
TAHINGA
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
PLAN

He Mihi¹

KO TE RANGI TAPU E TU NEI, NA IO MATUA, NA TE ATUA KATO A I HANGA.
KI NGAA KAAHUI ARIKI NO TE WHARE NUI O POTATAU, PAI MAARIRE KI A RAATOU
KATO A

KI TE HUNGA KUA OKIOKI, MOE MAI RAA

HOKI MAI KI A TAATOU TE HUNGA ORA,

TENA TAATAU KATO A

E NGAA HAPUU, E NGAA IWI, E NGAA MARAE MAHA,

HEKE MAI KI A TAATOU TE HUIHUINGA O TE TANGATA

E NOHO TONU NEI I RARO I NGAA MANAAKITANGA O TO TAATAU KAIHANGA

TENA KOUTOU ME NGA WHAKAARO RANGATIRA E PUARE AKE NEI

NEI TE KARANGA KI NGA URI O TAHINGA,

MAI TE WAHAPUU O WAIKATO KI TE PUKE O TAHINGA,

RERE ATU KI TE MAUNGA O TEKORANGI WHITI ATU KI OPUATIA

RERE MAI KI TE AWA O WHANGAPE TATUU AKE KI TE AWA O WAAHI

RERE TOTIKA ATU KI TAUMATAKOE KI TE MOANA O WHAINGAROA

MAI WHAINGAROA PEKA ATU KI TAUTEREI HURI TOOTIKA ATU KI OKAHU

MAI OKAHU KI TE AWA O KAWARANGI MAI TE AWA O KAWARANGI HOKI MAI KI

TE PUAHA O WAIKATO TE ROHE I TAKAHIA TONU E NGOO TAATOU TUUPUNA
MAATUA

APITI HONO TAATAI HONO, RAATOU TE HUNGA MATE KI A RAATOU

TAATOU TE HUNGA ORA KI A TAATOU

TENA KOUTOU, TENA KOUTOU, TENA TAATOU KATO A

¹ Richard Tiki O Te Rangi Thompson

Waiata²

E KANAPA IHO ANA

E kanapa iho ana
Nga tini whetu i te rangi
E whakataa iho ana
Ko koutou ra tena
Tu tonu ko te ra
Marama te titiro atu
E pa oho atu ana
Taku reo kia koutou
Kore rawa koutou
Huri mai ki a mataou
Haere ra koutou
Whakarewa atu ra
Ki te tini ki te mano
Kua mene ki te po
Tenei matou
Kua rauna iti noa

² Wairuaiti Tukua

Tahinga Environmental Management Plan

Developed and monitored by

Nga Uri O Tahinga Trust

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1. Overview

The Tahinga³ Environmental Management Plan (“Tahinga EMP”) identifies Tahinga environmental base lines and provides policies and methods to help hapuu⁴/whaanau⁵ to protect those base lines and achieve their environmental aspirations.

The Tahinga EMP is driven by kawa⁶, whakanoa⁷ and tikanga⁸.

Sustainability is the key foundation from which Tahinga makes decisions regarding the environment. It has become apparent through recent development proposals within the rohe that Tahinga responses to resource management and environmental issues are primarily reactive. This has left Tahinga Iwi at a disadvantage to effectively manage their natural resources/taonga⁹.

To assist Tahinga to move into a proactive place, this plan is seen as a first step and an important tool. The Nga Uri o Tahinga Trust have authored this plan for central/local government, agencies and developers to communicate who Tahinga are and what the values are that underpin our environmental management aspirations.

1.1 Purpose

“Tiaki taonga kia mau whakapai to tatou whenua”

To re-confirm the status of Tahinga as the tangata whenua¹⁰, mana whenua¹¹ of the Tahinga rohe

1.2 Vision and Strategic approach

The Tahinga EMP is a forward planning document, whose vision encompasses the wellbeing of both the environment and Tahinga uri yet unborn.

The tikanga upon which policies and practices are based is sourced from Te Ao Maori and provides a solid foundation to meet the challenges of Te Ao Hurihuri. It is not a plan set in concrete but a first attempt to provide baselines for Tahinga, Tainui and Tauwiwi¹² who share our world.

Under this plan, Tahinga play a crucial role in ensuring that whatever activities are undertaken in the rohe, the mana of our tuupuna¹³ and mauri of the taonga they left us are preserved. In order to ensure that tikanga is understood and implemented as required, regular engagement with tauwiwi and Tahinga uri will be required.

The plan is designed to provide opportunities for regular reviews and for additional modules or chapters to be added to address new issues as they arise.

³ Hapuu of Waikato-Tainui Tribe

⁴ Sub-Tribe

⁵ Family Grouping

⁶ Customs

⁷ Safeguard

⁸ Culture

⁹ Property, goods, possessions, effects, treasures, something prized

¹⁰ Local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land-people born of the whenua

¹¹ Territorial rights, Power from the land-Power associated with possession and occupation of that tribal land

¹² Non-Maori

¹³ Forefathers

There is no doubt that there will be numerous challenges. This plan provides a foundation from which to meet those challenges.

1.3 Tahinga Tangata & Rohe

Tahinga settled in this area for many years and remain to this day. Tahinga are descendants of Hotunui, brother to the captain of the Tainui Waka in the years of the great migration to Aotearoa. Tahinga people utilised the environment and the land that they settled on and all its taonga. Tahinga have always had a symbiotic relationship as defined within this document.

The land block known as Te Akau was a large tract of country between Wahapu (Port Waikato), Te Puaha o Waikato (Waikato River Inlet up to Mercer Te Paina), Whangape Lake, inward to Waihi Lake and across to Whaingaroa Harbour (Raglan). This is referred to in the report of The Royal Commission dated 1904:¹⁴ (map appendix 1)

“A map, showing about 158,600 acres (extending inland as far as the Whangape Lake) claimed by the Ngatitahinga and Tainui Tribes, was produced in the Court”.

“This case was heard on the claims of Hohua te Moanaroa, Mita Karaka, Manahi Kiwi, Tohi, Tihi, Horomona, Honana Maioha, Renata, Manahi, Wetini Mahikai, Perehita Hauri, and Mohi, on behalf of themselves and other members of the Ngatitahinga and Tainui Tribes-with the exception of Honana Maioha, who appeared on his own behalf as a member of the Ngaati Mahuta Tribes of Waikato.¹⁵”

1.4 Tahinga Consultation Processes

The key values of Tahinga consultation are based on principles of honesty and integrity.

This document is intended to provide clarity and assistance for our stakeholders and a first step for stakeholders to understand who we are and what underpins our environmental values.

This Plan is not intended to take the place of direct consultation. Tahinga have the expectation that all environmental issues will be discussed directly.

For stakeholders seeking to undertake activities within Tahinga rohe there is a Consultation Form included (Appendix 4) to this Plan that is intended to outline the type of information Tahinga require and the preferred process of engaging with Tahinga.

Tahinga wish to ensure that environmental decision-making in the rohe of Tahinga is fully cognisant of our values and we want to ensure that we are effectively engaged with our stakeholders to achieve this.

¹⁴ 1904 N.Z Te Akau Block Report of the Royal Commission pg 2

¹⁵ 1904 N.Z Te Akau Block Report of the Royal Commission pg 2

2. Legal Framework – Resource Management Act

The RMA is administered by Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities (District and City Councils) who may issue resource consents for particular activities.

Through the preparation and implementation of Regional Plans under the RMA, Regional councils manage the effects on water, coast, air, soil and geothermal systems from activities such as earthworks, well drilling, works on the bed of a river or lake and water take and discharge.

Through the preparation and implementation of District Plans under the RMA, Territorial Authorities manage the effects of land use including noise and visual effects and impacts on biodiversity.

2.1 Part II

Part II of the RMA sets out the purpose and principles of the Act, which includes section 5 (Purpose of the Act), section 6 (Matters of National Importance), section 7 (Other Matters) and section 8 (Treaty of Waitangi).

Section 5 of the RMA states:

“The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.”

In achieving the purpose of the Act, sections 6 and 7 of the RMA recognise the important role of Māori in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.

Section 6 specifies a requirement to recognise and provide for:

- a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:
- d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:
- e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:
- f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- g) The protection of recognised customary activities.

Section 7 (a) and requires decision makers to have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga.

Section 8 of the RMA states:

“In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).”

2.2 Consultation under the RMA

Section 36A of the RMA specifically states that there is no duty to consult any person, including tangata whenua, about resource consent applications. However, the tangata whenua interests recognised in ss6(e), 6(f), 6(g), 7(a) and 8 of the RMA are required to be considered when making decisions on resource consent applications.

These interests can only be appropriately identified and addressed by effectively engaging with tangata whenua. The duty of early consultation with tangata whenua has also been identified by the Court of Appeal as one of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

For these reasons, it is recognised as best practice for applicants to undertake consultation with tangata whenua when developing proposals that are within an area of interest to tangata whenua, or that involve resources of particular interest to tangata whenua.

2.3 RMA Status of Iwi Environmental Management Plans

Iwi Environmental Management Plans (“EMPs”) must be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans (sections 61(2A) (a), 66(2A) (a), and 74(2A) (a)).

The RMA establishes three criteria for EMPs to be taken into account when making plans under the RMA; they must be:

- recognised by an iwi authority
- relevant to the resource management issues of the region/district
- Lodged with the relevant council(s).

A number of provisions within the RMA provide for Māori interests in resource management. EMPs can assist in implementation of the Act by:

- guiding councils in giving effect to Part 2, particularly sections 6(e), 6(f), 6(g), 7(a), and 8
- informing the preparation or change of regional policy statements and regional and district plans
- Informing the preparation and assessment of applications for resource consent.

Iwi management plans can play an important part in managing resources through the RMA. The RMA recognises that iwi management plans can be a critical part of being effective in resource consent processes.

3. Treaty of Waitangi

A number of Treaty of Waitangi Claims has been lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal seeking redress for historical breaches of rights. This includes WAI 125 and any other claims respecting Te Akau South.

Treaty Claims are matters for the Crown to determine, and are separate from RMA resource consent processes. RMA case law makes this separation between the two processes clear. The Tahinga EMP does not in any way effect, inform or address any Treaty of Waitangi Claims.

4. Strategic Relationships

Tahinga recognise that there are a number of agencies and organisations that are active or have an interest in the rohe of Tahinga.

As an additional objective of the Tahinga EMP, strategic relationships will be sought with these agencies and organisations to ensure that Tahinga are involved in decisions that may affect our rohe:

- Waikato-Tainui INC.
- Waikato Regional Council
- Waikato District Council
- Primary Sector
- Department of Conservation
- Historic Places Trust

Where appropriate strategic relationships may be formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding or Relationship Agreement or similar

A strategic relationship should ensure that:

1. The relationship partner is fully aware of the aspirations of Tahinga concerning the relationship partner's particular area of interest;
2. The relationship partner commits to a long term process of information exchange and engagement; and,
3. The relationship partner commits to consulting with Tahinga on decisions or activities that may affect Tahinga interests within the rohe.
4. To identify further agencies and/or organisations with activities or interests in the rohe of Tahinga with which the establishment of a strategic relationship will be beneficial to Ngati Tahinga. This may include other Government Agencies, Councils, Corporate Bodies and local Trusts.

5. Resources and Values

5.1 Kaapuātanga

Io Matua Kore¹⁶ is in many ancient Polynesian traditions the supreme god. Traditionally, the Io tradition was presided over by the highest Tohunga¹⁷. Io lived eternally in i te korekore, "the absolute nothingness". The Korekore is a double negative, a double kore. According to Marsden the doubling of kore meant:

"...not simply 'non-being', or annihilating nothingness, though it includes this meaning, but it went beyond this. By means of a thorough-going negativity, the negation itself turns into the most positive activity. It is the negation of negation. Te Korekore is the infinite realm of the formless and undifferentiated. It is the realm not so much of 'non-being' but rather of 'potential being'. It is the realm of Primal and Latent energy from which the stuff of the Universe proceeds and from which all things evolve."

The story of our creation begins with Io Matua Kore who created Ranginui and Papatuanuku, who were one body, lying timeless in close embrace. Their union produced many supernatural beings that were confined between the bodies of their parents. In time these beings became restless and debated the separation of their parents however there were many who disagreed.

The separation began as the beings struggled to separate Ranginui and Papatuanuku. Ranginui clung desperately to Papatuanuku but the might of their offspring was overwhelming and the final thrust from Tane Mahuta (the personified form of the sun, procreator of trees, birds, insects etc.) tore Ranginui away from Papatuanuku. Ranginui was heaved upwards and Papatuanuku lay uncovered.

There was utter confusion. The void between them was filled with the cries of the newly born gods, cries of sorrow, anger, pleasure, torment. Tawhirimatea, god of winds, screamed through the void in anger and flew off to join Ranginui, and there carefully fostered his own offspring. Ruaumoko, god of earthquakes, remained with his mother to console her. Each and every god displayed his power and took his position in the newly created world.

The gods took upon themselves the eternal responsibilities to regulate all things animate and inanimate, and all natural phenomena.

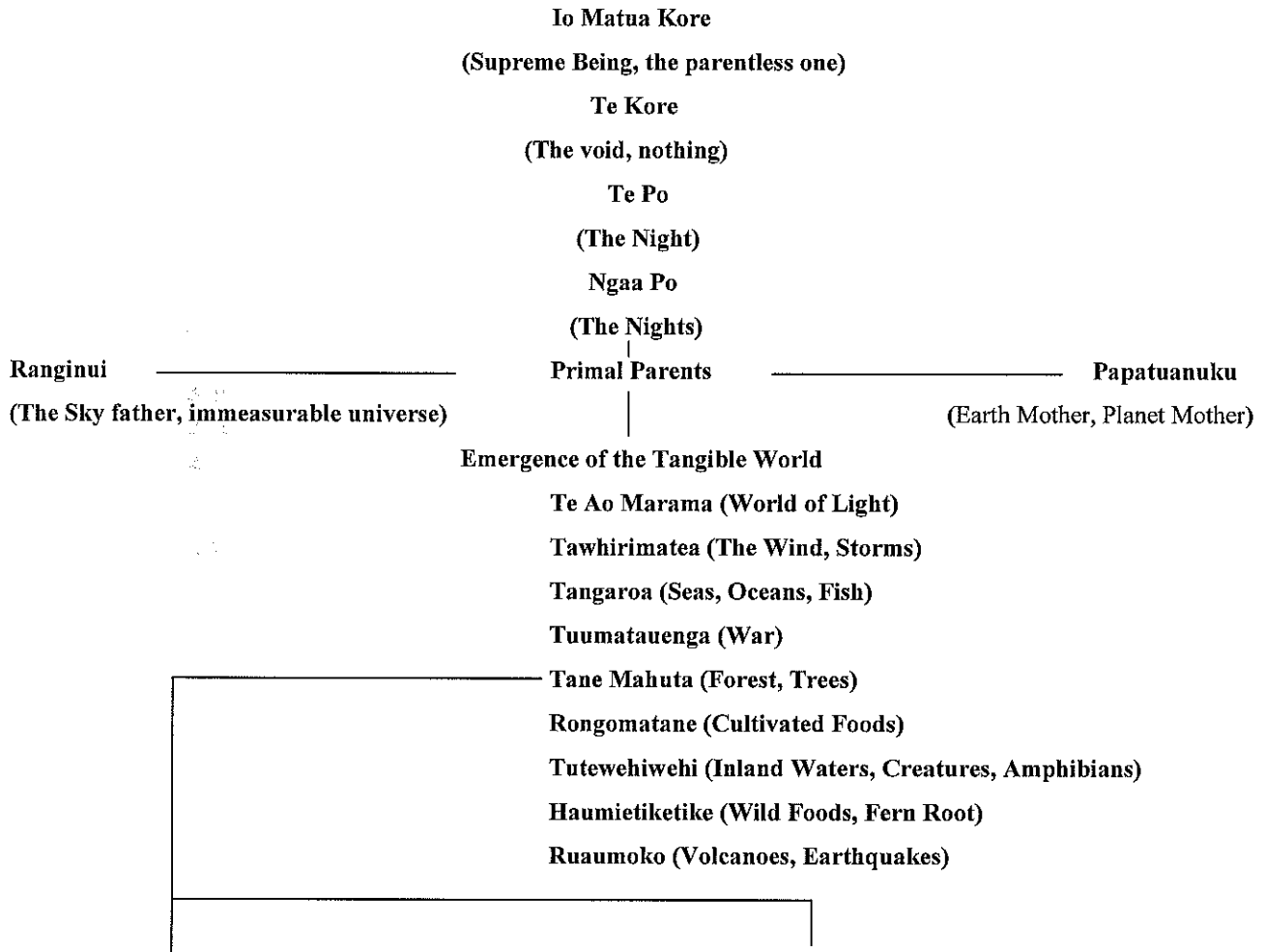
Tane Mahuta in his creator's role took a portion of the earth (Papatuanuku) and together with his brothers fashioned the first female, the mother of mankind, Hine Ahu One (earth formed maid). Tane Mahuta derived the spirit (Wairua) and the breath of life (Hauone) from Io Matua Kore the supreme god and brought Hine Ahu One to life. She raised as the first women on Earth, the mother of the human race.

From the union and separation of Earth and Sky (Ranginui and Papatuanuku) and the birth of their many offspring, a series of semi-evolutionary processes took place whereby all things in the universe came into light.

¹⁶ Io the Parentless who was always existent without beginning or end, the supreme being.

¹⁷ Priest or experts in customs and practices

6. Whakapapa



6.1 TIKI (First Human Male made from Soil) HINE AHU ONE (Earth formed female)

6.2 Matariki

Matariki is the stars and universe. In the Maori language Matariki is both the name of the Pleiades star cluster and also of the season of its first rising in late May or early June - taken as the beginning of the New Year.

Celestial stars were used to arrive to Aotearoa and cultivate foods of all kinds. Climate Change and ozone depletion are global issues that impact on the relationship of Tahinga with natural resources, whenua and wai.

Features / Values	Matters of concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Navigation ▪ Planting ▪ Harvesting crops and foods (birds and fish) ▪ Teachings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lore of the stars, sea and land being lost ▪ Abundant food sources being strained ▪ Climate change affecting the growing and harvesting of crops

6.3 Papatuanuku

The protection, management and use of land is guided by the tikanga of Papatuanuku, whose many siblings went on to create the forests, oceans, plants, animals and, in turn, humankind. The ability of Papatuanuku to provide sustenance and protection from the effects of flood and drought is highly valued by Tahinga.

Land cradles our awa¹⁸, dune lands and our ngahere¹⁹ where the children of Tane Mahuta dwell. It has shaped the way our ancestors lived, guiding them in the choosing of sites for paa²⁰ and papakainga²¹, huawhenua²², kai²³, whenua teko²⁴, waahi tapu²⁵, urupa²⁶; all of the activities associated with a vibrant living settlement.

The footprints and stories left on the whenua²⁷ and wai²⁸ by our ancestors and are highly valued by Tahinga as a hononga²⁹ to heritage and identity.

Features / Values	Matters of concern
<p>Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urupa, Koiwi ▪ Ana ▪ Kai Sites ▪ Marae ▪ Waahi Tapu ▪ Trench systems <p>Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gullies ▪ Mountains ▪ Cultural landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe-guarding our tuupuna and taonga - preservation of our cultural and historic heritage. ▪ Archaeological identification and protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of coastal dunes ▪ Inadequate riparian management ▪ Reduced productive capacity of whenua ▪ The introduction of contaminants onto Land ▪ Erosion ▪ Growth & Settlement ▪ Solid Waste disposal

¹⁸ Running water – may be streams, peat lands, wetlands

¹⁹ Forests

²⁰ Fortified village

²¹ Village, housing

²² Vegetables

²³ Food

²⁴ Waste land

²⁵ Sacred site

²⁶ Cemetery

²⁷ Land

²⁸ Water

²⁹ Connection

Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Papakainga ▪ Roding ▪ Forestry (indigenous & native) ▪ Tangata whenua 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extractive industries
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6.4 Ranginui and Tawhirimatea

Air is critical to the survival of human kind. Overall, air quality in the rural areas of the Tahinga region is good when compared to other places in Aotearoa; however there are areas of concern for Tahinga people. Changes in land use such as the intensification of farming activity, increased traffic flows, use of toxic chemicals and the associated spray-drift can all have detrimental effects. Tahinga value the clean, clear air of our coast and we want to ensure that it remains this way for future generations.

Features / Values	Matters of concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migratory pathways ▪ Air currents / wind drift ▪ Breath of life (te hau), necessity of life ▪ Air – habitat ▪ Hakinakina³⁰ ▪ Manu aute³¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migratory birds not reaching our shores and not completing ancient migratory pathways ▪ Clean air flows for waka, sailing and kite fishing ▪ Healthy clean air for Tahinga Uri for breathing, sport and recreation.

6.5 Tangaroa

Tahinga moana³² have been used and valued by Tahinga people for cultural, spiritual and economic purposes since they arrived to Aotearoa. Tahinga have been continuously engaged in fishing since that time, a tradition that expanded to accommodate a supply of fresh fish to Auckland in the nineteenth century. Commercial line and net fishing remained an important activity through to recent days. The productivity of the moana is dependent upon the tides, the great cosmic cycles that bring nutrients, healthy sea beds and seaweed covered reefs to provide nurseries for the young ika³³, paaua, kina and koura. Healthy productivity of the shellfish-beds is needed to sustain all seafood located in the Tahinga rohe.

Waterways were our highways and supermarkets. Paa and papakainga were always located near a source of fresh water. Clean fresh water plays an important role in our ceremonial and customary practices, such as the washing of hands when leaving an urupa.

³⁰ Sport and recreation

³¹ Kite fishing

³² Tahinga coastal territory

³³ Fish

Features / Values	Matters of concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kai Moana³⁴ Mahinga / Awa kai ▪ Fisheries (commercial) ▪ Minerals – under the sea bed ▪ Estuaries and coastal water ▪ Waahi tapu, spiritual pathways ▪ Migration of people ▪ Transport and communication ▪ The boundaries between Tane Mahuta & Tangaroa ▪ Riparian margins for whitebait 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining Whaanau relationships to clean and healthy, undisturbed coastal areas and estuaries ▪ Kai moana mahinga kai – gathering of healthy and abundant sea food to nourish Tahinga Uri now and for future generations ▪ Continuing customary practices ▪ The extraction of magnetite from beaches ▪ The maintenance of a healthy food chain - food source for birds, accumulation of contaminants (heavy metals). ▪ Bathing, blessing, drinking, healing, medicinal, rongoa, swimming

6.4 Tuumatauenga

Development and settlement of Tahinga lands has been generating conflicts between our traditional beliefs and practices and the interests of economic and social development. Tahinga must ensure that our kawa and tikanga are respected for all developments and activities occurring within our rohe. This means that we must engage with developers and regulators to share our knowledge and customs and raise awareness and understanding.

Features / Values	Matters of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kawa ▪ Tikanga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development proposals must respect Tahinga kawa and tikanga ▪ Planning instruments must respect Tahinga kawa and tikanga ▪ Tahinga people need to be up to date and engaged with planning and development activities in the rohe

6.5 Tane Mahuta

The virgin forests and shrub lands of Tahinga are long gone. In its place are regenerating trees, plants and shrubs and farmland. Dune plant communities have been largely replaced with exotic sand binding plants and wetlands have been dried out for extensive farming practices.

³⁴ Sea food

Features / Values	Matters of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Taonga species ▪ Wild Life Corridors ▪ Forestry: indigenous & native ▪ Tangata whenua ▪ Mahinga Kai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being able to access and make use of native flora & fauna for traditional purposes, such as weaving, medicine and harvesting food. ▪ The protection and enhancement of biodiversity within the rohe for present and future generations ▪ Regenerating forests ▪ Reducing plant and animal pests

6.6 Ruauumoko

Tahinga have used ngaawha³⁵, ana, and kowhatu³⁶ for a wide range of purposes. There is a great wealth of minerals and resources under our whenua which will continue to attract development interests.

Features / Values	Matters of concern
<p>Under the soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minerals ▪ Rock and aggregate ▪ Sand, Coal, Limestone ▪ Sand Stones, Clay ▪ Puna³⁷ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts from extractive industries – coal, limestone, oil, etc. ▪ Contaminated soils affecting our ability to grow and store kai, prepare rongoa³⁸, etc.

6.7 Significant Resource Management Issues, Objectives, Policies and Methods

The following significant resource management issues have been identified from the Tahinga Resources and Values described in the previous section.

Tahinga are kaitiaki of our land and water resources. As we sustain and protect our lands and water resources, so they sustain and protect us.

This section of the Tahinga EMP sets out the key issues of concern for us as kaitiaki, and details how we will take actions to ensure that our lands and water resources are able to sustain us and future generations.

Tahinga recognise that this plan is to be used by Tahinga Uri and external organisations and governments. For ease of use, this section has been organised according to tauwi resource management areas (i.e. Papatuanuku and Ruauumoko for land use).

³⁵ Geothermal spring

³⁶ Rocks

³⁷ Freshwater or geothermal spring

³⁸ Medicine

6.8 Papatuanuku and Ruaumoko (Land Use)

Issue:

- (a) Intensifying use and development of the whenua is leading to impacts on ancestral lands, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga

Within our rohe, there are many landscapes and features that Tahinga have a strong connection with. These connections are described in our stories, songs and legends. We relate to a certain place, landmark, or outlook as our tuupuna would have. When these places change because of development, these connections are threatened.

Ancestral sites and waahi tapu are traditionally kept safe by the careful protection of information regarding their location and nature. Today, with increasing activity and development pressure on the rohe, ancestral sites and waahi tapu are at risk from disturbance or destruction, and a different approach is needed to ensure their ongoing protection. Tahinga must take positive action to ensure that these important taonga are preserved.

Objectives:

- a) Ancestral Taonga valued by Tahinga are actively protected from the impacts of development
b) Whenua is used sustainably for present and future generations.

Policies:

- a) To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on ancestral taonga and waahi tapu sites.
b) To ensure that new developments respect the tikanga associated with mauri.

Implementation Methods:

- a) Continue the development of a heritage database including the identification of waahi tapu, archaeological sites and other taonga.
b) Develop Chance Find Procedures for hidden sites of cultural significance and provide to Waikato Regional Council, Territorial Local Authorities and those planning activities in the rohe.
c) Exercise kaitiaki through participating in all relevant policy and plan development processes and notified resource consent applications within the rohe with the potential to affect waahi tapu, archaeological sites and other taonga.
d) Develop a Tikanga Protocol to educate land users on land use and development best practice in accordance with tikanga.
e) Promote the Tikanga Protocol through the Tahinga website, education campaigns, pamphlets and media through engagement with key stakeholders.

6.9 Matariki, Ranginui and Tawhirimatea (Air and Atmosphere)

Issue:

- a) Intensifying development activity has led to increased air pollution, climate change impacts and visual effects from man-made structures.

Our air and atmosphere is affected by activities both within, and outside of our rohe.

Within our rohe, traffic and industrial activities can create air pollution, unsealed roads and quarries create dust, and carbon-heavy activities contribute to climate change.

We have a limited ability to influence activities outside our rohe that affect air and atmosphere, however we are interested in supporting green technologies and climate friendly activities that will create macro-benefits for the air and atmosphere.

Objectives:

- a) The clean, clear space between Papatuanuku and Ranginui is maintained now and into the future.
- b) Climate change impacts are minimised.

Policies

- a) Discourage development proposals that will create excessive air pollution.
- b) Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse visual effects of development.
- c) Encourage reforestation and energy efficient practices to offset the effects of climate change.

Implementation Methods:

- a) Actively engage in notified resource consent applications for development proposals with the potential to adversely affect air quality and seek that those effects be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- b) Actively engage in notified resource consent applications for development proposals to ensure that adverse visual effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- c) Support and seek resources for Hapuu to become more energy efficient
- d) Build capacity for Hapuu to implement reforestation projects by:
- e) Establish nurseries for supply of locally sourced plants
- f) Develop educational programmes for the implementation of successful re-vegetation practices and riparian planting.
- g) Work with the Department of Conservation, Regional and District Councils and participate in resource management applications on their energy efficiency and reforestation initiatives

6.10 Tangaroa (Marine)

Issue:

- a) Land use changes and discharges to coastal waters are leading to coastal erosion, a reduction in coastal water quality, habitat loss and the depletion of kai moana.

Tangaroa is the great provider of kaimoana. For generations Tahinga have looked after many of Tangaroa creatures and the environment they live in. Tahinga people access and use the sea to collect food and medicine to sustain our people.

Two of our key taonga species are the tohorā³⁹ and the paaua. They are used for food, tools, instruments, weapons and jewelry.

Access to the sea and an ability to harvest sea food that is abundant and healthy is central to our customs and traditions. Activities that lead to poor water quality, loss of habitat and a degradation of kai moana are of primary concern to Tahinga.

Objectives:

- a) Coastal, beach and estuarine habitats and ecosystems are protected and enhanced.

Policies:

- a) No direct discharges of contaminants to coastal waters.
- b) Ensure land use practices are in accordance with tikanga maori to minimise sediment run-off into waterways that flow to the sea.
- c) Coastal erosion is managed in accordance with tikanga maori.
- d) Support the direction and further development of the tangata whenua policy position in the Waikato Regional Coastal Plan and Regional Policy Statement.

Implementation Methods:

- a) Actively participate in Waikato Regional Plan, Waikato Regional Policy Statement, Waikato Regional Coastal Plan and other relevant policy and plan development process to advocate for land based treatment and disposal of storm water and wastewater and other alternative methods to prevent direct discharges of contaminants to coastal water
- b) Actively participate in all notified resource consent applications within the rohe that include discharges to coastal waters and specify ways in which the proposed activity can be consistent with tikanga maori.
- c) Develop a database of all current resource consents for discharges to coastal water within the rohe.
- d) Monitor and participate in the re-consenting cycle for active resource consents permitting discharges to coastal waters.

³⁹ Whale

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- e) Develop an educational programme to inform landowners of the impacts caused by direct discharges of contaminants to coastal waters and methods that can be adopted to reduce this impact.
 - f) Through the resource consent process, secure Tangata Tiaki Monitoring for development proposals with the potential to create adverse effects on coastal water.
 - g) Through submissions, promote “soft” engineering techniques to agencies involved in erosion protection works including:
 - a. Planting pingao and spinifex in erosion prone areas
 - b. Plant lowland coastal shrubs in the fore-dunes and larger species in the back-dunes
 - c. Fascines
 - h) Through submissions, discourage hard rock walls and other “hard” engineering solutions for erosion protection.

6.11 Tane Mahuta (Flora and Fauna)

Issue:

- a) There is an increasing loss of biodiversity over time.

Tahinga have a symbiotic relationship with all of Tane Mahuta's children. The plants and animals in our rohe provide us with food, medicine, tools, building materials, shelter and the means to conduct customary practices.

Damaging one part of an ecological system will create further consequences that may have far reaching effects.

Just one example of this is the deforestation that has occurred in our rohe. Without our native trees providing food and shelter, native birds have decreased drastically, and the lack of trees has also led to erosion and run off, affecting water quality in streams, rivers and the coast.

We must be proactive in our guardianship to ensure that biodiversity within our rohe is protected and future generations can continue with this symbiotic relationship.

Objectives:

- a) Biodiversity within the rohe is enhanced.
- b) Plant and animal pests are controlled appropriately utilising tikanga based management practices.
- c) Sanctuaries are established for taonga of Tane Mahuta.

Policies:

- a) New land use and development shall not cause a net loss in biodiversity.
- b) Toxin use on the whenua is actively discouraged.
- c) Tahinga support the establishment of sanctuaries on private and public land.

Implementation Methods:

- a) Conduct an evaluation of currently available information on the state of biodiversity within the rohe and seek resources for further studies if required so that Tahinga can engage on issues affecting biodiversity from an informed position.
- b) Actively participate in all relevant policy and plan development and notified resource consent applications to ensure that development activity within the rohe enhances biodiversity.
- c) Educate landowners on alternative methods to toxin use for plant and animal pest control.
- d) Engage with the Department of Conservation and Environment Waikato regarding their pest control practices and seek a reduction in toxin use.
- e) Identify areas within the rohe that may be suitable for rahui and seek the establishment of rahui over these areas.
- f) Engage through the resource consent process to promote the establishment of sanctuaries where appropriate as a condition of consent.
- g) Support and encourage initiatives in the rohe that seek to establish sanctuaries or other areas reserved for the protection of taonga o Tane Mahuta.

6.12 Tangaroa (Fresh Water)

Issue:

- a) Land development, water takes and discharges are causing a loss of river and stream biodiversity and a depletion of awa kai.

The waterways in our rohe are a means of transport, food, landmarks and boundaries. They are also important for customary purposes.

Tahinga have become increasingly concerned with the state of these waterways. By in large, they are no longer clean and healthy streams and rivers. Stock access, lack of riparian planting, run off from land use, nutrification leading to excessive algal and plant growth and a general loss of water quality has led to a reduction and/or loss of taonga species such as koura⁴⁰, kaeo⁴¹ and inanga⁴². Another effect is on the ability of these waterways to be used for food preparation, such as making kanga piro⁴³.

While there are large areas of our rohe held as private land, we must take any steps available to us to reverse this damage and prevent further degradation of these waterways.

Objectives:

- a) The mauri of rivers and streams within the rohe is protected and enhanced.

⁴⁰ Fresh water crayfish

⁴¹ Fresh water mussels

⁴² Whitebait

⁴³ Fermented corn

Policies:

- a) No direct point discharges to perennial, ephemeral and receiving inland waters.
- b) Non-point discharges to perennial, ephemeral and receiving inland waters are minimized.
- c) Any development that creates new impervious surfaces must not create storm water runoff that exceeds pre-development flows and contaminant levels.

Implementation Methods:

- a) Develop an information database of all perennial, ephemeral and receiving inland waters within the rohe to assist Tahinga in decision making regarding future development activities. Information collected or sourced shall include:
 - a. Mapping, including the identification of minimum 10m riparian buffer zones
 - b. Current environmental conditions
 - c. Information from Environment Waikato on all resource consents for current discharges to inland waters within the rohe.
- b) Monitor and participate in the re-consenting cycle for active resource consents permitting discharges to inland waters.
- c) Actively participate in Waikato Regional Plan, Waikato Regional Policy Statement, Waikato Regional Coastal Plan and other relevant policy and plan development process to advocate for land based treatment and disposal of storm water and wastewater and other alternative methods to prevent direct discharges of contaminants to inland water.
- d) Promote the adoption of alternative storm water management practices that align with tikanga Maori.
- e) Promote the establishment of riparian planting within buffer zones by:
 - a. Educating landowners
 - b. Establish nurseries for supply of locally sourced plants
- f) For development proposals with the potential to create adverse effects on waterways, promote effective sediment and storm water management practices during construction and post-construction.
- g) Actively participate in all notified resource consent applications within the rohe that include discharges to inland waters or that include activities proposed within a 10m riparian buffer zone.
- h) 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.
- i) Through the resource consent process, secure Tangata Tiaki Monitoring for development proposals with the potential to create adverse effects on inland waters.

6.13 Tuumatauenga (Policies and Procedures)

Issue:

- a) A lack of recognition of whakapapa and mana is leading to misunderstanding of Tangata Whenua issues and values.

Increasingly, the demands of economic growth and development within our rohe are coming into conflict with the cultural and customary practices and requirements of Tahinga.

Part of this conflict can be attributed to the lack of knowledge about Tahinga and our culture, and engagement and consultation methods that are not effective.

Tahinga must seek to engage on projects and developments within our rohe to ensure that our values and requirements are communicated and understood.

Objectives:

- a) Developments occurring within the rohe respect whakapapa and Tangata Whenua values.
- b) A broad awareness and respect for Tangata Whenua values is developed.

Policies:

- a) Establish productive relationships with tauwi
- b) Seek to educate and engage with tauwi in an open, honest and transparent way.
- c) Ensure the Tahinga Iwi Environmental Management Plan remains up to date and effective.

Implementation Methods:

- a) Promote the Tahinga Iwi Environmental Management Plan to tauwi.
- b) Through Kotahitanga, establish a common understanding of issues and values by:
 - a. Identifying key agencies
 - b. Developing relationship AIP's with identified key agencies
- c) Identify and hold early discussions with those who are planning activities in the rohe.
- d) Develop a Tahinga website to communicate information including key values, issues and documents.
- e) Build capacity through development of a Tahinga resource management unit to administer the Tahinga Iwi Environmental Management Plan and to engage in consent and plan development processes.
- f) Seek resources to support the ongoing operation of the Tahinga resource management unit.
- g) Seek resources to up skill Tahinga Tangata in Resource Management law and processes.
- h) Regularly review the Tahinga Iwi Environmental Management Plan for effectiveness in achieving its purpose and objectives.
- i) In response to Tahinga Iwi Environmental Management Plan reviews, add new objectives, polices and methods to address new issues as they arise.

7. List of Information Sources

Oral Sources

Richard Thompson

19 Stack Road

RD5

Tuakau

27th July 2010-13 August 2010

George Marshall

8 Winiata Terrace

Papakura

June 2012

Pukerewa Marae

8. Published Material

Report of the Royal Commission Volume G-1

Issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at the Government House, at Wellington

1st Feb 1904.

9. Unpublished Material

Mihimihi

Richard T. Thompson

5th August 2010

34 Molesworth Street,

Wellington

New Zealand Partition Maps

New Zealand Archives

10 Mulgrave Street,

Wellington

10. Electronic Resources

Quality Planning Website www.qp.org.nz

Maaori Dictionary <http://www.maoridictionary.co.nz/index.cfm>

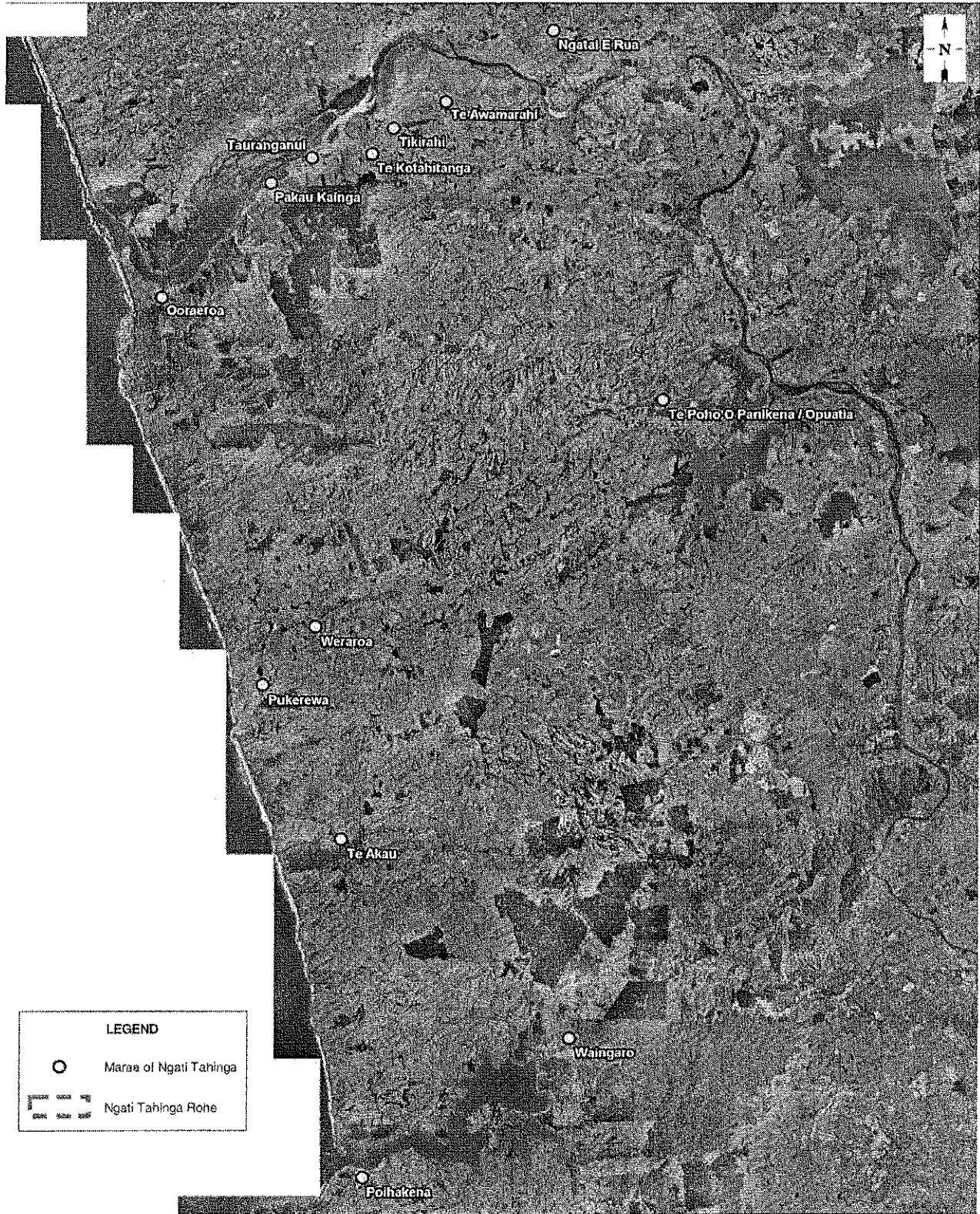
Existing Management Plans within the Rohe

Te Puaha o Waikato Rohe Moana Management Plan

Whaingaroa Fisheries Management Plan

11. Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1 – Rohe Information



11.2 Appendix 4 – Consultation Form

Nga Uri O Tahinga Trust

Consultation Form

Applicants Name	
Nature of Application	
Address of Applicant	
Address of proposed consent application?	
When & What time would you like to meet with the Trust?	
Names of whom will the trust be meeting with?	
Have you applied to local Council for any part of your application?	
Do you have an agenda set if so please email to:	
Specify if/what resources are required!	
Your Contact Person	

Nga Uri O Tahinga Trust would like to be informed 14 days prior to any consultation!

Nga Uri O Tahinga Trust Survey Form

Name of Company/Individual Completing form?			
Date			
Please tick appropriate box			
Question	Yes/No	Comments	Excellent
Was the Tahinga Environmental Management Plan easy to understand?			
Was it easy to find?			
Was Nga Uri O Tahinga Trust easy to find & locate?			
Was the Trust easy to communicate with?			
Was the Trust & Trustees prepared?			
Did the Trust answer your questions?			
How did you find out about Trust?			
Who was your main contact for Trust?			
Any Comments for the Trust?			

