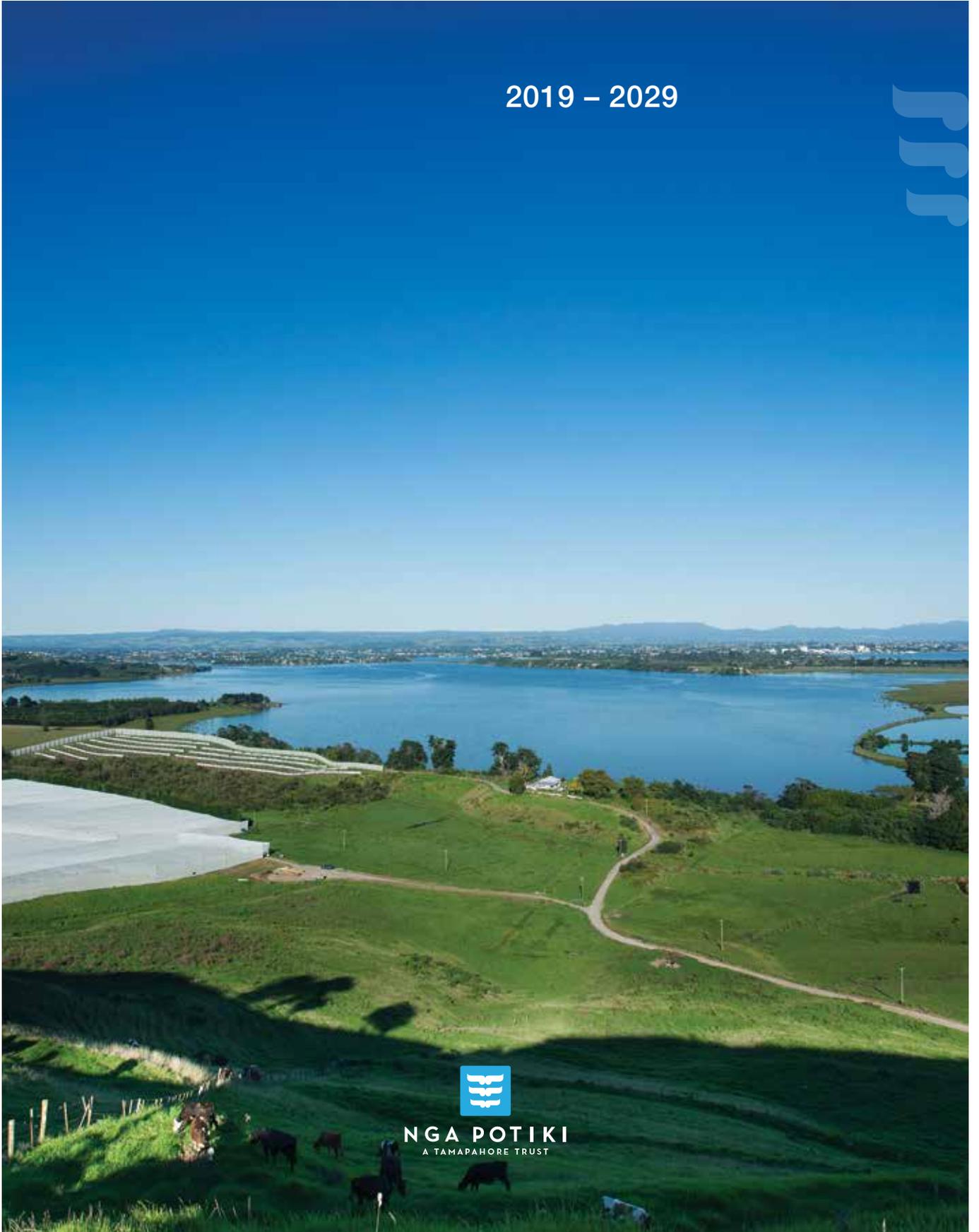


TŪHOROMATANUI
NGĀ PŌTIKI ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

OUR TAIAO | OUR PEOPLE | OUR TAKIWĀ

2019 – 2029



NGA POTIKI
A TAMAPAHORE TRUST



Plan recognised and endorsed by:

Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust

As such, this Plan has statutory weight under sections 5-8, 35A, 61, 66, 74 and 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991

Intellectual Property and Copyright is held by:

Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust

Plan Writing and Mapping by:

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Logan Davey Photography



WHAKATAKA TE HAU KI TE URU
 WHAKATAKA TE HAU KI TE TONGA
 KIA MĀKINAKINA KI UTA
 KIA MĀTARATARA KI TAI
 E HĪ AKE ANA TE ATAKURA
 HE TIO, HE HUKA, HE HAU HŪ
 TIHEI MAURIORA!

Cease the winds from the west
 Cease the winds from the south
 Let the breeze blow over the land
 Let the breeze blow over the ocean
 Let the red-tipped dawn come with a sharpened air
 A touch of frost, a promise of a glorious day!



E NGĀ MĀTĀPUNA O TE REO
 E NGĀ PUNA WAI O TE AROHA
 NGĀ KĀKĀTARAHAE, NGĀ MANU TIORIORI
 O NGĀ MARAE TAPU O NGĀ PŌTIKI
 TĒNĀ KOUTOU KATOA

Taurere ana te whatu manawa
 i te hoki o te whakairo
 Ngā māngaingai o te ihi, o te wehi, o te tapu
 Haere atu ki te Pūtahitanga o Te Rehua
 Ki te huihuinga o te kahurangi ka oti atu e
 Koutou ngā uri o Tamauroa,
 Tamapīnaki me Tamapahore
 Kua kotahi tau tatau e nanaiore atu ana
 Ki ngā pae tawhiti e whakarehurehu mai ana
 Ahakoa ngā aupiki, auheke o te wā
 Kei roto i te kotahitanga o te whakaaro
 E arotau ai ngā moemoea o Ngā Pōtiki
 Nā reira e Ngā Pōtiki, e tū!





Tēnā koutou katoa

The preceding karakia is most appropriate as it acknowledges the invisible but powerful and sometimes turbulent, but often soothing and cleansing forces, that transcend the ocean and land, and sweep the skies clear to reveal a new dawn with its promise of a glorious new day.

Similarly, Tūhoromatanui represents new beginnings on our never-ending journey, mai Hawaiki ki Hawaiki. It is a future-focused strategic document that responds to a multitude of issues and concerns some of which did not exist when the first Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Management Plan was released in 2001. Tūhoromatanui means preparedness for impending challenges and is about ‘future proofing’ our Ngā Pōtiki communities by engaging directly with issues such as climate change, freshwater and urbanisation. These are issues that can simultaneously threaten, and enrich, our Ngā Pōtiki cultural lifestyle within the context of the Ngā Pōtiki Treaty Settlement signed with the Crown on 14 December 2013, and the growing body of jurisprudence relating to Māori with respect to the Resource Management Act 1991.

At the heart of Tūhoromatanui is the protection and preservation of the remaining Ngā Pōtiki cultural landscapes and seascapes for future generations, for they are taonga tuku iho and are integral to the Ngā Pōtiki narrative. They are critical to Ngā Pōtiki cultural identity and to maintaining the interdependent relationship between our Ngā Pōtiki people and their taiao.



Tūhoromanui also represents a pro-active strategy to roll back, or at the very least mitigate, the adverse impacts of British colonisation and its successor, the New Zealand State, on Ngā Pōtiki. It is committed to strengthening Ngā Pōtikitanga which includes the reclaiming of traditional place names to replace those labelled by 19th Century colonial administrators on significant cultural areas. Tūhoromanui takes cognisance of the Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust as the Crown's exclusive treaty partner with respect to the wider Pāpāmoa / Rangataua catchment and recognises the importance of collaboration with an array of Crown entities, local authorities, NGOs, business and iwi / hapū to achieve shared beneficial outcomes.

At the same time, Tūhoromanui is committed to the transmission of environmental and cultural knowledge to our children and grandchildren, for they are our greatest resource and legacy. And it is thanks to our Resource Management Unit and Elva Conroy and Malc Donald (independent consultants) who, through their passion and hard work in producing this document, have supported this transition to happen.

Finally, Tūhoromanui is intended to be a working document and not sit on a shelf and gather dust. It will serve to not only guide and support the implementation of Ngā Pōtiki aspirations that must necessarily influence local government plans, but to guide and support external agencies to better fulfil their obligations pursuant to the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles, in caring for both our environment and prized cultural heritage for the benefit of all New Zealanders.

Mauriora

Colin Reeder

Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust
Chairman



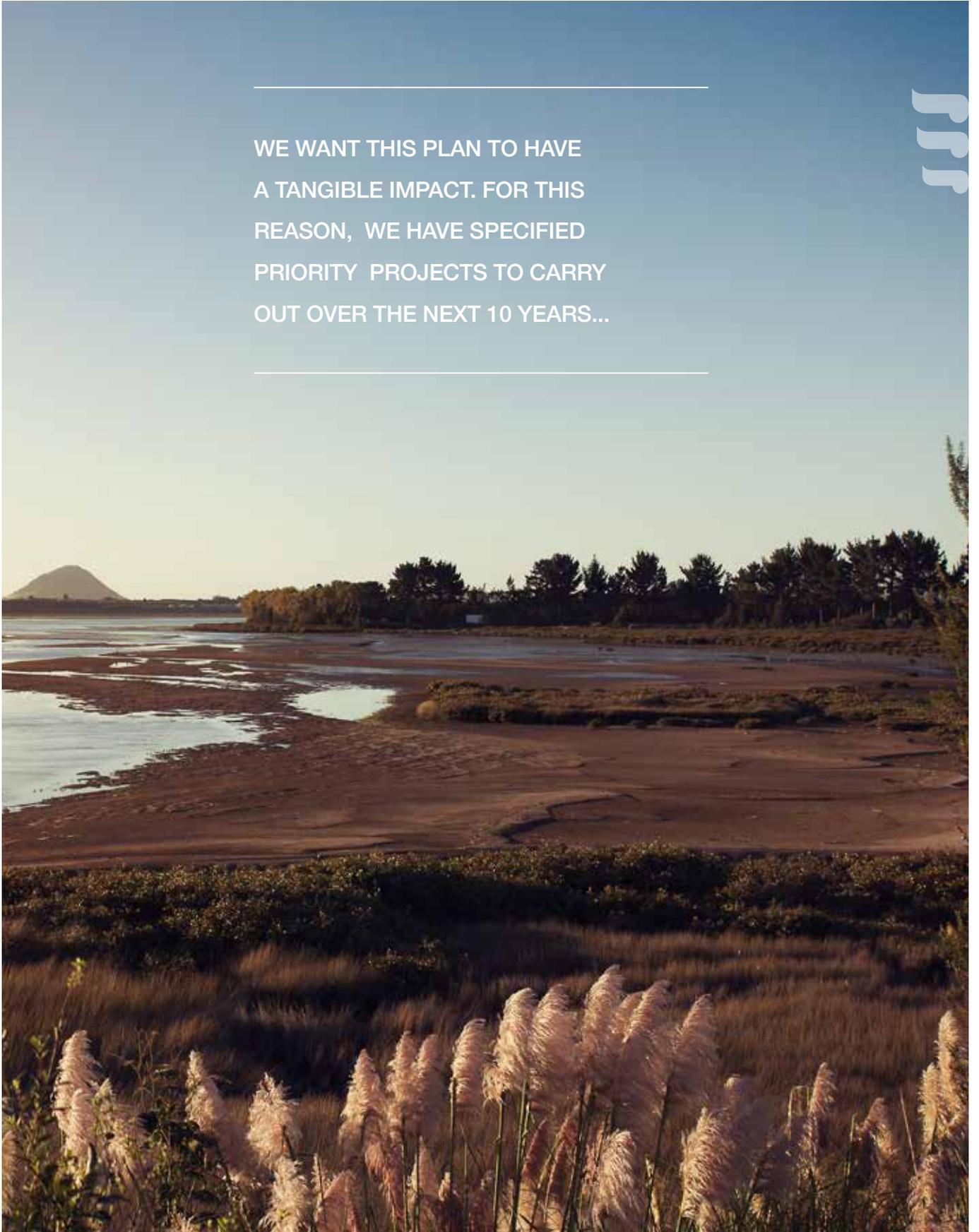
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WE WANT THIS PLAN TO HAVE
A TANGIBLE IMPACT. FOR THIS
REASON, WE HAVE SPECIFIED
PRIORITY PROJECTS TO CARRY
OUT OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS...



1. Introduction

This environmentally-focused plan has been developed by Ngā Pōtiki. It is an Iwi Planning Document with statutory weight under the Resource Management Act.

1.1 Context of the Plan

This is our second generation Iwi Planning Document. Our 2001 “Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan” was developed in response to the rampant urbanisation and development occurring within our takiwā, and particularly along the Pāpāmoa coastal plain. It provides an essential ‘line in the sand’ particularly in relation to urban growth, discharges, earthworks as well as the protection of our cultural landscapes and seascapes, heritage sites and significant ecological areas. The background to the 2001 Plan sums up why we – then and now - need to be actively involved in local government processes and decisions:

“Ngā Pōtiki has a long history of experiencing the impact of urban growth and development in the Tauranga Area. This has been through the use of Public Works and Municipalities Act to take land for public utilities and significant cultural places and areas such as Mangatawa, Hikurangi, Rangataua Harbour and Kōpūkairoa have been desecrated and affected by quarry[ing], sewage ponds and communication towers. The placement of public utilities has destroyed and desecrated waahi tapu, pā and culturally significance ancestral landscape features and this has been on land owned by [Ngā Pōtiki]”.

18 years later, urban growth and development; water quality and the preservation of cultural heritage are still significant and enduring issues. There are also matters that were unanticipated at the time our 2001 plan was written, including the successful treaty settlement between Ngā Pōtiki and the Crown as well as new issues (e.g. natural hazards, climate change, waste management).

All are key drivers for the review of the 2001 Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan.



1.2 Plan Purpose

This environmentally-focused plan builds off the solid foundation set by the Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan 2001 and reflects our values, frustrations, aspirations and achievements in relation to our taiao (environment), our people and our takiwā whānui (wider area of interest).

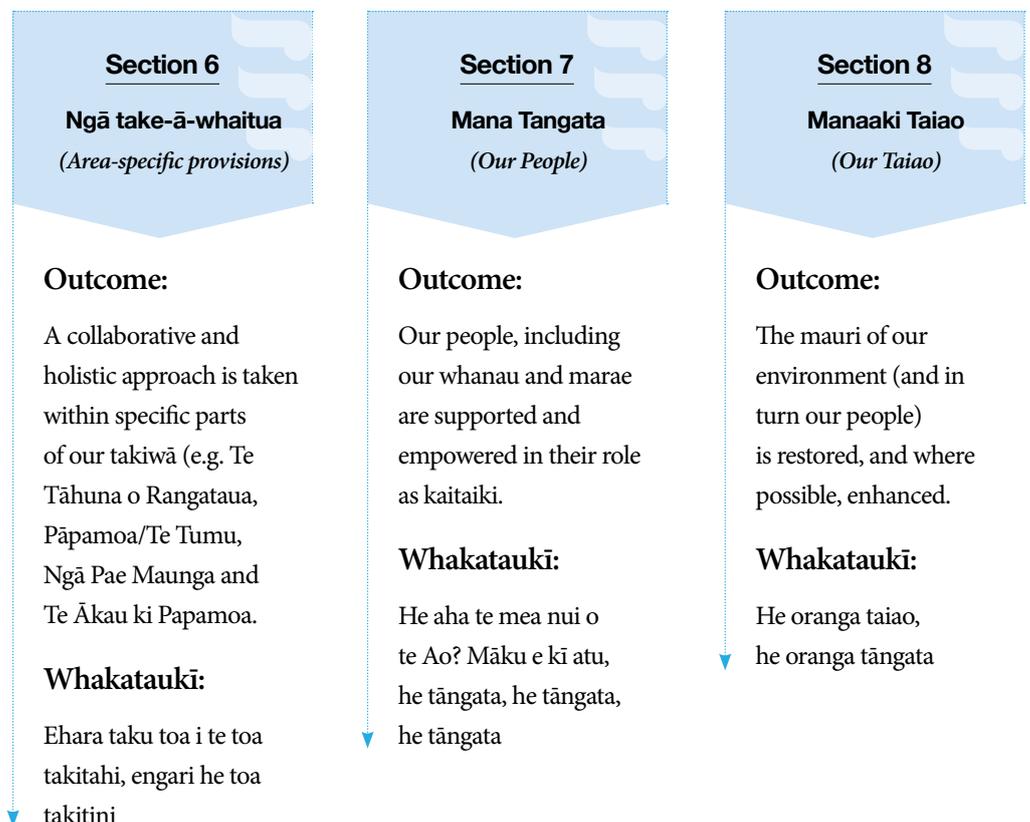
In essence, we want this Plan to:

- influence Council and central government plans, projects, strategies and decisions
- guide the mahi of the specialist Resource Management Unit within the Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust.
- encourage greater collective responsibility for the health of our taiao.

While this is an environmentally-focused plan, this Plan seeks to improve the social, cultural and economic outcomes for our Ngā Pōtiki people. This includes outlining the ways in which our role as tangata whenua and kaitiaki are valued and enhanced. This requires the building of capacity, undertaking research (in collaboration with other entities where appropriate), transferring of knowledge and encouraging whānau to lead and be actively involved in environmental and cultural heritage projects.

We want this Plan to have a tangible impact. For this reason, we have specified priority projects to carry out over the next 10 years. This Plan also outlines our expectations for consultation by others, particularly Councils, developers and resource consent applicants.

The clusters of policies within this plan, and associated outcomes, are summarised here:



1.3 Plan Use

This Plan, in no way, substitutes or alleviates the need for Councils, consultants and consent applicants to engage directly with Ngā Pōtiki regarding environmental policy, planning, development and use.

We expect local and central government as well as developers and resource consent applicants to use this Plan to:

Understand:

- our values, frustrations and aspirations for our taiao, our people and our takiwā.
- our views on particular activities or land uses.
- that our views are not limited to cultural matters.

We are both kaitiaki and land managers and have responsibilities to also provide for the social and economic wellbeing of our people.

This Plan will be lodged with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council. A copy of this Plan will also be provided to central government and crown research agencies such as:

- Department of Conservation
- Ministry for the Environment
- Ministry for Primary Industries
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Use by local/central government, developers and consent applicants.

Many of the policies within this Plan will be aimed at use in Council planning and resource consent processes and decisions. This Plan will also influence multi-agency projects (e.g. SmartGrowth) and operational teams within Councils (e.g. utilities, land management, reserves).

While there are no specific obligations by central government agencies to take this Plan into account, it will be used to build and/or enhance our relationship moving forward.

Inform and Guide:

- engagement processes so that discussions are focused and productive.
- decisions associated with consent and concession applications.
- policy and plan development.
- Council operations, programme development and funding within our takiwā.
- development within our takiwā.

- Ministry of Education
- Maritime New Zealand
- New Zealand Transport Agency
- Land Information New Zealand, including the NZ Geographic Board
- Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
- Housing New Zealand
- Crown research agencies include NIWA, GNS Science, Landcare Research

Use by Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust, particularly the Resource Management Unit

This Plan is also for us. It will support the work that we do and help us to be more influential within our takiwā.

We will use this Plan to:

Articulate our issues of significance and long-term aspirations for our takiwā.

Clarify our expectations about consultation processes.

Guide and Influence:

- council strategies, plans, programmes and decisions.
- influence resource consent processes.
- guide our responses to consent applications and plan changes.
- guide and/or support submissions to local and central government proposals and processes.

Support:

- a more collective and coordinated approach to improve the health of our taiao, particularly Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (Rangataua Estuary).
- on-the-ground initiatives to improve the health and wellbeing of our taiao.
- funding applications for projects that align with, or are specified within, this Plan.

1.4 Status of this Plan

This Plan has statutory weight under sections 5-8, 35A, 61, 66, 74 and 108 of the Resource Management Act (RMA).

This means that Regional, City and District Councils:

- must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a Regional Policy Statement, District Plan or Regional Plan.
- must have regard to this Plan when considering a resource consent application.

Policy IW 4B of the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement also seeks to “ensure that iwi and hapū resource management plans are taken into account in resource management decision making processes”. It is our view that this policy applies to plan change and resource consent processes.

1.5 How to Use this Plan

This Plan is structured as follows:

Section 2 - About our Takiwā

- Area of Interest map (p14)

Section 3 - About Us

- Our Origins
- Our Marae
- Our Papakāinga
- Our Iwi Authority and Resource Management Unit
- Our Treaty Settlement

Section 4 - Engaging with Ngā Pōtiki

- Principles of Engagement
- Spectrum of Engagement
- Engagement Protocols
 - resource consent and Council plan processes

Sections 5 - 8 - Our Policies and Projects

- Overview
- Ngā Take-ā-Whaitua
(Area-specific matters requiring collaboration)
- Mana Tangata (Our People)
- Manaaki Taiao (Our Environment)

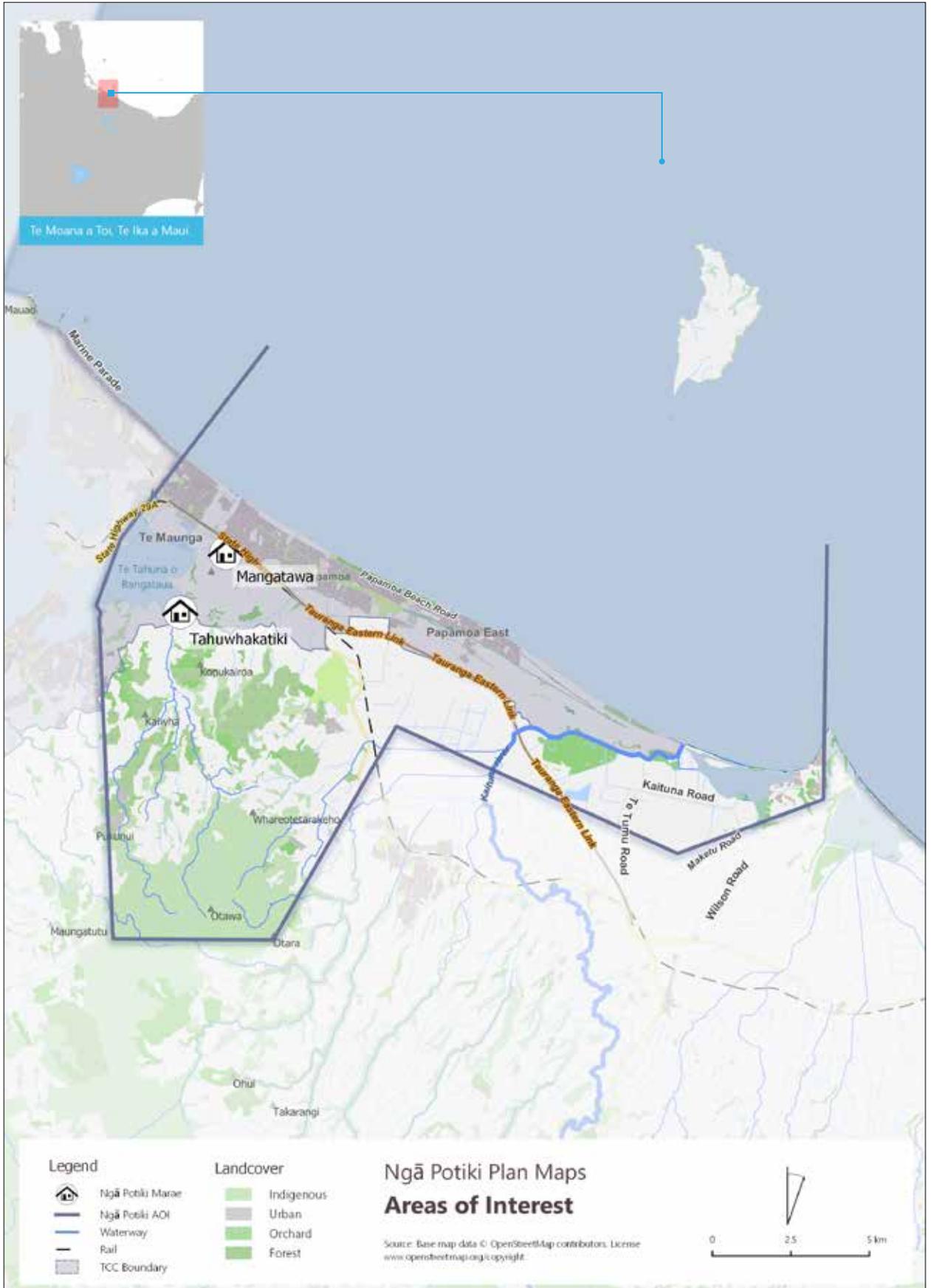
Section 9 - Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Section 10 - Glossary

Section 11 - Bibliography

Appendix 1 - Statements of Association for Statutory Acknowledgement Areas





2. About Our Takiwā (Area of Interest)

The Ngā Pōtiki area of interest extends along the coast from Parakiri (Ōmanu Beach) to Wairākei.

It extends in a straight line inland to Kōpūāroa, Ōtawa maunga, Te Kaiate Stream, follows Te Awa o Waitao (and catchments) directly across to Ōruamatua and to Kainohu (Te Manga) and back to Parakiri on the coast. The area is inclusive of Ōtara maunga and Te Rae o Pāpāmoa. Our inland boundary is largely defined by our significant landmarks, predominantly our maunga (mountains). This includes Ōtawa, Kōpūkaioa, Kaiwha, Mangatawa and Te Rae o Pāpāmoa.

Areas of historical and cultural significance

The area, inclusive of Mangatawa, Kairua, Ōwharo, Waitao and the Pāpāmoa hills, has a very long and important cultural history. It was on Mangatawa some 900 years ago that Tamatea-arikinui, the famed leader of Takitumu waka planted the second mauri from Hawaiiki on its slopes in the form of wharawhara flax. The first mauri was a stone he brought from Hawaiiki which he laid at Tirikawa (at the foot of Mauao).

The Ngā Pōtiki rohe was defined by 19th Century Ngā Pōtiki leaders as follows:

‘Kua whakataua ki a Ngā Pōtiki te poraka whenua katoa e mau nei ngā rohe. Ka timata ki Parakiri ki te taha o te moana mārō tonu te raina ki Kainohu ki Tauranga moana, ka haere ra te taha o te wai o Tauranga moana, ka tae ki te puha o Waitao awa, ka tika ki roto ki Waitao awa, tae ki Kaiate awa, ka tika ki roto ki Kaiate awa, tae ki te wahanga ki Ōwairoa awa, hei reira ka maro te raina ke Te Whare o Tarakeho (teihana ruri) maro tonu atu te haere o tana raina tae atu ki te kotinga mai o te rohe o Awau ki Waitaha (No 1) Hei reira ka haere whakaterawhiti ki runga ki taua raina, tae ki Kōpūāroa, a, ra te raina o te rohe i tangohia e te Kawanatanga, a, puta ki te moana ki Wairākei, a, ra te taha moana tae rawa ki te timatanga ra ano ki Parakiri...’

Ngati He Claim before Commissioner H.T. Clarke

Raupatu Document Bank Vol.50 p 19643 Waitangi Tribunal.

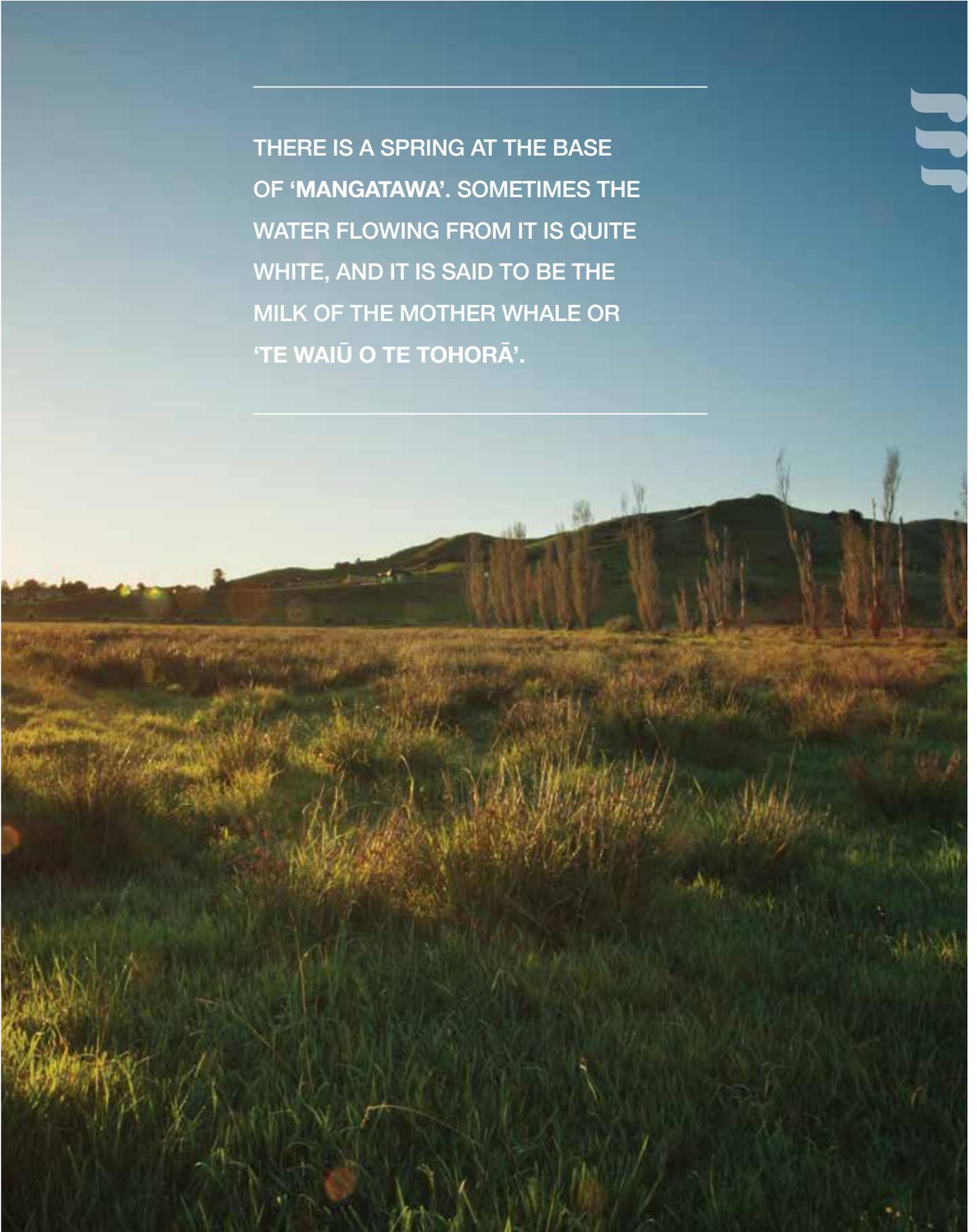
The definition mirrors what 19th Century crown surveyors recorded as the Pāpāmoa Block that was acquired by crown by way of raupatu although some land was returned into the ownership of 106 names Ngā Pōtiki individuals. It reflects traditional occupation patterns which had evolved over the centuries from the time Tamapahore and his followers were evicted from Mauao by Kotererua.

It also reflects more recent political realities following the overwhelming defeat by Te Arawa forces at Te Tumu Pā (Kaituna River) in 1836 and the maungārongo (peace) that was subsequently agreed to by the former warring parties of 1845 at Maungatapu Pā. However, the definition was never intended to diminish the mana of Tamapahore which extended much further to Maketu.



THERE IS A SPRING AT THE BASE
OF 'MANGATAWA'. SOMETIMES THE
WATER FLOWING FROM IT IS QUITE
WHITE, AND IT IS SAID TO BE THE
MILK OF THE MOTHER WHALE OR
'TE WAIŪ O TE TOHORĀ'.

PRR



The legend of Mangatawa

The following is a traditional Ngā Pōtiki story which acknowledges significant places and areas within our takiwā:

Long, long ago, a whale and her baby swam into the Tauranga Harbour. They swam through the entrance, past Mauao (Mt Maunganui) and Te Moutere o Matakana to Te Papa (Tauranga).

They decided to venture further into the harbour, so they swam up past Te Papa and Matapihi toward Maungatapu. Once there, they found the water getting shallower, so they decided to return to deeper water.

However, instead of swimming back out through the entrance, they turned and headed into the Rangataua arm of the harbour between Matapihi and Maungatapu.

They struggled over the mudflats of Rangataua, trying to find a way back to the open sea. They knew which direction the ocean lay; they could hear the sound of the waves pounding on to the beach at Ōmanu and Pāpāmoa. Tired and thirsty, they stopped at 'Karikari' on the eastern shore of Rangataua to drink from a spring. They did not know that the spring was magic and that drinking from the spring would turn them into stone. They began to drink. Suddenly all life departed from them.

They both became fixed with the mother whale gazing northward out to the sea and the baby whale nestled beside her. The father whale came in search of his family. He saw that they had turned to stone. He too, drank from the spring and became fixed behind the mother and baby whale, and is known as 'Kōpūkaioa'. The mother whale, 'Mangatawa', lies at the southern end of Rangataua Bay with the baby whale, 'Hikurangi', nestled beside her.

There is a spring at the base of 'Mangatawa'. Sometimes the water flowing from it is quite white, and it is said to be the milk of the mother whale or 'Te Waiū o te Tohorā'. Mangatawa rests there as a guardian of the people of Tauranga Moana and Te Arawa."

Mangatawa Pāpāmoa Blocks Inc¹ website

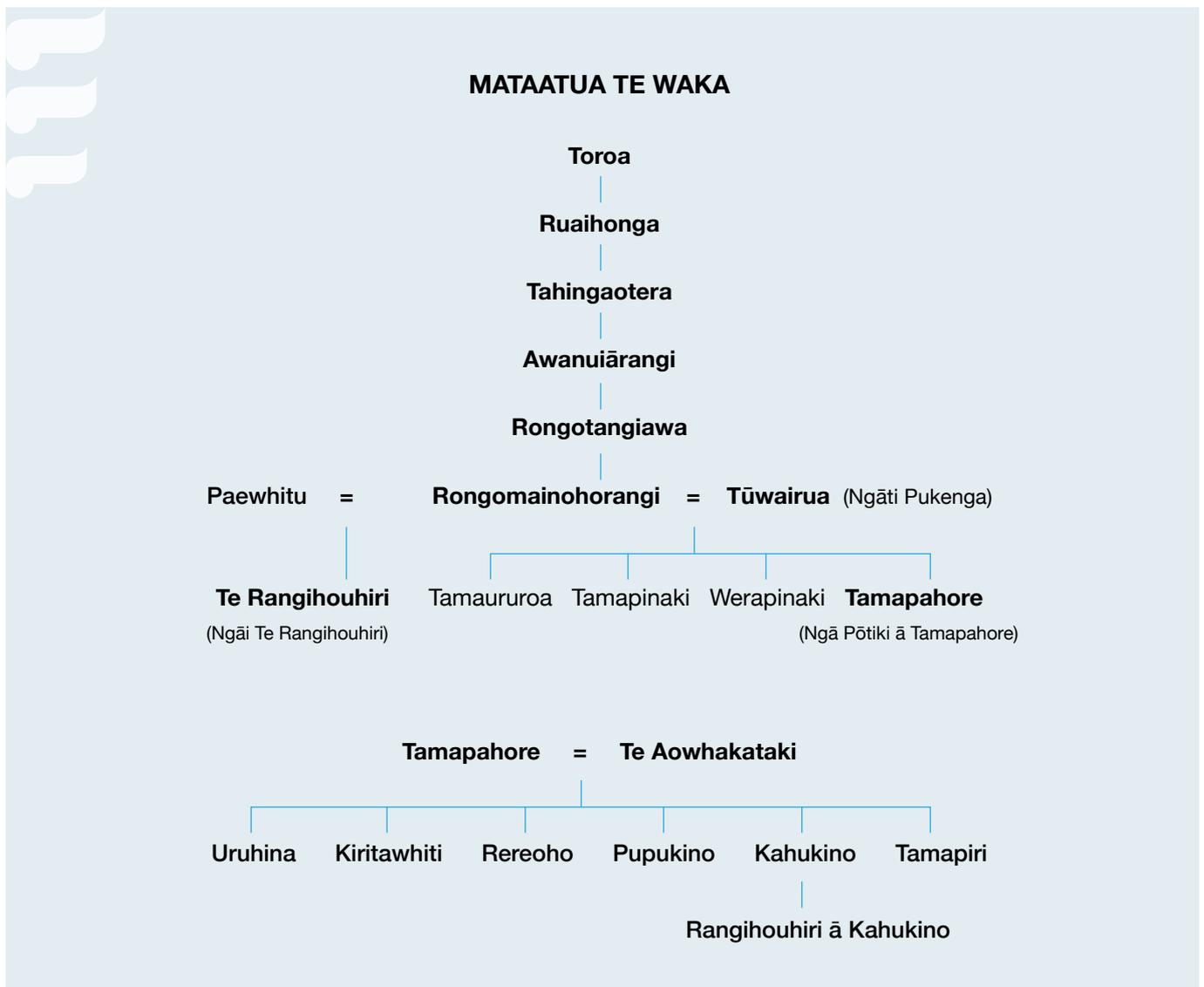
¹ It is important to highlight that Mangatawa Papāmoa Blocks Incorporated is a separate business and social service entity to Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust.



3.1 Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore

The ancestors of Ngā Pōtiki were part of a group with origins from Mataatua waka which migrated from the eastern Bay of Plenty. On the death of their leader Rangihouhiri at Maketu the group now known as Ngāi Te Rangi eventually entered and dispersed across what is now the wider Tauranga district. It was Tamapahore who assumed leadership of the heke (migration) into Tauranga, only to be usurped by his nephew Kotererua. The aging Tamapahore and his followers were subsequently denied living space on Mauao and so retreated to Te Rae o Pāpāmoa and Mangatawa.

The diagram (below) shows the close whakapapa / kinship relationship between the descendants of Rangihouhiri and Tamapahore, while also acknowledging the distinct groups that descend from the half-brothers, Rangihouhiri and Tamapahore. Tamapahore, his family and followers settled in the Pāpāmoa area, and are associated with numerous pā maunga located between Pāpāmoa and Maketu.



3.2 Our Marae

We have two marae, located at Mangatawa and Waitao.

Mangatawa Marae

Wharenui → **Tamapahore**

Whare Manaaki → **Ngā Tuahine**

Opened in 1962 the wharenui is named to commemorate the eponymous ancestor Tamapahore, son of Rongomainohorangi and Tūwairua. Ngā Tuahine is the name of the whare manaaki (large function hall). Mangatawa marae serves as an important cultural centre for our Ngāti Kaahu and Ngāti Tahuora hapū.



Tahuwhakatiki (Rōmai) Marae

Wharenui → **Rongomainohorangi**

Whare Manaaki → **Tūwairua**

The fully carved whare tupuna ‘Rongomainohorangi’ (also known as ‘Rōmai’) commemorates a renowned Mataatua ancestor. Rongomainohorangi was the father of Rangihouhiri, the famed leader after whom Ngāi Te Rangi takes its name, and Tamapahore, to whom Ngā Pōtiki claim descent. The whare manaaki (hall) commemorates his wife ‘Tūwairua’ who is also an ancestor of note who belonged to Ngāti Pukenga. The marae was established in 1911 on land donated by the 19th Century Ngā Pōtiki leader Eru Tamapahore.

The beautiful whakairo were produced at the Māori Arts and Crafts Institute, Whakarewarewa in classic Te Arawa style under the direction of Master carver Hoani Taiapa. The two pieces on the mahau are more recent and based on whakairo from the wharenui ‘Tamapahore’, that once stood at Karikari and was carved by Master carver Meihana Tawakura of Ngā Pōtiki / Ngāti Awa in 1896.

3.3 Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust

Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust is a Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) that serves the Ngā Pōtiki people. The Trust is, for all intents and purposes, the Crown's exclusive treaty partner with respect to Ngā Pōtiki and the Ngā Pōtiki takiwā.

What We Do

The Trust exists to serve the current and future generations of Ngā Pōtiki.

We do this by:

- Supporting and advancing the educational, economic, social, physical, spiritual, and cultural wellbeing of Ngā Pōtiki;
- Supporting, caring for and enhancing the natural and built environment (te taiao) including places of cultural and spiritual significance to Ngā Pōtiki; and
- Undertaking activities that grow and sustain the assets of Ngā Pōtiki.

Our Values

Key values that underpin our organisation are :

- Rangatiratanga (leadership)
- Whanaungatanga (relationships)
- Manaakitanga (caring for others)
- Kaitiakitanga (stewardship)

The Trust is an “iwi authority” for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991².

It is important to highlight that the Trust is a separate entity to Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations, such as Mangatawa Pāpāmoa Blocks Incorporated.

Matters relating to Ngā Pōtiki cultural and environmental heritage are generally undertaken by the Resource Management Unit which is a specialist team within the Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust.

² Which states, “Iwi authority means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so”



3.4 Resource Management Unit

The Ngā Pōtiki Resource Management Unit was initially established in 1998, following the formation of the Ngā Pōtiki Raupatu Claims Committee. It is now part of Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust and remains the primary point of contact for matters related to the Resource Management Act. It was established to manage development across the traditional rohe or takiwā associated with Ngā Pōtiki and works in the interests of the Ngā Pōtiki people.

Resource Management Unit Objectives

The objectives of Ngā Pōtiki, through the Resource Management Unit, are to:

- protect and manage the cultural heritage and natural resources of Ngā Pōtiki for the present and future generations;
- secure the protection and management of waahi tapu and all other historical sites of significance to Ngā Pōtiki;
- protect and enhance the mauri of the coastal marine area and waterways;
- protect and enhance the habitats and natural values of indigenous flora and fauna;
- enhance and raise awareness of kaitiakitanga and environmental tikanga;
- promote and enhance good relations with the local community, territorial authorities and central government; and
- develop kaitiaki skills within Ngā Pōtiki.

Contact details

Please feel free to contact us:

Resource Management Unit

Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust

PO Box 11491, Pāpāmoa,

Phone: **07 572 3344**

Email: kiaora@ngapotiki.org.nz

Website: www.ngapotiki.org.nz



3.5 Our Treaty Settlement

The Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki Settlement was signed with the crown at Whareroa Marae on 14 December 2013. The settlement recognises historical breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi 1840 and its principles with respect to Ngā Pōtiki and Ngāi Te Rangi.

These breaches were indeed numerous and included extensive land confiscations from 1865 and the complete destruction of the traditional land tenure system; that was followed by further alienation of remaining Ngā Pōtiki owned lands by virtue of Public Works Act takings well into the 20th Century for infrastructure, as well as the subsequent environmental degradation and destruction of waahi tapu.

Summary of historical account for Ngā Pōtiki

In January 1864, the Crown deployed troops to Tauranga to stem the flow of Māori forces to the Waikato conflict. The Crown considered many Tauranga Māori to have been in rebellion during 1863 and 1864, and between 1865 and 1868 established a confiscation district in Tauranga covering 290,000 acres to punish Māori who had opposed the Crown. The land in the confiscation district in which Ngā Pōtiki held interests was subsequently returned, but this land was returned under Crown grants to individual owners, which was a slow process that was not completed until the mid-1880s.

Ngā Pōtiki were awarded lands at Mangatawa and Pāpāmoa. By 1893, the Crown had acquired well over half of the Pāpāmoa block, including most of the coastline in the block, using aggressive purchasing tactics. This restricted Ngā Pōtiki access to their important coastal resources and sites of significance such as coastal urupā. From 1896, the remaining 6,000 acres of Pāpāmoa and Mangatawa were subject to a long and complex process of subdivision and alienation.

Residential development along the Pāpāmoa coastal plain over the latter part of the 20th century has been at the expense of Ngā Pōtiki heritage and archaeology. Since 1886, 421 acres of Ngā Pōtiki lands have been acquired for public works purposes. These include Mangatawa, a maunga tapu of great importance to Ngā Pōtiki and noted as the burial place of Tamapahore, the founding tupuna of Ngā Pōtiki. In 1946, the Crown compulsorily acquired 5 acres of Mangatawa for a quarry. Quarrying destroyed the once formidable Mangatawa hill-top pā, with its kāinga and cultivation terraces, and burial caves, and uncovered numerous kōiwi.



In 1967, the Crown took 32 acres of the Pāpāmoa block adjacent to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (Rangataua estuary), where some Ngā Pōtiki were living, for the purposes of rubbish disposal. In 1975, despite vociferous opposition by Ngā Pōtiki, the Mount Maunganui Borough Reclamation and Empowering Act 1975 brought into operation a plan for reclamation work on the Rangataua tidal flats, and the construction of sewage ponds and an outfall joining the ponds to the ocean.

The ponds and adjacent rubbish dump make food gathering and other activities in Te Tāhuna o Rangataua undesirable, effectively dislocating Ngā Pōtiki from the area. Between 1976 and 1978, the Mount Maunganui Borough Council created easements through Ngā Pōtiki lands in the Mangatawa and Pāpāmoa blocks, including through the Waitahanui urupā, for the laying of a pipe to discharge wastewater from the sewage ponds into the Pacific Ocean. The passage of sewage through this extremely tapu place is repugnant to Ngā Pōtiki.

From 1962, with the agreement of the Māori owner, the Post Office used the summit of Kōpūkairoa (also referred to as Kōpūkairua) as the site of a VHF transmitter. In 1971, the Crown formally took Kōpūkairoa summit through public works legislation. Ngā Pōtiki regard Kōpūkairoa as a maunga of immense cultural importance, and its loss remains a source of significant grievance.

Ngā Pōtiki consider that the amount of land taken for public works does not convey the full extent of the loss to them. Public works takings have had enduring negative impacts on Ngā Pōtiki's lands, resources, mana, cultural integrity, and identity.

The land that Ngā Pōtiki retained proved insufficient for Ngā Pōtiki's needs during the 20th century. By the end of that century, Ngā Pōtiki were left with just over 2,600 acres of land in Māori freehold title. The small amount of land that Ngā Pōtiki retain is largely cut off from the ocean, and this has impacted negatively on the identity of Ngā Pōtiki.

Settlement redress overview

The settlement will include:

- Crown apology and acknowledgement of agreed historical account
- Cultural redress – cultural fund; vested sites (including Pūwhenua and Otānewainuku Scenic Reserves, which are jointly vested with other Iwi; Statutory acknowledgements (refer Appendix 1); plan name changes)
- Financial redress
- Commercial redress - opportunity to purchase five Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) Land Bank properties and one OTS Land Bank property as a non-leaseback deferred selection property.

At the time of writing this Plan, the treaty settlement had yet to progress to legislation.



4. Engaging with Ngā Pōtiki

This section outlines our expectations for engagement by resource consent applicants, developers and Council staff. Engagement is valued as it builds relationships and facilitates awareness and understanding of our issues, values and interests.

The type and level of engagement will vary depending on the project, however, we expect that all engagement with Ngā Pōtiki will align with:

- Principles of Engagement (section 4.2)
- Spectrum of Māori Engagement (section 4.3)

In addition, there are specific expectations with regards to resource consent processes (section 4.4) and Council plans and strategies (section 4.5).

As noted previously matters relating to Ngā Pōtiki cultural and environmental heritage are generally undertaken by the Resource Management Unit which is a specialist team within the Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust.

4.1 Contact Details for Engagement

Resource Management Unit

Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust

PO Box 11491, Pāpāmoa,

Phone: 07 572 3344

Email: kiaora@ngapotiki.org.nz

4.2 Principles of Engagement

The principles of engagement with Ngā Pōtiki are as follows:

- **Engage early:** This is so that engagement occurs with the right people and that there is sufficient time to respond / participate.
- **Provide sufficient and clear information:** This helps us make an informed and timely decision.
- **Review this Plan before engaging:** This informs engagement and ensures that we are not repeating.
- **Keep us informed about your projects and plan changes:** Not just when feedback is needed.
- **Provide a ‘feedback loop’:** So that we know what has happened to our feedback.

It is important to note that our silence is not to be taken as approval or lack of interest or concern.

4.3 Spectrum of Māori Engagement

When Councils, developers and others engage with us, the type and level of engagement will vary depending on the project (or stage of project).

The spectrum of Māori engagement³ provides guidance on the commitment associated with each level of engagement.

Spectrum	Commitment by those engaging with Ngā Pōtiki	Example of methods of engaging with us
Whakamōhio <i>Inform</i>	We will provide information (and keep you informed) about what is happening.	Factsheets, websites
Whakauiuia <i>Consult</i>	We will listen to you (and review your feedback) but make our own decision.	Workshops, surveys, marae hui
Whakaura <i>Involve</i>	We will involve you in the decisionmaking process but will ultimately decide.	Working group, advisory committee
Mahi Ngātahi <i>Collaborate</i>	We will discuss and decide together.	Joint Management Committee, co-governance, co-management
Whakamanahia <i>Empower</i>	You will decide and choose to discuss with us.	Transfer of powers (s33 RMA)

Level of influence

³ Developed by the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) and adapted within the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for their Māori Engagement Toolkit. <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/717746/engagement-toolkit.pdf>



4.4 Resource consents - Expectations for engagement and use of this Plan

Expectations for engagement and use of this Plan

This protocol applies to resource consent processes, namely:

- when a consent applicant is preparing a resource consent application for an activity within our takiwā.
- when a consent applicant and/or Council officer is intending to engage with us with regards to a resource consent application.
- when a Council officer or hearing panel is making a decision on a resource consent application for an activity within our takiwā.

When engagement is required

Engagement is required with Ngā Pōtiki when a proposal or application relates to:

- Any activity within 100m of a marae, urupā or Cultural Heritage Site (scheduled in a District Plan or within the NZ Archaeological Association database).
- Any activity occurring within or affecting an Area of Significant Cultural Value (scheduled in the Regional Coastal Plan).
- Land disturbance activities e.g. earthworks.
- Discharges of contaminants to air, land or freshwater.
- The taking of water from rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers.

The Principles of Engagement, outlined in 4.2 of this Plan, apply to this protocol.

Information requirements

Information required includes, at a minimum:

- A summary of the proposal, including location, methodology and timing of works.
- Measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.

Depending on the type and scale of the activity:

- A meeting and/or site visit may be arranged to discuss the proposal face-to-face.
- A written response may be prepared, which may vary from a basic email to a cultural impact assessment.
- Cultural monitoring may be required prior to the commencement of earthworks to manage the potential risk of disturbance or discovery of kōiwi (human remains), archaeology or artefacts of Māori.

Like any expert providing technical advice (e.g. engineer, ecologist), an engagement fee may be incurred. This will be discussed at the time of enquiry.

Resource consent decision making

Policy IW 4B of the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement seeks to “ensure that iwi and hapū resource management plans are taken into account in resource management decision making processes”. This policy clearly applies to resource consent processes.

We consider ‘taking into account’ to mean that our Plan has been reviewed; acknowledged within recommendation reports and has made a tangible difference within the consent process, including Council’s decision and/or condition(s) of consent.



4.5 Council statutory and non-statutory planning - Expectations for engagement and use of this Plan

This protocol applies when Councils are reviewing and/or preparing statutory and non-statutory plans.

When engagement is expected

Engagement is required with Ngā Pōtiki when Council is reviewing or preparing:

- A Resource Management Act planning document e.g. Regional Policy Statement, Regional / District / City Plan.
- A 10-year / long term plan or annual plan under the Local Government Act.
- Statutory strategies e.g. land transport; pest management.
- Non-statutory strategies, plans or policies (e.g. growth; signage; culture and heritage; hazards, catchment management).
- City or District Bylaws.

The Principles of Engagement, outlined in Section 4.2 of this Plan, apply to this protocol.

RMA Planning Documents – Engagement Requirements

There are specific engagement requirements associated with RMA planning documents:

- Schedule 1(3B)(d) of the RMA - criteria to determine when consultation with Iwi Authorities has been carried out for a Plan Change process.
- Section 32(4A) of the RMA – requires Council to summarise all advice from iwi authorities about a plan change and Council's response to the advice, including any changes to plan change provisions.
- Objective D of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management - requires Council to provide for iwi and hapū involvement and to ensure that tāngata whenua values and interests are reflected in freshwater management.

RMA Planning Documents – Statutory Recognition

Sections 61, 66 and 74 of the RMA require Council to take into account this Plan when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

Policy IW 4B of the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement also seeks to “ensure that iwi and hapū resource management plans are taken into account in resource management decision making processes”. We consider ‘taking into account’ to mean that our Plan has been read; has been acknowledged and has made a tangible difference within the planning process, including Council's decision-making process.

5. Policy chapter overview

This section provides a brief overview about the policy topics of this Plan.

5.1 How this Plan was developed

The structure and content of this Plan has been guided by:

- The provisions within the existing 2001 Ngā Pōtiki Plan.
- Recent plan submissions prepared by the Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust.
- Whānau feedback and input.

We asked whānau what they valued about our taiao. Many reflected that the taiao provides for us – food / sustenance; our cultural identity; our home. In terms of aspirations for the future, whānau wanted to ensure that our taiao is protected and maintained for future generations and that we are actively involved and working together with others to achieve this.

Key statements from engagement

“It’s a pātaka kai. It is a food source for us. Also, it carries our stories and mātauranga that make us Ngā Pōtiki. When our taiao is damaged our knowledge is damaged” “[our] taiao is the Ngā Pōtiki cultural landscape and seascape - defined as any geographical area associated with an ancestral figure, group of people or a historical incident. Our taiao is representative of all three: taiao is Ngā Pōtiki identity, Ngā Pōtiki mana, Ngā Pōtiki rangatiratanga, Ngā Pōtiki kaitiakitanga. [our] taiao is our tribal narrative.”

“Our taiao is our key health indicator, so a healthy environment is a healthy iwi. Lastly, apart from our people, it’s our environment that allows us to have our tino rangatiratanga. We can’t be independent if we don’t have control over what is happening there.”

5.2 Introducing our three pou

To reflect whānau feedback and Te Ao Māori, our policy sections are grouped in three interconnected clusters – our pou – which will drive positive change for our takiwā, our people and our taiao.

Section 6

Ngā take-ā-whaitua
(Area-specific provisions)

Outcome:

A collaborative and holistic approach is taken within specific parts of our takiwā (e.g. Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Pāpāmoa/Te Tumu, Nga Pae Maunga and Te Ākau ki Pāpāmoa.

Whakataukī:

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini

Section 7

Mana Tangata
(Our People)

Outcome:

Our people, including our whānau and marae are supported and empowered in their role as kaitiaki.

Whakataukī:

He aha te mea nui o te Ao? Māku e kī atu, he tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata

Section 8

Manaaki Taiao
(Our Taiao)

Outcome:

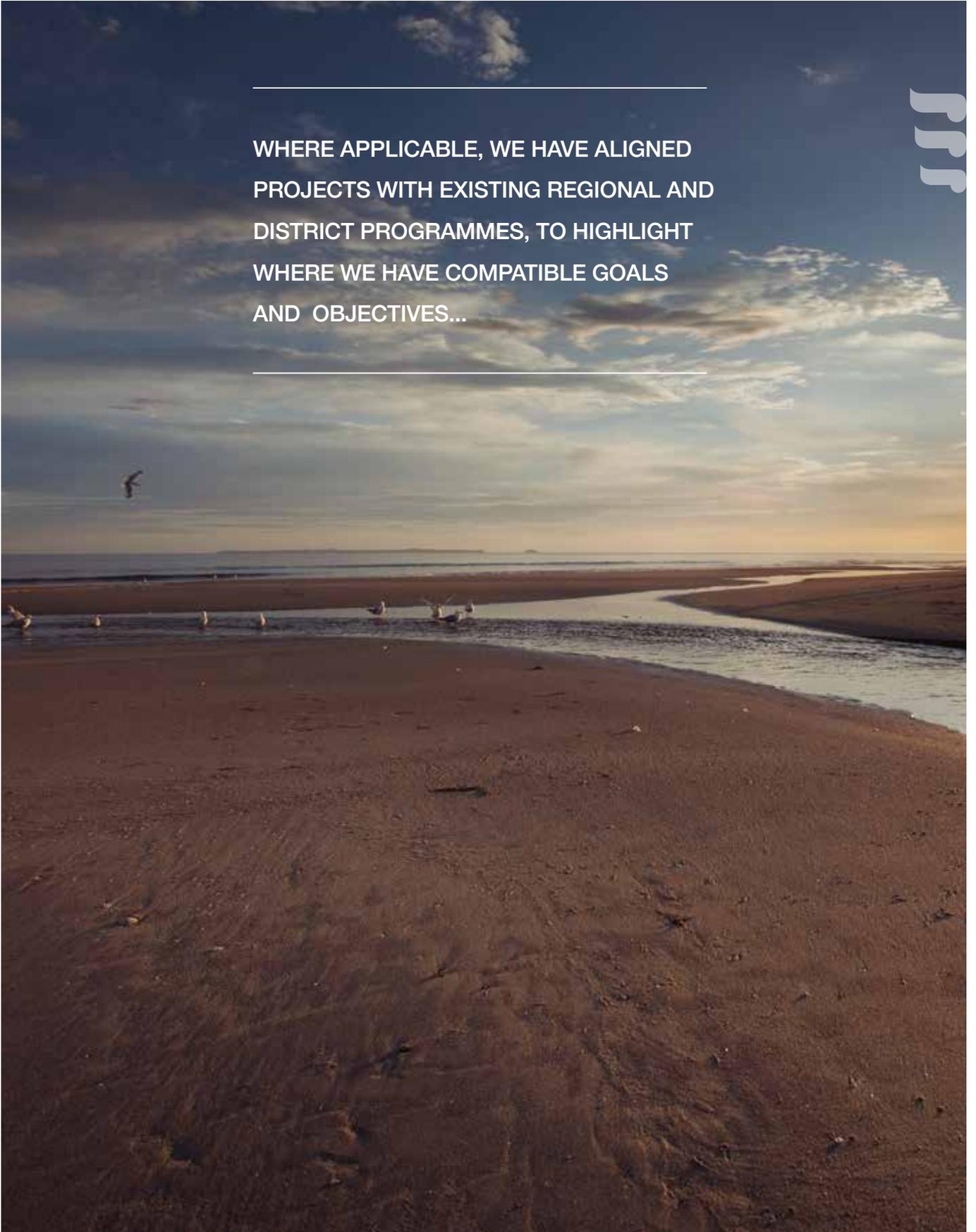
The mauri of our environment (and in turn our people) is restored, and where possible, enhanced.

Whakataukī:

He oranga taiao, he oranga tāngata



WHERE APPLICABLE, WE HAVE ALIGNED
PROJECTS WITH EXISTING REGIONAL AND
DISTRICT PROGRAMMES, TO HIGHLIGHT
WHERE WE HAVE COMPATIBLE GOALS
AND OBJECTIVES...



5.3 Explanation of terms used in this Plan

This Plan uses terminology similar to that found within Council planning documents, such as:

- ISSUE** → An existing or potential problem (or opportunity) that requires intervention.
- OBJECTIVE** → Where we would like to be; what the future looks like for us; what we would like to achieve.
- POLICY** → A broad course of action to accomplish the Objective(s). In many cases, we will include our statements of position on specific matters - predominantly to Councils - which describe things we want (or don't want) to see happen in order to achieve our objectives.
- PROJECTS** → How, specifically, the policies could be implemented? Specific projects have been identified which we want to lead, be part of and/or require funding. Where applicable, we have aligned projects with existing regional and district programmes, to highlight where we have compatible goals and objectives, where collaborative could see better outcomes for all.

The policies and projects are primarily aimed at City, District and Regional; SmartGrowth; the Resource Management Unit within the Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust; and, some Central Government agencies. Identified policies and/or projects may already fit into business as usual for those agencies involved within resource management. Other projects are aspirational, requiring time, funding and collaboration to be achieved.

Other terms used within plan objectives and policy:

- Advocate:** → Support an action or defend an existing action that recognises the aspirations of Ngā Pōtiki.
- Enable:** → To make possible.
- Encourage:** → Provide support and give confidence to others.
- Ensure:** → Make certain that an action occurs.
- Promote:** → Encourage the progression of an action.
- Require:** → An action that must occur.

6. Pou Tuatahi: Ngā Take ā Whaitua | Area-specific matters requiring collaboration

This chapter is focused on specific areas within our takiwā:

- Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (Rangataua Estuary)
- Pāpāmoa / Wairākei / Te Tumu
- Ngā Pae Maunga o Ngā Pōtiki
(e.g. Te Rae o Pāpāmoa, Kōpūkaioa, Ōtawa)

Outcome: A collaborative and holistic approach is taken to looking after our takiwā.

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini

My strength is not mine alone, but that of many

6.3 - Te Tāhuna o Rangataua

6.4 - Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu

6.5 - Ngā Pae Maunga o Ngā Pōtiki (including Pāpāmoa Hills)

These are areas with complex, longstanding and/growing issues. We want to be part of the solution but do not have the resources to do it alone. Instead, working collaboratively with our neighbouring iwi and hapū; Councils; local community groups and others will ensure better outcomes for our special areas.

6.1 Overarching Goal

Our overarching goal for Ngā Take ā Whaitua is as follows:

A collaborative and holistic approach is taken to looking after our takiwā.

We know this is successful when:

1. The water quality within Rangataua Estuary improves such that kaimoana is abundant and healthy (te hokinga o te pāpaka).
2. Our cultural heritage and identity within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu is protected and recognised.
3. Land use and development within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu is carefully managed.
4. Our cultural heritage, identity and landscapes - in relation to our Pae Maunga - are protected and recognised.



6.2 Guiding Principles for this Plan

Collective impact is a form of collaboration which brings together people from different sectors to solve large complex problems, such as improving the health and wellbeing of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

There are five interconnected elements or principles needed for effective and successful collective impact. Therefore, it is anticipated that the implementation of Sections 6.3-6.5 of this Plan will be guided by the following collective impact principles:

1. Have a shared goal
2. Have clear measures to track progress
3. Have mutually reinforcing tasks
4. Ensure regular communication to keep everyone informed and connected
5. Ensure backbone support to guide, support and coordinate progress

6.3 Te Tāhuna o Rangataua

**Kia marama taku titiro ki Tauranga
Ko Rangihouhiri, Ko Ranginui
Kei Rangataua, Ko Tamapahore
Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua
He paruparu te kai
He taniwha ngā tāngata**

*Keenly I look across to Tauranga
There dwells Te Rangihouhiri and Ranginui
Over at Te Tāhuna o Rangataua dwells Tamapahore
The crabs of Rangataua
They eat mud, and have the boldness of demigods*

Te Tāhuna o Rangataua is our pātaka kai and a source of our cultural identity. This is well documented within waiata, multiple Waitangi Tribunal Claims (e.g. WAI 215) and most recently, within the Statement of Association (Appendix 1) within our Deed of Settlement. An excerpt of this is provided below:

“Te Tāhuna o Rangataua has for centuries served as a pātaka kai because of its rich and varied marine life, including the tribal delicacies titiko (mud snail) and pātiki (flounder).

The nineteenth century Ngati Hauā leader Te Waharoa, on one of his many military forays into the Bay of Plenty, observed from the top of Kōpūkairoa the large numbers of Ngā Pōtiki living in thriving villages below. He compared them with the multitudes of crabs living on Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and coined the term ‘ngā pāpaka o Rangataua’ (the crabs of Rangataua). Ngā Pōtiki are sometimes referred to and/or refer to themselves as ‘ngā pāpaka o Rangataua’.

There are numerous wāhi tapu located along the shoreline including parekura (battle sites) and urupā (burial sites) Tahuwhakatiki marae is also situated on the shoreline.”



6.3 Te Tāhuna o Rangataua

Te Tāhuna o Rangataua is the official place name. Previously known as Rangataua Bay, it was gazetted by the New Zealand Geographic Board in 2012 following submissions by Ngā Pōtiki.

On 6 May 2019, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua became a registered wāhi tapu area under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This provides formal recognition of the value of the inner harbour as a significant historical and cultural heritage area.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, in particular:

- freshwater quantity and quality (**section 8.3**)
- sustainable land use and development (**section 8.5**)
- coast (**section 8.7**)
- fisheries (**section 8.8**)
- wetlands (**section 8.9**)
- ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity (**section 8.10**)
- natural hazards and climate change (**section 8.11**)
- cultural heritage, identity and knowledge (**section 7.5**)
- research, monitoring and reporting (**section 7.7**)

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. There are a range of issues associated with Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and its associated catchment.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. degraded water quality and loss of mahinga kai as a result of nutrient, bacteria and sediment inputs.
- b. frequent water quality health warnings at Te Rere o Kawau (Kaiate Falls).
- c. clearance and fragmentation of native bush and drainage of wetlands.
- d. pest plant and animal threats (terrestrial and aquatic).
- e. erosion and/or inundation on wāhi tapu and low lying Māori land, which may be exacerbated by climate change.

2. There is an adhoc and disjointed approach to improving the health and wellbeing of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua. This includes:
 - a. Multiple agencies working under various statutory regulations.
 - b. Multiple uses, interests, values and priorities associated with those managing; those connected with; and those living within the catchment of, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

Objectives

1. To take a more holistic, coordinated and whole-systems approach to improving the health and wellbeing of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

In other words:

He aha ngā mea pai ake mō tō tātou Tāhuna?

What is best for our estuary?

2. To ensure that tangata whenua have a greater role in the management of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.



Policies for Councils and Crown Agencies

The following policies specifically apply to City, District and Regional Councils and crown agencies (e.g. MPI, Manaaki Te Awanui):

Policy 6.3.1

Recognise and support:

- a) integrated and coordinated management of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.
- b) greater collaboration between Councils, agencies and tangata whenua.
- c) tangata whenua and/or community-led initiatives and leadership.
- d) the use of intergenerational knowledge (mātauranga Māori) and tikanga to guide planning and decision making.
- e) initiatives that restore the natural balance of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and the Rangataua catchment.
- f) research and innovation and to address the complexity of issues within this catchment.

Policy 6.3.2

In collaboration with tangata whenua, develop a spatial plan for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

This Plan must:

- a) be 'Rangataua-centric', in line with Objective 1.
- b) be action-focused and guided by tikanga and intergenerational knowledge
- c) be focused on collaborative initiatives that result in noticeable improvements to:
 - i) water quality within Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Kaiate Stream.
 - ii) indigenous fish and shellfish (i.e. extent, diversity & quality)
 - iii) indigenous native bush (i.e. restore the 'korowai' of our maunga)
 - iv) the amount and extent of pest plants and animals within and / or adjacent to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.
 - v) the amount and extent of erosion of the estuarine foreshore.
 - vi) the number and quality of discharges into Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

Policy 6.3.3

Carry out research and monitoring to understand the potential impacts of:

- a) continued urban development on Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.
- b) climate change on the health on Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, including indigenous biodiversity and sites of cultural significance (e.g. urupā).

Policy 6.3.4

Support the appointment of a dedicated position or contractor within Ngā Pōtik to give effect to **Objective 1 and Policy 6.3.2.**



Policy 6.3.5

Advocate for, and support, Central and local government programmes and funding that support tangata whenua and/or community-lead environmental projects.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) Freshwater Improvement Fund (MfE)
- b) Environmental Enhancement Fund (BOPRC)
- c) Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund (Ngā Whenua Rāhui)

Policy 6.3.6

Ensure that the removal of mangroves, where needed, is carried out in conjunction with, or following, the restoration of upper catchment areas.

Policy 6.3.7

Develop a coordinated and comprehensive State of the Environment monitoring programme for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, which

- a) involves tangata whenua and other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, MPI, NIWA) in relation to existing or future monitoring programmes.
- b) Includes more indicators that are relevant for tangata whenua and the general public (e.g. shellfish indicators).
- c) Utilises Mātauranga-based monitoring tools.
- d) Incorporates citizen science e.g. monitoring by members of the public.

Policy 6.3.8

Release, every five years, a multi-agency State of the Environment report specifically for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

Policy 6.3.9

Progress the decommissioning of the Te Maunga Oxidation Ponds.



Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 6.3.10

Pursue the re-establishment of the “Nga Pāpaka o Rangataua” kaitiaki group to:

- a) Guide, if not lead, long term strategic planning for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.
- b) Coordinate on-the-ground restoration projects within each respective rohe or takiwā.
- c) Apply learnings from the Te Awa o Waitao Restoration Project to other catchments, particularly in relation to:
 - i) Iwi/hapū lead environmental and social monitoring.
 - ii) Catchment-wide community involvement in restoration projects.

Policy 6.3.11

Engage with the Tauranga City Council regarding the acquisition or protection of Council-owned land on Kairua Road from future development.

Policy 6.3.12

Submit an application to the Ministry of the Environment for a Water Conservation Order over the Waitao Stream (including its tributaries).

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā or other Iwi and hapū associated with Te Tāhuna o Rangataua. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable our collective aspirations in relation to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

Projects

Project 9:

Impacts of climate change on marae, urupā, biodiversity and Ngā Pōtiki lands

To give effect to Policies 8.11.13, 8.11.14 and 6.3.3 specifically in relation to:

- Our tribal lands, including historical accounts and contemporary land use.
- Our cultural heritage sites, particularly our marae and urupā.
- Our indigenous biodiversity, particularly native bush, native birds.
- Our mahinga kai resources, including our kaimoana and our freshwater fisheries.

Project 15:

Strategic approach to protecting and managing wāhi tapu

To give effect to 7.5.16, 6.3.12 and 6.3.16

Project 16:

Promote World Heritage designation of key sites and areas

To give effect to 7.5.17 and 6.5.1

Project 17:

Te Tāhuna o Rangataua Spatial Plan

To give effect to Policy 6.3.2

Project 18:

Co-ordinated State of the Environment monitoring programme for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua

To give effect to Policy 6.3.8

Project 19:

Applications for Water Conservation Order

To give effect to Policies 6.3.11

Project 20:

Co-governance, land acquisition and social procurement

To give effect to 7.6.9, 6.3.10, 6.4.11



6.4 Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu

As mentioned earlier in this Plan, we have been occupying this area since the migration of our eponymous ancestor Tamapahore and his whānau to Pāpāmoa. Settlements were established along our coastal areas, including the estuary, and at Mangatawa, Kairua and Te Rae o Pāpāmoa (all of which overlook our coastal and estuarine waters).

The development of the Pāpāmoa sand-dunes over the past few decades has changed our cultural landscape. Many Ngā Pōtiki customs, traditions and ancestral lands have suffered to provide for modern public needs, including quarrying for Port of Tauranga and roading, train tracks, water reservoirs as well as the former landfill and sewerage ponds, all of which are on Ngā Pōtiki Maori land. Pāpāmoa is an area of significant growth within our takiwā. This is set to continue as the Te Tumu development progress to the structure planning phase. Our way of life, customary resources and cultural heritage continue to be under threat from urban development. This section seeks to ensure that our values and interests are protected in relation to continued development in Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, in particular

- freshwater quantity and quality (**section 8.3**)
- sustainable land use and development (**section 8.5**)
- coast (**section 8.7**)
- fisheries (**section 8.8**)
- wetlands (**section 8.9**)
- ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity (**section 8.10**)
- natural hazards and climate change (**section 8.11**)
- cultural heritage (**section 7.5**)
- research and monitoring (**section 7.7**)

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Urban development, particularly within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu, places pressure on the natural resources within our takiwā from an increase of water demand, roading and volumes of waste, stormwater and wastewater produced.
2. Impact of urban development within our takiwā, particularly within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu, on sites of cultural significance as well as cultural, amenity and landscape values.
3. Light pollution within our takiwā affects our ability to see celestial landmarks, which in turn has an impact on our cultural practices and activities.
4. Recognition of Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and mātauranga in relation to urban development within our takiwā.

Objectives

3. To encourage urban development within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu that is sustainable and efficient and promotes:
 - a. interconnected green space;
 - b. mixed-use development;
 - c. warm and affordable housing;
 - d. a multi-modal transportation system; and
 - e. a sense of community.
4. To recognise our values and interests within land use planning and development at Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu.



Policies for SmartGrowth, in particular, Tauranga City Council

The following policies specifically apply to all involved in SmartGrowth, in particular Tauranga City Council:

Policy 6.4.1

Promote within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu:

- a) the Homestar and/or Green Star rating programme for the design, construction and operation of residential and commercial projects.
- b) the use of Māori design principles, which includes:
 - i) celebrating traditional place names and acknowledging significant sites and landmarks.
 - ii) capturing and expressing hapū narratives creatively and appropriately⁴.
- c) fruit trees, rongoā plants, community gardens and cultural materials (e.g. harakeke) in communal areas such as reserves and open spaces.

Policy 6.4.2

Require land use planning and development within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu to incorporate:

- a) energy use efficiency measures.
- b) water conservation measures (e.g. onsite water storage).
- c) water use efficiency measures.
- d) measures to reduce the environmental and cultural impacts of stormwater and wastewater.
- e) appropriate street and road names that align with the historical and cultural significance of the land.

⁴ Examples include art work on concrete formations and cycleways; information kiosks and story boards; fencing that showcases Pa sites; pou and/or gateways.



Policy 6.4.3

To minimise the landscape effects of development within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu, require:

- a) height restrictions of buildings;
- b) large-scale landscaping of locally sourced native plants; and,
- c) building colours that are sympathetic to the natural environment

Policy 6.4.4

Discourage the use of cobbled concrete for footpaths to:

- a) enable smoother and safer pathways for pedestrians, particularly children, the elderly, the disabled and parents with prams.
- b) reduce the risk of tamariki, using push scooters or skateboards, on roads.

Policy 6.4.5

To reduce motor vehicle reliance and environmental impacts within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu, ensure that:

- a) Land use planning encourages cycling, electric vehicles and/or use of public transport.
- b) Transport planning enables reliable, affordable and timely public transport options.
- c) Low emission public transport is pursued.
- d) Land use and transport planning provides for a diversity of mobility options e.g. walking, cycling and accessibility for those with wheelchairs, prams and pushchairs.

Policy 6.4.6

To reduce and minimise light pollution within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu by:

- a) Requiring street light design to minimise glare and upward light spill.
- b) Discouraging the use of flood lighting and sports lighting after 10pm at night.
- c) Discouraging the proliferation of illuminated advertising signs.

Policy 6.4.7

Provide for affordable housing, community facilities and educational facilities (e.g. kōhanga/puna reo, kura kaupapa) at Te Tumu.

Policy 6.4.8

Require cultural recognition of wāhi tapu sites within Structure Plans; Landscape Management Plans; and, Reserve Management Plans.

Policy 6.4.9

Provide opportunities for Māori artists to be involved in creating or designing cultural recognition elements into urban design and landscape planning for Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu.

Policy 6.4.10

Ensure suitable access for Ngā Pōtiki to practice customary activities including, but not limited to, kai gathering, weaving, learning and launching waka.

Policy 6.4.11

Explore opportunities for social procurement. This may include native tree supply and/or planting; pest control and monitoring; and, ground maintenance contracts (e.g. council reserves, public spaces).

Policy 6.4.12

Ensure that fill, sourced for earthworks, is not from a wāhi tapu site or area.

Policy 6.4.13

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in:

- a) structure planning for Te Tumu.
- b) the development of a street name policy for Te Tumu.
- c) the development and implementation of landscape plans and wetland restoration plans within Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu.
- d) the next review of the Tauranga Cycle Plan.
- e) updates to the design standards of the infrastructure development code.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 6.4.14

Advocate for earlier completion of the Pāpāmoa cycleway⁵ to ensure the safety of cyclists within our takiwā.

Policy 6.4.15

Support the construction of walkways and cycleways within our takiwā provided that sites of significance to Ngā Pōtiki are protected.

Policy 6.4.16

Pursue, with Tauranga City Council, co-governance of the coastal strips between Parakiri and Tumu.

Policy 6.4.17

Submit an application to Heritage New Zealand for wāhi tapu status of the coastal strips between Parakiri and Wairākei, and Tumu.

Projects

Project 20:

Co-governance, land acquisition and social procurement

To give effect to 7.6.9, 6.3.10, 6.4.11

⁵ currently 2029-2036



6.5 Ngā Pae Maunga o Ngā Pōtiki (incl Pāpāmoa Hills)

Our inland boundary is largely defined by our significant landmarks, predominantly our maunga (mountains). This includes Ōtawa, Kōpūkairoa, Kaiwha, Mangatawa and Te Rae o Pāpāmoa.

The Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park has both significant cultural and recreational values and is also used for livestock grazing. Nearby Summerhill Park is also used for mountain biking. Kōpūkairoa is a significant landmark to Ngā Pōtiki, which is currently the site of a VHF transmitter.

The purpose of this section is to provide an holistic and integrated approach to caring for our pae maunga.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly cultural heritage and identity (Section 7.5) as well as ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity (Section 8.10).

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Inadequate recognition of the cultural, historical and ecological significance of our pae maunga locally, regionally, nationally and even internationally.
2. Inadequate recognition of Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and mātauranga in relation to our pae maunga.
3. Risk of damage, modification or destruction of our cultural heritage, particularly wāhi tapu, as a result of land use on our pae maunga.

Objectives

5. To ensure that the management and use of land associated with our pae maunga:
 - a. recognises tangata whenua values, interests and intergenerational knowledge.
 - b. recognises and values the cultural, historical and ecological significance of each maunga.
 - c. protects sites and areas of cultural significance to tangata whenua.
6. To promote integrated planning and management of our pae maunga.



Policies for tangata whenua, Councils, Department of Conservation and Heritage New Zealand

The following policies specifically apply to tangata whenua, Councils, Department of Conservation and Heritage New Zealand:

Policy 6.5.1

Promote World Heritage designation of our pae maunga, in particular Te Rae o Pāpāmoa.

Policy 6.5.2

Review and update the 2007 Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan which:

- a) Is guided by cultural values and principles.
- b) Identifies tangible expressions (e.g. pou) to promote our cultural heritage and identity can be promoted.

Policy 6.5.3

Phase out grazing of cattle in the upper areas of the Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park.

Policy 6.5.4

Reconvene, and continue involvement in, Te Uepū, the group formed to represent tangata whenua in the management of Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park.

Policy 6.5.4

Support and be part of initiatives led by the Kaimai Mamaku Catchment Forum in particular to establish ecological corridors from Otawa to Otānewainuku to Mokaihāhā.

Policy 6.5.6

Promote the significance of establishing walking links from Otānewainuku to the coast.

Policy 6.5.7

Pursue recognition of Kōpūkairoa as a legal person or entity (i.e. similar to the Whanganui River) to ensure its future care.

Policy 6.5.8

Develop an integrated management plan for our pae maunga to provide a holistic and tikanga based framework for caring and protecting for our maunga. This is to ensure that the values and uses associated with our pae maunga (some of which are competing) can be managed appropriately.

This Plan would cover matters such as cultural heritage; landscape; ecology and biodiversity; recreation; economic / commercial / tourism.



Projects

Project 15:

Promote World Heritage designation of key sites and areas

To give effect to 7.5.17 and 6.5.1

Project 21:

Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan Review

To give effect to Policy 6.5.2.

Project 22:

Formal recognition of Kōpūkaioa

To give effect to Policy 6.5.7

Project 23:

Integrated Management Plan for our pae maunga

To give effect to Policy 6.5.8



7. Pou Tuarua: Mana Tangata | Our People

This chapter is focused on our people, our current and future kaitiaki.

Outcome: Our people, including our whānau and marae are supported and empowered in their role as kaitiaki

He aha te mea nui o te Ao? Māku e kī atu, he tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata

**What is the most important thing in the world?
It is the people, it is the people, it is the people**

7.3 Active Involvement in Resource Management

7.4 Building Capacity and Capability

7.5 Cultural heritage, identity and knowledge

7.6 Use and development of Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Lands

7.7 Research, monitoring and reporting

We want to be actively involved in natural resource management, both at a grass roots and political level. We want to be heard and be influential to ensure better outcomes for our people. To do so, we need to build our collective awareness and knowledge about environmental and local government matters to, in turn, effect change for, and behalf of Ngā Pōtiki and our taiao. At the same time, we need to ensure that we are guided by our Mātauranga and our tikanga for the health and betterment of our taiao.

Ngā Pōtiki whānau have also expressed a desire for more hands-on learning opportunities with regards to the taiao. This includes learning at the marae, the heart of the people – a place to learn the above, influence social and enhance cultural wellbeing.

Within this context, Mana Tāngata literally relates to the mana (authority or power) of, and from, the people.



7.1 Overarching Goal

Our overarching goal for Mana Tāngata is as follows:

Our people are supported and empowered in their role as kaitiaki.

We know this is successful when we are:

1. actively involved and influencing positive change.
2. guided by our mātauranga, our tikanga and our kawa.
3. keeping the home fires burning (i.e. maintaining ahi kaa) at our marae.
4. lands are managed sustainably and productive.
5. protecting our special places, areas and landscapes.
6. people, including whānau, know who/where we are.

This chapter is focused on our people and divided into five sub-sections. Area-specific provisions (e.g. Pāpāmoa/Te Tumu and Te Tāhuna o Rangatau), are found in Section 6 of this Plan.

7.2 Guiding Principles for this Section

This section was developed with using the principles:

- Whakapiri** → To engage
- Whakamārama** → To enlighten
- Whakamana** → To empower

Within the context of this section, Ngā Pōtiki we will:

- work together with whānau; other Iwi and hapū; as well as Councils and other agencies for better outcomes.
- build capacity and capability to be more actively involved, effective and influential.
- empower our people to be part of, of lead, on-the-ground projects.

7.3 Active Involvement in Resource Management

As tangata whenua and kaitiaki, we have a greater role to play in resource management plans, processes and projects. Our ability to be effective and influential can be a challenge, particularly when there are constant, and often ad hoc, consultation processes occurring by local and central government. This section seeks to reduce those challenges.

Issues

1. Insufficient consideration or weight is given to our values, aspirations and intergenerational knowledge in Council processes and decisions.
2. There is a perception that Councils are engaging with complete a legislative process, rather than to maintain a relationship and genuinely understand our views.
3. There are constant, and often ad hoc, consultation processes occurring by local and central government. As a result, we are unable to be actively or effectively involved in these processes.

Objective

7. To be effective and influential within resource management processes, projects and decisions.



Policies for City, District and Regional Councils as well as Central Government Agencies

The following policies specifically apply to Councils, Department of Conservation and Heritage New Zealand:

Policy 7.3.1

Require Councils and Central Government to adhere to the engagement protocols in Section 4 of this Plan.

Policy 7.3.2

Require Councils and Central Government to:

- a) understand and realise the amount of consultation occurring with us at the same time.
- b) value our time.
- c) coordinate internally within each Council and between Councils to prevent hui fatigue, particularly of our elders.
- d) provide support and assistance to help us to build capacity and capability.
- e) provide support to the creation and negotiation process of Mana Whakahono agreements with Ngā Pōtiki

Policy 7.3.3

Ensure that Council staff sets aside funding to ensure our involvement in Council projects. This recognises our role as technical experts.

Policy 7.3.4

Work collaboratively and in partnership with tangata whenua, particularly for large projects within our takiwā. This may include:

- a) the establishment of kaitiaki forums or working groups.
- b) the preparation of cultural impact assessments; cultural management plans; and cultural monitoring reports.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 7.3.5

Support efforts for greater representation of Māori within Council e.g. establishment of Māori Wards.

Policy 7.3.6

Secure Mana Whakahono-ā-Rohe agreement with the City, District and Regional Councils.

Policy 7.3.7

Advocate for financial support to enable participation in Mana Whakahono-ā-Rohe agreement processes.



7.4 Building Capacity and Capability

We live in a world comprising contemporary and traditional (i.e. intergenerational) environmental knowledge. Within the context of this Plan, building capacity and capability means upskilling whānau to be more actively involved within resource management whether it is within an office (e.g. preparing submissions) or out in the field (e.g. water quality monitoring).

It is about building knowledge collectively and ensuring opportunities to effect positive change for our taiao and our people. This enables Ngā Pōtiki to have a louder voice and larger presence rather than leaving the responsibility to a few. It also ensures succession planning for Ngā Pōtiki (collectively).

Issues

1. There are constant, and often ad hoc, consultation processes occurring by local and central government. As a result, we are unable to be actively or effectively involved in these processes.
2. We have a limited pool of kaitiaki that can be involved across various topics and matters of concern. Hui fatigue and succession planning are significant issues for our kaitiaki.

Objective

8. Build Ngā Pōtiki capacity and capability to:
 - a. ensures our values and interests are recognised and provided for by others, particularly Councils.
 - b. influence positive outcomes for Ngā Pōtiki and our taiao.
 - c. build our pool of kaitiaki and enable more whānau members to be more actively involved in our taiao.
 - d. ensure the Ngā Potiki contribution in the resource and environmental mangagement space is effective and enduring.



Policies for City, District and Regional Councils

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 7.4.1

Support and enable the building of Ngā Pōtiki capacity and capability to contribute to strategic, plans, projects and decision-making processes. This may include, but not be limited to, technical support, funding and opportunities for work experience and employment.

Policy 7.4.2

Support the building of Ngā Pōtiki technical capability in relation to:

- a) RMA and LGA obligations, considerations and processes.
- b) Council processes, structures and operations.
- c) how freshwater water is allocated, managed and monitored.
- d) how geothermal water and heat is allocated, managed and monitored.
- e) what environmental monitoring is carried out within our takiwā and what the results mean.
- f) how water quantity and quality limits are set.
- g) how to restore and protect wetlands.
- h) how to address pest plant and animal threats.
- i) development and use of indicators to measure and monitor the cultural health of our taiao.

Policy 7.4.3

Ensure that technical information is made available in plain English and in user-friendly formats. This includes:

- a) Information that is readily accessible and available on Council websites and/or on request.
- b) Information types include technical information, raw data, and easily digestible/ user friendly summaries.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 7.4.4

Pursue opportunities to create and/or maintain mutually beneficial working relationships to in turn, enhance Ngā Pōtiki capacity and capability.

This includes:

- a) Local authorities and central government departments.
- b) Research entities such as GNS Science, Manaaki Te Awanui or Manaaki Whenua.
- c) Tertiary education providers such as Waikato University, Toi Oho Mai or Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi.
- d) Māori land trusts and incorporations.

This may include, but not be limited to, technical and financial support as well as opportunities for work experience and employment.



Policy 7.4.5

Develop a Ngā Pōtiki Kaitiaki Development Programme which outlines:

- a) Current technical capabilities of Ngā Pōtiki whānau in relation to our taiao (e.g. science, planning, pest control, environmental engineering, cultural heritage, law). This includes formal and informal training and experience.
- b) Gaps in technical capability.
- c) Current relationships with education and training providers.
- d) Strategic environmental education outcomes for Ngā Pōtiki.
- e) Current courses and/or methods of training to meet the strategic environmental education outcomes.
- f) Opportunities to create and/or maintain mutually beneficial working relationships with education providers.
- g) Ways in which the Ngā Pōtiki can lead and/or support training of Ngā Pōtiki whānau.

This includes:

- i) Sharing information about environmental-related study and career pathways.
- ii) Supporting environmentally-focused school holiday programmes.
- iii) Facilitating or being involved in a Careers day to inform rangatahi and whānau about environmental- related study and career pathways.
- iv) Opportunities for internships / work experience.

Policy 7.4.6

Utilise a range of ways to build whānau understanding about Resource Management Act (RMA) and Local Government Act (LGA) matters.

This includes:

- a) RMA and LGA obligations and considerations.
- b) Council processes, structure and operations.
- c) Resource consent and plan development processes.
- d) How to prepare effective submissions.
- e) How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments.
- f) How to prepare for, and present at hearings.
- g) How to prepare and manage appeals and mediation.

Policy 7.4.7

Keep whānau informed, via methods including regular pānui, about Council projects and plan changes occurring within the takiwā.

Policy 7.4.8

Utilise a range of ways for hands-on training, from an environmental and cultural point of view.

This includes:

- a) Understanding what kaitiakitanga means, in practice.
- b) Understanding the role of mātauranga and tikanga in relation to our taiao, including cultural practices and traditions.
- c) Training for marae / whānau with regards to civil emergencies (e.g. fires), natural hazards, oil spills, marine threats.
- d) Wetland, riparian and beach restoration e.g. what to plant, how, when and where.
- e) Collection and propagation of seeds from native plants and trees.
- f) Animal and plant pest control and monitoring, including obtaining relevant certification.
- g) Learning how to measure and monitor the health of our taiao, using mātauranga and/or scientific tools.

Policy 7.4.9

Encourage schools and early learning centres within our takiwā to enrol in the Enviroschools programme and/or 'adopt' a stream, wetland or coastal area.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 2:

Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy

Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy

To give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater), 8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands), Policies 8.11.11 and 8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.4.5-7.4.8 (capacity and capability), 7.5.18 (cultural identity)

Project 11

Mutually beneficial working relationships

Secure at least two Mana Whakahono agreements in accordance with Policy 7.3.6, by 2021



7.5 Cultural heritage, identity and knowledge

This section relates to our cultural heritage, identity and knowledge, all of which require recognition and protection.

Cultural heritage – sites, areas and landscapes

Our cultural heritage relates to our physical and spiritual connection to the past, to our special places and to each other. Our sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance are ancestral ‘footprints’. They reflect where we lived, travelled, fought and gathered food. They provide a visual reminder of the historical and spiritual significance of an area, especially where linked through whakapapa, pepeha, waiata and pūrākau.

As shown on the map above, the location and extent of archaeological sites of Māori origin within our takiwā gives an indication of the settlement patterns within our takiwā, particular along the margins of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and coastal areas as well as in and around our maunga. The map is limited to archaeological sites and areas that have been surveyed. It does not convey the areas of cultural significance that do not otherwise contain recorded archaeological sites or where sites have not been recorded including ‘ara wairua’, and important visual connections.



Recorded archaeological sites within our takiwā. (source: NZ Archaeological Association)



Celebrating cultural identity

As tangata whenua, we have a long-standing connection to our taiao and therefore have intergenerational knowledge and experience.

This section also seeks to ensure that Ngā Pōtiki whānau know and understand:

- the history of our takiwā and why certain places are significant.
- Ngā Pōtiki whakapapa, tikanga and kawa (i.e. our genealogical connections and ways of doing things)

Provisions within this Plan also seek to ensure that visitors and local communities are aware of, and appreciate, our historical and spiritual connection to our takiwā.

Protection of cultural knowledge and practices

While we are seeking greater recognition of our intergenerational knowledge within this Plan, it is essential that we also carefully protect our mātauranga and cultural practices from exploitation or inappropriate use. This includes, but is not limited to, scientific research and development (e.g. bioprospecting, biotechnology) and commercialisation of taonga plant species that are special to Ngā Pōtiki.

Of particular significance to this kaupapa are the following:

- Mataatua Declaration on Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples (1993) which declared that “Indigenous Peoples of the world have the right to self-determination and in exercising that right must be recognised as the exclusive owners of their cultural and intellectual property.
- The WAI 262 report (2011) which outlined the need for recognition of cultural values, practices and intellectual property associated with native flora and fauna. This includes recognition of tino rangatiratanga over those taonga and the development of mechanisms for their active protection.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly sustainable land use and development; coast; natural hazards and climate change as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Damage, modification or destruction of our cultural heritage, particularly wāhi tapu, as a result of land use and development within our takiwā.

Contributing factors include the following:

- a. Inadequate awareness or recognition of the significance of our cultural heritage, particularly wāhi tapu, to our whānau and our cultural identity.
 - b. Information about our scheduled sites is not always readily accessible on Council online mapping sites.
 - c. Not all cultural heritage sites, particularly wāhi tapu, are identified within the public arena. This puts them at risk of damage, modification or destruction.
 - d. If a cultural heritage site, taonga tuku iho (artefact) or kōiwi (human remains) are accidentally uncovered, the correct procedures don't always take place.
2. Disconnection of whānau from traditional sites, places and landscapes, particularly where sites are located on private land.
 3. Risk of exploitation or inappropriate use of our cultural knowledge and practices.

Objectives

9. To protect our sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance.
10. To collate, protect and pass on to the next generation, knowledge about our cultural heritage, traditions and practices.
11. To recognise and celebrate our cultural heritage and identity.
12. To restore mana through re-claiming and honouring our traditional place names.
13. To protect our cultural knowledge and practices from exploitation or inappropriate use.

Policies for City, District and Regional Councils

Policies for City, District and Regional Councils:

Policy 7.5.1

Pursue opportunities for Ngā Pōtiki to provide training to Council staff and resource consent applicants about the cultural, spiritual and historical significance of our cultural heritage sites, areas and landscapes.

Policy 7.5.2

Require:

- a) Accidental discovery protocols to be imposed as a condition to a resource consent.
- b) Use of Ngā Pōtiki cultural monitors to observe land disturbance activities, in areas with a high risk of wāhi tapu and/or taonga tuku iho discovery.
- c) contractor briefings or inductions by cultural monitors prior to the commencement of land disturbance activities.

This is to ensure contractors understand the historical context of the area within which they are working.

Policy 7.5.3

Support initiatives for:

- a) continued mapping of Ngā Pōtiki sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance.
- b) training of Council staff by Ngā Pōtiki, about Ngā Pōtiki sites, areas and landscapes of cultural historical significance.

Policy 7.5.4

Develop protocols with Ngā Pōtiki to recognise and protect our mātauranga.

This includes:

- a) protocols for storing, accessing and using sensitive information.
- b) appropriate acknowledgement within Council reports.
- c) peer reviewing draft Council reports, where our mātauranga is referenced, to ensure that it is accurately reflected.

Policies for City and District Councils

In addition to Policies 7.5.1-7.5.4, the following also apply to the Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 7.5.5

For sites scheduled within a District Plan and/or registered with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga:

- a) There is to be no unauthorised excavation or disturbance.
- b) Require consultation and a cultural impact assessment for any application to damage, modify or destroy a cultural heritage site.
- c) Protection of any sensitive information about a cultural heritage site.

Policy 7.5.6

Ensure that publicly available information about our scheduled sites is accessible on Council online mapping sites. This is so that developers are aware of the scheduled site location, NZAA reference number and type (e.g. pa, urupā).

Policy 7.5.7

Ensure that archaeological reports are not the sole source of technical information in relation to the value of a particular site or area. Only consultation with Ngā Pōtiki can determine the cultural value of a site or area.

Policy 7.5.8

Enable harvesting of cultural materials (e.g. harakeke) on Council Land. This could be by way of an informal arrangement or provided for within Council Reserve Management Plans.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 7.5.9

Continue cultural mapping with Ngā Pōtiki whānau. This includes:

- a) collecting, collating and mapping of sites, areas and landscapes of significance (e.g. traditional place names, mahinga kai areas, viewshafts and travel routes).
- b) collating historical information, including korero from kaumatua and kuia captured on video / audio.
- c) ensuring that any information held by Councils and other agencies is collated and shared with the Ngā Pōtiki whānau.
- d) discussing:
 - i) how information is to be stored and protected.
 - ii) what information will not be made publicly available, including by way of online mapping tools.
 - iii) what information can be used by whānau for research, monitoring and planning purposes (including assessment of resource consent applications).
 - iv) ways of protecting significant sites and areas such as formal protection (e.g. District or City Plans scheduling, heritage covenants, wāhi tapu register) or informal protection (e.g. agreements with landowners)

Policy 7.5.10

Hold wānanga (including hīkoi) with Ngā Pōtiki whānau to enable the sharing and building of mātauranga associated with our cultural heritage, traditions and practices.



Policy 7.5.11

Carry out training to increase the capacity and capability of Ngā Pōtiki cultural monitors operating within our takiwā.

Policy 7.5.12

Continue reclaiming our traditional place names through:

- a) continued research about our traditional places, their names and their historical associations.
- b) formally registering the traditional place names with the New Zealand Geographic Board.
- c) working with Councils and developers to honour showcase our traditional place names using signage, information boards as well as the naming of streets and reserves.

Policy 7.5.13

Pursue opportunities for Ngā Pōtiki to provide training to Council staff and resource consent applicants about the significance of our cultural heritage sites, areas and landscapes.

Policy 7.5.14

For Ngā Pōtiki sites that are scheduled within a City or District Plan and/or registered with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, carry out a stocktake, which involves documenting:

- a) current land tenure and use.
- b) access (including barriers) to the site.
- c) the condition of the site or area and, if applicable, maintenance requirements.
- d) Whether there are opportunities to restore the site or area.

Policy 7.5.15

Work with City and District Councils to:

- a) Ensure greater accessibility of cultural heritage information from District Plan Schedules on their online mapping sites as described in Policy 7.5.4.
- b) Ensure that sensitive information pertaining to Ngā Pōtiki scheduled sites remain the property of Ngā Pōtiki.
- c) Formally schedule more cultural heritage sites within District Plans, if necessary.
- d) Recognise traditional place names.

Policy 7.5.16

Work with other Iwi, Councils, Department of Conservation, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and other agencies to ensure a strategic approach to protecting and managing wāhi tapu within our takiwā.

This includes:

- a) Determining how our sites could be managed and/or protected, which may include:
 - i) formal protection by city or district plan scheduling or wāhi tapu registration.
 - ii) not disclosing the location of the site.
 - iii) restricting public access using signage and barriers/fencing.
 - iv) enabling Ngā Pōtiki access by way of land owner agreements and/or adding signage and walkways.
 - v) restricting or prohibiting onsite activities e.g. fires, grazing by livestock.
- b) use of pou and information boards to celebrate and share cultural and historical information about these sites.

Policy 7.5.17

Promote World Heritage designation of key sites and areas, such as Te Rae o Pāpāmoa, Mauao, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Te Ākau ki Pāpāmoa, Maketu and offshore islands.



Policy 7.5.18

Celebrate our 'Ngā Pōtikitanga' by:

- a) coordinating and/or supporting whānau or community events to celebrate our association with the environment and with each other.
- b) Use of cultural recognition elements in urban design and landscape planning (e.g. Māori artwork, pou whenua, information boards)
- c) Preparing and publishing Ngā Pōtiki stories for our whānau, schools and community. This includes stories about our history, lands, values and our people (historical and contemporary).

Policy 7.5.19

Advocate for bilingual signage and digital storytelling within our takiwā.

Policy 7.5.20

Build awareness and understanding about Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights including:

- a) Mechanisms for the active protection our native flora and fauna.
- b) Opportunities for working relationships with research and technology companies.
- c) Ways in which Ngā Pōtiki may benefit, both commercially and non-commercially.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 2:

Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy

To give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater), 8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands), Policies 8.11.11 and 8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.4.5-7.4.8 (capacity and capability), 7.5.18 (cultural identity)

Project 3:

Record and document intergenerational knowledge

To give effect to Policy 8.4.13 (geothermal use), 8.8.4 (kaimoana), 8.9.9 (wetlands), 6.11.10 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.5.9 and 7.5.10 (cultural heritage and practices)

Project 12:

Cultural heritage stocktake and mapping project

To give effect to Policies 7.5.9 and 7.5.14.

Project 13:

Cultural monitor training

To give effect to Policy 7.5.11.

Project 14:

Reclamation of traditional place names

To give effect to Policy 7.5.12.

Project 15:

Strategic approach to protecting and managing wāhi tapu

To give effect to 7.5.16, 8.3.12 and 8.3.16

Project 16:

Promote World Heritage designation of key sites and areas

To give effect to 7.5.17 and 8.5.1



7.6 Use and development of Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Lands

This section relates to the use and development of Ngā Pōtiki Lands, which are discussed in two distinct categories:

- Marae and urupā.
- Use and development of multiple-owned Māori Land and General Land, to enhance our social, economic and cultural well-being.

While this is an Environmental Plan, whānau members provided feedback about the need for this Plan to acknowledge the important role and function of our marae; the challenges with developing multiple owned land; and the fact, that Ngā Pōtiki also hold commercial interests in General Land. These are all matters that we can still advocate for, and influence, in relation to Council strategies and plans, particularly in delivering social, cultural and/or economic outcomes for Ngā Pōtiki whānau.

Marae

Our marae are the heart of our people. The place where we connect, mourn and celebrate our cultural identity. It is a place of learning (for the building of whānau capacity), a place of gathering (particularly in relation to tangihanga and civil emergencies) and, in one case, a place at risk due to climate change (from rising sea waters).

There is also a changing tide; a pull towards more sustainable practices such as Parakore (zero waste). The marae is naturally a place to enable social change through leading by example.

Māori and General Land Development

In addition to marae, multiple-owned Māori land within our takiwā is also used for housing (papakāinga) and for productive purposes (farming, horticulture). In some areas, our lands are underutilised meaning that their potential has yet to be unlocked.

We also know that there is a strong desire for whānau (particularly kaumātua) to live on ancestral lands. One of the barriers to this are planning provisions within City and District Plans. For example, there are a suite of planning provisions within the Tauranga City Plan relating to marae and Māori Land. Section 14C of the City Plan relates to four urban marae and includes a Ngāti Kahu Papakāinga Zone. Section 16B relates to rural marae, which is assumed to be all remaining marae within the District. Our takiwā is changing (i.e. is predominantly urban) and our needs are evolving, particularly for sufficient affordable housing for whānau. The current City Plan provisions do not enable this.

It is important to note that Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust also have commercial interests on General Land, including Treaty Settlement Land. This includes housing developments to enhance the social and economic well-being of our people.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly freshwater; geothermal; fisheries; sustainable land use and development; natural hazards and climate change as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

This section also links with the Ngā Pōtiki Housing Strategic Plan.



Issues

1. **Inadequate recognition of:**
 - a. our values, interests and relationships with our marae and ancestral lands.
 - b. Ngā Pōtiki as land managers and land developers.
2. Our urupā have limited capacity and in some cases, are at risk due to climate change, from rising sea waters.
3. There are large areas of underutilised multiple-owned Māori Land within our takiwā. There are also aspirations in, and barriers to, developing and better utilising multiple-owned Māori Land.
4. The City Plan provisions do not provide sufficient flexibility to pursue opportunities associated with providing affordable housing and associated services on Māori Land, particularly near marae.

Objectives

14. To recognise the importance of marae and urupā to the cultural and social wellbeing of Ngā Pōtiki.
15. To promote the sustainable and productive use and development of Ngā Pōtiki Lands.
16. **To enable:**
 - a. affordable housing for whānau.
 - b. whānau to learn and/or work on whānau land.
 - c. self-sustaining and environmentally friendly marae and papakāinga.
 - d. a range of uses and activities on Māori Land including urupā, papakāinga, marae and associated facilities, customary use as well as social, cultural and commercial activities.

and as such, enhance our social, cultural and economic wellbeing.

Policies for City, District and Regional Councils

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 7.6.1

Ensure that City and District Plans provide for:

- a) the extension of existing urupā.
- b) new Urupā on Māori Land.
- c) papakāinga on Māori Land.
- d) the co-location of social and community services near marae and papakāinga.

Policy 7.6.2

Ensure that Council plans, strategies and infrastructure:

- a) enable a reliable water supply for marae and papakāinga. This may include specific plan policy or rules and/or a rebate on water rates.
- b) do not unfairly disadvantage the occupation, use and development of Māori land or Treaty Settlement Lands in terms of water allocation, water quality and any potential restriction on land use (e.g. nutrient limits).

Policy 7.6.3

Review the Tauranga City Plan provisions to enable greater flexibility for the occupation, use and development of Māori Land, particularly for marae and papakāinga.

This includes:

- a) enabling a range of uses and activities including marae, urupā, papakāinga and associated facilities, customary use as well as social, cultural and commercial activities.
- b) the provision of affordable housing, with a mix of densities and topographies, while complementing the character and amenity of surrounding sites.
- c) co-locating social and community services (e.g. health, education, childcare).

This review must include the practicality of provisions in multiple zones and consider the approach taken within the Auckland Unitary Plan of establishing a Special Purpose – Māori Purpose Zone (including use of precincts for specific marae or areas).

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 7.6.4

Work with Ngā Pōtiki marae and whānau to identify and where possible support the implementation of solutions to the lack of space in existing urupā.

Policy 7.6.5

Support efforts by Ngā Pōtiki marae, papakāinga and land developers to assess and review their methods of accessing or using water and electricity as well as disposing of rubbish, stormwater and wastewater.

This includes exploring the feasibility of:

- a) onsite power generation using renewable energy.
- b) energy efficiency including wall and roof insulation.
- c) rain water collection and grey water recycling.
- d) composting toilets or advanced wastewater systems.
- e) using the low-temperature geothermal resource for marae and papakāinga heating.
- f) joining (or continuing) the Parakore/Zero Waste programme.
- g) management of food waste e.g. vermiculture, composting.
- h) onsite ecological enhancement e.g. native tree planting.

Policy 7.6.6

Support efforts by Ngā Pōtiki marae and papakāinga to pursue onsite improvements that lead to enhanced whānau wellbeing.

This includes:

- a) small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses.
- b) small scale freshwater, coastal or land-based aquaculture.
- c) making kete to support a 'plastic bag-free takiwā'.
- d) beekeeping for plant pollination as well as for small scale or commercial honey, bee pollen or wax production.
- e) planting of rongoā plants and trees for small scale or commercial use.
- f) planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds and to meet ecological objectives within this Plan.
- g) small scale commercial and/or tourism activities.
- h) healthcare services.
- i) healthy eating and cooking programmes.
- j) organised sport and recreation.

Policy 7.6.7

Advocate for Central and local government programmes and funding that support marae and Māori communities to lead projects.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) Marae Sustainability Initiatives Fund (WBOPDC)
- b) Healthy Whare / Project Wai Ora (WBOPDC)
- c) Iwi Management Plan Development Fund (BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC)
- d) Marae Ora Fund (Te Puni Kokiri, Department of Internal Affairs)
- e) Mātauranga Kura Taiao Fund (Ngā Whenua Rāhui)
- f) Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund (Ngā Whenua Rāhui)
- g) Environmental Enhancement Fund (BOPRC)
- h) Freshwater Improvement Fund (MfE)



Policy 7.6.8

Work with Regional and District Councils to ensure:

- a) a reliable water supply for marae and papakāinga.
This may include specific plan policy or rules and/or a rebate on water rates.
- b) that development on Māori land or Treaty Settlement Lands are not unfairly disadvantaged by water allocation, water quality and any potential restriction on land use (e.g. nutrient limits).

Policy 7.6.9

Work with Councils, Ministry of Education and Department of Conservation to explore opportunities for social procurement.

This may include:

- a) Ground maintenance contracts e.g. council reserves, public spaces.
- b) Planting of native trees in council reserves and open spaces.
- c) Pest control and monitoring.
- d) State of the Environment Monitoring.

Policy 7.6.10

Provide opportunities for kaumātua-led discussions about taiaospecific tikanga e.g. use of rāhui; scattering of ashes on our maunga, awa and moana; burial of whenua or placenta within our takiwā.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 4:

Ngā Pōtiki cultural health monitoring programme

To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater), 8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries) and 8.9.12 (wetlands).

Project 5:

Feasibility Studies for Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Land

To give effect to Policies 8.4.4 and 8.4.15 (geothermal), 8.8.7 (fisheries), 8.5.14 (land use), 7.6.4, 7.6.5 and 7.6.6 (sustainability)

Project 20:

Co-governance, land acquisition and social procurement

To give effect to 7.6.9, 8.3.10, 8.4.11.

7.7 Research, monitoring and reporting

This section compiles references in other parts of this Plan to environmental research, monitoring and reporting. As noted in several sections of this Plan, robust information is needed (by Councils and Ngā Pōtiki) to inform resource management planning and decisions.

In this context, information includes:

- korero from our kaumātua and kuia about how our taiao (environment) was and our practices in relation to our taiao.
- technical information (e.g. environmental monitoring) that is easy to access and understand.
- archaeological records for sites and areas of significance which support our oral histories and provide a strong case for our rangatiratanga. This should be done by one of our own and requires resourcing.
- those relevant to the practice of kaitiakitanga and involve mātauranga. This will work well with Council especially those teams involved in research and/or physical monitoring. They may for example, include the practice of manaakitanga and kotahitanga and apply to resource consent processes and monitoring.

There is a growing interest in the use of cultural indicators within environmental monitoring, particularly where the monitoring is carried out by Ngā Pōtiki.

Issues

1. Insufficient quality information for resource management planning and decisions.
2. Accessibility of information. Technical reports are difficult to find on Council websites. Not all geospatial information can be downloaded off Council websites (unlike GIS data held by central government agencies).
3. Inadequate recognition of Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and mātauranga in relation to environmental research, monitoring and reporting.
4. Indicators used within Council monitoring programmes are not necessarily reflective of what tangata whenua and the general public want to know (e.g. can we swim here, can we gather food here?).

Objectives

17. To recognise Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and intergenerational knowledge in environmental research, planning and reporting.
18. To ensure that Councils invest in research and investigations so that robust information is available for decision making.
19. To ensure that information from research and monitoring is accessible and easy to understand.



Policies for City, District and Regional Councils

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 7.7.1

Take a more coordinated approach to environmental research, monitoring and reporting within our takiwā.

This includes:

- a) Exploring the option of a multi-agency environmental monitoring programme, particularly for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour.
- b) Collaborating with other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, MPI, NIWA) in relation to existing or future monitoring programmes.
- c) Adding more indicators that are relevant for tangata whenua and the general public (e.g. shellfish indicators).
- d) Utilising Mātauranga-based monitoring tools.
- e) Incorporating citizen science e.g. monitoring by members of the public.

Policy 7.7.2

Encourage collaborative research and monitoring projects between tangata whenua and scientists using both Mātauranga Māori / traditional knowledge and mainstream science.

Policy 7.7.3

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in State of the Environment monitoring and/or reporting.

This includes:

- a) providing input into the type of indicators to use, particularly cultural health indicators.
- b) opportunities to build whānau capability e.g. physically carrying out monitoring.
- c) being resourced to participate and be involved.

This gives effect to Policies 8.3.12 and 8.3.22 (freshwater).

Policy 7.7.4

Engage with tangata whenua and other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, NIWA) to assess:

- a) the relevance and appropriateness of existing indicators.
- b) Whether additional indicators should be included in environmental monitoring programmes.

Policy 7.7.5

Install more monitoring sites to give effect to Policies 8.3.11 (freshwater); 8.4.6 (geothermal); and 8.6.3 (air quality).

Policy 7.6.11

Continued research and investigation to give effect to Policies 8.3.10 (freshwater); 8.4.5 (research); 8.5.7 (nutrient, bacteria and sediment inputs); and, 8.11.3 (natural hazards and climate change).

Policy 7.6.12

Share technical information in plain English as outlined in Policies 8.3.11, 8.3.13 & 8.13.16 (freshwater); 8.4.8 & 8.4.9 (geothermal); and 8.11.4 (natural hazards and climate change).

Policy 7.6.13

Ensure that technical data is accessible and in a user-friendly format as follows:

- a) Increase the amount of Council data that is freely available-to-download e.g. GIS shape files.
- b) Investigate a multi-agency online data portal for sharing of information including GIS layers, data, reports and research.
- c) Investigate opportunities to share more information on current government data portals e.g. www.data.govt.nz.
- d) Pursue opportunities for more live reporting of specific indicators.

This gives effect to Policies 7.5.4 and 7.5.15 (building capacity and capability).



8. Pou Tuatoru: Manaaki Taiao | Our Environment

This chapter focuses on 10 interconnected elements relating to our taiao for both natural resources (e.g. land, air, water) and activities that have an adverse impact on our natural resources and our taiao.

We are inherently connected to, and defined by, our taiao. A degraded or polluted environment impacts us, both physically and spiritually. For example, poor water quality and sedimentation within Te Tāhuna o Rangataua has an adverse impact on the abundance and health of our shellfish. This in turn affects our ability to collect shellfish to feed ourselves and our manuhiri.

Our taiao is a taonga tuku iho - handed down from generation to generation. For this reason, we have a responsibility to care for and maintain, if not improve, our taiao for future generations.

Within this context, Manaaki Taiao literally means to care for the environment. It is about finding ways to restore balance; utilise our intergenerational knowledge and think intergenerationally about caring for our environment.

Outcome: The mauri of our environment (and in turn our people) is restored, and where possible, enhanced.

*“Hei oranga te taiao, hei oranga te tangata
Healthy environment, healthy people”*

8.3 Freshwater quantity and quality

8.4 Geothermal Resources (water and heat)

8.5 Sustainable Land Use and Development

8.6 Air

8.7 Coast

8.8 Fisheries (coastal and freshwater)

8.9 Wetlands

8.10 Ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity

8.11 Natural Hazards and Climate Change

8.12 Waste Management



8.1 Overarching Goal for Manaaki Taiao

Our overarching goal for this chapter is as follows:

The mauri of our environment (and in turn our people) is restored, and where possible, enhanced.

We know this is successful when:

1. water is clean and abundant for a range of uses and values.
2. our taonga species (e.g. flora and fauna) flourish and are abundant.
3. kaimoana is abundant and healthy (e.g. return of the pāpaka/crab).
4. we are influencing social change and we are taking collective responsibility for the care of our environment.

This section is focused on our taiao and divided into 10 sub-sections.

Area-specific provisions (e.g. Pāpāmoa/Te Tumu and Te Tāhuna o Rangataua/Rangataua Estuary), are found in Section 6 of this Plan.

8.2 Guiding Principles for this Section

Within the health sector, is ‘te whare tapa whā’ – the four cornerstones (or sides) of Māori health. In this context, a healthy person is seen to have a healthy mind, body and spirit along with a healthy connection to their family.

“The Whare Tapa Whā model compared health to the four walls of a house, all four necessary to ensure symmetry and balance, and each representing a different dimension: taha tinana (the physical side, the body), taha wairua (the spiritual), taha hinengaro (the mental – thoughts and feelings), and taha whānau (the family). To treat the whole person and achieve well-being, all four dimensions must be in balance.”

- Garth Harmsworth⁶

Accordingly, this section was guided by the application of ‘te whare tapa whā’ principles to our taiao (personified as a tupuna/living entity). This provides a more tangible means of visualising actions to ensure the health and well-being of our natural environment. It recognises our relationship with the natural environment and all it provides to, in turn, guide appropriate behaviours and practices.

⁶ https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/___data/assets/pdf_file/0007/77047/2_1_Harmsworth.pdf



The guiding principles for this section are as follows:

Manaaki Tinana

To care for the physical health of our natural environment

Manaaki Hinengaro

*To build, share and value knowledge about our taiao
This includes our intergenerational knowledge*

Manaaki Wairua

*To protect our sites and areas of cultural significance
(as a physical manifestation of our past) and cultural practices
from the impacts of human activity and behaviour*

*To recognise and value our cultural and spiritual connection
to our taiao*

Manaaki Hononga

*To foster strong and effective working relationships
To encourage collective responsibility for the care of our taiao*

When in balance, these four elements represent the ‘best health’ of our taiao and all that it sustains, including people.

Within the context of this Section, Ngā Pōtiki will:

- influence the behaviours and practices of whānau, land managers and local communities to reduce human impacts on our taiao.
- ensure that our values, interests and intergenerational knowledge is recognised and valued.
- work together with whānau; other iwi and hapū; as well as Councils and other agencies for better outcomes for our taiao and our people.
- ensure that resource management planning and decisions are made with robust information and/or data.

8.3 Freshwater quantity and quality

There are many whakataukī (proverbs) that highlight the importance of water to Māori:

Ko te wai te ora o ngā mea katoa | Water is the life giver of all things

Ko au te awa; ko te awa ko au | I am the river; the river is me

To Ngā Pōtiki, water is valued for reasons beyond practicality (e.g. to drink; to swim in; to gather food from; to wash / cleanse / clean / irrigate with).

Water is vital for our cultural and spiritual wellbeing and identity. Our waterways are part of our pepeha, the way in which we introduce ourselves. Our rivers and streams weave through our takiwā and through our history, connecting us to our tupuna (ancestors), in particular, Papatūānuku, as the waterways are seen as her veins. Because of this, we are obligated to our tupuna and our tamariki (children) and mokopuna (grandchildren) to look after the health of our water.

This section looks at the quality, quantity, allocation and use of water from our rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers. These are considered together in one place as it is too difficult to look at in isolation (e.g. water quantity vs quality; rivers vs aquifers).



Culturally significant waterways

Wai Māori (freshwater) is a strategic and a precious resource for Ngā Pōtiki.

The waterways, namely Waitao River, Kaiate Stream, Wairākei Stream and Kōpūāroa Canal, are subject to statutory acknowledgements within the Ngāi Te Rangī and Ngā Pōtiki Deed of Settlement.

The Statements of Association for each waterway are provided in Appendix 1 of this Plan. At the time of writing this Plan, the treaty settlement had yet to progress to legislation.

Waterways of significance to Ngā Pōtiki include:

Waitao River

including Te Rere a Kawau / Kaiate Falls, Kaiate Stream, Ōwairoa and Aratoka and other tributaries that are within the Rangataua Catchment

Wairākei Stream

and Kōpūāroa (Kōpūāroa) Canal being part of the Pāpāmoa catchment

Mangatawa Catchment

including 'Te Waiū o te tohorā' spring

Based on the information provided in Appendix 1, the values associated with these Statutory Acknowledgement Areas, are summarised here:

Location	Mahinga Kai / Food gathering	Settlement (permanent/temporary)	Wāhi Tapu including urupā	Trails / transport links	Boundary markers
Aratoka	✓				
Kaiate Stream	✓				
Kōpūāroa Canal					✓
Ōrea*	✓				
Ōtawera	✓				
Ōwairoa	✓				
Te Awa o Waitao / Waitao River	✓				✓
Te Korokoro o Te Whakauru*		✓			
*Te Waiū o Te Tohorā			✓		
Wairākei	✓		✓		✓

*puna wai



Long history of concern and frustration

There has been a long history of concern and frustration over water issues within our takiwā, particularly relating to water quality. This is formally recorded within multiple Waitangi Tribunal Claims (e.g. WAI 215) as well as submissions and appeals to resource consent and plan change processes.

Specific examples include:

- oxidation ponds and a former landfill located immediately adjacent to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.
- wastewater from Te Maunga wastewater treatment plant no longer discharges into Te Tāhuna o Rangataua but instead is piped to Te Ākau - through our urupā - and out to the ocean (via 3km pipe) where we gather food.
- the Kaiate Stream is often closed for swimming due to health warnings relating to unsafe faecal contamination levels.
- Kaiate Stream (at Kaiate Falls) has a permanent health warning due to health warnings relating to unsafe faecal contamination levels. This means that the stream is unsuitable for swimming.
- our natural waterways are conduits for stormwater discharges from roads and urban areas.

The issues are not new and there are worries that water quality will degrade further with a growing population.

Our urban areas are currently supplied with water from treatment plants located at Ōropi and Joyce Road. Future water supply for Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu / Te Puke will be from the Waiari Stream, located east of Te Puke. There are also numerous resource consent holders with our takiwā who take large volumes of water for productive e.g. agriculture, horticulture. Water is taonga and we want water users to be aware of, and appreciate, the responsibility that comes with having access this precious resource.

Te Mana o te Wai

Te Mana o te Wai is a contemporary term, introduced in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, which describes the integrated and holistic well-being of a freshwater body:

“Upholding Te Mana o te Wai acknowledges and protects the mauri of the water. This requires that in using water you must also provide for Te Hauora o te Taiao (the health of the environment), Te Hauora o te Wai (the health of the waterbody) and Te Hauora o te Tangata (the health of the people).

By recognising Te Mana o te Wai as an integral part of the freshwater management framework it is intended that the health and well-being of freshwater bodies is at the forefront of all discussions and decisions about fresh water, including the identification of freshwater values and objectives, setting limits and the development of policies and rules.

This is intended to ensure that water is available for the use and enjoyment of all New Zealanders, including tangata whenua, now and for future generations.”

- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2017

Te Mana o Te Wai is a matter of national significance within the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Regional Council must consider Te Mana o Te Wai when preparing or changing regional policy statements and plans. In this case, a Water Management Area process is planned for all freshwater within Tauranga Harbour Catchment, which captures most of our takiwā.



Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, Tūhoromatanui: Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan 2019-2029 particularly geothermal; wetlands; coast; fisheries; ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity; land use and development; as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Inadequate recognition of Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and mātauranga in relation to the sustainable management of freshwater within our takiwā
2. The impact of activities on land on the quality of water within our rivers, streams, coastal areas and aquifers. Poor water quality affects instream life, mahinga kai resources, and our ability to drink from, and swim in, our waters.
3. The way that freshwater is, and has been, managed, has not been sustainable or compatible with Ngā Pōtiki values.

Examples include:

- a. Allocation of freshwater and geothermal water in the absence of robust information.
 - b. Continued discharges of contaminants (e.g. stormwater, treated wastewater) to our natural waterways.
 - c. Treating groundwater and geothermal water/heat as separate resources.
 - d. Allocation of freshwater which does not consider current or potential water use for marae, papakāinga and Māori land development.
 - e. Our water being taken for granted is not appreciated, particularly within urban areas and by large water allocation holders. This is demonstrated via inefficient water use such as wastage, water banking and in some cases, over extraction.
4. In some parts of the wider Tauranga Moana area, too much water has been allocated from rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers. This creates an imbalance; locks out other users (particularly on underutilised Māori Land); and, affects instream life and mahinga kai resources.



Objectives

- 20.** To ensure that freshwater planning and allocation occurs in a manner that:
- recognises Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and Mātauranga.
 - values our intergenerational knowledge and role as a Treaty partner.
 - affords greater priority to the natural limits of our rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers.
- 21.** To take an integrated and holistic approach to managing freshwater resources, particularly in relation to the linkages between:
- freshwater quantity and quality.
 - the groundwater and geothermal resource.
 - land use, freshwater quantity and freshwater quality.
- 22.** Avoid further degradation of water quality within our takiwā.
- 23.** To improve and share knowledge about freshwater quality, quantity, allocation and use.
- 24.** To ensure that aspirations for marae, papakāinga and/or Māori land development within our takiwā is not unfairly disadvantaged by freshwater policies and rules.
- 25.** To encourage collective responsibility for the efficient and responsible use of water across all sectors of our takiwā.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Large volumes of water taken for municipal, agricultural, horticultural or industrial purposes.
- Water taken within urban areas of our takiwā.

Policies for Bay of Plenty Regional Council

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.3.1

Recognise and value:

- The role of Ngā Pōtiki in freshwater planning and management.
- Our intergenerational knowledge in freshwater research, planning and management.

Policy 8.3.2

Recognise Te Mana o Te Wai within freshwater planning, management and decisions (e.g. via resource consents and plan changes).

Policy 8.3.3

Avoid adverse impacts on 'Te Waiū o te Tohorā' spring as a result of freshwater allocation and use.



Policy 8.3.4

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in any project, including research and monitoring, associated with the following culturally significance waterways or catchment:

- a) Waitao River (inclusive of Te Rere a Kawau / Kaiate Falls, Kaiate, Ōwairoa and Aratoka and other tributaries being part of the Rangataua Catchment).
- b) Wairākei Stream and Kōpūāroa (Kōpūroa) canal being part of the Pāpāmoa catchment.
- c) Mangatawa, Pāpāmoa, including 'Te Waiū o te Tohorā' spring.

Policy 8.3.5

Ensure that the implementation programme for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (known as the Tauranga Moana Water Management Area) takes into account:

- a) the connectivity between the groundwater and geothermal resource.
- b) Ngā Pōtiki values and interests.
- c) Ngā Pōtiki as a kaitiaki and land developer.

Policy 8.3.6

Take a precautionary approach to new allocation of:

- a) warm water from the Tauranga Geothermal Resource.
- b) cold water from the same aquifer as the Tauranga Geothermal Resource.

While providing for Ngā Pōtiki aspirations in Policy 6.3.6. In this context, a precautionary approach may include a moratorium on further allocation; short duration resource consents; and/or a more stringent consent process.

Policy 8.3.7

Work with Ngā Pōtiki to:

- a) Understand current and future water requirements for marae, papakāinga and Māori Land development.
- b) Identify ways in which the development of Māori Land can be enabled, to give effect to Policy IW 1B of the Regional Policy Statement.
- c) Ensure that marae and papakāinga water supplies are not adversely affected by the allocation of freshwater.

Policy 8.3.8

Resource consent decisions for ground water takes within our takiwā must take into account the connectivity between the groundwater and geothermal resource. Too much groundwater taken may adversely affect the geothermal (water and heat) resource.

Policy 8.3.9

For consented water takes and contaminant discharges within our takiwā, require:

- a) Metering, compliance monitoring and reporting.
- b) Enforcement action for non-compliance.



Policy 8.3.10

Invest in further research and investigations so that robust information is available for decision making.

This includes understanding the:

- a) connectivity between the groundwater and geothermal resource.
- b) potential climate change impacts (e.g. changes in water availability and demand).

Policy 8.3.11

Install more monitoring sites within our takiwā to monitor:

- a) river and stream flows as well as aquifer levels.
- b) river and stream quality
- c) ground quality including monitoring for salt water intrusion.

Policy 8.3.12

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in State of the Environment monitoring and/or reporting.

Policy 8.3.13

Share information about:

- a) how water is managed, allocated and monitored within our takiwā.
- b) how much freshwater is available for allocation and use.
- c) how much water has been allocated within our takiwā and how much of this is actually being used.
- d) the connectivity between the groundwater and geothermal resource.
- e) the potential impacts of climate change on future water availability and demand.

Policy 8.3.14

Develop a programme to monitor permitted and consented land water takes within our takiwā.

Policy 8.3.15

Prepare an annual monitoring report about:

- a) Type and number of consented water takes and discharges within our takiwā.
- b) Outcome of compliance monitoring of consented water takes and discharges within our takiwā.
- c) Outcome of compliance monitoring of permitted water takes, particularly within the Pāpāmoa area.

Policy 8.3.10

All technical information to be made available in plain English and in user-friendly formats.

This includes:

- a) Information that is readily accessible and available on Council websites and/or on request.
- b) Information types include technical information, raw data, and easily digestible/ user friendly summaries.



Policies for City and District Councils

The following policies specifically apply to the Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.3.17

Work with Ngā Pōtiki to:

- a) Understand the current and future water requirements for marae, papakāinga and Māori Land development within respective districts.
- b) Ensure that Water Management Plans, developed as a resource consent requirement for municipal water supply takes, take into account water requirements for marae, papakāinga and Māori Land within respective districts.

Policy 8.3.18

Prepare and publicly release an annual report of water conservation and efficiency measures implemented during the previous year. This is to show, the extent to which, Council is encouraging the efficient and responsible use of municipal water (particularly those supplied with water for non-municipal purposes e.g. agricultural or horticultural uses).

Policy 8.3.19

Require low impact design features for new subdivisions (e.g. rainwater and greywater capture for external use). This is to reduce pressure on Council's municipal water supply, particularly during the summer months.

Policy 8.3.20

Require maintenance of low impact design features as a covenant on the title of each property within new subdivisions.

Policy 8.3.21

Review and update the City Plan, District Plan and Infrastructure Development Code⁷ to give effect to the policies within this Plan particularly relating to water, stormwater, wastewater, streetscape, transportation, reserves, lighting, natural hazards and earthworks.

Policy 8.3.22

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in State of the Environment monitoring and reporting.

⁷ The Infrastructure Development Code (IDC) is the document that outlines Tauranga City Council's and Western Bay of Plenty District Council's required standards for how infrastructure and land should be developed.



Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.3.23

Advocate for:

- a) more freshwater monitoring sites within our takiwā.
- b) the use of mātauranga-based tools to measure and monitor the cultural impact of consented discharges.
- c) greater shared use of allocated water within our takiwā.
- d) water storage, particularly within new subdivisions.
- e) the use of wetlands to provide additional treatment prior to the discharge of contaminants to land or water.

Policy 8.3.24

Require City, District and Regional Councils to afford appropriate weight to Ngā Pōtiki values when assessing:

- a) the costs and benefits of alternative treatment and disposal methods of wastewater and stormwater.
- b) or preparing, resource consent applications for wastewater and stormwater discharges.

Policy 8.3.25

Continue to advocate for a dedicated full-time Māori scientist to work within Council's Science team.

Policy 8.3.26

Develop a Ngā Pōtiki monitoring programme to measure the health of freshwater from a cultural point of view.

Policy 8.3.27

Start working now to prepare for the Regional Council's implementation programme for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management via the Tauranga Moana Water Management Area.

This is to:

- a) articulate and document our cultural values and interests associated with rivers, streams and aquifers within our takiwā.
- b) articulate how, in a practical sense, Te Mana o Te Wai could be recognised within freshwater planning, management and decisions.
- c) identify research requirements regarding how we incorporate (i.e. quantify) our cultural values and interests into the setting of water quantity and quality objectives and limits.
- d) identify and communicate with the Regional Council what information and support we might need to be involved effectively.
- e) identify how Council environmental monitoring plans could incorporate Mātauranga Māori.

This is so that we are ready and can be involved effectively when the implementation programme commences.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 1:

Tauranga Moana Water Management Area Project

To give effect to Policy 8.3.27.

Project 2:

Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy

To give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater),
8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands),
Policies 8.11.11 and
8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change),
7.4.5-7.4.8 (capacity and capability),
7.5.18 (cultural identity)

Project 4:

Ngā Pōtiki cultural health monitoring programme

To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater),
8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries)
and 8.9.12 (wetlands).

8.4 Geothermal Resources

This section relates to the geothermal water, heat and energy. There is a geothermal resource (Tauranga Geothermal System) beneath our takiwā, which extends from Waihi Beach to Maketu and inland to the Kaimai Ranges. It is a ‘warm water’ system, ranging in temperature from 30°C to 70°C.

Locals and visitors alike have experienced geothermally heated public pools, such as the Mount Hot Pools, Welcome Bay Hot Pools and BayWave. There are large parts of takiwā where the geothermal water, heat or energy is used for residential use (space heating, pool heating) and horticultural use (e.g. irrigation and frost protection).

Research carried out by Pearson (2012) highlights the potential for permanent cooling of the warm water resource if too much heat is taken within a localised area⁸.

The Tauranga Geothermal System is unique in that it shares the same aquifer, and is of the same quality, as the cold groundwater resource. In other words, is a cold-water resource with pockets of warm water (at varying depths). This presents further complexities in ensuring that abstractions of warm and cold water are sustainable to protect the integrity of the warm water resource. The groundwater resource therefore needs to be managed as a single resource, regardless of the temperature.



Figure 1. Approximate location of the Tauranga Geothermal System (Source: Bay of Plenty Regional Council website)

⁸ “Modelling suggests that with currently allocated rates if there is more than 5 kg/s of extraction in a 1 km² area: temperature decreases completely in that area in as little as 38 years. Effects appear to be localised but severe. Currently allocated use includes nine areas like this. However it is estimated that actual usage is approximately 10% of allocated rates.” (Pearson 2012)

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly freshwater.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Insufficient knowledge about the geothermal resource

Very little is known about the Tauranga Geothermal System, in particular:

- a. the amount of warm water, heat or energy that can be taken or used sustainably.
- b. the amount of cold water that can be taken from the aquifer without affecting the warm water resource.
- c. the risk of salt water intrusion (particularly in relation to predicted sea level rise) and the associated impact on the warm water resource.
- d. what research and investigations are being undertaken in relation to the above.
- e. what regular monitoring is occurring, particularly in relation to aquifer level and temperature.

This issue relates both to the Regional Council, as the resource manager and decision maker for resource consents, as well as the general public (particularly Ngā Pōtiki and resource consent holders).

2. Risk of permanent cooling if overused.

Land use and development within our takiwā is placing increasing pressure on our groundwater (including warm water / geothermal) resources. If too much water is taken, there may be serious consequences for the warm water resource (e.g. localised cooling). We all miss out if this happens.

3. Appropriateness and efficiency of use of the geothermal resource.
The warm water resource is not appreciated or valued (in a non-economic sense).

Examples include:

- a. where geothermal water is abstracted for irrigation purposes, but only the water (and not heat) needed. This is a waste of heat and energy.
 - b. where warm water is continuously taken (e.g. for a residential swimming pool) but not actually used. This is a waste of heat and energy.
 - c. where a small proportion of consented allocation is actually used (waterbanking). This locks out other users.
 - d. where more warm water is taken than actually needed (noncompliance). This is not a sustainable use of the resource and is unfair to those who are dependent on the geothermal resource.
4. Potential inability to access the geothermal resource to provide social and economic benefits for our people.

There are concerns that, when we are ready to develop our lands, we may not be able to obtain an allocation of the geothermal resource for uses.

This includes:

- a. home and water heating associated with our marae and/or papakāinga.
- b. thermal bathing pool for our elders and our whānau.
- c. greenhouse kai production or land-based aquaculture.

Objectives

26. *To ensure that geothermal planning and allocation occurs in a manner that:*

- a. recognises Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and Mātauranga.
- b. recognises the cultural and spiritual significance of geothermal water, heat and energy to Māori.
- c. values our intergenerational knowledge and role as a Treaty partner.
- d. is sustainable and consistent with the natural limits of the geothermal/groundwater aquifer.

27. To take an integrated and holistic approach to managing the groundwater and geothermal resource.

28. To improve and share technical knowledge about our geothermal resource.

29. To ensure that aspirations for marae, papakāinga and/or Māori land within our takiwā is not unfairly disadvantaged by geothermal allocation policies and rules.

30. To encourage collective responsibility for the efficient and responsible use of geothermal water and heat within our takiwā.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. residential and public swimming pools.
- b. residential and commercial space heating.
- c. horticultural use (e.g. irrigation, frost protection).



Policies for Bay of Plenty Regional Council

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.4.1

Work with Ngā Pōtiki to:

- a) The role of Ngā Pōtiki in geothermal planning and management.
- b) Of our intergenerational knowledge in geothermal research, planning and management.

Policy 8.4.2

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in all planning associated with the Tauranga Geothermal System, such as the Water Management Area (underway) and the Tauranga System Management Plan (planned).

Policy 8.4.3

Work with Ngā Pōtiki to:

- a) warm water from the Tauranga Geothermal Resource.
- b) cold water from the same aquifer as the Tauranga Geothermal Resource.

While providing for Ngā Pōtiki aspirations in Policy 5.3.3.

In this context, a precautionary approach may include a moratorium on further allocation; short duration resource consents; and/or a more stringent consent process.

Policy 8.4.4

Provide for geothermal allocation and use on Māori land within our takiwā, to enhance social and economic wellbeing of our people.

Policy 8.4.5

Carry out more research on the Tauranga Geothermal System, in particular, how much:

- a) warm water, heat or energy that can be taken or used sustainably; and,
- b) cold water that can be taken from the aquifer without affecting the warm water resource.

Policy 8.4.6

Install more monitoring bores within the Tauranga Geothermal System that include temperature profiles and monitoring of salt water intrusion.

Policy 8.4.7

Annual reporting on all research and monitoring associated with the Tauranga Geothermal System.



Policy 8.4.8

Share technical geothermal knowledge about:

- a) how geothermal water, heat and energy is managed, allocated and monitored within our takiwā.
- b) how much geothermal water and heat is available for allocation and use.
- c) how much geothermal water and heat has been allocated within our takiwā and how much of this is actually being used.
- d) the connectivity between the groundwater and geothermal resource.

Policy 8.4.9

Technical information, relating to the geothermal resource, to made available in plain English and in a more user-friendly format.

Policy 8.4.10

Ensure that the implementation programme for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (to be carried out within the Tauranga Moana Water Management Area) takes into the account the connectivity between the groundwater and geothermal resource.

Policy 8.4.11

Resource consent decisions for ground water takes within our takiwā must take into account the connectively between the groundwater and geothermal resource. Too much groundwater taken may adversely affect the geothermal (water and heat) resource.

Policy 8.4.12

For permits to take geothermal water, heat or energy within our takiwā, require:

- a) Metering and compliance monitoring. This is to ensure that consent holders are not wasting water or taking more water than has been allocated. It also provides a better idea of actual use to provide more accurate data for geothermal modelling purposes.
- b) Regular temperature monitoring of the geothermal water.
- c) Enforcement action for non-compliance. Non-compliance affects the geothermal resource and in particular, the 'public uses' (e.g. BayWave) that are dependent on the geothermal resource.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.4.13

Work with our kaumatua and kuia to record stories and experiences of the use of geothermal water and heat from whānau history. This helps us to collect and document our intergenerational knowledge with regards to the Tauranga Geothermal System.

Policy 8.4.14

Advocate for more monitoring bores within the Tauranga Geothermal System that include temperature profiles and monitoring of salt water intrusion.

Policy 8.4.15

Explore the feasibility of using the low-temperature geothermal resource for:

- a) marae, papakāinga and home heating.
- b) small scale aquaculture or greenhouse horticulture.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 3:

Record and document intergenerational knowledge

To give effect to Policy 8.4.13 (geothermal use), 8.8.4 (kaimoana), 8.9.9 (wetlands), 6.11.10 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.5.9 and 7.5.10 (cultural heritage and practices)

Project 5:

Feasibility Studies for Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Land

To give effect to Policies 8.4.4 and 8.4.15 (geothermal), 8.8.7 (fisheries), 8.5.14 (land use), 7.6.4, 7.6.5 and 7.6.6 (sustainability)

8.5 Sustainable Land Use and Development

He taura whiri kōtahi mai anō te kōpunga tai no i te pūau
From the source to the mouth of the sea all things are
joined together as one

Our pātaka kai - food gathering areas within the coastal environment, especially Te Tāhuna o Rangataua - are at the receiving end of contributing catchments. Therefore, upstream land use will inevitably have an impact on our ability to swim and gather food. The health and wellbeing of those using, and belonging to the land, is dependent on the sustenance of Papatūānuku.

This section looks at the impacts of land use and development within our takiwā. It is focused on managing behaviour and practices on land as opposed to land management.

Land uses

The major land uses within the catchments of our takiwā include forestry, indigenous forest, pastoral use, cropping/orchards and urban use. In addition to discharges, water quality is affected by sediment, nutrient and bacteria input to waterways by certain land uses, as outlined:

Pastoral, orchards and crops	Pastoral farming needs inputs to be viable, this can runoff to waterways. Ongoing sediment runoff from pasture, and erosion prone hillsides and streambanks.
Forestry	Sediment inputs associated with harvesting and earthworks for site preparation. Slash from harvesting often makes its way to waterways.
Urban and roads	Sediment inputs from earthworks during development. Heavy metals and chemicals from runoff from roads and paved areas. Household and industrial runoff to stormwater drains.

A changed landscape

The landscape within our takiwā has changed as a result of land use and development. The valley floors and associated wetlands areas - most suitable for high production pastoral farming - have been drained and waterways straightened.

There are no longer wetlands for sediment to settle out before reaching the estuary or streams, water moves fast through the catchments due to altered waterways, less forests in upper catchments, and drainage schemes channelling water and shortening waterway reach. Urban areas have large paved areas with increased runoff. Streambanks are no longer vegetated as they once were, pastoral streambanks are prone to erosion and provide limited habitat for instream fauna.

Acquisition of Māori Land and/or disposal of Crown and Council Land

Ngā Pōtiki has lost large areas of land due to unjust legislative confiscation and acquisition possesses, in the name of the public good. Ngāti Pōtiki opposes any further acquisition of Māori-owned land under the Public Works Act and seek the return of all lands in our takiwā, in particular, those held by central and local government. The relevant policies within this Plan are not intended, in any shape or form, to affect or change Right to First Refusal provisions.

These provisions in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support the aspirations of our whānau.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly freshwater; wetlands; coast; fisheries; ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.



Issues

1. Development and use of land within our takiwā has not always been sustainable or compatible with our values.

This has led to adverse impacts including:

 - a. impacts on water quality (e.g. nutrients, bacteria, sediment) and associated ecosystems.
 - b. the clearance and fragmentation of native bush.
 - c. drainage of wetlands.
 - d. increased use of agrichemicals (e.g. fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides).
 - e. reduced access to our food gathering areas and cultural heritage sites.
2. Urban development continues to place pressure on the natural resources within our takiwā from an increase of water demand, roading and volumes of waste, stormwater and wastewater produced.
3. Inadequate recognition of Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and mātauranga in relation to the sustainable management and development of land within our takiwā.

Objectives

31. To take a more holistic and collective approach to sustainable land use and development within our takiwā.
32. *To ensure that the sustainable management and development of land within our takiwā occurs in a manner that:*
 - a. recognises Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and Mātauranga.
 - b. values our intergenerational knowledge and role as a Treaty partner.
 - c. actively involve us in land catchment management, planning and decision making.
33. To reduce the level of nutrient, bacteria and sediment inputs to our waterways from agricultural, horticultural and forestry land uses as well as land disturbance activities.
34. *To ensure that land use and development within our takiwā occurs in a matter that:*
 - a. is consistent with the natural limits of our lands and waters.
 - b. does not compromise the productive capacity of our soils or life supporting capacity of our environment.
35. To ensure better processes and outcomes associated with the acquisition of Māori Land and/or disposal of Crown and Council Land.

Policies for City, District and Regional Councils

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.5.1

Ensure that Council strategies, plans and projects recognise the principle of interconnectedness or “ki uta ki tai” (from the mountains to the sea).

This include the localised and cumulative effects of land use and development on:

- a) the health of our rivers, streams, aquifers and associated habitats and ecosystems.
- b) the health of our coastal and estuarine environments, particularly our kaimoana.
- c) our cultural heritage and identity.
- d) the cultural, social and economic wellbeing of our people.

Policy 8.5.2

Promote and encourage land uses that match the capability of the land and associated climatic conditions.

Policy 8.5.3

Require landowners and/or resource consent holders to have erosion and sediment control measures in place prior to, and following, land disturbance activities (e.g. earthworks).

Policy 8.5.4

Develop a programme to monitor permitted and consented land disturbance activities, particularly within the Rangataua catchment.

Policy 8.5.5

Take enforcement action for non-compliance of permitted and consented land disturbance activities within our takiwā.

Policy 8.5.6

Recognise the importance and value of intergenerational knowledge in sustainable land use and development within our takiwā.

Policy 8.5.7

Support ongoing research and monitoring associated with efforts to reducing nutrient, bacteria and sediment inputs to waterways, particularly within the Rangataua estuary catchment.

Policy 8.5.8

Encourage:

- a) the establishment of multi-Council strategic, plans and projects to give effect to Objective 31 and Policy 8.5.1.
- b) collaborative projects involving tangata whenua to carry out research and/monitoring to give effect to Objective 32 and Policies 8.5.6 and 8.5.7.



Policies for Bay of Plenty Regional Council

In addition to Policies 8.5.1-8.5.8, the following also apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.5.9

Provide incentives for, and where needed require, landowners to:

- a) Exclude stock from rivers, streams, wetlands and their margins (e.g. fencing).
- b) Retire and revegetate highly erodible land in the upper catchments.
- c) Consider forestry and managed woodlots for marginal pastoral areas that are prone to erosion.
- d) Plant trees in gully heads on pastoral lands to reduce risk of land slippage.
- e) Restore and enhance riparian margins.
- f) Improve onsite nutrient management, including development of nutrient management plans.
- g) Reduce agricultural and horticultural runoff into rivers and streams.
- h) Have appropriate setbacks or buffer distances between rivers, streams or wetlands and:
 - i) land based discharges (e.g. fertilisers, dairy shed effluent).
 - ii) replanting areas for forestry trees.
- i) Winter stock away from stopbanks and/or immediately adjacent to rivers and streams, preferably on purpose-built wintering pads (e.g. herd homes) where waste can be collected and disposed of appropriately.
- j) Restore natural pathways for water within both catchments, particularly in areas with drains

Incentives to include advice and education; funding for projects within long term and annual plans; carbon offsets; opportunities from alternative land uses (e.g. manuka crops for honey); robust regional and district plan policies and rules as well as effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance.

Policy 8.5.10

Require better management forestry practices to reduce sediment input into waterways.

This includes:

- a) Encouraging landowners to work with Land Management Staff during or before harvest planning.
- b) Requiring greater setbacks for replanting of forestry trees from waterways, especially permanently flowing streams.
- c) Identifying areas at high risk of erosion that would suit retirement (e.g. steep gully heads).
- d) A greater emphasis on management of harvest waste and water controls on forestry sites.
- e) Use of settlement ponds (including wetland development), downstream of forestry activities
- f) Effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance of permitted activity rules and/or resource consent conditions.

Policy 8.5.11

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in the development of sub-catchment action plans within our takiwā.



Policies for City and District Councils

In addition to Policies 8.5.1-8.5.8, the following also apply to the Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.5.12

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in the development of Council environmental strategies.

Policy 8.5.13

Continue promoting better land use practices e.g. fencing subsidies for protected bush lots.

Policy for City and District Councils as well as Central Government

In addition to Policies 8.5.1-8.5.13, the following also apply to Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Central Government agencies:

Policy 8.5.14

Ngā Pōtiki opposes any further acquisition of Māori-owned land under the Public Works Act within our takiwā.

Policy 8.5.15

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in the development, implementation and review of Land Acquisition and Disposal Policy.

Policy 8.5.16

Immediately advise Ngā Pōtiki of any decision regarding Council or Crown-owned property that is no longer required for its intended purpose.

Policy 8.5.17

That Ngā Pōtiki, as a Post-settlement Governance Entity and Iwi Authority, is granted the same opportunities as other government agencies to request the property for social housing, education, health or cultural purposes.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.5.18

Work with Ngā Pōtiki Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations to encourage more sustainable and productive land use.

This could include:

- a) Showcasing and holding open days on Māori Land Trust blocks.
- b) Supporting the development of farm-based environmental plans.
- c) Giving effect to Policies 8.5.9 and 8.5.10.
- d) Promoting the use of mātauranga and tikanga to guide land use planning and management.
- e) Promote opportunities for training and cadetships for whānau.
- f) Linking Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations with Regional Council and/or Ngā Whenua Rāhui staff.

Policy 8.5.19

Develop a Ngā Pōtiki led environmental monitoring programme to measure the health of our lands and soils from a cultural point of view.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 4:

Ngā Pōtiki cultural health monitoring programme

To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater), 8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries) and 8.9.12 (wetlands).

Project 5:

Feasibility Studies for Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Land

To give effect to Policies 8.4.4 and 8.4.15 (geothermal), 8.8.7 (fisheries), 8.5.14 (land use), 7.6.4, 7.6.5 and 7.6.6 (sustainability)



8.6 Air

There is a clear link between poor air quality within our takiwā and the health and wellbeing of our people, the environment and all that it sustains. Our young children and elderly are most sensitive, particularly if they already have respiratory health issues.

Key contributors to poor air quality with the takiwā include:

- smoke and fine particulates from household wood burners. This is already an issue within our urban areas during the winter months.
- agrichemical and horticultural discharges, particularly within rural areas.
- industrial air discharges (e.g. smoke, dust, odour, carbon monoxide, fumigation etc).
- vehicle emissions (e.g. carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds etc).

Given the amount of urban development underway, and planned, within our takiwā, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in discharges to air from household wood burners, industrial air discharges and vehicle emissions.

Air quality monitoring within the Tauranga Moana area is concentrated at Mount Maunganui (Totara Street, Whareroa Marae, Harbour Bridge Marina) and Tauranga (Ōtumoetai Primary School). There is no air quality monitoring within our takiwā.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly the area-specific provisions for Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Poor air quality within our takiwā affects the health and wellbeing of our people, the environment and all that it sustains (including our mahinga kai). For example, the sight and smell of smoke is already noticeable within our urban areas during the winter months.
2. Air quality within our takiwā may worsen as a result of increased urban development. There are cumulative impacts, associated with more cars and wood burners, on our air quality and our health. For this reason, we need to keep on top of air quality issues now rather than waiting for air quality limits to be breached to then take action.
3. There is no air quality monitoring within our takiwā. We do not have data about ambient air quality and existing discharges to air (industrial, horticultural) within our takiwā.

Objectives

36. No further degradation in the quality of air within our takiwā.
37. The air we breathe is clean and our health, wellbeing and way of life is not impacted by poor quality.
38. We have good information about air quality within our takiwā.



Policies for SmartGrowth

The following policies specifically apply to all involved in SmartGrowth, including Tangata Whenua, Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.6.1

Encourage our communities which include homeowners, businesses and industries to take collective responsibility for contributing to air quality improvements.

This includes:

- a) providing advice and education about air quality issues and how to reduce our individual and cumulative impacts on air quality.
- b) Urban land use planning that encourages public transport use and reduces reliance on motor vehicles.
- c) Transport planning that enables reliable, affordable and timely public transport to reduce reliance on motor vehicles.
- d) Auditing how industries, including the primary sector, are utilising best practicable options to reduce air quality impacts.

Policy 8.6.2

Promote and encourage a move towards the use of Ultra Low Emission Burners⁹ for home heating in urban areas.

This policy:

- a) Relates to new builds where a wood burner is to be used or home heating as well as households with older less efficient wood burners.
- b) May be implemented by way of structure planning; policy or rule change; education programmes as well as monetary incentives (grants and loan programmes), particularly to reduce the financial impact on lower income households.

Policies for Bay of Plenty Regional Council

In addition to Policies 8.6.1 and 8.6.2, the following also apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.6.3

Install at least one air quality monitoring site within our takiwā.

Policy 8.6.4

Develop a programme to monitor permitted air discharges, particularly from horticultural and agricultural activities.

Policy 8.6.5

Prepare an annual monitoring report about:

- a) Type and number air quality-related complaints within our takiwā and actions taken.
- b) Type and number of consented air discharges within our takiwā.
- c) Outcome of compliance monitoring of consented air discharges.
- d) Outcome of compliance monitoring of permitted air discharges, particularly from horticultural and agricultural activities.

⁹ Exceeding the requirements of the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality



Policy 8.6.6

Take enforcement action for non-compliance of permitted and consented air discharges within our takiwā.

Policy 8.6.7

Consult with Ngā Pōtiki, in accordance with the protocols in Section 4.4 of this Plan, for any resource consent application for an air discharge that is close to, or may impact our marae, papakāinga, kura kaupapa and kohanga reo. This includes Te Ākau ki Pāpāmoa, Waitao, Karikari and Te Whare o Tahuwhakatiki.

Policy 8.6.8

Consult with Ngā Pōtiki, in accordance with the protocols in Section 4.5 of this Plan, for any plan change or strategy relating to air quality.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.6.9

Advocate for more air quality monitoring and air permit compliance monitoring within our takiwā

Policy 8.6.10

Advocate for Ultra Low Emission Burners for home heating in urban areas, particularly within Ngā Pōtiki housing developments.

Policy 8.6.11

Advocate for land use planning that encourages public transport use and reduces reliance on motor vehicles.



8.7 Coast

This section relates generally to our coastal and estuarine environments. Refer to the Plan Linkages (below) for specific coastal-related topics.

We are a coastal people. As mentioned earlier in this Plan, we have been occupying this area since the migration of our eponymous ancestor Tamapahore and his whānau to Pāpāmoa. Settlements were established along our coastal areas, including the estuary, and at Mangatawa, Kairua and Te Rae o Pāpāmoa (all of which overlook our coastal and estuarine waters).

Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and the coastal area - from Te Ākau (west of Girven Road) to Wairākei and ending at Te Tumu – are subject to a statutory acknowledgement within the Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki Deed of Settlement. The Statement of Association for these areas is provided in Appendix 1 of this Plan. At the time of writing this Plan, the treaty settlement had yet to progress to legislation.

Based on the information provided in Appendix 1, the values associated with these Statutory Acknowledgement Areas, are summarised here:

Location	Mahinga Kai / Food gathering	Settlement (permanent/temporary)	Wāhi Tapu including urupā	Trails / transport links	Boundary markers
Te Ākau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Te Tāhuna o Rangataua / Rangataua Estuary	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, in particular

- coastal fisheries (section 8.8)
- wetlands (section 8.9)
- natural hazards and climate change (section 8.11)
- cultural heritage (section 7.5)
- research and monitoring (section 7.7)
- Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (section 6.3)
- Development at Pāpāmoa and Te Tumu (section 6.5)

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.



Issues

1. Cumulative impacts on Ngā Pōtiki values as a result of development along, and adjacent to, the coastal environment.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Damage or desecration of cultural heritage sites and food gathering areas.
 - b. Damage to sand dunes and associated ecosystems as a result of recreation and, in limited places, construction-related activities.
 - c. Contaminant discharges to coastal water (e.g. wastewater, stormwater as well as runoff from land).
 - d. Impacts on cultural landscape and amenity values in coastal areas.
 - e. Sedimentation from land disturbance activities in upper catchments and within urban areas (i.e. construction related).
2. Inadequate recognition or protection of Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and customary rights.

Objectives

39. To ensure that Ngā Pōtiki are active managers and decision makers along our coastal environment and areas. This includes recognition of our role as kaitiaki.
40. To recognise and protect our sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance from inappropriate land use and development.
41. To restore customary resources and provide for customary practices and activities on, and associated with, our coastal environment.



Policy for the City and Regional Council

*The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty
Regional Council and Tauranga City Council:*

Policy 8.7.1

This includes:

- a) The role of Ngā Pōtiki in coastal planning and management.
- b) Our intergenerational knowledge in coastal research, planning and management.

Policies for Tauranga City Council

*In addition to Policy 8.7.1, the following also apply to the
Tauranga City Council:*

Policy 8.7.2

Provide for the practical expression of our association and relationship with our coastal environment and moana.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) Toi Māori / Māori artwork.
- b) Information kiosks and digital story telling.
- c) Pou and/or gateway(s).
- d) Whare waka, Tauranga waka and Whare wānanga

Policy 8.7.3

Ensure access and use of the coastal environment for customary activities and practices.

Policies specifically for the Regional Council

In addition to Policy 8.7.1, the following also apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.7.4

Amend the Regional Coastal Plan by adding the area from Parakiri to Wairākei (Pāpāmoa Beach) as an Area of Significant Cultural Value. This area should extend out to the 12 nautical mile mark.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.7.5

Progress the application for Protected Customary Rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011. This application applies to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua; along the Pāpāmoa coast between Ōmanu and Te Tumu; and surrounding and beyond the outer islands.

Policy 8.7.6

Develop a Ngā Pōtiki-led environmental monitoring programme to measure the health of the coastal environment from a cultural point of view.

Policy 8.7.7

Work with the Department of Conservation and coastal Iwi to develop and/or review a protocol associated with whale strandings.

Projects

Project 4:

Ngā Pōtiki cultural health monitoring programme

To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater), 8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries) and 8.9.12 (wetlands).

8.8 Fisheries (coastal and freshwater)

This section relates generally to our coastal and freshwater fisheries. As noted in the Statement of Association for Te Ākau (Appendix 1) “The abundant ocean fisheries and fresh water fisheries from the adjacent and extensive wetlands attracted settlement along the length of the coastal dune system and Pāpāmoa coastal plain.”

Our taonga fish and kaimoana species include, but are not limited to:

- tuna and inanga in rivers and streams;
- pāpaka, pātiki (flounder) and tītiko (mud snail) in our estuary; and,
- tāmure, kahawai, kōura, pipi in coastal waters and foreshore.

The abundance and health of tītiko and pāpaka, in particular, are cultural indicators of the health of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

The restoration of our fisheries relies heavily on actions taken to address pest and human-related impacts. This is addressed in other sections of the Plan.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, in particular, freshwater (section 8.3), geothermal (section 8.4), coast (section 8.7), wetlands (section 8.9), ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity (section 8.10), natural hazards and climate change (section 8.11), use and development of marae and Ngā Pōtiki Lands (section 7.6), research and monitoring (section 7.7) and Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (section 6.3).

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.

Issues

1. Degradation and/or loss of our mahinga kai areas as a result of human activity.

This includes:

- a. Poor water quality as well as nutrient, bacteria and sediment inputs from land use and development.
- b. Contaminant discharges to water including stormwater, wastewater and hazardous substances (e.g. oil, diesel spills).
- c. Overfishing and excessive shell fish harvesting.
- d. Presence of pest plant and animal species.
- e. Impediments to fish passage within our takiwā.
- f. Reduction in habitat for fish species.

Objectives

42. *To restore and enhance our coastal and freshwater fisheries (and associated habitats) such that:*
 - a. our taonga fish and kaimoana species are abundant and healthy.
 - b. we can provide kaimoana for whānau and fulfil our manaakitanga obligations.



Policies specifically for the Regional Council

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.8.1

Assess, and lead initiative to remove, impediments to fish passage within our takiwā.

Policy 8.8.2

Encourage the restoration and enhancement of habitat for taonga fish and shellfish species.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) water quality improvement.
- b) riparian planting.
- c) wetland restoration and/or creation.
- d) Pest animal and plant control.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.8.3

Advocate for improved access to, and along, waterways and coastal margins for customary fisheries and food gathering purposes.

Policy 8.8.4

Hold wānanga with Ngā Pōtiki whānau to share cultural knowledge and practices relating to the traditions of kaimoana harvesting and preparation.

Policy 8.8.5

Develop a Ngā Pōtiki-led environmental monitoring programme to measure the health of our freshwater and coastal fisheries from a cultural point of view.

Policy 8.8.6

Encourage collaborative research and monitoring projects between tangata whenua and scientists, that address customary fish and marine issues using both Mātauranga Māori / traditional knowledge and mainstream science.

Policy 8.8.7

Explore the feasibility of small-scale aquaculture (freshwater, coastal or land based) within our takiwā to provide kaimoana for our marae.

Policy 8.8.8

Advocate for the use of rāhui as a customary management tool to protect and restore kaimoana stocks. This may be a rāhui (in accordance with Ngā Pōtiki tikanga) and/or a formalised rāhui under Section 186B of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Policy 8.8.9

In collaboration with whānau, undertake a kaimoana restoration project within Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and/or along the Pāpāmoa coast between Ōmanu and Te Tumu.

Projects

Project 2:

Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy *Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy*

To give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater), 8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands), Policies 8.11.11 and 8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change),

7.4.5-7.4.8 (capacity and capability),

7.5.18 (cultural identity)

Project 3:

Record and document intergenerational knowledge

To give effect to Policy 8.4.13 (geothermal use), 8.8.4 (kaimoana), 8.9.9 (wetlands),

6.11.10 (natural hazards and climate change),

7.5.9 and 7.5.10 (cultural heritage and practices)

Project 4:

Ngā Pōtiki cultural health monitoring programme

To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater), 8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries) and 8.9.12 (wetlands).

Project 5:

Feasibility Studies for Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Land

To give effect to Policies 8.4.4 and 8.4.15 (geothermal), 8.8.7 (fisheries), 8.5.14 (land use), 7.6.4, 7.6.5 and 7.6.6 (sustainability)

Project 6:

Kaimoana restoration project

To give effect to Policy 8.8.9



8.9 Wetlands

This section relates to the important role that wetlands play within our takiwā.

We value wetlands as they provide habitat and spawning grounds for native plants, birds and fish (e.g. eel). They are a source of food, weaving materials, medicines and dyes and as such, a place to apply (and pass on) cultural knowledge and practices. Wetlands are highly valued for their ability to filter nutrients and sediments in the water. In some places, they also contain wāhi tapu including urupā.

As shown below, large areas of natural wetlands within our takiwā have been lost through drainage and development.

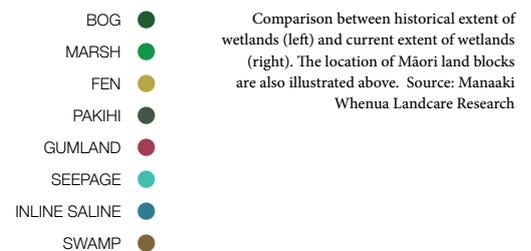
Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly freshwater, coast, sustainable land use and development; ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.



Remnant wetlands are located in the margins of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua as well as the margins of rivers and stream along valley floors. New wetlands have been ‘constructed’ or restored, primarily as a means to mitigate a consented land use activity or discharge e.g. Te Maunga wastewater; Domain Road interchange.



Issues

1. Large areas of wetland within our takiwā have been lost due to land development .

This includes:

- a. the natural function of, and balance within our taiao
- b. our mahinga kai and access to wetlands for customary activities, which in terms impacts our cultural wellbeing.

Objectives

43. No further degradation or loss of remaining wetlands within our takiwā.
44. Restore and increase the extent of wetlands within our takiwā. This includes areas which are contiguous with the estuarine ecosystems of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.
45. Wetland ecosystems within our takiwā are diverse, providing healthy habitats for flora and fauna.
46. Restore and revitalise our cultural knowledge and practices associated with wetlands.



Policies specifically for Tauranga City Council

The following policies specifically apply to the Tauranga City Council:

Policy 8.9.1

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in structure planning and/or reserve management planning, particularly those which involve the creation or enhancement of wetlands.

This is to ensure that Ngā Pōtiki values and interests are provided for, in particular:

- a) Recommending suitable plant species, particularly to enhance the extent and diversity of rongoā plants and cultural materials within wetlands (e.g. harakeke, raupō, paru).
- b) Enabling access to wetlands to harvest rongoā plants and cultural materials.
- c) Involvement in wetland planting days.

Policies specifically for Bay of Plenty Regional Council

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.9.2

Robust policies and rules are in place regarding land drainage and the allocation, diversion and/or taking of freshwater adjacent to wetlands.

Policy 8.9.3

Ensure that freshwater limit setting, within Water Management Areas, provides for wetland health..

Policy 8.9.4

Ensure that sub-catchment action plans take into account, and encourage the creation or enhancement of, wetlands.

Policy 8.9.5

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in:

- a) wetland restoration planting plans.
- b) wetland planting days.
- c) freshwater limit setting, within Water Management Areas
- d) sub-catchment action plans.

Policy 8.9.6

Increase landowner and community awareness about the value of our wetlands.

Policy 8.9.7

Provide incentives to encourage, and where needed require, landowners to care and protect for our remaining wetlands, such as:

- a) Permanently fencing wetlands to exclude livestock.
- b) Removing pest plants and animals.
- c) Establishing native marginal strips of land adjacent to wetlands of an appropriate size to ensure robust regeneration of the wetland ecosystem.

Policy 8.9.8

Set aside funding within long term and annual plans to enable wetland creation, restoration and enhancement projects.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.9.9

Work with our kaumatua and kuia to record stories and experiences of wetlands from whānau history. This helps us to collect and document our intergenerational knowledge with regards to wetlands, particularly cultural practices.

Policy 8.9.10

Hold wananga with Ngā Pōtiki whānau to share cultural knowledge and practices relating to wetlands.

Policy 8.9.11

Oppose any further drainage of land and/or taking of freshwater on, or adjacent to, wetlands.

Policy 8.9.12

Develop a Ngā Pōtiki-led environmental monitoring programme to measure the health of our wetlands from a cultural point of view.



Policy 8.9.13

Lead and/or being involved in at least two wetland restoration and/or creation projects within our takiwā.

Policy 8.9.14

Advocate for:

- a) an increase in the extent of wetlands within our takiwā.
- b) wetlands in areas where wetness is a limitation e.g. gullies, high water table areas.
- c) greater use of wetlands within the Rangataua catchment to capture
- d) nutrient and sediment inputs from upstream land use.

Policy 8.9.15

Advocate for opportunities to enhance the amount and diversity of rongoā plants and cultural materials in wetlands within our takiwā.

This includes:

- a) Having input into wetland restoration planting plans.
- b) Being involved in wetland planting days.
- c) Negotiating access to wetlands to harvest rongoā plants and cultural materials.

Policy 8.9.16

Work with Councils, Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations, Ngā Pōtiki whānau, community groups and other iwi or hapū in relation to:

- a) Wetland creation, restoration and enhancement projects, particularly those which increase the health and/or extent of wetlands.
- b) Development of wetland strategies or management plans that take a whole of catchment approach to improving the wellbeing of our wetlands.
- c) Improved awareness and appreciation about wetland ecosystems, threats and restoration.
- d) Measures to improve accessibility to, and around, wetlands.
- e) Incentives to encourage and enable wetland creation, protection, restoration and/or enhancement (e.g. funding, covenants).

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects**Project 2:****Kaitiaki Development Programme and
Communications Strategy*****Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme
and Communications Strategy***

To give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater),
8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands),
Policies 8.11.11 and
8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change),
7.4.5-7.4.8 (capacity and capability),
7.5.18 (cultural identity)

Project 3:**Record and document intergenerational
knowledge**

To give effect to Policy 8.4.13 (geothermal use),
8.8.4 (kaimoana), 8.9.9 (wetlands),
6.11.10 (natural hazards and climate change),
7.5.9 and 7.5.10 (cultural heritage and practices)

Project 4:**Ngā Pōtiki cultural health
monitoring programme**

To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater),
8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries)
and 8.9.12 (wetlands).



8.10 Ecosystems, Biosecurity and Biodiversity

We live in a world which compartmentalises our taiao. For example, land, air, coast, water. This is most evident within the Resource Management Act (s9 land, s11 subdivisions, s12 coastal marine area, s12 beds of lakes and rivers, s14 water, s15 discharges).

This section helps to broaden this thinking to enable a more holistic approach to the care of our taiao. It relates to terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, estuarine and wetland ecosystems and biodiversity as well as biosecurity.

Specific concepts within this section include:

- Ecosystems - the interconnected system of biological organisms and the physical environments.
- Habitats - where we live and where our taonga flora and fauna species thrive. Habitats for our taonga species are of most importance to us.
- Biosecurity - being prepared for biological threats (e.g. pests, disease) which can displace and/or affect taonga species and associated ecosystems.
- Biodiversity - the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat. Ecosystems are generally robust when biodiversity is high.

Taonga flora or plant species include native trees for carving (tōtara, kahikatea, kauri); native trees and plants for our manu (miro, makomako, harakeke, kōwhai); native plants for weaving (harakeke, raupō, kiekie).

Taonga fauna or animal species include our manu (tui, kererū, korimako), our mahinga kai from rivers and streams (tuna, inanga, watercress) and kaimoana from our estuary (pātiki, pāpaka, tītiko) and coastal waters (tāmure, kahawai, kōura, pipi). The abundance and health of tītiko and pāpaka are cultural indicators of the health of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly freshwater, coast, sustainable land use and development; ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.



Issues

1. Ecosystems, and the health of ecosystems, have not always been considered within our takiwā. We have more pest plant and animal threats. We have lost valuable habitats for our taonga flora and fauna species.

Land development for productive rural and urban use has taken priority over the health of the ecosystems within our takiwā. Wetlands have been drained, streams have been straightened and large tracts of ngahere (forest) have been cut down.

2. Pest plants, pest animals and diseases adversely affect our indigenous biodiversity.

For example:

- a. Pest animals found on land, such as possums and rats, have decimated our native fauna and our taonga bird species.
- b. Pest animals found in water, such as koi carp, cause habitat loss for plants, native fish, invertebrates and birds.
- c. Pest plants found on land, such as pampas grass, woolly nightshade, tradescantia and gorse. These are abundant and persistent in the gullies, roadside and waterway margins and recently harvested forestry blocks in the Rangataua catchment.
- d. Pest plants found in water, such as salvinia, can quickly form extensive mats, completely smothering waterways and affecting water quality and freshwater fish.
- e. Diseases such as myrtle rust, PSA and kauri dieback affect, or have the potential to affect, our taonga tree species and our productive lands.

Objectives

47. Value and manage our taiao as a network of interconnected ecosystems.

This would involve:

- a. ensuring that projects and programmes take a 'mountains to the sea' or 'ki uta ki tai' approach.
- b. acknowledging the importance of ecological corridors.
- c. valuing, restoring and incorporating habitats for flora and fauna into productive land systems.
- d. agencies working together internally (across teams) and externally (with each other).
- e. incorporating Ngā Pōtiki values and knowledge systems into projects and programmes.

48. *To reduce the impacts of biological threats (e.g. disease and pests) on:*

- a. our native flora and fauna.
- b. the health and productivity of Ngā Pōtiki lands.

49. To restore and enhance the health and diversity of ecosystems and habitats within our takiwā for our taonga flora and fauna species.

This includes:

- a. cooler and vegetated waterways and wetlands.
- b. corridors of healthy interconnected indigenous vegetation and ecosystems.
- c. the containment or removal of pests.
- d. abundant birds and other fauna.
- e. healthy and abundant mahinga kai resources.

Policies for City, District and Regional Councils

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.10.1

Support initiatives led by:

- a) biodiversity forums (e.g. Kaimai Mamaku Catchment Forum).
- b) Iwi-led groups and projects (e.g. Te Awa O Waitao restoration project)
- c) local community groups (e.g. Waitao-Kaiate Environment Group, Te Whakakaha Conservation Trust).

This may include, but not be limited to, technical support and funding.

Policy 8.10.2

Promote the creation and/or connection of ecological pathways for our indigenous flora and fauna comprising corridors of ngahere, wetlands, riparian margins and other habitats.

This should be prioritised as follows:

- a) From our upper catchments to the coast.
- b) Connecting fragmented habitats within, and across, catchments.
- c) Te Tumu (via structure planning process)

Policy 8.10.3

Encourage more streamside and overhanging riparian vegetation for waterways to provide improve instream habitat for fish and invertebrates.

Policy 8.10.4

Improve tangata whenua, public and landowner awareness and appreciation about the:

- a) value and significance of biodiversity within our takiwā.
- b) threats to biodiversity within our takiwā, particularly land use and development as well as pest plants and animals.
- c) ways to restore and enhance biodiversity within our takiwā, and showcasing the efforts of landowners, biodiversity forums and community groups.



Policies for the DOC, MPI and the Regional Council

The following policies specifically apply to the Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries and the Regional Council:

Policy 8.10.5

Work together to manage biosecurity threats (e.g. kauri dieback disease, salvinia) and to coordinate monitoring and reporting.

This includes:

- a) Collaborating with other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, NIWA) in relation to existing or future monitoring programmes.
- b) Informing and/or involving Ngā Pōtiki, as needed.
- c) Utilising Mātauranga-based monitoring tools.
- d) Incorporating citizen science (e.g. monitoring by tangata whenua or members of the public).

Policies specifically for Bay of Plenty Regional Council

In addition to Policies 8.10.1-8.10.5, the following also apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

Policy 8.10.6

Encourage greater collaboration between landowners within our takiwā for more effective pest plant control and biodiversity enhancement.

This includes:

- a) Building awareness and understanding of pest plant threats (i.e. woolly nightshade, gorse) within our takiwā.
- b) Prioritising pest management in areas outlined in Policy 8.10.7.
- c) Supporting the development and implementation of Community Control Programmes.
- d) Explore opportunities for better land utilisation (e.g. to prevent re-establishment of pest plants).

In this context, support includes funding and technical advice.

Policy 8.10.7

Areas of focus for pest control within our takiwā including:

- a) Underutilised Māori land;
- b) Areas and landscapes of cultural significance (e.g. maunga);
- c) Council and DOC reserves;
- d) Riparian, coastal or estuarine margins;
- e) Remnant wetlands;
- f) Gullies and pockets of ngahere particularly within the Rangataua Catchment including the Waitao and Mangatawa areas.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.10.8

Advocate for greater recognition and use of intergenerational knowledge in ecosystem and habitat enhancement within our takiwā.

This should be prioritised as follows:

- a) From our upper catchments to the coast.
- b) Connecting fragmented habitats within, and across, catchments.
- c) Te Tumu (via structure planning process)

Policy 8.10.9

Pursue opportunities to work collaboratively to restore and enhance our indigenous biodiversity, in particular native plants and birds.

This would involve:

- a) Other iwi as well as Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations.
- b) Central and local government.
- c) Local schools and kura kaupapa.
- d) Private landowners, community groups and environmental or biodiversity forums (e.g. Kaimai Mamaku Catchment Forum).
- e) Research entities such as Manaaki Te Awanui or Manaaki Whenua (Landcare Research).
- f) Tertiary education providers such as Waikato University, Toi Oho Mai or Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiarangi.

Policy 8.10.9

Advocate for, and support:

- a) Predator Free 2050; and,
- b) predator free initiatives within our takiwā, in particular:
 - i) large areas of contiguous indigenous forest (e.g. Kaimai Mamaku Forest) and significant ecological areas.
 - ii) the Rangataua Catchment.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.



Projects

Project 8:

Pest Plant Control Projects

To give effect to Policy 8.10.6 and 8.10.7 as follows:

- Establish a community control programme to eradicate large stands of woolly nightshade in the Rangataua Catchment.
- Gorse removal project, on and around, Kōpūkairoa.



8.11 Natural Hazards and Climate Change

We live in an ever changing and moving environment. This is evident through our oral histories where changes in the physical environment have been observed and monitored over many generations. Within this context, we also connect with our atua, in particular, Rūaumoko, atua of earthquakes and volcanoes; Tangaroa, atua of the sea; and, Tāwhirimātea, atua of the winds and storms.

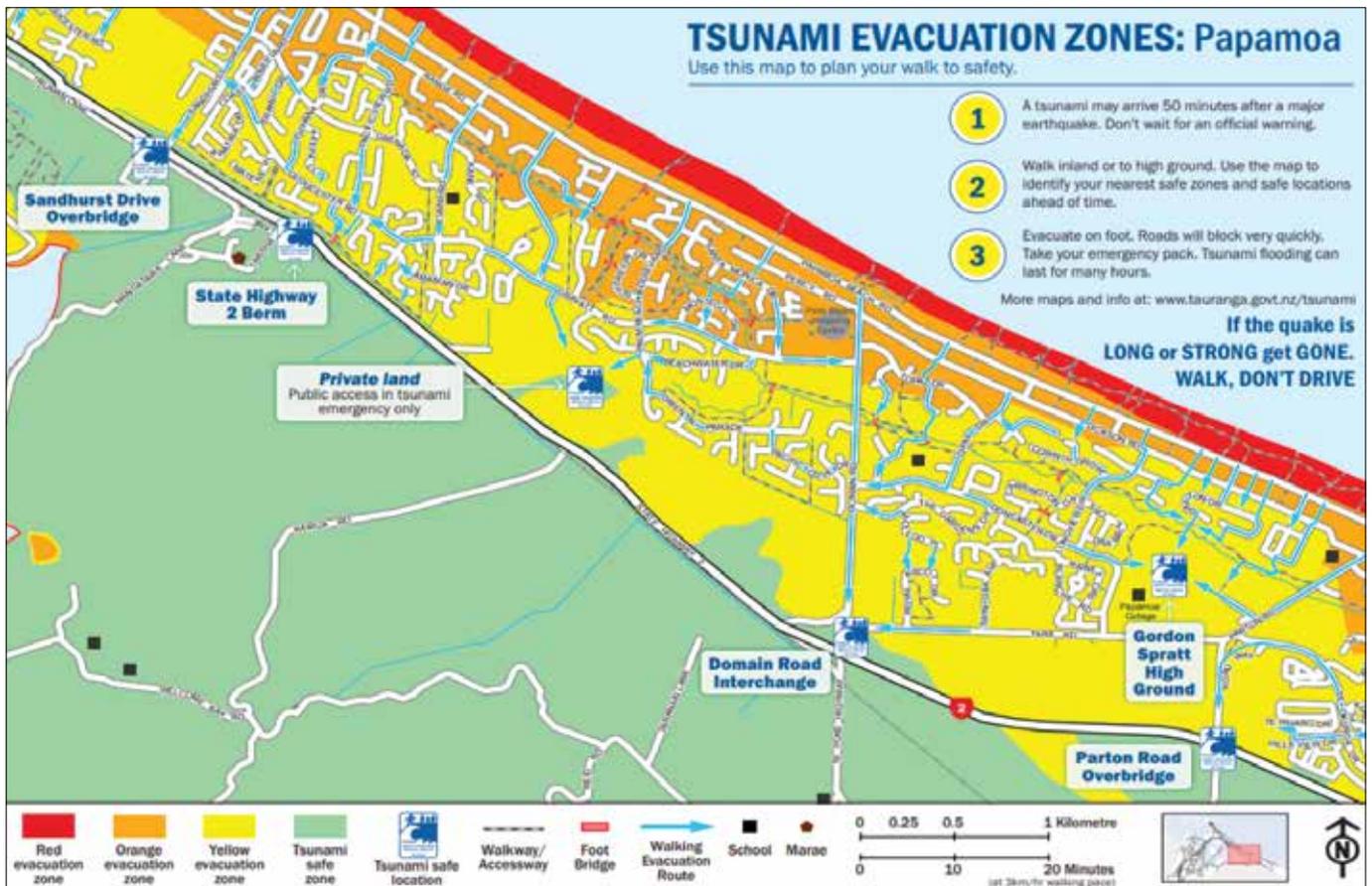
Our takiwā is vulnerable to natural hazards and the effects of climate change. The extent to which these affect us, and our environment can be influenced by the steps we take today. This section focuses on ways in which we work with Councils and our whānau to be informed, involved and prepared.

Natural Hazards

Natural hazards within our takiwā which affect our environment and our people include:

- coastal/marine processes e.g. inundation/flooding, sea level rise and erosion.
- prolonged or intense rainfall e.g. flooding, landslide.
- earthquakes e.g. ground shaking, landslide, liquefaction, tsunami.

Areas of risk within our takiwā include our coastline along Pāpāmoa and associated low lying flood plains along the coast (e.g. low-lying coast line and steep shoreline cliffs around Te Tāhuna o Rangataua). Inland we have steep valley and hill areas, under varying land uses, that are prone to landslide and debris flows.



Example of Tsunami Evacuation Zones within our takiwā
 Source: Tauranga City Council Website - December 2017



Climate Change

Climate change can exacerbate the risks associated with natural hazards.

Some of the impacts of climate change within our takiwā may include¹⁰:

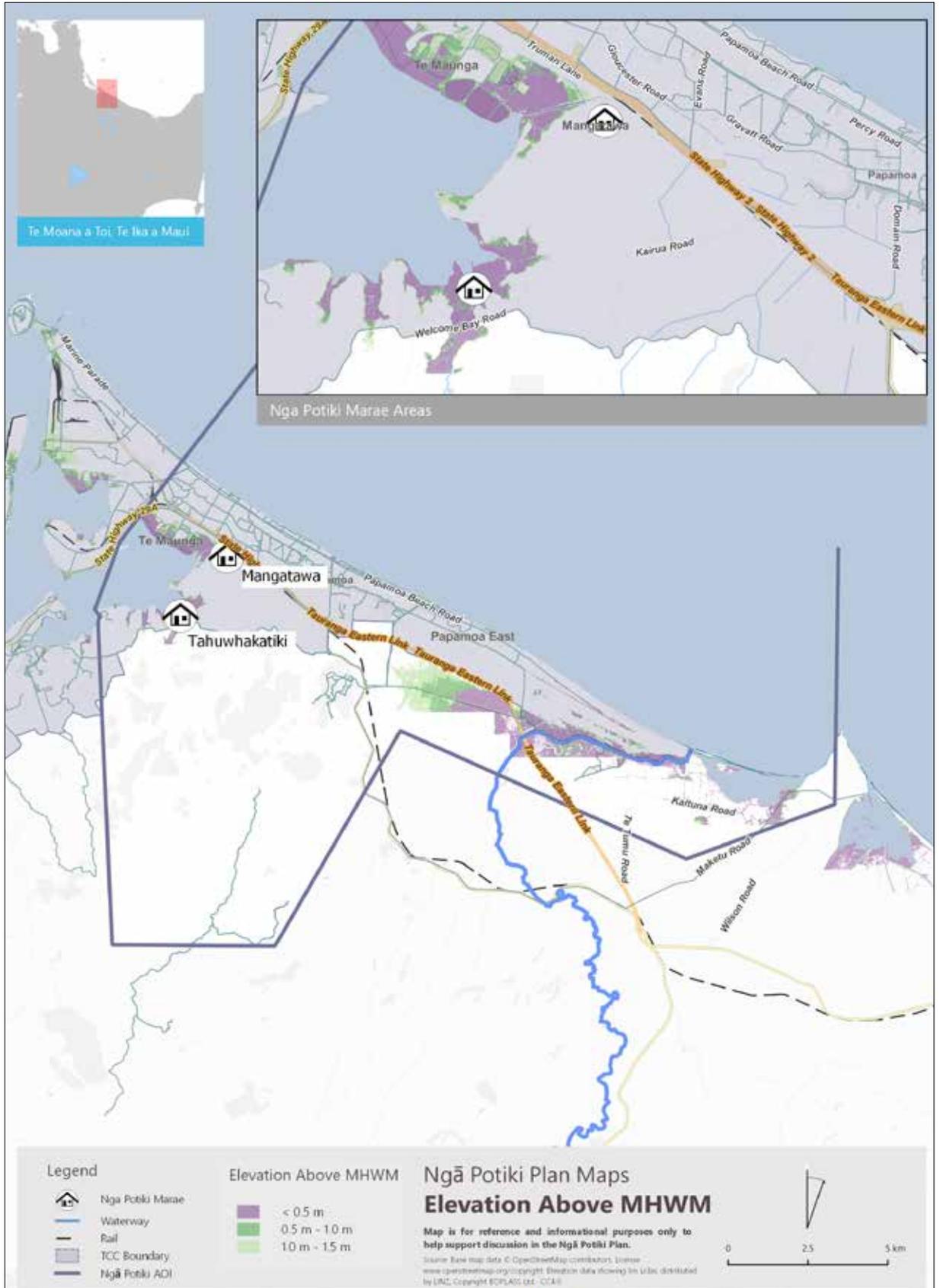
- Rising sea levels, which will change our coastline, particularly within Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (~0.6m-1.6m by 2130). This in turn will have an impact on our coastal marae, urupā and other areas of cultural significance. Land, currently used for productive purposes, may be compromised through rising and/or saline water tables.
- Warming river, stream and coastal waters, which can result in changes in our mahinga kai species. Some species (including pests) may thrive under the new conditions while others may diminish.
- Warming air temperature (up to 3.6°C warmer by 2090), which will lead to fewer frosts and more extreme weather events (e.g. heavier easterly rainfall, floods, droughts). Horticultural productivity on our Māori Land blocks in particular may be affected.



Elevation map of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua showing possible areas at risk of inundation as a result of sea level rise (of up to 1.5m)

¹⁰ Sources of information: <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/residents-and-communities/climatechange/>





Elevation map of the whole takiwā showing possible areas at risk of inundation as a result of sea level rise (of up to 1.5m)



Extreme weather events must be accepted as an ordinary part of our weather patterns and therefore must be taken into consideration by planners and decision-makers.

People are trusting that Councils and developers have carried out due diligence to ensure that new subdivisions and infrastructures are located and developed appropriately and mindful of natural hazards, particularly those that are exacerbated by climate change. We assume that those who are designing and approving new developments are factoring in the risks associated with natural hazards, especially in light of an ever-changing environment.

While there are uncertainties associated with the nature and frequency of natural hazards as well as the potential effects of climate change, the wellbeing of our communities, our buildings and our people must be kept in the forefront. The risks of getting it wrong are significant, ranging from the loss of houses and/or lives to the financial and emotional cost of relocating whole communities, albeit temporarily or permanently. This is a significant responsibility for Councils and developers to bear.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly freshwater, coast, sustainable land use and development; ecosystems, biosecurity and biodiversity as well as the area-specific provisions for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua.

They are all connected and can affect, or be affected, by one another.



Issues

1. Our whenua, our whare, our wāhi tapu, our mahinga kai resources and our people are vulnerable to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.
2. Our historical sites, wāhi tapu and sites of significance are vulnerable to being damaged or destroyed by natural hazards (in particular our sites along the Pāpāmoa coastline, around the shoreline of Rangataua Estuary and our Maunga, including Te Rae or Pāpāmoa).
3. We are not yet well informed about the risks associated with natural hazards and climate change within our takiwā.

For example:

- a. We do not fully understand the extent to which climate change will affect our lands, our cultural heritage, our mahinga kai resources and our people.
- b. We are not adequately prepared to adapt to the effects of a changing climate.

Objectives

50. We are prepared for, and resilient to, natural hazards and the effects of climate change.

In this context, 'we' includes our people, marae, papakāinga, Māori land trusts and incorporations as well as our wider communities.

51. **Our sites and areas of cultural significance; indigenous biodiversity and traditional practices are:**

- a. protected from, and resilient to, natural hazards and disasters.
- b. protected from, and/or able to be adapted to, a changing climate.

52. **Ngā Pōtiki is involved in:**

- a. natural hazards and climate change policy, research and planning.
- b. ensuring that whānau, marae as well as Māori Land Trusts and incorporations are resilient and/or able to adapt to change.



Policies for City, District and Regional Councils and all involved with the CDEM Group and SmartGrowth

The following policies specifically apply to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and all involved with the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and SmartGrowth:

Policy 8.11.1

Recognise and value:

- a) The role of Ngā Pōtiki in developing and implementing natural hazard and climate change policy.
- b) Our intergenerational knowledge in natural hazard and climate change research and planning.

Policy 8.11.2

Strategies, plans and policies must consider the impacts of climate change and the risks associated with natural hazards on our cultural and social wellbeing, in particular:

- a) Sites and areas of cultural significance, including our marae and urupā.
- b) Indigenous species and ecosystems, particularly our mahinga kai resources.
- c) Our aspirations for, and challenges with, the use and development of Māori Land.
- d) Roading infrastructure and access to our marae, papakāinga and urupā.

Policy 8.11.3

Continue building awareness and understanding about:

- a) Natural hazards and climate change.
- b) How climate change may affect our lands and buildings, particularly our marae.
- c) How to prepare for natural hazards and disasters and what to do if a natural disaster occurs.
- d) How to adapt and prepare for the impacts of climate change.
- e) Tsunami risk and response, as outlined in Policy 8.11.17.

Policy 8.11.4

Require technical information about natural hazards and climate change impacts to be in a user-friendly format and in plain English as well as Te Reo Māori. This enables greater accessibility and understanding of technical information, particularly regarding such an important kaupapa.

Policy 8.11.5

Consideration is given to forested areas in the Rangataua catchment, especially forest harvesting which could result in greater runoff for the catchment and increase the risk of flooding and landslides.

Policies for Tauranga City Council

In addition to Policies 8.11.1-8.11.5, the following also apply to Tauranga City Council:

Policy 8.11.6

A precautionary approach should be taken in developing along coastal areas, particularly in relation to sea level rise and tsunami risk.

This means that developers, or those involved in structure planning, must:

- a) Consider impacts on sites and areas of cultural significance.
- b) Where possible, ensure that existing areas and dwellings are not impacted, from an infrastructural point of view (e.g. stormwater).
- c) Involve Ngā Pōtiki in any planning for future infrastructure adaptation measures.
- d) Utilise the most up to date research and widely agreed technical information, including models, about climate change to guide planning and decision making.

Policy 8.11.7

Ensure that there is sufficient capacity within City stormwater and wastewater infrastructure to cope with more frequent extreme rainfall events.

Policy 8.11.8

In the absence of sufficient capacity in stormwater and/or wastewater infrastructure, Council to ensure there are adequate contingencies to reduce the risk of urban flooding and/or wastewater overflows to the natural environment.

Policy 8.11.9

Build public awareness and understanding about the ways in which:

- a) Council is incorporating climate change into urban stormwater and wastewater management. This includes research; planned investment, upgrades and/or maintenance as well as contingency measures in the event of an extreme rainfall event. Areas of concern include Te Maunga oxidation ponds and Pāpāmoa urban areas.
- b) Council is incorporating climate change adaptation within new urban development.
- c) Urban communities can prepare and/or adapt to the impacts of more frequent extreme rainfall events.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.11.10

Work with our kaumatua and kuia to record stories and experiences of natural hazard and climate variability and change from whānau history. This helps us to collect and document our intergenerational knowledge with regards to natural hazards and climate change.

Policy 8.11.11

Improve the capacity of Ngā Pōtiki with regards to natural hazards and climate change to:

- a) be actively involved in, and incorporate Ngā Pōtiki values and vulnerabilities into, central and local government strategies, plans and policies regarding natural hazards and climate change.
- b) be part of research and/or initiatives to understand, adapt to and/or mitigate the effects of climate change.

Policy 8.11.12

Raise the profile of natural hazards and climate change issues facing Ngā Pōtiki, in particular our marae, urupā and Māori Land blocks, so that:

- a) We understand the risks of natural hazards within our takiwā.
- b) We understand the role of Councils and other agencies in managing and/or reducing these risks and impacts.
- c) We know how to prepare and, in the case of a natural disaster, what to do.

Policy 8.11.13

Work with Ngā Pōtiki whānau and marae trustees to:

- a) Identify current and potential climate change impacts on our marae, urupā and other sites of cultural significance.
- b) Understand the extent to which climate change may impact our tribal lands, sites of cultural significance and mahinga kai.
- c) Understand natural warnings and required response in relation to local source tsunamis.
- d) Explore options to address risks to culturally significant sites and areas at risk of erosion and/or flooding as a result of more frequent extreme rainfall events and sea level rise. Sites in particular may include marae and urupā.
- e) Explore the feasibility of the use of Ngā Pōtiki marae as a designated emergency or evacuation centre.

Policy 8.11.14

Work with Ngā Pōtiki Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations to:

- a) Identify current and potential climate change impacts on tribal lands.
- b) Explore options to prepare and/or adapt to climate change.

This may include:

- i) ensuring a secure and reliable water supply.
- ii) pursuing opportunities for land use change and/or diversification.

Policy 8.11.15

Work with BOP Region Emergency Management Group to ensure that Marae preparedness plans are in place for Ngā Pōtiki marae.

This would outline:

- a) Known hazards and risks to our marae.
- b) Resources on hand to look after people and the vulnerable people in the community when there is an extreme event.
- c) Key contacts of people that could be called upon in the event of an emergency.

Policy 8.11.16

If a Ngā Pōtiki marae is selected by whānau to be a designated emergency or evacuation centre, work with:

- a) Local communities to ensure communication networks are in place and that marae protocols are known.
- b) Bay of Plenty Region Emergency Management Group to provide technical advice and support.
- c) Organisations such as St John NZ for first aid training and equipment.
- d) Te Puni Kokiri and other agencies for funding associated with improving marae infrastructure and facilities.

Policy 8.11.17

Advocate for the following, in relation to our kāinga within tsunami risk areas in particular, along the Pāpāmoa coast:

- a) Early warning systems (e.g. sirens).
- b) Development of a community response plan, including an evacuation plan).
- c) Clear signage.
- d) Education about natural warnings.

Policy 8.11.18

Advocate for permanent Māori position within the emergency management team in council. Having a dedicated Māori staff member will assist with the relationship nuances that are required for Māori partnerships within emergency management.

Policy 8.11.19

Learn from other Iwi (locally, regionally and nationally) who are leading or are involved in climate change research, policy development and education programmes.

The above policies in no way undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations within our takiwā. If anything, the provisions are intended to support and enable the aspirations and operations of our whānau.

Projects

Project 2:

Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy

Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy

To give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater), 8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands), Policies 8.11.11 and 8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.4.5-7.4.8 (capacity and capability), 7.5.18 (cultural identity)

Project 3:

Record and document intergenerational knowledge

To give effect to Policy 8.4.13 (geothermal use), 8.8.4 (kaimoana), 8.9.9 (wetlands), 6.11.10 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.5.9 and 7.5.10 (cultural heritage and practices)

Project 9:

Impacts of climate change on marae, urupā, biodiversity and Ngā Pōtiki lands

To give effect to Policies 8.11.13, 8.11.14 and 6.33 specifically in relation to:

- (a) Our tribal lands, including historical accounts and contemporary land use.
- (b) Our cultural heritage sites, particularly our marae and urupā.
- (c) Our indigenous biodiversity, particularly native bush, native birds.
- (d) Our mahinga kai resources, including our kaimoana and our freshwater fisheries.

Project 10:

Marae Preparedness Plans

Work with whānau and marae trustees to give effect to Policies 8.11.15 and 8.11.16.



8.12 Waste Management

This section relates to waste minimisation and management within our takiwā.

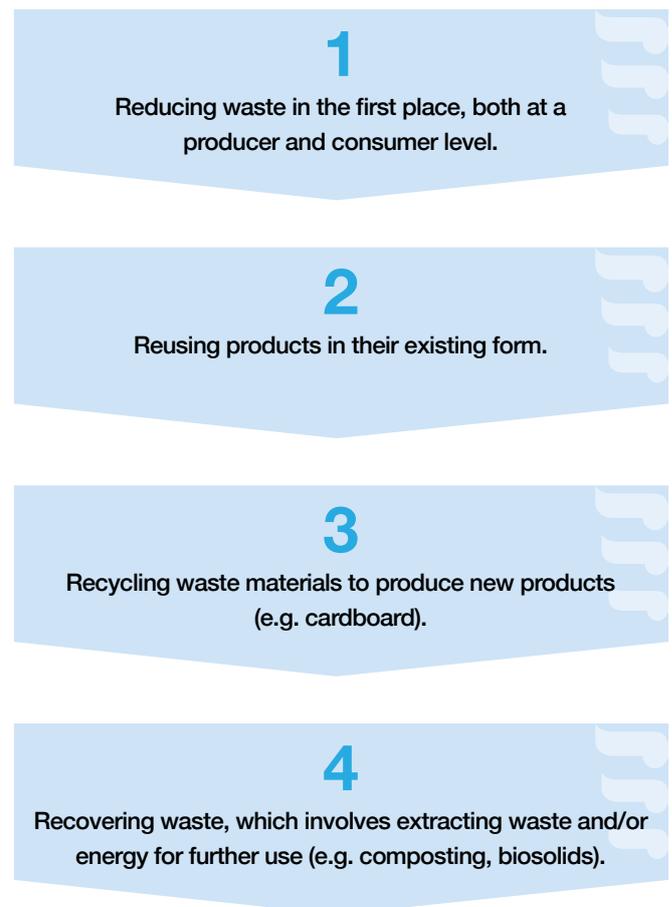
According to 2016/17 waste audits by Tauranga City Council, over 68% of the kerbside waste sent to landfill has the potential to be recycled or composted. This includes garden and food waste; building waste as well as waste that is recyclable.

While the City and District Councils have statutory responsibilities for waste management, we all have a responsibility to play our part in generating less waste in the first place.

We live in a disposable society. The amount of waste we produce is directly linked to the amount of many goods and services we consume. In other words, we are collectively responsible for the volumes of waste generated within our takiwā. Therefore, improvements to waste minimisation and management relies on the collective efforts of individuals, communities, business, industries and Councils working together to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover waste within our takiwā.

Waste reduction relies heavily on social and behavioural change as well as utilising our collective influence on those who make or sell us products (i.e. in terms of type and volume of product packaging). We can also adopt better practices - at work, home or the marae – in dealing with waste, particularly that which may be reused, recycled or composted.

This section looks at ways in which we can reduce the amount of waste entering our landfills by:



Focusing on actions relating to #1 and #2 can reduce the costs (including environmental impacts) of the actions occurring at the lower levels.

Plan Linkages

This must also be read in conjunction with other sections of this Plan, particularly the area-specific provisions for Pāpāmoa / Te Tumu.

Issues

1. A significant proportion of the waste generated in our takiwā may be avoidable. We have a lot of waste going to the landfill that should otherwise be recycled or composted. This includes building waste, garden waste and food waste.
2. We have a growing population and therefore, could expect more waste to be generated within our takiwā in the future.
3. There is a significant amount of construction occurring, and planned, within our takiwā. There is no requirement on those undertaking construction to separate waste (e.g. concrete, glass, timber) for recovery.
4. There is a lack of collective awareness and understanding of, and responsibility for, waste management within our takiwā.

Objectives

53. To work together to reduce waste, and improve how waste is managed, within our takiwā.
54. To ensure that as our population grows, the amount of waste we generate decreases.
55. To encourage innovation and technology with regards to waste minimisation within our takiwā.



Policies for SmartGrowth

The following policies specifically apply to all involved in SmartGrowth, including Tangata Whenua, Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.12.1

Ensure that strategic and detailed planning for growth within our takiwā incorporates and encourages:

- a) the efficient and sustainable use of building materials.
- b) the reduction of waste during building construction.
- c) the efficient recovery and reuse of recyclable materials during and/or following building construction.
- d) innovation and technology in the reuse, recycling and/or recovery of waste within our takiwā.

Policy 8.12.2

Utilise existing networks to build awareness and understanding of, and responsibility for, waste management.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- a) Sustainable Business Network
- b) Waikato and Bay of Plenty Waste Liaison Group
- c) Environment and Sustainability Forum
- d) Business waste minimisation and community groups
- e) New Zealand Green Building Council

Policy 8.12.3

Encourage businesses, industries and schools to be part of one or more of the following:

- a) Cleaner production programme (BOPRC)
- b) Parakore (Zero Waste) programme
- c) Enviro-schools programme (BOPRC)
- d) Business and school waste programmes (TCC)
- e) PaintWise programme (Resene)
- f) Waste exchange programme (BOPRC)
- g) Homestar and/or Green Star rating programme (NZ Green Building Council).

Policies for City and District Councils

In addition to Policies 8.12.1-8.12.3, the following also apply to the Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council:

Policy 8.12.4

Focus efforts, including funding, on initiatives that:

- a) Reduce waste in the first place, both at a producer and consumer level; and then,
- b) Reuse products in their existing form; and then,
- c) Recycle waste materials to produce new products; and then,
- d) Recover waste, by extracting waste and/or energy for further use (e.g. composting, biosolids); and then,
- e) As a last resort, disposal at a landfill.

Policy 8.12.5

Continue building community awareness and understanding about:

- a) Types of waste and what can be done with them (e.g. composting of organic waste).
- b) What happens to kerbside waste after it is picked up.
- c) Volume and compositions of waste generated and how this compares to previous years.

This would include regular waste audits and reporting.

Policy 8.12.6

Lead and/or support initiatives to:

- a) reduce the volume of waste within our takiwā, in particular consumer packaging and construction waste.
- b) promote innovation and technology in the reuse, recycling and/or recovery of waste within our takiwā.

Policy 8.12.7

Advocate for the establishment of a clear and consistent standard or definition for marketing terms applied to plastic materials, such as “biodegradable”, “degradable” and “compostable”. This must be transparent about the degree of product breakdown (i.e., based on type of plastic, form of product, disposal condition and length of time).

Policy 8.12.8

Provide an annual report to Ngā Pōtiki with regards to compliance monitoring associated with any resource consents associated with the closed landfill at Te Maunga.

Policy 8.12.9

Involve Ngā Pōtiki in the review and development of Solid Waste Strategies as well as Waste Management and Minimisation Plans.

Policies for Ngā Pōtiki

The following policies specifically apply to Ngā Pōtiki:

Policy 8.12.10

Encourage and support Ngā Pōtiki Land Trusts and Incorporations to explore the feasibility of economic development and employment through waste minimisation.

This could include:

- a) social enterprise for reuse/recycling such as e-waste, composting etc.
- b) opportunities for joint ventures associated with innovation and technology in the reuse, recycling and/or recovery of waste.

Policy 8.12.11

Advocate for:

- a) greater incentives to reduce the volume of waste, particularly construction materials, going to the landfill.
- b) the collection of inorganic waste (e.g. couches, whiteware) from urban areas. This enables useful goods to be diverted to community groups for reuse, and recyclable materials like metals to be diverted from the landfill.
- c) a reduction in the volume of packaging waste in consumer goods.

Policy 8.12.12

Encourage Ngā Pōtiki marae and whānau to sign up to the Parakore (Zero Waste) programme or something similar.

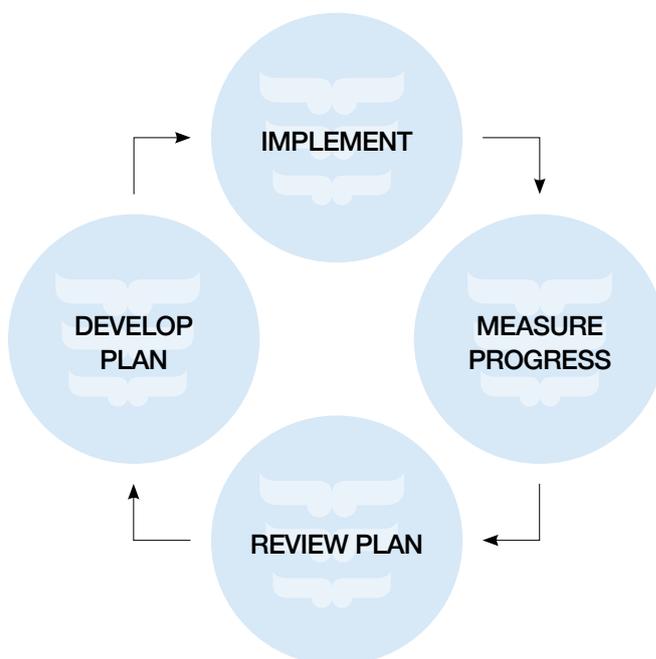


9. Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Review

A lot of time and energy has gone into the development of this Plan. For this Plan to be effective and make a difference for our taiao and our people, time and energy also needs to go into the implementation of this Plan. This is to ensure that the Plan does not simply ‘sit on a shelf’.

9.1 Implementing this Plan

Ngā Pōtiki will be responsible for ensuring this plan is a living document which supports meaningful actions. Ngā Pōtiki will regularly review progress, advocate with Local and Central Government Partners and evolve the plan as required.



This includes:

- Leading the implementation of projects and Ngā Pōtiki specific policies.
- Securing funding for the projects identified within this Plan.
- Ensuring that Council staff (at all levels) understand how to implement the relevant policies within this Plan.
- Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of this Plan. There will also be meetings with Councils, at least on an annual basis, to discuss the extent to which the Plan has been used within Council as well as progress towards Plan outcomes and objectives.
- An annual review of the projects and priorities within this plan.

9.2 Summary of Projects

Ngā Pōtiki will develop an annual work programme to ensure that identified projects are progressed and completed during the life of this Plan.

The following table summarises the identified projects within this Plan.

It includes an assumption of priority as follows:

- High – Project that needs to be initiated immediately, given the need to input to other projects (e.g. Council work programme) and/or due to the availability of funding.
- Medium – Project that is not urgent but should be initiated at least by Year 3.
- Ongoing – Continuation of an existing project or a project that will be ongoing.

This priority is assumed at the time of plan writing and will need to be reviewed by the Trustees of the Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust on an annual basis. Regular review will enable Ngā Pōtiki and in particular our Resource Management Unit to adjust and respond to shifting priorities.

Project	Description / Linkage	Priority
Project 1: Tauranga Moana Water Management Area Project	To give effect to Policy 8.3.27.	High (Years 1-3)
Project 2: Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy	Develop a Kaitiaki Development Programme and Communications Strategy to give effect to Policies 8.3.27 (freshwater), 8.8.4 (fisheries), 8.9.10 (wetlands), Policies 8.11.11 and 8.11.12 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.4.5- 7.4.8 (capacity and capability), 7.5.18 (cultural identity)	Ongoing (Years 1-10)
Project 3: Record and document intergenerational knowledge	To give effect to Policy 8.4.13 (geothermal use) 8.8.4 (kaimoana), 8.9.9 (wetlands), 6.11.10 (natural hazards and climate change), 7.5.9 and 7.5.10 (cultural heritage and practices)	Ongoing (Years 1-10)

Project	Description / Linkage	Priority
Project 4: Ngā Pōtiki cultural health programme monitoring	To give effect to Policies 8.3.26 (freshwater), 8.5.15 (land and soils), 8.7.6 (coast), 8.8.5 (fisheries) and 8.9.12 (wetlands).	High (Years 1-3)
Project 5: Feasibility Studies for Marae and Ngā Pōtiki Land	To give effect to Policies 8.4.4 and 8.4.15 (geothermal), 8.8.7 (fisheries), 8.5.14 (land use).	Medium (Years 3-10)
Project 6: Kaimoana restoration project	To give effect to Policy 8.8.9	Medium (Years 3-10)
Project 7: Wetland restoration project	To give effect to Policy 8.9.13	Medium (Years 3-10)
Project 8: Pest Plant Control Projects	To give effect to Policy 8.10.6 and 8.10.7 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a community control programme to eradicate large stands of woolly nightshade in the Rangataua Catchment. Gorse removal project, on and around, Kōpūkairoa. 	Medium (Years 3-10)
Project 9: Impacts of climate change on marae, urupā, biodiversity and Ngā Pōtiki lands	To give effect to Policy 8.10.7 and 8.10.8 as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Our tribal lands, including historical accounts and contemporary land use. Our cultural heritage sites, particularly our marae and urupā. Our indigenous biodiversity, particularly native bush, native birds. Our mahinga kai resources, including our kaimoana and our freshwater fisheries. 	Medium (Years 3-10)
Project 10: Marae Preparedness Plans	Work with whānau and marae trustees to give effect to Policies 8.11.15 and 8.11.16.	High (Years 1-3)



Project	Description / Linkage	Priority
<p>Project 11: Mutually beneficial working relationships</p>	<p>Secure at least two Mana Whakahono agreements in accordance with Policy 7.3.6, by 2021. Secure at least two partnership arrangements, in accordance with Policy 7.4.4, by 2023.</p>	<p><i>High (Years 1-3)</i></p>
<p>Project 12: Cultural heritage stocktake and mapping project</p>	<p>To give effect to Policies 7.5.9 and 7.5.14.</p>	<p><i>Ongoing (Years 1-10)</i></p>
<p>Project 13: Cultural monitor training</p>	<p>To give effect to Policy 7.5.11.</p>	<p><i>Ongoing (Years 1-10)</i></p>
<p>Project 14: Reclamation of traditional place names</p>	<p>To give effect to Policy 7.5.12.</p>	<p><i>Ongoing (Years 1-10)</i></p>
<p>Project 15: Strategic approach to protecting and managing wāhi tapu</p>	<p>To give effect to 7.5.16, 6.3.12 and 6.3.16</p>	<p><i>Medium (Years 3-10)</i></p>
<p>Project 16: Promote World Heritage designation of key sites and areas</p>	<p>To give effect to 7.5.17 and 6.5.1</p>	<p><i>Medium (Years 3-10)</i></p>
<p>Project 17: Te Tāhuna o Rangataua designation of key sites and areas</p>	<p>To give effect to Policy 6.3.2</p>	<p><i>High (Years 1-3)</i></p>

Project	Description / Linkage	Priority
Project 18: Coordinated State of the Environment monitoring programme for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua	To give effect to Policy 6.3.11	<i>High (Years 1-3)</i>
Project 19: Applications for Water Conservation Order	To give effect to Policies 6.3.11	<i>Medium (Years 3-10)</i>
Project 20: Co-governance, land acquisition and social procurement	To give effect to Policy 7.6.9, 6.3.10, 6.4.11.	<i>High (Years 1-3)</i>
Project 21: Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan Review	To give effect to Policy 6.5.2.	<i>High (Years 1-3)</i>
Project 22: Formal recognition of Kōpūkaioa	To give effect to Policy 6.5.7	<i>Medium (Years 3-10)</i>
Project 23: Integrated Management Plan for our pae maunga	To give effect to Policy 6.5.8	<i>Medium (Years 3-10)</i>



9.3 Reviewing this Plan

Although this Plan outlines the priority issues, aspirations and projects for the next 10 years, Ngā Pōtiki will review this Plan every three years. This is to ensure that the Plan content is relevant and is making a tangible difference for the environment and for Ngā Pōtiki whānau.

The Plan review will assess the following:

- Are the issues still relevant? Are there any new issues that the Plan should address?
- Are the objectives still relevant? Are there any new objectives that the Plan should address?
- Were the projects in the Plan implemented?
If not, why not?

Any revision(s) to this Plan will be lodged with Councils to ensure that staff are using the most up-to-date version.



10. Glossary

- **Kaimoana**
Seafood including fish and shellfish
- **Kaitiaki**
Guardian
- **Kaitiakitanga**
Defined in the Resource Management Act as the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area
- **Mahinga Kai**
Traditional food sources
- **Mātauranga**
Knowledge, wisdom, understanding
- **Mauri**
Life force, vital essence
- **Moana**
Ocean, sea
- **Ngahere**
Forest
- **Pā (site)**
Fortified village or occupation site
- **Pātaka kai**
Food pantry
- **Papakāinga**
Village, home base
- **Pou**
Post, pillar, marker
- **Rāhui**
A temporary prohibition, ban or reserve
- **Takiwā**
Area of Interest
- **Taonga tūturu**
Defined in The Protected Objects Act 1975 as an object that relates to Māori culture, history, or society
- **Taiao**
Environment
- **Tangata Whenua**
Defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū, that holds mana whenua over that area
- **Tauranga waka**
Landing place for a waka.
- **Te Mana o te Wai**
A concept introduced within the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management to represent the overall wellbeing of a water body
- **Tikanga**
Protocols, correct procedures
- **Tupuna**
Ancestor
- **Urupā**
Burial ground, cemetery
- **Wāhi Tapu**
Defined in the Historic Places Act 1993 as a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense
- **Waka**
Canoe
- **Wānanga**
Educational forum
- **Whakapapa**
Genealogy, lineage
- **Whānau**
Family
- **Whare waka**
Place to store a waka
- **Whare wānanga**
Place of learning



Kaiate Stream / Te Rere a Kawau

Type: Stream and waterfalls

The stream and associated Te Rere a Kawau falls (literally 'flight of the shags') are confirmed as significant areas by nineteenth-century kaumatua who defined the Ngā Pōtiki takiwā. Kaiate Stream served as a pātaka kai. The bush in close proximity to Te Rere a Kawau was known as a place to collect rongoā (plants with healing properties) used in the manufacture of medicines.

Te Rere a Kawau continues to attract Ngā Pōtiki and the public generally as a place for recreation, reflection, exploration and relaxation.

Kōpūāroa (Kōpūroa)

Type: Canal

Also known as Kōpūroa Canal, Kōpūāroa drains what was formerly known as the 'longswamp' at the Te Puke end of Pāpāmoa.

Kōpūāroa intersects with SH2 between Te Puke and Pāpāmoa and helps mark the southeastern confiscation line imposed by the Crown in 1865, running from Otara toward Wairākei on the coast.



Te Ākau

Type: Coastline and ancestral seascape

The coast (Te Ākau) and ocean (Te Moana a Toi) represent the easterly extent of the Ngā Pōtiki takiwā.

The abundant ocean fisheries and fresh water fisheries from the adjacent and extensive wetlands attracted settlement along the length of the coastal dune system and Pāpāmoa coastal plain.

Te Ākau served as an important pātaka kai for Ngā Pōtiki for many centuries.

Te Ākau is also a wāhi tapu. Ngā Pōtiki kaumātua referred to Te Ākau as 'ngā urupā katoa', where for centuries Ngā Pōtiki buried their dead. The last known burial was in 1912.

The coast and walking trails along the length of the dune system linked Mangatawa to Te Houhou, Te Tumu and Maketu. Te Ākau served as a 'highway' well into the nineteenth century.

Te Awa o Waitao

Type: Freshwater stream and marginal strips

A highly significant part of the ancestral landscape, the Waitao Stream served as an important pātaka kai providing sustenance for many generations of Ngā Pōtiki, as well as a highway or 'tupuna hoe waka'.

Te Awa o Waitao was known as one of the markers of the Ngā Pōtiki takiwā and Crown Commissioners used it in 1887 as a boundary for land they awarded to Ngā Pōtiki.

Te Tāhuna o Rangataua

Type: Inner harbour and estuary

This iconic body of water and surrounding foreshore and seabed are integral to Ngā Pōtiki identity and culture - 'ko au te Tāhuna, ko te Tāhuna ko au.

Te Tāhuna o Rangataua has for centuries served as a pātaka kai because of its rich and varied marine life, including the tribal delicacies tītiko (mud snail) and pātiki (flounder).

The nineteenth century Ngāti Hauā leader Te Waharoa, on one of his many military forays into the Bay of Plenty, observed from the top of Kōpūkairoa the large numbers of Ngā Pōtiki living in thriving villages below. He compared them with the multitudes of crabs living on Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and coined the term 'ngā pāpaka o Rangataua' (the crabs of Rangataua). Ngā Pōtiki are sometimes referred to and/or refer to themselves as 'ngā pāpaka o Rangataua'.

There are numerous wāhi tapu located along the shoreline including parekura (battle sites) and urupā (burial sites). Tahuwhakatiki marae is also situated on the shoreline.

On 10 May 2012 the name Te Tāhuna o Rangataua was gazetted by the New Zealand Geographic Board following submissions by Ngā Pōtiki.

Wairākei

Type: Stream and streambed

This stream once ran parallel to Te Ākau and extended well into the Te Tumu Block. It drained the extensive Pāpāmoa swamplands and emptied into Te Moana a Toi. Wairākei served as a pātaka kai and resting place for travellers walking between Tauranga and Maketu well into the nineteenth century.

The mouth of the Wairākei Stream was 'filled in' by a developer in the 1950's. Much of the stream, which is located on private property, has since been dammed but remains clearly visible as a continuous stretch of water.

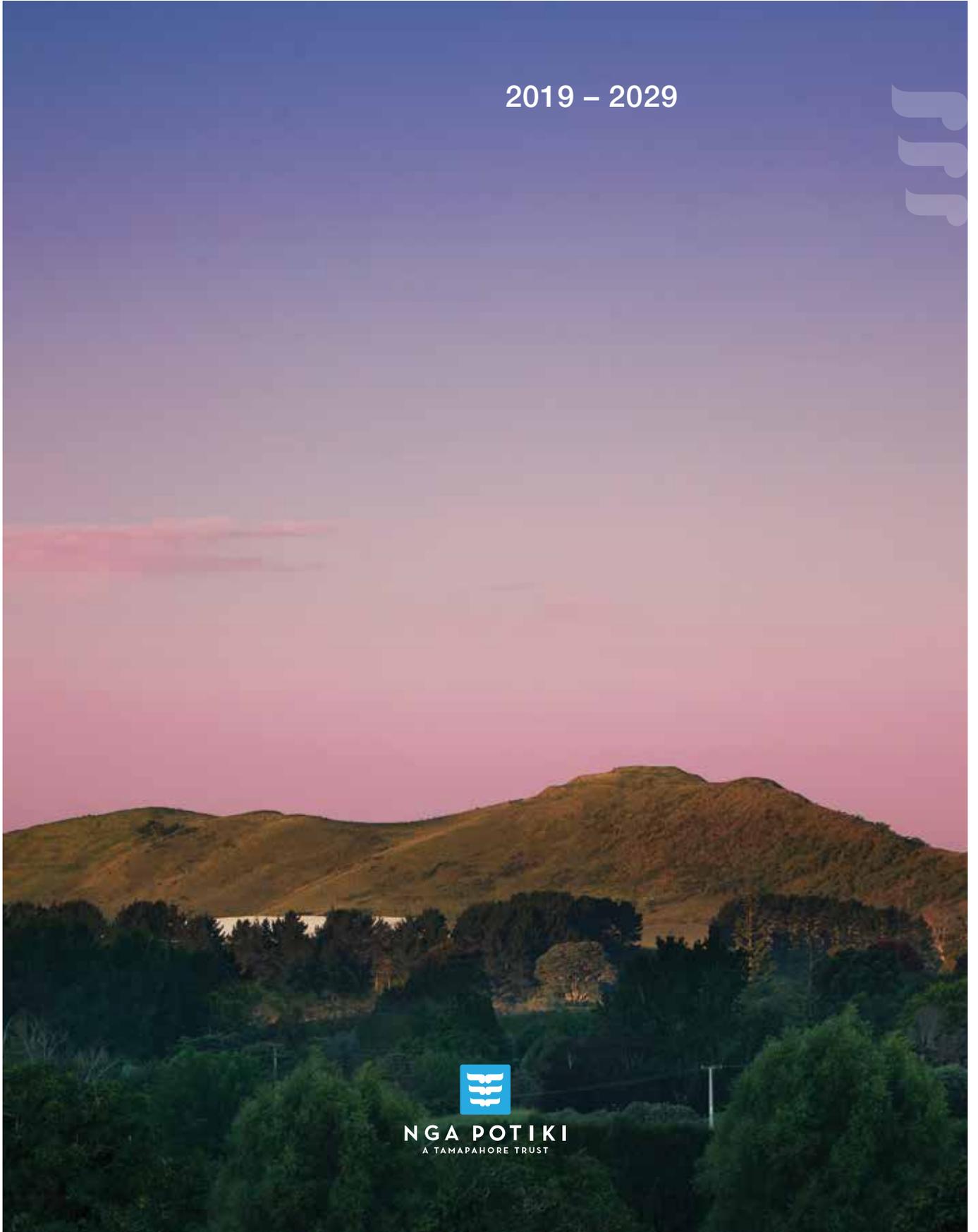
The area in the vicinity of Wairākei is associated with the death of Hikareia following the fall of Te Tumu pā in 1836.



TŪHOROMATANUI
NGĀ PŌTIKI ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

OUR TAIAO | OUR PEOPLE | OUR TAKIWĀ

2019 – 2029



NGA POTIKI
A TAMAPAHORE TRUST