

An aerial photograph of a vast, green landscape. In the foreground, there is a large body of water with numerous small, tree-covered islands. The water transitions from a deep blue-green to a lighter, more yellowish-green as it moves towards the background. The surrounding land is covered in dense, lush green vegetation. In the distance, rolling hills and mountains are visible under a sky filled with large, white and grey clouds. The overall scene is one of a healthy, natural environment.

HURI TAIAAWHIO KO NGAATI MAAHUTA E

NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

2025

TE RUUNANGA O NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU
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PART 1

HE TIIMATANGA KOORERO

INTRODUCTION



MO NGAA URI WHAKAHEKE

HE KUPU WHAKATAKI

Pou hihiri, pou rarama, teenaa te pou
Te pou herenga whakaaro
Te pou herenga taangata
Te pou herenga whenua
Te pou aroha, te pou ka toko,
Te pou ka hiki, te pou ka eke
Tuu taarewa ki runga
Naa te pou o ngeenei koorero
Ka taakiri raa te maahinahina ata haapara
Te ata tuhi, ata rapa, ata ka maahina
Ki ngaa ao-tai, ki ngaa ao-whenua
Ki ngaa ao-rangi, ki ngaa ao-kaainga
Ki ngaa ao-one uru moana o Ngaati Mahuta
Ki Te Hau-aa-uru.

Kia whakataukihia:
'Whatungarongaro te tangata,
Toituu te whenua'
Uu te pou! Maaia te pou!
Hui te maarama! Hui te ora!
Hui ee, Taaiki e!

E wehi ana ki te runga rawa
Te tiimatanga o te whakaaronui
Whakahoonoretia te Arikiniui Kuiini Nga Wai Hono i
te Po, Pootatau Te Wherowhero Te Tuawaru
Naana i tangata whenua ai a
Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru, ki tai!
Waiho mai maa koutou te waahi ngaro
Maatou e korowai ki te kaakahu o whakaiti
Taatou ngaa mahueihotanga, ki te hoe!

Naa Roy Willison ngaa kupu
Heamana o ngaa Tarahitii o te Marae o Maketuu

FOREWORD

The pillar of inspiration, of light, tis the pillar
The pillar that binds thoughts
The pillar that binds people
The pillar that binds the land
The pillar of love, the pillar that supports
The pillar that uplifts, the pillar that rises
Suspended above
From this pillar of words
The first light of dawn breaks
The early morning light
To the world of the sea, to the world of the land
To the world of the sky, to the world of home
To the world of the western sands of Ngaati
Mahuta of the west coast.

Let it be said:
'People disappear, but the land remains'
The pillar stands firm! The pillar stands brave!
Gathering of understanding! Gathering of life!
Gather, unite!

Be in awe of the supreme
The source of all thought
Honour the Maaori Queen, Nga Wai Hono i te Po,
Pootatau Te Wherowhero VIII
Who affirms the occupancy
Ngaati Mahuta of the west coast may you be
sheltered by the garment of humility
We, the descendants, stand prepared!

Naa Taituwaha King ngaa kupu Maaori i
whakapaakehaa
Heamana o ngaa Tarahitii o te Marae o Te Kooraha



Cover image: Tahaaroa. Photo: Keith Kana.

HE KUPU WHAKAMIHI - ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kaare he hau e rite ana ki te hauaauru, ka pupuhi ana, ngaro katoa ngaa hau.

I tiikina atu ko teenei whakataukii o te kaainga nei hei kawae ake i te kupu whakamihi ki ngaa ringaringa, ki ngaa waewae o te kaupapa nei. Nei raa a hau oo mihi e rere arorangi ana ki ngaa toopito katoa o te whenua o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru.

Noo te tokomaha o ngaa kaitautoko o te kaupapa nei, he uaua te mihi ki teenaa, ki teenaa, heoi anoo, ki te kore e mihia ngeenei taangata me ngoo raatou puukenga aawhina, e kore e ea te kaupapa whakahirahira nei.

Ki te kore hoki he ringaringa, he waewae hei haapai i te kaupapa nei, kua kore he koorero, he kupu raanei hei whakauu i te nohonga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru ki te whenua taurikura nei. Kua kore he puuraakau, he pakiwaitara hoki, hei reo whakairi ki ngaa paatuu watawata roherohenga o ngaa marae o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru, araa, o Maketuu, o Te Kooraha, o Aaruka tae atu raa ki te Ruunanga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru. Noo reira, kei ngaa huaanga katoa o te Uru, kaumaatua maa, ruuruhi maa, koroheke maa, maatua maa, whaea maa, pakeke maa, taiohi maa, rangatahi maa, tamariki maa, mokopuna maa, teenaa koutou, teenaa koutou, teenaa raa koutou katoa.

Ki te taumata Waikato-Tainui, ahakoa kei uta te nuinga o ngaa hapuu o Waikato, nei raa maatou o te uru, o te tai, e pupuru tonu ana i te taukaea kia renarena tonu ai, e whakaaro nui ana ki a koutou i taa koutou tautoko mai, i taa koutou manaaki mai, teenaa koutou, teenaa koutou, teenaa koutou katoa.

Ko ngaa kupu whakamutunga ki ngaa ringatoi o te kaupapa puiaki kaamehameha nei, e hine Nevada Huaki, naa ngoo ringarehe toki ngao matariki i ruku ki te reetootanga me te whaanuitanga ka puaawai teenei taaonga hei korowai atawhai moo too iwi – teenaa koe. Ka tika hoki te mihi ki too haumi, ki a Marcus Fletcher, ka noho hei tuuaapapa, hei pakiaka moou, e taituaraa ana i ngaau mahi me ngaa whaainga o te kaupapa nei. Nevada koorua ko Marcus, ka nui te mihi, ka nui te aroha, teenaa rawa atu koorua.

There is no wind like the west wind; when it blows, all other winds fade away.

This proverb from the West Coast has been chosen to convey our heartfelt gratitude to all who made this initiative possible. Our thanks and appreciation extend to all corners of Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru.

The vast number of supporters of this initiative makes it challenging to thank individuals, but without acknowledging these people and their skills, this kaupapa would not have come to fruition.

Without everyone's efforts and contributions, there would be no stories or chronicles to affirm the presence of Ngaati Mahuta in the western regions of the central North. There would be no narratives or histories to grace the walls of Maketuu, Te Kooraha, Aaruka, and the Ruunanga of Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru. Therefore, to all descendants of the tribe, our deepest thanks to you all.

To Waikato-Tainui, we deeply appreciate your support, guidance, knowledge, and encouragement. Thank you, thank you, thank you.

Our final words go to the specialists behind this precious and extraordinary document. Nevada Huaki, through your expertise and creative vision, this treasure has blossomed into a protective cloak for your people – thank you. We also acknowledge Marcus Fletcher, who stands as a foundation and support for you, bolstering your work and the goals of this initiative. Nevada and Marcus, we, your people, extend our deepest thanks to you both.

Ngaaku mihi
Naa Taituwha King
Chairperson - Te Kooraha Marae Trustees



**KIA
MAHUTA
AKE**

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TE WHAINGA MATUA - PURPOSE

This Plan has been developed by and for Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru hapuu (NMKTH) on behalf of Te Ruunanga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru (Te Ruunanga), Te Kooraha Marae, Aaruka Marae and Maketuu Marae. The purpose of the Plan seeks to ensure that the balance and mauri within the rohe of NMKTH is protected through the following:

TABLE 1: PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

COLLECTIVE PROTECTION
a) to enhance our ability to practice kaitiakitanga b) to protect our taonga, and c) to provide support and education for our whaanau.
DECISION-MAKING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES
a) to ensure external users take into account our taonga in decisions and processes, and b) to provide a formal way for interests to be incorporated into decision making.
ADEQUATE ENGAGEMENT
a) to ensure adequate engagement is conducted with the appropriate stakeholders, and b) to provide protection where we may not have any representation.

The Plan is intended to be used as a tool to:

- a) provide clear high-level guidance on NMKTH objectives and policies with respect to the taiao to resource managers, users, and activity operators, and those regulating such activities, within the rohe
- b) provide a formal way for our interests to be appropriately incorporated into decision making, and
- c) ensure adequate engagement is conducted with and by the appropriate stakeholders.

TE HUARAHI WHAKARITE I TE MAHERE - METHODOLOGY

Whaanau hosted three waananga to inform the development of an environmental management plan. Whaanau who attended participated in activities to identify aspirations and significant issues. Comments from whaanau were grouped into domains, or components of natural resources, and were represented by atua. The personification of each atua was not an exhaustive list and were utilised to clearly communicate to whaanau the domains from a maatauranga Maaori perspective for their understanding. Whaanau were provided graphics with brief summaries of the domains in which atua personified.

Waananga one was hosted at Te Kooraha Marae on 29 July 2023 with approximately forty whaanau members in attendance. The project team presented an overview of the project and background information. Whaanau also participated in a series of activities to identify aspirations for the taiao and significant issues that have or are being experienced.

Waananga two was hosted at Kihikihi Memorial Hall on 9 September 2023 with approximately fifteen whaanau members in attendance. The project team presented an overview of the project and recap from waananga one. Whaanau participated in activities to prioritise aspirations and significant issues that had been identified in waananga one.

Waananga three was hosted at Maketuu Marae on 7 October 2023 with approximately twenty-five whaanau members in attendance. The project team presented an overview of the project and a recap from waananga one and two. Whaanau participated in activities to communicate their level of comfort with aspirations and significant issues that had been identified in previous waananga and were also prompted to identify any gaps and share indicators which could demonstrate desired outcomes or states for each of the domains.

Specific whaanau provided their whakaaro in a one-on-one setting to inform the content of the Plan. Key paatai posed to whaanau included aspirations for the taiao and barriers that have or are being experienced.

All whakaaro from whaanau were categorised into each of the six main domains and translated into objectives, policies, and appropriate indicators.

A group of whaanau with various capabilities was formed to create an advisory group to provide feedback on the draft plan. Members with experience in the RMA and the environmental space were key to the development of the Plan.

NMKTH acknowledges those Iwi environmental plans that have previously been developed, and which has been instrumental in providing examples in the development of this Plan. In particular, this Plan has drawn on Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao – Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan (2013).

The Plan was then reviewed by a third party before endorsement from Te Ruunanga, Te Kooraha Marae, Aaruka Marae, and Maketuu Marae was sought.

NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU

NGAA KOORERO TUKU IHO - HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Ngaati Mahuta is named after the eponymous ancestor Mahuta, son of Hekemaru (Tainui/Te Arawa) and Heke-i-te-rangi. After the departure of Te Rauparaha and Ngaati Toa Rangatira, Pootatau Te Wherowhero left commanders-in-chief such as Kiwi Te Roto (Kiwi Te Piopa) with a branch of Ngaati Mahuta people to occupy and protect the lands at Kaawhia and Tahaaroa. Today, NMKTH are the descendants of the people who maintained occupation and continue to have a strong presence within Kaawhia and Tahaaroa.

TE ROHE O NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU

Our connection to the west coast and our environment is articulated through the following proverbs:

Tini one pango, tini one taangata
Countless sands, countless people

Kaaore he hau e rite ana ki te hauaauru. Ka pupuhi ana ngaro katoa ngaa hau
No wind is like the western wind. When it blows, all the other winds disappear

As NMKTH, the grains of black sand are plentiful, so are our people in relation to our whakapapa and generations. The west wind roars and announces our prestige, reverence, sacredness, and authoritative power over the land, the sea, and the waters looking towards the west.

KAAWHIA MOANA

Kaawhia is a significant place to all of Tainui, as it was the landing place of the te waka o Tainui. The whareniui of our Principal Marae, Maketuu is named Auau-ki-te Rangi. Auau-ki-te Rangi is the name of Hoturoa's father who remained in Hawaiki when te waka o Tainui left for Aotearoa. NMKTH are the kaitiaki of many significant places within Kaawhia Moana:

- a) Te Tumu o Tainui (the haul of Te waka o Tainui)
- b) Hani-a-te-wae-wae-i-kimi-atu and Puna-whakatupu-tangata (two rocks indicating the burial of Te Tumu o Wainui)
- c) Te Ahurei (one of Waikato's sacred Whare Waananga), and
- d) Te Wai o Rona (an ancestral spring significant to Ngaati Mahuta).

TE TAHAAROA A RUAPUUTAHANGA

The full name of Tahaaroa is 'Te Tahaaroa a Ruapuutahanga.' The name Ruapuutahanga recognises the puuraakau between our Taranaki ancestress (Ruapuutahanga) and her husband, our ancestor, Whatihua. This narrative articulates the return journey of Ruapuutahanga to Taranaki through Kaawhia and Tahaaroa in order to escape Whatihua. Our Ngaati Mahuta tuupuna (ancestors) recite key landmarks along her travels, particularly the area where Ruapuutahanga needed to replenish her gourd (water carrying vessel) or long calabash (tahaaroa) at a spring. In an unintended mishap, she broke her calabash. Therefore, providing the name of 'Te Tahaaroa a Ruapuutahanga.'

NGAA ROTO O TAHAAROA

An extension of the narrative about our ancestress, Ruapuutahanga, the creation of the Tahaaroa Lakes system relates to the cracking of Ruapuutahanga's calabash that she carried with her while returning home to Taranaki. Ngaa roto o Tahaaroa are important to the survival of NMKTH. They provide our cultural identity and resources for our people, such as wairua, waiora and kaiora. NMKTH are kaitiaki of six lakes:

- a) Te roto o Tahaaroa
- b) Te roto o Numiti
- c) Te roto o Piopio
- d) Te roto o Rotoroa
- e) Te roto o Rototapu, and
- f) Te roto o Harihari.

NGAA MARAE

NMKTH are connected to three marae:

- a) Maketuu Marae - the principal marae of NMKTH located in Kaawhia
- b) Te Kooraha Marae - located in the farming areas of Taaharoa heading towards the coast, and
- c) Aaruka Marae - located in the Tahaaroa Village and the youngest marae out of the three.

It is important to acknowledge our whaanau in Marokopa on the southern boundary between NMKTH and Ngaati Maniapoto. We have strong genealogical ties and whaanau connections with Mirumiru Marae.

KIINGITANGA

We have and continue to have a strong connection to the Kiingitanga. Our connection to the Kiingitanga shapes our direction and reinforces our commitment to our role as kaitiaki, encompassing both our land and our people. Our three marae unite us as NMKTH and are a part of the Tainui marae collective that host annual events pertaining to the Kiingitanga.

NGAA MAATAAPONO - VALUES

MANA WHAKAHAERE

Mana whakahaere entails the exercise of rights and responsibilities to ensure that the balance and mauri of the rohe is maintained. It is based in recognition that if we care for the environment, the environment will continue to sustain the people. In customary terms mana whakahaere is the exercise of control, access to, and management of resources within the rohe in accordance with tikanga.

KOTAHITANGA

Whaanau and marae of NMKTH seek to manage its resources, including the fisheries and lands, in a sustainable manner, guided by maatauranga, tikanga and kawa, as one hapuu. NMKTH wish to ensure that resource decision-making in the rohe is fully cognisant of our values and seek to ensure that we are effectively engaged, as one hapuu, with users to achieve this.

KAITIAKITANGA

NMKTH has a responsibility to protect and nurture the mauri of all living things. The exercise of kaitiakitanga recognises the intricate tangible and intangible balance and integral relationship between all natural resources.

MAURI

Mauri is a vital concept, representing the life force or essence that exists within all living things and the natural world. It is the intrinsic energy or vitality that gives life and animates living beings. Mauri can be found in taangata, kararehe, ngaangara, raakau, whenua, and also inanimate objects. The well-being and balance of mauri is crucial in the connection to wairua and the manaakitanga of the taiao.

NMKTH, believe that when the mauri of a person, place, or thing is strong and in harmony, it contributes to their health and prosperity. Conversely, when mauri is diminished or disrupted, it can lead to illness, misfortune, or environmental degradation. Consequently, caring for the mauri of the whenua and all living things is central to maataapono and tikanga. Tikanga and kaitiakitanga of the taiao are means by which the mauri of the natural world is preserved and respected.

Understanding mauri helps us highlight the deep spiritual connection that we as NMKTH have with the taiao and emphasises the importance of sustainable and respectful interactions with the ao wairua (spiritual world) and the ao kikokiko (natural world). It is an essential concept for appreciating our holistic worldview.

WAI

Water, like the land, has memory. When people of Maaori descent ask where a person is from, their initial question is, "Ko wai koe?" which can have several meanings. The first seems generic, "Who are you?" However, it also points to another indirect line of questioning in terms of genealogy, "How am I connected to this person?", "Do we share common ancestry?" and "From whose waters do you spring from?" The significance of these

questions is that the first interaction all humans have with water is that which comforts us in the womb. It is our first home and furthermore, our first ancestral-based contact with 'whenua'.

The second meaning is not primarily aimed at the person being questioned, it is aimed at positioning that person within their tribal locale; therefore, "Ko wai koe?" becomes, "Which waters are you from." This type of questioning is kincentric and aligns with a Maaori worldview that is bound in tikanga. From a tikanga perspective, the language relationship becomes an intimate and familial one.

Water is more than just a complex compound to us; it embodies the mauri, or essence, of Mitiwai and all bodies of water within NMKTH. Those of us who live near these waters, who know their stories, and who both receive from and give back to them, have always upheld and respected their significance.

WAIKUA

Similar to mauri, wairua is a central concept, and refers to the spiritual essence or soul of who we are as NMKTH. We believe that every living being possesses wairua, which connects them to the spiritual world and the natural environment. Wairua is not limited to humans; it is also associated with animals, insects, plants, and inanimate (non-living) objects. It plays a crucial role in Maaori spirituality, as it guides and influences a person's actions, well-being, and connection to our tuupuna me te whenua. Caring for one's wairua is essential for one's oranga, health and balance.

TIKANGA

Tikanga refers to the customs, traditions, and protocols that guide NMKTH social and cultural practices. It encompasses a wide range of behaviours and rules that govern how we interact with each other, the whenua, and ao wairua. Tikanga helps maintain order and harmony within our hapuu and ensures that cultural practices and values are preserved.

KAWA

Kawa is closely related to tikanga and refers specifically to the protocols and customs associated with formal hui, ceremonies, and kaupapa within NMKTH. It involves the specific procedures, rules, and etiquette that must be followed during such occasions. NMKTH have our own kawa, which is passed down through generations and reflects the unique customs and traditions of our tuupuna. Kawa ensures that important kaupapa and ceremonies are conducted with the appropriate respect and cultural sensitivity.

Understanding these key whakaaro in our space as NMKTH is essential for appreciating the depth and richness of our culture, our spirituality, and our customs. They play a significant role in shaping and reaffirming our identity and the way we as a people interact with our taiao.

KANOHI KI TE KANOHI

NMKTH is kanohi ki te kanohi (in person) engagement is the practice of NMKTH in relationship management and should be followed as general tikanga and a guide. This practice is preferred to ensure manaakitanga is practiced, strong relationships are forged, and issues can be proactively managed and resolved.

WAIKUA
KOTAHITANGA
KAITIAKITANGA
MANA WHAKAHAERE
KANOHI KI TE KANOHI
KAWATIKANGA
WAI MAURI

NGAA WAAHI, NGAA PAKAAINGA ME NGAA MARAE - AREAS OF INTEREST

I hangahia ngaa marae oo Aaruka raaua Te Kooraha hei whakahuihui i te iwi hei whakaoti i ngaa whariki, aa, hei whakareri i ngaa kai moo Maketuu.

The two marae of Aaruka and Te Kooraha were built as places of assembly for the people to gather to complete mats and to prepare food for Maketuu.

A hapuu within te iwi o Waikato, NMKTH embodies the strength, resilience, and cultural heritage of Waikatotanga.

TE RUUNANGA O NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU

In the 1990s, Waikato was engaged in Treaty negotiations with the Crown. Many of our Waikato hapuu prepared to formally unite in a way that adhered to the settlement process, including our hapuu NMKTH, and our three marae, Maketuu, Te Kooraha, and Aaruka.

The idea of establishing a hapuu entity was first conceived during this time. The idea rose again following the furore around the Foreshore and Seabed Act (2004). Still, there was no immediate need to establish. The hapuu jumped into reactive mode again over the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, and the Rohe Pootae Inquiry. Faced with uncertainty around potential access to tribal land and taatika (coastline), challenge to traditional practices, and mana motuhake, the hapuu-wide entity was finally birthed.

Te Ruunanga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru Charitable Trust was finally established in 2013 to protect, preserve, and enhance the interests of NMKTH. Since 2013, Te Ruunanga has ensured our voice is heard regarding our rohe whenua and rohe moana.

MAKETUU MARAE

*Kaawhia moana, Kaawhia kai, Kaawhia taangata!
Rarau mau ki too taatou whare tuupuna a Auau-ki-te Rangī*

Maketuu Marae rests along the northern shores of Kaawhia Harbour, nestled within the township of Kaawhia. It is significant to Waikato iwi as it is the resting place of Tainui Waka, on Te Ahurei, and is known as Te Tumu o Tainui – The Cradle of Tainui. The waka is marked by two sacred stone pillars: Hani-a-te-waewae-i-kimi-atu, named by Rakataaura, represents the warrior spirit, and marks the bow of the waka. Hoturoa placed the stern marker naming it Puna-whakatupu-tangata - the source or spring of humankind – representing female fertility. Women who wish to become pregnant are often told to touch this stone, a testament to its spiritual power. These are powerful iwi landmarks for the people of Tainui as they embody the mauri of the ancestral waka and are an “unbroken link to the past.”

TE KOORAHA MARAE

*Ko Oorangiwahao raatou ko Ahitiitii, ko Pukeiinoi ngaa maunga
Ko Kooraha raaua ko Mitiwai ngaa awa
Ko Te Oohaakii a Tuuranga te wharenuī
Ko Te Arohanui te wharekai e tuu nei ki runga Kooraha
Pai maarire*

Nestled within a secluded valley beneath the towering maunga, Oorangiwahao, at the southern tip of Kaawhia Harbour, lies a place of profound significance and ancestral ties—a testament to the enduring heritage of the mana whenua, the Indigenous people of the land.

Te Kooraha Marae embodies a spirit, a vitality, a sanctified domain where the breeze purifies, the dark sands echo ancestral stories, and the community embraces the role of guardianship. It stands as a sanctuary where age-old wisdom merges with modern existence, leaving an indelible mark on all who pass through its gates.

AARUKA MARAE

*Ko Oorangiwahao te maunga
Ko Tahaaroa raatou ko Numiti, Ko Rotoroa, ko Rototapu, ko Piopio, ko Harihari ngaa roto
Ko Tahaaroa te whare tuupuna e tuu nei ki runga Aaruka
Pai maarire*

Situated adjacent to Lake Tahaaroa, Aaruka Marae finds its place beneath the majestic Mangatangi Maunga. The values of Aaruka Marae derive from the traditions of NMKTH and Waikato iwi. Our tuupuna ingrained the importance of protecting our knowledge within these values. Emphasising exclusivity, refrainment, and reservation of maatauranga o NMKTH. As we move through the various spaces, we look at this koorero to guide us.

In our worldview, people are the life force of the marae. Without people, our marae loses its mana. Without the marae, people have no mana.

AREAS OF INTEREST

*E ngaa hau puuhia o te uru, nga hau moana, ngaa hau whenua, ngaa hau maiangi, teenei te hau aawhiowhio
e karanga mai nei,
Nau mai, hoki mai, whakatau mai kia purea e ngaa hau o te kaainga!*

As kaitiaki of Te Ahurei, where Tainui waka lays, our history stretches back centuries; NMKTH has carved a unique and independent identity while honouring the connection to inland Waikato origins. Mahuta ki uta, Mahuta ki tai! The following map shows the NMKTH rohe and areas of interest.



FIGURE 1 INDICATION OF EXTENT OF AREAS OF INTEREST

This map depicts NMKTH tribal boundaries, inclusive of areas of sites that are of cultural and historical significance to our hapuu. NMKTH recognises that there are areas where there are common interests and shared mana with neighbouring iwi that reflect mutual historical association and whakapapa relationships.

TE TAHA TURE - STATUTORY CONTEXT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

For the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), Te Ruunanga confirms that the Plan represents the NMKTH environmental planning document recognised by the Iwi Authority. It should be noted that Te Ruunanga may, from time to time, delegate certain functions and implementation of this Plan to a subsidiary, delegated person(s), and/or other hapuu entity (for example, Marae Trusts).

This Plan provides clarity to Part 2 matters of the RMA that are of relevance to Maaori, in particular, but not limited to:

- a) section 6 to recognise and provide for a range of matters of national importance, including section 6(e) the relationship of Maaori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga; section 6(g) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development; and section 6(f) the protection of protected customary rights
- b) section 7 which identifies other matters to have regard to, including section 7(a) having particular regard to kaitiakitanga, and
- c) section 8 to take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

This Plan applies to all relevant sections of the RMA and is to be taken account of as a relevant planning document for an Iwi Authority, including but not limited to sections 61, 66 and 74 of the RMA.

A consent authority considering an application for resource consent under section 104 of the RMA must also have regard to the Plan if it considers that section 104(1)(c) applies to the Plan.

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

NMKTH have sought redress for historical breaches to the Waitangi Tribunal. This includes WAI898 and other outstanding claims in respects to the West Coast Harbour. Claims are separate from RMA processes. However, must be acknowledged.

OTHER LEGISLATION

While this Plan is applicable to resource management planning and processes under the RMA, it also encompasses broader environmental issues, objectives, and policies. The Plan may therefore also be applicable to, and provide useful guidance for, agencies carrying out functions or the exercise of powers under other legislation (and future amendments), in particular where those Acts may refer to iwi, hapuu, Maaori or mana/tangata whenua.

TE WHAKAMAHI I TE MAHERE - HOW THE PLAN WORKS

The Plan is to be interpreted in a manner that best furthers the overarching purpose, in particular to ensure that the balance and mauri within the rohe of NMKTH is protected by providing collective protection, engagement, and input into decision-making and resource management processes.

This Plan is a living, evolving, working document that will be monitored, revised, and updated to ensure it remains relevant and provides a framework for continuous improvement. NMKTH welcomes comments at any time from any whaanau or external users of the Plan that may improve the Plan so as to better achieve the Plan's overarching purpose. Any person with an interest in the Plan can suggest an amendment to the Plan. When the Plan is reviewed, any amendments may be issued as a formal amendment to the Plan or may result in the Plan being fully reprinted.

TE WHAKAKITENGA O WAIKATO INCORPORATED (WAIKATO-TAINUI)

NMKTH has representation on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, through our marae and recognises the role and representation of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato as an Iwi Authority. Waikato-Tainui is an Iwi Authority which has the mandate to uphold the interests of all hapuu and marae afforded to Waikato-Tainui prescribed within the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 and the Waikato Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010. It is through this association that our interests are also represented by Waikato-Tainui.

NMKTH will continue to exercise our rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in its rohe. This is the intent and purpose of this Plan. The Plan is recognised by Te Ruunanga for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991 (and any replacement legislation).

For clarity, the Plan has been developed to be consistent with Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao - the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan. The Plan is to be considered in addition to Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao - the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan, and can be considered together.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

For the purposes of actively protecting the maatauranga and taonga of NMKTH, this Plan is deemed a taonga work. Any use of information contained within this Plan in the development of any works produced, shall appropriately acknowledge the source of the work.

GENERAL APPROACH

Part 1 explains the context of the Plan and how it works. The structure of the Plan has been developed to align as closely to the national planning standards under the RMA.

TABLE 2: ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	FULL TERMS
NMKTH	Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
Te Ruunanga	Te Ruunanga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauru

TABLE 3: UNIQUE IDENTIFIER TABLE FOR DOMAINS

Part 2 of the Plan is divided into a number of domains or components of natural resources that are each integral to the overall environment. This approach acknowledges that each of these domains are connected to form the overall environment, therefore, the mauri of the environment is not degraded or enhanced by one activity or domain, but the cumulative effects experienced by and in each of these domains. The domains discussed are outlined below.

UNIQUE IDENTIFIER	DOMAINS
MA	Kia Mahuta Ake
IO	Io
MR	Matariki, Ranginui, Taawhirimaatea
PR	Papatuaanuku, Ruuaumoko
TA	Tangaroa
MA	Maru
TU	Tuumatauenga
TH	Tiki, Hineahuone

TABLE 4: CHAPTER STRUCTURE

The chapters each have their own environmental issues, objectives, policies, indicators, and identified taonga species (where applicable), associated with resource management planning and processes in the rohe of NMKTH. These are intended to provide guidance, based on NMKTH tikanga and aspirations for the taiao. Each issue will have corresponding objectives, policies, and where appropriate, indicators.

It must be noted that the taonga species identified are not an exhaustive or complete list. Additional research is required in this area to identify a complete list of species. Accordingly, te reo Maaori names known to NMKTH have been used in preference to common or scientific names and are to be used as an indicative list only.

The indicators identified in this Plan are not exhaustive or complete and are to be used only as a guide. Additional research is also required to develop monitoring processes and indicators specific to NMKTH.

NGAA TAKE - ISSUES
Describes the issue of concern in relation to current or future effects or potential effects that may impact on the quality and integrity of the matter discussed in the chapter. Issues of concern may include consistency and alignment with aspirations, direction, activities, management approaches or processes.
NGAA WHAAINGA - OBJECTIVES
Outlines high level goals or directions that address matters raised in the issues section.
NGAA KAUPAPA HERE - POLICIES
Policies and methods to outline the course of actions required to achieve the objectives to sustain present and future generations.
NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS
Desired outcomes or state.

TABLE 5: APPENDICES

APPENDICES	DESCRIPTION
APP1: Glossary	Provides definitions that assist with interpretation of the Plan's provision.
APP2: Taonga species	Provides a summary of taonga species across the Plan.
APP3: Engagement request form	Any requests for engagement should be in the prescribed format using the engagement request form. For external users, this is intended to outline the type of information required.
APP4: Assessment framework	The assessment framework is provided as guidance for whaanau to assess a proposal based on their own merits and understanding. The framework is for guidance only and does not substitute any other means of assessment.

WHAKAMAHAIA TE MAHERE - HOW TO USE THE PLAN

The Plan is intended to be used by anyone who interacts, operates, and/or impacts our taiao spaces.

INTERNAL USERS

Internal users are whaanau, kaitiaki, marae, or other NMKTH groups involved in resource management planning and processes, and can be used to:

- a) consolidate values, principles, knowledge, and perspectives on, relationship with, and aspirations for the environment, and
- b) support and provide a tool to enhance mana whakahaere and kaitiakitanga, particularly when participating in resource management planning and processes.

EXTERNAL USERS

External users include but are not limited to businesses, central government, Local Authorities (councils), community groups, schools and educational institutions, and ecological restoration groups.

It is expected that external users will review the Plan, in the same way that they would a local authority planning document as part of considering any resource management use or activity. Generally, all entities developing policy, proposing uses, or currently using the resources in the NMKTH rohe should review such policy or use under this Plan to determine consistency and alignment with the Plan.

Whilst recognising that local authorities and government agencies have arrangements and partnership agreements with Waikato-Tainui as the iwi authority, it is expected that local authorities in the NMKTH rohe should work to achieve consistency between this Plan and their own policies and plans.

It is expected that, used as intended, this Plan should create efficiencies in the consultation and engagement process and allow for a more focused discussion to occur between NMKTH and an external user.

This Plan is not intended to take the place of direct consultation and engagement, however, should be used for external users to:

- a) gain an initial understanding of who NMKTH are, our tikanga and environmental aspirations
- b) consider that external plans, policies, and activities should align or be consistent with the objectives and policies of this Plan, and
- c) underpin the development of a consistent and integrated approach to environmental management within the rohe.

HOW TO USE THE PLAN

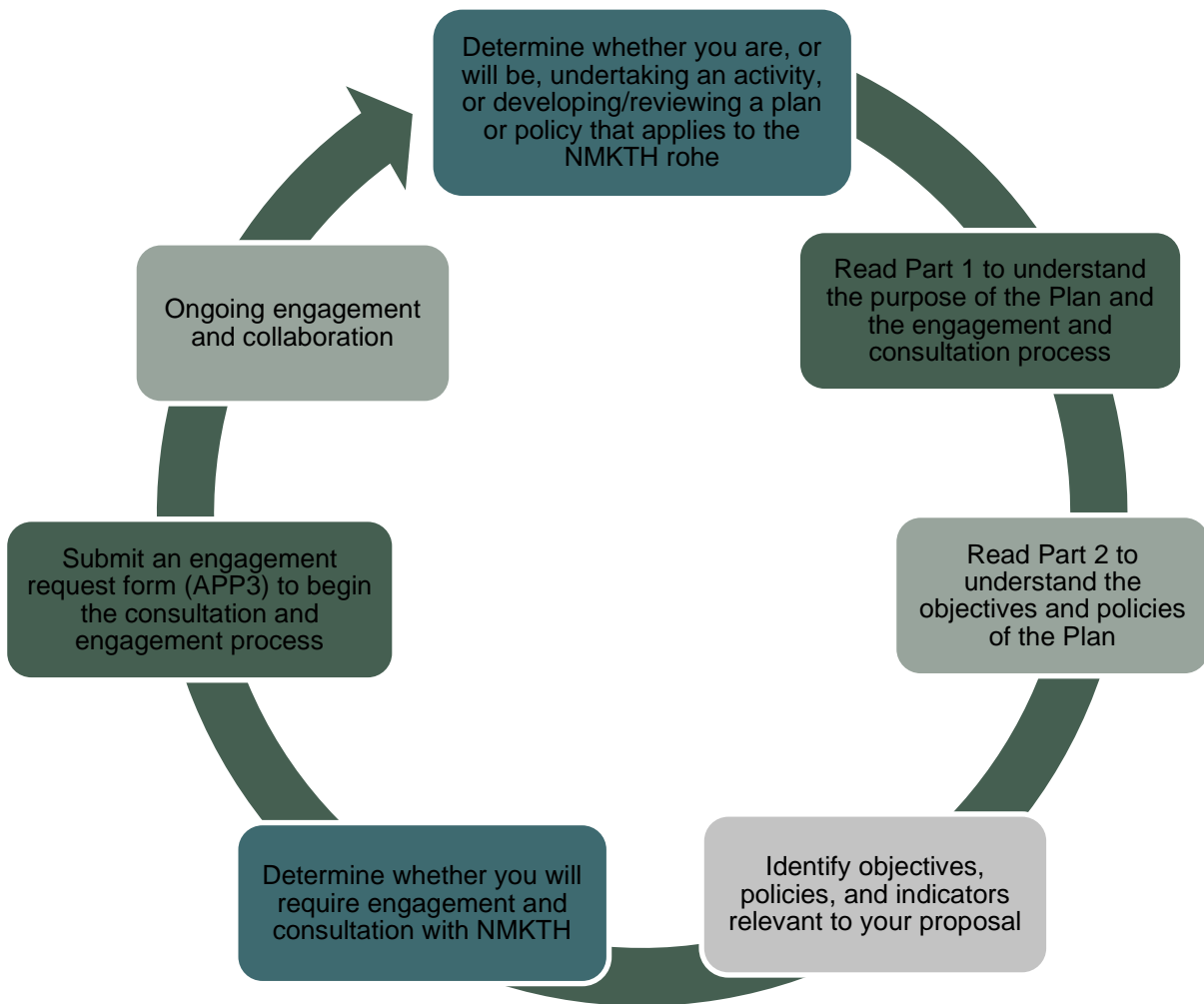


FIGURE 2 HOW TO USE THE PLAN

TE KOORERO TAHI ME NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU - CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU

This Plan is intended to provide clarity and assistance for users and a first step for external users to understand NMKTH tikanga and environmental aspirations. This Plan is not intended to take the place of direct consultation and engagement, however, should be used for users to gain an initial understanding.

It should be noted that the guidance offered in this Plan is high-level, so that a user can understand how a plan or proposal aligns with NMKTH tikanga and aspirations for the taiao. This will then enable discussion on a case-by-case basis to occur.

REATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

NMKTH have experienced inequities in decision-making processes and are often under or misrepresented in local authority processes and by entities that are active or have an interest in the NMKTH rohe. Accordingly, the burden is regularly placed on NMKTH to manage relationships and representation in decision-making processes while also experiencing low capacity and capability. This has frequently led to NMKTH not being represented or considered, delays in processes and projects of external users, and breakdowns in relationships with the rohe.

NMKTH acknowledges that there are a number of agencies and organisations that are active or have an interest in the rohe and recognises that relationships with these entities are key to the effectiveness of the Plan. NMKTH endeavour to work closely with Iwi Authorities, including Waikato-Tainui and Te Nehenehenui, to ensure representation of NMKTH in decision-making. However, it is expected that local authorities and entities that are active or have an interest in the NMKTH rohe should work to achieve consistency between this Plan and their own policies and plans, including forging relationships with NMKTH and Te Ruunanga directly.

Strategic relationships will be sought with these agencies and organisations to ensure that NMKTH engage in decisions that may affect our rohe, including, but not limited to:

- a) Waikato Regional Council
- b) Waitomo District Council
- c) Otorohanga District Council
- d) Primary Sector agencies/organisations
- e) Department of Conservation, and
- f) Historic Places Trust.

ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

NMKTH encourages consultation and engagement when developing proposals or plans that are within an area of interest, or that involves resources of particular interest to NMKTH. Consultation and engagement are processes which occur as a result of partnership. NMKTH are not parties to be consulted or engaged regarding the areas of interest but are partners in any matters that affect the rohe.

KANOHI KI TE KANOHI

The preferred form of engagement with NMKTH is kanohi ki te kanohi (in person). This is the expected approach in the first instance of any process to be followed as a general guide. Through engaging kanohi ki te kanohi early on and throughout proposals, issues can be appropriately addressed and proactively managed. This principle is critical for conflict management and forging relationships with the rohe.

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Any requests for engagement should be in the prescribed format using the engagement request form included in this Plan (APP 3). For external users seeking to undertake activities within the rohe, this is intended to outline the type of information required and the preferred process of engaging.

EARLY ENGAGEMENT

NMKTH wish to be engaged and involved early in the development of resource management policy, plan(s), applications, and activities. NMKTH expects to participate in mutually agreed consultation/engagement arrangements for feedback and information gathering purposes as part of the development or review of any resource management policy, plan(s), and application.

ONGOING AND COLLABORATION

NMKTH expects that engagement should occur throughout a project or process rather than as a checklist exercise to ensure there is collaboration and an exchange of information.

RESOURCING CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT, AND COST RECOVERY

NMKTH is of the view that taangata whenua expertise needs to be considered and weighted in the same way as other subject matter or technical expertise. Like any other expert or technical advice, the resourcing of input from NMKTH needs to be considered. As a minimum, taangata whenua expertise should be resourced to the same degree and in the same manner as other technical or subject matter expertise.

Costs and timeframes will depend upon the scope and type of skill or knowledge required to suitably consider an application or proposed activity. NMKTH is able to recommend taangata whenua experts for resource management matters. For the comfort of all parties, good project management disciplines should apply with personnel, costs, disbursements, outcomes, and timelines agreed between the parties prior to costs being incurred or work being undertaken.

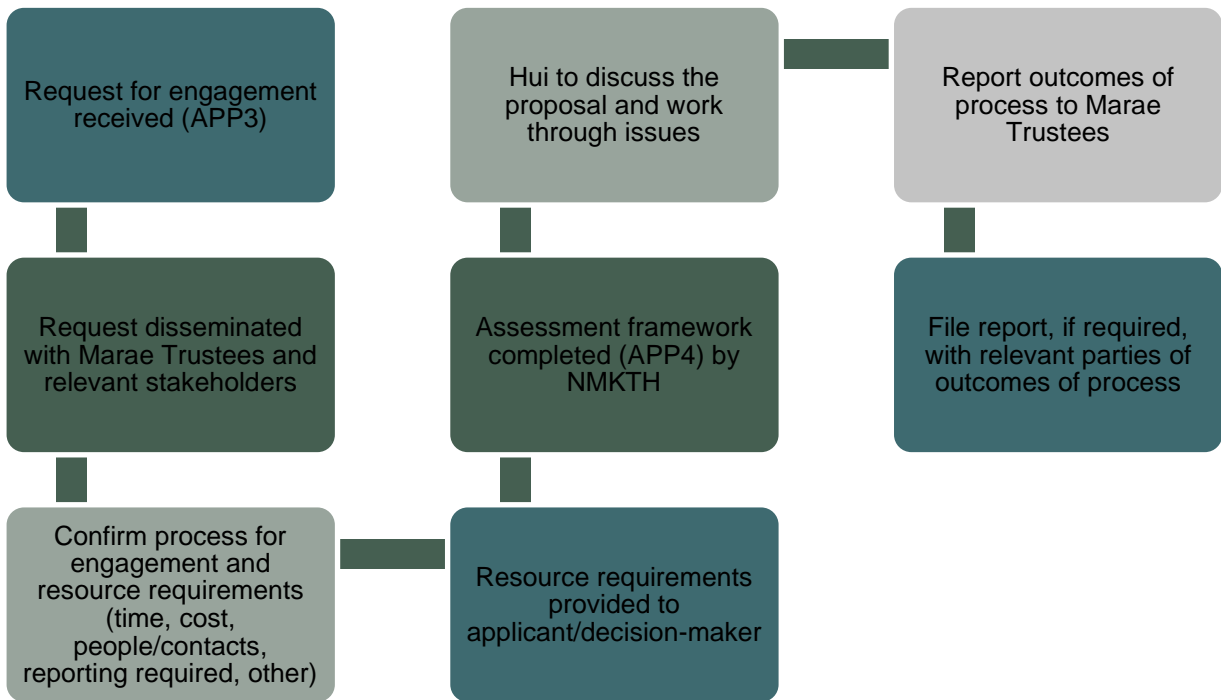


FIGURE 3 INDICATIVE ENGAGEMENT PROCESS



PART 2

NGAA TAKE, NGAA WHAAINGA, NGAA KAUPAPA HERE

ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES



An aerial photograph of a rugged coastline. The top half of the image shows steep, green-covered cliffs that drop down to a dark, rocky beach. The ocean is a deep blue-green color, with white foam from waves crashing against the dark, jagged rocks in the foreground and middle ground. The sky is a pale blue with a few wispy white clouds.

KIA MAHUTA AKE

MAHERE WHAANUI –
PLAN WIDE

Kia Mahuta Ake serves as a rallying cry for our hapuu to collectively rise, embrace our heritage, and shape a future where NMKTH, stands awakened and flourishing. Kia Mahuta Ake provides Plan Wide expectations which apply across all domains to support NMKTH in achieving our self-determined aspirations.

NGAA TAKE - ISSUES

MANA WHAKAHAERE

MA-I1. Contemporary resource management systems, including planning instruments, plan and policy development processes, and development proposals, have not acknowledged, appropriately recognised, or provided for the representation or the ability of NMKTH to actively manage and have mana whakahaere over the rohe. NMKTH seek to engage and participate in the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect the NMKTH rohe.

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

MA-I2. The activities of users in the rohe at times conflict with NMKTH customary activities and uses, and aspirations. The impacts of this and land use has gradually depleted the abundance of NMKTH resources, including taonga species and their habitats. NMKTH seek to ensure that resource management planning, resource use, activities, and development within the NMKTH rohe are consistent with this Plan in an integrated, holistic, and coordinated approach, which consider the cumulative effects experienced by and in each domain.

MONITORING, CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY

MA-I3. NMKTH are concerned that governing bodies and agencies are not appropriately monitoring or researching the adverse effects occurring as a result of resource use, activities and development being undertaken in the rohe and are not being resourced or actively engaged with to appropriately remedy such effects or enforce raahui. NMKTH aspire to be self-sufficient, adequately resourced, and capable to carry out their responsibilities as kaitiaki in the protection and monitoring of the taiao and the transmission of maatauranga. Whaanau wish to utilise maatauranga Maaori and build capacity to carry out kaitiaki responsibilities.

NGAA WHAINGA – OBJECTIVES

MANA WHAKAHAERE

MA-O1. Mana whakahaere, particularly in relation to decision-making, representation, leadership, monitoring, and data sovereignty is held with NMKTH.

MA-O2. NMKTH are resourced to and engage and participate in the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect the rohe.

MA-O3. Taonga species and indicators are researched, identified/developed, monitored, protected, and enhanced, consistent with the tikanga, kawa, and maatauranga, to give effect to the exercise of mana whakahaere of NMKTH.

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

MA-O4. Resource management planning, resource use, activities, and development within the NMKTH rohe are consistent with this Plan.

MA-O5. NMKTH are able to undertake traditional customary activities, customary recreational activities, commercial activities, and have access to whenua.

MA-O6. NMKTH areas of interest are managed in an integrated way, considering the cumulative effects of all activities.

MONITORING, CAPACITY, AND CAPABILITY

MA-O7. NMKTH have mana whakahaere over monitoring, reporting, databases, and information management and/or accurate monitoring, reporting, databases, and information management are accessible to NMKTH.

MA-O8. NMKTH are able to identify, place, and enforce raahui within the rohe.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE - POLICIES

MANA WHAKAHAERE

- MA-P1. Ensure NMKTH actively participates in all relevant resource management and decision-making processes to ensure resource use, activities, and development within the rohe enhances the taiao. This includes participation in policy and plan development, notified resource consent applications, and recommending conditions of consent.
- MA-P2. Recognise and provide for NMKTH as mana whenua and kaitiaki and the ongoing relationship with the taiao to ensure the relationship with the taiao and other taonga is protected and provided for.
- MA-P3. Ensure that taonga species are protected, restored, and managed, consistent with the tikanga, kawa, maatauranga, and mana whakahaere of NMKTH.

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

- MA-P4. Ensure integrated management occurs across the entire rohe of NMKTH.
- MA-P5. Ensure that an integrated, holistic, and coordinated approach to resource management planning, resource use, activities, and development is achieved and sustained.
- MA-P6. Support NMKTH in developing capability to invest in and undertake commercial activities.
- MA-P7. Ensure that NMKTH are able to undertake traditional customary activities, customary recreational activities and have access to whenua.
- MA-P8. Ensure that resource management planning, resource use, activities, and development within the NMKTH rohe are consistent with this Plan.

MONITORING, CAPACITY, AND CAPABILITY

- MA-P9. Ensure that NMKTH are engaged and involved early in the development of resource management policy and plan(s) and activities.
- MA-P10. Build capacity through development of a representative/s to engage in consent applications and monitoring, plan development processes, and seek resourcing to support ongoing operation.
- MA-P11. Ensure legible mapping is provided to NMKTH in relation to resource management planning and processes.
- MA-P12. Through the resource consent process, ensure the appointment of NMKTH cultural monitors, and secure monitoring rights and access for NMKTH for development proposals with the potential to create adverse effects.
- MA-P13. Encourage collaborative research and monitoring projects between NMKTH, using both maatauranga Maaori, or traditional knowledge, and other science and knowledge systems.
- MA-P14. For whaanau to be self-sufficient, adequately resourced, and capable to carry out their responsibilities as kaitiaki in the protection and monitoring of domains and the transmission of maatauranga.
- MA-P15. Identify areas within the rohe that may be suitable for raahui and seek the establishment of raahui over these areas.
- MA-P16. Establish processes for identifying, placing, and enforcing raahui within the rohe.

TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) NMKTH engage and participate in the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect the NMKTH rohe
- b) active engagement in development proposals is undertaken to ensure adverse effects are avoided, remedied, or mitigated, and
- c) NMKTH have researched and developed lists and information on taonga species specific to NMKTH
- d) NMKTH have researched and developed monitoring processes and indicators specific to NMKTH
- e) NMKTH have access to accurate and legible mapping databases
- f) NMKTH are self-sufficient, adequately resourced, and capable to carry out their responsibilities as kaitiaki in the protection and monitoring of domains and the transmission of maatauranga
- g) NMKTH whaanau monitor resource use, activities, and development, and
- h) NMKTH have established processes for identifying, placing, and enforcing raahui within the rohe and supported by officials.



10

MAATAURANGA –
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

For NMKTH, the concept of Io is a deeply philosophical and spiritual idea that represents the supreme, ultimate, and infinite source of all existence. It is considered the highest atua or divine being in Maaori cosmology, although it is important to note that traditional Maaori spirituality is diverse, and beliefs can vary between iwi and rohe, Io is believed to have given birth to the cosmos, the atua, and the fundamental elements that make up the world. Io is seen as the progenitor of other atua. These atua are often associated with specific aspects of the natural world, as in the following chapters. These atua are seen as manifestations of the energy of Io.

Io serves as a source of maatauranga for NMKTH and represents overarching aspirations of NMKTH in the development and utilisation of maatauranga of NMKTH.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

MAATAURANGA

- IO-I1. Loss of maatauranga is leading to disconnection, disharmony, and conflict between taangata, and consequently the taiao, leading to loss of traditional knowledge around environmental management and taonga species.

NGAA WHAAINGA – OBJECTIVES

MAATAURANGA

- IO-O1. Enhance maatauranga around the concept of Io and atua.
- IO-O2. The spiritual connection between taangata and atua is maintained.
- IO-O3. NMKTH maramataka is developed and utilised in all resource management and decision-making processes.
- IO-O4. NMKTH have strong traditional knowledge around environmental management and taonga species.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE - POLICIES

MAATAURANGA

- IO-P1. Develop educational resources around the concept of Io and atua.
- IO-P2. Provide for and perform regular karakia tawhito ceremonies and rituals.
- IO-P3. Waananga are held to ensure NMKTH maintain and strengthen traditional knowledge around environmental management.
- IO-P4. Ensure NMKTH maramataka is developed and utilised in all resource management and decision-making processes.
- IO-P5. Support NMKTH to create resources and educate whaanau on NMKTH-specific maramataka and traditional koorero.
- IO-P6. Support NMKTH as kaitiaki of the narratives of their people.
- IO-P7. Support NMKTH to research and educate whaanau on maatauranga of taonga species.
- IO-P8. Maatauranga and the transmission of narratives is strengthened and maintained.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) Resource management planning, resource use, activities, and development:
 - i. demonstrably identifies NMKTH maatauranga that may be affected and retains or enhances that maatauranga, and
 - ii. are consistent with this Plan and NMKTH tikanga and kawa.
- b) NMKTH have strong transmission of maatauranga, including educational resources and waananga
- c) NMKTH maramataka is utilised in all resource management and decision-making processes.



MATARIKI, RANGINUI, TAAWHIRIMAATEA

TE ARARANGI, NGAA MOOREAREA AO TUUROA,
WHAKAPUTA HIKO –

AIR, CLIMATE, NATURAL HAZARDS, RENEWABLE
ENERGY

Matariki, Ranginui, and Taawhirimaatea is the personification of air, climate, natural hazards, and renewable energy.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

CLIMATE CHANGE

MR-I1. Climate change is likely to impact on NMKTH. A shift is needed in the way activities and developments are managed to protect areas that may be at risk in the future. Climate change has the potential to change physical and natural processes. This is of particular concern if climate change is exacerbated by human activity and must be managed appropriately.

DISCHARGES

MR-I2. Discharges to air from development and land-use activities are adversely impacting on the health and wellbeing of people, the environment, hauanga kai, and cultural activities. Discharges to air can cause dust nuisance, reduced visibility, odour problems, and potentially impact on human health. Impacts on human health can be specific to an individual and linked to their overall holistic health profile.

MR-I3. Air pollution can cause a reduction in visibility and impede views of maunga, landmarks, moana, awa, etc.

MARAMATAKA

MR-I4. There is underutilisation of maatauranga Maaori and maramataka, specific to NMKTH, as to how adverse effects can be appropriately managed or mitigated.

MIGRATORY PATHWAYS

MR-I5. Development and land-use activities are adversely impacting migratory pathways.

NGAA WHAAINGA – OBJECTIVES

CLIMATE CHANGE

MR-O1. The cause and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the NMKTH rohe.

MR-O2. NMKTH are prepared to adapt to the effects of climate change.

DISCHARGES

MR-O3. The quality and amenity of discharge to air is such that the life supporting capacity and quality of air within the rohe is retained at a level that does not compromise human health, amenity values, or property.

MR-O4. Clean air flows are provided and maintained for waka, sailing and recreational activities.

MARAMATAKA

MR-O5. There is consistent transmission of knowledge around astrology, maramataka, and Matariki that is NMKTH specific.

MIGRATORY PATHWAYS

MR-O6. Tikanga, kawa and karakia pertaining to migratory pathways and patterns are respected and undertaken.

MR-O7. Migratory pathways are protected and enhanced.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE – POLICIES

CLIMATE CHANGE

MR-P1. Ensure that the causes and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the NMKTH rohe.

MR-P2. Support and encourage community-based education about the risks to human health associated with the effects of climate change.

MR-P3. Encourage reforestation and energy efficient practices to offset the effects of climate change.

MR-P4. Support and seek resources for NMKTH to become more energy efficient, including the use of renewable energy and alternative fuels.

DISCHARGES

- MR-P5. Ensure that the quality of any discharge to air is retained at a level such that it does not compromise human health, amenity values, or property.
- MR-P6. Discourage development proposals generating excessive air pollution.

MARAMATAKA

- MR-P7. Make full use of the knowledge of NMKTH with regards to native birds, plants and other traditional materials, and its value in understanding how to protect the taiao and manage effects of resource use, activities, and development.

MIGRATORY PATHWAYS

- MR-P8. Avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on migratory pathways.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) climate change effects are understood, managed, and prepared for
- b) increased research and uptake of renewable energy and alternative fuels within the rohe
- c) the sounds of taonga species can be heard
- d) ability for sound to carry naturally
- e) natural quiet
- f) ability to hear the sea
- g) visibility
- h) amenity values are maintained and/or enhanced
- i) star constellations are easily viewed from within NMKTH
- j) view of specific landmarks
- k) darkness, unimpeded by light
- l) ability to breathe uncontaminated air
- m) purity of air (smell, taste)
- n) clean rain, and
- o) ability to smell the sea.

TAONGA SPECIES

- a) kaahu (swamp harrier hawk, hawk), and
- b) kootare (kingfisher)

An aerial photograph of a rugged coastline. The land is covered in vibrant green grass, with several rounded hills and a prominent cliff face overlooking the ocean. The sky is a clear, pale blue with a few wispy clouds. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

PAPATUUAANUKU, RUUAUMOKO

WHENUA, KERI OOPAPA –
LAND USE, MINING, MINERALS

Papatuaanuku is the personification of land use including waahi tapu, gullies, mountains, cultural landscapes, and forestry. Aspects of land use personified by Ruuauumoko, Taane Mahuta, Haumietiketike and Tuutewehiwehi are also included in this domain.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

- PR-I1. The removal of indigenous vegetation in favour of resource use, activities and development has caused and continues to cause accelerated erosion, less area of suitable habitat for taonga species, and reduced productive capacity of the whenua to be used by NMKTH. This is causing significant negative impacts on the taiao and the relationship NMKTH have with the taiao, including access to native flora and fauna for traditional practices and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
- PR-I2. Intensification of agricultural and forestry practices throughout the rohe increases the risk of soil degradation, introduction of contaminants, soil compaction, surface water runoff, and sediment loss.

AREAS AND SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

- PR-I3. NMKTH are concerned at the ways that waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna, whether owned by NMKTH or privately owned, have sometimes been managed in the past. This has led to the destruction or inappropriate use of waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna sites. Often NMKTH are not informed of such impending use or destruction. For a number of reasons NMKTH may not wish to reveal the location or type of a waahi tapu or waahi tuupuna. However, unless NMKTH are involved in managing waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna, such 'hidden' sites cannot be appropriately managed.
- PR-I4. Past development has isolated NMKTH communities from waahi tapu, sites of significance, and sites of customary activity. NMKTH will measure the success of future development on how well it restores and protects these connections, relationships, and activities.
- PR-I5. There are a number of areas and sites of significance to NMKTH that can be impacted from resource use, activities, and development. These include but are not limited to sites on public and private lands, and coastal sites or dunes. Waahi tapu and sites of significance may be intentionally or accidentally altered or destroyed.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- PR-I6. Infrastructure development has often focused on the easiest, most cost-effective alignment rather than on the impacts on NMKTH.

MINING

- PR-I7. Mining and the effects of mining have contributed to the pollution and deterioration of the health of the taiao. Mining activity is often relatively long life, and mine operators have an ongoing part to play in mitigating the effects of their operations. It is not sufficient to wait until consents expire. There needs to be an ongoing effort to investigate ways to minimise the adverse effects of mining.

FOOD AND SEED SOVEREIGNTY

- PR-I8. NMKTH will increasingly face food security whereby supporting food and seed sovereignty is imperative. This means having a reciprocal relationship with the taiao, having mana whakahaere and self-sufficient access to hauanga kai and whenua that supports physical, cultural, social, and economic wellbeing is imperative.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- PR-I9. NMKTH are concerned with the lack of appropriate waste management and disposal centres leading to dumping and littering occurring across the entire rohe.

NGAA WHAAINGA – OBJECTIVES

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

- PR-O1. Activities that accelerate soil erosion are managed effectively, as determined by NMKTH, including through the reforestation and retirement of marginal lands from existing intensive and environmentally unsustainable land uses.
- PR-O2. The life supporting capacity of land and soils effectively manages soil nutrient loss and water quality so there is minimal impact on nutrient loss to waterways.

- PR-O3. Whenua is used sustainably for present and future generations whereby land use and development have positive environmental and cultural effects.
- PR-O4. Biodiversity within the rohe is enhanced and protected.
- PR-O5. Pest species are actively managed and with appropriate methods for removal that is consistent with the tikanga, kawa and maatauranga of NMKTH.
- PR-O6. Habitat and ecological restoration and protection is undertaken so that the full range of ecosystem types found throughout the NMKTH rohe are robust and support representative native flora and fauna.
- PR-O7. Forestry and farming activities are only undertaken across the rohe following best practice which uses the highest target or measure and/or minimises adverse effects.

AREAS AND SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

- PR-O8. NMKTH manages and/or owns all identified waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna.
- PR-O9. Landmarks, areas, and sites of significance to NMKTH are accurately mapped and named.
- PR-O10. Taonga and waahi tapu are actively respected, protected and maintained from the impacts of resource use, activities, and development.
- PR-O11. The adverse effects of resource use, activities and development are managed so as to appropriately protect areas and sites of significance, as determined by NMKTH.
- PR-O12. Procedures are in place to manage the discovery of taonga and archaeological sites, as determined by NMKTH.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- PR-O13. Roading and infrastructure across the NMKTH rohe is regularly maintained and upgraded.

MINING

- PR-O14. In partnership with NMKTH, existing and new mining activities effectively manage adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental effects, as determined by NMKTH.

FOOD AND SEED SOVEREIGNTY

- PR-O15. Cultural, spiritual, and ecological features of the taiao that are significant to NMKTH are protected and enhanced to improve the mauri of the whenua, self-sufficiency, food, and seedbank sovereignty of NMKTH.
- PR-O16. Food sovereignty is enabled through protecting, reconnecting, and establishing active engagement with hauanga kai, transmission of maatauranga relating to producing, preparing, and consuming kai, and access to traditional kai and seeds.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- PR-O17. Appropriate waste management and disposal centres, as determined with NMKTH, are available throughout the rohe.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE – POLICIES

RESOURCES USE AND ACTIVITIES

- PR-P1. Ensure that land use and development, particularly new land use and development, has positive environmental and cultural effects.
- PR-P2. All major excavation works that have the potential to impact on waterways shall have sufficient erosion and sediment control measures in place to ensure that adverse effects on water bodies are managed.
- PR-P3. Promote the adoption of best practice land and soil management that avoids or, at worst, minimises soil erosion, nutrient leaching, and sediment and nutrient runoff.
- PR-P4. Promote and encourage the development and adoption of land management practices that protects waterways from suspended sediments, nutrients, and pollutants.
- PR-P5. Conduct an evaluation of currently available information on the state of biodiversity within the rohe and seek resources for further studies so that NMKTH can engage on issues affecting biodiversity from an informed position.
- PR-P6. Ensure that there is greater protection and enhancement of cultural, spiritual, and ecological features of significance to NMKTH.

- PR-P7. Build capacity of NMKTH to implement reforestation projects.
- PR-P8. Establish nurseries operated by NMKTH for supply of locally sourced plants.
- PR-P9. Develop educational programmes for the implementation of practices and riparian planting.
- PR-P10. Ensure NMKTH have access to hauanga kai and whenua.
- PR-P11. Educate landowners on alternative methods for plant and animal pest control.
- PR-P12. Engage with agencies regarding their pest control practices and seek for more sustainable uses.

AREAS AND SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

- PR-P13. NMKTH marae are actively engaged to ensure the appropriate management, identification, and mapping of waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga, including information storage.
- PR-P14. Actively engage with and notify NMKTH on resource use within the rohe with potential to affect waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga to ensure that the adverse effects of resource use, activities and development are appropriately managed.
- PR-P15. Ensure that sufficient general provisions for NMKTH involvement in waahi tapu and waahi tuupuna management are in place and understood.
- PR-P16. Avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga, as determined by NMKTH.
- PR-P17. Support and encourage initiatives in the rohe that seek to establish areas or reserves for the protection of taonga.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- PR-P18. Ensure roading and infrastructure across the NMKTH rohe is regularly maintained and upgraded.
- PR-P19. In partnership with NMKTH, ensure that existing and new mining activities effectively manage adverse social, cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic effects, including effectively remediating and restoring mining sites, as determined by NMKTH.

FOOD AND SEED SOVEREIGNTY

- PR-P20. Support education opportunities that build NMKTH knowledge around kai, seed and rongooa gathering.
- PR-P21. Support NMKTH to engage in kai sovereignty work to connect, network and grow their capacity.
- PR-P22. Support initiatives that protect and restore NMKTH mana whakahaere over kai.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- PR-O18. Ensure that appropriate waste management and disposal centres, as determined with NMKTH, are available throughout the rohe.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) land use and development have positive environmental and cultural effects
- b) the abundance and visibility of taonga species
- c) the sounds of taonga species can be heard
- d) views of specific landmarks
- e) provisions for NMKTH involvement in waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga management are in place and understood
- f) waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga are protected
- g) appointment of NMKTH representatives as cultural monitors for any activity with the potential to disturb waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga
- h) access to, use and protection of waahi tapu, waahi tuupuna, archaeological sites and taonga is maintained and enhanced
- i) NMKTH have access to whenua within the rohe, particularly to undertake customary and hauanga kai activities
- j) active management of pest species
- k) roading and infrastructure across the NMKTH rohe is regularly maintained and upgraded, and
- l) NMKTH have strong knowledge around kai, seed and rongooa gathering, and food sovereignty

TAONGA SPECIES

- a) harakeke (flax)
- b) kaanuka
- c) kawau (cormorant/shag)
- d) koowhai
- e) koowhangatara (spinifex)
- f) maanuka (tea tree)
- g) matuku (Australasian bittern)
- h) pekapeka (native bat)
- i) pepe tuna (puriri moth)
- j) pepeke (frog)
- k) piingao
- l) puuhaa
- m) puuriri tree
- n) ruupene (lupine)
- o) ruru (Aotearoa/New Zealand morepork)
- p) tiitii kaiarero
- q) tutu
- r) wharangi, and
- s) wharangi piro.



TANGAROA

TE TAI AO MOANA, MAHINGA IKA –
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT, FISHERIES

Tangaroa is the personification of the coastal marine area, foreshore and seabed, fisheries, aquaculture, and minerals.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

TA-I1. The coastal marine area has been impacted by extractive industries, commercial fisheries, motor vehicle use, and other activities and discharges leading to coastal erosion, reduced water quality, increased waste, habitat loss and depletion of kai moana. This has, in turn, led to a lack of access and ability for NMKTH to undertake customary and traditional practices including the gathering of kai.

WATER QUALITY

TA-I2. NMKTH are concerned with land use practices and the impact on coastal water quality. The contamination of coastal waters has led to the closure of many traditional gathering areas due to health concerns. There is concern at the discharge of waste into the coastal environment, including discharge from offshore activities and vessels. Degrading water quality impacts on NMKTH hauanga kai such as the ability to gather kai moana (seafood) for whaanau, marae, and hapuu. Integrated management is required to manage the effects of human activity or to enable human activity to continue in a sustainable way. As kaitiaki, NMKTH has a responsibility to ensure that integrated management occurs.

DUNES

TA-I3. The integrity of sand dunes is important for the effective functioning of coastal ecosystems. Dunes provide habitat for flora and fauna and the ineffective care or management of dune systems can result in major erosion and loss of habitat. Dune vegetation, which stabilises the dune systems, can be damaged or destroyed from inappropriate vehicle movements and other inappropriate public use along the coastal sand dune areas.

INDUSTRY USE

TA-I4. Use by fisheries and aquaculture industries need to take account of the effects of such use on the entire coastal ecosystem, and associated, inter-dependent ecosystems and communities. Without a holistic and coordinated approach to fisheries and aquaculture management it is not going to be possible to sustain and enhance habitats and ecosystems. Where possible, NMKTH needs to be involved in this holistic and coordinated approach, including the issuing of permits.

NGAA WHAAINGA – OBJECTIVES

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

- TA-O1. Coastal marine area habitats, ecosystems and waahi tapu are protected and enhanced.
- TA-O2. The mauri of marine waters in the NMKTH coastal area is protected and enhanced and the marine biodiversity in the NMKTH coastal area is restored and protected.
- TA-O3. Coastal erosion is effectively managed, as determined by NMKTH, so that the NMKTH coastal area is protected and enhanced.
- TA-O4. Activities in the NMKTH coastal area only occur when adverse effects to the environment, community, and customary activities are managed, as determined in consultation and engagement with NMKTH.
- TA-O5. NMKTH have the ability to undertake customary coastal activities to sustain manuwiri and whaanau with traditional coastal food sources.
- TA-O6. NMKTH have the ability to undertake customary recreational activities and have access to whenua NMKTH have the capability to undertake commercial activities.
- TA-O7. NMKTH engage and participate in the highest level of decision-making on matters that affect the coastal marine area in the NMKTH rohe.

WATER QUALITY

TA-O8. Water quality is such that coastal waters within the rohe of NMKTH are swimmable and fishable in all places.

DUNES

TA-O9. Sand dunes and dune systems are protected and enhanced.

INDUSTRY USE

TA-O10. An integrated, holistic, and coordinated approach to fisheries and aquaculture management is achieved and sustained to ensure stocks are regenerated.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE – POLICIES

RESOURCE USE AND ACTIVITIES

- TA-P1. Ensure that the mauri of marine waters in the NMKTH coastal area is protected and enhanced and that the marine biodiversity in the NMKTH coastal area is restored and protected.
- TA-P2. Ensure that coastal erosion is effectively managed, as determined by NMKTH, so that the NMKTH coastal area is protected and enhanced.
- TA-P3. Ensure a precautionary approach to resource use, activities and development in the coastal area that may result in adverse effects to the environment, community, and customary activities.
- TA-P4. Active participation in resource management decision-making processes within the rohe that include discharges to the coastal marine area to ensure consistency with tikanga.
- TA-P5. Ensure surf breaks are protected.
- TA-P6. Ensure that NMKTH marae are able to undertake customary coastal activities and have the ability to sustain manuwhiri with traditional coastal food sources during hui, poukai, and waananga.
- TA-P7. Ensure NMKTH have the ability to undertake customary recreational activities and have access to whenua.
- TA-P8. Support NMKTH in developing capability to invest in and undertake commercial activities.
- TA-P9. Ensure integrated management is applied to the coastal area and integrated catchment management occurs across the entire rohe of NMKTH, including in catchments. Integrated catchment management includes the effective and sustainable management of floodplains and drainage areas to promote natural habitat enhancement, as determined by NMKTH.

WATER QUALITY

- TA-P10. No direct or indirect discharges of contaminants to the coastal marine area.
- TA-P11. Minimise sediment runoff into the coastal marine area.
- TA-P12. Active participation in plan-making processes to advocate for alternative methods of water treatment and disposal to prevent discharges of contaminants to the coastal marine area.
- TA-P13. Monitoring of resource use permitting discharges to the coastal marine area and those with the potential to create adverse effects on the coastal marine area.
- TA-P14. Encourage improvements to local hydrology (where possible) to support healthy wetland function, and restoration of locally appropriate wetland biodiversity within local planning and land management practice.
- TA-P15. Regulators to set clearer and higher water quality targets, and to develop and incentivise methods to achieve these targets.

DUNES

TA-P16. Avoid or minimise inappropriate vehicle movements and other inappropriate public use, as determined with NMKTH, along the coastal sand dune areas.

INDUSTRY USE

- TA-P17. Ensure that an integrated, holistic, and coordinated approach to fisheries and aquaculture management is achieved and sustained.
- TA-P18. Resourcing of additional officials to monitor resource use, activities, and development with the potential to create adverse effects on the coastal marine area.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) coastal marine area habitats, ecosystems and waahi tapu are protected and enhanced
- b) coastal waters are swimmable and fishable in all places
- c) NMKTH have the capability to undertake commercial activities

- d) NMKTH have access to whenua within the rohe, particularly to undertake customary and hauanga kai activities and can sustain manuwhiri and whaanau with traditional coastal food sources
- e) the abundance and visibility of taonga species
- f) the sounds of taonga species can be heard
- g) ability to hear and smell the sea
- h) visibility, and
- i) purity of air (smell, taste).

TAONGA SPECIES

- a) iinanga (whitebait)
- b) kanae (grey mullet)
- c) karengo (sea weed)
- d) kina (sea urchin)
- e) kookota
- f) kooura (spiny crayfish)
- g) kuutai (mussel)
- h) maataitai (shellfish)
- i) mango (shark)
- j) paatiki (flounder)
- k) paaua (abalone)
- l) pipi
- m) puupuu
- n) tuatua/tai whatiwhati, and
- o) tio (oyster).

A wide-angle landscape photograph of Lake Tahaaroa. In the foreground, a winding river flows through lush green wetlands and grassy banks. The middle ground shows the calm, greyish-blue waters of the lake. In the background, rolling hills and mountains are visible under a cloudy, overcast sky. The overall scene is a mix of natural beauty and environmental focus.

MARU

TE WAI MAAORI, NGAA REPO –
FRESHWATER, WETLANDS

Maru is the personification of freshwater, waterbodies, springs, riparian margins, minerals and mahinga kai.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

- MA-I1. Resource use, activities, and development, particularly mining and activities below the water table, are causing significant impacts on NMKTH including loss of biodiversity and the ability of NMKTH to utilise hauanga kai.
- MA-I2. The mauri of NMKTH wetlands is linked to the overall ecological health and well-being of our whakapapa (i.e., to the native fauna and flora found in those systems). These are the resources that NMKTH rely on for a number of cultural practices. Negative impacts on the whakapapa of the wetland have corresponding negative effects on wetland mauri and the ability of NMKTH to utilise hauanga kai.

DISCHARGES AND RUNOFF

- MA-I3. Point source discharges (e.g., sewage, wastewater, stormwater) are issues that impact mauri, mahinga kai, and biodiversity, as well as the ability of whaanau to safely interact with these locations.
- MA-I4. The quality of water determines the relationship that NMKTH has with its waters. Environmental degradation and excessive water take, at a national level, has occurred at a large cost and the physical, chemical, and biological quality of water has deteriorated as a result of both point source pollution (discharges into a body of water at a specific location), and non-point source pollution (contamination from diffuse sources). NMKTH are concerned of the lack of integrated management of waters to support economic gains, and the impacts of this and previous poor management practices are increasingly being seen.
- MA-I5. Diffuse discharges such as sediments and stormwater entering the environment are known to carry contaminants (e.g., heavy metals, hydrocarbons, and pesticides) that degrade fisheries and aquatic values and may accumulate in the environment and up the food chain. This could impact human health and customary practices. The increase in water contamination has led to the deterioration of the mauri of water. The degradation of the whenua and waterways affects the use (physical and metaphysical) of water resources, hauanga kai, and water's life supporting capacity. It is recognised that there are two significant issues related to water: water quality and water quantity (allocation). These have significant impacts on the relationship between NMKTH and water.
- MA-I6. Water quality issues such as excessive nutrients, toxic algal blooms and eutrophication, impact kaimoana, their habitats and the ability of whaanau to interact safely with these locations.

PEST MANAGEMENT

- MA-I7. NMKTH are concerned about poor management of pest species. The quality of water and its role in the natural biodiversity of waterways has been greatly altered as a result of transporting and holding pest fish and plant species.

NGAA WHAINGA – OBJECTIVES

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

- MA-O1. Estuarine habitats and ecosystems are protected and enhanced.
- MA-O2. Existing wetlands are protected and enhanced.
- MA-O3. All catchments and tributaries are accurately mapped and correctly named.
- MA-O4. There is an integrated and holistic approach to catchment management, as determined by NMKTH.
- MA-O5. An integrated and holistic approach to management of water is achieved.
- MA-O6. NMKTH have the ability to undertake hauanga kai activities within the rohe.

DISCHARGES AND RUNOFF

- MA-O7. The mauri of all water bodies within the rohe is protected and enhanced.
- MA-O8. The waters are drinkable, swimmable, and fishable.

PEST MANAGEMENT

- MA-O9. Pest species are appropriately managed, as determined by NMKTH.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE – POLICIES

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

- MA-P1. To encourage improvements to local hydrology (where possible) to support healthy wetland function, and restoration of locally appropriate wetland biodiversity within local planning and land management practice.
- MA-P2. Through the resource consent process, ensure the appointment of NMKTH cultural monitors, and secure monitoring rights and access for NMKTH for development proposals with the potential to create adverse effects on inland waters.
- MA-P3. Regulators to set clearer and higher water quality targets, and to develop and incentivise methods to achieve these targets.
- MA-P4. Resourcing of additional officials and/or NMKTH whaanau to monitor resource use, activities, and development with the potential to create adverse effects on waterways.
- MA-P5. Develop an information database accessible to NMKTH whaanau of all perennial, ephemeral and receiving inland waters within the rohe to assist NMKTH in decision making regarding future development activities. Information collected or sourced which includes mapping and riparian buffer zones, current environmental conditions, information all consents for discharges to inland waters within the rohe.
- MA-P6. Ensure that there is an integrated and holistic approach to catchment management that is effective and informative, as determined by NMKTH, and the scope of planning is broad.

DISCHARGES AND RUNOFF

- MA-P7. No unacceptable direct point discharges to perennial, ephemeral and inland waters.
- MA-P8. Unacceptable non-point discharges to perennial, ephemeral and inland waters are avoided and efficiently monitored.
- MA-P9. Ensure NMKTH monitor and participate in the re-consenting cycle for active resource consents permitting discharges to inland waters.
- MA-P10. Ensure NMKTH actively participates in relevant policy and plan development processes to advocate for land-based treatment and disposal of stormwater and wastewater and other alternative methods to prevent direct discharges of contaminants to inland water.
- MA-P11. Development creating new impervious surfaces must not create stormwater runoff that exceeds pre-development flows and contaminant levels.
- MA-P12. Promote the adoption of alternative stormwater management practices that align with tikanga Maaori.
- MA-P13. For development proposals with the potential to create adverse effects on waterways, promote effective sediment and stormwater management practices during construction and post-construction.
- MA-P14. Develop an educational programme to inform landowners of the impacts caused by direct discharges of contaminants to inland waters and methods that can be adopted to reduce this impact.
- MA-P15. Ensure NMKTH actively participates in all resource consent applications within the rohe that include discharges to inland waters or that include activities proposed within a riparian buffer zone.
- MA-P16. Promote the establishment of riparian planting and fencing within buffer zones by educating landowners and establishing nurseries for supply of locally sourced plants.

PEST MANAGEMENT

- MA-P17. Ensure that priority plant and animal pests are appropriately identified, managed, and/or controlled to a level where their effects are minor or, where possible, are eradicated.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) visibly clean and drinkable water bodies where hauanga kai activities can be undertaken (e.g., Lake Tahaaroa)
- b) sediment in the water
- c) water quality
- d) flow characteristics

- e) flow variations
- f) flood flows
- g) sound of flow
- h) movement of water
- i) fish are safe to eat
- j) safe to gather plants indigenous vs. exotic species
- k) the abundance and visibility of freshwater taonga species
- l) abundance and diversity of species
- m) natural and extent of riparian vegetation
- n) temperature
- o) catchment land use
- p) riparian conditions
- q) clarity of the water, and
- r) suitability of place names.

TAONGA SPECIES

- a) freshwater kooura (freshwater crayfish)
- b) iinanga (whitebait)
- c) kaiaua (freshwater mussel)
- d) pakoko (giant bully)
- e) piharau (lamprey)
- f) piriawaawa (endemic leech)
- g) kōkopu (redfin bully)
- h) titikura (crans bully)
- i) tuna (freshwater eel), and
- j) wātakirihi (watercress).



TUUMATAUENGA

TE KOORERO TAHI – ENGAGEMENT
AND CONSULTATION

TAHAAROA

Tuumatauenga is the personification of consultation and engagement, kawa and tikanga, and relationships.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

MAATAURANGA

TU-11. Over time, the transmission of kawa and tikanga has diminished due to several reasons. NMKTH seeks to reestablish the transmission of this particular maatauranga to ensure cultural practices and the relationship with tangata, atuataka and the taiao are strengthened.

DECISION-MAKING AND RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

TU-12. Over many generations, successive governments, and the development of plans and policies that dictate the management of the taiao. The impacts of this and land use has gradually depleted the abundance of NMKTH resources, undermined the ability to practice kaitiakitanga and the ability to manaaki, or care for our people and manuhiri, which has consequently weakened environmental whakapapa and hence, the foundations of the relationship of NMKTH with the whenua.

TU-13. Planning instruments, development proposals and decision-makers have not acknowledged the kawa, tikanga and representation of NMKTH which is leading to misunderstanding of NMKTH issues and aspirations.

TU-14. Resources or areas of significance to NMKTH are managed largely by local authorities or government agencies, and tikanga Maaori approaches are either not recognised or not respected. Inclusion of NMKTH in decision making is often lacking or through consultation with short timeframes resulting in power imbalances.

TU-15. Central and local government resource management policies and objectives, and the activities of users in the rohe at times conflict with NMKTH customary activities and uses. NMKTH seeks to ensure productive relationships between all those who impact on or use the resources within the rohe.

NGAA WHAAINGA – OBJECTIVES

MAATAURANGA

TU-O1. Maatauranga and the transmission of customary rights and traditional practices is strengthened and maintained.

TU-O2. Reconnect rangatahi and strengthen relationships with the whenua.

DECISION-MAKING AND RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

TU-O3. A broad awareness and respect for NMKTH values, kawa and tikanga is developed.

TU-O4. Developments occurring within the rohe respect whakapapa and NMKTH kawa and tikanga.

TU-O5. Productive relationships exist between NMKTH and those whose activities impact on the use of our resources within the NMKTH area.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE – POLICIES

MAATAURANGA

TU-P1. Promotion of NMKTH kawa and tikanga through media and engagement with users.

TU-P2. Seek to educate and engage with all users within the NMKTH rohe on the use of this Plan to build productive relationships.

TU-P3. Regularly review this Plan for effectiveness in achieving its purpose and objectives.

DECISION-MAKING AND RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

TU-P4. Ensure external policies and plans do not use complicated terms or processes to simplify engagement with and by NMKTH. Consultation and communication should be in plain language, in addition to highly technical reports, to enable whaanau to make good decisions.

TU-P5. Ensure NMKTH are invited to mutually agreed consultation/engagement arrangements that have been created for feedback and information gathering purposes as part of the development or review of any resource management policy and plan(s).

- TU-P6. Local, regional, and central government authorities, and the wider public community, are provided with baseline information about the position of NMKTH on important issues and appropriate management strategies for resources over which they hold kaitiakitanga.
- TU-P7. Develop mana whenua-led committees with guiding principles for decision-makers.
- TU-P8. Resource users and activity operators collaborate with NMKTH and undertake consultation and engagement consistent with this Plan, including providing the resources so that NMKTH's involvement is cost recovered.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) NMKTH have complete mana motuhake over resources within the rohe
- b) NMKTH are engaged and involved early in the development of resource management policy and plan(s)
- c) NMKTH are invited to mutually agreed consultation/engagement arrangements that have been created for feedback and information gathering purposes as part of the development or review of any resource management policy and plan(s)
- d) formalised partnerships in co-management or co-governance of environmental resources to ensure NMKTH approaches and issues are acknowledged
- e) the abundance and visibility of taonga species, and
- f) NMKTH are more connected to the taiao.



TIKI, HINEAHUONE

NGAA TAANGATA –
SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Tiki and Hineahuone are the personification of hauora, kaitiakitanga, te reo Maaori, and employment.

NGAA TAKE – ISSUES

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

TH-I1. NMKTH are concerned with their ability to return back to the whenua and live sustainably. Several reasons include lack of supply in mahi/employment and housing. This in turn leads to more whaanau not regularly returning back to the whenua as kaitiaki and disconnection, particularly with rangatahi. NMKTH seeks to move towards sustainable land uses and independence in various industries.

TE REO MAAORI AND CULTURAL PRACTICES

TH-I2. NMKTH aspire to build the capacity and capability for whaanau to teach and speak te reo Maaori, particularly being NMKTH specific, and for whaanau to pass on maatauranga, particularly around puuraakau, waiata, haka, whakapapa, kawa and tikanga.

PAPAKAAINGA

TH-I3. Development for papakaainga is limited due to the ability to service development with water supply, stormwater, and wastewater treatment and disposal services; and this may mean that papakaainga development requires resource consent or significant amounts of funding.

COMMUNITY BENEFIT

TH-I4. The costs of resource use, activities, and development within the rohe are impacting NMKTH including customary ways of life being forever disrupted. Therefore, NMKTH seeks to ensure local benefit from local activities.

NGAA WHAAINGA – OBJECTIVES

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

TH-O1. NMKTH have the capacity and capability to return to their whenua with sustainable opportunities for employment and education.

TH-O2. NMKTH are self-sufficient and can rely on their own values and skills.

TH-O3. NMKTH have strong, supported, and resilient leadership where decisions achieve aspirations.

TH-O4. NMKTH have a paid research facility and teams led by and for NMKTH.

TE REO MAAORI AND CULTURAL PRACTICES

TH-O5. All NMKTH whaanau are fluent in te reo Maaori and cultural practices of NMKTH.

TH-O6. The indicators of the value and status of te reo Maaori and cultural practices within individuals, homes, marae committees, schools and the community are researched to guide advancement.

TH-O7. The visibility and audibility of te reo Maaori and cultural practices throughout the rohe is promoted.

TH-O8. All NMKTH whaanau know their whakapapa and are connected to their marae.

TH-O9. Waananga are regularly held to pass on maatauranga, particularly kaumaatua and rangatahi-led waananga to encourage tuakana-teina engagement and mentorship.

PAPAKAAINGA

TH-O10. NMKTH develop papakaainga for whaanau to return to their whenua.

COMMUNITY BENEFIT

TH-O11. Activities within the rohe demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.

TH-O12. NMKTH marae are regularly upgraded and maintained.

NGAA KAUPAPA HERE – POLICIES

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

TH-P1. Build the capacity and capability of NMKTH to return back to their whenua in employment, education and papakaainga opportunities.

TH-P2. Seek to support the development of a paid research facility and teams led by and for NMKTH.

TH-P3. Strengthen engagement and whanaungatanga by reinstating activities that bring whaanau home, including marae fun days and games.

TE REO MAAORI AND CUTURAL PRACTICES

TH-P4. Provide support and resourcing for NMKTH to educate and learn te reo Maaori, and develop resources for NMKTH specific puuraakau, waiata, haka, whakapapa, kawa and tikanga.

TH-P5. Collect data and fluency levels of NMKTH to be further researched.

TH-P6. Accessibility and visibility of te reo Maaori and resources.

TH-P7. Provide support and resourcing for NMKTH to improve the strength and succession of paepae.

PAPAKAAINGA

TH-P8. Ensure that papakaainga development is sustainable and supported.

TH-P9. Ensure that papakaainga are able to be developed within the NMKTH rohe.

COMMUNITY BENEFIT

TH-P10. Ensure that resource use, activities, and development within the rohe demonstrate a direct community benefit for the communities near their activities.

TH-P11. Encourage sector wide relationships that promotes and encourages an integrated approach to resource use, activities, and development within the NMKTH rohe in such a way that the taiao is protected and enhanced.

TH-P12. Provide support and resourcing for NMKTH marae upgrades and maintenance.

NGAA TOHU - INDICATORS

- a) NMKTH have thriving education and employment opportunities within the rohe
- b) NMKTH are self-sufficient
- c) NMKTH have strong, supported, and resilient leadership
- d) NMKTH have indicators to guide advancement pertaining to the value and status of te reo Maaori and cultural practices within individuals, homes, marae committees, schools, and the community
- e) the majority of NMKTH whaanau are fluent in te reo Maaori and know their whakapapa
- f) NMKTH have a strong paepae with clear paths for succession
- g) NMKTH hold regular waananga and have educational resources to pass on maatauranga
- h) NMKTH have a research facility
- i) NMKTH whaanau predominantly reside in the rohe on papakaainga or have strong connections with their marae
- j) resource use, activities, and development within the rohe demonstrate a direct community and environmental benefit for the communities and environment near their activities, and
- k) marae are well maintained and regularly used for kaupapa.

An aerial photograph of a coastline. In the foreground, a steep, grassy cliffside descends towards a dark sand beach. The ocean is a vibrant turquoise color, with white foam from waves crashing onto the shore. In the distance, a large, flat-topped island or headland is visible against a clear blue sky. The text 'PART 3', 'NGAA AAPITIHANGA', and 'APPENDICES' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

PART 3
NGAA AAPITIHANGA
APPENDICES

APP1: GLOSSARY

Unless stipulated, the terms below have the same meaning as in the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao.

TERM	DEFINITION
ao kikokiko	Has the same meaning as in Te Aka Maaori Dictionary (as set out below) Physical realm
ao wairua	Has the same meaning as in Te Aka Maaori Dictionary (as set out below) Spiritual realm
awa	River, stream, waterways, freshwater bodies
atua	Gods, deities with responsibilities for different physical and spiritual realms or elements
hapuu	Sub-tribe, usually containing a number of whaanau and marae with a common ancestor or ancestors
hauanga kai	The customary and contemporary gathering and use of naturally occurring and cultivated foods
hauora	Has the same meaning as in Te Aka Maaori Dictionary (as set out below) Be fit, well, healthy, vigorous, in good spirits
iwi	Extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor
Iwi Authority	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) Means the authority which represents an iwi, and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so
kaimoana	Seafood, shellfish
kaitiaki	Caregiver, caretaker, the role of protecting and nurturing the mauri of all living things and the surrounding inanimate environment
kaitiakitanga	The exercise of kaitiaki roles and responsibilities. The exercise of kaitiakitanga recognises the intricate balance and integral relationship between all natural resources
kaumaatua	Elders (male or female)
kawa	Underlying principles that govern behaviour
kooiwi	Human bones
koorero	Has the same meaning as in Te Aka Maaori Dictionary (as set out below) To tell, say, speak, read, talk, address
kotahitanga	Unity
maatauranga	Knowledge
maatauranga Maaori	Traditional and contemporary Maaori knowledge, knowledge systems, and knowledge bases. This includes the body of knowledge originating from Maaori ancestors, including the Maaori worldview and perspectives, Maaori creativity, and cultural and spiritual practices. As an organic and living knowledge base, maatauranga Maaori is ever growing and expanding.
mana	Authority, spiritual authority, protective power, and prestige
manaakitanga	The provision of sustenance, care, and support, particularly in the hospitality shown to manuwhiri
mana whakahaere	Mana whakahaere authority entails the exercise of rights and responsibilities to ensure that the balance and mauri (life force) of the rohe is maintained. It is based in recognition that if we care for the environment, the environment will continue to sustain the people. In customary terms mana whakahaere is the exercise of control, access to, and management of resources within the rohe in accordance with tikanga.
mana whenua	The tangata whenua group or groups with primary mana whakahaere over an area. These areas could include groups with mana whakahaere over rivers and freshwater bodies (mana awa) and/or with mana whakahaere over marine environments (mana moana).
manuwhiri	Visitor(s)

marae	Traditional and contemporary gathering places that may contain a whareniui (meeting house), wharekai (dining room), whareiti (ablution blocks), whare (other houses or structures). May also include a papakaainga.
mauri	Life force Some hold the view that both animate (living) and inanimate (non-living – e.g. rocks) objects have mauri. NMKTH is intrinsically linked to the environment and so the mauri of the environment affects and is affected by the mauri of NMKTH. Having an effect on the environment's mauri has a corresponding effect on the mauri of NMKTH.
paatai	Has the same meaning as in Te Aka Maaori Dictionary (as set out below) To ask, question, enquire, cross-examine, provoke, challenge.
papakaainga	Communities, places where NMKTH live primarily, but not exclusively, clustered around marae and other places of significance. 'Papakaainga' also means contemporary or ancient marae or paa sites with or without accompanying residences or buildings. The extent of individual papakaainga should be determined in consultation with NMKTH and is not necessarily confined to multiple owned Maaori land.
raahui	Prohibition placed on access to an area or resource. Prohibition placed on activity within, in, or on an area or with a resource. A method of managing behaviour and resources.
rohe	Tribal region, generally in this Plan the tribal region of NMKTH, including the rohe of constituent marae and hapuu
tangata whenua	Maaori and their whaanau, marae, hapuu and iwi that whakapapa, or have genealogical connections, back to the land by virtue of first or primary occupation of the land by ancestor(s) through a variety of mechanisms such as maintaining ahi kaa roa (long term occupation) or conquest.
taiao	Environment
taonga	Treasure, resource and/or possession
tikanga	Values, ethics governing conduct
tuupuna	Ancestors
waahi tapu	Means those sites of significance that are highly prized. They are areas (lands, waters, and space) which exhibit at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cultural importance such as areas for cultural and spiritual purification, cleansing and/or ceremonial purposes, activities, natural places, fisheries, and food gathering sites b) historical importance such as areas where significant battles occurred, significant and/or Kiingitanga events c) tribal importance such as existing and historical marae, papakaainga (communities), urupaa (burial grounds), tuuaahu (monuments, altars), and areas of celebration, or d) archaeological importance including areas where taonga tuku iho are discovered
waananga	Has the same meaning as in Te Aka Maaori Dictionary (as set out below) To meet and discuss, deliberate, consider, tribal knowledge, lore, learning - important traditional cultural, religious, historical, genealogical, and philosophical knowledge.
whaanau	Family unit, not always of immediate family, and may include those that are family by marriage, adoption, fostering, or other close relationship.
whaanui	Broad, wide, extensive.
whakaaro	Thought, opinion, plan, understanding, idea, intention, gift
whenua	Land

APP2: TAONGA SPECIES

Taonga species identified are not an exhaustive or complete list. Additional research is required in this area to identify a complete list of species. Accordingly, te reo Maaori names known to NMKTH have been used in preference to common or scientific names and are to be used as an indicative list only.

ATUA DOMAIN	TAONGA SPECIES
MATARIKI, RANGINUI, TAAWHIRIMAATEA Te Ararangi, Ngaa Moorearea Ao Tuuroa, Whakaputa Hiko - Air, Climate, Natural Hazards, Renewable Energy	kaahu (swamp harrier hawk, hawk) kootare (kingfisher)
PAPATUUAANUKU, RUUAUMOKO Whenua, Keri Oopapa - Land Use, Mining, Minerals	harakeke (flax) kaanuka kawau (cormorant/shag) koowhai koowhangatara (spinifex) maanuka (tea tree) matuku (Australasian bittern) pekapeka (native bat) pepe tuna (puriri moth) pepeke (frog) piingao puuhaa puuriri tree ruupene (lupine) ruru (Aotearoa/New Zealand morepork) tiitii kaiarero tutu wharangi wharangi piro
TANGAROA Te Taiao Moana, Mahinga Ika - Coastal Environment, Fisheries	iinanga (whitebait) kanae (grey mullet) karengo (sea weed) kina (sea urchin) kookota kooura (spiny crayfish) kuutai (mussel) maataitai (shellfish) mango (shark) paatiki (flounder) paaua (abalone) pipi puupuu tuatua/tai whatiwhati tio (oyster)
MARU Te Wai Maaori, Ngaa Repo - Freshwater, Wetlands	freshwater kooura (freshwater crayfish) iinanga (whitebait) kaiaua (freshwater mussel) pakoko (giant bully) piharau (lamprey) piriawaawa (endemic leech) kōkopu (redfin bully) titikura (crans bully) tuna (freshwater eel) wātakirihi (watercress)

APP3: ENGAGEMENT REQUEST FORM

Any request for engagement should be in the prescribed following format and submitted to Te Ruunanga in the first instance and applicable Marae contacts. Any requests for engagement should be made at least 14 days prior to the requested start date for engagement.

An indicative cost recovery fee schedule and indicative timeframes will be provided upon response and can be provided in advance upon request.

CONTACTS

<i>TE RUUNANGA O NGAATI MAHUTA KI TE HAUAURU</i>	
<i>Secretary</i> teruunanga@hauaauru.co.nz	
<i>MAKETUU MARAE TRUSTEES</i>	<i>MAKETUU MARAE COMMITTEE</i>
Chairperson - Roy Willison paapaa65@gmail.com Secretary - Shirley Tuteao shirltuteao@gmail.com	Chairperson - John Kanawa johnkanawa04@gmail.com Secretary maketuumarae@gmail.com
<i>AARUKA MARAE TRUSTEES</i>	<i>AARUKA MARAE COMMITTEE</i>
Secretary - Te Miringa Kana aruka.trustees.secretary@gmail.com	Chairperson - Missy Hepi arukachair@gmail.com Secretary - Jess Haunga arukasecretary@gmail.com
<i>TE KOORAHA MARAE TRUSTEES</i>	
Chairperson - Taituwha King taituwha.king@gmail.com Secretary - Ngahuia Herangi tekooraha@gmail.com	

ENGAGEMENT REQUEST FORM	
Applicant and/or agent details	
Locality and description (if applicable)	
Proposal description	
<p>Nature of engagement request and details of proposal, if applicable.</p> <p>If relating to resource consents, has consent been lodged? If yes, please supply applicable information if available and forward to the applicable contact.</p>	
Proposed location and date to meet	
Attendees	
Specific resources required	
Any other comments	

APP4: ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The assessment framework is provided as guidance for whaanau to assess a proposal based on their own merits and understanding. The framework is for guidance only and does not substitute any other means of assessment.

IO

Maatauranga/Traditional Knowledge

- **Issue/Effect** (*What is the problem?*):
(Describe the specific concern or issue related to traditional knowledge and maatauranga)

- **Maatauranga or Mitigation Measure** (*What could fix it?*):
(Suggest steps to address the issue or reduce its impact using traditional knowledge or mitigation actions)

- **Post-Mitigation Residual Effect** (*How will things look after these steps?*):
(Describe the expected outcomes or remaining impacts once the mitigation measures are implemented)

RANGINUI, TAAWHIRIMAATEA, MATARIKI

Te Ararangi, Ngaa Moorearea Ao Tuuroa, Whakaputa Hiko - Air, Climate, Natural Hazards, Renewable Energy

- **Issue/Effect** (*What is the problem?*):
(Describe the specific concern or issue related to Air quality degradation, increased climate vulnerability, and insufficient incorporation of Ngaati Mahuta maatauranga in hazard management and renewable energy planning.)

- **Maatauranga or Mitigation Measure** (*What could fix it?*):
(Suggest steps to address the issue or reduce the impact on air quality and emissions integrating maatauranga Maaori into hazard management plans or mitigation actions; prioritising renewable energy with Ngaati Mahuta involvement.)

- **Post-Mitigation Residual Effect** (*How will things look after these steps?*):
(Describe the expected outcomes or remaining impacts once the mitigation measures are implemented. E.g. Improved air quality, enhanced climate resilience, and strengthened cultural connections through the application of traditional knowledge.)

TANGAROA

Te Taiao Moana, Mahinga Ika - Coastal and Marine Environment, Fisheries

- **Issue/Effect** (*What is the problem?*):
(Describe the specific concern or issue related to coastal or marine environments)

- **Maatauranga or Mitigation Measure** (*What could fix it?*):
(Suggest steps to address the issue or reduce its impact on the coastal or marine domain)

- **Post-Mitigation Residual Effect** (*How will things look after these steps?*):
(Describe the expected outcomes or remaining impacts once the mitigation measures are implemented)

MARU

Freshwater resources, Wetlands

- **Issue/Effect** (*What is the problem?*):
(Describe the specific concern or issue related to potential contamination or depletion of freshwater resources and wetlands, impacting mauri (life force), cultural practices, and ecosystem health.)

- **Maatauranga or Mitigation Measure** (*What could fix it?*):
(Suggest steps to address the issue or reduce its impact on the wetlands or freshwater resources. E.g. Implement water quality monitoring and restoration plans; Protect and enhance wetlands using traditional planting and riparian buffers. Ensure Ngaati Mahuta are involved in decision-making and monitoring.)

- **Post-Mitigation Residual Effect** (*How will things look after these steps?*):
(Describe the expected outcomes or remaining impacts once the mitigation measures are implemented. E.g. Improved water quality, restored wetland ecosystems, and strengthened cultural and spiritual connection to freshwater resources.)

TIKI, HINEAHUONE

Nгаа Таangata - Socio-economic

- **Issue/Effect** (*What is the problem?*):
(Describe the specific concern or issue related to socio-economic impacts on whaanau)

- **Maatauranga or Mitigation Measure** (*What could fix it?*):
(Suggest steps to provide tangible benefits to whaanau, such as employment opportunities or resource sharing)

- **Post-Mitigation Residual Effect** (*How will things look after these steps?*):
(Describe the expected outcomes or remaining impacts once the mitigation measures are implemented)

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