



Tapuika Environmental Management Plan

2014 - 2024



“Mai i ngā pae maunga
ki te toropuke e tū kau mai ra
ki te awa e rere mai ana
waiho te whenua
ko te Takapū o taku tamaiti ā Tapuika”

- Tia



“From that range of mountains in the distance
to the hill that stands before me (Papamoa Hill),
to the river flowing towards me (Wairakei Stream),
I claim this land as the belly of my son, Tapuika”

- Tia



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Ngāti Tuheke

Ngāti Moko

Ngāti Marukukere

Ngāti Kuri

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HE KUPU MAIOHA / FOREWORD

*He hōnore, he korōria ki te Atua, he maungārongo ki te whenua,
he whakaaro pai ki ngā tangata katoa*

TUATAHI, kei te mihi ki ō tātou matua nui te rangi - te timatanga me te whakamutunganga o ngā mea katoa. Nanai hanga te rangi me te whenua me ngā mea katoa i roto i te korōria ki tōna ingoa.

TUARUA, ki ngā mate o te ra, o te wiki, o te marama, o te tau, i raro i tō mātou maunga a Rangiuru. Koutou mā, moe mai i roto i te manaakitanga o ō tātou matua tupuna, kui mā, koro mā, moe mai ra koutou. Tihei mauri ora.

TUATORU, he mihi atu tēnei kia koutou e ngā mana, e ngā reo o ngā karangaranga hapū o Tapuika e kōia nei a Ngāti Kuri, Ngāti Marukukere, Ngāti Moko, Ngāti Tuheke. Ko tēnei tōku mihi mō tā koutou tautoko o tenei tō tātou mahere rautaki mō te Taiao o Tapuika kia haere whakamua tātou i roto i te whare kotahi. He mihi tenei mō tā koutou tautoko otirā manaaki o te Kaupapa. Tēnā koutou katoa.

TUAWHĀ, ki ngā mēma o ngā Kaunihera:

- ▶ Te Kaunihera ā rohe ki te Moana nui ā Toi
- ▶ Te Kaunihera ā rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whare ki Otamarakau ki te uru
- ▶ Te Kaunihera o Tauranga Moana
- ▶ Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Rotorua

Tēnā koutou mō tā koutou tautoko o tēnei rautaki mahere mō tā mātou taonga whakaheke mai ki uta ki te tai mai i te whenua, mai i ngā wai māori, me ngā wai tai o te moana kia whakaorangia te Taiao o Tapuika mō ngā whakatupuranga kei te whakatupu.

No tā koutou awhina i oti pai tēnei mahere. Tēnā koutou katoa.

Nō reira ki ngā Minitatanga a te Karauna, a Te Papa Atawhai, Te Manatū Mō Te Taiao me ngā Roopu kaitiaki o te Taiao i roto te Takapū o Tapuika, kei te mihi na te mea mā tēnei rautaki mahere kia whakamohio koutou ngā whakaaro tūturu o Tapuika mō tō mātau taonga tuku ihō nei. Mā tēnei rautaki mahere tātou katoa e arahi, e whakakotahi, kia pai hoki te haere i roto i te huarahitika, te huarahi pai, te huarahi kotahi, kia noho pai te Taiao o Tapuika mo ngā whakatupuranga i whai ake.

Mā Te Atua tātou katoa e manaaki e arahi

Tūturu whakamaua
Tina kia tina Haria mai te toki
Haumi ē! Hui ē! Tāiki ē!



Carol Biel
Chair
Tapuika Iwi Authority

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Introduction

THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FOCUSED IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TAPUIKA.

IT DEFINES OUR TRIBAL ASPIRATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS IN RELATION TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT WITHIN TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA (TAPUIKA TRIBAL ESTATE)

PLAN PURPOSE

The Tapuika Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an expression of:

- ▶ WHAT WE VALUE
- ▶ WHAT CONCERNS US
- ▶ WHAT OUTCOMES WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

The Tapuika EMP incorporates and replaces the existing Iwi Management Plan “Ngā Aukati Taonga o Tapuika me Waitaha 1993”.

It is recognised by the Tapuika Iwi Authority and therefore has weight under the Resource Management Act (RMA).

The Tapuika EMP has been developed to:

- ▶ articulate our environmental issues, aspirations and priority actions
- ▶ guide Tapuika-led environmental projects
- ▶ enable more effective participation in Local and Central Government processes
- ▶ ensure that we are proactive, instead of reactive to environmental issues
- ▶ clarify our expectations with regards to consultation
- ▶ ensure that we work together to achieve positive outcomes

The priority issues and actions within this Plan were identified during consultation with Tapuika whānau in early 2014.

This Plan focuses on priority issues and actions for the next ten years. This way, effort and resources can be focused to ensure that the Tapuika EMP makes a difference.

THE TAPUIKA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IN NO WAY SUBSTITUTES OR ALLEVIATES THE NEED FOR COUNCILS, CONSULTANTS AND CONSENT APPLICANTS TO ENGAGE DIRECTLY WITH TAPUIKA REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND USE.

HOW TAPUIKA WILL USE THE PLAN

The Tapuika EMP has been developed for:

- ▶ The Tapuika Iwi Authority (including the Resource Management Unit).
- ▶ Tapuika Hapū – Ngāti Tuheke, Ngāti Moko, Ngāti Marukukere and Ngāti Kuri.

The Tapuika EMP will support our role and responsibilities as kaitiaki within Te Takapū o Tapuika. It will also capture Te Taiao Mātauranga Māori, facilitate knowledge transfer and enable proactive involvement in natural resource management.

HOW OTHERS WILL USE THE PLAN

All Councils within Te Takapū o Tapuika	All Councils must take into account the Tapuika EMP developing or making changes to RMA Plans. The Tapuika EMP will also influence non-RMA Plans (refer Page 4).
Resource Consent and Concession Applications	<p>This relates to applications to Councils for a resource consent and applications to the Department of Conservation (DOC) for a concession. The Tapuika EMP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide applicants to identify relevant matters to be considered in preparing an assessment of environmental effects. • Inform and guide decision making in relation to consent (Council) and concession (DOC) applications. • Clarify when consultation is required.
Other agencies	<p>This includes Central Government agencies and other stakeholders with interests within Te Takapū o Tapuika. The Tapuika EMP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and guide decision making in relation Central Government reforms such as further amendments to the RMA or Te Ture Whenua Māori Act. • Articulate concerns in relation to specific matters of relevance to other agencies. For example, urupā protection (NZ Transport Authority) and required consultation for mineral permits (Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment). • Inform future reviews of relationship agreements (Chapter 5).

RELATIONSHIP WITH PLANS AND PROCESSES

The Tapuika EMP will give effect to the Tapuika Strategic Plan and reflect the outcomes of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

It will be the key driver for environmentally-focused actions, projects and programmes over the next ten years (refer Chapter 6).

The diagram on the right illustrates where the Tapuika EMP will have an influence, in relation to Council and Central Government documents and processes.

In particular, Councils must legally take into account Iwi Management Plans when developing or changing their RMA documents:

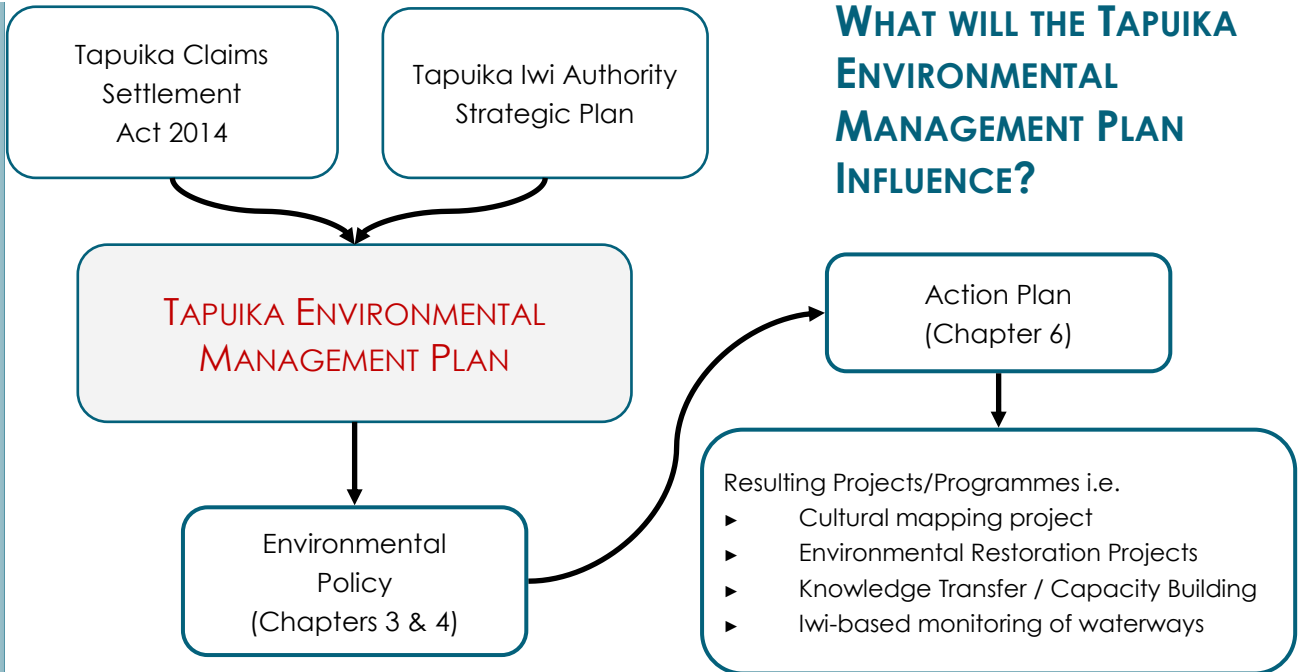
- ▶ Regional Policy Statement
- ▶ Regional / District Plans

This in turn has a direct impact on resource consent processes and monitoring.



WHAT WILL THE TAPUIKA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN INFLUENCE?

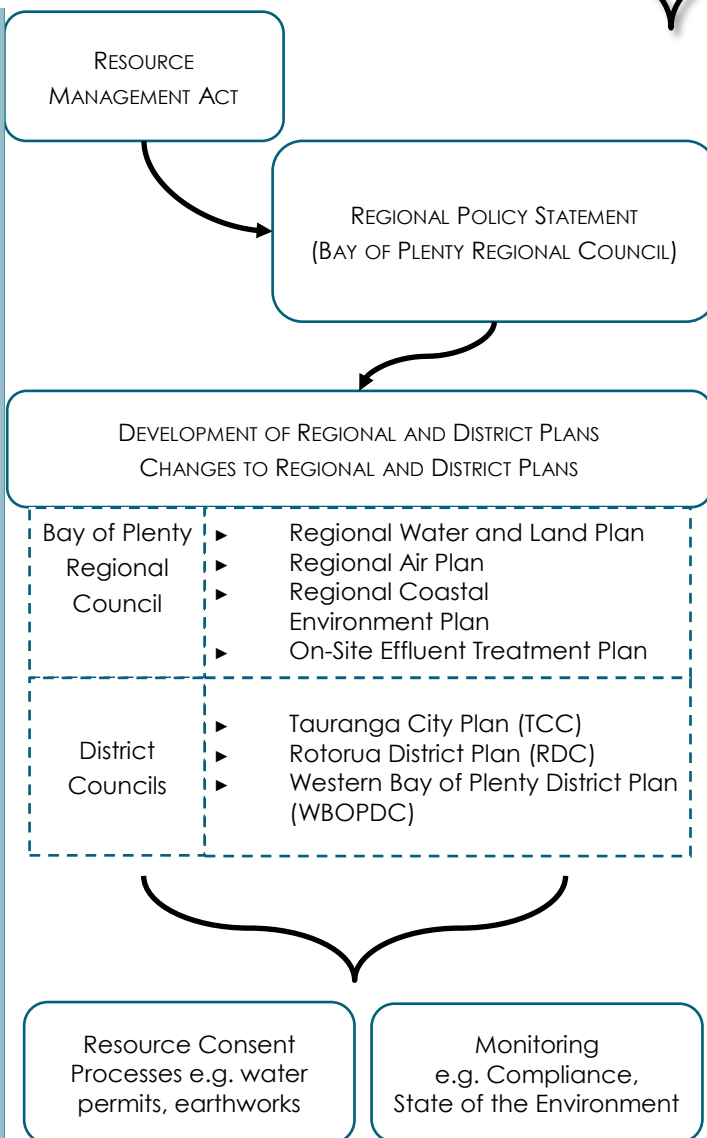
TAPUIKA LEGISLATION, PLANS & PROCESSES



RMA Documents Must take into account the Tapuika EMP

INFLUENCE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES



OTHER STRATEGIC PLANS & PROCESSES

- Councils
 - ▶ Ten Year Plan (Local Government Act)
 - ▶ Annual Plan (Local Government Act)
 - ▶ Ten Year Plan (Local Government Act)
 - ▶ Reserve Management Plans
 - ▶ Local Plans e.g. 20 year Community Plan, Te Puke Town Centre Plan
- Co-Governance Arrangement
 - ▶ Kaituna River Authority / Te Maru o Kaituna
 - ▶ Kaituna River Document (to replace the Kaituna Maketu Strategy)
- Council Collaborations
 - ▶ SmartGrowth
 - ▶ Bay of Connections
- Department of Conservation
 - ▶ Conservation Management Strategy
 - ▶ Conservation Management Plans
 - ▶ Reserve Management Plans
- New Zealand Transport Authority
 - ▶ Land Transport Management Strategy
- Ministry for the Environment
 - ▶ Resource Management Act reforms
 - ▶ National Policy Statements
 - ▶ National Environment Standards
- Central Government
 - ▶ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
 - ▶ Ministry for Primary Industries
 - ▶ Ministry of Fisheries



How to Use this Plan

PLAN STRUCTURE

The Tapuika EMP is structured as follows:

- ▶ Chapter 1 provides an overview of Tapuika.
- ▶ Chapter 2 summarises the priority Issues of Significance to Tapuika.
- ▶ Chapter 3 outlines the priority issues, outcomes and policies in relation to five Topics of Significance to Tapuika.
- ▶ Chapter 4 outlines the priority issues, outcomes and policies in relation to Areas of Significance to Tapuika.

- ▶ Chapter 5 outlines the expectations of Tapuika in relation to consultation.
- ▶ Chapter 6 provides the Action Plan in response to the priority issues, outcomes and policies identified in Chapters 3 and 4.

The Tapuika EMP Map Book accompanies this document. It displays visual information of importance to Tapuika such as aerial maps of marae and Treaty Settlement reserves.

TERMINOLOGY USED

For the purpose of this Plan, "Council" refers to:

- ▶ the Bay of Plenty Regional Council,
- ▶ Tauranga City Council,
- ▶ Western Bay of Plenty District Council and
- ▶ Rotorua District Council.

"RMA Documents" refers to:

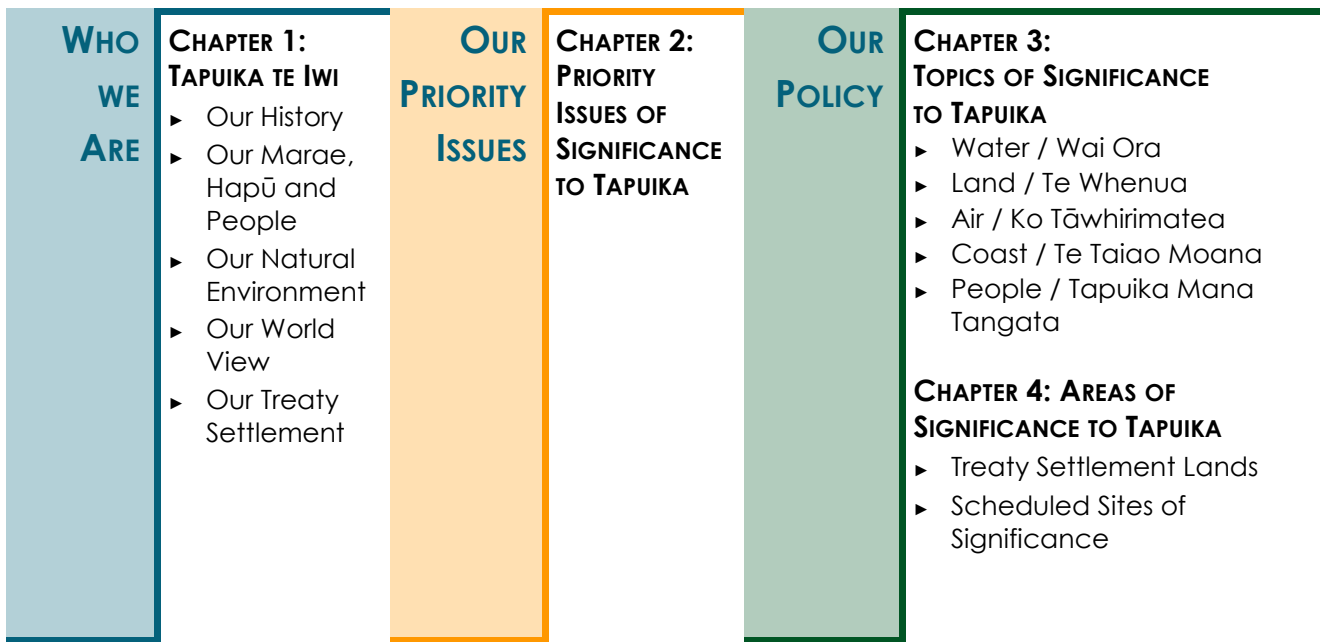
- ▶ Regional Policy Statement (Regional Council)
- ▶ Regional Plans (Regional Council)
- ▶ District Plans (City/District Council)

Chapters 4 (Topics) and 5 (Areas) use the following terms:

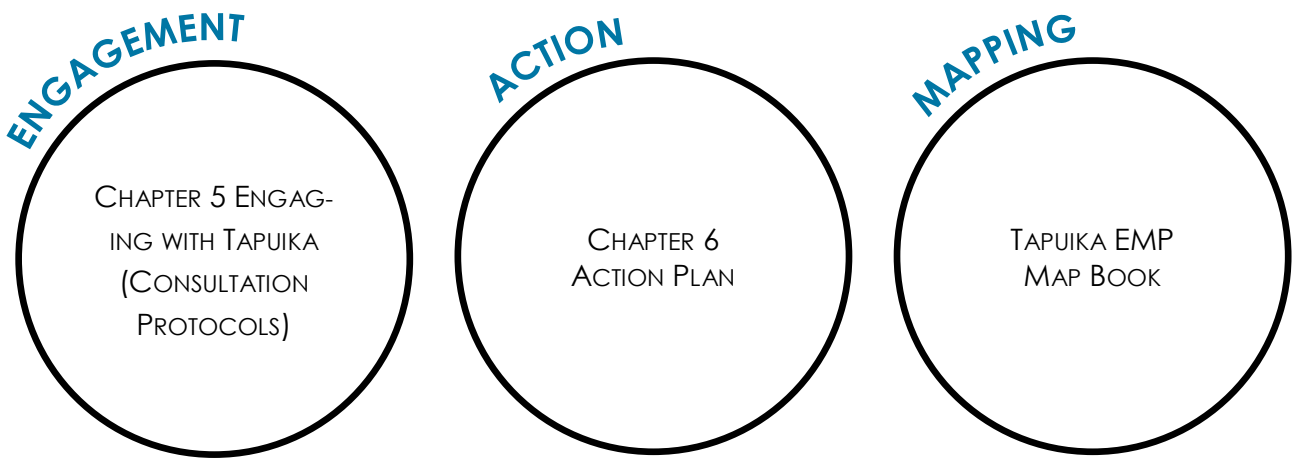
- ▶ PRIORITY ISSUES - NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA:
Issues (or opportunities) of particular importance or urgency.

- ▶ EXPECTED OUTCOMES - NGĀ WHĀINGA:
Objectives or goals to address identified issues or opportunities.
- ▶ POLICIES - NGĀ KAUPAPA:
Course of action to achieve or implement the Expected Outcomes.
- ▶ ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE:
Specific actions, projects or programmes

Plan Structure



followed by





1. Tapuika te Iwi

KO RANGUIRU TE MAUNGA
KO KAITUNA TE AWA
KO TAPUIKA TE IWI

RANGIURU IS OUR MOUNTAIN
KAITUNA IS OUR SACRED RIVER
TAPUIKA IS THE PEOPLE

1.1 OUR HISTORY

Te Takapū o Tapuika (Tapuika tribal estate) begins with the arrival of Te Arawa waka (canoe). As the waka journeyed down the east coast of the North Island, the tupuna (ancestors) on board the waka began to taumau (claim) certain places for themselves. The taumau or claiming of land by naming different areas after parts of the body made that land sacred and ensured that the taumau (claim) would be respected by others.

As the Te Arawa waka traversed the coast, between Motiti Island and the Wairakei Stream, Tia stood to taumau (claim) the area between the range of mountains in the distance to the Papamoa Hills for his son Tapuika:

*“MAI I NGĀ PAE MAUNGA, KI TE TOROPUKE E TŪ KAU MAI
RA*

*KI TE AWA E RERE MAI ANA, WAIHO TE WHENUA
KO TE TAKAPŪ O TAKU TAMAITI Ā TAPUIKA”*

*“FROM THAT RANGE OF MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE
TO THE PEAK THAT STANDS BEFORE ME
TO THE RIVER FLOWING IN THE DISTANCE,
I CLAIM THIS LAND AS THE BELLY OF MY SON TAPUIKA”*

When the Te Arawa waka made landfall at Maketū, Tapuika and his children settled on the lands radiating inland. Tapuika is buried in the ancient urupā of Koaretaia at the former mouth of the Kaituna at Te Tumu.

The children and grandchildren of Tapuika settled on, and secured manawhenua, over Te Takapū o Tapuika, occupying and naming many places. Through chiefly marriages and alliances Tapuika, for the most part, established mutually beneficial relationships with neighbouring iwi.

During the 1830s, Maketū became a hub of early commercial and trading opportunities, leading to a struggle between Tapuika and other Māori over control over the area's coastal resources. These struggles culminated in protracted warfare and the temporary abandonment of the Maketū area, before Tapuika returned to their traditional coastal settlements.

1.2 OUR MARAE, HAPŪ AND PEOPLE

The main hapū of Tapuika are Ngāti Tuheke, Ngāti Moko, Ngāti Marukukere and Ngāti Kuri.

Our five marae are clustered between Te Puke and Rangiuru.

According to the 2013 Census, 2,022 people affiliate themselves to Tapuika.

The Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust (TIA) is the mandated Iwi Authority and Post Settlement Governance Entity for Tapuika.

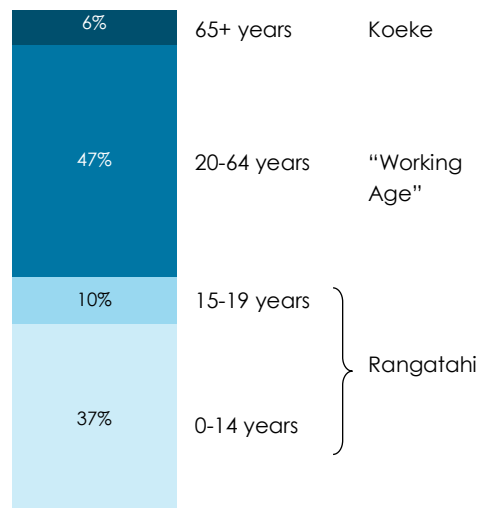
Governance of the Trust is through elected representatives comprising two hapū representatives from each of the four hapū. There are also three taurahere representatives from around Aotearoa (Northern, Central / Lower North, Southern).

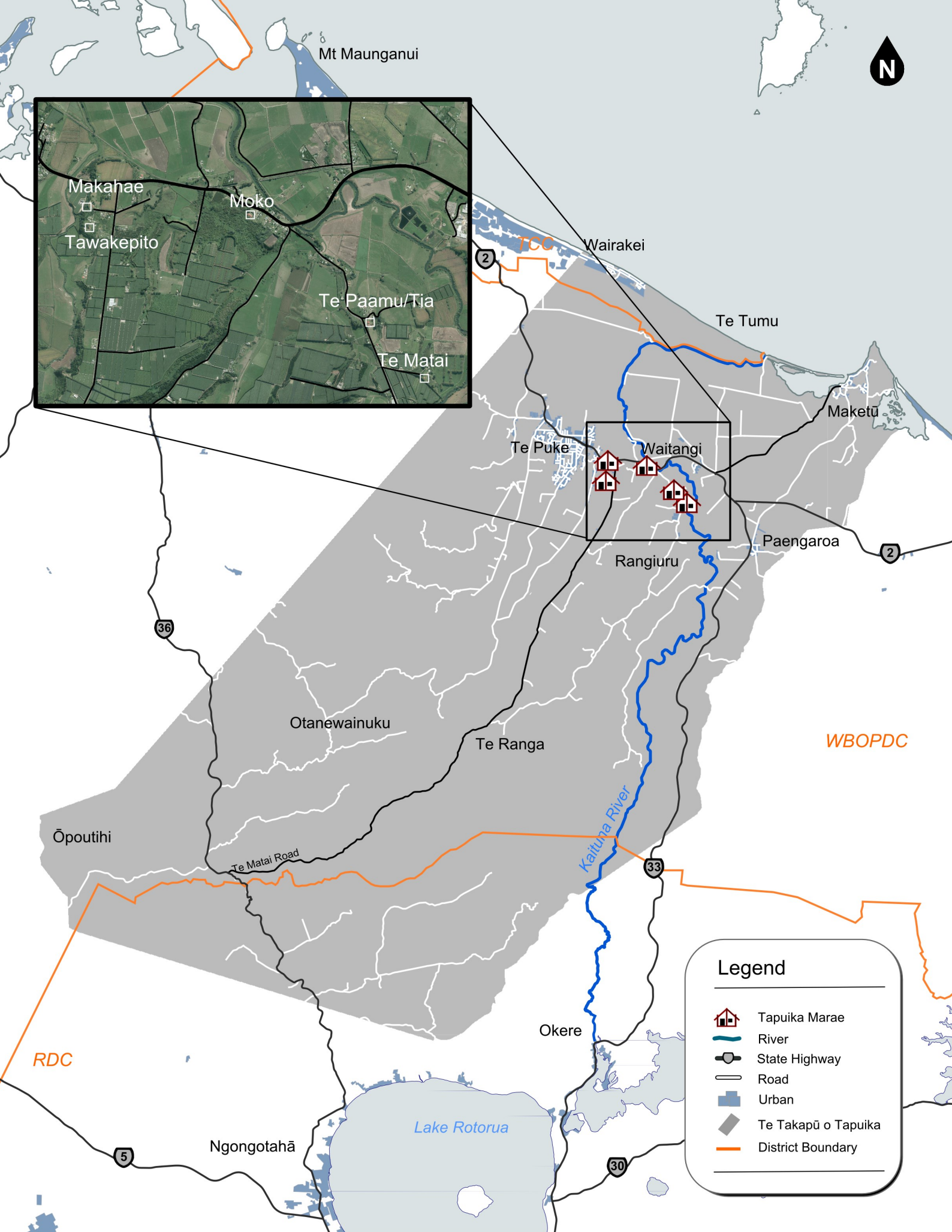
Hapū	Marae	Wharenui	Location
Ngāti Kuri	Te Matai	Tapuika	McMeeking Road, Rangiuru
Ngāti Marukukere	Te Paamu (Tia)	Tia	Malcolm Avenue, Rangiuru
Ngāti Moko	Moko	Mokotangatakotahi	State Highway 2, Waitangi
Ngāti Tuheke	Makahae (Te Kahika)	Makahae	20 Te Kahika Road, Te Puke
	Tawakepito	Tawakepito	Te Kahika Road, Te Puke

According to the 2013 Census, almost half of our people are of “working age” (20-64).

A large proportion of Tapuika members are under 20. This presents both an opportunity and challenge of imparting environmental knowledge to our younger generation.

Almost 60% of people affiliating to Tapuika live in the Bay of Plenty.





Te Takapū o Tapuika

(Tapuika tribal estate)

Map #: tpk_01a - May 2014

Scale: 1:200,000

1.3 OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Te Takapū o Tapuika extends from Wairakei in the west to Little Waihi in the east and inland to Kaharoa. The land area is approximately 619 square kilometres. Around 8% of this area (or 4,900 hectares) is retained as Māori Land.

The dominate land-cover/land-uses include:

- ▶ Pastoral Farming (40%)
- ▶ Native Bush (31%)
- ▶ Exotic Forestry (16%)
- ▶ Horticulture (11%).

Generally, the forests are located in the upper/inland areas, while horticulture and dairy farming are located in the central/lower parts of the rohe.

Within Te Takapū o Tapuika, there are 20 rivers (including tributaries) of which 75% have Statutory Acknowledgments or Deeds of Recognition. Many of these rivers are significant habitats for fish such as eel, inanga and kōkopu.

The coastal environment includes Ōngātoro/ Maketū Estuary, the Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve and Kaituna Sand Spit and Recreation Reserve. These are significant habitats for shellfish, fish and birds.

1.4 OUR ENVIRONMENTAL WORLD VIEW

The Tapuika environmental world view is based on the principle of total interconnectedness within, and between, the natural environment and ourselves.

We are part of our environment and dependent on its resources for sustenance.

We do not separate the tangible or physical aspects from the intangible or metaphysical. We are connected to all things – including nature, our ancestors, our gods - as well as to the past, present and the future.

Our tribal knowledge and traditional responsibilities of kaitiakitanga (guardianship) include the protection and sustainability of natural resources.

We view the natural environment as a taonga tuku iho (treasure) - handed down from generation to generation - to be cared for and maintained, if not improved, for future generations.

“KIA WHAKAMANA TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA, KIA TU TIKA AI TE ORANGA MO NGA WHAKATUPURANGA KIA PUAWAI”.



1.5 OUR TREATY SETTLEMENT

The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 (The Settlement) provides for the full and final settlement of historical Treaty of Waitangi claims by Tapuika. The Settlement recognises breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles in its dealings with Tapuika.

These breaches include:

- ▶ the Crown's responsibility for initiating hostilities in Tauranga in 1864 and subsequent loss of life for Tapuika.
- ▶ the decimation of Tapuika customary interests through land confiscation in the 1860s.
- ▶ the erosion of the traditional tribal structures of Tapuika as a result of native land laws.
- ▶ the unlawful taking of land from Kenana urupā in 1971.
- ▶ the modification, pollution and degradation of the Kaituna River has destroyed Tapuika wāhi tapu, caused significant harm to food sources and compromised traditional water supplies.





Of particular relevance to the Tapuika EMP:

1.5.1 CULTURAL REDRESS

Cultural redress recognises the traditional, spiritual and cultural significance of sites or areas to Tapuika. The Settlement includes:

- ▶ 27 Statutory Acknowledgement Areas that relate to rivers, stream, reserves and coastal marine area.
- ▶ Nine areas subject to a Deed of Recognition and one subject to a Whenua Rahui (Ōpoutihi).
- ▶ A number of sites of special significance, mainly reserves, vested in Tapuika or jointly with other Iwi.
- ▶ Protocol agreements with Crown agencies relating to conservation, Crown minerals, taonga tūturu and fisheries.
- ▶ Place name changes.

Significantly, the Settlement establishes a framework of co-governance of the Kaituna River. The Kaituna River Authority (Te Maru o Kaituna) will consist of eight members comprising representatives from Councils, Tapuika and other iwi who have associations with the Kaituna River.

1.5.2 COMMERCIAL REDRESS

Commercial redress aims to enable Tapuika to develop its own economic and social wellbeing. The Settlement includes four commercial forest blocks (Kaharoa Forest, Te Matai North, Te Matai South, and Pūwhenua Forest).

Further information about Treaty Settlement Areas are provided in Chapter 4.1 and Appendices 3-5.



2.

Priority Issues of Significance to Tapuika

1. TAPUIKA LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. There are opportunities to enhance Tapuika wellbeing associated with Māori Land, Commercial Redress Areas and Cultural Redress Sites.

2. LAND USE IMPACTS ON WATERWAYS:

2. Certain land uses and activities have an adverse effect on the health of our land, groundwater aquifers, rivers and streams. This affects our own health, wellbeing and way of life.

3. CULTURAL HERITAGE / WAHI TAPU:

3. Sites of significance to Tapuika are at risk of damage or destruction, particularly on private land.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING:

4. Currently, there is insufficient capacity and capability within:

- ▶ Tapuika to participate effectively in resource management processes.
- ▶ Councils to incorporate the interests and values of Tapuika into resource management processes and decisions.

5. ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION:

5. There have been barriers to the active involvement and participation of Tapuika in resource management processes and decision making.

6. RECOGNITION OF TAPUIKA VALUES AND INTERESTS:

There has been inadequate recognition and incorporation of Tapuika values and interests in freshwater management, particularly decision-making.

7. SUSTAINABILITY OF FISH AND SHELLFISH STOCKS:

At times too much fish and shell fish are taken

8. AIR DISCHARGES:

Discharges from industrial processes, agricultural and horticultural operations can have an adverse impact on air quality and health, particularly near marae, kohanga reo, kura kaupapa facilities and homes.

9. OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS:

There are opportunities for collaboration to achieve positive outcomes for all.

10. LAND USE IMPACTS ON THE COAST:

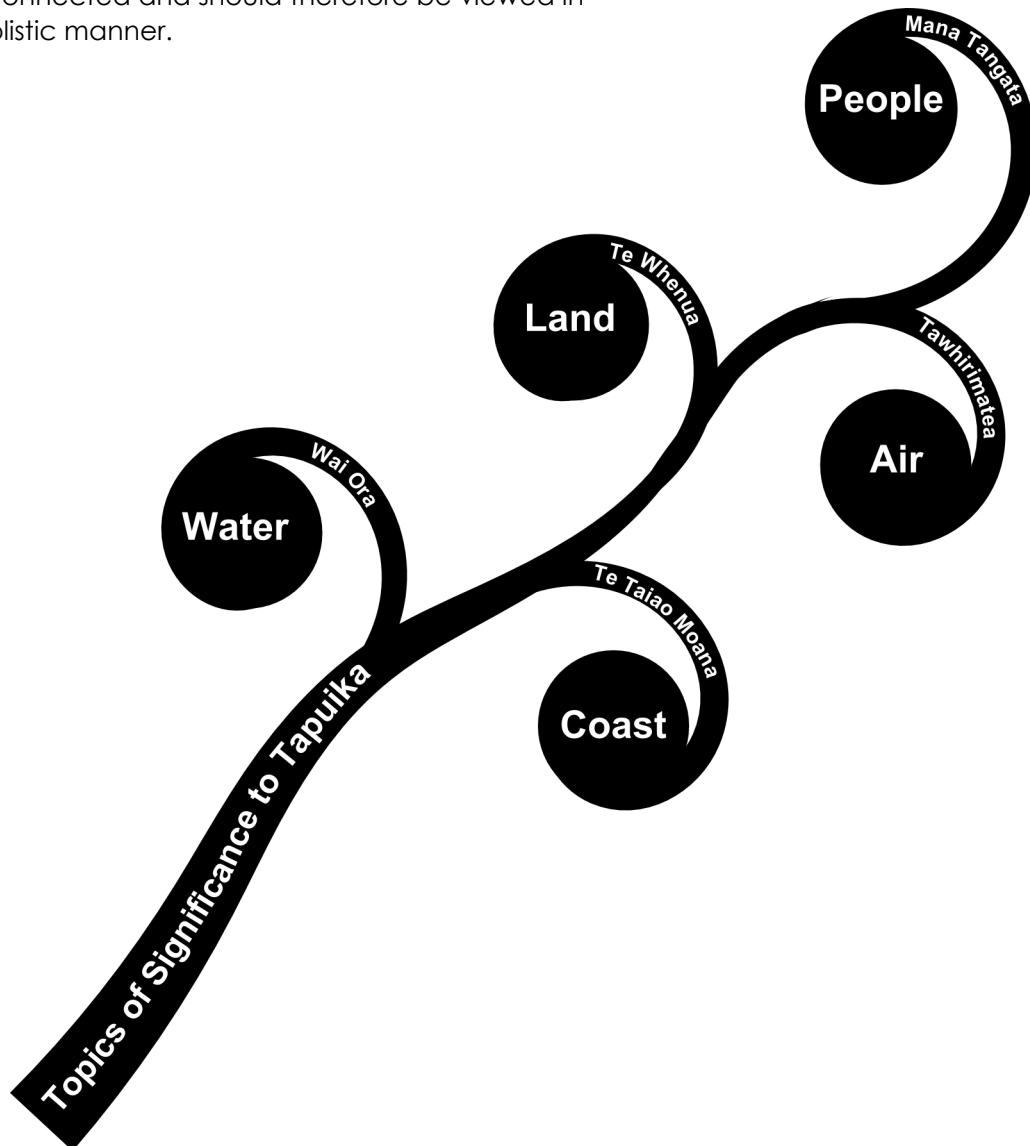
Upstream land uses and activities have an adverse effect on the health of our coastal environment. Poor coastal water quality affects our health, wellbeing and way of life. At times, we are unable to gather food along the coast.

3.

Topics of Significance to Tapuika

THIS CHAPTER OUTLINES THE PRIORITY ISSUES, OUTCOMES AND POLICIES IN RELATION TO FIVE TOPICS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TAPUIKA.

Although divided into five areas, these topics are interconnected and should therefore be viewed in an holistic manner.



“TO US,
WATER IS LIFE
LIFE IS WATER”

3.1 Water Wai Ora

THIS CHAPTER COVERS THE VALUES AND INTERESTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RIVERS, STREAMS, GROUNDWATER AQUIFERS AND WETLANDS WITHIN THE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA.

Water is essential for life. Our rivers, streams and wetlands within our Takapū have been an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. We have an intrinsic connection with the mauri (life force) of the waterways and our tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā.

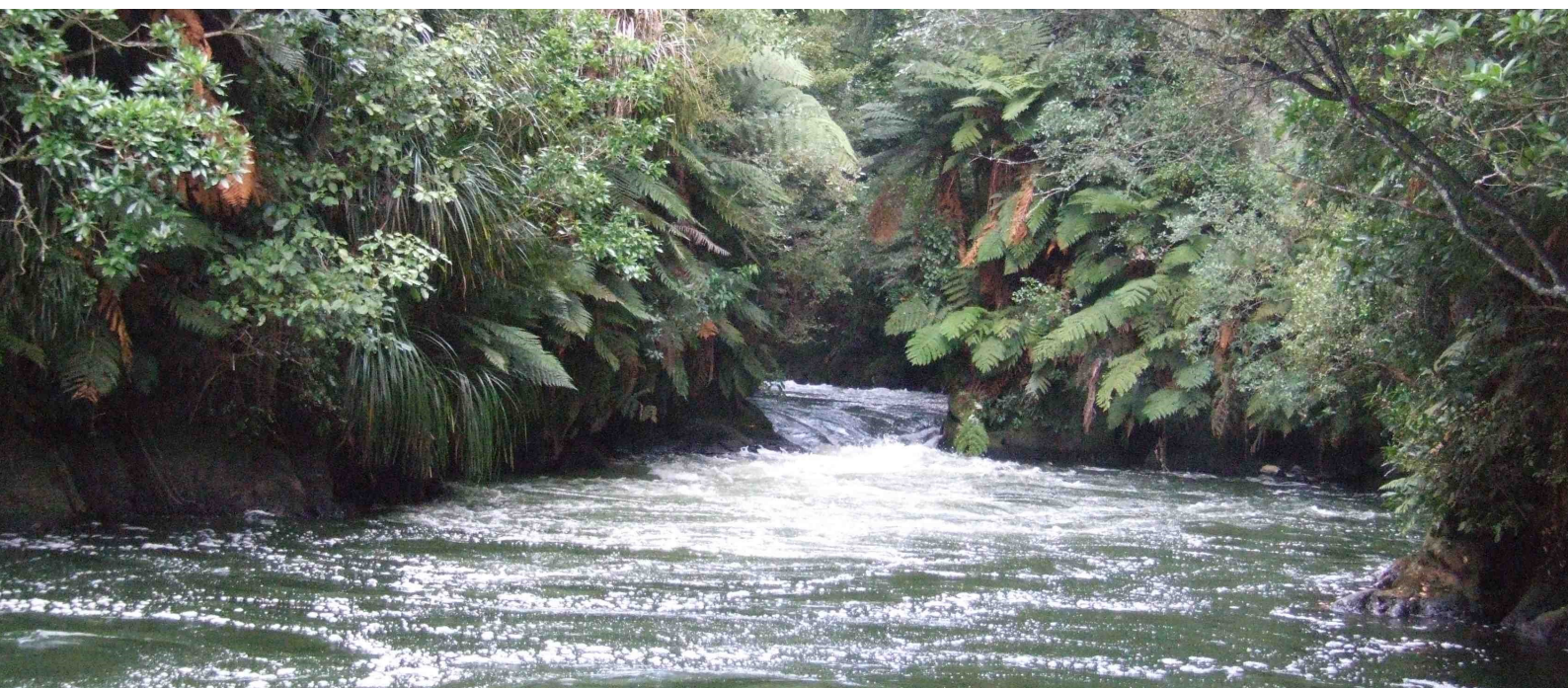
Our waterways define our identity. Our tribal proverb acknowledges our connection to the Kaituna River:

“KO TE KAITUNA TE AWA NUI O TAPUIKA —
THE KAITUNA RIVER IS THE GREAT RIVER OF TAPUIKA”

Our relationship with our waterways lies at the heart of our spiritual and physical wellbeing.

We need to change the way we think about the environment, because we are the environment.

We have a responsibility to protect the mana and mauri of our waterways.



SUMMARY FOR WATER / WAI ORA

PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

Land Use Impacts on Waterways

Recognition of Tapuika Values and Interests in Freshwater Management

EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR WATER – NGĀ WHĀINGA

▶ Relationship of Tapuika with water is acknowledged

▶ Mauri of waterways is protected and enhanced

▶ Tapuika interests and values are reflected in freshwater management

▶ Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes

PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE

Tapuika to:

- ▶ focus efforts such as environmental restoration works and cultural monitoring projects in Priority River Catchments - Kaituna River, Waiari River, Pakipaki Stream (Parawhenuamea), Paraiti/Mangorewa River, Pokopoko Stream.
- ▶ identify environmental restoration projects in areas where they achieve multiple goals e.g. wetland habitat, mahinga kai habitat, knowledge transfer capability.
- ▶ carry out Iwi-based monitoring to determine cultural health of waterways.

Work with Councils regarding:

- ▶ the installation of additional water quality monitoring sites.
- ▶ a compliance and monitoring report about consented discharges to water within Te Te Takapū o Tapuika.
- ▶ translating technical information into Plain English.
- ▶ capacity building.
- ▶ who is responsible for the impact of the Kaituna River jet boats on bank stability and wahi tapu.

Work with Councils, other Iwi, external agencies and community groups regarding:

- ▶ environmental research.
- ▶ priority environmental restoration projects.
- ▶ the use of scientific and mātauranga-based knowledge in environmental management.



3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - WATER / WAI ORA

Within Te Takapū o Tapuika there are 20 rivers (including tributaries) of which 75% have Statutory Acknowledgments or Deeds of Recognition. The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act establishes a framework of co-governance of the Kaituna River (Kaituna River Authority / Te Maru o Kaituna).

The water in the rivers and streams flow through a range of land types and uses as it heads towards the estuary and ocean:

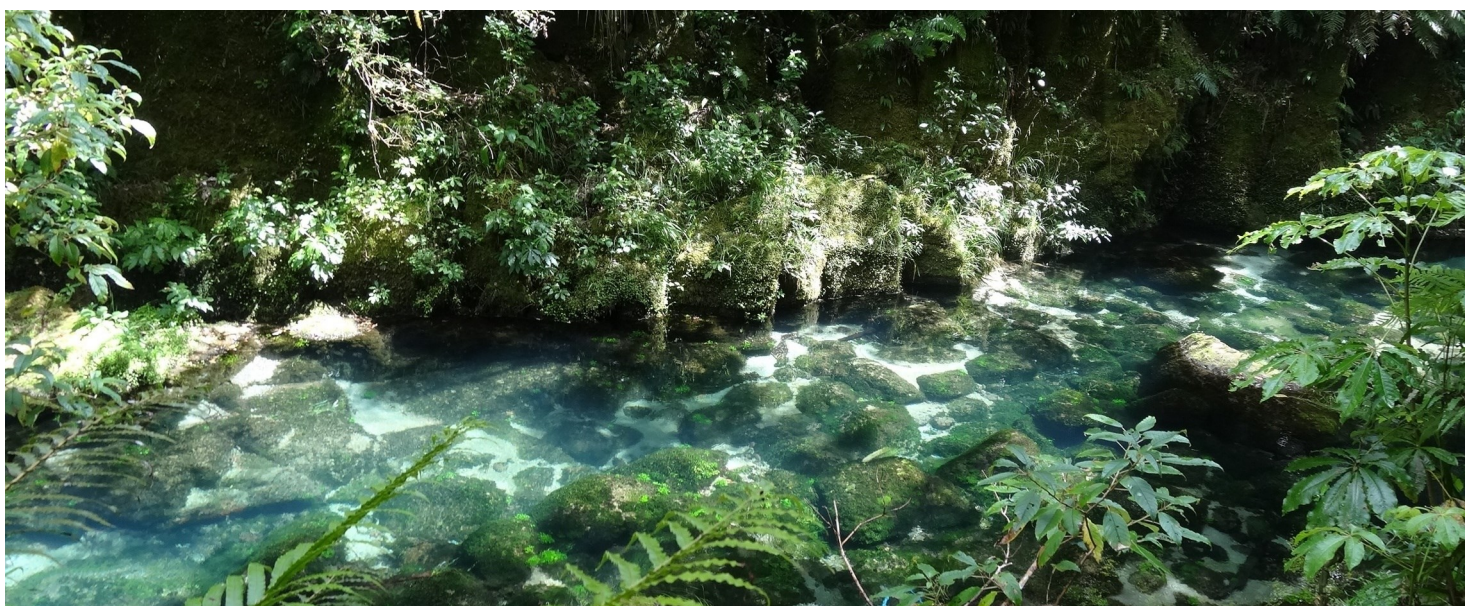
- ▶ steeper upper catchments with commercial forestry, farming and native forest blocks.
- ▶ less steep foothills which have intensive orchard development and farming.

- ▶ alluvial flood plains where the urban areas are situated, municipal discharges, meat works and intensive dairy farming.

Monitoring within the Lower Kaituna River catchment in 2007 found that water quality was poor in places due to silt, nitrates, chemical residue and bacteria.

Demand for water from rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers is high, yet the amount of water available for use is limited. There are a number of river and groundwater catchments within the rohe that are likely to be fully allocated, meaning that no more water is available for use.

Historically, land development - in particular drainage of land for pasture - has seen the loss of large areas of wetlands.



3.1.2 VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH SIGNIFICANT WATERWAYS AND AREAS

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater (2011) seeks to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are reflected in freshwater management, including decision-making.

To ensure this occurs, Tapuika values and interests need to be identified and articulated. As a starting point, the values associated with significant waterways within Te Takapū o Tapuika are provided (right).

These waterways are subject to a Statutory Acknowledgement and/or Deed of Recognition under Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014

This information reflects the Treaty Settlement Statements of Association for cultural redress areas. Further information about mahinga kai species is provided in Appendix 1.

Māori Classification of Water

Waiora	Purest form of water, with potential to give life and sustain wellbeing.
Waimaori	Water that has come into unprotected contact with humans, and so is ordinary and no longer sacred. This includes water that is running freely and unrestrained or is clear and lucid. Waimaori has mauri.
Waikino	Water that has been polluted, debased or corrupted. Its mauri has been altered and can cause harm.
Waipiro	Slow moving, typical of repo (swamps). For Māori these waters provide a range of resources such as rongoā for medicinal purposes, dyes for weaving, tuna (eels) and manu (birds).
Waimate	Water which has lost its mauri. It is dead, damaged or polluted.
Waitai	The sea, surf or tide. Also used to distinguish seawater from fresh water.



Waterways and Areas	Values					
	Wahi Mahinga Kai	Settlement (permanent / seasonal)	Wahi Tapu	Ara Tawhito (Trails)	Cultural Resources	Original Name
Kaituna River	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Te Awanui o Tapuika
Kaokaonui Stream	✓	✓	✓			
Kiwi Stream	✓	✓	✓	✓		Piparika Stream
Maketū Conservation Area	✓		✓		✓	Kawa repo
Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve	✓	✓				
Mangatoī Stream	✓	✓	✓			
Mangorewa River	✓	✓	✓	✓		Paraiti (from the confluence of the Mangorewa River and Ohaupara Stream down to the Kaituna River)
Ohaupara Stream	✓	✓	✓			
Ōhineangaanga Stream	✓	✓	✓			
Onaia Stream			✓			
Ōpoutihi	✓	✓			✓	
Pokopoko Stream	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Kaikokopu Stream (where it flows towards the Waihi Estuary)
Raparapahoe Stream	✓	✓	✓			
Ruato Stream	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Te Rerenga Stream	✓	✓	✓	✓		Te Rerenga Wairua o Kahukura & Ōturuturu Stream (from the Whakauma Block)
Waiari Stream	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Waiariari
Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Whataroa Stream	✓	✓	✓			

This information was obtained from the Treaty Settlement Statements of Association for cultural redress areas. Contact the Tapuika Iwi Authority for a copy of the Statements of Association.



3.1.3 PRIORITY ISSUES FOR WATER – NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

1. LAND USE IMPACTS ON WATERWAYS:
CERTAIN LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE HEALTH OF OUR LAND, GROUNDWATER AQUIFERS, RIVERS AND STREAMS. THIS AFFECTS OUR OWN HEALTH, WELLBEING AND WAY OF LIFE.

Our waterways, wetlands, waipuna (springs) and riparian margins are highly valued but are at risk of damage or contamination from surrounding land use, water use and activities on the water. Of particular concern:

- ▶ Wastewater discharges into Lake Rotorua, Waiari Stream and the Kaituna River.
- ▶ Nutrient run off from farms.
- ▶ Removal of trees from riverbanks.
- ▶ Jet boats and their effect on bank stability and wahi tapu that are located on river banks.

There is significant pressure on our rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers for many uses including town water supply, irrigation, stock water supply and domestic use.

The quality of water in our rivers and streams is declining, which affects our health and way of life. At times, we are unable to go swimming or gather food in some rivers and streams. The direct discharge of human wastewater into our waterways is culturally and spiritually offensive.

Although many landowners adopt good environmental practices, the concept of stewardship is not universally shared by all resource users.

2. RECOGNITION OF TAPUIKA VALUES AND INTERESTS:

THERE HAS BEEN INADEQUATE RECOGNITION OF TAPUIKA VALUES AND INTERESTS IN FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT, PARTICULARLY DECISION-MAKING.

Tapuika has significant values and interests in waterways. In practice, resource management processes have not recognised Tapuika interests and values with freshwater or the value of mātauranga and tikanga in environmental management. Tapuika expects this to change due to:

- ▶ The number of rivers and streams with Statutory Acknowledgements.
- ▶ The establishment of the Kaituna River Authority / Te Maru o Kaituna.
- ▶ The implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, which seeks to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are reflected in freshwater management.
- ▶ The development of new tools to incorporate cultural values into freshwater management.



3.1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR WATER – NGĀ WHĀINGA

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1 The relationship of Tapuika with water is recognised and acknowledged.</p> | <p>2 The values and interests of Tapuika are reflected in freshwater management, including decision-making.</p> | <p>3 Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes relating to water.</p> |
| <p>4 The mauri of waterways and aquifers within Te Takapū o Tapuika are protected and enhanced to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ensure high water quality for swimming, food gathering and drinking water. ▶ Maintain sufficient water flow to protect freshwater fisheries, customary resources and uses. ▶ Ensure access to waterways for customary use e.g. food gathering. ▶ Protect cultural values (particularly spiritual) and sites of significance. | | |

3.1.5 POLICIES FOR WATER - NGĀ KAUPAPA

DISCHARGES TO WATER	1.	Tapuika opposes the direct discharge of contaminants, especially wastewater, to rivers and streams.
	2.	Promote additional treatment and/or alternative disposal methods of wastewater such as the use of new technology, land based disposal or the use of wetlands.
	3.	Encourage innovative solutions to remedy the long-term effects of discharges on the historical, cultural and spiritual values of freshwater.
	4.	Advocate that the Bay of Plenty Regional Council prepares a compliance monitoring report in relation to consented discharges to water within Te Takapū o Tapuika.



CATCHMENT-BASED RESTORATION PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	5.	Encourage Councils to manage land and waterways in an integrated manner and on a catchment basis.
	6.	Tapuika to adopt the use of Priority River Catchments in which to focus resources and efforts such restoration projects and cultural monitoring. These Priority River Catchments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Kaituna River ii) Waiari Stream iii) Pakipaki Stream (Parawhenuamea) iv) Te Paraiti v) Mangorewa River vi) Pokopoko Stream
	7.	Identify restoration projects within Priority River Catchments. These could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mahinga kai habitat restoration ii) Freshwater fisheries projects iii) Wetland restoration iv) Riparian margin restoration projects
	8.	Pursue opportunities to work with others for priority restoration projects. This could include landowners, local communities, other Iwi, Councils and external agencies such as Department of Conservation, Landcare Research, NIWA and Landcare Trust.
	9.	Participate in programmes to improve the water quality in the Rotorua lakes where it enhances the mauri of the Kaituna River.
	10.	Support proposals and activities that enhance the mauri of waterways within Te Takapū o Tapuika.
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES	11.	Early and meaningful engagement by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council regarding the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.
	12.	Early involvement with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council in the setting of water allocation limits. This is to ensure that water allocation is equitable, given aspirations of Tapuika to develop its underutilised lands.



WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	13.	Advocate that the Bay of Plenty Regional Council installs more water quality monitoring sites within Priority River Catchments .
	14.	Monitor the health of waterways within Te Takapū o Tapuika, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Developing appropriate monitoring tools to determine the cultural health of waterways. ii) Classifying the current health of waterways in terms of water quality and cultural health. iii) Collaborating with existing water quality monitoring programmes.
	15.	Ensure that all technical information, particularly relating to water quality and quantity monitoring, is made available in a more user friendly format.
	16.	Tapuika to improve its own knowledge and understanding of water resources, from both a cultural and scientific point of view. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) How water quality is measured, monitored and managed. ii) How water allocation is determined and managed. iii) Sharing traditional methods of environmental management. iv) Finding ways to integrate mātauranga and tikanga into environmental management.
	17.	Ensure that minimum water quality standards and maximum allocation limits for freshwater incorporates Tapuika values and interests.
	18.	Explore partnership opportunities regarding the use of scientific and mātauranga based knowledge to guide restoration projects. This could include Landcare Research, Landcare Trust & NIWA.
ESPLANADE AREAS	19.	Nominate rivers and streams for inclusion in any proposed District Plan Change to include more esplanade areas for increased access to, and along waterways. These will include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All rivers and streams that are subject to a Statutory Acknowledgement or Deed of Recognition (refer Chapter 4.1).
JET BOAT MANAGEMENT	20.	Seek clarity in relation to the Council responsible for the impact of Kaituna River jet boats on bank stability and wahi tapu.



WHATU NGARONGARO TE TANGATA
TOITŪ TE WHENUA

MAN MAY PASS AWAY
BUT THE LAND WILL REMAIN FOREVER

3.2

Land

Te Whenua

THIS CHAPTER COVERS THE VALUES AND INTERESTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LAND, IN PARTICULAR SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE (WAHI TAPU), LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT AND BIODIVERSITY.

Land is the source of our pride and identity as Tapuika – Manawhenua.

Land is the foundation for our very being in a physical and spiritual sense. Land is our turangawaewae and the link to our past through Whakapapa. Land is all defining.

Remnants of our past are still with us – our Pā sites, old Battle grounds and Urupā.

When looked upon as a physical resource, land was equated with status. However it has value beyond an economic sense.

Land is Mana:

“HE TANGATA KORE WHENUA, KORE MANA”

“WITHOUT LAND, A PERSON IS CONSIDERED WORTHLESS AND INSIGNIFICANT”

We value our land for what it provides us. We use its plants and fruits of the land for food, weaving, rongoā (healing) and carving.



SUMMARY FOR LAND / TE WHENUA			
PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA			
Land Use Impacts	Protecting Cultural Heritage	Tapuika Land Use and Development	
EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR LAND – NGĀ WHĀINGA			
▶ Sites of Significance to Tapuika are recognised and protected	▶ Mauri of land and soil resources are enhanced	▶ Enable development of Tapuika Lands and access to customary resources	▶ Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes
PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE			
<p>Tapuika to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ map cultural and historical sites and areas including traditional place names, travel routes, urupā, waipuna (springs) and sites of significance. ▶ identify further sites of significance to be included in District Plans. ▶ investigate other ways to protect sites of significance. ▶ investigate opportunities to access and re-open ara tawhito (old trails). ▶ support and promote Tapuika whānau or Māori Land Trust farms and orchards who lead by example in terms of sustainable land management practices. ▶ use wānanga to transfer knowledge regarding traditional plant use. <p>Work with Councils regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ opportunities for harvesting customary resources (e.g. harakeke) on Council Land. ▶ the Tapuika Accidental Discovery Protocol (Appendix 2). <p>Work with Councils, other Iwi, external agencies and community groups, landowners regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ access to sites of significance on private land. ▶ protection of sites of significance next to road and rail networks. ▶ funding to conserve our marae and urupā. ▶ potential community housing options. 			



3.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - LAND / TE WHENUA

Te Takapū o Tapuika extends from Wairakei in the west to Little Waihi in the east and inland to Kaharoa. The land area is approximately 619 square kilometres.

Around 8% of this area (or 4,900 hectares) is retained as Māori Land.

The dominate land-cover/land-uses are:

- ▶ Pastoral Farming (40%)
- ▶ Native Bush (31%)
- ▶ Commercial Forestry (16%)
- ▶ Horticulture (11%).

Much of the forests are located in the upper reaches of the Takapū, while horticulture is located in the middle of the Takapū. The lower part of the catchment are used predominantly for dairy farming.

Resulting from Treaty Settlement, Tapuika now has over 200 hectares of land vested as reserves and a further 1,868 hectares as commercial redress land, which is predominately in forestry.

There are many sites of significance within Te Takapū o Tapuika, including marae, burial grounds, pā sites, maunga and historic battle sites.

Chapter 4.1 summarises the values and issues associated with Treaty Settlement Areas while Chapter 4.2 discusses Sites of Significance that are scheduled in and protected by, District Plans.

TRADITIONAL LAND USE WITHIN TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA

The relationship of Tapuika and its ancestral lands is an integral part of Tapuika identity.

In traditional times, natural resources were used within Te Takapū o Tapuika on a rotational basis, with people moving across the land in accordance with the seasonal cycle of the moon and the stars.

Land preparation coincided with the rising of Matariki in the east while the appearance of the star Atutahi in the night sky signalled the arrival of spring and time for kumara planting.

The flowering of the pohutukawa tree heralded the arrival of summer and time for hapū to move to coastal areas to fish and collect kaimoana.

The appearance of the star Poutū-te-rangi signalled the change in season from Summer to Autumn and the time to harvest kumara as well as bird and kiore in the forests.

- Tapuika Mana Whenua Report, 2005



3.2.2 PRIORITY ISSUE FOR LAND – NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

- 1. CULTURAL HERITAGE / WĀHI TAPU:**
SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TAPUIKA ARE AT RISK OF DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION, PARTICULARLY ON PRIVATE LAND.

Sites of significance are those sites or areas that are highly prized or treasured by Tapuika. These include marae, burial grounds, pā sites, maunga and historic battle sites. Tapuika has had continuous occupation of its rohe since the landing of the Te Arawa Waka at Maketū in 1100 AD. Therefore, these sites define the history of Tapuika. Once these sites are destroyed, they cannot be replaced or restored to their original significance.

- 2. LAND USE IMPACTS:**
CERTAIN LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE HEALTH OF OUR LAND, GROUNDWATER AQUIFERS, RIVERS AND STREAMS. THIS AFFECTS OUR OWN HEALTH, WELLBEING AND WAY OF LIFE.

These land uses include dairy farming, livestock access to water, excessive fertiliser use, earthworks and mining. Although many landowners adopt good environmental practices, the concept of stewardship is not universally shared by all resource users.

- 3. TAPUIKA LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT:**
THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE TAPUIKA WELLBEING ASSOCIATED WITH MĀORI LAND, COMMERCIAL REDRESS AREAS AND CULTURAL REDRESS SITES.

Throughout the centuries, Tapuika has lost much of its land through confiscation and land sales.

With the completion of the Treaty Settlement process and the enactment of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014, Tapuika is looking to the future and the opportunities to enhance its social, environmental, cultural and economic wellbeing. This can be achieved through Māori Land development, development of Papakāinga (on Māori and General Land) and the appropriate use of cultural and commercial redress lands.



3.2.3 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR LAND – NGĀ WHĀINGA

<p>1 The relationship of Tapuika with ancestral lands is recognised and acknowledged.</p>	<p>2 Sites of significance to Tapuika are recognised and protected.</p>	<p>3 Access to customary resources for carving, weaving and rongoā (traditional medicine) is enabled.</p>
<p>4 Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes relating to Land.</p>	<p>6 The social and economic wellbeing of Tapuika is enhanced by enabling Māori Land and Papakāinga development and the effective use of Treaty Settlement Land.</p>	
<p>5 The mauri of land and soil resources within Te Takapū o Tapuika is enhanced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Encouraging sustainable land use practices and leading by example. ▶ Identifying opportunities for, and working towards, the protection and restoration of riparian margins, wetlands and mahinga kai habitats. ▶ Taking greater collective responsibility in sustainable land management. 		

3.2.4 POLICIES FOR LAND – NGĀ KAUPAPA

<p>SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE / CULTURAL HERITAGE</p>	<p>1.</p>	<p>Undertake Cultural Mapping to map cultural and historical sites and areas within Te Takapū o Tapuika. This includes mapping traditional place names, travel routes, urupā, waipuna (springs) and sites of significance.</p>
	<p>2.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Tapuika Accidental Discovery Protocol (Appendix 2) takes effect in the event that kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered within Te Takapū o Tapuika.</p>
	<p>3.</p>	<p>Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) further sites of significance to be included in, and protected by, District Plans. ii) alternative methods of protecting sites of significance to Tapuika.



SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE / CULTURAL HERITAGE (CONTINUED)	4.	<p>Work with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) private landowners so that sites of significance to Tapuika can be accessed, maintained and if appropriate, protected. ii) roading and rail authorities in relation to the protection of sites of significance to Tapuika. iii) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the Lottery Grants Board regarding the conservation and preservation of marae and urupā.
	5.	<p>Ensure that archaeological reports are not the sole source of technical information in relation to the value of a particular site or area. If a site does not have archaeological value, it cannot be assumed that there is no cultural value. Only consultation with Tapuika can determine the cultural value of a site or area.</p>
	6.	<p>Tapuika are specialists in determining their values and associations with sites and areas of significance.</p>
	7.	<p>Investigate opportunities to access and re-open ara tawhito (old trails).</p>



SUSTAINABLE LAND USE	8.	Encourage sustainable land management practices, focusing on: i) erosion-prone land and forestry on steep slopes in upper catchments. ii) agrichemical use in mid catchments.
	9.	Support and promote Tapuika whānau or Māori Land Trust farms and orchards that demonstrate positive examples of sustainable land management practices.
	10.	Use of wānanga to transfer knowledge regarding traditional plant use.
	11.	Identify opportunities for harvesting of customary resources, such as harakeke, on Council land.
MĀORI LAND AND PAPA KĀINGA DEVELOPMENT	12.	Increase understanding and share knowledge about how to develop Māori Land and Papakāinga including options for funding (e.g. Kāinga Whenua Loans).
	13.	Work with other agencies to identify potential community housing options within Te Takapū o Tapuika. This could include Councils, SmartGrowth, Māori Land Court and Te Puni Kokiri.
	14.	Explore the feasibility of using the low-temperature geothermal resource for heating marae and papakāinga.
	15.	Enable the development and use of Māori land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau, hapū and Iwi.
PERMITS TO PROSPECT, EXPLORE OR MINE	16.	Require consultation for all permit applications to the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) to prospect, explore or mine within Te Takapū o Tapuika.
	17.	Ensure that Tapuika is provided with a copy of all Annual Reports of Iwi Engagement for all Mineral Permits within Te Takapū o Tapuika.





OUR POLICY: LAND / TE WHENUA



3.3

Air

Ko Tawhirimatea

“TE TOA E RERE MAI I RUNGA I TE RANGI KO TE Ō!
TE TOA E HĪRAKE MAI NŌ RĀRUNGA!
TĀWHANAWHANA TONU ATU
TE IHU Ō NGĀ NGARU
KA ĒĀ TŌ MATE NGARO
E KORO E!”

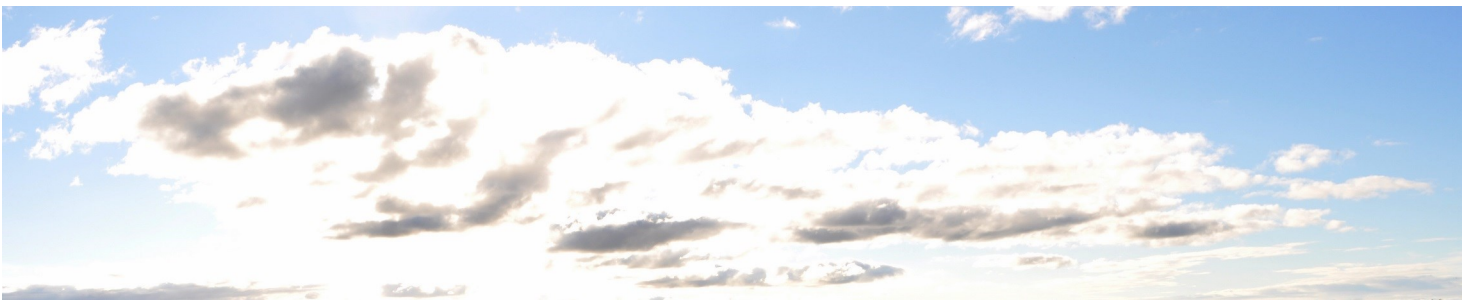
THIS CHAPTER ADDRESSES THE PRIORITY ISSUE ASSOCIATED WITH AIR DISCHARGES WITHIN TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA.

IN TIMES OF WAR, TAPUIKA WARRIORS WOULD FLY THROUGH THE AIR AND RISE FORTH FROM THE VERY GROUND BENEATH OUR FEET. THESE WERE THE TALES OF THE WARRIORS TE ŌŌTERANGI AND TE TOA RĀRUNGA. ONE DRAWING STRENGTH FROM THE AIR AROUND HIM AND THE OTHER DRAWING STRENGTH FROM THE EARTH BENEATH HIM.

Air is a taonga, valued for its life supporting capacity. It is a taonga from Ranginui, sky father, and his child Tawhirimatea who

presides over the elements, including the wind, breeze and rain.

We must respect and value the mauri of air, so that it will be in a healthy state for our future generations. Healthy air, healthy people.



SUMMARY FOR AIR / KO TAWHIRIMATEA

PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

Impact of air discharges on Health and Air Quality

EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR AIR – NGĀ WHĀINGA

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▶ Mauri of air resources is valued and enhanced | ▶ Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes |
|---|---|

PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE

Work with Councils regarding:

- ▶ a compliance and monitoring report about consented discharges to air within Te Te Takapū o Tapuika.
- ▶ regular air quality monitoring within Te Te Takapū o Tapuika.

Work with Councils, industry and external agencies regarding:

- ▶ air quality issues within Te Te Takapū o Tapuika.
- ▶ on-site air discharges at Affco Rangioru.
- ▶ buffer distances between agricultural or horticultural sprays from marae, kohanga reo, kura kaupapa facilities and homes.



3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - AIR / KO TAWHIRIMATEA

Within Te Takapū o Tapuika, the main types of air discharges are:

- ▶ residential e.g. domestic woodfires.
- ▶ industrial e.g. discharges from the Affco Rangioru Plant (boilers, rendering plant and wastewater treatment facility).
- ▶ commercial e.g. discharges from the Pukepine sawmill.

- ▶ agricultural e.g. fertilisers, pesticides.
- ▶ horticultural e.g. fertilisers, pesticides, Hi-cane® .

There are no permanent Bay of Plenty Regional Council air quality monitoring sites within Te Takapū o Tapuika.

3.3.2 PRIORITY ISSUE FOR AIR - NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

1.

AIR DISCHARGES:

DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES, AGRICULTURAL AND

HORTICULTURAL OPERATIONS CAN HAVE AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH, PARTICULARLY NEAR MARAE, KOHANGA REO, KURA KAUPAPA FACILITIES AND HOMES.

Tapuika is concerned about the health effects associated with air discharges. Specifically:

- ▶ The effect of discharges from the Affco Rangioru rendering plant on people suffering from asthma, bronchitis, and other respiratory conditions.

- ▶ Odour nuisance, at times, from the Affco Rangioru rendering plant and wastewater treatment facility.
- ▶ The health effect of spray drift from agricultural and horticultural sprays (e.g. fertilisers, pesticides, Hi-cane®) near marae, kohanga reo, kura kaupapa facilities and homes.



3.3.3 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR AIR – NGĀ WHĀINGA

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 To value and enhance the mauri of air within Te Takapū o Tapuika from the environmental and health effects of air discharges.</p> | <p>2 Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes relating to Air.</p> |
|---|--|

3.3.4 POLICIES FOR AIR - NGĀ KAUPAPA

DISCHARGES TO AIR	1.	Advocate that the Bay of Plenty Regional Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) prepares a compliance monitoring report in relation to all consented discharges to air within Te Takapū o Tapuika. ii) undertakes regular air quality monitoring within Te Takapū o Tapuika.
	2.	Ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) contaminant levels from industrial air discharges are reduced to minimise health effects. ii) agricultural or horticultural sprays are not discharged within 100 metres of a marae, kohanga reo, kura kaupapa or homes.
	3.	Work with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Affco Rangioru to ensure Best Management Practices are adopted regarding on-site air discharges. ii) The Ministry of Health, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and local Iwi health providers regarding air quality issues within Te Takapū o Tapuika. iii) the agricultural and horticultural industry to ensure Best Management Practices are adopted regarding the use of agricultural and horticultural sprays.



“WHAKAMAU ANA TE TITIRO ATU KI RUNGA Ō MAKETŪ
E HĀRURU ANA E PAPAHI ANA NGĀ TAI Ō TE MOANA
KOIA PEA NĀNA NEI I TUKĪTUKI NGĀ WAIRUA HAERE
Ā KA RIRO KI TE PO Ē!”

3.4

Coast

Te Taiao Moana

THIS CHAPTER ADDRESSES THE PRIORITY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE COAST, IN PARTICULAR SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE (WAHI TAPU), COASTAL DEVELOPMENT AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT.

AS SOULS OF OUR DEPARTED START THEIR JOURNEY FROM THE DOORWAY OF TE URUTAPU WHERE THEY WILL BE TAKEN AND PROTECTED BY THE GUARDIAN.

THE KAITUNA RIVER FLOWS PAST THE SACRED SANDS OF OUR ANCIENT FORTS TE KOPURA, TE KARAKA, TE PAROA, WHAKARARAUHE, TE MAMAKU, ŌTAIPARIA, TE TUMU, KAKARI AND FINALLY PAPAHIKAHAWAI ON THE SHORELINE.

ITS WATERS THEN ENTER THE GREAT OCEAN OF TOI. THE TIDES WILL BE SWUM AND THE DEPTHS TRAVERSED BY PAREAWHEAWHE UNTIL THEY FINALLY ARRIVE AT TE REINGA.

THE DESCENDANTS OF TAPUIKA THEN SPIRITUALLY RETURN TO OUR HOMELANDS - HAWAIKI NUI, HAWAIKI ROA, HAWAIKI PAMAMAO - TO THE GATHERING PLACE OF CHIEFS.

Our connection to the coast began with the arrival of our waka and the 'taumau' or claim by our ancestor, Tia.

Our coast is our food bowl, valued for providing us with snapper, flounder and eel, as well as mussels, cockles and oysters. Our spiritual and physical wellbeing relies on a healthy moana.



SUMMARY FOR COAST / TE TAIAO MOANA			
PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA			
Land Use Impacts	Protecting Cultural Heritage	Fish and Shellfish stocks	
EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR THE COAST – NGĀ WHĀINGA			
▶ Sites of Significance to Tapuika are recognised and protected	▶ Mauri of coastal resources is enhanced	▶ Tapuika leads by example regarding kōhi kaimoana practices	▶ Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes
PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE			
<p>Tapuika to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ map cultural and historical sites and areas including traditional place names, travel routes, urupā, waipuna (springs) and sites of significance. ▶ Identify further sites of significance to be included in District Plans. ▶ identify environmental restoration projects e.g. taunga kai habitat restoration, fisheries projects and wetland restoration. ▶ carry out lwi-based monitoring to determine cultural health of Ōngātoto/Maketū Estuary. <p>Work with Councils regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ long-term planning at Te Tumu ▶ the Tapuika Accidental Discovery Protocol (Appendix 2). <p>Work with Councils, other lwi, external agencies and community groups, landowners regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ options to sustainably manage fish and shellfish stocks. ▶ environmental restoration projects. 			



3.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - COAST / TE TAIAO MOANA

Te Takapū o Tapuika extends along the coastal marine area from Wairakei Stream in the west to Little Waihi in the east. The coastal environment includes Ōngātoto/Maketū Estuary, the Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve and Kaituna Sand Spit and Recreation Reserve. These are significant habitats for shellfish, fish and birds. The coastal environment is also used for swimming, fishing, surfing, boating and other water sports.

Appendix 1 summarises the type of mahinga and taunga kai resources within Te Takapū o Tapuika.

Te Tumu is an area of historical settlement and the site of battles in the mid 1830's which focused on the taking of Te Tumu Pā. As a result, there are a number of sites of significance to Tapuika.

The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 establishes a framework of co-governance of the Kaituna River. The Kaituna River Authority (Te Maru o Kaituna) will consist of eight members comprising representatives from Councils, Tapuika and other iwi who have associations with the Kaituna River.

The entire coastal marine area, from Wairakei Stream to Little Waihi, is subject to a Statutory Acknowledgement.

TRADITIONAL FISHING WITHIN TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA

Historically, the Kaituna River passed through the Papahikahawai Channel into Ōngātoto/Maketū Estuary.

The main flow of the Kaituna River now flows out at Te Tumu, with a small part diverted into Ōngātoto via Ford's Cut. Proposed river diversion works will increase the flow of water from the Kaituna River into Ōngātoto.

The name Papahikahawai refers to the method by which Kahawai were caught in Ōngātoto. Holding pens, made out of kahikatea and harakeke, were placed in the water at the narrowest part of the

inlet. The kahawai would enter the channel on the turn of the tide.

Large kupenga kaharua (drag nets) would be dragged along the bed of the inlet. The kahawai would then be surrounded by a wall of netting and driven into the holding pens.

- Tapuika Mana Whenua Report, 2005



3.4.2 PRIORITY ISSUE FOR THE COAST – NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

1. CULTURAL HERITAGE / WĀHI TAPU:
SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TAPUIKA ARE AT RISK OF DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION, PARTICULARLY ON PRIVATE LAND.

Sites of significance are those sites or areas that are highly prized or treasured by Tapuika. These include marae, burial grounds, pā sites, maunga and historic battle sites.

Te Tumu is an area of historical settlement and the site of battles in the mid 1830's which focused on the taking of Te Tumu Pā. It is also an area that is proposed for residential development. Because of the historical association of Tapuika with this area, there is an expectation that Tapuika will be involved in any long term planning for development at Te Tumu.

2. LAND USE IMPACTS:
UPSTREAM LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE HEALTH OF OUR COASTAL ENVIRONMENT. POOR COASTAL WATER QUALITY AFFECTS OUR HEALTH, WELLBEING AND WAY OF LIFE. AT TIMES, WE ARE UNABLE TO GATHER FOOD ALONG THE COAST.

Upstream land uses and activities of particular concern are:

- ▶ Wastewater discharges into Lake Rotorua, Waiari Stream and the Kaituna River.

- ▶ Nutrient run off from farms, especially dairy farms.
- ▶ Removal of trees from riverbanks.
- ▶ Over-allocation of water by resource consent.

3. SUSTAINABILITY OF FISH AND SHELLFISH STOCKS: AT TIMES TOO MUCH FISH AND SHELL FISH ARE TAKEN.

The long term sustainability of our fish and shellfish stocks relies on changes to current practices by everyone as well as a holistic and coordinated approach to management.



3.4.3 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR THE COAST – NGĀ WHĀINGA

<p>1 The relationship of Tapuika with the coast is recognised and acknowledged.</p>	<p>2 Sites of significance to Tapuika are recognised and protected, in particular those at Te Tumu.</p>	<p>3 Tapuika leads by example in terms of sustainable fish and shellfish harvesting practices.</p>
<p>4 Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes relating to the Coast.</p>	<p>5 The mauri of coastal waters within Te Takapū o Tapuika is enhanced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Encouraging sustainable development and land use practices. ▶ Identifying opportunities for protection and restoration of wetlands and taunga ika habitats. ▶ Taking greater collective responsibility in the management and enhancement of the Coastal Environment. 	

3.4.4 POLICIES FOR THE COAST - NGĀ KAUPAPA

<p>SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE / CULTURAL HERITAGE (TE TUMU)</p>	<p>1.</p>	<p>Tapuika is involved in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Long term planning and development at Te Tumu ii) SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern Review <p>to identify potential areas to exclude from excavation and/or development.</p>
	<p>2.</p>	<p>For any resource consent application requiring excavation at Te Tumu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Tapuika is consulted as the effects on cultural values may potentially be significant. ii) Onsite earthwork monitoring is undertaken before and during any excavation.



SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE / CULTURAL HERITAGE (GENERAL)	3.	Undertake Cultural Mapping to map cultural and historical sites and areas within the coastal areas of Te Takapū o Tapuika, especially at Te Tumu. This includes mapping traditional place names, urupā, travel routes and sites of significance.
	4.	Identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) further sites of significance to be included in, and protected by, District Plans. ii) alternative methods of protecting sites of significance to Tapuika.
	5.	Work with private landowners so that sites of significance to Tapuika can be accessed, maintained and if appropriate, protected.
	6.	Ensure that the Tapuika Accidental Discovery Protocol (Appendix 2) takes effect in the event that kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered within Te Takapū o Tapuika.
	7.	Ensure that archaeological reports are not the sole source of technical information in relation to the value of a particular site or area. If a site does not have archaeological value, it cannot be assumed that there is no cultural value. Only consultation with Tapuika can determine the cultural value of a site or area.
SUSTAINABILITY OF FISH AND SHELLFISH STOCKS	8.	Promote best practice by ensuring that the quantity of fish and shellfish taken by Tapuika whānau is sustainable.
	9.	Investigate and implement management tools such as taiāpure, mātaimai, rāhui and education as a means of ensuring the sustainable management of fish and shellfish stocks.
	10.	Seek advice from koeke (elders) regarding protocols for rāhui and tikanga-based methods to reduce overfishing.
	11.	Work with other iwi who have a shared interest in the Ōngātoto/Maketū Estuary and coastal waters concerning the sustainability of fish and shellfish stocks.



COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND ENHANCEMENT	12.	Tapuika opposes the direct discharge of contaminants, especially wastewater, to coastal waters.
	13.	Encourage innovative solutions to remedy the long-term effects of discharges on the historical, cultural and spiritual values of coastal water.
	14.	Encourage sustainable land management practices, particularly in the lower Kaituna Catchment, to reduce the level of contaminants entering the Ōngātoro/Maketū Estuary.
	15.	Develop appropriate monitoring tools to determine the cultural health of Ōngātoro/Maketū Estuary.
	16.	Identify restoration projects within the coastal environment. These could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Taunga kai habitat restoration ii) Fisheries projects iii) Wetland restoration
	17.	Work with others in relation to coastal management and enhancement and the overall health of the coastal environment. This could include Coastcare, Maketū Ōngātoro Wetland Society, other Iwi, Councils, Department of Conservation, Maketū Community Board, Sustainable Coastlines and NIWA.





OUR POLICY: COAST / TE TAIAO MOANA



“HE AHA TE MEA NUI O TE AO?
HE TANGATA! HE TANGATA! HE TANGATA!”

3.5

People

Tapuika Mana Tangata

“WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN THE WORLD?
IT IS PEOPLE! IT IS PEOPLE! IT IS PEOPLE!”

THIS CHAPTER AIMS TO ENABLE THE PROACTIVE AND EFFECTIVE INVOLVEMENT BY TAPUIKA IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

Our greatest resource. Our greatest treasure. Our people.

Our connection to our lands, water and coast - as Mana Whenua and Mana Moana - began with the arrival of our waka and the taumau or claim by our ancestor Tia.

We are the kaitiaki, a term that not only denotes our role and responsibility but also our way of being and more importantly what actions we take.

The Tapuika EMP is a reflection of that responsibility.

Being kaitiaki is about getting our people motivated and proactively involved in the management of its natural resources.

Being kaitiaki is about investigating opportunities for our rangatahi (young people) and whānau to get involved, and leaving an environment in as good a state for our mokopuna.



SUMMARY FOR OUR PEOPLE / TAPUIKA MANA TANGATA			
PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA			
Active Participation	Capacity Building	Recognition of Tapuika Values and Interests	Strategic Relationships
EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR OUR PEOPLE – NGĀ WHĀINGA			
▶ Tapuika is involved and empowered	▶ Tapuika values and interests are reflected in resource management decisions	▶ Greater collaboration for positive outcomes	
PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE			
<p>Tapuika to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ revitalise the Resource Management Unit to oversee the implementation of the Tapuika EMP, audit Council processes and be involved with resource management processes. ▶ find ways to involve whānau in environmental projects, increase capacity and transfer knowledge. ▶ keep whānau up-to-date. <p>Work with Councils regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Council's own awareness and understanding of Tapuika interests and values e.g. workshop, site visits. ▶ Tapuika Consultation Protocols (Chapter 5). ▶ ways to improve and streamline consultation processes. 			



3.5.1 PRIORITY ISSUES FOR OUR PEOPLE – NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

1. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION: THERE HAVE BEEN BARRIERS TO THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF TAPUIKA IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES AND DECISION MAKING.

Tapuika anticipates greater involvement in environmental governance and decision-making, particularly due to the number of Statutory Acknowledgement Areas within Te Takapū o Tapuika and the establishment of the Kaituna River Authority / Te Maru o Kaituna.

2. RECOGNITION OF TAPUIKA VALUES AND INTERESTS: THERE HAS BEEN INADEQUATE RECOGNITION OF TAPUIKA VALUES AND INTERESTS IN FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT.

Tapuika has significant values and interests in waterways. In practice, resource management processes have not recognised these interests and values with freshwater or the value of mātauranga and tikanga in environmental management.

Tapuika expects this to change due to:

- ▶ The establishment of the Kaituna River Authority / Te Maru o Kaituna.
- ▶ The number of rivers and streams with Statutory Acknowledgements.

- ▶ The implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, which seeks to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are reflected in freshwater management.
- ▶ The development of new tools to incorporate cultural values into freshwater management.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING: CURRENTLY, THERE IS INSUFFICIENT CAPACITY WITHIN TAPUIKA TO PARTICIPATE EFFECTIVELY IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES.

There is a lot of knowledge within Tapuika with regards to environmental management, but limited capacity (e.g. staffing, technical knowledge) to fully participate in resource management processes, at a district, regional and national level.

Over time, it is hoped that such expertise will develop within Tapuika and from the future generations who will be appropriately qualified and experienced in this field.

All Councils within Te Takapū o Tapuika have a significant role and obligation to provide appropriate support to ensure that Tapuika can fulfil its responsibilities as kaitiaki with independence and autonomy.



4.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS:

THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE OUTCOMES FOR ALL.

This includes working with Central Government, Councils, external agencies, other Iwi and local communities in the effective management of the natural environment.

“MĀ TE KOTAHITANGA E WHAI KAHA AI TĀTOU”
“IN UNITY, WE HAVE STRENGTH”



OUR POLICY: PEOPLE / TAPUIKA MANA TANGATA

3.5.2 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR OUR PEOPLE – NGĀ WHĀINGA

1 Tapuika is involved and empowered to be actively involved in resource management processes.

2 Tapuika values and interests, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decisions.

3 Greater collaboration between Tapuika and Central Government, Councils, external agencies, other Iwi and community groups.



3.5.3 POLICIES FOR OUR PEOPLE
- NGĀ KAUPAPA

<p>TAPUIKA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNIT</p>	<p>1.</p>	<p>Revitalise the Tapuika Resource Management Unit to oversee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the implementation of the Tapuika Environmental Management Plan. ii) involvement of Tapuika in resource management processes, at a district level, regional level and national level. iii) the auditing of Council processes and practices in relation to the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act, Resource Management Act and Local Government Act. iv) the development and implementation of a Whānau Environmental Capacity Building Programme. v) strategic relationships with Central Government, Councils and other stakeholders.
<p>CAPACITY BUILDING</p>	<p>2.</p>	<p>Increase Tapuika knowledge and understanding of resource management issues, approaches and processes.</p>
	<p>3.</p>	<p>Develop and implement a Whānau Environmental Capacity Building Programme which identifies a range of methods, projects and programmes to build capacity within, and improve participation by, Tapuika whānau.</p>
	<p>4.</p>	<p>Promote the use of the Information Technology such as the Tapuika Iwi Authority website, newsletter and Facebook page to keep whānau up-to-date with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) environmental issues or projects of significance within Te Takapū o Tapuika. ii) results of environmental or cultural monitoring within Te Takapū o Tapuika. iii) Resource Management Unit operations.
	<p>5.</p>	<p>Increase Council awareness and understanding of Tapuika interests, values and areas of significance.</p>



RELATIONSHIPS AND REPRESENTATION	6.	Review current representation of Tapuika members on technical advisory groups e.g. Waiari Kaitiaki Advisory Group, Western Bay of Plenty District Council Māori Forum, SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum.
	7.	Increase representation of Tapuika members in technical advisory groups: locally, regionally and nationally.
	8.	Promote the use of relationship agreements to clarify and guide specific actions and responsibilities.
	9.	Identify opportunities for environmental research with Te Takapū o Tapuika such as exploring partnerships with Landcare Research or tertiary education providers (e.g. university, polytechnic or whare wānanga).
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES	10.	Councils and Central Government to provide opportunities for Tapuika to actively participate in the sustainable management of ancestral lands, water, air, coastal areas in a way that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) recognises Tapuika as kaitiaki within with Te Takapū o Tapuika. ii) builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with Tapuika. iii) provides for timely, effective and meaningful engagement with Tapuika in resource management processes. iv) recognises Tapuika as specialists in the tikanga within Te Takapū o Tapuika. v) recognises and provides for mātauranga Māori and tikanga. vi) recognises the role and rights of whānau and hapū to speak and act on matters that affect them.
	11.	Councils, Government Agencies, consent applicants and consultants to adhere to the Consultation Protocols outlined in Chapters 7.3 and 7.4 of this Plan.
	12.	Tapuika to be given sufficient time to assess and respond to resource consent applications.
	13.	Tapuika to require the preparation of a cultural impact assessment for activities that may adversely affect the mauri of natural resources.
	14.	Tapuika to adopt a clear, consistent and timely approach to assessing and responding to resource consent applications.



4.

Areas of Significance to Tapuika

THIS CHAPTER OUTLINES THE PRIORITY ISSUES,
OUTCOMES AND POLICIES ASSOCIATED WITH
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TAPUIKA:

- ▶ TREATY SETTLEMENT AREAS
- ▶ SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE THAT ARE SCHEDULED IN, AND PROTECTED BY, DISTRICT PLANS.



4.1 Treaty Settlement Areas

SUMMARY FOR TREATY SETTLEMENT AREAS		
PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA		
Enhancement of Tapuika wellbeing associated with Commercial and Cultural Redress Sites		
EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR TREATY SETTLEMENT AREAS – NGĀ WHĀINGA		
▶ Significance of Treaty Settlement Land is recognised	▶ Economic development opportunities with Commercial Redress Sites are explored	▶ The value and use of Cultural Redress sites and areas is enhanced
PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE		
<p>Tapuika to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ prepare Reserve Management Plans for cultural redress lands (reserves). ▶ prepare Forest Management Plans for commercial redress lands (forest blocks). <p>Work with Councils, regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ consultation for activities and land uses occurring within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a Statutory Acknowledgement Area. <p>Work with Councils other Iwi, external agencies and community groups, regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ projects on Treaty Settlement Lands. 		

4.1.1 COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL REDRESS AREAS

As mentioned earlier, the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 includes commercial and cultural redress.

Commercial redress aims to enable Tapuika to develop its own economic and social wellbeing. The Settlement includes the following commercial forest blocks:

- ▶ Kaharoa Forest
- ▶ Te Matai North Forest
- ▶ Te Matai South Forest (jointly with Ngāti Rangiwewehi)
- ▶ Puwhenua Forest (in agreed portions with Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Rangiwewehi)

Cultural redress recognises the traditional, spiritual and cultural significance of sites or areas to Tapuika. This includes:

- ▶ The establishment of the Kaituna River Authority (Te Maru o Kaituna) and development of the Kaituna River Document.

- ▶ 27 Statutory Acknowledgement Areas that relate to rivers, stream, reserves, marginal strips and coastal marine area.
- ▶ Nine areas that are subject to a Deed of Recognition
- ▶ One site that is subject to a Whenua Rauhi (Ōpoutihi).

These types of cultural redress (illustrated overleaf and listed in Appendix 4) directly affect Council and Central Government processes and decisions.

There are a number of sites of special significance, mainly scenic and historic reserves that have been vested in Tapuika or jointly with other Iwi. These sites are summarised in Appendix 3 and illustrated individually in the Tapuika EMP Map Book.

KAITUNA RIVER AUTHORITY / TE MARU O KAITUNA

The Kaituna River Authority (Te Maru o Kaituna) will consist of eight members comprising representatives from:

- Council (4 seats) - Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Rotorua District Council.
- Iwi (4 seats) - Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust and 1 member jointly appointed by the Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust and Te Kapu o Waitaha.

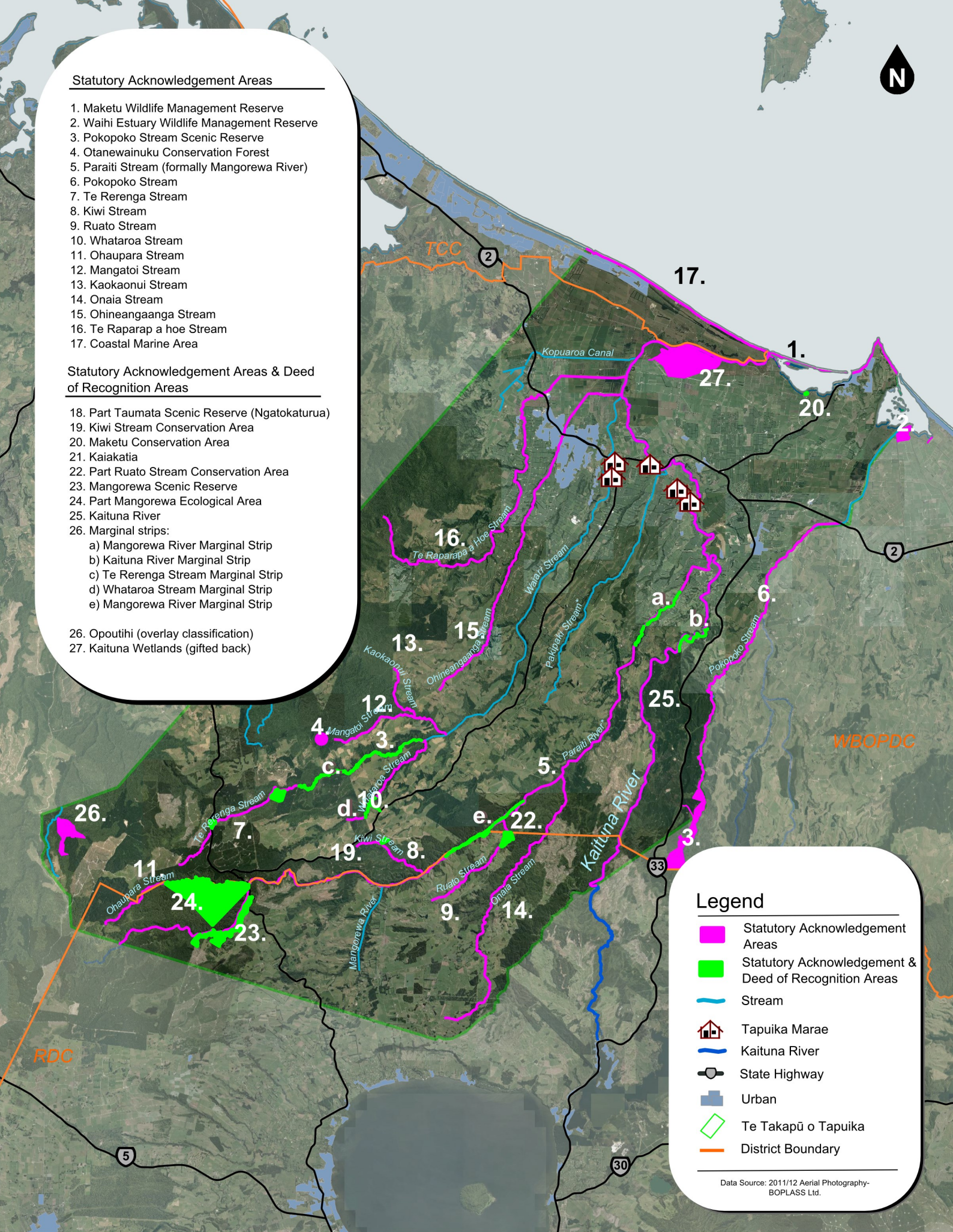


Statutory Acknowledgement Areas

1. Maketu Wildlife Management Reserve
2. Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve
3. Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve
4. Otanewainuku Conservation Forest
5. Paraiti Stream (formally Mangorewa River)
6. Pokopoko Stream
7. Te Rerenga Stream
8. Kiwi Stream
9. Ruato Stream
10. Whataroa Stream
11. Ohaupara Stream
12. Mangatoui Stream
13. Kaokaonui Stream
14. Onaia Stream
15. Ohineangaanga Stream
16. Te Raparapa a hoe Stream
17. Coastal Marine Area

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas & Deed of Recognition Areas

18. Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngatokaturua)
19. Kiwi Stream Conservation Area
20. Maketu Conservation Area
21. Kaiakatia
22. Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area
23. Mangorewa Scenic Reserve
24. Part Mangorewa Ecological Area
25. Kaituna River
26. Marginal strips:
 - a) Mangorewa River Marginal Strip
 - b) Kaituna River Marginal Strip
 - c) Te Rerenga Stream Marginal Strip
 - d) Whataroa Stream Marginal Strip
 - e) Mangorewa River Marginal Strip
26. Opoutihi (overlay classification)
27. Kaituna Wetlands (gifted back)



Legend

- Statutory Acknowledgement Areas
- Statutory Acknowledgement & Deed of Recognition Areas
- Stream
- Tapuika Marae
- Kaituna River
- State Highway
- Urban
- Te Takapū o Tapuika
- District Boundary

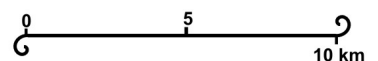
Data Source: 2011/12 Aerial Photography-
BOPLASS Ltd.

Statutory Acknowledgement & Deed of Recognition Areas

in Te Takapū o Tapuika

Map #: tpk_08 - May 2014

Info: Areas identified are subject to statutory acknowledgement and/or deed of recognition.



Scale: 1:200,000

4.1.2 IMPLICATIONS OF CERTAIN CULTURAL REDRESS AREAS

The table below summarises the implications of certain types of cultural redress on Councils and Central Government as a result of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

It is essential that Councils and Central Government agencies are fully aware of their obligations with regards to this legislation.

Statutory Acknowledgement Area ("SA")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Statutory Acknowledgement to be recorded on RMA Documents (Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans, District Plans). ▶ For resource consent applications "for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Councils to provide TIA with a summary of the application. – Councils must have regard to SA when deciding if Tapuika is an affected party (under section 95E of the Resource Management Act). – Environment Court must have regard to the SA when deciding if Tapuika has a greater interest than that of the general public. ▶ For archaeological authority applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the SA. – Environment Court must have regard to the SA when deciding if Tapuika is directly affected by the decision.
Deed of Recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If "undertaking certain activities within an area that the deed relates to", the Department of Conservation and/or Commissioner for Crown Lands must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consult with TIA – Have regard to its views concerning the association of Tapuika with the area.
Kaituna River Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When preparing an RMA document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Councils must recognise and provide for the vision, objectives, and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River Document. ▶ When making a decision under the Local Government Act 2002: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Councils must take into account the provisions of the Kaituna River Document.
Whenua Rahui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When preparing or approving a Conservation Management Strategy or Plan relating to the Whenua Rahui area, the New Zealand Conservation Authority / Conservation Board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – must have regard to the Whenua Rahui, specifically, the statement of values and protection principles of the area - refer Appendix 5. – must consult with Tapuika. – must note the Whenua Rahui in the approved strategy or plan.

4.1.3 PRIORITY ISSUE FOR TREATY SETTLEMENT AREAS – NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

1. TAPUIKA LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT:
THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE TAPUIKA WELLBEING ASSOCIATED WITH MĀORI LAND, COMMERCIAL REDRESS SITES AND CULTURAL REDRESS SITES.

Throughout the centuries, Tapuika has lost much of its land through confiscation and land sales.

With the completion of the Treaty Settlement process and the enactment of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014, Tapuika is looking to the future and the opportunities to enhance its social, environmental, cultural and economic wellbeing. This can be achieved through Māori Land Development; Development of Papakāinga (on Māori and General Land) and the appropriate use of cultural and commercial redress lands.

4.1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR TREATY SETTLEMENT AREAS – NGĀ WHĀINGA

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1 The value and significance of Treaty Settlement Land to Tapuika is recognised.</p> | <p>2 The values and uses associated with Cultural Redress Sites and Areas are enhanced.</p> | <p>3 Economic development opportunities are explored with commercial redress sites to enhance Tapuika social, cultural and economic wellbeing.</p> |
|--|--|---|

4.1.5 POLICIES FOR TREATY SETTLEMENT AREAS - NGĀ KAUPAPA

TREATY SETTLEMENT LANDS	1	Tapuika to work with others for projects on Tapuika forest blocks and cultural redress lands. This could include community groups (e.g. Kaharoa Kokako Trust), Councils, other Iwi and external agencies such as QEII National Trust, Fish and Game NZ, Landcare Research, Ministry for Primary Industries, NIWA and Landcare Trust.
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES	2.	Tapuika requires early involvement in resource consent processes for activities and land uses occurring within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a Statutory Acknowledgement Area.
RESERVE AND CONSERVATION FOREST AREAS	3.	<p>Tapuika to ensure the sustainable management of cultural redress lands and areas by preparing Reserve Management Plans that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Investigate opportunities to support existing industry and potential employment opportunities within Te Takapū o Tapuika e.g. providing pest management services. ii) Identify and map pest animal and plant threats. iii) Identify methods of ensuring access e.g. for hunting. iv) Explore opportunities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) mixed use e.g. alterative tree species, intercropping⁵, mountain biking, tourism, guided walks. b) Selective logging of native trees for carving purposes. c) Harvesting of customary resources, including land and river based aquaculture. d) Biodiversity enhancement
COMMERCIAL FOREST BLOCKS	4.	<p>Tapuika to ensure sustainable management of commercial (forest blocks) by preparing Forest Management Plans that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Identify development constraints (e.g. significant ecological areas, which in turn may require enhancement and/or protection). ii) Investigate opportunities to support existing industry and potential employment opportunities within Te Takapū o Tapuika e.g. providing pest management services. iii) Identify and map pest animal and plant threats. iv) Identify methods of ensuring access e.g. for hunting. v) Explore the option of carbon credits for forest blocks. vi) Explore opportunities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) mixed use e.g. alterative tree species, intercropping, mountain biking, tourism, guided walks. b) Selective logging of native trees for carving purposes. c) Harvesting of customary resources, including land and river based aquaculture. d) Biodiversity enhancement.

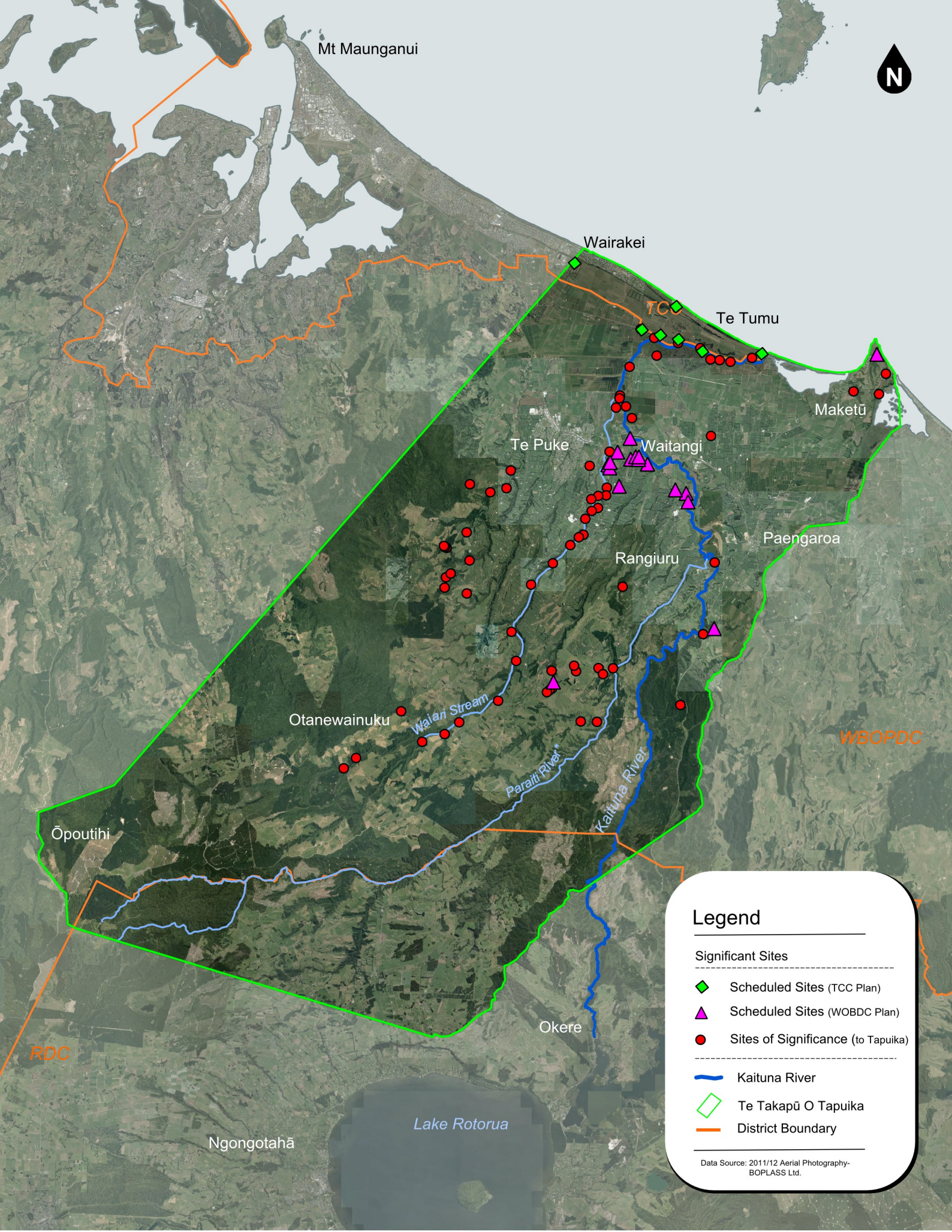
⁵Intercropping: Growing another plant species in the forest understorey e.g. ginseng

4.2 Scheduled Sites of Significance

A NUMBER OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED IN DISTRICT PLANS. THIS MEANS THAT THEY ARE AFFORDED A HIGH LEVEL OF PROTECTION UNDER THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991.

The map (overleaf) includes all Scheduled Sites within Te Takapū o Tapuika along with further sites of significance that may eventually be scheduled in District Plans. The full list of Scheduled Sites is included in Appendix 6.

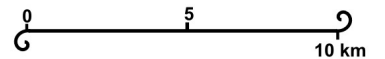
SUMMARY FOR SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE	
PRIORITY ISSUES / NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA	
Protect Scheduled Sites of Significance from damage or destruction, particularly on private land	
EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE – NGĀ WHĀINGA	
▶ Recognition of importance and value of Scheduled Sites of Significance	▶ Physical and legal protection of Scheduled Sites of Significance
PRIORITY ACTIONS - NGĀ MAHI WHAKAHAERE	
<p>Tapuika to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carry out a stock take of existing Scheduled Sites of Significance. ▶ investigate other ways to protect sites of significance including methods of protecting sensitive information. <p>Work with Councils and/or Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga, regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ consultation for activities within 150m of a Scheduled Sites. ▶ prosecution for any excavation or disturbance (particularly deliberate) of Scheduled Sites. <p>Work with private landowners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ via pilot study, to enable access and maintain or protect a significant site. 	



Sites of Significance to Tapuika

Map #: tpk_09a - May 2014

Info: The sites noted on this map include pā, mahinga kai sites, settlements, burial sites and other sites of significance. There are 7 Scheduled Sites of Significance to Tapuika noted in the TCC District Plan. There are 27 Scheduled Sites of Significance to Tapuika noted in the WBOP District Plan. Also noted on this map are 68 additional Sites of Significance to Tapuika within the WBOP District.



Scale: 1:200,000

4.2.1 PRIORITY ISSUE FOR SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE – NGĀ TAKE MĀTUA

1. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TAPUIKA ARE AT RISK OF DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION, PARTICULARLY ON PRIVATE LAND.

Sites of significance are those sites or areas that are highly prized or treasured by Tapuika. These include marae, burial grounds, pā sites, maunga and historic battle sites.

Tapuika has had continuous occupation of its rohe since the landing of the Te Arawa Waka at Maketū in 1100 AD. Therefore, these sites define the history of Tapuika.

Once destroyed, they cannot be replaced or restored to their original significance.

A number of sites of significance have been scheduled in District Plans with the expectation that they will be afforded a higher level of protection. In a few instances, this has not occurred.

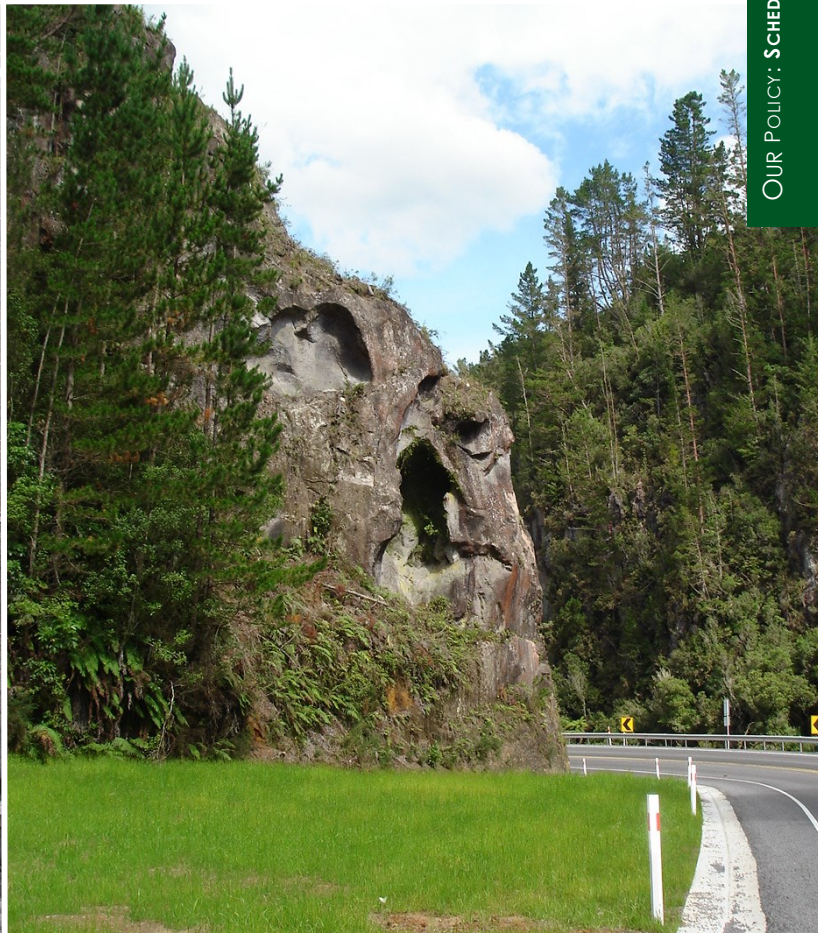
4.2.2 EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE – NGĀ WHĀINGA

1 The importance and value of Scheduled Sites of Significance to Tapuika is recognised and acknowledged.

2 Scheduled Sites of Significance to Tapuika are physically and legally protected from damage or destruction.

4.2.3 POLICIES FOR SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE - NGĀ KAUPAPA

SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE	1.	There shall be no unauthorised excavation or disturbance of Scheduled Sites of Significance.
	2.	Ensure that landowners are prosecuted under the Resource Management Act 1991 and Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for any excavation or disturbance (particularly deliberate) of Scheduled Sites of Significance.
	3.	Require consultation for any activity within 150m of a Scheduled Site of Significance.
	4.	Tapuika considers themselves a potentially affected party to any resource consent application associated with, or adjacent to, a Scheduled Site of Significance.
	5.	Collate information and knowledge in relation to Scheduled Sites of Significance.
	6.	Ensure that measures are taken to protect Scheduled Sites of Significance located close to the State Highway and/or Rail Network. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Measures to address land instability and/or slumping associated with urupā that are located close to the State Highway and/or Rail Network. ii) Precautions by contractors excavating or operating adjacent to the State Highway and/or Rail Network.
	7.	Liaise with other Iwi, particularly coastal Iwi, to clarify 'jurisdiction' in the event that kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered with Te Takapū o Tapuika (links with Accidental Discovery Protocol).



OUR POLICY: SCHEDULED SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE



5. Engaging with Tapuika

5.1 VALUE OF CONSULTATION

Tapuika values consultation as it enables the awareness and understanding of Tapuika issues and values. It also builds relationships. This in turn, recognises the rights of Tapuika under the Treaty of Waitangi to be actively involved in the exercise of kaitiakitanga (guardianship).

The essential elements of consultation with Tapuika is as follows:

- ▶ That engagement is early and meaningful

- ▶ That face to face / kanohi ki te kanohi contact is encouraged
- ▶ That relevant and sufficient information is provided to make informed decisions
- ▶ That sufficient time is provided to enable effective participation
- ▶ That silence is not be taken as approval or lack of interest

5.2 CONTACT DETAILS FOR CONSULTATION

The Tapuika Iwi Authority is the mandated body for Tapuika. Representatives will liaise directly with relevant hapū members.

Tapuika Iwi Authority will ensure that information is provided on their website (www.tapuika.iwi.nz) in relation to consultation processes (e.g. information requirements, cultural impact assessments). This will also include a fees schedule for resource consent consultation processes, which will be reviewed annually by the Board of Trustees for the Tapuika Iwi Authority.

All notices and documents are to be served by email and by post or fax.

Resource Management Unit
Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust
19 Jellicoe Street
P.O. Box 15, Te Puke

Phone: 07 573 5651
Fax: 07 573 5352
Email: info@tapuika.iwi.nz

5.2 CONSULTATION PROTOCOL: RESOURCE CONSENT & CONCESSION APPLICATIONS

5.2.1 WHEN IS CONSULTATION NEEDED?

The priority issues of significance to Tapuika are summarised in Chapter 2. Consultation is required when a proposal has the potential to affect ancestral land, water, sites of significance and coastal areas within Te Takapū o Tapuika.

TAPUIKA CONSIDER THEMSELVES TO BE AN AFFECTED PARTY to a resource consent or concession process when the application relates to:

- ▶ Any activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a Statutory Acknowledgement Area
- ▶ Any activity within a Deed of Recognition (DOC Concession Applications only)
- ▶ Any activity within 150m of a Scheduled Site of Significance
- ▶ Development, including earthworks, at Te Tumu
- ▶ Discharges of contaminants to air, freshwater or coastal water
- ▶ The taking of water from rivers, streams and aquifers.

As stated in Section 35(2) of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014, consent authorities must have regard to a Statutory Acknowledgement Area when deciding if Tapuika has "Affected Party Status" under Section 95E of the RMA.

5.2.2 CONSENT AUTHORITIES: ADDITIONAL MATTERS

In relation to cultural heritage sites, archaeological reports should not be the sole source of technical information in relation to the value of a site or area. If a site or feature does not have archaeological value, it cannot be assumed that there is no cultural value. Only consultation with Tapuika can determine the cultural value of a site or area.

The Tapuika Accidental Discovery Protocol is provided in Appendix 2. It is expected that this protocol, or similar, will be imposed as a consent condition for land or coastal disturbance activities (e.g. earthworks).

5.2.3 CONSENT & CONCESSION APPLICANTS: ADDITIONAL MATTERS

Information required for a consent or concession application includes, at a minimum:

- ▶ A summary of the proposal, including methodology and timing of works
- ▶ Measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate effect

Depending on the type and scale of the activity, a site visit may be arranged to discuss the proposal onsite and face-to-face.

Like any expert providing technical advice, a consultation fee may be incurred. This will be discussed at the time of enquiry.

5.4 CONSULTATION PROTOCOL: COUNCIL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Relevant legislation that direct Councils and Central Government to implement the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- ▶ Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)
- ▶ Land Transport Management Act 2003 (LTMA)
- ▶ Conservation Act 1987 (CA)

Examples of when consultation with Tapuika will be required:

Central Government Initiatives	Regional and District / Local-level Plans and Strategies	Any project / programme that occurs within an area that has a:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further amendments to the RMA (MfE) ▪ Development of National Policy Statements (MfE) ▪ Development of National Environmental Standards (MfE) ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Policy Statement (Regional Councils) ▪ Regional and District Plans (All Councils) ▪ Ten Year Plan and Annual Plans (All Councils) ▪ Regional Land Transport Strategy (Regional Council) ▪ Conservation Management Plan / Strategy (DOC) ▪ Freshwater Fishery Management Plan (DOC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory Acknowledgement ▪ Deed of Recognition ▪ Whenua Rahui (Ōpoutihi) ▪ Co-Governance Arrangement (Kaituna River)

5.5 REPRESENTATION

MĀORI CONSTITUENCIES: Tapuika supports the concept of Māori constituencies as a means of direct representation for Councils. It is fully supportive of Māori voting for Māori Councillors on the basis that this is true partnership as envisaged by the Treaty of Waitangi and the latest amendments to the Local Government Act.

LOCAL MĀORI REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEES: Tapuika supports the establishment of local Māori representative committees to provide advice and counsel to Councils on issues of common concern and relevance. Examples of this include:

- ▶ Māori Committee – Regional Council
- ▶ Te Komiti Māori (under review) – Western of Plenty District Council
- ▶ SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum

Such committees provide a good source of Māori input and knowledge and can only assist Councils to make better informed decisions.

PROJECT-BASED KAITIAKI ADVISORY GROUPS: Tapuika supports the continued use of kaitiaki advisory groups (e.g. Waiari kaitiaki advisory group) as a means of maintaining project-based relationships.

5.6 RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

Relationship agreements aim to establish and strengthen relationships between Tapuika and external agencies. A Memorandum of Understanding defines the relationship at a governance level, while protocols establish the relationship at an operational level.

Relationship agreements currently in place or in development:

Type of Agreement	Agency
Memorandum of Understanding	Rotorua District Council Fish and Game New Zealand Otanewainuku Kiwi Trust Kaharoa Kokako Trust
Protocol Agreement	Tauranga City Council
Crown Minerals Protocol	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (former Ministry of Economic Development)
Fisheries Protocol	Ministry of Fisheries
Taonga Tūturu Protocol	Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Conservation Relationship Agreement	Department of Conservation

6. Action Plan

The following are the actions to implement the policies outlined in Chapters 3 (Topics of Significance) and 4 (Areas of Significance) of this Plan.

It is important to note that some of the stated policies within the Tapuika EMP will also be actions.

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
3.1 & 3.3 Water – Water / Air Quality	1	Prepare a compliance monitoring report in relation to consented discharges to water and air within Te Takapū o Tapuika.	BOPRC
3.1 & 3.3 Water – Water / Air Quality	2	Explore feasibility of, and resourcing for, additional water and air quality monitoring sites.	TIA & BOPRC
3.1 & 3.4 Water / Coast - Restoration Programmes	3	Hold a series of hui and utilise social media to identify areas to focus environmental restoration efforts. Where possible, sites are prioritised where they achieve multiple goals e.g. wetland habitat, mahinga kai habitat, knowledge transfer capability.	TIA
3.1 & 3.4 Water / Coast – Cultural Monitoring	4	Establish a cultural monitoring programme to determine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type of monitoring tool e.g. Cultural Health Index Methodology and timing Linkages with other monitoring programmes Funding requirements What internal and external support is needed How the resulting information is made available to Tapuika whānau 	TIA
3.1 & 3.5 Water / People - Partnerships	5	Explore partnership opportunities with Landcare Research, NIWA and tertiary education providers regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of scientific and mātauranga based knowledge to guide restoration projects. environmental research with the Takapū 	TIA
3.1 Water – Esplanade Areas	6	Nominate rivers and streams in any future plan change relating to esplanade Areas. These are to include, at a minimum, all rivers and streams subject to a Statutory Acknowledge Area or Deed of Recognition.	TIA & WBOPDC / TCC / RDC
3.1 Water – Kaituna Jet Boats	7	Clarify who is responsible for the impact of Kaituna River jet boats on bank stability and wahi tapu.	BOPRC & WBOPDC

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
3.1 Water – Resource Management Processes	8	Provide regular updates in relation to: a) Implementation of the National Policy Statement (Freshwater) and b) Establishment of water allocation limits especially regarding tangata whenua involvement.	BOPRC
3.1 Water – Resource Management Processes	9	Ensure that water quality standards and water allocation limits incorporate Tapuika interests and values.	BOPRC
3.1 Water – Technical Information	10	Ensure that all technical information, particularly relating to water quality and quantity monitoring, is made available in a more user friendly format e.g. the use of 'report cards' to summarise the information.	BOPRC
3.1 Water – Water Quality	11	Participate in programmes to improve the water quality in the Rotorua lakes where it enhances the mauri of the Kaituna River.	TIA & BOPRC / Rotorua Lakes Strategy Group
3.2 & 3.3 Land / Air – Working with Industry	12	Liase with: a) MBIE with regards to consultation and reporting requirements for Mineral Permits. b) Hort NZ, Dairy NZ and other industry agencies regarding agrichemical use. c) Affco Rangioru to ensure Best Management Practices are adopted regarding on-site air discharges. d) Ministry of Health, BOPRC and local Iwi health providers regarding air quality issues within Te Takapū o Tapuika.	TIA & MBIE / HortNZ / DairyNZ / Affco / Ministry of Health / BOPRC / Iwi Health Providers
3.2 & 3.4 Land / Coast – Cultural Mapping	13	Cultural Mapping Project to: a) map cultural and historical sites and areas including traditional place names, travel routes, urupā, waipuna (springs) and sites of significance. b) be undertaken in a staged manner, given the level of resourcing required – prioritising Te Tumu as an area of cultural significance that is under developmental pressure.	TIA

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
3.2 Land – Customary Resources	14	Liaise with Councils regarding arrangements for customary resource harvesting (e.g. harakeke) on Council Land (for possible inclusion in Council Reserve Management Plans)	TIA & WBOPDC / TCC / RDC
3.2 Land – Sustainable Land Use	15	Identify two Case Studies of whānau or Māori Trust farms / orchards that can be positive examples of sustainable land use. This would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Working with BOPRC staff to identify areas of improvement in relation to land sustainability, biodiversity and riparian management. b) Obtaining funding for environmental enhancement. c) Opportunities to transfer knowledge within Tapuika. 	TIA & BOPRC
3.2 Land – Tapuika Land Development	16	Collate information about Māori Land and Papakāinga development and arrange a visit of successful developments. Information made available to Tapuika whānau.	TIA
3.2 Land – Tapuika Land Development	17	Explore the feasibility of using the low-temperature geothermal resource for heating marae and papakāinga by reviewing the GNS report (prepared for TIA) and associated Regional Council publications.	TIA
3.2 Land – Tapuika Land Development	18	Work with other agencies to identify potential community housing options within Te Takapū o Tapuika. This could include Councils, SmartGrowth, Māori Land Court, Te Matapihi and Te Puni Kokiri.	TIA / Stated Agencies
3.2. 3.4 & 4.2 Cultural Heritage / Sites of Significance	19	Identify and assess the range of protection mechanisms for sites of significance, such as scheduling and establishment of Māori Reservation Land. This is to include methods of protecting sensitive information.	TIA
3.2. 3.4 & 4.2 Cultural Heritage / Sites of Significance	20	Liaise with Councils regarding the nomination of further Sites of Significance for scheduling in District Plans, especially timing and information requirements.	TIA & WBOPDC / TCC / RDC
3.2. 3.4 & 4.2 Cultural Heritage / Sites of Significance	21	Clarify 'jurisdiction' in the event that kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered with Te Takapū o Tapuika (links with Accidental Discovery Protocol).	TIA & Other Iwi

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
3.2. 3.4 & 4.2 Cultural Heritage / Sites of Significance	22	Undertake a Pilot Study, in collaboration with a private landowner, to enable access and maintain or protect a significant site. This is to include ways to encourage land uses that have less impact on significant sites.	TIA
3.2. 3.4 & 4.2 Cultural Heritage / Sites of Significance	23	Ensure that landowners are prosecuted under the RMA and Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for any excavation or disturbance (particularly deliberate) of Scheduled Sites of Significance.	Councils / Heritage NZ Pouhere T Taonga
3.4 Coast – Kaimoana	24	Seek advice from koeke (elders) regarding protocols for rahui and tikanga-based methods to reduce overfishing.	TIA
3.4 Coast – Te Tumu	25	Involvement in: a) Any long term planning and development at Te Tumu. b) SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern Review to identify any potential areas to avoid from excavation and/or development	TIA & TCC / SmartGrowth
3.4 Coastal – Kaimoana	26	Investigate management tools such as taiāpure, mātaimitai, rāhui and education.	TIA
3.5 People – Capacity Building	27	Use of wānanga / workshops to increase understanding about: a) RMA and LGA processes and considerations b) Council processes, structure and operations c) Water Management (quantity and quality) d) How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments e) Traditional methods of environmental management. f) Finding ways to integrate mātauranga and tikanga environmental management. g) Traditional Plant Use	TIA & All Councils
3.5 People – Capacity Building	28	Develop a Whānau Environmental Capacity Building Programme to identify a range of methods to build capacity and overcome apathy. This could include informal training, scholarships, internships, use of wānanga and online programmes, walking tours, planting days as well as hosting school holiday programmes.	TIA

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
3.5 People – Relationships & Representation	29	Review and/or develop relationship agreements with Councils to reflect the outcomes in the Tapuika EMP	TIA & RDC / TCC / BOPRC / WBOPDC
3.5 People – Relationships & Representation	30	Review current representation of Tapuika members on technical advisory groups e.g. Waiari Kaitiaki Advisory Group.	TIA
3.5 People – Resource Management Processes	31	Establish clear internal guidelines with regards to how TIA will respond to consent processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Process for liaising with relevant hapū b) Response letter templates to ensure a consistent response. c) A fees schedule for the costs associated with TIA processing resource consents (to be updated annually) 	TIA
3.5 People – Resource Management Processes	32	Provide information on the Tapuika website and newsletter to keep whānau up to date with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) environmental issues or projects of significance within Te Takapū o Tapuika. b) results of environmental or cultural monitoring within Te Takapū o Tapuika. c) Resource Management Unit operations. All technical information, relevant to the Takapū, to be made available in Plain English.	TIA
3.5 People – Resource Management Processes	33	Provide information on the Tapuika website to advise resource consent applicants and consultants about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) consultation process and protocols b) when a Cultural Impact Assessment may be needed c) cost recovery for TIA involvement in consent processes. 	TIA
3.5 People – Resource Management Processes	34	Annually circulate a list of key contacts (roles and responsibilities) within TIA. Main contact email address to be: info@tapuika.iwi.nz	TIA

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
3.5 People – Resource Management Processes	35	<p>Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) summarise technical reports into Plain English information sheets or 'report cards'. b) make raw data available in a readily usable format (e.g. spreadsheet or GIS format). 	All Councils
3.5 People – Resource Management Processes	36	<p>Increase Council awareness and understanding of Tapuika interests, values and areas of significance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) holding training on how to use the Tapuika EMP. b) hosting a Road Show involving a tour of the Takapū with Council Officers and Councillors. c) Making available GIS mapping data to Councils with regards to the Tapuika area of interest and Treaty Settlement data. 	TIA
3.5 People – Resource Management Unit	37	<p>Prepare a Terms of Reference for the Tapuika Resource Management Unit. Responsibilities to include overseeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the implementation of the Tapuika Environmental Management Plan. b) involvement of Tapuika in resource management processes, at a district level, regional level and national level. c) the auditing of Council processes and practices in relation to the Tapuika Claims Settlement Bill, RMA and LGA. d) the development and implementation of a Whānau Environmental Capacity Building Programme. e) strategic relationships with Central Government, Councils and other stakeholders. 	TIA
3.5 People – Resource Management Unit	38	<p>Regularly monitor and report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) EMP Implementation b) RMA and Freshwater Reforms c) Other pieces of legislation e.g. LGA, Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act, Te Ture Whenua Māori Act d) RMA policy documents (regional, district and city plans) e) LGA documents (Ten Year Plan, annual plan) f) changes to Council strategies, local board plans g) SmartGrowth Implementation 	TIA

CHAPTER	#	ACTION	LEAD AGENCY / AGENCIES
4.1 Treaty Settlement Lands	39	Prepare Forest Management Plans for commercial (forest blocks) as outlined in Chapter 5.1.	TIA
4.1 Treaty Settlement Lands	40	Prepare Reserve Management Plans for commercial redress lands (forest blocks) as outlined in Chapter 5.1.	TIA
4.2 Scheduled Sites of Significance	41	Engage with NZTA and Kiwirail to discuss measures to address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) land instability and/or slumping associated with Kenana urupā b) any land disturbance by contractors at the base of Kenana Pā. 	TIA & NZTA / Kiwirail
4.2 Scheduled Sites of Significance	42	Complete a stocktake of the existing Scheduled Sites of Significance. This is to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Physical location, including GPS co-ordinates of the full extent of the site. b) Site description, including legal and physical description of the site. c) Historical account. d) Current land ownership and use. e) Any constraints to access and/or site maintenance requirements. f) Whether the site requires additional protection mechanisms and/or access agreements. 	TIA
All	43	Seek funding to support cultural mapping, cultural health monitoring, marae / urupā conservation, capacity building and restoration projects.	TIA
All	44	Promote collaboration with others for priority water, land and coastal restoration projects (including for Treaty Settlement Areas). <p>This could include landowners, local communities, other Iwi, Councils, Community Boards and external agencies such as the Department of Conservation, Landcare Research, Ministry for Primary Industries & Fisheries, NIWA, Landcare Trust, Coastcare and the Maketū Ōngātoto Wetland Society.</p>	TIA & All Councils / Stated Agencies



Glossary

MĀORI TERMS

ARA TAWHITO

Old Trails

HAPŪ

Sub-Tribe

HARAKEKE

Flax

KAITIAKI

Guardian

KAITIAKITANGA

Guardianship

KOEKE

Elders

MANA MOANA

Authority over the sea

MANA TANGATA

Inherited status, mana of people

MANA WHENUA

Authority over land, power associated with possession / occupation of tribal land

MĀTAURANGA MĀORI

Knowledge

MĀTAITAI

A tool to assist in providing for customary food gathering from identified traditional fishing grounds

MAUNGA

Mountain

MAURI

Life force

MOANA

Ocean, sea

MOKOPUNA

Grandchild, grandchildren, descendant

PĀ SITE

Fortified village

PAPAKĀINGA

Village, home base

RĀHUI

A temporary prohibition, ban or reserve

RONGOĀ

Healing

RANGATAHI

Youth, younger generation

ROHE

Boundary

TAIĀPURE

A tool established in an area that has customarily been of special significance to an iwi or hapū as a source of food or for spiritual or cultural reasons

TAONGA TUKU IHO

Treasure

TAUMAU

Claim

TĀWHIRIMATEA

God of Weather, including wind, clouds and storms

TE TAIAO

Environment

TE TAKAPŪ O TAPUIKA

Tapuika Tribal Estate

TIKANGA

Protocols

TUPUNA

Ancestor

URUPĀ

Burial Ground, Cemetery

WĀNANGA

Educational forum

WHĀNAU

Family

WHAKAPAPA

Genealogy, Lineage

WHENUA

Land

PLANNING / TECHNICAL TERMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY - Permission under the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 to modify or destroy an archaeological site.

CONCESSION - Permission under the Conservation Act to carry out an activity on DOC Land.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY - A Management Plan or 10 year strategic document prepared by the Department of Conservation

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - A report which documents cultural values, interests and associations with an area or a resource along with the potential effects of a proposal on those values and interests.

DEED OF RECOGNITION - An agreement between Tapuika and the Minister of Conservation that recognises the special association of Tapuika with a certain site.

HI-CANE® - Spray that promotes even budbreak and flowering of kiwifruit.

MĀORI LAND - Land subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This includes including: Māori customary land, Māori freehold land and Māori reservation

RESOURCE CONSENT - Permission under the Resource Management Act to carry out an activity. Includes water permits, discharge permits, coastal permits, land use consents and subdivision consents.

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREA - A formal acknowledgement of the cultural, historical, spiritual and traditional association of Tapuika with a specified area or site.

WASTEWATER - Includes sewage.

WHENUA RAHUI - Overlay classification over DOC administered land that acknowledges the cultural, historical, spiritual and traditional association of Tapuika with a specified area. Developed from the custom of providing chiefly protection through spreading a dogskin cloak over the thing to be protected.

ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

CA Conservation Act 1987

DOC Department of Conservation

LGA Local Government Act 2002

LTMA Land Transport Management Act 2003

MBIE Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

MfE Ministry for the Environment

NIWA National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research

NZTA New Zealand Transport Authority

RMA Resource Management Act 1991

TIA Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust

Appendix 1

Mahinga Kai and Taunga Kai Resources

IKA / FISH		MĀTAITAI / SHELLFISH (INCLUDING CRUSTACEANS)	
MĀORI NAME	ENGLISH NAME	MĀORI NAME	ENGLISH NAME
Aua	Yellow eyed Mullet	Kākahi	Freshwater Mussel
Haku / Kahu (juvenile)	Kingfish	Kina	Sea Urchin
Hao	Elver / Juvenile eel	Koura	Crayfish
Īnanga	Whitebait	Kuku / Kūtae	Green-lipped mussel
Kahawai	Kahawai	Kupae	Sprat
Kanae	Mullet	Papaka	Crab
Kirikopuni	Silver belly eel	Pāua	Abalone
Koheru	Koheru	Pipi	Pipi
Kōkopu	Native Trout	Pupu	Cats Eye
Kumukumu	Gurnard	Tio	Oyster
Parore	Parore	Titiko	Mud Snail
Patiki	Flounder	Tuangi	Cockle
Tāmure	Snapper	Tuatua	Tuatua
Tuna	Eel	Waikoura	Freshwater Crayfish

KAI WHENUA / FOOD FROM THE LAND		MANU / BIRDS	
MĀORI NAME	ENGLISH NAME	MĀORI NAME	ENGLISH NAME
Aruhe	Fern root	Karoro	Black-backed gull
Harakeke	Flax	Kawau	Black Shag
Kiore	Rat	Kererū*	Wood Pigeon
Kokihi	NZ Spinach	Parera*	Grey Duck
Kowhitiwhiti	Watercress	Pāteke	Brown Teal/Duck
Kumara	Sweet Potato	Pūkeko	Pukeko
Pīngao	Sand Sedge	Tōrea	Oystercatcher
Puha	Sour Thistle	Tui	Tui
Raupō	Bullrush	Weka	Woodhen
Taro Riwai	Taro		
Tī Kōuka	Cabbage Tree		
		* now protected	

This information was obtained from the Treaty Settlement Statements of Association for cultural redress areas. Contact the Tapuika Iwi Authority for a copy of the Statements of Association.

Appendix 2

Tapuika Accidental Discovery Protocols

If kōiwi (human remains), archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered during physical works:

- a) All work on site must cease immediately.
- b) The Project Manager must immediately advise the Tapuika Iwi Authority, relevant Council, and Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga. In addition, the Police if kōiwi (human remains) are uncovered.
- c) The Project Manager must immediately arrange a site inspection with the abovementioned parties.
- d) Tapuika Iwi Authority will contact other relevant Iwi as required and arrange for appropriate Iwi representatives to attend the site inspection.
- e) Tapuika will determine the tikanga for appropriate preservation, management and handling of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin that are uncovered. If appropriate, Tapuika Iwi Authority will organise a site ceremony in accordance with tikanga.
- f) Preservation of uncovered kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin may result in amendments to the proposed site works to avoid adverse cultural effects.
- g) Work at the site must not recommence until approval has been granted by Tapuika Iwi Authority, working with Council and Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga.

Archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin include oven stones, charcoal, shell middens, ditches, pits, and old building foundations.

Contact Details:

Tapuika Iwi Authority:	07 573 5351
Tauranga City Council:	07 577 7000
Western Bay of Plenty District Council:	07 571 8008
Rotorua District Council:	07 348 4199
Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga:	07 577 4530

Tapuika acknowledges that each District or City Council may have their own accidental discovery protocols, often at a greater level of detail than above.

Appendix 3

Treaty Settlement Areas

- Reserves

This table summarises those sites that have been vested in Tapuika (solely or with other Iwi) under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014. The Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve will be vested jointly in Tapuika and Ngāti Whakaue, who will, in turn and after a specified period of time, gift the reserve back to the Crown. The status of the reserve remains unaffected during this process.

	Sites vested and gifted back	Sites vested (in full)	Sites vested and retained as a scenic reserve	Sites vested and retained as an historic reserve	Relevant City or District Council
Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve	✓				WBOPDC
Otukawa		✓			WBOPDC
Otāhu Pā		✓			WBOPDC
Te Riu o Hua		✓			WBOPDC
Te Manga o Ngakohua			✓		WBOPDC
Wai Paepae			✓		RDC
Waiari Stream Site			✓		WBOPDC
Te Pehu Pā				✓	WBOPDC / RDC
Te Kāinga Onaumoko				✓	WBOPDC
Te Whaititiri Pā				✓	WBOPDC
Te Paieka				✓	RDC
Te Weta Pā				✓	RDC
Omawake Pā				✓	WBOPDC
Te Taita			✓ (J1)		RDC
Pūwhenua			✓ (J2)		RDC
Ōtanewainuku			✓ (J2)		WBOPDC

J1 – Jointly vested with Ngāti Rangiwewehi

J2 - Jointly vested with Ngāti Rangiwewehi, Ngāi Te Rangī, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Pūkenga & Waitaha

Appendix 4

Treaty Settlement Areas

- Types of Specific Cultural Redress

LAND BLOCKS AND WATERWAYS	STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	DEED OF RECOGNITION	WHENUA RĀHUI
Kaituna River	✓		
Kaokaonui Stream	✓		
Kiwi Stream	✓		
Kiwi Stream Conservation Area	✓	✓	
Maketū Conservation Area	✓	✓	
Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve	✓		
Mangatoī Stream	✓		
Mangorewa River	✓		
Mangorewa Scenic Reserve	✓	✓	
Marginal strips	✓	✓	
Ohaupara Stream	✓		
Ohineangaanga Stream	✓		
Onaia Stream	✓		
Ōpoutihi			✓
Otanewainuku Conservation Forest	✓		

LAND BLOCKS AND WATERWAYS	STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	DEED OF RECOGNITION	WHENUA RĀHUI
Part Mangorewa Ecological Area	✓	✓	
Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area	✓	✓	
Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngatokaturua)	✓	✓	
Part Whataroa Road Conservation Area (Kaiakatia)	✓	✓	
Pokopoko Stream	✓	✓	
Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve	✓		
Raparapahoe Stream	✓		
Ruato Stream	✓		
Te Rerenga Stream	✓		
Waiari Stream	✓		
Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve	✓		
Whataroa Stream	✓		
Coastal Marine Area: Little Waihi to Wairakei	✓	✓	

Appendix 5

Whenua Rahui (Ōpoutihi)

THE WHENUA RAHUI ACKNOWLEDGES THE TRADITIONAL, CULTURAL, SPIRITUAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF TAPUIKA WITH THIS SIGNIFICANT SITE. THE SITE IS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION.

The traditions of Tapuika affirm the cultural, historical and spiritual association of Tapuika to Ōpoutihi from the time of the arrival of Te Arawa waka to the present day.

Ōpoutihi is a maunga whakahirahira to Tapuika. Together with its associated pā, kāinga and plentiful food resources it lies at the heart of the cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing of Tapuika.

The name Ōpoutihi (tip of the plateau) originates from Hawaiiki the ancient homeland. It was during the time of Tia and his grandson Tamateranini that the maunga was named, as its shape reminded them of the plateau above their homeland in Hawaiiki.

Noho kāinga of Tapuika were located on Ōpoutihi rather than Puwhenua as it was the only area that had access to water from nearby streams. A major kāinga of Te Koata, a tupuna of Tapuika, was located on Ōpoutihi.

PROTECTION PRINCIPLES

The Minister of Conservation and Tapuika have developed a set of principles to protect the values Tapuika in relation to Ōpoutihi

- Protection of noho kāinga / pā sites, indigenous flora and fauna and the wider environment in relation to Ōpoutihi.
- Recognition of the mana, kaitiakitanga and tikanga of Tapuika in relation to Ōpoutihi.
- Respect for Tapuika tikanga with regards to Ōpoutihi.
- Encouragement of respect for the association of Tapuika with Ōpoutihi.
- Accurate portrayal of the association of Tapuika with Ōpoutihi.
- Recognition of the relationship of Tapuika with wāhi tapu and wāhi whakahirahira.

This information was obtained from the Treaty Settlement Statements of Association for cultural redress areas. Contact the Tapuika Iwi Authority for a copy of the Statements of Association.

AGREED ACTIONS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CONSERVATION

1. Protection of landscape, archaeological and historic sites and the indigenous flora and fauna of Ōpoutihi will be part of the future management through regular monitoring and by advocating sound and sustainable environmental planning principles and processes.
2. Department of Conservation staff, contractors, conservation board members, concessionaires and the public will be provided with information about Tapuika values in relation to Ōpoutihi will be encouraged to respect the association of Tapuika with Ōpoutihi, and the mauri of Ōpoutihi.
3. The Department of Conservation will work with the trustees on the design and location of all new signs to discourage inappropriate behaviour, including fossicking, the modification of wāhi tapu sites and disturbance of other taonga on Ōpoutihi.
4. The public will be informed that the removal of all rubbish and wastes from Ōpoutihi is required.
5. The Tapuika association with Ōpoutihi will be accurately portrayed in all new Department of Conservation information and educational material.
6. The trustees will be consulted regarding the provision of all new Department of Conservation public information or educational material regarding Ōpoutihi, and the Department of Conservation will only use Tapuika cultural information about Ōpoutihi with the consent of the trustees.
7. Significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and/or vegetation will be avoided wherever possible on Ōpoutihi.
8. Where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and/or vegetation cannot be avoided, the trustees will be consulted and particular regard will be had to their views, including those relating to kōiwi (human remains) and archaeological sites.
9. Any kōiwi or other taonga found or uncovered by the Department of Conservation will be left untouched and the trustees informed as soon as possible to enable Tapuika to deal with the kōiwi or taonga in accordance with their tikanga, subject to any procedures required by law.

Appendix 6

Scheduled Sites of Significance

SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PLAN REFERENCE
Council: Western Bay of Plenty District Council		
Hopuatamitami	Burial Ground	WBOP site 63
Kenana (new) Urupā	Burial Ground	WBOP site 74
Kenana (old) Urupā	Burial Ground	WBOP site 73
Paetawa Urupā	Burial Ground	WBOP site 66
Part Kenana Urupā	Burial Ground	WBOP site 64
Te Eka o Te Rangī Urupā	Burial Ground	WBOP site 72
Tawakepito Urupā	Former Burial Ground	WBOP site 67
Ohokino Marae	Former Marae Site	WBOP site 65
Moko Marae	Marae	WBOP site 68
Tawakepito Marae	Marae	WBOP site 62
Te Kahika (Makahae) Marae	Marae	WBOP site 61
Te Matai Marae	Marae	WBOP site 71
Te Paamu (Tia) Marae	Marae	WBOP site 70
Kenana Pā (Muriwharau)	Pā Site	WBOP site 75
Name not stated	Pā Site	WBOP site 77
Name not stated	Pā Site	WBOP site 78
Te Okureitanga o Te Ihu o Tamatekapua	Wahi Tapu	WBOP site 60
Council: Tauranga City Council		
Te Houhou ki Owairakei	Pā Site	TCC M73
Te Kopua Pa	Pā Site	TCC M76
Te Karaka Pa	Pā Site	TCC M77
Name not stated	Burial Ground	TCC M78
Name not stated	Pa Site	TCC M79
Paroa/Paraoa Pā	Pa Site	TCC M80
Te Tumu Pā	Pā Site	TCC M81

No scheduled sites could be found in the Operative Rotorua District Plan.

The Tapuika Environmental Management Plan was developed with funding and support from:

- ▶ Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- ▶ Western Bay of Plenty District Council
- ▶ Tauranga City Council
- ▶ Rotorua District Council



TAPUIKA IWI AUTHORITY TRUST
www.tapuika.iwi.nz

