

GEOHERMAL PLAN REVIEW:
REVIEW OF IWI AND HAPU MANAGEMENT PLANS
JULY 2019

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by He Koha Kii Ltd, exclusively for and under contract to Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by He Koha Kii Ltd, He Koha Kii Ltd accepts no responsibility for any use of or reliance on any contents of this report by any person other than Bay of Plenty Regional Council and shall not be liable to any person other than Bay of Plenty Regional Council, on any ground for any loss, damage or expense arising from such use or reliance.

Contents

Contents	2
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 Report Purpose	5
1.2 Purpose of Review.....	6
1.3 Iwi and Hapū Management Plans within the Bay of Plenty	6
1.4 IMP Review Process	6
1.5 Te Ao Māori.....	7
1.6 Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement	7
2. Review Outcomes.....	8
2.1 Phase 1	8
2.2 Phase 1 Key Findings.....	12
2.3 Phase 2.....	14
2.4 Phase 2 Key Findings.....	17
2.5 Analysis of common themes Phase 1 and Phase 2	18
2.6 Engagement Expectations and Recommendations	22
Appendix A.....	23
Appendix B	31

Executive Summary

Geothermal Systems within the Bay of Plenty are managed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The Bay of Plenty Regional Council, through the Regional Policy Statement (RPS), sets the overall direction for geothermal management through high level objectives and policies. The Rotorua Geothermal System is managed under the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan which promote the sustainable management of the system, with a focus on feature protection. The Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan is due for review and a system management plan (SMP) is required under the RPS. The system management plan will guide management of the system, and parts of it will inform changes to the Regional Plan.

Council is reviewing all geothermal provisions in the Regional Natural Resources Plan and Rotorua Regional Plan. When preparing a change to any regional plan, regional council is required under the Resource Management Act 1991, Section 66(2A) (a), to consider any relevant planning documents recognised by an iwi authority.

This report has reviewed all iwi and hapū management plans (IMP) within the Rotorua Geothermal System and the wider Bay of Plenty region, specifically to identify and understand the expectations of iwi and hapū with regards to natural resource management of geothermal. Key issues have been identified, and opportunities and recommendations, have been compiled as a result of the review and analysis of data.

Key Findings

1. *The development and non-sustainable use of geothermal resource has caused and continues to impact, the loss of taonga (iconic features), accessibility to traditional sites, traditional practises (bathing, cooking), mātauranga, biodiversity, identity.*
2. *Iwi and hapū indicate keen desire to develop and increase their capability with regards their geothermal resources including education, sustainable use (traditional and new) and economic development.*
3. *Understanding, protecting and sustainable utilisation of the resource include:*
 - *Identification of features (mapping)*
 - *Local authorities working collaboratively with iwi and hapū to develop conservation and monitoring practises that include traditional methods*
 - *Sharing of knowledge and expertise – potential for local authorities and iwi and hapū to work collaboratively with other organisations including Te Puni Kokiri, MPI, GNS to sustainably manage and utilise the geothermal resource.*
4. *Iwi and hapū have indicated expectation for meaningful engagement in any review process at the plan review, plan development and operational levels. They request engagement and communications follows the BOPRC protocols, provides sufficient time to participate fully and that all appropriate and relevant resource including information is supplied/shared.*

1. Introduction

Context

Geothermal Systems are managed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The Council's Regional Policy Statement (RPS) sets the overall direction for geothermal management through high level objectives and policies. The Rotorua Geothermal System is managed under the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan which promote the sustainable management of the system, with a focus on surface feature protection.

The Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan is due for review and a system management plan (SMP) is required under the RPS. The system management plan will guide management of the system, and parts of it will inform changes to the Regional Plan.

Council is reviewing all geothermal provisions in the Regional Natural Resources Plan and Rotorua Regional Geothermal Plan.

1.1 Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

Phase 1.

Document and identify the key issues, aspirations and themes relating to geothermal in the Rotorua Geothermal System, within Iwi and Hapū Management Plans lodged with Council. This is to help inform the development of the Plan Change.

Phase 2.

Document and identify the key issues, aspirations and themes relating to geothermal in the wider Bay of Plenty Geothermal System, within Iwi and Hapū Management Plans lodged with Council. This is to help inform the development of the Plan Change.

1.2 Purpose of Review

In preparing the Geothermal review

All Iwi and hapū management plans (IMP) within the **Rotorua Geothermal System (Phase 1)** and the wider **Bay of Plenty region (Phase 2)** have been reviewed to:

- Meet the requirements of Section 66(2A) (a) of the RMA: To consider any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority, when regional council is preparing a change to any regional plan.
- Identify and understand the expectations of Iwi and hapū with regards to natural resource management of geothermal.
- Help inform engagement with Iwi and hapū as part of the Geothermal review.

1.3 Iwi and Hapū Management Plans within the Bay of Plenty

An IMP is a term commonly applied to a resource management plan prepared by one or more Iwi or hapū. They may address a single issue or resource such as freshwater or Māori heritage, or provide a regional assessment of issues of significance to Iwi/hapū in a given area. For an IMP to be taken into account, under the Resource Management Act (RMA), it must meet the following criteria:

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

1.4 IMP Review Process

1. IMP's were obtained and/or accessed as follows:

Electronic copies of IMP's were accessed from the Regional Council, SmartGrowth and Iwi authority websites. IMPs not available via website were provided electronically by Regional Council.

2. Each IMP was reviewed, which included documenting whether there were issues relating to geothermal and any common themes were identified. Geothermal policies were included, where specified within the IMP.

3. These individual assessments for Phase 1 are provided in Appendices A of this report. These individual assessments for Phase 2 are provided in Appendices B of this report.

1.5 Te Ao Māori

The IMPs reviewed for this report reflect and articulate Te Ao Māori values, that is, the way in which Māori exist within the cosmos and interconnect to all living and non-living things.

Values such as whakapapa (genealogy), mana (authority, right, power), tapu (sacred or controlled), noa (common, open), tikanga (practice) and māuri (life force) provide understanding and guidance for environmental balance and sustainability.

1.6 Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Key themes identified in this review align with issues of significance to iwi articulated in the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement Part 2:

2.6.1 The Māori environmental resource management system is based on the traditional beliefs of Māori, starting from the creation. Ranginui (sky father) and Papatuanuku (mother earth) are the parents, and from their union came atua or gods who became the first kaitiaki of the domains of the world of light, te ao marama, and presided over domains in the natural world.

2.6.2 Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles

2.6.3 Recognition of te tino rangatiratanga

2.6.4 Kaitiakitanga

2.6.5 Recognition of iwi, hapū and whanau

2.6.6 Tangata whenua environmental values and decision making

2.6.7 Degradation of mauri

2.6.8 Development of multiple owned Māori land

2.6.10 Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities¹

¹ Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement Page 52

<https://atlas.boprc.govt.nz/api/v1/edms/document/A2377919/content>

2. Review Outcomes

2.1 Phase 1

The following IMPs have been lodged with the BOPRC and are identified as being within the Rotorua Geothermal System

<p>IWI / HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLANS</p> <p>WITHIN THE ROTORUA GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM</p>
<p><u>IMP's with provisions directly relevant to this Plan Change:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Environmental Management Plan (2012)• Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Environmental Management Plan (2016)• Te Rautaki Taiao a Raukawa – Raukawa Environmental Management Plan (2015)• Tūhourangi Tribal Authority Enhanced Iwi Environment Resource Management Plan - Stage 1 (2011)• Te Tūāpapa o nga wai o Te Arawa / Te Arawa Lakes Trust Cultural Values Framework (2015)

Note 1:

Other iwi within the Rotorua Geothermal System include:

Ngāti Whakaue	- IMP is currently under development
Tuhourangi	- updated IMP is currently under development
Ngāti Rangiteaorere	- no IMP lodged with Regional Council
Te Ure o Uenukukōpako	- no IMP lodged with Regional Council

BOPRC should consider those iwi that have not formally lodged an IMP and those land trusts within the Rotorua Management System boundaries these include but are not limited to:

Whakarewarewa 2 Trust
Ngati Whakaue Tribal Lands
Pukeroa Oruawhata Trust
Hapu and Iwi that have interests in the Lands at Te Puia Whakarewarewa

As a guide for consultation with these entities BOPRC could consider Māori Land Court and or District Council as a reference to identify which Land Trusts may have interests and/or ownership in geothermal resources.

Te Pūmāutanga o Te Arawa, Te Komitinui o Ngati Whakaue, Tuhourangi Tribal Authority, Te Arawa Primary Sector, Federation of Māori Authorities and Te Tatau o Te Arawa may provide guidance regarding iwi, Hapū, marae entities that also have geothermal resources but have not lodged a HIMP.

Note 2:

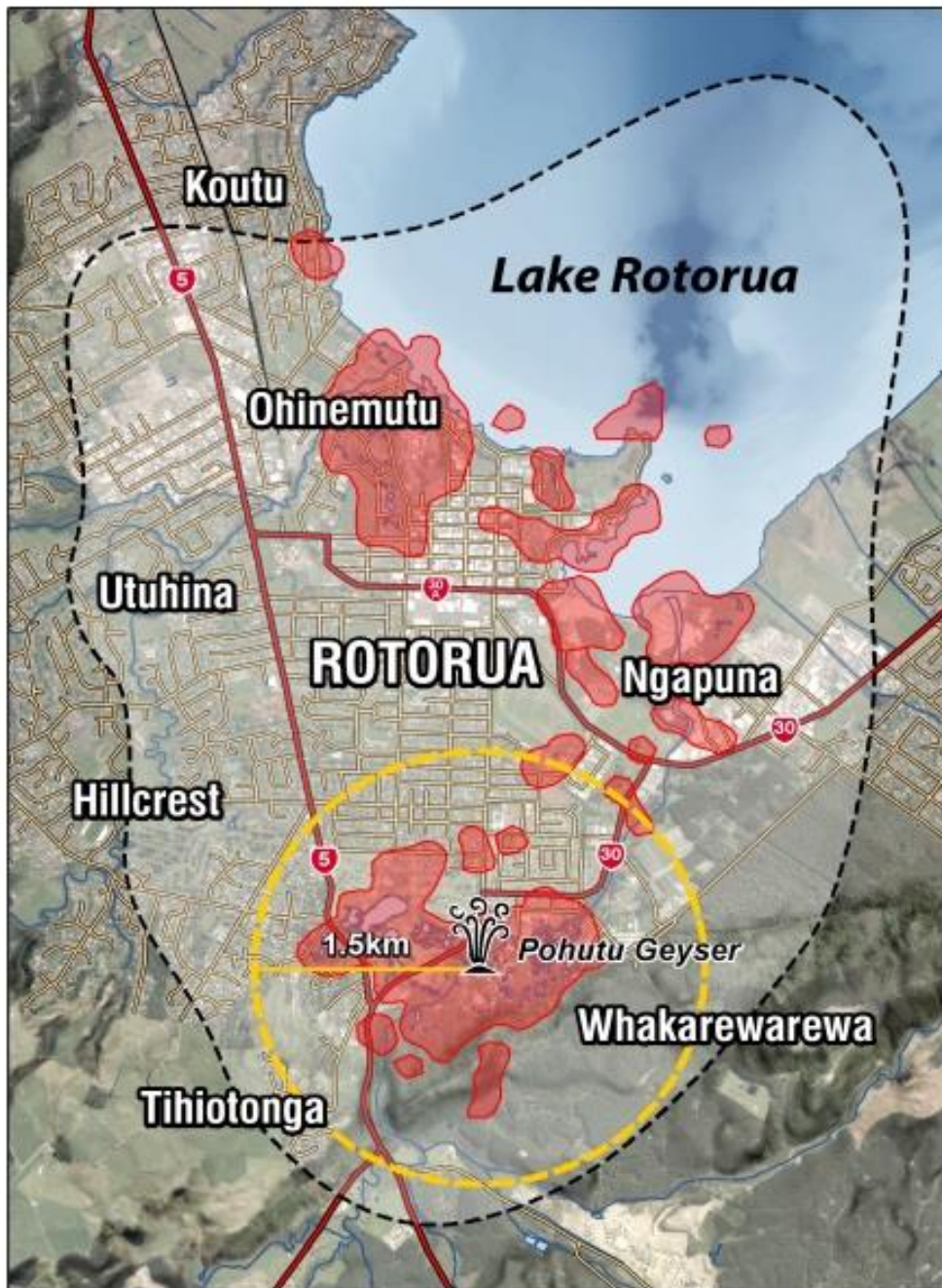
Ahi Kā Roa




Ahi Kā Roa is a group representing tangata whenua from the Ōhinemutu, Whakarewarewa, Ngāpuna communities. They have an ongoing/uninterrupted relationship with the geothermal resource. It is important that their voice is heard through the plan development process and that they are able to discuss collectively their values and principles.

The purpose for the group is to provide a forum for representatives and Bay of Plenty Regional Council to work constructively together towards the development of the Rotorua system management plan and the review of the regional plan provisions² which guide and direct the management of the geothermal resource.

For purposes of this report, an analysis of the Ahi Kā Roa terms of reference has been undertaken. Findings from this analysis have been included in the recommendations in Table 1. and also, in the Analysis Table 3.

² It is not the intention of the Regional Council to replicate this type of group for other systems in the Rotorua district. For these systems (eg Tikitere and Taheke etc) engagement will occur directly with iwi, hapū and ahu whenua trusts.



-  Geothermal System Indicative Area
-  Geothermal Surface Features Indicative Area
-  Rotorua Geothermal Exclusion Zone

Map 1: Rotorua Geothermal System

2.2 Phase 1 Key Findings

Key issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of accessibility to traditional geothermal resources• Loss of taonga (features – geysers, hot pools etc),• Loss of cultural practises including heating, bathing, cooking, healing• Loss of mātauranga (traditional knowledge) hydrology, steam, containment• Loss of biodiversity (at development sites)• Insufficient knowledge about resource and its management• Sustainable extraction, following best practises• Protection of taonga, wahi tapu, sites of significance from new development of geothermal resources• Loss of identity – stories, history and cultural practises are lost when ‘ngawha’ disappear eg using heat, mud or geothermal features, preparation and dyeing of flax when weaving, whariki, tukutuku, kete, korowai, healing and cultural rituals
Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy/heating source for homes, marae, new business ventures eg horticulture• Protection of features• Education, knowledge transfer and capability building to better understand the resource and opportunities for iwi• Economic development, food processing, spa development• Employment in• Engage Māori in local authority review, policy and planning processes• Involvement in resource consent process, compliance monitoring and environmental monitoring• Geothermal resources can be used for flax preparation, korowai (cloaks)making, rongoa (medicinal) products and food processing.

Recommendations

- Mapping of these features and where possible learn about the capacity, vulnerability and best use of this resource – based on mātauranga anecdotal and western science
- Identify tangata whenua opportunities to integrate any proposed customary and general use of geothermal resources
- Identify options for mātauranga monitoring by tangata whenua for proposed customary and general uses
- Clarification of customary uses - collective and shared resource use and consistent forms of monitoring
- Identify how the resource might be shared for multiple purposes and how the resource can be efficiently allocated and managed.
- Collective ownership and management of the infrastructure, discharge and maintenance costs
- Qualify how the resource contributes to cultural capacity, eg use by marae, papakāinga for heating, bathing, continual cultural practises, healing, rongoa taonga preparation and development, food preparation, processing and production, manaakitanga and the hosting of people during cultural events, hui, tangihanga, wananga
- Social enterprise that enables cultural facilities and practises to continue that does not compromise the resource – ongoing monitoring by users of the resource. This may be undertaken by collective groups represented by marae, papakāinga, land trusts, iwi groups.
- Tourism activities that enable people to experience Māori culture that is based on existing geothermal resource, bathing, food preparation, production, taonga development. Ongoing monitoring of the resource, relevant infrastructure and discharge.
- Collective use versus individual use and intergenerational priorities, children, families, elderly all accessing the resource for various purposes in an efficient way.

Table 1: Key Issues, Opportunities and Recommendations derived from IMPs reviewed within Rotorua Geothermal System

2.3 Phase 2

The following IMPs have been lodged with the Council and are identified as being within the geothermal systems within the wider Bay of Plenty region, not included in the Rotorua Geothermal system

IWI / HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR GEOTHERMAL SYSTEMS WITHIN THE WIDER BAY OF PLENTY REGION
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>IMP's with provisions directly relevant to this Plan Change:</u></p> <p>Okurei Ngāti Tamateatutahi-Ngāti Kawiti Hapū Environmental Management Plan (2015)</p> <p>Kohi Te Mahere ā Rohe mō Ngāti Rangitahi – Ngāti Rangitahi Iwi Environmental Management Plan (2011)</p> <p>Ngāti Umutahi Whenua Management Plan (2004)</p> <p>Tawharau o nga Hapū o Whakatohea Iwi Management Plan, (1993)</p> <p>Mauao Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan (2016-2026)</p> <p>A Joint Environmental Plan for Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangī and Ngāti Pūkenga Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan (2008)</p> <p>Tapuika Environmental Management Plan (2014 – 2024)</p> <p>Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan (2013)</p> <p>Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū Hapū Iwi Resource Management Plan (2009)</p>

The Bay of Plenty has the largest number of iwi within any region in New Zealand and also has New Zealand's second largest Māori population.

There are **35 iwi groups** (iwi authorities and/or iwi rūnanga), **160 hapū** and 224 marae.

The Bay of Plenty region has the second highest rate of Māori language speakers in the country.

Māori represent almost a third of the region's population.

Around 37 percent of land tenure is in Māori title. There are more than 5000 parcels of Māori land in the region.

There are approximately 1800 land trusts in the region which hold more than \$6.6 billion in assets.

Recent Treaty settlements delivered \$433 million of investment funding into the Bay of Plenty region. This will increase with future settlements.

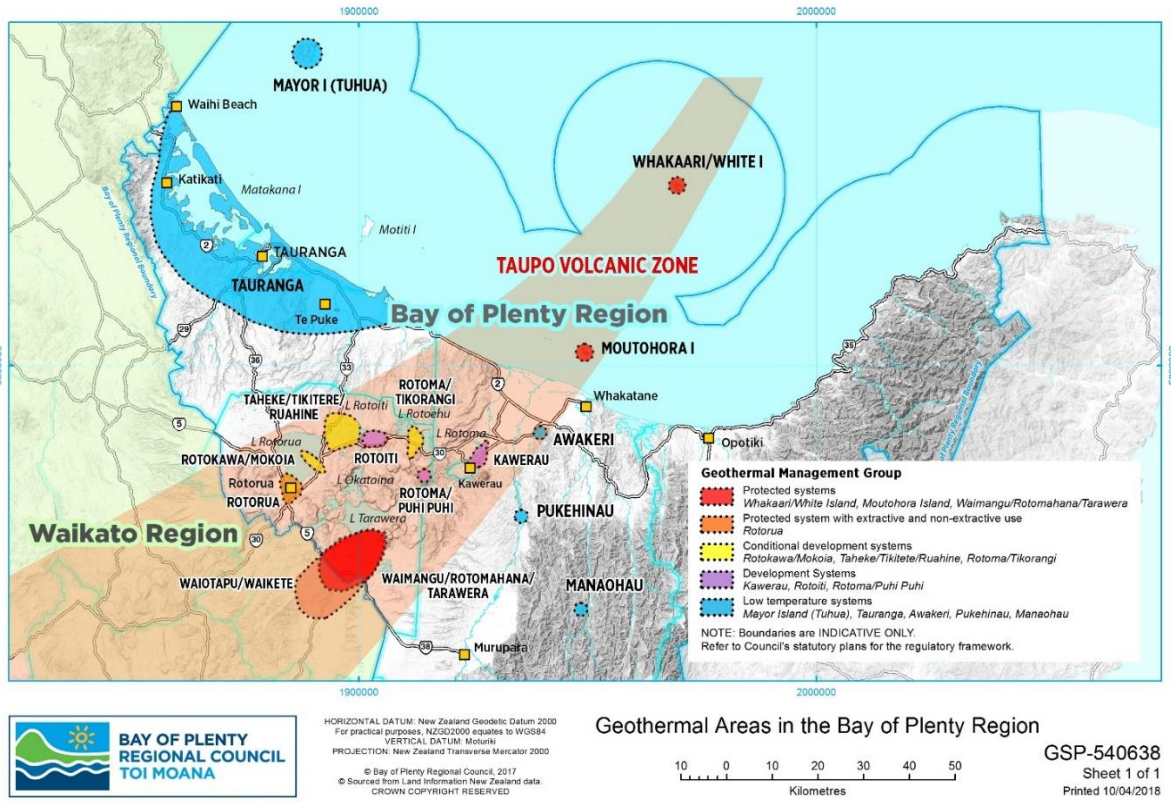
Māori make a significant contribution to our region through their ownership of notable assets; contribution to economic development; participation in co-governance and their growing influence in the conservation, preservation and management of our natural resources.

The information in the above table is sourced from the BOPRC website indicating significant Māori population, iwi and Hapū organisations, land trusts and natural resources and treaty settlements.

BOPRC should consider those Iwi that have not formally lodged an IMP and those land trusts within the wider Bay of Plenty region, identified as the Geothermal Management Group systems:

- Waimangu/Rotomahana/Tarawera
- Rotokawa/Mokoia, Taheke/Tikitere/Ruahine, Rotoma/Tikorangi
- Kawerau, Rotoiti, Rotoma/Puhipuhi
- Mayor Island (Tuhua), Tauranga, Awakeri, Pukehinau, Manaohau

As a guide for consultation with these entities BOPRC could consider Māori Land Court and or District Council as a reference to identify which Land Trusts may have interests and/or ownership in geothermal resources. In addition, FoMA, Te Tumu Paeroa, Te Arawa Primary Sector may also provide identification assistance.



Map 2 Geothermal Areas in the Bay of Plenty Region

2.4 Phase 2 Key Findings

Key issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geothermal taonga at risk due to continued allocation of resource; impact of groundwater allocation on resource • Limited information about geothermal resource • Cultural and ecological impacts associated with discharge • Opposition to the mixing of geothermal and waste/storm water • Effects of heated thermal discharge on kai moana • Protection of SGF from inappropriate use and development • Compliance with existing consents
Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development of geothermal resource • Inclusion of iwi and Hapū in geothermal resource planning to ensure protection and sustainability of geothermal resource • Develop sustainable management practises to minimise impacts on geothermal resource • Explore feasibility of using low-temperature geothermal resource for heating marae and papakāinga • Preserve natural resources for future generations • Consultation with iwi on remediation of degraded/contaminated sites • Monitoring role for iwi • Preferential access to geothermal resources for tangata whenua • Research on geothermal in Maketu • Input by tangata whenua into geothermal management plans • Utilise geothermal energy to heat bore water for projects eg greenhouses • Joint venture cadetships, scholarships for geothermal engineering, science, restoration and development

Table 2: Key Issues, Opportunities and Recommendations derived from IMPs reviewed within the wider Bay of Plenty

2.5 Analysis of common themes Phase 1 and Phase 2

The table below provides an analysis of common themes, issues and recommendations regarding geothermal provisions within the IMPs reviewed for Phase 1 and Phase 2, against Objectives 8 and 9 from the Regional Policy Statement.

Regional Policy Statement

Objective 8: Holistic and sustainable management of the regional geothermal resource by providing for: (a) protection of some systems with Significant Geothermal Features; (b) enabling use and development of other geothermal systems; in accordance with each system’s management purpose as specified in Table 12

Objective 9: Development and use of land and non-geothermal water is compatible with protection, development and use of geothermal systems in accordance with each system’s classification management purpose

Issue	Opportunity	Recommendation/Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation and loss of geothermal taonga (features – geysers, hot pools etc) due to unsustainable allocation of geothermal resource • Loss of identity – stories, history and cultural practises are lost when ‘ngawha’ disappear eg using heat, mud or geothermal features, preparation and dyeing of flax when weaving, whariki, tukutuku, kete, korowai • Loss of accessibility to traditional geothermal resources • Loss of cultural practices including heating, bathing, cooking • Loss of mātauranga (traditional knowledge) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geothermal resources can be used for continued traditional practises such as flax weaving, korowai (cloaks) making, rongoa (medicinal) products and the research and development of new products and processes. • Development of scholarships, cadetships with GNS, Regional Council and Iwi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure management of energy resources provides full recognition to customary rights of mana whenua/tangata whenua of such taonga • Social enterprise that enables cultural facilities and practices to continue that does not compromise the resource – ongoing monitoring by users of the resource. This may be undertaken by collective groups represented by marae, papakāinga, land trusts, iwi groups. • Build capability amongst Iwi, hapu, whanau
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient knowledge about resource and its management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geothermal research conducted

Issue	Opportunity	Recommendation/Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development of renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development • Employment • Energy/heating source for homes, marae, new business ventures eg horticulture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, knowledge transfer and capability building to better understand the resource and opportunities for iwi • Preferential access to geothermal energy within rohe • Tourism activities that enable people to experience Māori culture that is based on existing geothermal resource, bathing, food preparation, production, taonga development. Ongoing monitoring of the resource, relevant infrastructure and discharge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGF are degraded or lost through utilisation of resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant geothermal features are protected from inappropriate use and development • Work with tangata whenua to identify and understand SGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taonga (significant) geothermal features, wahi tapu and sites of significance are identified, documented and protected from the development of new geothermal resources • Mapping of SGF, using mātauranga, anecdotal and western science to understand the capacity, vulnerability and best use of resource. • Maintain temperatures in geothermal aquifers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of environment and ecology through geothermal development activities • Non-compliance of consents • Cultural and ecological and environmental impacts from geothermal discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice monitoring that incorporates mātauranga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in resource consent process, compliance monitoring and environmental monitoring • Contaminated/degraded sites to be improved; consultation with iwi on ways to do this • Consultation and involvement in consent renewals and new application • Incentives to discourage discharge that impacts negatively

• Issue	• Opportunity	• Recommendation/Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of input into geothermal management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Act 2002 Sections 77(c) • Council must take into account the relationship of • Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora • and fauna, and other taonga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input and decision-making position into the geothermal management plan; identification within the plan • Engage Māori in local authority review processes • Mātauranga and tikanga Māori aligned with geothermal planning, management and decision making
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve natural resources for future generations – sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geothermal resource is managed collaboratively; in partnership • Collective use versus individual use and intergenerational priorities, children, families, elderly all accessing the resource for various purposes in an efficient way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate shared/collective use and management of geothermal resource for multiple purposes, including ownership and management of infrastructure, discharge and maintenance costs • Clarification of customary uses • Qualify how the resources contributes to cultural capacity eg use by marae, papakāinga, bathing, health, cultural practices including rongoa, taonga preparation and development, food preparation and production, manakitanga and the hosting of people during cultural events, hui, tangihanga and wananga.

Table 3: Analysis of common themes Phase 1 and Phase 2

2.6 Engagement Expectations and Recommendations

Common themes emerged from the review of IMPs about the ways in which BOPRC and local authorities can effectively engage with iwi:

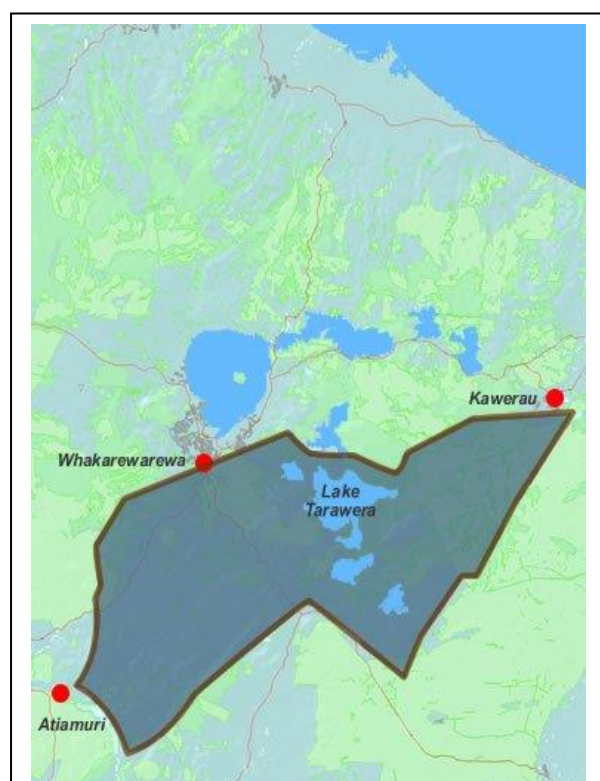
1. Sufficient time (not less than 1 month) and clear information is provided so that we can understand what is planned and the implications on us, both as kaitiaki and land-owners / land managers. This is to enable meaningful discussions and provide focused and constructive feedback / submissions
2. Kanohi ki te kanohi – to support building relationships and trust.
3. To be kept informed regularly about key issues eg plan and policy changes and their respective processes.
4. That relevant geothermal information is accessible so that tangata whenua can better understand and protect their resource.
5. Work with tangata whenua to develop access strategies to geothermal areas of importance
6. Participation in review processes with Local and Territorial Authorities.
7. Consult/involve tangata whenua when making resource management decisions pertaining to geothermal uses or discharges within designated rohe.
8. Representation on peer review panels for geothermal
9. To be informed of relevant geothermal monitoring
10. Input and decision-making position into the geothermal management plan
11. Develop co-operative relationships with BOPRC
12. To be identified within relevant geothermal management plans.
13. Transparent and collaborative engagement processes to build and maintain effective relationships
14. Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are respected and adhered to.
15. Engagement on Plan change processes is early and meaningful
16. Ensure there is a 'feedback loop' so we know what has happened to our feedback.
17. Input into engagement planning to ensure engagement with the right representatives, right methods of communications and engagement are utilised, clarity about how views will be captured and addressed, consideration is given about ways in which we can participate including capacity building.
18. Impacts and benefits of developments, activities and processes can be social, economic, environmental as well as cultural.

Appendix A

Iwi / Hapū Management Plans within the Rotorua Geothermal System:

Tūhourangi Tribal Authority
Enhanced Iwi Environment Resource Management Plan - Stage 1 (2011)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Tūhourangi Tribal Authority
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	Effective management and protection of the geothermal resource at the village of Te Whakarewarewa is paramount.
Statutory Acknowledgements	Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2008 Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006
IMP version	Electronic version from Tuhourangi Tribal Authority website

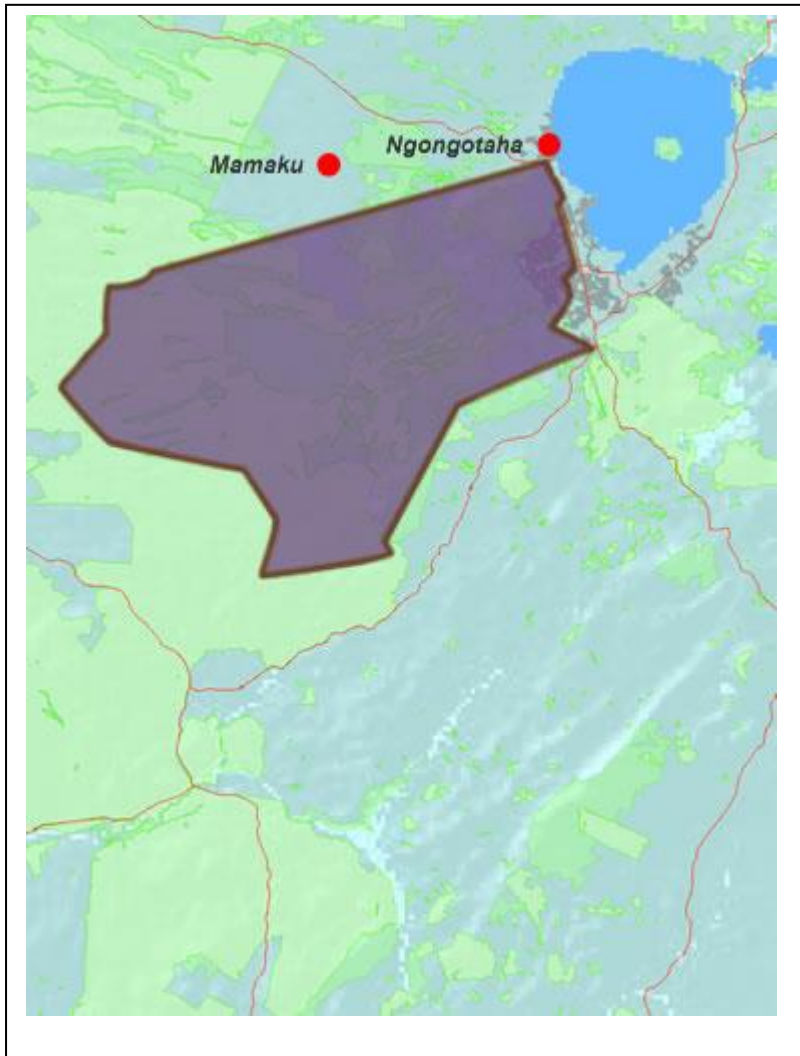


Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Tuhourangi sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Environmental Management Plan (2016)

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara have resided at Tarewa in Rotorua for generations and the whānau who have lived here have extremely strong links with the geothermal as it has always been a part of their lives, used for cooking, heating and bathing. These were often communal and therefore created a very close-knit community in this area.

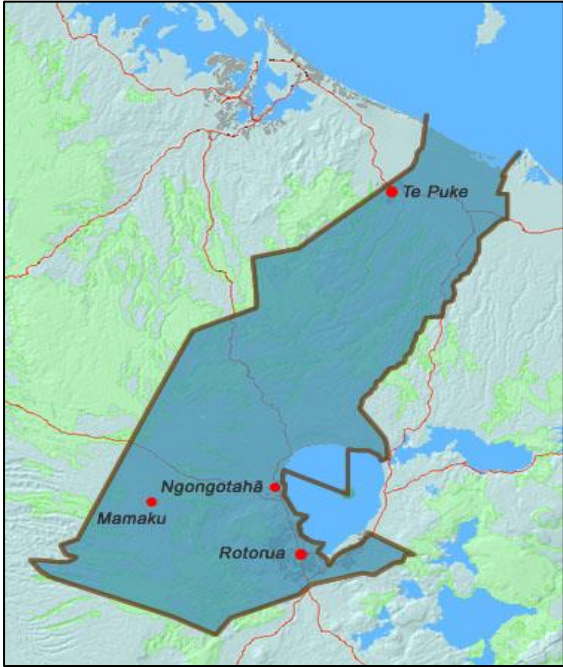
Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are actively involved in geothermal management and decision making • Investigate geothermal potential to support heating, growing food, bathing • Access to bore water at Tarewa • Investigate potential of geothermal at Horohoro
Key Issues Relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to geothermal bores for heating, bathing and cooking • Past geothermal sites, such as geysers, pools and terraces, being lost or affected as a result of land development, hydro dams and geothermal power stations • Not being actively involved in the geothermal management decisions
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure active involvement of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara in geothermal resource management processes and decisions, especially those that affect the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe • Raise awareness and be involved in: • Resource consent processes for geothermal takes and discharges • Consent compliance monitoring • State of the environment monitoring within our rohe
Statutory Acknowledgements	Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006, Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2008
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consult/involve Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara when making resource management decisions pertaining to geothermal management uses or discharges in Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe • ensure that Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara are represented on peer review panels for geothermal systems that are classified for development within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe • prepare a summary report outlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compliance monitoring regarding geothermal takes and discharges with the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe ○ What geothermal monitoring is carried out within the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara rohe and what the results mean
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Environmental Management Plan (2012)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Te Maru O Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Authority, Rotorua/Awahou
Aspirations	Customary custodianship over water bodies and the right to use the heat from geothermal fields
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support geothermal extraction activities that is committed to sustainable extraction and reinjection of the taonga resource • use 'green' technology throughout the process • provide tangible benefits to marae or Ngāti Rangiwewehi
Key policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest environmental standards and best practice be applied to all extractive activities to avoid adverse effects on land, water, mahinga kai, biodiversity and cultural values as a result of that activity. • Prohibit the establishment of commercial extractive activities in areas and landscapes that are of high cultural significance, particularly areas associated with wahi tapu and wahi taonga.
Statutory Acknowledgements	Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006, Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014
Engagement with BOPRC	Participating in the Annual Review process meetings with Local and Regional Territorial Authorities would be through invitations to when internal planning process begins. This will allow for adequate consultations processes and discussions to occur through Iwi forums and Wananga.
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



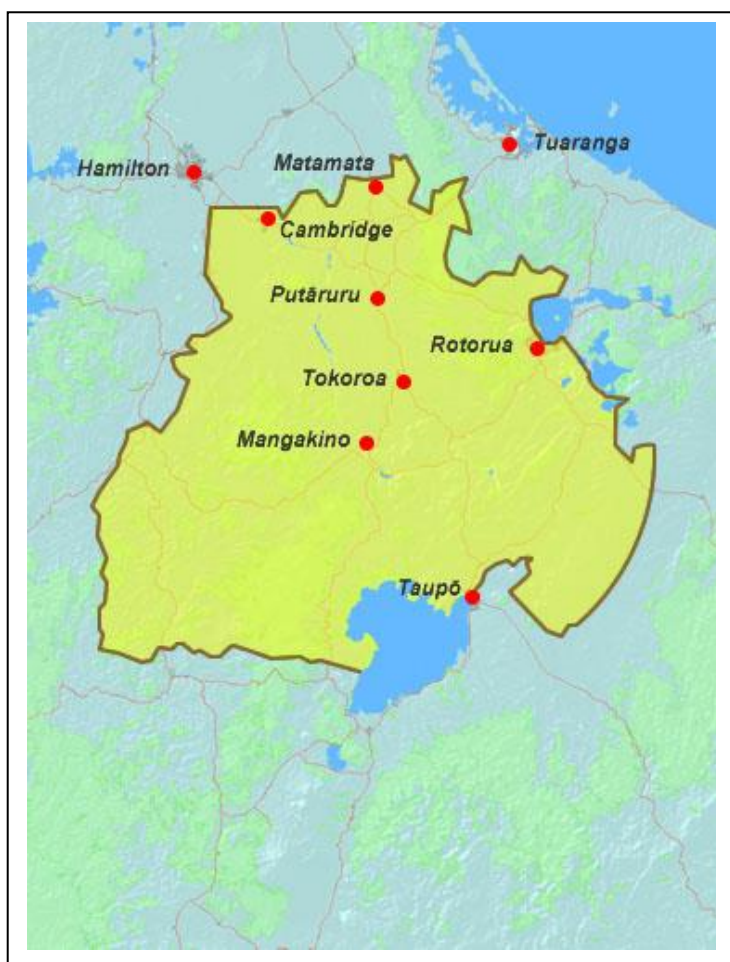
Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Rangiwewehi sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Te Rautaki Taiao a Raukawa – Raukawa Environmental Management Plan (2015)

Our association with geothermal energy within our takiwā acknowledges our direct connection to Rūaumoko, atua of the volcanic realm, and the mana and mauri of his domain. Historically our people have utilised the geothermal resource for energy, heating, food preparation, bathing, and have also run tourism ventures based on the resource (RIMP)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Raukawa Settlement Trust
<p>Aspirations</p> <p><i>The geothermal landscape and sites within the Raukawa takiwā are well understood, protected, and managed appropriately. The mauri and mana of these taonga are valued and enhanced.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raukawa mātauranga pertaining to geothermal resources is actively utilised in geothermal area protection, management, and utilisation, alongside western contemporary knowledge frameworks. • Geothermal resources are clearly defined and managed to ensure their overall resilience and diversity, their health is monitored to allow appropriate usage, and for the management of their biodiversity, cultural and ecological values. • RCT is actively involved in national, regional, and local geothermal policy, strategy, and management. • Opportunities associated with geothermal resources to provide employment, economic ventures, education, and ongoing connection are actively pursued.
<p>Key Issues relating to Geothermal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through land alienation, land loss, and the establishment and sale of general title lands encompassing the geothermal resource, iwi association with the resource has been significantly impacted upon. • Unable to maintain cultural associations and practices through this loss of access, with a corresponding loss of mātauranga and customary practices relating to the geothermal resource. • Do not have comprehensive understanding of the location and health of the geothermal resource and are entirely reliant upon government agencies and sector operators for information. • No strong relationships and understandings with major operators and landowners working within this sector, with the exception of Tuaropaki Trust at Mōkai. • Development of geothermal resources can lead to the loss of unique plants and animals associated with the resource within the Raukawa takiwā. • Development of geothermal resources can lead to a decline in the health of geothermal features such as springs and geysers.

Statutory Acknowledgements	Waikato Regional Council Rotorua District Council Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities, government agencies to make relevant geothermal information accessible to RTC; work with RTC to identify, understand and protect the geothermal resource within their takiwā; ensure appropriate monitoring and management of the geothermal systems to ensure the health of the resource. Local authorities should actively provide for the traditional and customary geothermal resources in reserve plans, regional plans, and resource consent processing; Local authorities, government agencies, and sector operators should work with RCT to develop access strategies to geothermal areas of importance to Raukawa.
IMP version	Electronic version from the Ngāti Raukawa website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Raukawa sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Te Tūāpapa o nga wai o Te Arawa
Te Arawa Lakes Trust Cultural Values Framework (2015)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Te Arawa Lakes Trust (TALT)
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	None specified; framework as developed to provide support to iwi initiatives for geothermal resource
Statutory Acknowledgements	Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Te Arawa Lakes Trust sourced from Rotorua District Council

Appendix B

Iwi / Hapū Management Plans within Geothermal Systems in the wider Bay of Plenty region:

Okurei

Ngāti Tamateatutahi-Ngāti Kawiti Hapū Environmental Management Plan (2015)

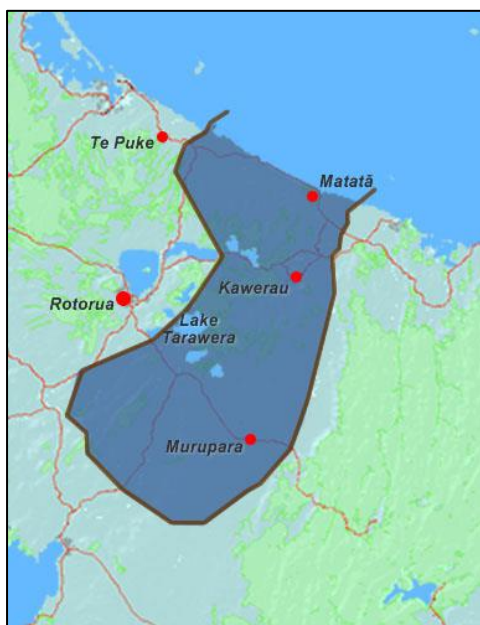
Geothermal features are part of our rohe. Our primary feature is the Rotomā Geothermal Field, which is believed to feed many of the surface features that appear on our land today. The traditions and customary uses illustrate the importance of protecting the ngawha. This key resource is yet to be fully developed.

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Ngāti Tamateatutahi-Ngāti Kawiti Hapū
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support renewable energy development, e.g. Rotomā Geothermal Field
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most significant geothermal feature within our rohe is the Rotomā Geothermal Field, which lies beneath the land of two of our major land trusts. This key resource is yet to be fully developed. Another key geothermal feature is the Waitangi Soda Springs, jointly owned by Ngāti Tamateatutahi-Ngāti Kawiti and Ngāti Te Rangiuuora. Other known geothermal features include Tuara o Matata at Rotoehu and Otei Springs at Rotomā.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of geothermal resources Use geothermal for electricity generation, heating Heating our marae, investigate downstream uses (e.g. greenhouses)
Statutory Acknowledgements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006, Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2008 The Affiliate Settlement provides for geothermal statutory acknowledgement over the Rotomā Geothermal Field
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expects transparent and collaborative engagement processes to build and maintain effective relationships. Participation in the resource management domain is largely dependent on the significance of the issue and capacity of our hapū to respond. With regards Resource Management planning documents (Regional Policy Statement, Regional and District Plans, strategy and management plans) expectations include email and meeting.
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website

Kohi

Te Mahere ā Rohe mō Ngāti Rangitihi – Ngāti Rangitihi Iwi Environmental Management Plan (2011)

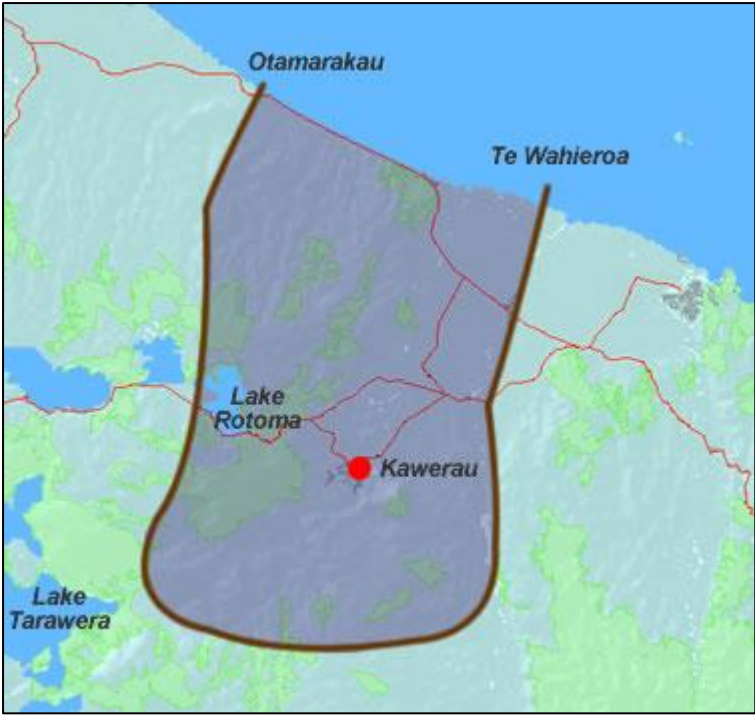
Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihi
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degradation of the quality of freshwater resources to meet the environmental, economic, cultural and social well-being of Ngāti Rangitihi. The overuse of finite freshwater resources.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain water levels and flows of aquifers in the long term so as to retain adequate spring flow, prevent seawater intrusion at the coast and to maintain temperatures in geothermal aquifers
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise catchment management planning as an important means of achieving effective integrated management
Statutory Acknowledgements	<p>Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006, <p>Note: Iwi currently in Settlement process, AIP signed</p>
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IMP sets out the core principles of consultation and engagement for Ngāti Rangitihi that will facilitate meaningful and mutually beneficial outcomes.
IMP version	Electronic version from the Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihi website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Rangitihi sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Ngāti Umutahi Whenua Management Plan (2004)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Ngāti Umutahi Iwi (Ngāti Umutahi Marae Trustees)
Aspirations	To sustainably manage their natural, physical and metaphysical resources to provide for their cultural, spiritual, social and economic wellbeing and for their health and safety while; - sustaining the potential of resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and safeguarding the life-supporting capacity [mauri] of air, water, soil and ecosystems.
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti Umutahi Iwi assert kaitiakitanga over all waterways within the rohe of Ngati Umutahi Iwi including beds, banks and the water in all lakes, rivers, tributaries, springs, groundwater, aquifers, steam and geothermal resources. • As the owners and kaitiaki of all these resources Ngati Umutahi Iwi reaffirm their role as managers and decision-makers in terms of these resources. • All consents and consultation effecting the water resources of Ngati Umutahi Iwi will be made through the Ngati Umutahi Marae Trustees
Statutory Acknowledgements	<p>Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Settlement Act 2005
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti Umutahi Iwi through its Marae Trustees asserts that it has a right to be consulted on each and every activity within the Ngati Umutahi Iwi rohe. Active protection of Ngati Umutahi Iwi interests requires positive action. It also requires access to sufficient information of an adequate quality to be in a position to fully consider the effects on those interests. • The principle of partnership is a basis for the practice of consulting Ngati Umutahi Iwi whose relationship with their ancestral lands, waters, waahi tapu and other taonga will be affected by any proposal within their rohe.
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Umutahi sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Tawharau o nga Hapū o Whakatohea Iwi Management Plan (1993)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Tawharau o nga Hapū o Whakatohea Iwi
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary Rights associated with energy resources • Need for renewable, efficient and sustainable forms of energy
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society's reliance on fossil fuels and the associated effects of greenhouse gas production • The lack of progress towards the development and adoption of renewable energy sources may lead to energy shortages in the future.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the management of energy resources gives full recognition to the customary rights of Whakatohea over such taonga • To promote renewable, efficient and sustainable forms of energy
Statutory Acknowledgements	Settlement claim in progress, AIMP signed
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That consultation with Whakatohea is based on mutual rights and responsibility confirmed by the Te Tiriti o Waitangi • To enter into consultation with external organisations following agreements, appropriate to the situation, on the principles outlined in the HIMP
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website

Mauao

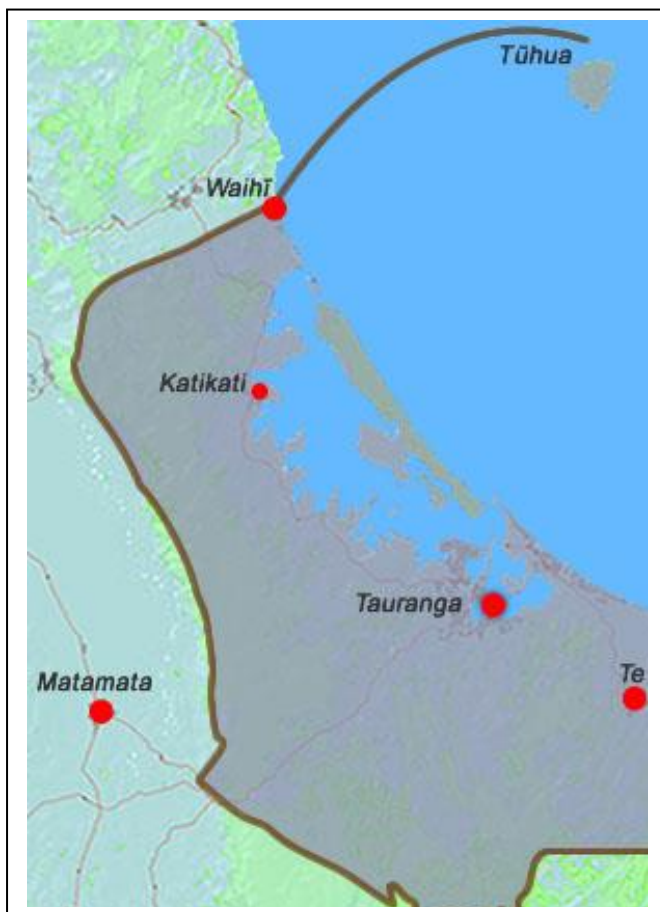
Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan (2016-2026) A Joint Environmental Plan for Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga

Geothermal resources are an intrinsic taonga to tangata whenua. Many of the geothermal sites in Tauranga Moana were used by our tupuna for rituals, healing and cleansing purposes. Those geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana are undervalued and lack the protection to sustain the unique and valuable qualities of the resource

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Te Rūnanga o Ngaiterangi Iwi Trust Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ranginui Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Trust
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tauranga Geothermal Resource is a warm water (<30°C and <70°C) system, extending across the entire Western Bay of Plenty sub-region. It is used for residential and commercial heating, swimming pool heating as well as horticultural purposes (irrigation and greenhouse use). • The policies and actions seek to ensure that geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana are protected from overuse and that geothermal discharges are well managed. It will be essential for Tauranga Moana Iwi and Hapū to be actively involved in geothermal resource planning.
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana is at risk of degradation or loss due to: • The potential impact of continued allocation of geothermal water and heat. • The potential impact of groundwater allocation on the geothermal resource. • The limited amount of information about the geothermal resource. • There are cultural and ecological impacts associated with the discharge of used geothermal water / fluid to the moana, waterways and stormwater networks.

<p>Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mauri of geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana is preserved, enhanced and protected. • Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are actively involved in the management of the Tauranga Geothermal Resource, including plan development process, research and decision making. • The adverse effects of geothermal discharges on the mauri of Tauranga Moana are avoided
<p>Policies POLICY 4 An holistic and integrated approach is taken to protecting taonga and managing geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana</p> <p>POLICY 5 Ensure that the allocation and use of geothermal resources is sustainable and efficient</p>	<p>4.1 Bay of Plenty Regional Council to involve Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū in the development of the Tauranga Geothermal System Management Plan. This is to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mātauranga and tikanga Māori is aligned with geothermal planning, management and decision making. • there are greater incentives available to discourage the discharge of geothermal water / fluid to the moana, waterways and stormwater networks • groundwater and geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana are managed together. • geothermal taonga of cultural significance are identified, documented and protected. • appropriate monitoring tools and indicators are developed to determine the cultural health of the geothermal resource. <p>5.1 Regional Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a precautionary approach to further allocation of geothermal water and/or heat, given the lack of information about the geothermal resource. • Meter all consented geothermal takes within Tauranga Moana. • Carry out compliance checks of water use records to ensure that a consent holder is not: i) Taking more geothermal water than is allocated. ii) Wasting geothermal water and/or heat. • Take enforcement action for non-compliance of consented geothermal takes or discharges. • Afford appropriate weight to tangata whenua values when assessing resource consent applications for geothermal discharges. • Require consent applicants to demonstrate that they have considered all alternatives to geothermal discharges to the moana, waterways and stormwater networks.
<p>Statutory Acknowledgements</p>	<p>Treaty settlement in progress, Deed of Settlement signed</p>
<p>Engagement with BOPRC expectations in relation to Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement on Plan Change processes is early and meaningful • There is a ‘feedback loop’ so that we know what has happened to our feedback. This means that: • Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū have input into engagement

<p>Change processes</p>	<p>planning. This is to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engagement occurs with the right representatives / groups. • the right methods of communication and engagement are utilised. • there is clarity around how Iwi/hapū views will be captured and addressed. • there is consideration about ways in which Iwi/hapū can participate and contribute effectively. This includes capacity building and meeting the cost of involvement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are kept informed regularly about plan changes. Not just when feedback is needed. • Relevant Iwi and Hapū management plans are reviewed prior to engagement. This is to inform engagement so that we are not repeating ourselves. • Sufficient time and clear information is provided so that we can understand what is planned and the implications on us, both as kaitiaki and land owners / land managers. This is to enable meaningful discussions and provide focused and constructive feedback / submissions • Impacts on Tauranga Moana Iwi are not limited to 'cultural impacts and benefits'. Equally important are social, environmental and economic impacts & benefits.
<p>IMP version</p>	<p>Electronic version from the BOPRC website</p>



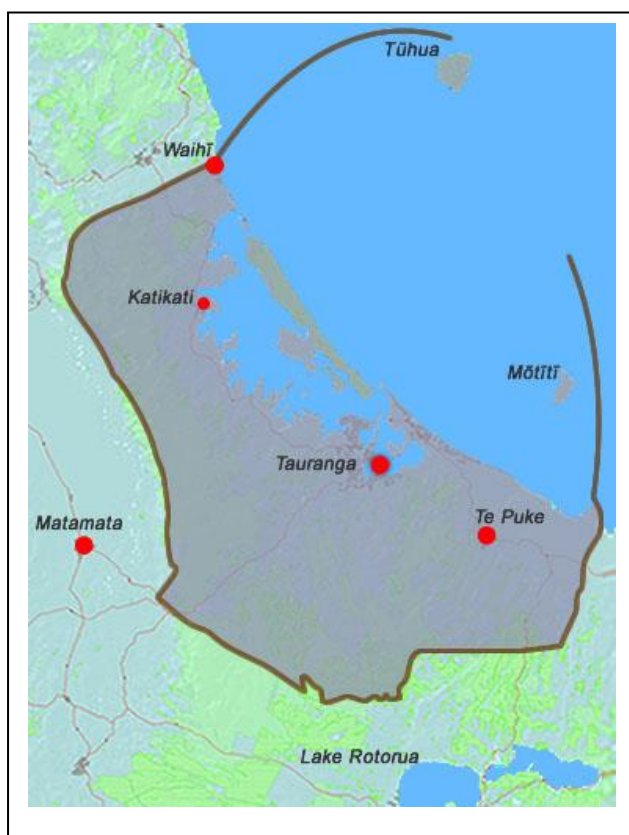
Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Tauranga Moana Iwi sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan (2008)

Geothermal resources are an intrinsic taonga to tangata whenua. Many of the geothermal sites in Tauranga Moana were used by our tupuna for rituals, healing and cleansing purposes. Those geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana are undervalued and lack the protection to sustain the unique and valuable qualities of the resource

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Te Rūnanga o Ngaiterangi Iwi Trust Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ranginui Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Trust
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangata whenua oppose the mixing of geothermal water with that of waste or storm water, to treat a cultural taonga in this manner is offensive. • Tangata whenua are also concerned about the effects on kaimoana with regard to heated geothermal discharge into the harbour • Tangata whenua will support sustainable and appropriate use of geothermal resources in Tauranga where cultural values have been taken into consideration. The protection of outstanding geothermal features from inappropriate use and development is a matter of national importance (Section 6(b), RMA, 1991). • The significance of the region's geothermal resource to tangata whenua must also be recognised, respected and provided for in relevant plans developed under the Act.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve, enhance and protect the mauri of geothermal resources • To prevent the adverse effects of human activity on geothermal resources when any discharge comes within Te Awanui. • To ensure that activities within Te Awanui sustain the spiritual and cultural aspects of geothermal resources • To give appropriate recognition to te tino rangatiratanga of iwi and hapū with respect to geothermal resources which are recognised as "taonga resources" (Love et al, 1993).
Policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the natural character of geothermal resources is protected from inappropriate use and development with activities that arise within or near Te Awanui. 2. To adopt sustainable management practices that minimise impacts upon geothermal resources and ensures the perpetuity of the resource. 3. To avoid any use or activity within or near Te Awanui that has the potential to result in significant soil, erosion or sedimentation of geothermal resources. 4. To develop a model for singular management of "taonga geothermal resources" with appropriate iwi authorities, in conjunction with Regional Council (Love et al, 1993). 5. To develop management practices that involve the exercise of

	<p>kaitiakitanga with respect to those resources with identified kaitiaki who wish to continue that role (Love et al, 1993)</p> <p>6. To develop policies and processes associated with the use of economic instruments such as royalties or management levies in partnership with appropriate iwi and hapū (Love et al, 1993).</p>
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and record all geothermal taonga that have cultural significance in Tauranga Moana with the intention to have those sites accorded appropriate protection by Environment Bay of Plenty. Ensure the sustainability of; the sites of geothermal features and adapted ecologies, with particular regard to cultural, spiritual, intrinsic and ecological values. Proceed with the exercise of kaitiakitanga over geothermal resources, especially where geothermal taonga have been traditionally used by tangata whenua. Iwi need to establish viable measures to undertake management of geothermal taonga around Te Awanui.
Statutory Acknowledgements	Treaty settlement in progress, Deed of Settlement signed
Engagement with BOPRC	Consultation with iwi by local authority is referred to the Māori Provisions in the Local Government Act 2002
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Tauranga Moana Iwi sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Tapuika Environmental Management Plan (2014 – 2024)

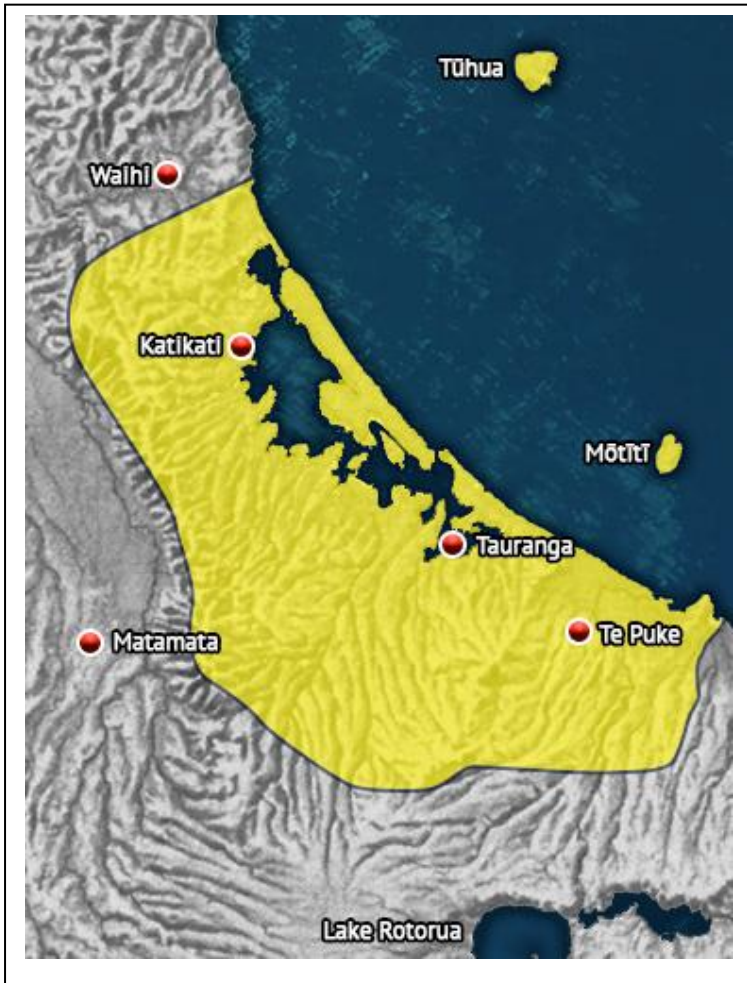
Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Tapuika Iwi Authority
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable development of Tapuika Lands and access to customary resources • Tapuika is actively involved in resource management processes
Policies	<p>3.2 Land – Tapuika Land -Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the feasibility of using the low-temperature geothermal resource for heating marae and papakāinga by reviewing the GNS report (prepared for TIA) and associated Regional Council publications.
Statutory Acknowledgements	<p>Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014</p>
Engagement with BOPRC expectations in relation to Plan Change processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation is required when a proposal has the potential to affect ancestral land, water, sites of significance and coastal areas within Te Takapū o Tapuika. • TAPUIKA CONSIDER THEMSELVES TO BE AN AFFECTED PARTY to a resource consent or concession process when the application relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a Statutory Acknowledgement Area ○ Any activity within a Deed of Recognition (DOC Concession Applications only) ○ Any activity within 150m of a Scheduled Site of Significance ○ Development, including earthworks, at Te Tumu ○ Discharges of contaminants to air, freshwater or coastal water ○ The taking of water from rivers, streams and aquifers.
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



*Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Tapuika sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri,
<http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>*

Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan (2013)

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust
Aspirations <i>Nga tumanako mo tō tātou Taiao</i>	Our fundamental aspirations are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the management and control of Ngāti Pūkenga resources in Ngāti Pūkenga hands • Preserve natural resources for future generations
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<p>Land use activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We want compliance with existing consents – requires full consultation with iwi • We expect to be consulted on ways to clean up sites • Our wish is to see contaminated sites improved so they are suitable for re-vegetation <p>Water–Nga Awa,Wai Māori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our position is that we must be consulted and involved in discussion on any consent renewals and new applications • We want a monitoring role to ensure consent conditions are followed Details of draw-off operations – want to be involved in discussions – be at the table • Consultation if a project • Want good practices followed
Statutory Acknowledgments	Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017
Engagement with BOPRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S81 of the Local Government Act (LGA) provides the framework to foster the development of Māori capacity. S82 sets out the principles of consultation. • This HIMP provides a consultation process
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Pūkenga sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kōkiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū Hapū Iwi Resource Management Plan 2009

The use of the geothermal activity in Maketu has been used by NWKMH since the landing of Te Arawa waka. This energy was hidden from outsiders for some decades including Councils. NWKMH want their rights to this energy honoured before any other individual or commercial entity. We envision using geothermal energy in the future by heating bore water for use in projects

Iwi / Hapū / Iwi Authority	Te Runanga o Ngati Whakaue ki Maketu
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future access to geothermal energy assured for NWKMH. • Increase in the knowledge of geothermal energy. • Future use of the geothermal energy
Key Issues relating to Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain rights to the geothermal energy in Maketu before any other individual or commercial entity. • Research conducted on the geothermal energy contained in Maketu. • No input into a geothermal management plan. • Use of geothermal energy.
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cultural significance to tangata whenua; • Vital to maintaining the uniqueness of Maketu; • Vital resource of tangata whenua for generations; • High in Ngati Whakaue ki Maketu history; • Medium value in future tourism ventures; • Medium to High in natural science; • High in future energy resource.
Statutory Acknowledgements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngā Whakaaetanga-ā-Ture ki Te Taiao ā Toi (Statutory Acknowledgements in the Bay of Plenty) Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006
Engagement with BOPRC	TRONWKM seek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input and decision-making position into the geothermal management plan • A co-operative relationship with EBOP • To be identified in a geothermal management plan.
IMP version	Electronic version from the BOPRC website



Indicative map of rohe boundaries for Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū sourced from Te Kāhui Māngai, Te Puni Kokiri, <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

