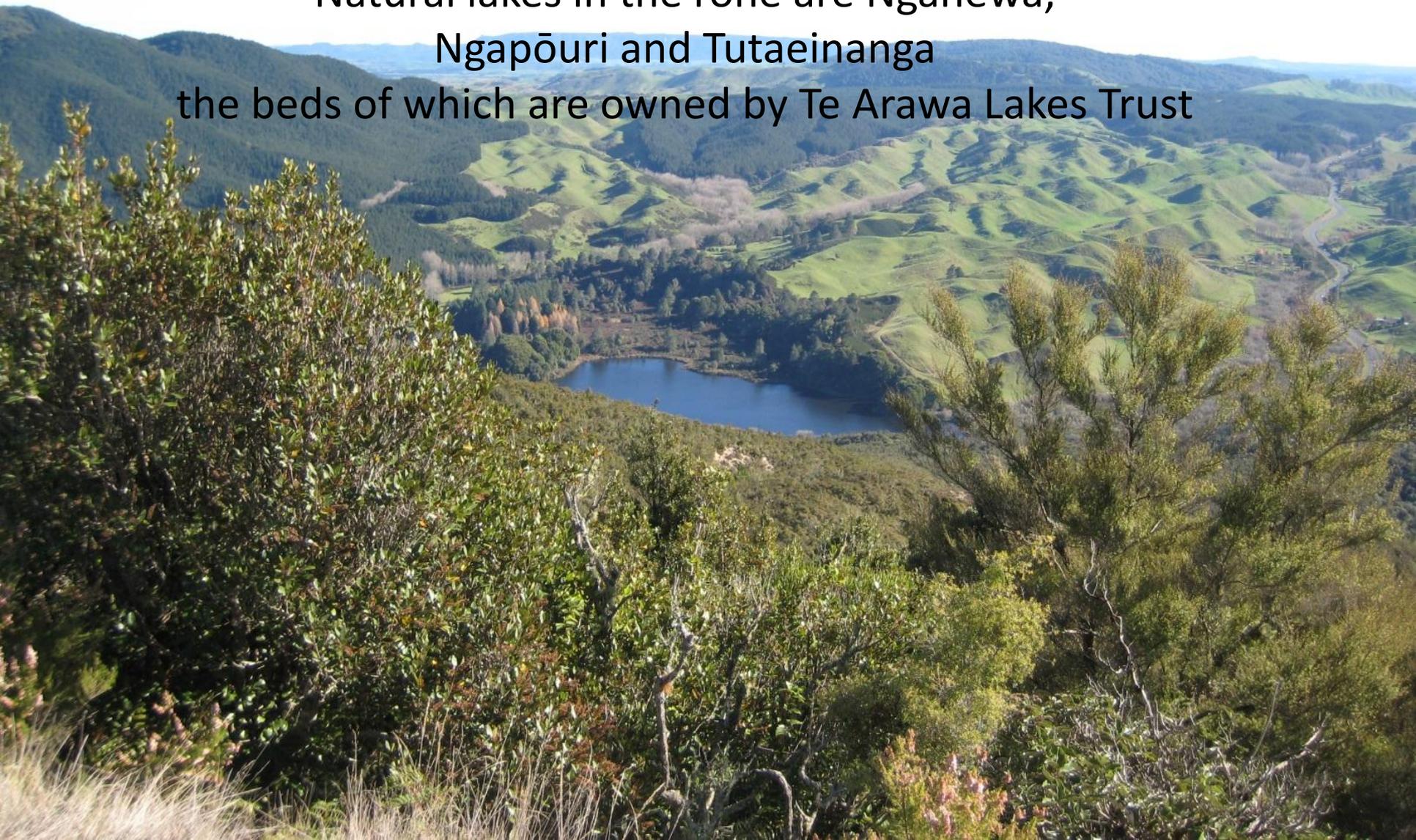
Effect on water quality of geothermal energy development and modification





## ***Freshwater Lakes***

Natural lakes in the rohe are Ngahewa,  
Ngapōuri and Tutaeinanga  
the beds of which are owned by Te Arawa Lakes Trust



## ***Freshwater Kai species***

### **Kōura, Tuna and Kākahi**

Decline in quantity and quality of kai species in river

Species numbers too low or species no longer present for iwi to undertake cultural harvest

Concern over the future of kai species in rohe

#### **Quote:**

“...I have concluded that the weight of evidence reveals a species in trouble. .... that the long fin eel is on a slow path to extinction ...”

(Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment - 2013)



Tuna from Waikato River tributary ~late 1970's

# Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa – Rohe Land use/Industry

## *Dairy Farming*

Reporoa and Wairakei area

Extensive conversion of pine  
to pasture

Fonterra – major dairy  
producer/process plant  
(including ethanol) at  
Reporoa



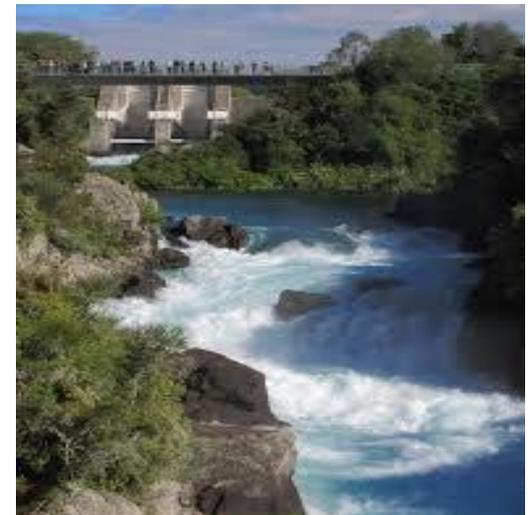
## ***Geothermal power generation***

Nga Awa Purua, Ngatamariki, Ohaki



## ***Hydro electric power generation***

Aratiatia, Ohakuri, Atiamuri



## ***Forestry***

Central North  
Island (CNI)  
Kaingaroa



## ***Tourism***



# Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa – Current work

## *Iwi Environmental Management Plan*

- Developed over 2 years and launched in November 2013
- Provides strategic direction and objectives and actions
- A “living” document to be updated every 3-5 years



## ***Projects***

The Runanga instigates and manages many projects throughout the rohe

Projects include environmental, social and cultural aspects

A main focus is on building capacity, providing opportunity and restoration of the environment for future generations

Many projects involve working with others to achieve common goals



## ***Projects include:***

*Watercress nutrient testing*

*Tuna restoration*

*Native bat monitoring*

*Wildling pine control – Orakei Korako/Red Hills*

*Planting and restoration at Te Toke, Nga Awa Purua, Tutukau wetland*

*Animal pest control at Lake Ngapōuri and Waiotapu Scenic Reserve*

*Development of ecological and restoration plans for some land trusts*

*Dactylanthus protection and enhancement in Tutukau forest*

*Development of a Runanga planting team – subcontract to DoC and others*

*Sharing of historic and cultural information at key sites throughout the rohe*

*Te Tira Hoe – joining Waikato Tainui to paddle our leg of the river*

*Recording iwi and trust block history*

*Collecting korero to establish a Waahi Tapu Database*





## ***Whakangaakautanga - Aspirations***

- . To see iwi fully involved*
- . To begin the process of restoration*
- . To see people enjoy places under our management*
- . To establish good working relationships with others*
- . To generate opportunities for the Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa iwi*
- . To see resources managed in accordance with the tikanga of our iwi*

***We cannot accomplish all we need to do if we do not work together.***



***Whaakatauki:***

***Kia mau ki te whenua  
(hold fast your lands)***

***Whakamahia te whenua  
(make use of the land)***

***Hei painga mo nga uri whakatipiranga  
(for the future generations)***