



Te Mata Herenga

*Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga
and Taonga Management Plan 2021*

December 2021



NGĀ URI O TAMAINUPŌ KI WHĀINGAROA TRUST

c/- Environment Team

3 Windsor Avenue

Ngaruawahia 3720, New Zealand

Telephone: +642102647451

www.tamainupo.iwi.nz

Published: December 2021



MIHIMIHI | ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ka papā te whaititiri, ka hikohiko te uira
Rārunga ana mai o Pirongia maunga
Te Pourangi mātai ki ngā tai a Tamatāne
E papaki kau ana ki Kāwhia tāngata
Ki Aotea whenua, ki Whāīngaroa moana
E ngunguru ana i te ao, i te pō
Ka rū te pae ki tawhiti
Ka puta te hau āwhiowhio; te hau pūkeri; te hau kāīngā
Koia ko te hauāuru e kōtaratara ake nei
Ka rangaranga ki tai! Ka rangaranga ki uta!
Ka ranga' ki Waipā honorua ki Ngāhuinga ki Waikato Taniwharau!
Ka rangaranga ki runga! Ka rangaranga ki raro!
Ka ranga' ki Taupiri maunga
Te okiokinga tapu o Tāhuna-ā-tara
Kōwhatu whakairo nō tuawhakarere
Ko te orokohanganga mai o te tāngata
E puta i te whei ao ki te ao marama!

E Rangi, e te Runga Rawa, whitingia mai te Kīngi Māori a Tuheitia Pōtatau Te Wherowhero VII ki ngā hana o Tōu kororia e ngāwari ai tāna pīkau i te āhuatanga o mate i roto i ngā pīerenuku o mohoa nei.

E ngā mate huhua, whakangaro atu rā ki te pō nui, ki te pō roa ka oti atu koutou.

E ngā taumata kōrero o ōku tihi taikohu, e ngā wai tāreparepa o peperekou, otirā, ngā ihi, ngā wehi me ngā tapu o runga i te motu, nei nā ko te rewatanga a-mihi ki a koutou katoa.

Houngia ngā whārangi nei kia kitea ai ngā tōmina o Ngāti Tamainupō, he huarahi anga whakamua, he huarahi e ū ai ngā whakakitenga o te hapū ki tā Ngāti Tamainupō titiro ki ōna taonga, ki tōna mātauranga, ki tōna anō Mana Motuhake. Ko te whakatōputanga tēnei o ngā mahi i oti i a tātou ngā uri o Tamainupō, hua mai ko te mahere ā-hapū . Nō reira, Ngāti Tamainupō, me tūtangata ki roto i ō tātou kawenga kia waiwaiā ai te ākengokengo mō ngā uri whakatupu.

Ka tūreia!

NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ HE URI O TAMAINUPŌ, TOA KŌTARA ME TE HUAKI

Ngāti Tamainupō is one of 33 iwi/hapū in the Waikato district who have mana whenua as part of Ngā Iwi o Tainui.

Ngāti Tamainupō take their name from the eponymous ancestor, Tamainupō, son of Kōkako, who married Māhanga's daughter, Tūkotuku. The traditional pou whenua (tribal boundaries) of Ngāti Tamainupō includes Ngāruawāhia and Puke-i-āhua Pā, and extends to the Whāingaroa Harbour, the surrounding whenua and moana.

Ngāti Tamainupō acknowledges its descendant hapū, including but not limited to, Ngāti Toa Kōtara and Ngāti Te Huaki. Ngā Uri o Tamainupō, Toa Kōtara me Te Huaki (“Ngāti Tamainupō”) belong to marae located along the Whāingaroa Harbour: Waingaro and Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua (Rānui).

Ngāti Tamainupō has exercised tino rangatiratanga within our traditional pouwhenua since time immemorial. We assert unreservedly our rangatiratanga over our lands, waterways, ngahere, ngāwhā, Wāhi tapu, Wāhi tūpuna and taonga. As kaitiaki of same, ensuring the protection and sustainability of our taonga for our future generations is imperative.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UPOKO SECTION A TĪMATANGA

Wāhanga/Chapter 1: Mātauranga & Taonga Management Plan

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Statutory Context
- 1.3 Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated
(Waikato-Tainui)
- 1.4 Te Tiriti o Waitangi Claim & Takutai Moana Claim
- 1.5 Taonga Work - Intellectual Property
- 1.6 Review and Amendments

Wāhanga/Chapter 2: Management Plan & Framework

- 2.1 Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- 2.2 Waitangi Tribunal Report Ko Aotearoa Tēnei -
Wai 262 Inquiry
- 2.3 Waikato-Tainui
 - 2.3.1 Neighbouring Hapū*
 - 2.3.2 Kīngtanga*
- 2.4 Resource Management Act 1991
- 2.5 Key Resource Management Institutions
 - 2.5.1 Local Government*
 - 2.5.2 Other Agencies/Organisations*
- 2.6 Planning Profession and Practice
- 2.7 Environmental Limits and Targets

Wāhanga/Chapter 3: Ngā Pou (Overarching Objectives)

- 3.1 Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga Of Ngāti Tamainupō Is
Recognised
- 3.2 Pou Tuarua - Active Protection Of Ngāti Tamainupō
Mātauranga And Taonga

- 3.3 Pou Tuatoru - Working In Partnership (Or Reasonable Co-
Operation) To Achieve Positive Outcomes For Ngāti
Tamainupō
- 3.4 Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions That
Manage The Effects And Impacts On Our Taonga
Are Informed With Our Mātauranga
- 3.5 Te Tūranga O Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements
And Ngā Tohutohu / Directions (Includes Guidance)
 - 3.5.1 Tūranga / Positional Statements*
 - 3.5.2 Tohutohu / Directions*

Wāhanga/Chapter 4: How to Use the Plan

- 4.1 Structure Of The Mātauranga And Taonga Management
Plan
- 4.2 Interpretation
- 4.3 Central And Local Government
- 4.4 Developers/Resource Users
(Includes Crown Owned Entites)
- 4.5 Tertiary Education And Crown Research Institutes
- 4.6 Waikato-Tainui (Iwi Authority) And Neighbouring Hapū
- 4.7 Ngā Uri O Ngāti Tamainupō

Wāhanga/Chapter 5: Ko Mātou ko Ngāti Tamainupō

- 5.1 Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā /
Pouwhenua
 - 5.1.1 Our Whakapapa*

UPOKO SECTION B MANA WHAKAHAERE

5.1.2 Our History

5.1.3 Formation Of Ngāti Tamainupō

5.1.4 Our People

5.2 Our Natural Environment; Our Relationship With Te Taiao

5.2.1 Our Natural Environment

5.2.2 Our Relationship With Te Taiao

Tāpiritanga / Appendix 1: List of Freshwater Bodies

Tāpiritanga / Appendix 2: Central & Local Government

Tāpiritanga / Appendix 3: Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Wāhanga/Chapter 6: Kaitiakitanga

6.1 Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

6.2 Whenua Māori : Ancestral Lands And Property

6.3 Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

6.4 Kōrero Tuku Iho

6.5 National, Regional And District/City Planning Documents
And Rules & Management Plans

*6.5.1 Planning Documents (Includes National
Environment Standards)*

6.5.2 Management Plans

6.6 Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues

Wāhanga/Chapter 7: Ngā Taonga

7.1 Whenua : Land

7.2 Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment

7.3 Wai Māori : Freshwater

Wāhanga/Chapter 8: Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay Spatial Images

Sites of Importance

UPOKO SECTION A TĪMATANGA

*Ka puta te hau, ka papā te whatitiri, ka hikohiko te uira,
ā, ka ua te ua...*

*The wind will rise, the thunder will crash, the lightning will strike
and the rain will pour...*



Wāhanga/Chapter 1
Mātauranga & Taonga
Management Plan

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan is to serve as the first generation plan for Ngāti Tamainupō to direct external agencies and organisations, and developers and their agents, on the management and use of Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga and taonga.

The people of Ngāti Tamainupō are:

- rangatira over our mātauranga, which informs our tikanga, culture and traditions, and identity; and
- kaitiaki over our taonga, and the mātauranga that describes the relationship (through whanaungatanga/kinship) that exists between Ngāti Tamainupō and our taonga.

We are of the view that Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system has let us down. For this reason, the Management Plan intends to respond to Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management systems of policies, practices and decision-making that impact Ngāti Tamainupō in our role and responsibility as rangatira and kaitiaki over our mātauranga and taonga.

With the decline in the qualities/health and wellbeing of our natural environment, as kaitiaki, everything in the natural environment is a taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō.

The Plan does not draw on public policy process of identifying issues and prescribing objectives and policies to respond to the issue. This Management Plan is focused on one clear issue, and that is the inability of Ngāti Tamainupō to actively protect the mauri of our taonga through the exercise of our kaitiakitanga and tikanga in relation to our taonga.

By addressing this issue, we seek to ensure the identity, culture

and traditions (our mauri and wellbeing) of Ngāti Tamainupō can continued to be seen in our environment, as well as practiced, by our future generations. With this focus, the primary objective in developing this management plan is to:

Minimise the impacts of the Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management systems on Ngāti Tamainupō rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga through:

- Managing the sharing of mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō to those who practice within Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management systems, to improve understanding of the culture and traditions of Ngāti Tamainupō, as well as improving the understanding of the relationship Ngāti Tamainupō has with our taonga; and
- Establishing an internal kaitiakitanga toolbox to actively and effectively participate and influence decisions to avoid and minimise the impacts from resource use and development on taonga, as well as the inappropriate use of our mātauranga.

The objective is in acknowledgement that the Crown and its agents (government agencies) have in place a regime of systems that manage the use, development and protection of Aotearoa New Zealand's natural and physical resources. Within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō, there are both national and local government agencies that have duties, functions and powers over Ngāti Tamainupō taonga, notwithstanding the role of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato (Waikato-Tainui) as the iwi authority and identified partner to the Crown (and its agents) within the system.

The first point of the objective responds to the primary resource management matter of national importance to Māori which is recognising and providing for the relationship of Māori and its culture and traditions with its taonga, as well as consideration towards kaitiakitanga and the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/

Treaty of Waitangi. To understand the culture and traditions of Ngāti Tamainupō, and our relationship with our taonga, practitioners within the system have to have engage, access and/or obtain localised Māori knowledge (mātauranga Māori). It is important to Ngāti Tamainupō that any sharing and use of our mātauranga is not used inappropriately nor for the pecuniary benefit to those outside of Ngāti Tamainupō

The second part of the objective is reflective of the importance that Te Mata Herenga is centred around, and for, Ngāti Tamainupō. It is about the aspirations of Ngāti Tamainupō to actively protect the mauri of our taonga, and the exercise of our kaitiakitanga and tikanga in relation to our taonga.

1.2 STATUTORY CONTEXT

Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan is to act as a hapū Environmental Management Plan recognised by the iwi authority.

Accordingly, it has the statutory status and recognition of an Iwi Environmental Management Plan.

The Management Plan is to provide information and context about Ngāti Tamainupō within the following government agencies and their legislation (and future amendments):

Table 1 Central Government Agencies and Key Legislation:

<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 • Resource Management Act 1991 • Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • Waste Minimisation Act 2008 • Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental (Environmental Effects) Shelf Act 2012 • Environmental Reporting Act 2015 • COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Act 1953 • Reserves Act 1977 • Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978 • Conservation Act 1987 • Native Plants Protection Act 1945 • Wild Animal Control Act 1977 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bylaws Act 1910 • Local Government Act 1974 and 2002 • Taumata Arowai - The Water Services Regulator Act 2020 • Land Drainage Act 1908 • River Boards Act 1908
<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Act 1949 • Fisheries Act 1983 and 1996 • Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 • Biosecurity Act 1993 • Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Act 2004 • Māori Fisheries Act 2004 • Building Act 2004a 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright Act 1994 • Crown Minerals Act 1991 • Electricity Act 1992 • Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000 • Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry for the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Transport Act 1998 • Land Transport Management Act 2003 • Railways Act 2005

Ministry for the Environment

- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Ministry for the Environment

- Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013
- Housing Act 1955
- Kāinga Ora - Homes and Communities Act 2019
- Urban Development act 2020

Ministry for the Environment

- New Zealand Infrastructure Commission / Te Waihanga Act 2019
- State Owned Enterprises Act 1986 and 2007

Ministry for the Environment

- Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011
- Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipā River) Act 2012
- Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995
- Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010

Ministry for the Environment

- Māori Community Development Act 1962
- Māori Purpose Act 2011
- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993
- Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

Local authorities within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō that implement some of the legislation identified in the above tables are Waikato Regional Council, Waikato District Council, Waipā District Council and the Hamilton City Council.

1.3 TE WHAKAKITENGA O WAIKATO INCOPORATED (WAIKATO-TAINUI)

Ngāti Tamainupō has representation on the Waikato-Tainui tribal parliament, Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, through our marae Waingaro, and other marae in the future. It is through this association that the rangatiratanga and kaitiaki interests of Ngāti Tamainupō are also represented by Waikato-Tainui as the iwi authority.

As it relates to the mechanisms and obligations prescribed within the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 and the Waikato Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, Ngāti Tamainupō acknowledges that Waikato-Tainui as the iwi authority, has the mandate to uphold the interests of all hapū and marae afforded to Waikato-Tainui as a result of settlement with the Crown and confirmed thereafter within those two legislation.

However, although acknowledging the above mentioned settlement legislation, Ngāti Tamainupō will continue to exercise our rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management systems. This is the intent and purpose of Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan.

The Plan is to be considered in addition to the Waikato Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao.

1.4 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI CLAIM & TAKUTAI MOANA CLAIM

Ngāti Tamainupō have been a party in the collaborative and collective processes that resolved and settled Te Tiriti o Waitangi claims for raupatu lands and the Waikato River. These settlements are managed by Te Whakakitenga o Waikato.

The Ngāti Tamainupō claim, WAI 775, is a claim lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in 1998 that specifically focuses on the Crown's failure to:

- recognise the mana and ownership in Whāingaroa Harbour by delegating management of the harbour and its resources to local authorities, and
- protect the interest of Ngāti Tamainupō in the resources contained within the Whāingaroa Harbour, as well as in and around Waingaro River and Waingaro Landing.

Additionally, Ngāti Tamainupō are in the process of resolving and settling our customary rights and interests in the Whāingaroa/Raglan harbour through the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

The Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan has been developed in a manner to support the matters and outcomes sought by Ngāti Tamainupō from our claim.

1.5 TAONGA WORK - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

For the purposes of actively protecting the mātauranga and taonga of Ngāti Tamainupō, this Plan is deemed a taonga work.

The Waitangi Tribunal describes taonga works as the tangible and intangible expressions of Māori artistic and culture traditions, founded in and reflecting the body of knowledge and understanding known as mātauranga Māori.

Any use of information contained within this Plan in the development of any works produced, must be appropriately referenced and/or attributed.

1.6 REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

This Management Plan should be considered a living document and will be updated over time. It responds to all environmental matters that are important to Ngāti Tamainupō, however to ensure consistency with any amendments to legislation and/or regulatory instruments, including the repeal and replacement of such legislation or instruments, changes may be required during the life of this Plan. Thus Ngāti Tamainupō reserves the right to undertake a reviews that may result in amendments to Te Mata Herenga at any stage.

The Trust's website should be reviewed to ensure the latest version of the plan is used and other digital tools in relation to the plan are accessed.





Wāhanga/Chapter 2
Management Plan
& Framework

Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan is centred around Ngāti Tamainupō and focuses on

WHANAUNGATANGA

.....

The unique relationship between Ngāti Tamainupā and our environment which exists through kinship.

Mātauranga informs this relationship.

Tikanga guides and directs the interaction of the relationship (culture and traditions).

Taonga within the environment are attributes of mātauranga and whānaungatanga for Ngāti Tamainupō

KAITIAKITANGA

.....

The inherent role and responsibility of Ngāti Tamainupō to protect and nurture the mauri of all living things.

Mātauranga and Tikanga informs and guides the role and responsibility of Ngāti Tamainupō kaitiaki.

The well-being and mauri of our Taonga reflect the well-being of Ngāti Tamainupō

RANGATIRATANGA

.....

The authority of Ngāti Tamainupō to exercise our rights and responsibilities to:

- Practice our culture and traditions, and maintain relationship with our taonga*
- Control access and use of our mātauranga and taonga*
- Exercise our kaitiakitanga to achieve balance and maintain the mauri of life, and taonga within our takiwā / pouwhenua*

To be deliberate in our actions to achieve the Management Plan’s objective to “minimise the impacts of the Aotearoa New Zealand’s resource management systems on Ngāti Tamainupō rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga...” the framework for Te Mata Herenga draws from the experience where the system has had detrimental impacts on the ability for Ngāti Tamainupō to protect and nurture the mauri of our taonga and environment.

Overall, the framework takes into account the key and relevant mechanisms (statutory relevance) and professional practice that have directly, or influenced, Māori participation in (or exclusion from) the planning, policy and decision making processes within Aotearoa New Zealand’s resource management systems. These areas are summarised separately in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

2.1 PRINCIPLES OF TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi was signed by over 500 Māori Chiefs and representatives of the British Crown in 1840, and is Aotearoa New Zealand's founding document.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is an exchange of promises.

There are different understandings of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, its status and implications within Aotearoa New Zealand. The most notable difference is in relation to the version of Te Tiriti o Waitangi that should take precedence - the Māori language version that Māori mainly signed, or the English version which fewer than five Māori signed.

In this circumstance, there has been the introduction and identification of Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles by the Government, Courts, and the Waitangi Tribunal.

It is the requirements in legislation that reference to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi to be considered and applied in the processing of, and decision-making over, activities that seek to use and develop Aotearoa New Zealand's natural resources. For example, section 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991 prescribes that "...all persons exercising functions and powers... in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)".

Being cognisant of the requirements to consider the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is one aspect, but knowledge of the principles themselves is another. Below are few of the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (this is not an exhaustive list):

- **Rangatiratanga / Autonomy**
In the exchange for governance/kawanatanga, the principle of rangatiratanga denotes the mana to not only possess what one owns (the right to develop), but to also manage and control it in accordance with the preference of the owner (the principle of self-management).
- **Active Protection**
Denotes the duty of the Crown to actively protect Māori and the use of their lands and waters to the fullest extent practicable.
- **Partnership**
Partnership is the overarching tenet and describes the relationship between Māori and the Crown for both parties to act reasonably, honorably and in good faith. Partnership draws on other principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit.
- **Participation / Informed Decision**
The principle of participation demonstrates the good faith partnership between Māori and the Crown and links with the legal obligation of the Crown to make informed decisions. An identifiable action of this principle is the duty to consult with Māori.
- **Redress**
This principle is to provide restitution for past grievances and to restore the Treaty relationship.

The Management Plan is tailored to improve and enhance the role and participation of Ngāti Tamainupō with regards to the application and consideration of the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi by local government and resource users and developers where it relates to activities in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

2.2 WAITANGI TRIBUNAL REPORT KO AOTEAROA TĒNEI - WAI 262 INQUIRY

Released in 2011, the “Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: A Report into Claims Concerning New Zealand Law and Policy Affecting Māori Culture and Identity” was prepared by the Waitangi Tribunal to respond to the claim recognised as the WAI 262 Inquiry. The reports address Māori participation in decisions affecting indigenous flora and fauna, the environment, Māori culture and the products of Māori culture.

The Management Plan has taken in account the findings of the reports, and the relevant recommendations therewithin, to improve and enhance the role and participation of Ngāti Tamainupō in our takiwā / pouwhenua with regards to the recognition by local government and resource users and developers in the provision of our relationship, culture and traditions (informed by mātauranga) with our taonga, as well as the recognition of our role and responsibilities as kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga.

2.3 WAIKATO-TAINUI

Waikato-Tainui is a collective of 33 hapū, 68 Raupatu Marae, and 77,000 registered members. The organisations representing Waikato-Tainui are:

- Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated
 - Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust
 - Waikato Raupatu River Trust
 - Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development, and
 - Tainui Group Holdings

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the role and representation of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato as a marae-based iwi authority.

This Plan has identified where it supports or adopts the direction

prescribed in the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan, but overall the Management Plan has a specific focus and greater detail (where appropriate) on the values, interest and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Additionally, the Plan will give effect to, and be consistent with, key tribal documents, specifically Waikato-Tainui Whakatupuranga 2050.

2.3.1 Neighbouring Hapū

Through whakapapa and associations, Ngāti Tamainupō recognises our neighbouring hapū that have shared interests within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō. The neighbouring hapū include, but are not limited to are:

- Tainui o Tainui
- Ngāti Tahinga
- Ngāti Māhanga
- Ngāti Whakamarurangi
- Ngāti Wairere
- Ngāti Hauā
- Ngāti Koroki Kahukura
- Ngāti Mahuta

Te Mata Herenga is not intended to represent their interests nor usurp the rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of the above listed hapū.

2.3.2 Kīngitanga

Since the inception of Kīngitanga until present day, Ngāti Tamainupō has committed to the principles of the Kīngitanga and actively supported this movement to unite iwi Māori and halt the loss of Māori land.

The Kīngitanga is the unifying korowai of Māori that was established in 1858 to unite all tribes under the leadership of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero. Waikato-Tainui are responsible for upholding the mana of the Kīngitanga. Ngāti Tamainupō will continue to commit to the principles of the Kīngitanga.

2.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the primary legislation in New Zealand that sets out how the natural and physical resources of New Zealand's environment are managed. For this reason, the Plan has been prepared to ensure that the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō are considered within all matters described in Part II of the RMA (sections 5 - 8), but with specific relevance to:

- Section 6(e) - shall recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, Wāhi tapu and other taonga
- Section 6(f) - shall recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development
- Section 6(g) - shall recognise and provide for the protection of protected customary rights
- Section 7(a) - shall have particular regard to kaitiakitanga
- Section 7(aa) - shall have particular regard to the ethic of stewardship
- Section 8 - shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

The expectation of Ngāti Tamainupō on Councils is that existing or new “Regional and District/City RMA Planning Documents” will take into account the Plan as required in section 61(2A)(a), section 66(2A)(a) and section 74(2A) of the RMA.

Additionally, the expectation of Ngāti Tamainupō on all persons

that make applications to Council, and part of Council that exercise the functions and duties of a consent authority, have regard to the Plan as required under section 104(1)(c) of the RMA. The type of applications are:

- Resource Consent Applications
- Resource Consents
- Notice of Requirements
- Water Conservation Orders

2.5 KEY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS

2.5.1 Local Government

Within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō are the following local government agencies that exercise a number of duties, functions and powers in the use, development and protection of Ngāti Tamainupō taonga:

- Waikato Regional Council,
- Hamilton City Council
- Waikato District Council, and
- Waipā District Council

It is acknowledged that Waikato-Tainui have joint management agreements with the Waikato Regional Council, Hamilton City Council, Waipā District Council, and the Waikato District Council as required under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

The Management Plan is tailored to improve and enhance the role and participation of Ngāti Tamainupō in the activities performed by local government in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

2.5.2 Other Agencies/Organisations

In addition to these local government agencies are central government agencies/national body organisations that have a role and responsibility in the management of Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga and taonga, as well as a governing body that safeguards (includes the restoration and protection of) the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and Waipā River and their catchments. These organisations are:

- Central Government Agency/National Body Organisation
 - Department of Conservation/Te Papa Atawhai (locally represented by the Waikato Conservancy)
 - Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga
- Regional
 - Waikato River Authority

The Plan takes into consideration the importance of being able to inform conservation management tools under the administration of the Department of Conservation / Te Papa Atawhai. Similarly, the process and decision-making of Heritage New Zealand / Pouhere Taonga on sites in our takiwā / pouwhenua where Ngāti Tamainupō have associations, it is important that the Plan can aptly enable and strengthen participation and influence in final decision-making.

Although other central government ministries are not specifically identified, these agencies and national bodies are all agents of the Crown and should be considering the information within the Management Plan where activities are proposed to use, development and/or protect taonga within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō.

The planning profession, whether as consent planners or public policy writers for local government and/or as consultants representing the interests and proposals on resource users/ developers, are instrumental in the consideration and application of Māori values and interests and perspectives in Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system.

It with this profession in mind, as well as other practitioners such as lawyers, engineers and decision-makers, that the content and directions within the Plan is visible, searchable, accessible, and useable to understand and appropriately consider the culture and traditions of Ngāti Tamainupō, our relationship with our taonga, and our role as kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga.

Below is a list of relevant case law to help the planning profession and practitioners in applying Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan:

- Attorney-General v Ngāti Apa [2003] 3 NZLR 577
- Attorney-General v The Trustees of the Motiti Rohe Moana Trust and New Zealand Māori Council [2017] NZHC 1429
- Environmental Defence Society Inc v New Zealand King Salmon Co Ltd [2014] 1 NZLR 593 (New Zealand Supreme Court)
- Greensill v Waikato Regional Council (W17/95, 6 March 1995)
- Haddon v Auckland Regional Council, [1994] NZRMA 49
- Hauraki Māori Trust Board v Waikato Regional Council (High Court Auckland CIV 2003-485-99, 3 April 2004)
- Huakina Development Trust v Waikato Valley Authority [1987] NZHC 1081
- McGuire v Hastings District Council [2001] NZRMA 557
- New Zealand Māori Council v Attorney-General [1987] 1 NZLR 641
- New Zealand Māori Council v Attorney-General [1994] 1 NZLR 513
- Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board v Director-General of Conservation

2.6 PLANNING PROFESSION AND PRACTICE

- [1995] 3 NZLR 553
- Ngāi Te Hapū Inc v Bay of Plenty Regional Council, [2017] NZEnvC 73
 - Ngāti Hokopu ki Hokowhitu v Whakatāne District Council (2002) 9 ELRNZ 111
 - Ngāti Makino Heritage Trust v Bay of Plenty Regional Council [2014] NZEnvC 25
 - Ngāti Ruahine v Bay of Plenty Regional Council [2012] NZHC 2407
 - R v Symonds 918470 NZPCC 387
 - Sustainable Matatā v Bay of Plenty Regional Council [2015] NZEnvC 90
 - The Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board v The Environmental Protection Authority [2018] NZHC 2217
 - Watercare Services Ltd v Minhinnick (1997) 3 ELRNZ 511
 - Wi Parata v Bishop of Wellington (1877) 3 NZ Jur (NS) 72 (SC)

2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS AND TARGETS

Te Mata Herenga has taken into consideration the future likelihood of environmental limits and targets in Aotearoa New Zealand that will be in addition to freshwater and fisheries management.





Wāhanga/Chapter 3
Ngā Pou
Overarching Objectives

Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan does not draw on public policy development and identify various issues with prescribed objectives and policies. The focus is on one issue, and that is the inability of Ngāti Tamainupō to actively protect the mauri of our taonga, and the exercise of our kaitiakitanga and tikanga in relation to our taonga, to ensure the identity, culture and traditions (our mauri and wellbeing) of Ngāti Tamainupō can sustain and be practiced by future generations.

The overarching objectives, or Ngā Pou, for the Management Plan aim to directly address either the information gap, whether unfamiliar or not available, and/or the narrow or poor practice by professionals/practitioners within Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management systems, which have collectively weakened the integrity and implementation of statutory requirements important to Māori (such as section 6(e) of the Resource Management Act 1995).

The four Pou seek to be visibly associated with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and prescribed in a manner that is consistent with legal interpretation.

3.1 POU TUATAHI - RANGATIRATANGA OF NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ IS RECOGNISED

Pou Tuatahi responds to the contemporary challenges to Ngāti Tamainupō in our ability to express our tino rangatiratanga within Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system. The challenges to Ngāti Tamainupō vary, but the prominent external challenges are associated with the constructs of "iwi authorities" and statutory language and processes that either bypass Ngāti Tamainupō, or minimise the recognition of Ngāti Tamainupō, as mana whenua and as kaitiaki in our takiwā / pouwhenua. Pou Tuatahi aims at ensuring Ngāti Tamainupō is visible and

familiar to Crown agencies and practitioners in the system.

Ngāti Tamainupō acknowledges the role of Waikato-Tainui (as the iwi authority) in upholding the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō as a hapū of the iwi. The role of Waikato-Tainui, and its evolution, is not the challenge. Specifically, it is the technical and legal nature of resource management that has embed a process and practice by decision-makers and practitioners for Ngāti Tamainupō to qualify our rangatiratanga to be equal in measure alongside Waikato-Tainui.

The internal challenges to effectively and actively participate in Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system are also inclusive of this Pou, but the primary focus is for Ngāti Tamainupō to be recognised as a partner, as well as kaitiaki of our taonga and mātauranga.

An additional long-term aspiration of the objective is to seek self-determination and the full undisturbed application of tikanga in the management of our own resources and customary activities.

3.2 POU TUARUA - ACTIVE PROTECTION OF NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ MĀTAURANGA AND TAONGA

Pou Tuarua is specifically responding to the Treaty of Waitangi principle "active protection" of Māori interests, or in the words of Justice Cooke "active protection of Māori people in the use of their lands and waters to the fullest extent practicable".

In the learnings from WAI 262 report Ko Aotearoa Tēnei, there was a clear direction that the issue at large is the narrow and/or poor understanding and familiarity of mātauranga Māori and the relationship/association through whakapapa and whanaungatanga with taonga. It is in this context that this Pou seeks to protect the mātauranga of Ngāti Tamainupō and the taonga within the takiwā

/ pouwhenua that tangibly typify the identity of Ngāti Tamainupō. Our mātauranga informs, and is informed by, our culture and traditions, our identity as Ngāti Tamainupō, and our relationship with our taonga.

The ancestral lands, water, sites, Wāhi tapu, taonga and customary rights of Ngāti Tamainupō, will be protected from significant adverse effects and inappropriate use. To achieve this, Ngāti Tamainupō will actively protect and enhance our role and responsibility as kaitiaki, and will seek positive and environment-first outcomes. This approach is similar to the Waikato-Tainui Environment Management Plan which seeks a net benefit back to the environment in such a way that the environment is actually enhanced from the resource use, activity, or development.

Ngāti Tamainupō will promote actions that protect; conserve; preserve; prevent; and safeguard our mātauranga and taonga. This includes working with agencies and organisations to develop and set environmental limits to protect our taonga, and targets to improve; enhance and/or restore our taonga and environment.

3.3 POU TUATORU - WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP (OR REASONABLE CO-OPERATION) TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE OUTCOMES FOR NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is an exchange of promises. In the exchange for kawanatanga, or the freedom for the Crown to govern, Māori had the right to tino rangatiratanga. It is within this promise that this Pou seeks to work in partnership with the Crown and its agencies and other authorities delegated with powers, functions and duties under law.

Pou Tuatoru seeks to address the information gap by improving available information, and working alongside practitioners and professionals to improve practice, whilst also improving

our understanding of the mechanisms within local and central government, and to identify any commonality with developers, land owners and/or resource users. Where resources are used, developed or subdivided, are not undertaken by the Crown, Ngāti Tamainupō seek to co-operate in good faith to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

3.4 POU TUAWHĀ - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS THAT MANAGE THE EFFECTS AND IMPACTS ON OUR TAONGA ARE INFORMED WITH OUR MĀTAURANGA

To ensure the active protection of our mātauranga and taonga, it is important that resource management decisions have engaged with Ngāti Tamainupō so that the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō are considered.

Pou Tuawhā promotes the importance of resource management decisions being informed by our mātauranga when managing the effects and impacts to, and the sustainable management of, our taonga.

Ngāti Tamainupō will be making an effort to make our mātauranga available when it is sought in the appropriate manner in partnership or reasonable co-operation.

3.5 TE TŪRANGA O NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ / POSITIONAL STATEMENTS AND NGĀ TOHUTOHU / DIRECTIONS (INCLUDES GUIDANCE)

To support the overarching objectives, to deliberate in our action towards our aspirations, the Management Plan also provides a mixture of tūranga / positional statements and tohutohu / directions (includes recommendations and guidance) to decision-makers, policy and planning professionals and practitioners.

3.5.1 Tūranga / Positional Statements

Our positional statements are carefully crafted statements prescribing the official viewpoint/position of Ngāti Tamainupō on that particular matter and where it relates to an overarching objective(s).

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō Positional Statements

3.5.2 Tohutohu / Directions

In efforts to improve engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō, as well as the consideration of Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga in policy, planning and decision-making processes by those appointed by, and/or delegated within, Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management systems, the directions are intended to provide information, recommendations and guidance to decision-makers, policy and planning professionals and practitioners.

Ngā TOHUTOHU Directions

Both the positional statements and directions are specified in the relevant sections of the Plan.





Wāhanga/Chapter 4
How to use the plan

4.1 STRUCTURE OF THE MĀTAURANGA AND TAONGA MANAGEMENT PLAN

There are two sections, Sections A and B.

The intent and purpose of the Management Plan is to improve the understanding of external agencies and professionals/practitioners on the culture and traditions of Ngāti Tamainupō.

- Section A introduces Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan and states the four Pou that Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and uphold in our efforts as rangatira and kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Section A also provides guidance and direction to the users of the Plan.

- Section B provides the Te Ao Māori and Ngāti Tamainupō context by referring to scholarly writings on the Māori perspective and by outlining the culture, identity and traditions of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Section B also states the kaitiakitanga position of Ngāti Tamainupō for our taonga and in the contemporary resource management matters and issues that Aotearoa New Zealand are having to address.

4.2 INTERPRETATION

Te Mata Herenga must be interpreted in a manner that:

- best furthers the overarching objectives of the Plan, and
- achieves the obligations for decision-makers (and practitioners) to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and

recognise and provide for the relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō and their culture and tradition with our taonga.

4.3 CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Waikato Regional Council, the Waikato District Council, Hamilton City Council and Waipā District Council have jurisdiction within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō as local government authorities exercising power, duties and functions on behalf of the Crown.

There are also central government agencies/national body organisations that have a role and responsibility in the management of taonga in the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Whilst recognising that these local government authorities have co-management arrangements and partnership agreements with Waikato-Tainui as the iwi authority, Ngāti Tamainupō continue to exercise our rangatiratanga and role and responsibilities as kaitiaki.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō | Positional Statements Central and Local Governments

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

1. Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation for an effective equal partnership between Ngāti Tamainupō and the Crown and its agencies (Central and Local Government).
2. Ngāti Tamainupō will be recognised by central and local government as rangatira and kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga.
3. Ngāti Tamainupō have an expectation that the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi will be upheld by central and local government.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

4. Due to the decline (extreme in some cases) in the qualities of our natural resources in the takiwā / pouwhenua, everything is a taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō.
5. Sites and resources of significance to Ngāti Tamainupō will be protected from further modification, destruction and/or degradation.
6. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the achievement of restoration, enhancement and protection of our taonga in the takiwā / pouwhenua.
7. Environmental limits to protect our taonga, and environmental targets to improve; enhance and/or restore our taonga and environment, will be supported by Ngāti Tamainupō.
8. Any mātauranga that is identified as sensitive information and shared with Central and Local Government as part of any partnership and participation arrangement, will be protected

from any adverse, or secondary/tertiary, use.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

9. Ngāti Tamainupō will engage and participate in activities that contribute to the health and wellbeing of Ngāti Tamainupō, our members, marae and wider communities.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

10. Ngāti Tamainupō will engage in co-management/co-governance approaches to effectively and efficiently participate in the management of effects and impacts on taonga.
11. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use, develop and protect resources (taonga) within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō.
12. Resource Management Decisions are not limited to RMA processes, it also includes processes and decisions on Special Permits (eg Fisheries and Biosecurity) and Statutory Authorisations (eg Concessions).

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions - Central and Local Governments

Local Government Engagement

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged and involved early in the development of resource management policy and plan(s) prepared by Councils. These include:

- Regional Policy Statement; Regional Coastal Plan; Regional Plan(s); Waikato Regional Energy Strategy; Central Waikato River Stability Management Strategy; and Catchment and Zone Management Plans for the Waipā River and Central Waikato River catchments
- District Plans and Bylaws

Central Government Engagement

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited to consultation/engagement arrangements that have been created for feedback and information gathering purposes as part of the development or review of any resource management policy and plan(s).

Central Government Engagement

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited to consultation/engagement arrangements that have been created for feedback and information gathering purposes as part of the development or review of any resource management policy and plan(s).

Engagement - Kanohi ki te Kanohi / In Person

An effective and appropriate form of engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō is in person. Kanohi ki te kanohi interactions is a

values-based recognition and respect of the relationship and commitment to each partner. This is the expected practice of central and local government in their engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō.

Local Government Partnerships

Joint Management Agreements, Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, or Memorandum of Understandings, are appropriate forms of partnership between Ngāti Tamainupō and Councils.

Participation in Resource Management

Ngāti Tamainupō are experts of our mātauranga (eg relationship with our taonga, and culture and traditions) and therefore are best placed to inform and advise on any effect or impact on our taonga (eg lands, water, sites, Wāhi tapu / taonga).

Role and Responsibility of Council Planners

That consideration to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the needs and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō as tangata whenua, as well as relevant case law, is provided sufficient attention and weighting and in any assessment or evaluation reports prepared when acting on behalf of Council (Includes as consent authority).

Development of Environmental Limits and Targets

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged and involved in any resource management policy, and its implementation, that seeks to develop and set environmental limits to protect natural (and built) environments, and environmental targets to improve; enhance and/or restore the natural (and built) environment.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 25.3.1 Approach to Land Use and Development

Policy 25.3.1.1 Approach to Land Use and Development

Objective 25.3.2 Urban and Rural Development

Policy 25.3.2.1 Urban Development

Policy 25.3.2.2 Rural Development

Objective 25.3.3 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

Policy 25.3.3.1 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

Objective 26.3.1 Waikato-Tainui Engagement

Policy 26.3.1.1 Waikato-Tainui Engagement

Objective 26.3.2 Infrastructure Development, Upgrade, and Maintenance

Policy 26.3.2.1 Infrastructure Development, Upgrade and Maintenance

4.4 DEVELOPERS/RESOURCE USERS (INCLUDES CROWN OWNED ENTITIES)

Developers and resource users are viewed by Ngāti Tamainupō as those that carry out activities that use and/or develop resources, and/or undertake the subdivision of land, for commercial purposes.

Although in most instances developers and resource users are private property owners, there are instances where central government agencies, local authorities and requiring authorities are developers and resource users. With agents/entities of the Crown, a level of courtesy and engagement is expected, whereas with private property owners, the expectation is that planning professionals and practitioners that support, guide, and provide technical expertise and services are to have regard and take into consideration that following statements and directions.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō | Positional Statements *Developers / Resource Users (Includes Crown Owned Entities)*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

13. Although Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership is between Ngāti Tamainupō and the Crown and its agencies (Central and Local Government), Developers / Resource Users & Crown Owned Entities will recognise the traditional, spiritual, historical and cultural associations that Ngāti Tamainupō have with our taonga (includes wider natural environment) located within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

14. Ngāti Tamainupō are actively engaged in any proposed/potential activities that effect and impact our taonga located within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

15. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek positive and environment-first outcomes, this includes the protection of sites and resources that are of significance to Ngāti Tamainupō, and the enhancement of taonga.

16. Any mātauranga used by the Developer / Resource Users gathered from direct engagement or made available from the Management Plan, should be appropriately referenced and attributed to Ngāti Tamainupō and source documentation.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

17. Ngāti Tamainupō will work in a collaborative manner to promote, as well as avoid and/or minimise adverse effects on, our values and responsibilities as kaitiaki over our mātauranga and taonga.

18. Ngāti Tamainupō are willing to work in a collaborative manner to achieve win-win outcomes where feasible and appropriate.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

19. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use and develop resources and the subdivision of land within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions - Developers / Resource Users (Includes Crown Owned Entities)

Consultation

As a bare minimum, consultation with Ngāti Tamainupō is when:

- Its early (when proposals are not fully developed)
- It is open to feedback (flexible to re-design if necessary)
- There is an exchange of information (two-way process)
- It is not a means to an end (should not be seen as a checklist process)
- Its ongoing

Collaboration

Collaboration with Ngāti Tamainupō is when there is a willingness to listen and acknowledge the concerns and aspirations of Ngāti Tamainupō, and an active effort to involve Ngāti Tamainupō in the process and to reflect those concerns and aspirations in the outputs being jointly developed.

For large-scale projects, Ngāti Tamainupō recommends that early involvement and collaboration is pursued by Developers and Resource Users and Crown Entities.

Informed Reporting/Decisions

Ngāti Tamainupō expect that:

- Te Mata Herenga is used by Developers and Resource Users and Crown Entities to further the overarching objectives within statutory and common law requirements,
- Only Ngāti Tamainupō (or our nominee) can determine

what constitutes a suitable way manage effects to Ngāti Tamainupō, and

- the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō are sought through engagement or commissioning of a cultural values/impact assessment report, and are considered as part of any assessment of environment effects or impact statements/reports.

Remuneration / Fees

Any kaitiaki appointment by Ngāti Tamainupō on projects/ proposals are recognised for their expertise and Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō, and have the support of Ngāti Tamainupō. Their expertise should be resourced to the same degree and in the same manner as other technical or subject matter experts.

Role and Responsibility on Planners / Consent Application Writers

Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the needs and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō as tangata whenua, as well as relevant case law, is provided sufficient attention and consideration and in any assessment of environment effects, or evaluation reports prepared for private plan changes for any proposed use, development and subdivision.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency
Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 25.3.1 Approach to Land Use and Development
Policy 25.3.1.1 Approach to Land Use and Development

Objective 25.3.2 Urban and Rural Development
Policy 25.3.2.1 Urban Development
Policy 25.3.2.2 Rural Development

Objective 25.3.3 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects
Policy 25.3.3.1 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

4.5 TERTIARY EDUCATION AND CROWN RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the role of, and requirement for, research in expanding knowledge and understanding of a chosen field, and note the greater consideration by researchers in Aotearoa New Zealand towards Māori knowledge and Māori communities through the government's Vision Mātauranga policy.

Research units within tertiary education institutes, such as the University of Waikato, and research programmes within research institutes such as NIWA, all undertake some form of research that contributes to the expanding knowledge and functional understanding of Aotearoa New Zealand's natural environment.

Where there is any use of the information contained within this Plan to inform, or initiate engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō for, any research proposal or project in the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō, these positional statements and directions are to be used.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

20. Although Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership is between Ngāti Tamainupō and the Crown and its agencies (Central and Local Government), Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes will recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira and kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga in any research activities within our takiwā / pouwhenua that requires Māori perspectives.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

21. Any mātauranga gathered and used by any Tertiary Education and/or Crown research Institute either from direct engagement or accessible for use from this Plan, should be appropriately referenced and attributed to Ngāti Tamainupō and source documentation.

22. Any secondary or tertiary use of mātauranga gathered and used by any Tertiary Education and/or Crown Research Institute is avoided unless consent is granted by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

23. Ngāti Tamainupō are willing to work in a collaborative manner to achieve win-win outcomes where identified and funded by any research undertaken within the takiwā / pouwhenua, and for Māori.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

24. Any research/investigation undertaken by any Tertiary Education and/or Crown Research Institute within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō, and is intended to inform technical reports and/or decision-making processes regarding the use, development and/or protection of resources (taonga), should engage with Ngāti Tamainupō.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions - *Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes*

First Meeting - Kanohi ki te Kanohi / In Person

An effective and appropriate form of engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō is in person.

First meeting(s) with Ngāti Tamainupō on any proposed research project in the takiwā / pouwhenua where Māori perspectives are sought, kanohi ki te kanohi interactions are pursued and undertaken by the institute.

Engagement and Involvement

Engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō is when:

- Its early (when proposals are not fully developed)
- It is open to feedback (flexible to re-design if necessary)
- There is an exchange of information (two-way process)

- It is not a means to an end (should not be seen as a checklist process)
- Its ongoing, and
- It is appropriately resourced to enable Ngāti Tamainupō to actively participate

Outputs and Outcomes of Research

The expectations of Ngāti Tamainupō is that any collaborative research project/initiative in the takiwā / pouwhenua provides mutual benefit, which includes the advancement of Ngāti Tamainupō aspirations, and/or address the challenges to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

4.6 WAIKATO-TAINUI (IWI AUTHORITY) AND NEIGHBOURING HAPŪ

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises Te Whakakitenga o Waikato and the shared interests within the takiwā / pouwhenua by neighbouring hapū.

No directions are prescribed to Waikato-Tainui, the Kīngitanga, and neighbouring hapū, however positional statements are described.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | Positional Statements Waikato-Tainui and Neighbouring Hapū

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

25. Mātauranga of Ngāti Tamainupō is retained with Ngāti Tamainupō, whilst recognising that Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū have kaitiaki responsibilities over taonga in the takiwā / pouwhenua also.

26. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the role and representation of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (operating as Waikato-Tainui) as the iwi authority on behalf of all Hapū, marae and registered tribal members.

27. Ngāti Tamainupō is a Hapū of Waikato-Tainui and recognises it has shared interests with neighbouring Hapū.

28. Ngāti Tamainupō will support and maintain the vision of Waikato-Tainui Whakatupuranga 2050 and uphold the mana of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, the Kīngitanga and neighbouring Hapū.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

29. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek positive and environment-first outcomes, this includes the protection of sites and resources that are of significance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

30. Te Mata Herenga is consistent with the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao, and will uphold any future environmental standards developed or endorsed by Waikato-Tainui.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

31. Ngāti Tamainupō is open to work with Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring Hapū on common issues and aligned aspirations.

32. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises Waikato-Tainui efforts to coordinate collaborative approaches to environmental management, restoration and care of taonga (natural resources) within the takiwā / pouwhenua.

33. Ngāti Tamainupō have an ambition to exercise our rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in our takiwā / pouwhenua, and will work with Waikato-Tainui to prepare for (and obtain) opportunities available in Joint Management Agreement with Councils and Ministerial Accords with central government ministries.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

34. Ngāti Tamainupō will work, where appropriate, with Waikato-Tainui to minimise and avoid effects and impacts on our taonga and the use of our mātauranga.

35. Through discussion with, and support from, Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Tamainupō will seek to have in place Mana Whakahono ā Rohe arrangements with the Hamilton City Council, Waikato and Waipā District Councils, and the Waikato Regional Council

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions - Waikato-Tainui and Neighbouring Hapū

Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited as active participants in any review and changes to the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao (or its alternative).

4.7 NGĀ URI O NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ

Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan represents the values, interests and perspectives of the hapū Ngāti Tamainupō.

UPOKO / SECTION B MANA WHAKAHAERE

Only Ngāti Tamainupō speaks for Ngāti Tamainupō...



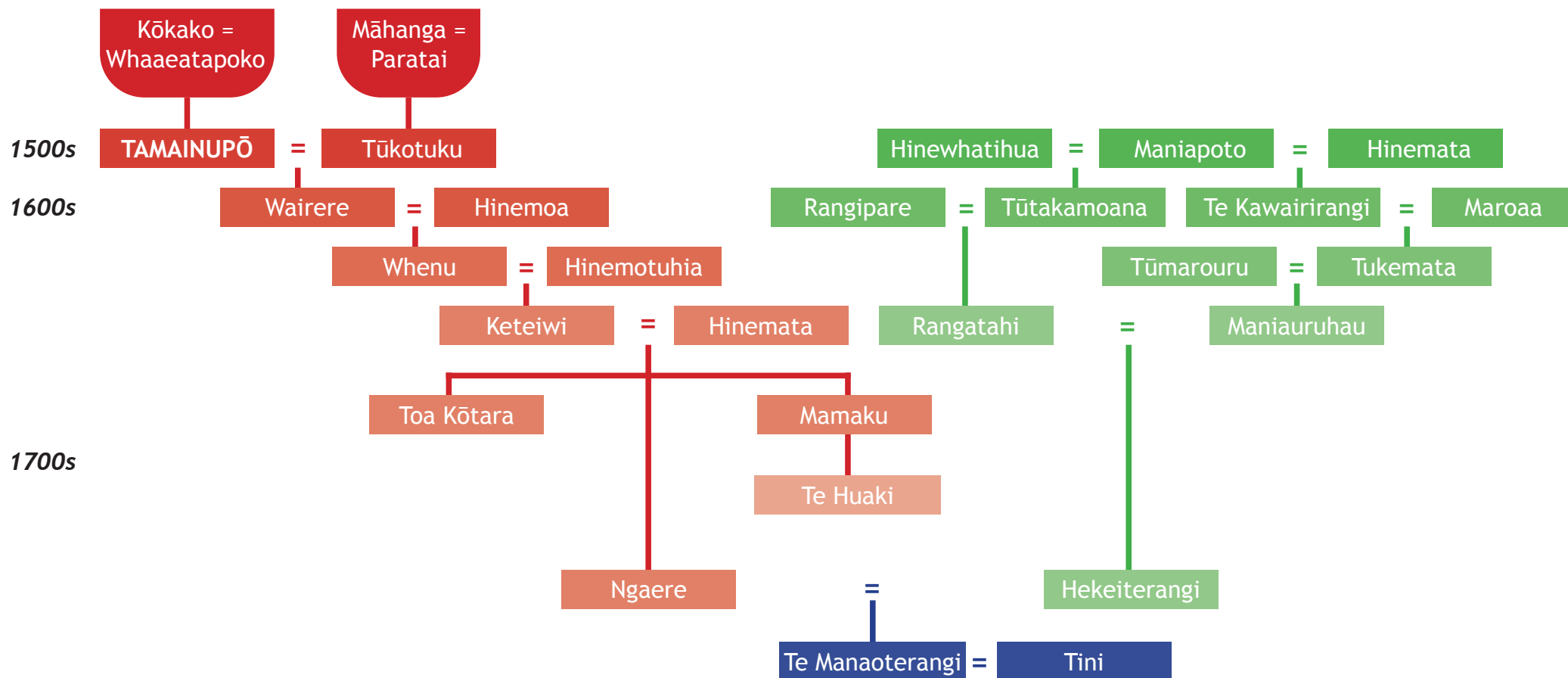
Wāhanga / Chapter 5
Ko Mātou Ko
Ngāti Tamainupō



5.1 OUR WHAKAPAPA; OUR HISTORY; OUR PEOPLE; OUR TAKIWĀ / POWHENUA

5.1.1 Our Whakapapa

Ngāti Tamainupō is an iwi of the Waikato confederation and represents the interests of Ngā Uri o Tamainupō, Toa Kōtara me Te Huaki.



5.1.2 Our History

Ngāti Tamainupō is founded on the tupuna Tamainupō, the son of Kōkako. Kōkako was of Mataatua waka descent but lived in the valleys of Waikato. While on expedition in Kāwhia, Kōkako met Whāeatapoko, and after a period, returned to his lands. Whāeatapoko gave birth to Tamainupō who grew up amongst his mother's people.

Tamainupō had not met his father, and during this time, there was a feud between Kōkako and a Waikato chief Māhanga. Tamainupō travelled into the valleys of Waipā and Waikato, and met two daughters of Māhanga, named Waitāwake and Tūkotuku. They invited Tamainupō back to the pā where it was settled by Māhanga that Tamainupō was to be the man for Tūkotuku not knowing that Tamainupō was the son of Kōkako. Tamainupō and Tūkotuku lived together for many years with Māhanga at his kāinga.

It was during one particular battle that Tamainupō fought against his father Kōkako and spared his life, but Kōkako did not know that Tamainupō was his son. Tamainupō made a plan using cloak and club of Kōkako to have Māhanga believe that Kōkako had been killed to stop the wars between two.

When Tamainupō and Tūkotuku had a son, it was appropriate that the son be named by his grandfather. Tamainupō told Māhanga of his intentions.

Māhanga gave his blessing to his daughter Tūkotuku and Tamainupō to have the child tohi by Kōkako. Tamainupō and Tūkotuku travelled by raft to Taipōuri (an Island near Huntly) where Kōkako was living. At this meeting, Kōkako became aware that Tamainupō was his son, and on seeing the baby, performed rituals to baptise and name the baby Wairere, in reference to the river water flowing. It was here that Tamainupō pleaded with his father to

make peace with Māhanga. After Māhanga and Kōkako had made peace, Māhanga gifted lands to Tamainupō and Tūkotuku which became the rohe of Tamainupō, as defined by their pouwhenua.

In the years after, the descendants of Tamainupō and Tūkotuku became hapū themselves (Ngāti Wairere, Ngāti Hauā, Ngāti Koroki Kahukura).

5.1.3 Formation of Ngāti Tamainupō

Wairere had a number of wives and many famous offspring but it was his eldest son, Whenu from his first wife Hinemoa who would become the grandfather of Toa Kōtara, Ngaere and the great grandfather to Te Huaki.

Wairere and Hinemoa had three children they were Whenu, Iranui and Takerewakanui. Hinemoa died as a young mother, her children were adopted by Tamainupō and Tūkotuku, and from that point forward the family became known as Ngāti Tamainupō.

Tamainupō had given Whenu the task of collecting the bones of his ancestors, and interring them at a cave in the Whāingaroa Harbour. It's not known exactly where the cave was located but there are numerous places where limestone caves could be found around the Harbour.

Whenu married Hinemotuhia, they named their first born child Te Keteiwi (the bag bones). Keteiwi married Hinemata and they had five children they were Toa Kōtara, Ngaere, Mata-te-Rangi, Huamoetu and Mamaku.

In the late 1600s, Keteiwi was the chief of Pukeiāhua Pā. His eldest son, Toa Kōtara, was betrothed to Hekeiterangi of Ngāti Maniapoto, daughter of a chief called Maniauruahu.

However, when the Waikato tribe visited Hekeiterangi's people, she fell in love with the younger son, Ngaere. Disowned for going against her father's wishes, Hekeiterangi returned to Pukeiāhua as Ngaere's wife.

Later when Hekeiterangi gave birth to a son, they invited her father to the child's naming ceremony in order to heal the rift. Maniauruahu accepted the invitation. As he travelled, his people were met with great hospitality from villages along the Waipā River. By the time Maniauruahu arrived at Pukeiāhua, he was impressed with Ngaere's wealth and approved of the marriage. At the ceremony Keteiwi named the child "Te Manaoterangi" (the greatness of the day) because of the strengthened alliance between Waikato and Ngāti Maniapoto.

5.1.4 Our People

Today, the members of Ngāti Tamainupō who live, work, and are part of the communities within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō are 15th, 16th and 17th generation descendants of Tamainupō. As a people, Ngāti Tamainupō is organised into traditional structures (i.e. hapū and marae), and various contemporary structures (i.e. hapū trusts boards, whānau farm trusts, not-for-profit trusts).

Our Marae

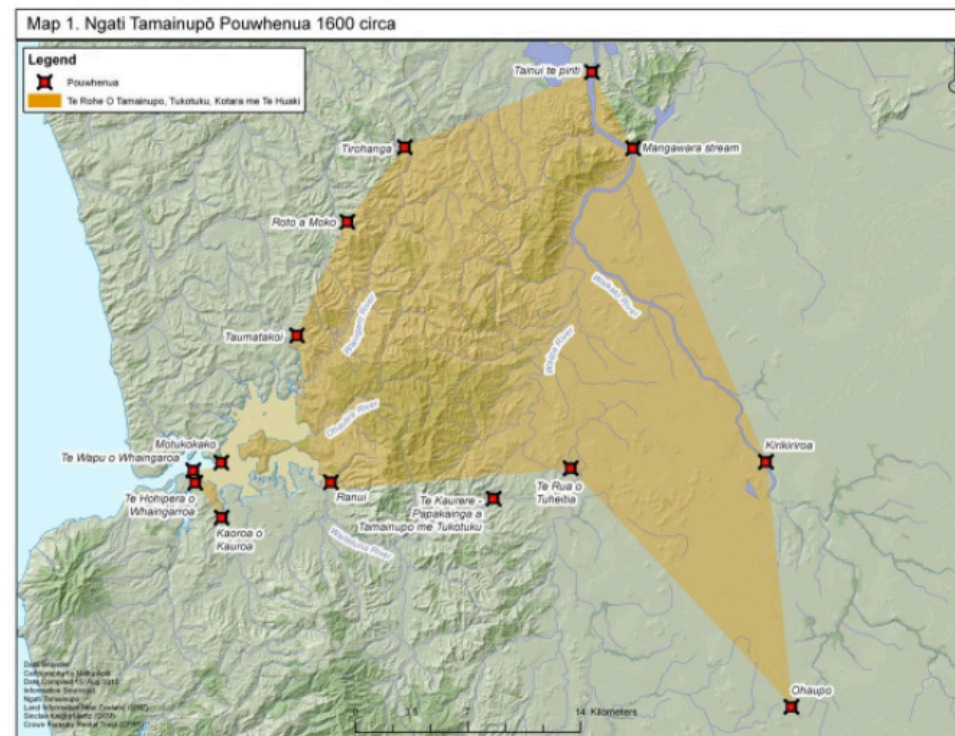
- Waingarō Marae
- Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae

Our Descendant Hapū

- Ngāti Kōtara
- Ngāti Te Huaki

Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust is the mandated governing authority for Ngāti Tamainupō.

5.1.5 Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua



The tribal boundaries of Ngāti Tamainupō are shown in the image above. In a contemporary construct, the boundaries begin at Motukōkako Point south to Kaoroa (intersection at State Highway 23 and Ōkete Rd), then follow Ōkete Stream to the beach.

Turn east along the shoreline to the mouth of the Waitetuna River. Where the Waitetuna River is joined by the Manga-o-Kahu Stream, follow the Manga-o-Kahu Stream to Cogswell Road at the foot of the Deviation, at a place known as Ngā Kahikatea.

Continue west in a straight line to Te Rua o Tuheitia which is behind Te Papa-o-Rotu Marae on Maori Point Road. Then north east of Whatawhata on a straight line to Cemetery Road and ending at Claudelands Show grounds. Head north to a place once called Marawātea (now known as Horsham Downs Rd). Then west

to Komakorau (Gordonton), turn north to Mangawara stream at Taupiri.

Then north from the middle of the Waikato River to Reese's Quarry (Huntly). Then head west to Rotowaro then south west to Pukemiro. Then follow the Waingaro Stream until it becomes the Waingaro River to Ruakiwi Road. Then west to a place called Taumatakoī following the shoreline back to Motukōkako.'

Within our takiwā / pouwhenua, we have, and had, possession of lands, with the ability of the land to produce the bounties of nature. Those lands initially belonged to the junior wives of Māhanga but were given to Tamainupō and Tūkotuku. Over time, and during colonisation, the possession of those lands were lost either through sale, exchange/swap, confiscation, or stolen.



Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements* Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

36. Person(s) that affiliate to Waingaro Marae and Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae are Ngāti Tamainupō.

37. Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingaroa Trust is the mandated governing authority for Ngāti Tamainupō.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua

Engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō

Unless informed otherwise, the interests and values of Ngāti Tamainupō are represented by Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingaroa Trust.

Engagement and/or consultation with Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingaroa Trust must be undertaken in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/ Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato - Waikato-Tainui

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that the interests and values of Waingaro Marae are represented on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the representation of Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

5.2 OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT; OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH TE TAIAO

5.2.1 Our Natural Environment

The natural environment within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō encompass the airspace above and the land below, the coastal and rural environments, residential and urban/built environments, and the large areas of biodiversity that contribute to the regions beauty and significant landscapes.

Coastal Environment

This environment includes properties and landscapes that adjoin, and are visible from, the Raglan township and the coastal waters of the inner Raglan / Whāingaroa harbour.

From Motukokako Point are Waiwhara Bay, Okete Bay, and Haroto Bay. The Paritata Peninsula and the smaller islands of Motutara Island, Whatitirinui Island and Te Teko Island, alongside the meeting of Waingaro River, Ohautira Stream, and Waitetuna River, and other freshwater bodies, with the waters of the inner harbour, constitute as the coastal environment.

Customary sites and activities are prominent in the coastal environment. These inner harbour coastlines and coastal waters are inhabited by taonga species (eg shellfish) and provide homes and food for other taonga species (such as indigenous insects),

which in turn provide habitats for other taonga species (such as shorebirds and dotterels).

Rural Environment / Landscapes



Our rural environment have large and expansive landscapes with prominent and important areas and features such as Pongawhakatīhi, Rawhitiroa, Karioi, as well as Hākarimata and Karakariki. These landscapes are both in remote areas and in close proximity to townships and Hamilton city and provide both visual amenity and cultural value.

It is visible in the rural environment that there has been a history, and its continuance, of extractive/mining operations. This in one hand reflects the abundance and mixture of minerals such coal, hard rock and sand, but also reflects a lack of respect and value towards our valued landscapes for economic gain.

Agriculture and general rural production is enabled and practiced in the takiwā / pouwhenua as an active use of the soil resource, particularly high quality soils, to provide for farming and other forms of food production.

There has been a long tradition of Ngāti Tamainupō recognising the versatile and productive soil resource along the Waikato and Waipā Rivers, and in Rānui/Ōhautira area. The stretch of land along the Waikato River between Hamilton and Ngāruawāhia have visible indentations, or borrow/food pits, that were used for mara kai / gardens to produce food to serve whānau and communities connected to established pā and papakāinga. This tradition has not changed and continues in highly productive areas.

The retention and enhancement of our cultural landscapes is important, therefore any new, or extension of existing, extractive operations and renewable energy developments in our rural landscape need to recognise and appropriately consider Ngāti Tamainupō values and interest.

Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of soils requires the maintenance of soil health by preventing or mitigating any degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological properties.

Residential and Urban/Built Environments

The Hamilton city, townships Raglan and Ngāruawāhia, and villages Whatawhata and Te Kowhai, are residential and urban/built environments within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō. These residential and urban/built environments are growing, expanding and putting pressure on the natural environment. Growth will need to be carefully managed to avoid and minimise impacts on our taonga, such as the Whāingaroa harbour, and the Waikato and Waipā Rivers (including their tributaries), and on historical and archaeological features eg borrow/food pits in Ngāruawāhia.

Freshwater



The health and wellbeing of all our freshwater bodies in our takiwā / pouwhenua is important to Ngāti Tamainupō. There are four rivers, six lakes, one lagoon, and 48 streams in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Intensive land use practices are resulting in reduced water quality in some areas, such as by causing an increase in nutrients, sediment, pathogens and algal growth in water bodies. Also, the demand and competition for freshwater only further perpetuates the concept of resource use rather than about the health and wellbeing, and mauri, of our freshwater. The mauri of our freshwater influences our sense of wellbeing, and further degradation is unacceptable.

For Ngāti Tamainupō, it is about our waters first. Te Mana o Te Wai.

Wāhi Tapu

Many sites, including land and water bodies, within the takiwā / pouwhenua are of cultural or spiritual significance to Ngāti Tamainupō. While some are of spiritual significance, such as Wāhi

tapu, others have a significance of a more physical nature, for example urupa, maunga, and areas for collecting food.

5.2.2 Our Relationship with Te Taiao

Ngāti Tamainupō hold a unique and special relationship with, and responsibility to, te taiao (the environment). There is a natural order and balance where te taiao is understood not merely as a set of resources, but part of network of kin relationships, which we articulate in (and as) whakapapa and whanaungatanga.

It is this whakapapa and whanaungatanga that defines our perspective, through which we express our relationships with the elements of the physical world, the spiritual world, and each other as people. Our relationship with taonga in the environment (with landforms, waterways, flora and fauna) is articulated using kinship concepts. Whakapapa shows that all living things, whether people, plants or animals, share a common ancestry. We acknowledge these relationships and that people are descendants of the environment.

In the reciting of whakapapa and whanaungatanga, we are identifying and articulating our generational connection, association, practice, stewardship, guardianship, as well as exclusive use, with/over/of taonga within their natural environment.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991, it is a matter of national importance that the relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, Wāhi tapu and other taonga, is recognised and provided for. Our identity, culture and traditions are embedded in our natural environment and the flora and fauna in our takiwā / pouwhenua. It is our mātauranga (traditional and contemporary Māori knowledge) that describes the relationship between people and between

people and our taonga, as it has been passed down through generations from ancestors, tohunga and kaumātua.

Mātauranga encapsulates the Māori world view and involves observing, experiencing, studying and understanding the world from an indigenous, cultural, and Māori perspective. It encompasses not only what is known but also how it is known.

It is in the traditions, and the sharing and evolution of mātauranga, that informs and ensures the continuance of these kinship relationships with taonga. Mātauranga Māori is conveyed in Māori environmental concepts, such as mauri and taonga tuku iho, and provides a basis for the unique relationship Māori have with its environment and taonga, where culture and traditions are practiced and continued.

These traditions and mātauranga are further reinforced in the practice by Ngāti Tamainupō in our tikanga and other forms of expressions (eg waiata). A key practice is kaitiakitanga. The obligations and responsibility bestowed on our members within Ngāti Tamainupō to ensure that future generations inherit an environment that is no less that what it is today.

The exercise of rangatiratanga and expression of kaitiakitanga contributes to our wellbeing and helps to ensure that the mauri of taonga is healthy and strong.

Over time, Ngāti Tamainupō has seen and felt the decline in the condition of te taiao, and decrease in area of the natural biodiversity within the takiwā / pouwhenua, and as a result, there is a decline in plants, animals and birds and other taonga species. Our practice of kaitiakitanga today, the natural environment has declined in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

It with this decline in mind, that Ngāti Tamainupō views everything

as a taonga, of significance, to Ngāti Tamainupō. The decline has also impacted on customary activities.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements Our Natural Environment; Our Relationship with Te Taiao*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

38. Ngāti Tamainupō maintains control of our mātauranga. Our mātauranga connects us to our taonga. Our taonga are important contributors to our mātauranga in how we practice our culture and traditions.

39. Ngāti Tamainupō have mana whenua and kaitiaki rights and interests in the use of our mātauranga and the effects and impacts on our taonga. Ngāti Tamainupō should be recognised beyond that of a stakeholder.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

40. Our role as kaitiaki to safeguard our unique relationship with, and mauri of, our taonga to ensure our culture and traditions are practiced for future generations.

41. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō have unquestionable rights to protect the relationship it has with our taonga, taonga species, and a right to a reasonable level of control over our mātauranga.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency
Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency





Wāhanga / Chapter 6
KAITIAKITANGA

Ngāti Tamainupō are rangatira over their mātauranga, which informs their tikanga, culture and traditions, and identity; and are kaitiaki over their taonga, and the mātauranga that describes the relationship (through whanaungatanga/kinship) that exists between Ngāti Tamainupō and our taonga.

It is important to state that for Ngāti Tamainupō, kaitiakitanga encompasses so much more than the definition in the Resource Management Act 1991, therefore it is important that Ngāti Tamainupō are engaged as active kaitiaki so that developments and resource use are informed by Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga.

Although we share aspirations, perspectives and mātauranga with Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Tamainupō has a uniqueness that is Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira and kaitiaki in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

6.1 NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ ASSOCIATION OVERLAY

The Ngāti Tamainupō Association overlay has been created to identify areas and features within our takiwā / pouwhenua that are of value and significance to Ngāti Tamainupō. The overlay reflects (in part) the matters of importance identified in section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Those matters of importance are:

- the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:
- the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:

- the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, Wāhi tapu, and other taonga:
- the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- the protection of protected customary rights:
- the management of significant risks from natural hazards.
- Although the kaitiaki role and responsibility (and interests) is across all areas within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō, the overlay is intended to:
- distinguish those taonga within the takiwā / pouwhenua that trigger the requirement for engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō, and
- uphold efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of these taonga.

Overlay Images and Spatial Description

Images of Ngāti Tamainupō Association overlaying sites and areas of importance to Ngāti Tamainupō are included in Chapter 8. Overlays shown on public and private properties have captured sites that have been identified as having a significant landmark onsite to Ngāti Tamainupō, and/or have hosted a prominent event that is significant to Ngāti Tamainupō.

All freshwater bodies within the takiwā / pouwhenua, and listed in Appendix 1, have the overlay. This is to recognise Te Mana o Te Wai and to ensure that Ngāti Tamainupō are engaged and local authorities in the issuing of resource consents and in the development of provisions for freshwater.

The overlay sits on top of the entire freshwater body, with specific spatial dimensions:

- With rivers (Waikato; Waingaro; Waipā; Waitetuna) the extent

- of the overlay on to land from the margins of the river is 500m.
- With lakes (Horseshoe Lake; Lake Areare; Lake Hotoananga; Lake Pikopiko; Lake Rotokauri; Lake Rotoroa; Te Otamanui Lagoon) the extent of the overlay on to land from the margins of the lake is 200m.
- With the 48 identified streams, the extent of the overlay on to land from the margins of the stream is 50m.

Areas with indigenous biodiversity have been identified with an overlay to recognise the concept of Te Mana/Oranga o Te Taiao.

It is envisaged that the overlay will assist users of the Plan to promptly identify areas of interest and significance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

42. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay is a visual tool to clearly advise Central and Local Government agencies; Developers, Resource Users and Crown Owned Entities; and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes of specific sites and taonga within the takiwā /pouwhenua of particular value and importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

43. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay visually identify areas and features that are of value and significance to Ngāti Tamainupō within our takiwā / pouwhenua, which Ngāti

Tamainupō will seek measures/efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of these taonga.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

44. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay is a visual tool for professional and practitioners to ensure Ngāti Tamainupō values and interests are considered in the preparation and consideration/assessment of resource consent/permit/authorisation applications.

Ngā Tohutohu | *Directions Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay*

Role and Responsibility on Planners / Consent Application Writers and Council Planners

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, should be informed by the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Taonga Tuku Iho

To ensure that appropriate guidelines are in place for undertaking archaeological surveys and excavations (information and permission), only Ngāti Tamainupō kaumātua (or their nominee) have the role of giving information or permission for archaeological surveys or excavations and direct requests are to be made to Ngāti Tamainupō.

No person should knowingly desecrate/destroy or modify any site of significance or Wāhi tapu identified within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō

Research

Any planning and/or research investigations of sites and taonga identified within, or in proximity to, a sites with a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, must engage with Ngāti Tamainupō in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Whanaungatanga

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in a site and/or taonga with a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Archaeological Discovery / Onsite Protocols

In the event that any archaeological remains or artefacts are unearthed, the works shall cease immediately at the place of discovery and Ngāti Tamainupō (and Waikato-Tainui as iwi authority) are notified.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency
Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 15.3.2 Landscape Planning and Natural Heritage
Policy 15.3.2.1 Landscape Planning and Natural Heritage

Objective 16.3.3 Managing Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tūpuna
Policy 16.3.3.1 Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Tūpuna Site Identification
Policy 16.3.3.2 Active Engagement
Policy 16.3.3.3 General Provisions

Objective 16.3.5 Areas and Sites of Significance
Policy 16.3.5.1 Areas and Sites of Significance

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements* *Whenua Māori : Ancestral Lands and Property*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

45. Māori land ownership is qualified under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This process confirms the ancestral connection and relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō with our whenua/land.

46. Ngāti Tamainupō seek to use, development and control of our ancestral lands in accordance with its tikanga, and to improve our prosperity.

47. Decisions of the Māori Land Court on the use and development of land owned by Ngāti Tamainupō whanau should avoid further unnecessary restrictions prescribed in RMA Planning Documents (or similar planning documents) when seeking to use and develop ancestral lands.

48. Ngāti Tamainupō are kaitiaki of our whenua, and owners of our whenua, and carry rights of property owners.

49. Papakāinga provides for a range of activities to support the economic, social and viability of the land to enable Ngāti Tamainupō whanau to be prosperous

Local Government Policy

Whenua Māori policy(s) need to enable Ngāti Tamainupō, and other whenua Māori owners, to use communally owned land in accordance with their cultural values, eg development and use of papakāinga, kōhanga reo and kura kaupapa.

Housing on our ancestral land and property must be viewed as an appropriate use of whenua Māori within the Waikato and Waipā districts, and Hamilton City.

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged and invited to participate in planning and policy concerning the use of whenua Māori in the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Waikato-Tainui

Ngāti Tamainupō Trusts representing and overseeing the interests of Ngāti Tamainupō land holdings, must be engaged in any initiatives and/or policy that either enables or constrains use of whenua Māori.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 13.3.1 Papakāinga Development in Rural and Urban Areas

Policy 13.3.1.1 Sustainable Papakāinga Development

Policy 13.3.1.2 Papakāinga Development in Rural and Urban Areas

6.3 MANA MOANA : COASTAL MARINE OCCUPATION

The customary interests of Ngāti Tamainupō are in the coastal marine area is in the inner harbour of Whāingaroa / Raglan, whilst also having values and interests in the outer harbour and 200 nautical miles into the West Coast waters.

An application for recognition orders under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 were lodged with the New Zealand High Court on 3 March 2017 as part of the Waikato-Tainui application.

Whakapapa links us with the coastal marine environment and seas, and explains our connection through direct genealogical connection with Tangaroa and customary occupation.

Te Tūranga Ngāti Tamainupō | Positional Statements Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

50. Ngāti Tamainupō have extensive associations with the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, and have practiced over generations our tikanga, culture and traditions in the coastal marine area.

51. Through legal process, the customary rights (includes exclusive rights) and interest of Ngāti Tamainupō are being sought through the New Zealand High Court to confirm and protect our taonga, our mātauranga, our rangatiratanga, our culture and traditions.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

52. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō will continue to seek measures/efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of our taonga in the coastal marine area.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

53. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use and develop of resources / taonga in the coastal marine area of the Raglan / Whāingaroa harbour.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

Permits/Consents in the Coastal Marine Area of the Whāingaroa / Raglan Harbour

Consenting authorities and developers/resource users and Crown entities seek and acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour when preparing permit/consent/approval applications in the coastal marine area.

Customary Marine Title and Protected Customary Activities

Any customary rights approved under the Marine and Coastal Ares (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 for Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour must be appropriately considered

by developers / resource users and by central and local government within the relevant statutory contexts.

Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō

Research

Any planning and/or research investigations of sites and taonga in the coastal marine area, must engage with Ngāti Tamainupō in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Whanaungatanga

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in the coastal marine area, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Kotahitanga

Ngāti Tamainupō will seek to maintain/uphold unity with Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū through the legal process of defining and confirming customary rights and interests in the coastal marine area.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency
Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 15.3.2 Landscape Planning and Natural Heritage
Policy 15.3.2.1 Landscape Planning and Natural Heritage

Objective 16.3.3 Managing Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tūpuna

Policy 16.3.3.1 Wāhi tapu, Wāhi tūpuna site identification

Objective 16.3.5 Areas and Sites of Significance

Policy 16.3.5.1 Areas and Sites of Significance

Objective 14.3.1 Waikato-Tainui able to Access and Undertake Customary Activities

Policy 14.3.1.1 Access is Provided

Objective 14.3.2 Waikato-Tainui Customary Activities are Protected and Enhanced

Policy 14.3.2.1 Effect of Competing Activities

Policy 14.3.2.2 Customary Fisheries

Policy 14.3.2.3 Permitting Customary Activities

Policy 14.3.2.4 Restore, Protect and Enhance Customary Activities and Resource Uses

Objective 25.3.2 Urban and Rural Development

Policy 25.3.2.2 Rural Development

Objective 25.3.3 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

Policy 25.3.3.1 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

6.4 KŌRERO TUKU IHO

Ngāti Tamainupō have prominent ancestors that have contributed to the prosperity and continuance of Ngāti Tamainupō as a hapū. These ancestors are preserved in our history and stories we share and keep alive. Examples of such prominent ancestors are:

- Tamainupo and Tūkotuku
- Wairere
- Keteiwi
- Toa Kōtara
- Ngaere and Hekeiterangi
- Te Manaoterangi
- Te Huaki
- Wiremu Patene



It is important to Ngāti Tamainupō that these ancestors, and other ancestors not listed, are remembered, recognised, and commemorated.

Additionally, there are historic events, and their narratives, which shall also be remembered, recognised, and commemorated.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements* *Kōrero Tuku Iho*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

54. Ngāti Tamainupō will investigate opportunities to recognise and commemorate our history and prominent Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors and events.
55. Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga belongs to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

56. In sharing and remembering our ancestors and historic events, Ngāti Tamainupō kōrero tuku iho will be protected and preserved whilst being celebrated.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

57. Ngāti Tamainupō is open to working with stakeholders to remember, recognise, and commemorate our ancestors and any historic Ngāti Tamainupō events.

Ngā Tohutohu | *Directions* *Kōrero Tuhu Iho*

Central and Local Government; Developers / Resource Users and Crown Entities; and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes

If an organisation (government or non-government), community group, or any individual, seeks to memorialise, remember, recognise, and/or commemorate our ancestors and any historic Ngāti Tamainupō event(s), engagement in a manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes must be undertaken with representatives from Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingaroa Trust.

Any information and/or Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga and Ngāti Tamainupō culture must be attributed to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Commissioned Reports

Any technical reports, including Cultural Values/Impact Assessment reports, prepared for proposals/policy development or other purposes, that contain names of Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors, and/or makes reference in the report to historic Ngāti Tamainupō events, the content/information within the reports are used for its specific and agreed purpose, and not for a secondary purpose.

Waikato-Tainui and Neighbouring Hapū

Where there is shared korero tuku iho between Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring Hapū with Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors and events, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring Hapū.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

6.5 NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT/CITY PLANNING DOCUMENTS AND RULES & MANAGEMENT PLANS

6.5.1 Planning Documents (Includes National Environment Standards)

There are a number of planning documents prepared by local government to guide and frame assessment and decisions in the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991, there is the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans, and City/District Plans. In total, there are six (6) locally developed RMA planning documents that prescribe the resource management frameworks in the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Under the Local Government Act 2002, key planning documents are Spatial Plans, Structure Plans, Master Plans, Long-Term Plans and Bylaws.

Under the Land Transport Management Act 2003 is the requirement for Regional Land Transport Plans, and under the Reserve Management Act 1977 is the requirement for Reserve Management Plans.

This is not an exhaustive list, however the expectation of Ngāti Tamainupō on Councils is that existing or new Planning Documents will consider this Management Plan, and involve Ngāti Tamainupō representatives.

To avoid doubt, activities of interest to Ngāti Tamainupō are:

- Water Allocation/Water Take
- Discharges to Water, Land, and Air

- Farm Management Plans
- Rural and Coastal Subdivision
- Renewable Energy Generation
- Extractive Industry Activities
- Activities in the Coastal Marine Area
- Establishment and Maintenance of Electricity Transmission Bioprospecting / Genetic and Biological Resources
- Establishment and Maintenance of Telecommunication Facilities in Rural and Coastal Zones
- Plantation Forestry
- Aquaculture
- Fisheries

6.5.2 Management Plans

Below are a list of environmental management plans and strategies are viewed as resource management documents that have been developed by central and local government agencies to address either a service gap and/or to bring integration between statutory and non-statutory documents. Some key environmental management plans and strategies are:

- Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2014 - 2024 (includes its annual operational plan)
- Waipā River Catchment Plan
- Central Waikato Zone Management Plan
- Waipā Zone Management Plan
- Lower Waikato Zone Management Plan
- Raglan/Whāingaroa Harbour and Catchment Management Plan
- Waikato Conservation Management Strategy and Plan

Te Mata Herenga also captures the practice of preparing management plans that are prepared to support resource consent and project specific issues/effects such as (but limited to) noise, earthworks, dust and vibration.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements National, Regional and District/City Planning & Management Documents and Rules*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

58. Ngāti Tamainupō is mana whenua (rangatira and kaitiaki) within our takiwā / pouwhenua, and should be engaged and involved in the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change), and review of planning document alongside the iwi authority.

59. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the role of Waikato-Tainui in statutory planning processes as the identified iwi authority in our takiwā / pouwhenua, and as Joint Management Agreement partner under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

60. Ngāti Tamainupō will champion for environmental bottom lines in planning documents to protect and preserve our taonga for current and future generations.

61. Management plans should include provisions that enable and encourage Ngāti Tamainupō as partners and kaitiaki in managing taonga within takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

62. In addition to cultural and environmental values, planning documents should seek to also provide for the social and economic aspirations of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

63. The preparation and use of a project specific management plan, or farm environment plan, as part of resource consent proposal/application within areas identified within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or adjoining a waterbody (includes wetlands), must include Ngāti Tamainupō perspectives.

Ngā Tohutohu | *Directions National, Regional and District/City Planning & Management Documents and Rules*

Local Government Planning Policy and Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are invited to participate in, and contribute to, the:

- preparation of any new statutory planning document; and review, change, or variation to an existing statutory planning document,
- preparation of any new, or review of an existing, statutory and non-statutory management plan

Developers and Resource Users - Private Plan Changes

Any proposal to the Hamilton City Council, the Waikato District Council or the Waipā District Council that requests a private plan change to an existing statutory planning document, shall provide for Ngāti Tamainupō perspectives through effective engagement (consultation and collaboration).

Farm Environment Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are interested in any proposals to the Waikato Regional Council where the farm property is abutting, adjoining, adjacent, or contains (wholly or partly) a waterbody identified in Appendix 1, or wetlands.

Developers and Resource Users - Resource Consent Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are interested in proposals to Council that propose a management plan(s) as part of its measures to management adverse effects/impacts of a specific project on sites that are located within, or in proximity to, Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 19.4.1 The Relationship between Waikato-Tainui and water

Policy 19.4.1.1 Decision Making

Objective 19.4.3 Water Quality (Integrated Catchment Management)

Policy 19.4.3.1 Integrated Catchment Management

Objective 20.3.1 Wetland Mauri and Condition, Hauanga Kai, Habitat

Policy 20.3.1.1 Improvement to the Condition of Existing Wetlands

Policy 20.3.1.2 Land Use Planning and Management Adjacent to Wetlands

Objective 24.3.1 Water Quality

Policy 24.3.1.1 Mauri, Marine Biodiversity

Objective 25.3.1 Approach to land use and development

Policy 25.3.1.1 Approach to land use and development

Objective 25.3.2 Urban and Rural Development

Policy 25.3.2.2 Rural Development

Objective 25.3.3 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

Policy 25.3.3.1 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

Objective 26.3.1 Waikato-Tainui Engagement

Policy 26.3.1.1 Waikato-Tainui Engagement

6.6 EMERGING RESOURCE/ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that there are resource management issues and environmental policy responses that are either emerging, unforeseen, and/or are not clearly defined at the time of preparing Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan.

Examples of emerging issues and environment policy responses are climate change, natural hazards and managed retreat, as well as housing. An example of an unforeseen issue were policy responses to the global or national event/crises, such as the COVID-19

pandemic and development of the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-Track Consenting) Act 2020.

Issues and environment policy responses that are presently not well defined is the allocation of, and iwi rights and interests in, freshwater (includes over allocation), and the requirement for spatial planning in marine and urban environments.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

64. The rights and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō shall not be reduced nor removed through legislation (includes regulatory policy) that responds to climate change and natural hazards.

65. Local government must enable housing typology and density (includes Papakāinga) on Ngāti Tamainupō lands.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

66. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises climate change as a resource management issue that requires statutory and non-statutory measures/methods to support communities (includes Ngāti Tamainupō communities) to adapt, to be resilient, and to avoid and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

67. In an event of an emergency or crises, Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the importance of swiftly responding to avoid the

loss of life, so long as it does not reduce nor remove the rights and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō (includes any ownership or holdings).

68. Through active engagement (includes collaboration) and partnership with Ngāti Tamainupō will improve the chances of achieving successful outcomes and addressing challenges.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

69. Inquiry should be broadened by including Ngāti Tamainupō in processes and decisions that affect/impact Ngāti Tamainupō, and communities within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

70. The values and kaitiaki interests of Ngāti Tamainupō are not ignored, nor the engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō are avoided, at the expense of expediency in policy development and streamline/fast-track processing of permits/authorisations/consents, when responding to a crises or emergency.

Ngā Tohutohu | *Directions Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues*

Central Government and Local Government

Any legislation (includes regulations) and/or policy must be Te Tiriti o Waitangi centred to recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as a partner, and as a rangatira and kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Climate Change and Natural Hazards

Ngāti Tamainupō will seek to discuss all available options/approaches (resilience, adaptation, mitigation etc) in the

region's and communities responses to climate change and natural hazards.

Housing

Building homes for Ngāti Tamainupō whānau on Ngāti Tamainupō land should be provided for in planning and policy.

Permits/Consents in the areas at risk of Natural Hazards

Consenting authorities and developers/resource users and Crown entities should engage in a manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes to seek and acknowledge the mātauranga of Ngāti Tamainupō when preparing permit/consent/approval applications in areas at risk of Natural Hazards.

Research

Any research/investigations that seek to understand new and/or emerging environmental/resource management issues, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Waikato-Tainui

Ngāti Tamainupō will support a marae and/or hapū centred outcomes framework in any iwi authority response to emerging resource management issues, such as climate change and/or housing.

Waikato-Tainui and Neighbouring Hapū

Where there is shared kōrero tuku iho between Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū with Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors and events, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao - Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

Aligns with:

Objective 10.5.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Policy 10.5.1.1 Collaboration and Consistency

Objective 19.4.1 The Relationship between Waikato-Tainui and water

Policy 19.4.1.1 Decision Making

Objective 19.4.3 Water Quality (Integrated Catchment Management)

Policy 19.4.3.1 Integrated Catchment Management

Objective 24.3.1 Water Quality

Policy 24.3.1.1 Mauri, Marine Biodiversity

Objective 25.3.1 Approach to land use and development

Policy 25.3.1.1 Approach to land use and development

Objective 25.3.2 Urban and Rural Development

Policy 25.3.2.2 Rural Development

Objective 25.3.3 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects

Policy 25.3.3.1 Positive Environmental and Cultural Effects



Wāhanga / Chapter 7
Ngā Taonga

For Te Mata Herenga - Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga Management Plan, the term taonga refers to our natural resources within, and that transverses through, the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō. The well-being of our taonga is of importance to Ngāti Tamainupō because they are the source of our identity; our connection; our culture; and our traditions.

Ngāti Tamainupō are of the view that Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system has let us down.

As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō no longer accept that our taonga are to be treated as a mere commodity and means to a selfish end. Our taonga are to be respected, and viewed beyond its monetary value.

7.1 WHENUA : LAND

Whenua/Land is source of identity and source of sustenance for Ngāti Tamainupō.

Our mountains (maunga), ranges (pae maunga) and hills (puke) are encapsulated within the landscapes of Whāingaroa/Raglan, Whatawhata, Kirikiriroa Hamilton, Ngāruawāhia and Taupiri that carries our stories and values (e.g whanaungatanga) that is significant and important to Ngāti Tamainupō. It is a landscape that contains a history of our occupation, our heritage, and our culture.

There are sites of importance in the takiwā / pouwhenua that are Wāhi tapu and Wāhi taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō, as well as our ngāhere that a sanctuaries for birdlife/fauna.

The takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō was covered in dense native forest, shrubland and small wetland areas which held an abundance of native fauna. The protection and enhancement of native biodiversity and haunga/mahinga kai underpins many

matters which Ngāti Tamainupō as kaitiaki seek to address. The loss of native biodiversity and taonga species is impacting on our values and the health/mauri of our land, water and people. Ngāti Tamainupō seeks to restore the mauri in balance with achieving the environmental, social, cultural, spiritual, and our economic aspirations.

Whenua Māori owned and operated by Ngāti Tamainupō is an easily identifiable and demonstrable relationship that Ngāti Tamainupō whānau have with its remaining ancestral land, yet there is a narrow or poor practice with local government agencies to recognise and provide this relationship and rangatiratanga to manage ancestral land in accordance with tikanga.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements* *Whenua: Land*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

71. Our source of identity is embodied in the landscapes and waterscapes within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

72. The cultural landscape and identified sites of importance within our takiwā / pouwhenua embodies the history, heritage, and the culture of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Our landscapes and sites of importance are taonga, and our history, heritage and culture are informed by our mātauranga. Ngāti Tamainupō are kaitiaki of our landscapes, and rangatira of our mātauranga.

73. Whenua/land, especially whenua Māori, is a taonga that can enable Ngāti Tamainupō to sustain, manaaki and cater for the wellbeing of our whanau, marae, and our communities.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

74. Prominent landscapes and sites of importance within the takiwā / pouwhenua, whether in whole or in part, will be protected by Ngāti Tamainupō from inappropriate land use and development to protect our history, our heritage, and our culture.

75. Ngāti Tamainupō are the kaitiaki and will seek measures/efforts to protect, and avoid significant adverse effects and impacts on, existing indigenous/native biodiversity and taonga species within the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

76. Due to the loss of native biodiversity, Ngāti Tamainupō is open to work with stakeholders on species restoration initiatives in the takiwā / pouwhenua to reverse the decline and extinction of taonga, especially those taonga that are of cultural and spiritual significance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

77. Ngāti Tamainupō are open to working in partnership and collaboration to protect and restore our history, our heritage, and our culture associated with landscapes and sites of importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

78. The loss of ancestral lands is a key issue for Ngāti Tamainupō. Opportunities to receive (or purchase) whenua in the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō will be sought.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

79. The relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō with indigenous/native

biodiversity and taonga species are recognised and provide for in resource management assessment and decisions.

80. The cultural values effects assessment must be sought from Ngāti Tamainupō or activities that will impact our history, our heritage and our culture.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions

Whenua: Land

Wāhi Tapu / Wāhi Taonga / Sites of Importance - Policy and Planning Documents

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change) or review of a planning document that provides for, and/or accommodates, the historical and cultural values in our takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to:

- identify Ngāti Tamainupō historic heritage, and participate in the development of provisions to protect and manage our historic heritage
- describe Ngāti Tamainupō sites and areas (eg, Wāhi tapu, Wāhi taonga, and other culturally important sites and areas), subject to appropriate agreements in place to include Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga, and
- participate in the development of provisions to manage Ngāti Tamainupō sites and areas

Wāhi Tapu / Wāhi Taonga / Sites of Importance - Consents/Permits/Authorisations/Approvals

Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or Wāhi tapu / Wāhi taonga / site of significance is identified in a District/City Plan, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Any application for the modification or destruction of an archaeological site or Wāhi tapu / Wāhi taonga / site of significance must require a cultural values assessment report from Ngāti Tamainupō.

Cultural Landscapes - Policy and Planning Documents

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change) or review of a planning document that provides for, and/or accommodates, the natural environment values in our takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to:

- understand the methodology that:
 - identifies and manages significant natural areas and intrinsic values of ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity
 - identifies features and landscapes that are outstanding, significant or otherwise valued
- participate in the development of provisions to:
 - maintain biological diversity
 - protect and manage outstanding natural features and

- landscapes in our takiwā / pouwhenua
- manage other valued features and landscapes

Cultural Landscapes - Management Strategies and/or Plans

Department of Conservation

In the preparation, change/amendment, or review of a conservation management strategy and/or plan for natural resources in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to work together with the Department of Conservation in developing an approach (includes directions) to address the identified conservation issues.

Waikato Regional Council

In the preparation, change/amendment, or review of management strategies and/or plans (eg hazard and catchment management; pest management; and transport management) in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to work with the Waikato Regional Council.

Cultural Landscapes - Consents/Permits/Authorisations/Approvals

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where there is an outstanding natural feature and landscape overlay, or significant natural area overlay, identified in a District/City Plan (or equivalent eg combined plan), the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Forestry

Forest harvesting creates the potential for soil erosion which causes sedimentation in receiving waterways and the coastal environment, and smothers in-stream habitat and impacts ecological value in our takiwā / pouwhenua. Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged in the consenting process to ensure these environmental effects and impacts on cultural values are avoided and/or minimised.

Agriculture

Intensification of agricultural practices increases nutrients/contaminants entering rivers, lakes, wetlands and estuaries, this compromises the quality of the soils and also compromises the mauri of the environment.

Ngāti Tamainupō do not support the intensification of agricultural practices if it further deteriorates the quality of soils, the quality of our waterbodies, and compromises the mauri of our environment.

The natural or human-actioned replenishment/regeneration of soils as an approach to agriculture that will be promoted and supported by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to understand, describe and/or qualify the cultural qualities of the landscape in the takiwā / pouwhenua, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

7.2 TE TAI AO MOANA : COASTAL MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Ngāti Tamainupō have unextinguished customary rights and interests in the coastal and marine environment within the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour. We also recognise and acknowledge the customary rights and interests of Tainui o Tainui (Tainui Āwhiro), Ngāti Māhanga-Hourua, Ngāti Whakamarurangi and Ngāti Tahinga through our shared whakapapa and the whanaungatanga between each hapū, marae and tupuna of Whāingaroa Moana.

Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour was once covered in native forest cover that was cleared in the 1920s, especially on the flat and more gently sloping country replacing it with grassland right up to the edge of the streams and rivers that drain into the harbour.

The Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour contains a substantial estuary environment that was once filled with a wide range of healthy kaimoana, such as pipi, mussels, tio, titiko, kokota, tupa, patiki, kanae, tuna, mako, inanga, paua, kina, koura, wheke and rimurimu. These were the customary resources of Ngāti Tamainupō and other hapū. Fisheries are a taonga.



A significant contributor to the decline of our customary resources (kaimoana) has been sediment pollution from runoff caused by erosion of surrounding farmland, during periods of high rainfall and major flood events. The degradation of water quality has also resulted from farm stock access to waterways, in particular cattle trampling unfenced shorelines of farm properties around the north and south estuarine arms of the harbour. This has led to nutrient enriched sediment accumulation and the associated mangrove invasion at the confluence of the Kirikiri Creek, Waingaro Landing, Te Kauri and Te Reti inlets.

The resulting shellfish bed despoliation is not only due to pastoral farming activities, the introduction of marine pest species such as the Pacific oyster from Asian fishing vessels has also has significant environmental impact on this natural resource. The dragging action caused by anchoring of recreational fishing vessels causes damage to the sea bed and in particular to the grass ecology, which are criteria feeding grounds for snapper, pātiki and king fish (all previously abundant, indigenous fish species).

The relationship with, and the health and wellbeing of, the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour is of utmost importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Tūranga Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

- 81. Ngāti Tamainupō relationship with the coastal and marine environment is acknowledged, respected and provided for in any management regime of the coastal and marine environment.
- 82. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the recognition of our customary rights and interest in the marine and coastal area.
- 83. Fisheries are a taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

- 84. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and promote the protection and enhancement of Wāhi tapu and haunga/mahinga kai areas and species identified within the Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, as well as the access provided to these taonga and resources.
- 85. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the avoidance of any new direct discharges of contaminants into the coastal environment.
- 86. The mauri of the waters within the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour is of critical importance to Ngāti Tamainupō, and we will seek efforts to restore and protect its health and wellbeing.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

87. To avoid conflict, and to minimise adverse and/or significant impacts on our taonga and customary activities in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in productive relationships with external agencies who either administrate policy and rules, and perform (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga and resources.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

88. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities in the coastal and marine environment in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour.

89. The practical exercise of kaitiakitanga, and application of tikanga and mātauranga Māori, is provided for in the resource management assessment and decisions.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions *Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment*

Council and Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Wāhi Tapu / Wāhi Taonga / Sites of Importance

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or Wāhi tapu / Wāhi taonga / site of significance is identified in a District/ City Plan, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Discharges into Whāingaroa / Raglan Harbour

Ngāti Tamainupō has kaitiaki interest in minimising, and where possible avoid, sedimentation and other contaminants discharging into the coastal marine environment. Consenting authorities and developers acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour when preparing and assessing point and non-point source discharge applications.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Any application for the modification or destruction of an archaeological site or Wāhi tapu / Wāhi taonga / site of significance must require a cultural values assessment report from Ngāti Tamainupō.

Fisheries Management

Ngāti Tamainupō will encourage participation, cooperation and collaboration from many different parties and agencies from both local and central government, industry, scientific experts, environmental care groups, recreation sports interests, other suitable community groups, to achieve the protection and enhancement of our fisheries resources.

Fisheries Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to restore and/or protect our fisheries resource in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

7.3 WAI MĀORI : FRESHWATER

Ngāti Tamainupō acknowledges that wai Māori/freshwater is important to Aotearoa New Zealand's environmental, economic, cultural and social well-being. However the decline in water quality and quantity, and the state of mauri, in our takiwā / pouwhenua is a significant issue to Ngāti Tamainupō. The decline is represented by degradation of customary resources eg reduction of habitats, or low flows in our rivers and streams, the poor condition of ecosystems and resources, and reduction in flora and fauna population.

Freshwater, and its ecosystem, are taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō, and all are under threat by human activities through intensive, inappropriate, and in our view, purely commercially focused development and resource use.

In our takiwā / pouwhenua, and widely the Waikato region, the Waikato and Waipā River catchments have the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River/Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (Vision and Strategy). Ngāti Tamainupō fully supports the overall purpose of the Vision and Strategy to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and Waipā River (including their catchments), the objectives and strategies of the Vision and Strategy, and that the Vision and Strategy is the primary direction setting document for the Waikato River and Waipā River.

In addition to the Vision and Strategy is the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 and Te Mana o Te Wai. Ngāti Tamainupō supports the hierarchy of water use for the health and well-being of the water as the first obligation, then to the health needs of humans as the second obligation, and the ability for communities to provide for its wellbeing as the third obligation. Additionally, Ngāti Tamainupō supports the six principles of mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga,

governance, stewardship, and care and respect.

Ngāti Tamainupō share the sentiments for freshwater as stated in the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao, that the significance of water is immeasurable and the respect tāngata whenua has for it is demonstrated by the manner and purposes for which it is used and handled. It is no coincidence that marae and papakāinga were established alongside or near water bodies as it sustain the functions of the marae, hapū, and the people.

A list of freshwater bodies within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō are stated in Appendix 1.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements Wai Māori : Freshwater*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

- 90. Ngāti Tamainupō will ensure our rights and interest in freshwater is recognised in any freshwater management regime
- 91. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek representation in any (co) governance arrangement for, and participation in decision-making over, freshwater bodies within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
- 92. An equitable share of allocable water for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes will be sought by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

- 93. Ngāti Tamainupō, supports Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan aspiration to have our waters drinkable, swimmable, and fishable, with the water quality at least at the

level it was when Kīngi Tāwhiao composed his maimai aroha.

94. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and promote the restoration and protection of haunga/mahinga kai areas and species, as well as the access to these taonga and resources.

95. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the avoidance of any new direct discharges (point and non-point) of contaminants into freshwater bodies within the takiwā / pouwhenua.

96. The desired outcome sought by Ngāti Tamainupō for freshwater (includes freshwater management units and freshwater bodies) is its ecosystem health that can sustain indigenous aquatic life, and safe to harvest and eat from.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

97. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that freshwater is contestable and wish to engage in productive relationships with external agencies who either administrate policy and rules, and perform (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga and resources, to ensure our mātauranga is appropriately gathered and carefully considered.

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

98. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities in, on the surface of, and in proximity to, freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1.

99. Ngāti Tamainupō have interest in the mauri of our waters and will seek that a Kaupapa Māori, or mātauranga Māori, framework is adopted and applied by local government agencies and by developers / resource users.

Kaupapa Māori - Resource Management Planning

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in Kaupapa Māori, or mātauranga Māori, frameworks for freshwater management, and are aware of the following frameworks:

- Taonga Species Monitoring
- Cultural Health Index
- Mauri Compass
- Mauri Model/Mauri-o-meter
- Cultural Flow
- Wai Ora Wai Māori
- Cultural Mapping
- Māori Environmental Performance Indicators
- Mauri of Waterway Kete and Framework
- Waikato River Catchment Report Card
- State of the Takiwā
- Mātauranga Māori Knowledge Networks

Local Government Policy and Planning - Freshwater / Te Mana o Te Wai

Resource Management Planning

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment or review of a planning document for freshwater management, Ngāti Tamainupō are tangata whenua and are to be engaged in the development of provisions for the management of freshwater in the takiwā / pouwhenua alongside Waikato-Tainui (as the iwi authority and Joint Management Agreement partner for the Waikato River) and neighbouring hapū.

Long-Term Planning and Infrastructure Planning

Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged in the early stages of Councils' Long-Term Planning and Infrastructure Planning cycle, to understand the impacts to our taonga, and to contribute to the development of mitigating, remedial, and/or off-setting measures of those impacts.

Freshwater Allocation

Ngāti Tamainupō - Kaitiakitanga

Ngāti Tamainupō will be consistent with the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River / Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato, and will promote that any water allocation from, and the environmental flow and/or levels of, the catchment does not compromise the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, the Waipā River, and their catchments.

For all other freshwater bodies in the takiwā / pouwhenua that are not captured by the Vision and Strategy, Ngāti Tamainupō will promote that any water allocation does not compromise the first obligation of Te Mana o Te Wai, which is the health and wellbeing of our freshwater bodies.

Ngāti Tamainupō - Rangatiratanga

At any stage a legislative/regulatory system to allocate freshwater is in development and/or enacted, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited, and as active participants, will seek an equitable share of allocable water for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes from freshwater bodies within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Water Quality

Setting Freshwater Limits and Targets

In the setting of any limit and/or target for freshwater bodies

in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō will promote the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao aspiration to have our waters drinkable, swimmable, and fishable, with the water quality at least at the level it was when Kīngi Tāwhiao composed his maimai aroha.

Mahinga Kai

In the identification of mahinga/haunga kai sites and/or practices within freshwater bodies (or freshwater management units), Councils should invite and enable Ngāti Tamainupō to participate in the freshwater management regime, both in policy development and in its implementation.

Discharges into Freshwater

Ngāti Tamainupō has kaitiaki interest in minimising, and where possible avoid, the further degradation of our freshwater bodies from sedimentation and nutrient/contaminants. Consenting authorities and developers acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in all freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1 of this Plan.

Water Take

Waikato Regional Council and developers/resource users and Crown entities acknowledge and consider the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in freshwater (as listed in Appendix 1) when preparing and assessing permit/consent/approval applications for water take.

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in the freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1, Ngāti

Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū in the preparation and assessment of those applications.

Waikato-Tainui

Freshwater Fisheries Management

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be involved in the review and amendment of the Waikato-Tainui Fisheries Bylaw (or its alternative) to maintain and provide any new perspective in the restoration, protection and enhancement of our fisheries resources.

Freshwater Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to restore and/or protect freshwater ecosystem in the takiwā / pouwhenua, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

7.4 NGĀWHĀ: GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE

Within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō are four geothermal systems recognised by the Waikato Regional Council. These systems are: Hamilton, Horotiu, Waingaro and Rānui. Alongside other ngāwhā in the area, the Waingaro and Rānui ngāwhā (geothermal system) have always been of interest to Ngāti Tamainupō.

The original name of the Waingaro Hot Springs is Te Puia Ngāwhā, and a papakāinga called Pongawhakatihi, was situated near this ngāwhā.

Te Puia Ngāwhā, as well as numerous other ngāwhā in the area,

are taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō. These ngāwhā were places of healing and tikanga by ngā tupuna and whānau of Ngāti Tamainupō, and therefore as kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō seek to ensure that geothermal resources in our takiwā / pouwhenua are maintained and handed on to future generations in a healthy condition.

Te Tūrangao Ngāti Tamainupō | *Positional Statements* *Ngāwhā : Geothermal Resource*

Te Pou Tuatahi - Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

101. Ngāti Tamainupō will ensure our rights and interest in geothermal resource is recognised and protected in any management regime.

102. Ngāti Tamainupō will pursue the return, and/or ownership, of our ngāwhā in Waingaro and Rānui areas.

103. An equitable allocation for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes will be sought by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua - Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

104. A desired outcome sought by Ngāti Tamainupō is the restoration and protection of our ngāwhā at Waingaro.

105. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek assurance that new and existing activities do not further degrade the ngāwhā (geothermal systems) in Hamilton, Rānui and Horotiu.

Te Pou Tuatoru - Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

106. To avoid conflict, and to minimise adverse and/or significant impacts on our taonga and customary rights to,

interests in, and activities associated with geothermal, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in productive relationships with:

- landowners and stakeholders that undertake (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga (geothermal resource), and
- the Waikato Regional Council

Te Pou Tuawhā - Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

107. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities (includes the performance of duties, functions and power under any Act) pertaining to the management of our geothermal resource in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Ngā Tohutohu | Directions Ngāwhā : Geothermal Resource

Local Government Policy and Planning - Geothermal Resource Planning Documents

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment or review of a planning document for the management of the geothermal resources in Waingaro, Rānui, Hamilton and Horotiu, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to:

- identify, and outline matters for consideration associated with, the relationship (includes traditional and contemporary cultural significance) between the ngāwhā and Ngāti Tamainupō,

- identify the characteristics of the ngāwhā in Waingaro, Rānui, Horotiu, and Hamilton, and identify threats to these characteristics; and
- work in partnership to provide strategies for avoiding, remedying, or mitigating these threats.

Geothermal Management Plan(s)

Ngāti Tamainupō will work with the Waikato Regional Council, Waikato District Council and the Hamilton City Council, as well as Waikato-Tainui, in the development of any Ngāti Tamainupō and/or Waikato-Tainui geothermal management plans.

Council and Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or Wāhi tapu / Wāhi taonga / site of significance is identified, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

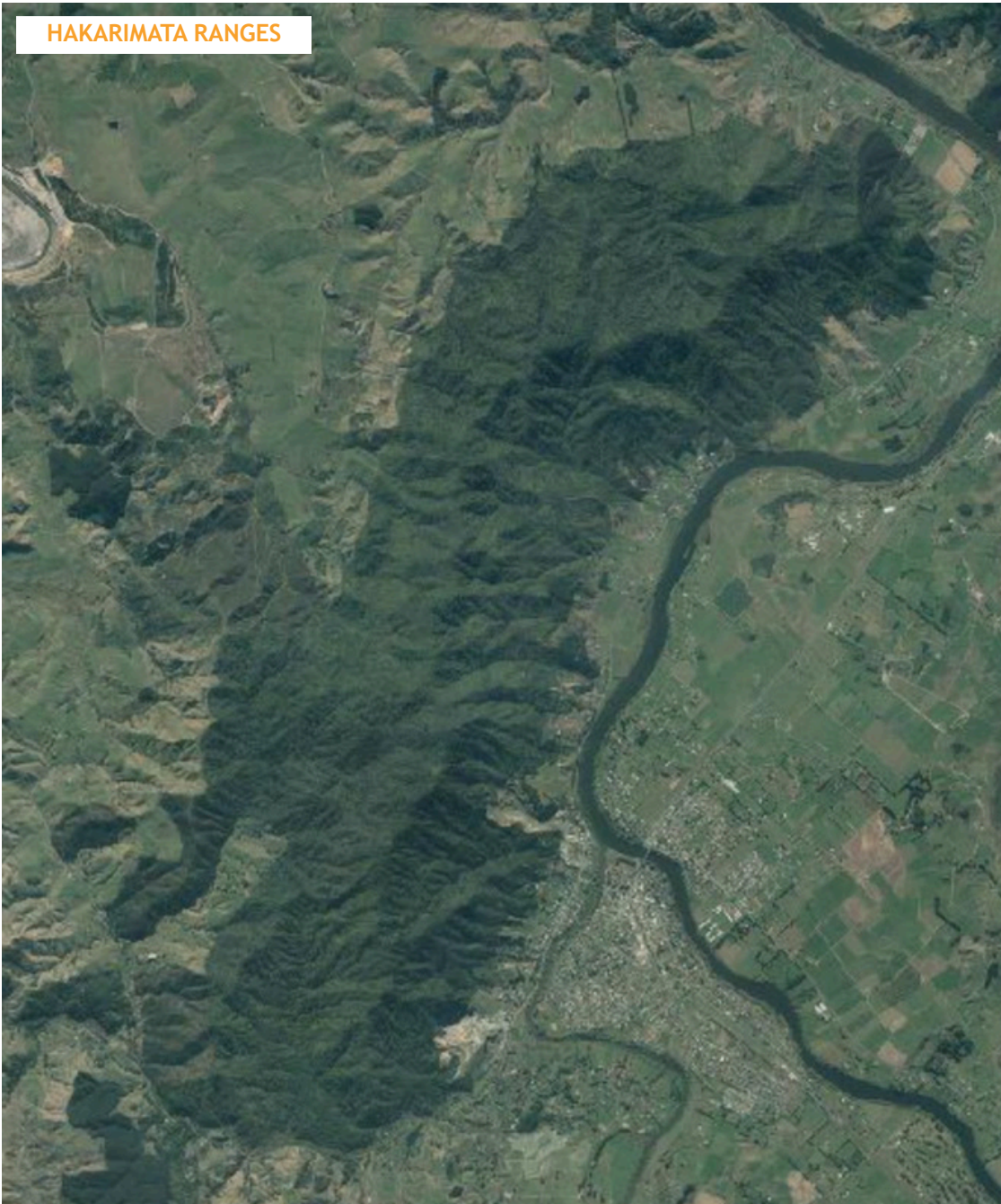


Wāhanga / Chapter 8
Ngāti Tamainupō
Association Overlay Spatial Images

Sites of Importance



HAKARIMATA RANGES



NGĀRUAWĀHIA GOLF COURSE



HOROTIU BRIDGE



MAI UENUKU KI TE WHENUA
MARAĒ AND PARAWAI STREAM



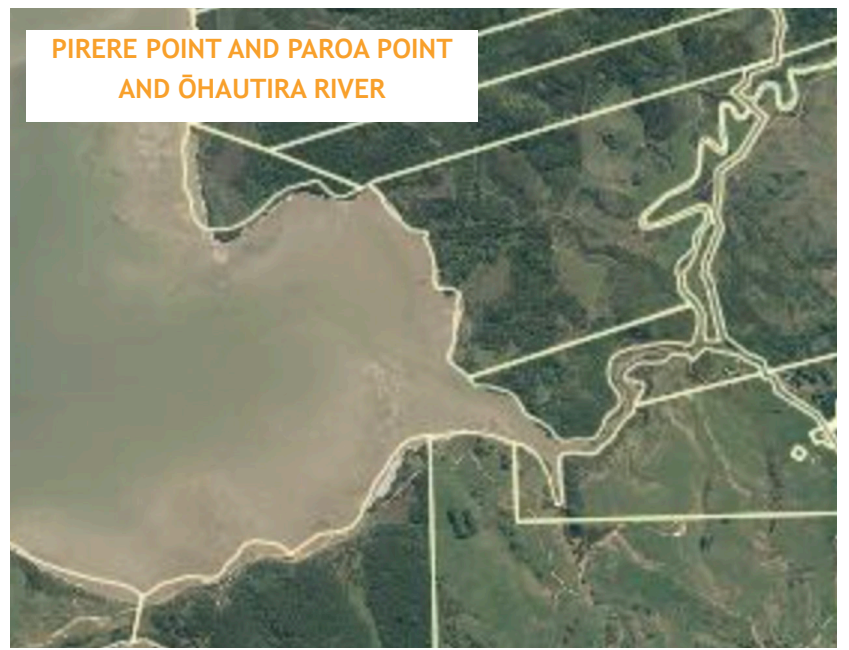
WAINGARO LANDING AND
SURROUNDING AREA



PARITATA PENINSULA (INCLUDES
INSHORE BAYS) AND HAROTO BAY



PIRERE POINT AND PAROA POINT
AND ŌHAUTIRA RIVER



WHĀINGAROA / RAGLAN HARBOUR AND
WHATITIRINUI ISLAND AND TE TEKO
ISLAND



WAINGARO PĀ AND
SURROUNDING AREA



TĀPIRITANGA / APPENDIX 1 LIST OF FRESHWATER BODIES

Rivers

Waikato River; Waingaro River; Waipa River; Waitetuna River

Lakes and Lagoon

Horseshoe Lake; Lake Areare; Lake Hotoananga; Lake Pikopiko; Lake Rotokauri; Lake Rotoroa; Te Otamanui Lagoon

Streams

Ahirau Stream; Akatea Stream; Awaroa Stream; Karaka Stream; Karakariki Stream; Karangatuoro Stream; Kirikiriroa Stream; Kiripaka Stream; Korakorahi Stream; Koromatua Stream; Kotoropipi Stream; Mangakara Stream; Mangakotukutuku Stream (Kirikiriroa); Mangakotukutuku Stream (Waingaro); Mangaokahu Stream; Mangaotama Stream; Mangapapa Stream; Mangapukatoa Stream; Mangarata Stream; Mangawara Stream; Maroheno Stream; Maunganui Stream; Naupohue Stream; Nukuhau Stream; Ohautira Stream; Ohote Stream; Omuhinau Stream ; Otonga Stream; Otuturu Stream; Parawai Stream; Pitote Stream; Takamapua Stream; Tataekohia Stream; Te Hue Stream; Te Karaka Stream; Te Paki Stream; Te Pani Stream; Te Wha Stream; Timaru Stream; Tunaেকে Stream; Tuoro Stream; Waiehuehu Stream; Waikeri Stream; Waikomako Stream; Waioteatua Stream; Waipara Stream; Waitawhara Stream; Whakakai Stream

Creeks

Oruawhau Creek

TĀPIRITANGA / APPENDIX 2 CENTRAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 4 : HOW TO USE THE PLAN

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

1. Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation for an effective equal partnership between Ngāti Tamainupō and the Crown and its agencies (Central and Local Government).
 2. Ngāti Tamainupō will be recognised by central and local government as rangatira and kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga.
3. Ngāti Tamainupō have an expectation that the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi will be upheld by central and local government.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

4. Due to the decline (extreme in some cases) in the qualities of our natural resources in the takiwā / pouwhenua, everything is a taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō.
5. Sites and resources of significance to Ngāti Tamainupō will be protected from further modification, destruction and/or degradation.
6. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the achievement of restoration, enhancement and protection of our taonga in the takiwā / pouwhenua.
7. Environmental limits to protect our taonga, and environmental targets to improve; enhance and/or restore our taonga and environment, will be supported by Ngāti Tamainupō.
8. Any mātauranga that is identified as sensitive information and shared with Central and Local Government as part of any partnership and participation arrangement, will be protected from any adverse, or secondary/tertiary, use.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

9. Ngāti Tamainupō will engage and participate in activities that contribute to the health and wellbeing of Ngāti Tamainupō, our members, marae and wider communities.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

10. Ngāti Tamainupō will engage in co-management/co-governance approaches to effectively and efficiently participate in the management of effects and impacts on taonga.
11. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use, develop and protect resources (taonga) within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō.
12. Resource Management Decisions are not limited to RMA processes, it also includes processes and decisions on Special Permits (eg Fisheries and Biosecurity) and Statutory Authorisations (eg Concessions).

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions

Local Government Engagement

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged and involved early in the development of resource management policy and plan(s) prepared by Councils. These include:

- Regional Policy Statement; Regional Coastal Plan; Regional Plan(s); Waikato Regional Energy Strategy; Central Waikato River Stability Management Strategy; and Catchment and Zone Management Plans for the Waipā River and Central Waikato River catchments
- District Plans and Bylaws

Central Government Engagement

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited to consultation/engagement arrangements that have been created for feedback and information gathering purposes as part of the development or review of any resource management policy and plan(s).

Engagement - Kanohi ki te Kanohi / In Person

An effective and appropriate form of engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō is in person. Kanohi ki te kanohi interactions is a values-based recognition and respect of the relationship and commitment to each partner. This is the expected practice of central and local government in their engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō.

Local Government Partnerships

Joint Management Agreements, Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, or Memorandum of Understandings, are appropriate forms of partnership between Ngāti Tamainupō and Councils.

Participation in Resource Management

Ngāti Tamainupō are experts of our mātauranga (eg relationship with our taonga, and culture and traditions) and therefore are best placed to inform and advise on any effect or impact on our taonga (eg lands, water, sites, waahi tapu / taonga).

Role and Responsibility of Council Planners

That consideration to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the needs and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō as tangata whenua, as well as relevant case law, is provided sufficient attention and weighting and in any assessment or evaluation reports prepared when acting on behalf of Council (Includes as consent authority).

Development of Environmental Limits and Targets

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged and involved in any resource management policy, and its implementation, that seeks to develop and set environmental limits to protect natural (and built) environments, and environmental targets to improve; enhance and/or restore the natural (and built) environment.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 5 : KO MĀTOU KO NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

36. Person(s) that affiliate to Waingarō Marae and Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae are Ngāti Tamainupō.

37. Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust is the mandated governing authority for Ngāti Tamainupō.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua

Engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō

Unless informed otherwise, the interests and values of Ngāti Tamainupō are represented by Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust.

Engagement and/or consultation with Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust must be undertaken in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato - Waikato-Tainui

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that the interests and values of Waingarō Marae are represented on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the representation of Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Our Natural Environment; Our Relationship with Te Taiao

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

38. Ngāti Tamainupō maintains control of our mātauranga. Our mātauranga connects us to our taonga. Our taonga are important contributors to our mātauranga in how we practice our culture and traditions.
39. Ngāti Tamainupō have mana whenua and kaitiaki rights and interests in the use of our mātauranga and the effects and impacts on our taonga. Ngāti Tamainupō should be recognised beyond that of a stakeholder.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

40. Our role as kaitiaki to safeguard our unique relationship with, and mauri of, our taonga to ensure our culture and traditions are practiced for future generations.
41. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō have unquestionable rights to protect the relationship it has with our taonga, taonga species, and a right to a reasonable level of control over our mātauranga.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 6 : KAITIAKITANGA

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

42. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay is a visual tool to clearly advise Central and Local Government agencies; Developers, Resource Users and Crown Owned Entities; and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes of specific sites and taonga within the takiwā /pouwhenua of particular value and importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

43. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay visually identify areas and features that are of value and significance to Ngāti Tamainupō within our takiwā / pouwhenua, which Ngāti Tamainupō will seek measures/efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of these taonga.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

44. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay is a visual tool for professional and practitioners to ensure Ngāti Tamainupō values and interests are considered in the preparation and consideration/assessment of resource consent/permit/authorisation applications.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Role and Responsibility on Planners / Consent Application Writers and Council Planners

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, should be informed by the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Taonga Tuku Iho

To ensure that appropriate guidelines are in place for undertaking archaeological surveys and excavations (information and permission), only Ngāti Tamainupō kaumātua (or their nominee) have the role of giving information or permission for archaeological surveys or excavations and direct requests are to be made to Ngāti Tamainupō.

No person should knowingly desecrate/destroy or modify any site of significance or waahi tapu identified within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō

Research

Any planning and/or research investigations of sites and taonga identified within, or in proximity to, a sites with a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, must engage with Ngāti Tamainupō in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4, for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Whanaungatanga

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in a site and/or taonga with a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Archaeological Discovery / Onsite Protocols

In the event that any archaeological remains or artefacts are unearthed, the works shall cease immediately at the place of discovery and Ngāti Tamainupō (and Waikato-Tainui as iwi authority) are notified.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Whenua Māori : Ancestral Lands and Property

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

45. Māori land ownership is qualified under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This process confirms the ancestral connection and relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō with our whenua/land.
46. Ngāti Tamainupō seek to use, development and control of our ancestral lands in accordance with its tikanga, and to improve our prosperity.
47. Decisions of the Māori Land Court on the use and development of land owned by Ngāti Tamainupō whānau should avoid further unnecessary restrictions prescribed in RMA Planning Documents (or similar planning documents) when seeking to use and develop ancestral lands.
48. Ngāti Tamainupō are kaitiaki of our whenua, and owners of our whenua, and carry rights of property owners.
49. Papakāinga provides for a range of activities to support the economic, social and viability of the land to enable Ngāti Tamainupō whānau to be prosperous.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Whenua Māori : Ancestral Lands and Property

Local Government Policy

Whenua Māori policy(s) need to enable Ngāti Tamainupō, and other whenua Māori owners, to use communally owned land in accordance with their cultural values, eg development and use of papakāinga, kōhanga reo and kura kaupapa.

Housing on our ancestral land and property must be viewed as an appropriate use of whenua Māori within the Waikato and Waipā districts, and Hamilton City.

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged and invited to participate in planning and policy concerning the use of whenua Māori in the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

50. Ngāti Tamainupō have extensive associations with the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, and have practiced over generations our tikanga, culture and traditions in the coastal marine area.
51. Through legal process, the customary rights (includes exclusive rights) and interest of Ngāti Tamainupō are being sought through the New Zealand High Court to confirm and protect our taonga, our mātauranga, our rangatiratanga, our culture and traditions.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

52. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō will continue to seek measures/efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of our taonga in the coastal marine area.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

53. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use and develop of resources / taonga in the coastal marine area of the Raglan / Whāingaroa harbour.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

Permits/Consents in the Coastal Marine Area of the Whāingaroa / Raglan Harbour

Consenting authorities and developers/resource users and Crown entities seek and acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour when preparing permit/consent/approval applications in the coastal marine area.

Customary Marine Title and Protected Customary Activities

Any customary rights approved under the Marine and Coastal Areas (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 for Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour must be appropriately considered by developers / resource users and by central and local government within the relevant statutory contexts.

Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō

Research

Any planning and/or research investigations of sites and taonga in the coastal marine area, must engage with Ngāti Tamainupō in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Whanaungatanga

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in the coastal marine area, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Kōrero Tuku Iho

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

54. Ngāti Tamainupō will investigate opportunities to recognise and commemorate our history and prominent Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors and events.

55. Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga belongs to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

56. In sharing and remembering our ancestors and historic events, Ngāti Tamainupō kōrero tuku iho will be protected and preserved whilst being celebrated.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

57. Ngāti Tamainupō is open to working with stakeholders to remember, recognise, and commemorate our ancestors and any historic Ngāti Tamainupō events.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Kōrero Tuku Iho

Central and Local Government; Developers / Resource Users and Crown Entities; and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes

If an organisation (government or non-government), community group, or any individual, seeks to memorialise, remember, recognise, and/or commemorate our ancestors and any historic Ngāti Tamainupō event(s), engagement in a manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes must be undertaken with representatives from Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingaroa Trust.

Any information and/or Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga and Ngāti Tamainupō culture must be attributed to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Commissioned Reports

Any technical reports, including Cultural Values/Impact Assessment reports, prepared for proposals/policy development or other purposes, that contain names of Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors, and/or makes reference in the report to historic Ngāti Tamainupō events, the content/information within the reports are used for its specific and agreed purpose, and not for a secondary purpose.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – National, Regional and District/City Planning & Management Documents and Rules

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiranga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

58. Ngāti Tamainupō is mana whenua (rangatira and kaitiaki) within our takiwā / pouwhenua, and should be engaged and involved in the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change), and review of planning document alongside the iwi authority.

59. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the role of Waikato-Tainui in statutory planning processes as the identified iwi authority in our takiwā / pouwhenua, and as Joint Management Agreement partner under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

60. Ngāti Tamainupō will champion for environmental bottom lines in planning documents to protect and preserve our taonga for current and future generations.

61. Management plans should include provisions that enable and encourage Ngāti Tamainupō as partners and kaitiaki in managing taonga within takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

62. In addition to cultural and environment values, planning documents should seek to also provide for the social and economic aspirations of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

63. The preparation and use of a project specific management plan, or farm management plan, as part of resource consent proposal/application within areas identified within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or adjoining a waterbody (includes wetlands), must include Ngāti Tamainupō perspectives.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – National, Regional and District/City Planning & Management Documents and Rules

Local Government Planning Policy and Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are invited to participate in, and contribute to, the:

- preparation of any new statutory planning document; and review, change, or variation to an existing statutory planning document,
- preparation of any new, or review of an existing, statutory and non-statutory management plan

Farm Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are interested in any proposals to the Waikato Regional Council where the farm property is abutting, adjoining, adjacent, or contains (wholly or partly) a waterbody identified in Appendix 1, or wetlands.

Developers and Resource Users – Resource Consent Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are interested in proposals to be lodged with Councils that propose a management plan(s) as part of its measures to management adverse effects/impacts of a specific project on sites that are located within, or in proximity to, Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiranga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

64. The rights and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō shall not be reduced nor removed through legislation (includes regulatory policy) that responds to climate change, natural hazards, and any other enabling legislation of activities that exhaust and/or adversely impact our taonga.
65. Local government must enable housing typology and density (includes papakāinga) on Ngāti Tamainupō lands.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

66. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises climate change as a resource management issue that requires statutory and non-statutory measures/methods to support communities (includes Ngāti Tamainupō communities) to adapt, to be resilient, and to avoid and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

67. In an event of an emergency or crises, Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the importance of swiftly responding to avoid the loss of life, so long as it does not reduce nor remove the rights and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō (includes any ownership or holdings).
68. Through active engagement (includes collaboration) and partnership with Ngāti Tamainupō will improve the chances of achieving successful outcomes and addressing challenges.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

69. Inquiry should be broadened by including Ngāti Tamainupō in processes and decisions that affect/impact Ngāti Tamainupō, and communities within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
70. The values and kaitiaki interests of Ngāti Tamainupō are not ignored, nor the engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō are avoided, at the expense of expediency in policy development and streamline/fast-track processing of permits/authorisations/consents, when responding to a crises or emergency.
71. Ngāti Tamainupō have developed detailed mātauranga / knowledge of the vulnerabilities and resilience of our taonga in our natural environment (including our local landscapes) within our takiwā / pouwhenua through local experiences and observations.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues

Central Government and Local Government

Any legislation (includes regulations) and/or policy must be "*Te Tiriti o Waitangi*" centred to recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as a partner, and as a rangatira and kaitiaki of our mātauranga and taonga within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Climate Change and Natural Hazards

Ngāti Tamainupō will seek to discuss and understand all options/approaches, such as resilience, adaptation, mitigation, strategies for the takiwā / pouwhenua, where the aim is to:

- Respond to the effects of climate change,
- Enable the prioritisation of, and preferential treatment to, renewable energy operators/operations e.g. wind, hydro, geothermal, tidal; and
- Reduce, minimise and/or avoid risks and impacts of natural hazards

Housing

Ngāti Tamainupō will search for opportunities to build homes on Ngāti Tamainupō land, and will participate in discussions that address and/or remove any unnecessary bureaucracy and processes that constrain use of our lands and on whenua Māori.

Research

Any research/investigations that seek to understand new and/or emerging environmental/resource management issues, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 7 : NGĀ TAONGA

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Whenua : Land

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

72. Our source of identity is embodied in the landscapes and waterscapes within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
73. The cultural landscape and identified sites of importance within our takiwā / pouwhenua embodies the history, heritage, and the culture of Ngāti Tamainupō. Our landscapes and sites of importance are taonga, and our history, heritage and culture are informed by our mātauranga. Ngāti Tamainupō are kaitiaki of our landscapes, and rangatira of our mātauranga.
74. Whenua/land, especially whenua Māori, is a taonga that can enable Ngāti Tamainupō to sustain, manaaki and cater for the wellbeing of our whānau, marae, and our communities.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

75. Prominent landscapes and sites of importance within the takiwā / pouwhenua, whether in whole or in part, will be protected by Ngāti Tamainupō from inappropriate land use and development to protect our history, our heritage, and our culture.
76. Ngāti Tamainupō are the kaitiaki and will seek measures/efforts to protect, and avoid significant adverse effects and impacts on, existing indigenous/native biodiversity and taonga species within the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

77. Due to the loss of native biodiversity, Ngāti Tamainupō is open to work with stakeholders on species restoration initiatives in the takiwā / pouwhenua to reverse the decline and extinction of taonga, especially those taonga that are of cultural and spiritual significance to Ngāti Tamainupō.
78. Ngāti Tamainupō are open to working in partnership and collaboration to protect and restore our history, our heritage, and our culture associated with landscapes and sites of importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.
79. The loss of ancestral lands is a key issue for Ngāti Tamainupō. Opportunities to receive (or purchase) whenua in the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō will be sought.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

80. The relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō with indigenous/native biodiversity and taonga species are recognised and provide for in resource management assessment and decisions.
81. The cultural values effects assessment must be sought from Ngāti Tamainupō or activities that will impact our history, our heritage and our culture.

Waahi Tapu / Waahi Taonga / Sites of Importance – Policy and Planning Documents

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change) or review of a planning document that provides for, and/or accommodates, the historical and cultural values in our takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to:

- identify Ngāti Tamainupō historic heritage, and participate in the development of provisions to protect and manage our historic heritage
- describe Ngāti Tamainupō sites and areas (eg, waahi tapu, waahi taonga, and other culturally important sites and areas), subject to appropriate agreements in place to include Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga, and
- participate in the development of provisions to manage Ngāti Tamainupō sites and areas

Waahi Tapu / Waahi Taonga / Sites of Importance – Consents/Permits/Authorisations/Approvals

Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance is identified in a District/City Plan, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Any application for the modification or destruction of an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance must require a cultural values assessment report from Ngāti Tamainupō.

Cultural Landscapes – Policy and Planning Documents

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change) or review of a planning document that provides for, and/or accommodates, the natural environment values in our takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to:

- understand the methodology that:
 - identifies and manages significant natural areas and intrinsic values of ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity
 - identifies features and landscapes that are outstanding, significant or otherwise valued
- participate in the development of provisions to:
 - maintain biological diversity
 - protect and manage outstanding natural features and landscapes in our takiwā / pouwhenua
 - manage other valued features and landscapes

Cultural Landscapes – Management Strategies and/or Plans

Department of Conservation

In the preparation, change/amendment, or review of a conservation management strategy and/or plan for natural resources in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to work together with the Department of Conservation in developing an approach (includes directions) to address the identified conservation issues.

Waikato Regional Council

In the preparation, change/amendment, or review of management strategies and/or plans (eg hazard and catchment management; pest management; and transport management) in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to work with the Waikato Regional Council.

Cultural Landscapes – Consents/Permits/Authorisations/Approvals

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where there is an outstanding natural feature and landscape overlay, or significant natural area overlay, identified in a District/City Plan (or equivalent eg combined plan), the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Forestry

Forest harvesting creates the potential for soil erosion which causes sedimentation in receiving waterways and the coastal environment, and smothers in-stream habitat and impacts ecological value in our takiwā / pouwhenua. Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged in the consenting process to ensure these environmental effects and impacts on cultural values are avoided and/or minimised.

Agriculture

Intensification of agricultural practices increases nutrients/contaminants entering rivers, lakes, wetlands and estuaries, this compromises the quality of the soils and also compromises the mauri of the environment. Ngāti Tamainupō do not support the intensification of agricultural practices if it further deteriorates the quality of soils, the quality of our waterbodies, and compromises the mauri of our environment. The natural or human-actioned replenishment/regeneration of soils as an approach to agriculture that will be promoted and supported by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to understand, describe and/or qualify the cultural qualities of the landscape in the takiwā / pouwhenua, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

82. Ngāti Tamainupō relationship with the coastal and marine environment is acknowledged, respected and provided for in any management regime of the coastal and marine environment.
83. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the recognition of our customary rights and interest in the marine and coastal area.
84. Fisheries are a taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

85. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and promote the protection and enhancement of waahi tapu and haunga/mahinga kai areas and species identified within the Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, as well as the access provided to these taonga and resources.
86. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the avoidance of any new direct discharges of contaminants into the coastal environment.
87. The mauri of the waters within the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour is of critical importance to Ngāti Tamainupō, and we will seek efforts to restore and protect its health and well-being.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

88. To avoid conflict, and to minimise adverse and/or significant impacts on our taonga and customary activities in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in productive relationships with external agencies who either administrate policy and rules, and perform (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga and resources.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

89. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities in the coastal and marine environment in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour.
90. The practical exercise of kaitiakitanga, and application of tikanga and mātauranga Māori, is provided for in the resource management assessment and decisions.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment

Local Government Policy and Planning – Coastal Marine Environment

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change) or review of a planning document for the coastal marine environment (includes coastal marine area), Council should consider the relationship and customary activities of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour.

Council and Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Waahi Tapu / Waahi Taonga / Sites of Importance

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance is identified in a District/City Plan, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Discharges into Whāingaroa / Raglan Harbour

Ngāti Tamainupō has kaitiaki interest in minimising, and where possible avoid, sedimentation and other contaminants discharging into the coastal marine environment. Consenting authorities and developers acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour when preparing and assessing point and non-point source discharge applications.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Any application for the modification or destruction of an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance must require a cultural values assessment report from Ngāti Tamainupō.

Fisheries Management

Ngāti Tamainupō will encourage participation, cooperation and collaboration from many different parties and agencies from both local and central government, industry, scientific experts, environmental care groups, recreation sports interests, other suitable community groups, to achieve the protection and enhancement of our fisheries resources.

Fisheries Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to restore and/or protect our fisheries resource in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Wai Māori : Freshwater

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

91. Ngāti Tamainupō will ensure our rights and interest in freshwater is recognised in any freshwater management regime
92. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek representation in any (co)governance arrangement for, and participation in decision-making over, freshwater bodies within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
93. An equitable share of allocable water for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes will be sought by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

94. Ngāti Tamainupō, supports Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan aspiration to have our waters drinkable, swimmable, and fishable, with the water quality at least at the level it was when Kīngi Tāwhiao composed his maimai aroha.
95. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and promote the restoration and protection of haunga/mahinga kai areas and species, as well as the access to these taonga and resources.
96. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the avoidance of any new direct discharges (point and non-point) of contaminants into freshwater bodies within the takiwā / pouwhenua.

97. The desired outcome sought by Ngāti Tamainupō for freshwater (includes freshwater management units and freshwater bodies) is its ecosystem health that can sustain indigenous aquatic life, and safe to harvest and eat from.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

98. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that freshwater is contestable and wish to engage in productive relationships with external agencies who either administrate policy and rules, and perform (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga and resources, to ensure our mātauranga is appropriately gathered and carefully considered.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

99. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities in, on the surface of, and in proximity to, freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1.

100. Ngāti Tamainupō have interest in the mauri of our waters and will seek that a Kaupapa Māori, or mātauranga Māori, framework is adopted and applied by local government agencies and by developers / resource users.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Wai Māori : Freshwater

Kaupapa Māori - Resource Management Planning

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in Kaupapa Māori, or mātauranga Māori, frameworks for freshwater management, and are aware of the following frameworks:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taonga Species Monitoring • Cultural Health Index • Mauri Compass • Mauri Model/Mauri-o-meter • Cultural Flow • Wai Ora Wai Māori | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Mapping • Māori Environmental Performance Indicators • Mauri of Waterway Kete and Framework • Waikato River Catchment Report Card • State of the Takiwā • Mātauranga Māori Knowledge Networks |
|--|---|

Local Government Policy and Planning – Freshwater / Te Mana o Te Wai

Resource Management Planning

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment or review of a planning document for freshwater management, Ngāti Tamainupō are tangata whenua and are to be engaged in the development of provisions for the management of freshwater in the takiwā / pouwhenua alongside Waikato-Tainui (as the iwi authority and Joint Management Agreement partner for the Waikato River) and neighbouring hapū.

Long-Term Planning and Infrastructure Planning

Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged in the early stages of Councils’ Long-Term Planning and Infrastructure Planning cycle, to understand the impacts to our taonga, and to contribute to the development of mitigating, remedial, and/or off-setting measures of those impacts.

Freshwater Allocation

Ngāti Tamainupō - Kaitiakitanga

Ngāti Tamainupō will be consistent with the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River / Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato, and will promote that any water allocation from, and the environmental flow and/or levels of, the catchment does not compromise the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, the Waipā River, and their catchments.

For all other freshwater bodies in the takiwā / pouwhenua that are not captured by the Vision and Strategy, Ngāti Tamainupō will promote that any water allocation does not compromise the first obligation of Te Mana o Te Wai, which is the health and wellbeing of our freshwater bodies.

Ngāti Tamainupō - Rangatiratanga

At any stage a legislative/regulatory system to allocate freshwater is in development and/or enacted, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited, and as active participants, will seek an equitable share of allocable water for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes from freshwater bodies within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Water Quality

Setting Freshwater Limits and Targets

In the setting of any limit and/or target for freshwater bodies in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō will promote the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao aspiration to have our waters drinkable, swimmable, and fishable, with the water quality at least at the level it was when Kīngi Tāwhiao composed his maimai aroha.

Mahinga Kai

In the identification of mahinga/haunga kai sites and/or practices within freshwater bodies (or freshwater management units), Councils should invite and enable Ngāti Tamainupō to participate in the freshwater management regime, both in policy development and in its implementation.

Discharges into Freshwater

Ngāti Tamainupō has kaitiaki interest in minimising, and where possible avoid, the further degradation of our freshwater bodies from sedimentation and nutrients, and other contaminants. Consenting authorities and developers acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in all freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1 of this Plan

Water Take

Waikato Regional Council, any Crown entity, and developers/resource user must acknowledge and consider the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in freshwater (as listed in Appendix 1) when preparing and assessing permit/consent/approval applications for water take.

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in the freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū in the preparation and assessment of those applications.

Freshwater Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to restore and/or protect freshwater ecosystem in the takiwā / pouwhenua, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Ngāwhā : Geothermal Resource

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

101. Ngāti Tamainupō will ensure our rights and interest in geothermal resource is recognised and protected in any management regime.
102. Ngāti Tamainupō will pursue the return, and/or ownership, of our ngāwhā in Waingarō and Rānui areas.
103. An equitable allocation for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes will be sought by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

104. A desired outcome sought by Ngāti Tamainupō is the restoration and protection of our ngāwhā at Waingarō.
105. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek assurance that new and existing activities do not further degrade the ngāwhā (geothermal systems) in Hamilton, Rānui and Horotiu.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

106. To avoid conflict, and to minimise adverse and/or significant impacts on our taonga and customary rights to, interests in, and activities associated with geothermal, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in productive relationships with:

- landowners and stakeholders that undertake (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga (geothermal resource), and
- the Waikato Regional Council

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

107. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities (includes the performance of duties, functions and power under any Act) pertaining to the management of our geothermal resource in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Ngāwhā : Geothermal Resource

Local Government Policy and Planning – Geothermal Resource

Planning Documents

In the preparation, variation, change/amendment or review of a planning document for the management of the geothermal resources in Waingaro, Rānui, Hamilton and Horotiu, Ngāti Tamainupō are to be engaged (in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4) to:

- identify, and outline matters for consideration associated with, the relationship (includes traditional and contemporary cultural significance) between the ngāwhā and Ngāti Tamainupō,
- identify the characteristics of the ngāwhā in Waingaro, Rānui, Horotiu, and Hamilton, and identify threats to these characteristics; and
- work in partnership to provide strategies for avoiding, remedying, or mitigating these threats.

Geothermal Management Plan(s)

Ngāti Tamainupō will work with the Waikato Regional Council, Waikato District Council and the Hamilton City Council, as well as Waikato-Tainui, in the development of any Ngāti Tamainupō and/or Waikato-Tainui geothermal management plans.

Council and Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance is identified, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.



TĀPIRITANGA / APPENDIX 3 DEVELOPERS / RESOURCE USERS & CROWN ENTITIES

Developers and Resource Users are applicants seeking permits / approvals / concessions / consents from local and/or central government authorities. In this context, Crown Owned Entities are the statutory entities listed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 4 : HOW TO USE THE PLAN

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

13. Although Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership is between Ngāti Tamainupō and the Crown and its agencies (Central and Local Government), Developers / Resource Users & Crown Owned Entities will recognise the traditional, spiritual, historical and cultural associations that Ngāti Tamainupō have with our taonga (includes wider natural environment) located within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
14. Ngāti Tamainupō are actively engaged in any proposed/potential activities that effect and impact our taonga located within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

15. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek positive and environment-first outcomes, this includes the protection of sites and resources that are of significance to Ngāti Tamainupō, and the enhancement of taonga.
16. Any mātauranga used by the Developer / Resource Users gathered from direct engagement or made available from the Management Plan, should be appropriately referenced and attributed to Ngāti Tamainupō and source documentation.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

17. Ngāti Tamainupō will work in a collaborative manner to promote, as well as avoid and/or minimise adverse effects on, our values and responsibilities as kaitiaki over our mātauranga and taonga.
18. Ngāti Tamainupō are willing to work in a collaborative manner to achieve win-win outcomes where feasible and appropriate.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

19. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use and develop resources and the subdivision of land within the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions

Consultation

As a bare minimum, consultation with Ngāti Tamainupō is when:

- Its early (when proposals are not fully developed)
- It is open to feedback (flexible to re-design if necessary)
- There is an exchange of information (two-way process)
- It is not a means to an end (should not be seen as a checklist process)
- Its ongoing

Collaboration

Collaboration with Ngāti Tamainupō is when there is a willingness to listen and acknowledge the concerns and aspirations of Ngāti Tamainupō, and an active effort to involve Ngāti Tamainupō in the process and to reflect those concerns and aspirations in the outputs being jointly developed.

For large-scale projects, Ngāti Tamainupō recommends that early involvement and collaboration is pursued by Developers and Resource Users and Crown Entities.

Informed Reporting/Decisions

Ngāti Tamainupō expect that:

- Te Mata Herenga is used by Developers and Resource Users and Crown Entities to further the overarching objectives within statutory and common law requirements,
- Only Ngāti Tamainupō (or our nominee) can determine what constitutes a suitable way manage effects to Ngāti Tamainupō, and
- the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō are sought through engagement or commissioning of a cultural values/impact assessment report, and are considered as part of any assessment of environment effects or impact statements/reports.

Remuneration / Fees

Any kaitiaki appointment by Ngāti Tamainupō on projects/proposals are recognised for their expertise and mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō, and have the support of Ngāti Tamainupō. Their expertise should be resourced to the same degree and in the same manner as other technical or subject matter experts.

Role and Responsibility on Planners / Consent Application Writers

Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the needs and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō as tangata whenua, as well as relevant case law, is provided sufficient attention and consideration and in any assessment of environment effects, or evaluation reports prepared for private plan changes for any proposed use, development and subdivision.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 5 : KO MĀTOU KO NGĀTI TAMAINUPŌ

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

36. Person(s) that affiliate to Waingarō Marae and Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae are Ngāti Tamainupō.

37. Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust is the mandated governing authority for Ngāti Tamainupō.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Our Whakapapa; Our History; Our People; Our Takiwā / Pouwhenua

Engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō

Unless informed otherwise, the interests and values of Ngāti Tamainupō are represented by Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust.

Engagement and/or consultation with Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingarōa Trust must be undertaken in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato - Waikato-Tainui

Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that the interests and values of Waingarō Marae are represented on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the representation of Mai Uenuku ki te Whenua Marae on Te Whakakitenga o Waikato.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Our Natural Environment; Our Relationship with Te Taiao

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

38. Ngāti Tamainupō maintains control of our mātauranga. Our mātauranga connects us to our taonga. Our taonga are important contributors to our mātauranga in how we practice our culture and traditions.
39. Ngāti Tamainupō have mana whenua and kaitiaki rights and interests in the use of our mātauranga and the effects and impacts on our taonga. Ngāti Tamainupō should be recognised beyond that of a stakeholder.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

40. Our role as kaitiaki to safeguard our unique relationship with, and mauri of, our taonga to ensure our culture and traditions are practiced for future generations.
41. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō have unquestionable rights to protect the relationship it has with our taonga, taonga species, and a right to a reasonable level of control over our mātauranga.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 6 : KAITIAKITANGA

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

42. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay is a visual tool to clearly advise Central and Local Government agencies; Developers, Resource Users and Crown Owned Entities; and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes of specific sites and taonga within the takiwā / pouwhenua of particular value and importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

43. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay visually identify areas and features that are of value and significance to Ngāti Tamainupō within our takiwā / pouwhenua, which Ngāti Tamainupō will seek measures/efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of these taonga.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

44. The Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay is a visual tool for professional and practitioners to ensure Ngāti Tamainupō values and interests are considered in the preparation and consideration/assessment of resource consent/permit/authorisation applications.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Role and Responsibility on Planners / Consent Application Writers and Council Planners

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, should be informed by the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Taonga Tuku Iho

To ensure that appropriate guidelines are in place for undertaking archaeological surveys and excavations (information and permission), only Ngāti Tamainupō kaumātua (or their nominee) have the role of giving information or permission for archaeological surveys or excavations and direct requests are to be made to Ngāti Tamainupō.

No person should knowingly desecrate/destroy or modify any site of significance or waahi tapu identified within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō

Research

Any planning and/or research investigations of sites and taonga identified within, or in proximity to, a sites with a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, must engage with Ngāti Tamainupō in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Whanaungatanga

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in a site and/or taonga with a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Archaeological Discovery / Onsite Protocols

In the event that any archaeological remains or artefacts are unearthed, the works shall cease immediately at the place of discovery and Ngāti Tamainupō (and Waikato-Tainui as iwi authority) are notified.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Whenua Māori : Ancestral Lands and Property

Not Applicable for Developers / Resource Users (Includes Crown Owned Entities)

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

50. Ngāti Tamainupō have extensive associations with the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, and have practiced over generations our tikanga, culture and traditions in the coastal marine area.

51. Through legal process, the customary rights (includes exclusive rights) and interest of Ngāti Tamainupō are being sought through the New Zealand High Court to confirm and protect our taonga, our mātauranga, our rangatiratanga, our culture and traditions.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

52. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tamainupō will continue to seek measures/efforts to protect, preserve, enhance and maintain the health and wellbeing of our taonga in the coastal marine area.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

53. The values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought and considered for all activities that seek to use and develop of resources / taonga in the coastal marine area of the Raglan / Whāingaroa harbour.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Mana Moana : Coastal Marine Occupation

Permits/Consents in the Coastal Marine Area of the Whāingaroa / Raglan Harbour

Consenting authorities and developers/resource users and Crown entities seek and acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour when preparing permit/consent/approval applications in the coastal marine area.

Customary Marine Title and Protected Customary Activities

Any customary rights approved under the Marine and Coastal Ares (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 for Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour must be appropriately considered by developers / resource users and by central and local government within the relevant statutory contexts.

Mātauranga-ā-Ngāti Tamainupō

Research

Any planning and/or research investigations of sites and taonga in the coastal marine area, must engage with Ngāti Tamainupō in the manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes.

Whanaungatanga

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in the coastal marine area, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Kotahitanga

Ngāti Tamainupō will seek to maintain/uphold unity with Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū through the legal process of defining and confirming customary rights and interests in the coastal marine area.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Kōrero Tuku Iho

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

54. Ngāti Tamainupō will investigate opportunities to recognise and commemorate our history and prominent Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors and events.
55. Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga belongs to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

56. In sharing and remembering our ancestors and historic events, Ngāti Tamainupō kōrero tuku iho will be protected and preserved whilst being celebrated.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

57. Ngāti Tamainupō is open to working with stakeholders to remember, recognise, and commemorate our ancestors and any historic Ngāti Tamainupō events.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Kōrero Tuku Iho

Central and Local Government; Developers / Resource Users and Crown Entities; and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes

If an organisation (government or non-government), community group, or any individual, seeks to memorialise, remember, recognise, and/or commemorate our ancestors and any historic Ngāti Tamainupō event(s), engagement in a manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes must be undertaken with representatives from Ngā Uri o Tamainupō ki Whaingaroa Trust.

Any information and/or Ngāti Tamainupō mātauranga and Ngāti Tamainupō culture must be attributed to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Commissioned Reports

Any technical reports, including Cultural Values/Impact Assessment reports, prepared for proposals/policy development or other purposes, that contain names of Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors, and/or makes reference in the report to historic Ngāti Tamainupō events, the content/information within the reports are used for its specific and agreed purpose, and not for a secondary purpose.

Waikato-Tainui and Neighbouring Hapū

Where there is shared kōrero tuku iho between Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū with Ngāti Tamainupō ancestors and events, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – National, Regional and District/City Planning & Management Documents and Rules

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

58. Ngāti Tamainupō is mana whenua (rangatira and kaitiaki) within our takiwā / pouwhenua, and should be engaged and involved in the preparation, variation, change/amendment (includes private plan change), and review of planning document alongside the iwi authority.
59. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the role of Waikato-Tainui in statutory planning processes as the identified iwi authority in our takiwā / pouwhenua, and as Joint Management Agreement partner under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

60. Ngāti Tamainupō will champion for environmental bottom lines in planning documents to protect and preserve our taonga for current and future generations.
61. Management plans should include provisions that enable and encourage Ngāti Tamainupō as partners and kaitiaki in managing taonga within takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

62. In addition to cultural and environment values, planning documents should seek to also provide for the social and economic aspirations of Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

63. The preparation and use of a project specific management plan, or farm management plan, as part of resource consent proposal/application within areas identified within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or adjoining a waterbody (includes wetlands), must include Ngāti Tamainupō perspectives.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – National, Regional and District/City Planning & Management Documents and Rules

Developers and Resource Users – Private Plan Changes

Any proposal to the Hamilton City Council, the Waikato District Council or the Waipā District Council that requests a private plan change to an existing statutory planning document, shall provide for Ngāti Tamainupō perspectives through effective engagement (consultation and collaboration).

Farm Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are interested in any proposals to the Waikato Regional Council where the farm property is abutting, adjoining, adjacent, or contains (wholly or partly) a waterbody identified in Appendix 1, or wetlands.

Developers and Resource Users – Resource Consent Management Plans

Ngāti Tamainupō are interested in proposals to be lodged with Councils that propose a management plan(s) as part of its measures to management adverse effects/impacts of a specific project on sites that are located within, or in proximity to, Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

64. The rights and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō shall not be reduced nor removed through legislation (includes regulatory policy) that responds to climate change, natural hazards, and any other enabling legislation of activities that exhaust and/or adversely impact our taonga.
65. Local government must enable housing typology and density (includes papakāinga) on Ngāti Tamainupō lands.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

66. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises climate change as a resource management issue that requires statutory and non-statutory measures/methods to support communities (includes Ngāti Tamainupō communities) to adapt, to be resilient, and to avoid and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

67. In an event of an emergency or crises, Ngāti Tamainupō recognises the importance of swiftly responding to avoid the loss of life, so long as it does not reduce nor remove the rights and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō (includes any ownership or holdings).
68. Through active engagement (includes collaboration) and partnership with Ngāti Tamainupō will improve the chances of achieving successful outcomes and addressing challenges.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

69. Inquiry should be broadened by including Ngāti Tamainupō in processes and decisions that affect/impact Ngāti Tamainupō, and communities within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
70. The values and kaitiaki interests of Ngāti Tamainupō are not ignored, nor the engagement with Ngāti Tamainupō are avoided, at the expense of expediency in policy development and streamline/fast-track processing of permits/authorisations/consents, when responding to a crises or emergency.
71. Ngāti Tamainupō have developed detailed mātauranga / knowledge of the vulnerabilities and resilience of our taonga in our natural environment (including our local landscapes) within our takiwā / pouwhenua through local experiences and observations.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Emerging Resource/Environmental Management Issues

Permits/Consents in the areas at risk of Natural Hazards

Consenting authorities and developers/resource users and Crown entities should engage in a manner prescribed in Chapter 4 for Central and Local Government; Developers/Resource Users and Crown Entities, and Tertiary Education and Crown Research Institutes to seek and acknowledge the mātauranga of Ngāti Tamainupō when preparing permit/consent/approval applications in areas at risk of Natural Hazards.

WĀHANGA / CHAPTER 7 : NGĀ TAONGA

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Whenua : Land

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

72. Our source of identity is embodied in the landscapes and waterscapes within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
73. The cultural landscape and identified sites of importance within our takiwā / pouwhenua embodies the history, heritage, and the culture of Ngāti Tamainupō.
Our landscapes and sites of importance are taonga, and our history, heritage and culture are informed by our mātauranga.
Ngāti Tamainupō are kaitiaki of our landscapes, and rangatira of our mātauranga.
74. Whenua/land, especially whenua Māori, is a taonga that can enable Ngāti Tamainupō to sustain, manaaki and cater for the wellbeing of our whānau, marae, and our communities.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

75. Prominent landscapes and sites of importance within the takiwā / pouwhenua, whether in whole or in part, will be protected by Ngāti Tamainupō from inappropriate land use and development to protect our history, our heritage, and our culture.
76. Ngāti Tamainupō are the kaitiaki and will seek measures/efforts to protect, and avoid significant adverse effects and impacts on, existing indigenous/native biodiversity and taonga species within the takiwā / pouwhenua.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

77. Due to the loss of native biodiversity, Ngāti Tamainupō is open to work with stakeholders on species restoration initiatives in the takiwā / pouwhenua to reverse the decline and extinction of taonga, especially those taonga that are of cultural and spiritual significance to Ngāti Tamainupō.
78. Ngāti Tamainupō are open to working in partnership and collaboration to protect and restore our history, our heritage, and our culture associated with landscapes and sites of importance to Ngāti Tamainupō.
79. The loss of ancestral lands is a key issue for Ngāti Tamainupō. Opportunities to receive (or purchase) whenua in the takiwā / pouwhenua of Ngāti Tamainupō will be sought.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

80. The relationship of Ngāti Tamainupō with indigenous/native biodiversity and taonga species are recognised and provide for in resource management assessment and decisions.
81. The cultural values effects assessment must be sought from Ngāti Tamainupō or activities that will impact our history, our heritage and our culture.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Whenua : Land

Waahi Tapu / Waahi Taonga / Sites of Importance – Consents/Permits/Authorisations/Approvals

Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance is identified in a District/City Plan, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Cultural Landscapes – Consents/Permits/Authorisations/Approvals

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where there is an outstanding natural feature and landscape overlay, or significant natural area overlay, identified in a District/City Plan (or equivalent eg combined plan), the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Forestry

Forest harvesting creates the potential for soil erosion which causes sedimentation in receiving waterways and the coastal environment, and smothers in-stream habitat and impacts ecological value in our takiwā / pouwhenua. Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be engaged in the consenting process to ensure these environmental effects and impacts on cultural values are avoided and/or minimised.

Agriculture

Intensification of agricultural practices increases nutrients/contaminants entering rivers, lakes, wetlands and estuaries, this compromises the quality of the soils and also compromises the mauri of the environment. Ngāti Tamainupō do not support the intensification of agricultural practices if it further deteriorates the quality of soils, the quality of our waterbodies, and compromises the mauri of our environment. The natural or human-actioned replenishment/regeneration of soils as an approach to agriculture that will be promoted and supported by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to understand, describe and/or qualify the cultural qualities of the landscape in the takiwā / pouwhenua, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

82. Ngāti Tamainupō relationship with the coastal and marine environment is acknowledged, respected and provided for in any management regime of the coastal and marine environment.
83. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the recognition of our customary rights and interest in the marine and coastal area.
84. Fisheries are a taonga to Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

85. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and promote the protection and enhancement of waahi tapu and haunga/mahinga kai areas and species identified within the Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, as well as the access provided to these taonga and resources.
86. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the avoidance of any new direct discharges of contaminants into the coastal environment.
87. The mauri of the waters within the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour is of critical importance to Ngāti Tamainupō, and we will seek efforts to restore and protect its health and well-being.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

88. To avoid conflict, and to minimise adverse and/or significant impacts on our taonga and customary activities in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in productive relationships with external agencies who either administrate policy and rules, and perform (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga and resources.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

89. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities in the coastal and marine environment in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour.
90. The practical exercise of kaitiakitanga, and application of tikanga and mātauranga Māori, is provided for in the resource management assessment and decisions.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Te Taiao Moana : Coastal Marine Environment

Council and Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Waahi Tapu / Waahi Taonga / Sites of Importance

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance is identified in a District/City Plan, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought.

Discharges into Whāingaroa / Raglan Harbour

Ngāti Tamainupō has kaitiaki interest in minimising, and where possible avoid, sedimentation and other contaminants discharging into the coastal marine environment. Consenting authorities and developers acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour when preparing and assessing point and non-point source discharge applications.

Fisheries Management

Ngāti Tamainupō will encourage participation, cooperation and collaboration from many different parties and agencies from both local and central government, industry, scientific experts, environmental care groups, recreation sports interests, other suitable community groups, to achieve the protection and enhancement of our fisheries resources.

Fisheries Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to restore and/or protect our fisheries resource in the Whāingaroa / Raglan harbour, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Wai Māori : Freshwater

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

91. Ngāti Tamainupō will ensure our rights and interest in freshwater is recognised in any freshwater management regime
92. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek representation in any (co)governance arrangement for, and participation in decision-making over, freshwater bodies within our takiwā / pouwhenua.
93. An equitable share of allocable water for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes will be sought by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

94. Ngāti Tamainupō, supports Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan aspiration to have our waters drinkable, swimmable, and fishable, with the water quality at least at the level it was when Kīngi Tāwhiao composed his maimai aroha.
95. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek and promote the restoration and protection of haunga/mahinga kai areas and species, as well as the access to these taonga and resources.
96. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek the avoidance of any new direct discharges (point and non-point) of contaminants into freshwater bodies within the takiwā / pouwhenua.
97. The desired outcome sought by Ngāti Tamainupō for freshwater (includes freshwater management units and freshwater bodies) is its ecosystem health that can sustain indigenous aquatic life, and safe to harvest and eat from.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

98. Ngāti Tamainupō recognises that freshwater is contestable and wish to engage in productive relationships with external agencies who either administrate policy and rules, and perform (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga and resources, to ensure our mātauranga is appropriately gathered and carefully considered.

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

99. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities in, on the surface of, and in proximity to, freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1.
100. Ngāti Tamainupō have interest in the mauri of our waters and will seek that a Kaupapa Māori, or mātauranga Māori, framework is adopted and applied by local government agencies and by developers / resource users.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Wai Māori : Freshwater

Kaupapa Māori - Resource Management Planning

Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in Kaupapa Māori, or mātauranga Māori, frameworks for freshwater management, and are aware of the following frameworks:

- Taonga Species Monitoring
- Cultural Health Index
- Mauri Compass
- Mauri Model/Mauri-o-meter
- Cultural Flow
- Wai Ora Wai Māori
- Cultural Mapping
- Māori Environmental Performance Indicators
- Mauri of Waterway Kete and Framework
- Waikato River Catchment Report Card
- State of the Takiwā
- Mātauranga Māori Knowledge Networks

Freshwater Allocation

Ngāti Tamainupō - Kaitiakitanga

Ngāti Tamainupō will be consistent with the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River / Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato, and will promote that any water allocation from, and the environmental flow and/or levels of, the catchment does not compromise the restoration and protection of the Waikato River, the Waipā River, and their catchments.

For all other freshwater bodies in the takiwā / pouwhenua that are not captured by the Vision and Strategy, Ngāti Tamainupō will promote that any water allocation does not compromise the first obligation of Te Mana o Te Wai, which is the health and wellbeing of our freshwater bodies.

Ngāti Tamainupō - Rangatiratanga

At any stage a legislative/regulatory system to allocate freshwater is in development and/or enacted, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to be invited, and as active participants, will seek an equitable share of allocable water for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes from freshwater bodies within our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Water Quality

Setting Freshwater Limits and Targets

In the setting of any limit and/or target for freshwater bodies in the takiwā / pouwhenua, Ngāti Tamainupō will promote the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao aspiration to have our waters drinkable, swimmable, and fishable, with the water quality at least at the level it was when Kīngi Tāwhiao composed his maimai aroha.

Mahinga Kai

In the identification of mahinga/haunga kai sites and/or practices within freshwater bodies (or freshwater management units), Councils should invite and enable Ngāti Tamainupō to participate in the freshwater management regime, both in policy development and in its implementation.

Discharges into Freshwater

Ngāti Tamainupō has kaitiaki interest in minimising, and where possible avoid, the further degradation of our freshwater bodies from sedimentation and nutrients, and other contaminants. Consenting authorities and developers acknowledge the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in all freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1 of this Plan

Water Take

Waikato Regional Council, any Crown entity, and developers/resource user must acknowledge and consider the values and interests of Ngāti Tamainupō in freshwater (as listed in Appendix 1) when preparing and assessing permit/consent/approval applications for water take.

Where there is an understood, and/or agreed overlapping interest in the freshwater bodies listed in Appendix 1, Ngāti Tamainupō will work with, or encourage the inclusion of, Waikato-Tainui and neighbouring hapū in the preparation and assessment of those applications.

Freshwater Research or Initiatives

Any research/investigations or initiatives that seek to restore and/or protect freshwater ecosystem in the takiwā / pouwhenua, must recognise Ngāti Tamainupō as rangatira of our mātauranga and kaitiaki of our taonga.

Te Tūranga o Ngāti Tamainupō / Positional Statements – Ngāwhā : Geothermal Resource

Te Pou Tuatahi – Rangatiratanga of Ngāti Tamainupō is Recognised

101. Ngāti Tamainupō will ensure our rights and interest in geothermal resource is recognised and protected in any management regime.

102. Ngāti Tamainupō will pursue the return, and/or ownership, of our ngāwhā in Waingaro and Rānui areas.

103. An equitable allocation for Ngāti Tamainupō purposes will be sought by Ngāti Tamainupō.

Te Pou Tuarua – Active Protection of Ngāti Tamainupō Mātauranga and Taonga

104. A desired outcome sought by Ngāti Tamainupō is the restoration and protection of our ngāwhā at Waingaro.

105. Ngāti Tamainupō will seek assurance that new and existing activities do not further degrade the ngāwhā (geothermal systems) in Hamilton, Rānui and Horotiu.

Te Pou Tuatoru – Working in Partnership (or Reasonable Co-Operation) to Achieve Positive Outcomes for Ngāti Tamainupō

106. To avoid conflict, and to minimise adverse and/or significant impacts on our taonga and customary rights to, interests in, and activities associated with geothermal, Ngāti Tamainupō wish to engage in productive relationships with:

- landowners and stakeholders that undertake (includes propose new) activities that impact on, or use, our taonga (geothermal resource), and
- the Waikato Regional Council

Te Pou Tuawhā – Resource Management Decisions that Manage the Effects and Impacts on Our Taonga are Informed with Our Mātauranga

107. Ngāti Tamainupō expect to be fully involved, engaged and consulted in proposed and ongoing activities (includes the performance of duties, functions and power under any Act) pertaining to the management of our geothermal resource in our takiwā / pouwhenua.

Ngā Tohutohu / Directions – Ngāwhā : Geothermal Resource

Council and Developers / Resource Users & Crown Entities

Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay

Any proposal or application for resource consent, permit or authorisations for an activity within a Ngāti Tamainupō Association Overlay, or where an archaeological site or waahi tapu / waahi taonga / site of significance is identified, the values and perspectives of Ngāti Tamainupō must be sought,