

Whaia te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki

Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan




March 2004


NGĀ KOHIKOHINGA

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Art Competition - The Environment

In order to create some interest in this project and get direct input from our rangatahi, the peer review team decided that an art competition should be held. The kaupapa of the art work had to be based around environmental or customary fisheries issues.

Art work received has been spread amongst this publication.

We were able to access a small amount of funding from Community Employment Group to offer prizes for the three pieces judged to be the best.

The selection panel were all elected members of the Hauraki Māori Trust Board.

Prize winners were:

First: Gordon Bidois (pg6) **Second:** Kassala Te Moananui (p23)

Third equal: Rei Hannon (pg32) and Natalie Grace (pg7)



First Prize Winner, Gordon Bidois, whose winning entry can be seen on page 6.



From left to right, second prize winner Kassala Te Moananui and equal third, Rei Hannon and Natalie Grace being congratulated by John Linstead, Deputy Chairman of the Hauraki Maori Trust Board.

Acknowledgements

Whaia Te Mahere Taiao o Hauraki is the product of many years of discussion about the collective environmental experience of Hauraki Whānui. Over that time, many people contributed to its development.

Our first acknowledgement is to kaumatua and kuia both past and present who unselfishly shared their baskets of knowledge and provided wise counsel.

Thank you to Hui participants for their pearls of wisdom, those who provided written and verbal submissions to the plan and Hauraki Whānui who contributed to its direction and development.

Thanks to our talented Rangatahi for their beautiful artwork which has been placed into the plan and gives it life.

Special thanks to Chris Koroheke and Environment Waikato for the consistent support they have given throughout the plan development and publishing process.

Kia ora also to those local authorities and community members who took time to participate and made valuable contributions along the way.

Special acknowledgement to the 'Peer Review Team'. Members were Jim Nicholls, Betty Williams, Liane Ngamane, Pauline Clarkin, Bessie Karu, Chris Koroheke, Honey Renata, Peter Te Moananui and Bob Cooper. Thank you all for your hard work and dedication in driving and facilitating the development of the plan.

To Board staff who provided support to the team, thank you.

Last but not least, thank you to those organisations whose logos appear below for providing funding that helped to make it possible for us to produce our plan.



MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION



ENVIRONMENT WAIKATO



Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki
Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan

Foreword

Whatū ngarongaro he tangata Toi tu te whenua Tihei Mauri Ora



As *Whaia Te Mahere Taiao o Hauraki* is completed and we have had time to think about how each of us might breathe life into its words, it is worth remembering how far we have come.

The mining, timber and farming industries and the building of towns and cities over the last 160 years has brought much change in our environment. Pollution to our lands, seas and air, damage to our wāhi tapu and heritage sites, the loss of much of our food baskets, our places of residence and seasonal occupation and in turn, our livelihood and well-being.

Our people are still not adequately involved in the decision-making of central and local government in relation to the environment. I like many others am frustrated at the continuing environmental threats to our lands, rivers, streams and seas and am tired of, year after year, having to litigate to have our concerns heard.

Experience has taught us that we should continue to remain ever vigilant on how government agencies, Councils and developers are treating with Hauraki Iwi and the natural environment and cultural heritage of the rohe.

At the same time we must move to strengthen our own capacity in order to address the scale of environmental issues we are faced with now and in the future. It will require us, at times, to work together and there will be times when we can do things on our own. Let us have the foresight and wisdom to make the right choices at the right time.

I am pleased that rangatahi have contributed to the plan, for they are kaitiaki of the future. Many have not had the opportunities to learn the ways of the old people about our lands, natural resources and tapu places. We must now do what we can to rectify that.

The treaty settlement process is advancing along with the foreshore and seabed issue so it is only right that we start to think about what we need in the form of remedies and structures to drive the environmental vision of Hauraki Iwi. This plan will make a useful contribution to those discussions and negotiations.

Finally, the plan places a challenge on all of us to protect the mana of Papatūanuku, Ranginui and their many offspring, which, in turn will ensure our place, as humans, in their world.

Only then could it be said that in the early 21st century, amidst all the talk about our future growth and development as a people, we remembered first to take care of the lands, waters, natural resources and heritage upon which, ultimately, our survival and identity depends.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Toko Renata'.

*Toko Renata Te Taniwha
Chairman
Hauraki Māori Trust Board*



Executive Summary

Whaia Te Mahere Taiao o Hauraki - Hauraki Iwi Environment Plan is a strategy for collective action by Hauraki Whānui to sustain the mauri of the natural environment and cultural heritage of the Hauraki rohe over the next 50 years. It accepts that it is not possible to return the environment to the state it was in before the forests were felled, the swamps drained and the shellfish beds depleted. It is however possible and practicable to return to a situation where fisheries and bird life is more abundant, our waters clearer and cleaner and our forests a place to hear bird song again.

The plan, made possible through the Sustainable Management Fund of the Ministry for the Environment, was developed between 2000 and 2003. The Hauraki Māori Trust Board managed the development of the plan. The contents of the plan emerged from a process of Hui with Hauraki Whānui who will ultimately be the drivers and implementers of the plan.

The plan's objectives were to identify resource, geographic and process based issues of concern to Hauraki Whānui and to develop action orientated programmes and working models for kaitiakitanga.

The strategy articulates a desired future coined in the document by "Kia mau ki te mauri o te Taiao o Hauraki". A narrative vision is provided in Part 2 along with a series of goals, values and principles that provide a framework for addressing the issues and undertaking the actions to protect the environment and our cultural heritage as identified in Parts 3,4 and 5 of the plan.

The resource and geographic based issues of concern are identified and objectives and anticipated outcomes developed. These issues have been sub-grouped according to the domain of the Atua, whose tikanga helps guide the wise use and management of resources.

Process based issues are explored in Part 4. Improving communication, co-ordination, building capacity and supporting kaitiaki recognise that more kaitiaki undertaking more environmental initiatives and taking stock to improve the way that we currently do things will lead us closer to our vision than if we were to work in isolation of each other. The main themes explored are:

- *Environmental accountability*
- *Supporting Kaitiaki*
- *Communication*
- *Decision Making*
- *Access to Information*
- *Monitoring*
- *Community Awareness*

A range of methods, suitable for implementation is identified in Part 5. The methods are presented as a series of action plans, which represent practical ways in which Hauraki Whānui, together or individually, could contribute to the kaupapa of the plan. The monitoring and review provisions ensure that the plan remains relevant and is adaptable as priorities of Hauraki Whānui change over time. ❖

Table 1: Summary of Resource & Geographic Based Issues

DOMAIN	ISSUES
Papatūanuku	Loss of wetlands, peat lands, coastal dune lands, riparian lands, productive capacity, contaminants onto land, erosion & sedimentation, growth & settlement, waste and extractive industries.
Ranginui	Air pollution, ozone depletion and climate change
Tāne Mahuta	Loss of forest ecosystems, native plants and animals. Animal and plant pests.
Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Māori	Loss of river & stream habitats, water pollution, water use and loss of fisheries
Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Tai	Coastal pollution, habitat loss, shell fish depletion, impacts of ballast water, loss of productive capacity, coastal fisheries, whales, dolphins and seals, coastal management
Rongomatāne	Wāhi tapu loss, loss of heritage sites, features, places & landscapes, current heritage management systems, accessibility to wāhi tapu and heritage sites and customary use, loss of traditional knowledge & practice and intellectual property rights and genetic engineering



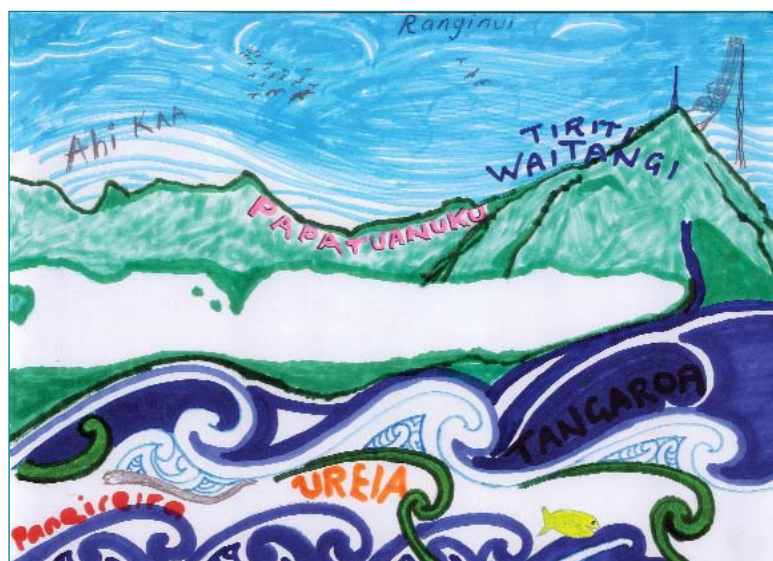
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Winning artwork by Gordon Bidois.

Section 1: Whakamōhiotanga

"It comes down to the education of our children, making changes in our lifestyles and restoring our resources."

Manaia Hui, November 2001.



Painting by Natalie Grace.

1. KEY CHALLENGE

Hauraki Whānui who have participated in the development of *Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki* want to ensure that in 50 years time the environment and cultural heritage that mokopuna will know is not just in the memories of their kaumātua and kuia.

Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki seeks to put strategies in place that will support Hauraki Whānui actions to sustain the mauri of the environment and pass on to their mokopuna a place more like the one known by the old people.

2. PURPOSE

Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki ('the plan') provides a strategy for collective action by Hauraki Whānui to sustain the mauri of the natural environment and cultural heritage of the Hauraki rohe over the next 50 years.

The plan covers the Hauraki rohe, which extends from Matakana Island (north of Tauranga), to Matakana estuary (north of Warkworth). It is also viewed as a holistic entity encompassing all natural taonga from the sky above to the core of the earth and their interconnections with each other.

3. APPROACH

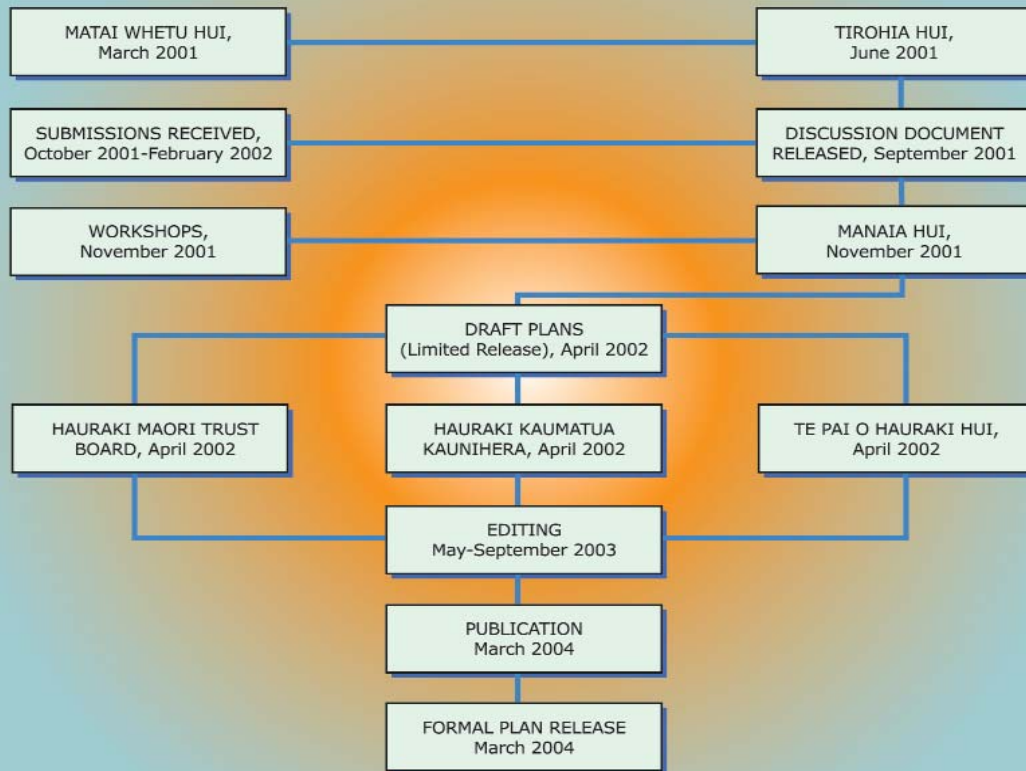
The plan takes a strategic approach in the sense that it tries to look at environment and its heritage through the eyes of mokopuna yet unborn. It is a living document that is capable of change as goals are achieved and priorities change.

The plan is a document that belongs to Hauraki Whānui and not to any one organisation or group. It is designed this way to recognise that Hauraki Whānui in their diversity and acting in their capacity, as kaitiaki will be the drivers and implementers. The plan also accepts that there will be times when, in the best interests of the environment, Hauraki Whānui must work together because the nature and scale of the environmental or heritage issue demands it.

For these reasons the plan tries to provide a supportive framework in acknowledgement of the suite of actions undertaken by Hauraki Iwi, hapū and whānau and the barriers they face on a daily basis in the environmental and heritage arena. To achieve this, the emphasis has been on encouraging a process of participation in the development of the plan and to promote co-operation amongst Hauraki Whānui as the key implementation tool when shared goals are present. It does not assume a "one size fits all" approach.



Figure 1: The Plan Development Process



Waikawau Boat Ramp.



Manaia Harbour taken from the top of the Kereta.

The plan is pragmatic, in the sense that it accepts that it is not possible to return the environment to the state it was in before the forests were felled, the swamps drained and the shellfish beds depleted. It is however possible and practicable to return to a situation where fisheries and bird life is more abundant, our waters clearer and cleaner and our forests a place to hear bird-song again.

4. DEVELOPING THE PLAN

The development of the plan is a Hauraki Māori Trust Board initiative which was undertaken in response to calls by Hauraki Whānui over the years to develop an environmental plan for the Hauraki tribal region.

In February 1999, the Board was successful in securing Sustainable Management Fund project through the Ministry for the Environment to develop the plan. Plan development commenced in November 2000. Initial editing of the Plan occurred in 2002 with plan publication and release scheduled for early 2004.

The project was co-ordinated by the Customary Fish and Environmental Manager of the Board. The Manager is supported by a Peer Review Team and planning consultant who provided advice and assistance in formulating the plan.



"The peripheral boundary of the Hauraki can generally be described as commencing at the sunken reefs of Nga Kuri a Whareī offshore of Waihi Beach on the eastern coast, progressing west inland to Mount Te Aroha, thence to Hoe-o-Tainui. It then follows north along the range line of Te Hapū-a-Kohe and the Hunua Ranges to Moumoukai and Papakura. The northern boundary includes parts of the Tamaki Isthmus, Takapuna, Whangaparaoa and Mahurangi before terminating at Matakana river estuary south of Cape Rodney. The seaward boundary includes parts of the island of Aotea (Great Barrier), and then southward to its beginning at Nga Kuri-a-Whareī. Included within those margins are the inner gulf islands of Tikapa Moana and those (except for Tuhua island) offshore of the eastern coastline of Te Tai Tamawahine."

Extract from Turoa, T. (1997) Nga Iwi o Hauraki: The Hauraki Treaty Claims, Volume 2, Hauraki Māori Trust Board: Paeroa, p4.

5. FORMAT

The Plan is divided into six parts.

Part 1: Whakamohiotanga introduces the plan and outlines the purpose for and the process in which it was developed.

Part 2: Ngā Matapono describes a desired environmental future for our mokopuna and the principles and values that will help guide us towards achieving the vision.

Part 3: Te Whenua O Hauraki, He Taonga backgrounds and identifies key resource and geographical based issues of concern to Hauraki Whānui and develops corresponding objectives and outcomes for them.

Part 4: Ngā Nekenekehanga follows the same format as Part 3 in respect to key process based issues of concern to Hauraki Whānui and are designed to strengthen the capacity of Hauraki Whānui to address the issues identified in Part 3 of the plan.

Part 5: Hauraki Whenua Whai Taonga which comprises a series of action plans to address the matters identified in Part 3 and Part 4 of the plan.

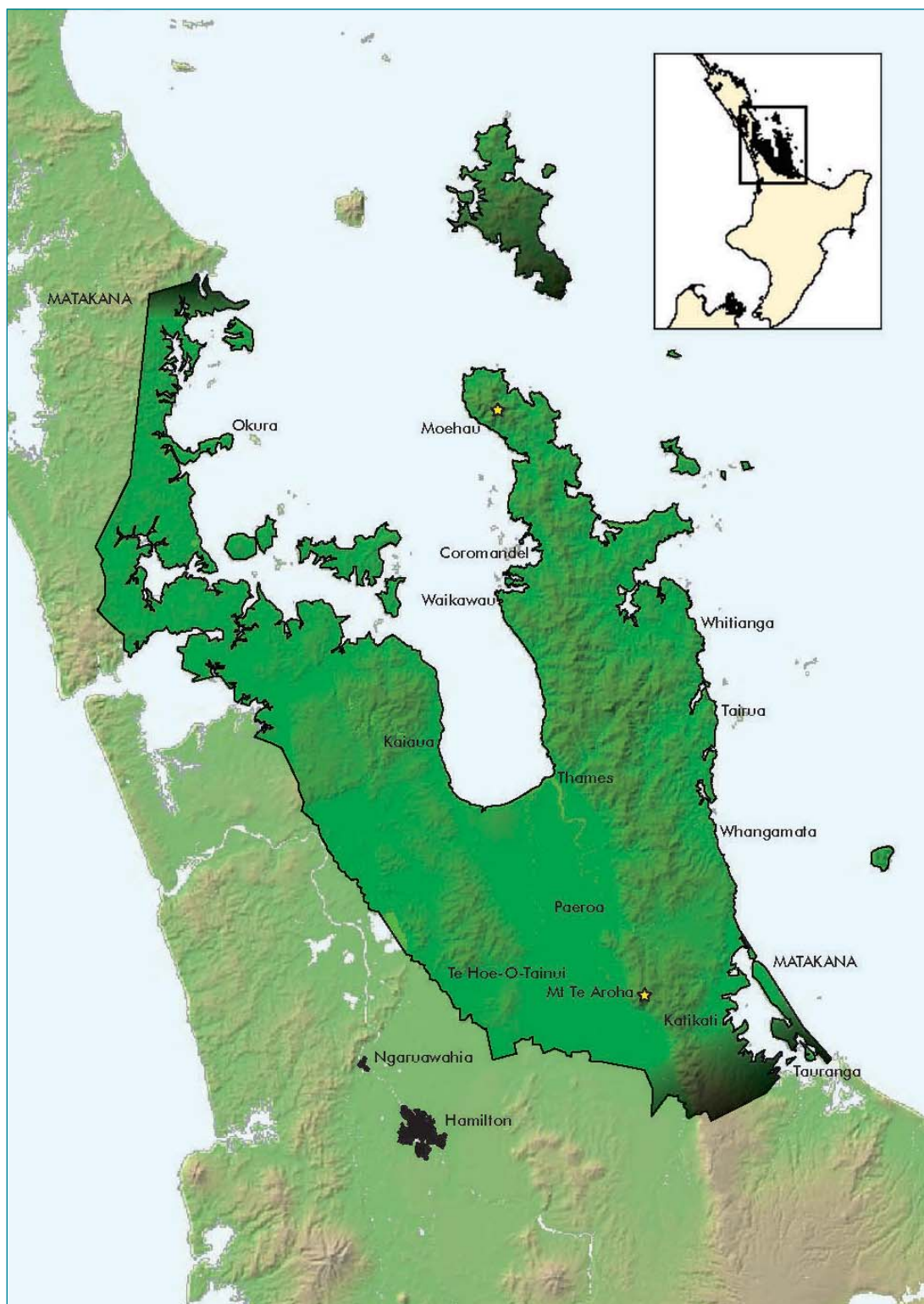


Flooding at Waiomu, Thames Coast.



Coromandel Township.





MAP 1: Hauraki Tribal Region

Part 6: Te Ao Hurihuri is concerned with plan monitoring and review requirements in recognition that the plan is a living document and must change as circumstances of Hauraki Whānui and their environment and heritage change.

A Glossary of Māori Terms is provided to assist readers who are not familiar with Māori concepts, terms and words.

The Plan is designed to compliment and support action plans undertaken by Iwi Authorities, tribal runanga, hapū, whānau and marae.

Section 2: Ngā Matapono

"My vision is that we have a sustainable environment but we have also to be concerned that people have to survive within that."

Tirohia Hui, June 2001.

1. INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan sets out vision statement and central goals for Hauraki Whānui when addressing environmental and heritage issues in the rohe. The vision describes a desired future, the kind of world that we would like to leave to our mokopuna. The central goals outline what we have to do to realise this. The central principles act as a check and balance on the way we treat with each other and the environment when implementing the plan.

The time frame of 50 years guides us towards achievable actions recognising that as a generation changes and as goals are achieved so to will the goals change.

2. VISION

"Kia mau ki te mauri o te Taiao o Hauraki"

It is 2050. Hauraki people are able to enter the great forests of Tāne and witness a place alive with life. Kukupa again make their migration from the mountains to the lowland forests to feast upon the berries of the matai, the miro and the karaka.

Most of our waterways in rural and urban areas have been restored to their indigenous state and are now home to increasing populations of fish. Water-plants have increased providing a home for kaeo and protecting young of tuna and inanga. There are no longer any contaminants polluting our waterways and harbours, and many more wetlands exist because of the past and present activities of kaitiaki.

These places of the land and sea have once again become abundant food baskets. Kaitiaki are protecting the harvesting of mahinga kai, mahinga mātaītai and taonga raranga for tribal communities in accordance with tikanga.

All waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites and landscapes in Hauraki are being protected, managed and rehabilitated by kaitiaki at all levels of the tribal spectrum. No use or development of waahi tapu or cultural heritage

sites takes place without the express consent of the Iwi, hapū and whānau involved.

Hauraki people have embarked on a number of economic development initiatives since the settlement of their treaty claim in 2007. The kinds of businesses invested in are environmentally sound, and based on resource sustainability, traditional economies and cultural heritage such as sustainable aquaculture, heritage tourism, energy efficiency, waste reduction, riparian, coastal and wetland restoration.

Hauraki people are making final decisions about change in the environment through the eyes of the next generation. This is because our mokopuna have been taught what it is to be kaitiaki and the tikanga about how to manaaki the environment from their whaea, matua and whānau. They also freely take the tools from western science to enhance their kaitiaki activities.

Kaitiaki are no longer pre-occupied with educating central and local government agencies and communities about the Treaty of Waitangi. That is because it is no longer talked about but carried out as a living charter.

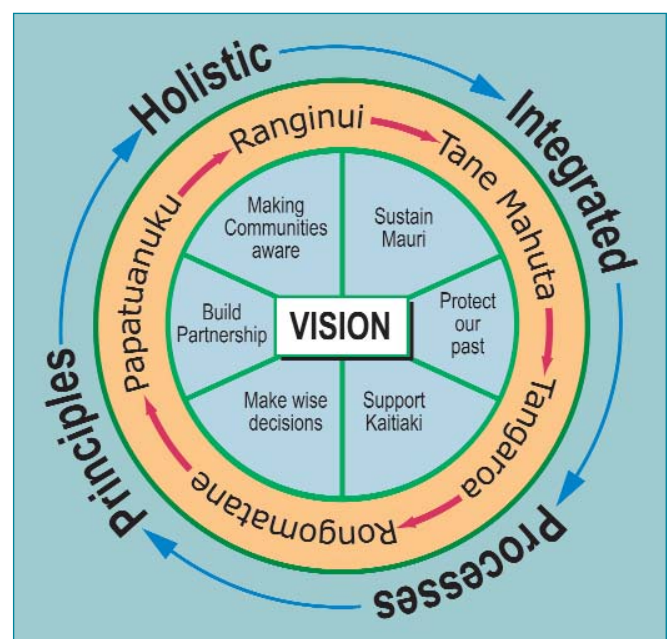


Figure 2: Vision Framework





Artwork by Ashley Povey.

3. CENTRAL GOALS

3.1 Mauri

Hauraki Whānui sustaining and enhancing the mauri of ecosystems, habitats, species and natural resources under their care in the Hauraki tribal region.

3.2 Protecting our Past

Hauraki Whānui protecting wāhi tapu, cultural heritage sites, places and landscapes and associated traditional knowledge in the Hauraki tribal region.

3.3 Supporting Kaitiaki

The kaitiaki role of Hauraki Whānui is being maintained and enhanced.

3.4 Making Decisions

Hauraki Whānui are making informed decisions about the environment and heritage of the Hauraki tribal region in accordance with tikanga.

3.5 Building Partnerships

The Treaty of Waitangi is being upheld by central and local government, industry and local communities and reflected in the way they make decisions.

3.6 Community Awareness

Communities understand and value the contributions of Hauraki Whānui in environmental management and heritage protection.

4. CENTRAL PRINCIPLES

The belief the natural world is the domain of Atua and that all things, both tangible and intangible are interconnected and possess a life energy principle or mauri guides our interactions with the environment. Sustaining the mauri of a taonga, whether a resource, species or place, is central to the exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Mauri is the life energy force or unique life essence that gives being and form to all things in the universe. Tikanga has emerged around this duty bringing with it an intimate knowledge and understanding about local environments and a set of rules that guide our way of life, both spiritual and secular.

We shall achieve our vision and goals in a manner that actively fosters the values expressed by:

Rangatiratanga: each one of us wisely exercising our right to make final decisions over how taonga are managed, developed, used and protected.

Kaitiakitanga: each one of us fulfilling our ancestral obligations to taonga.

Wairuatanga: each one of us respecting the wairua inherent in taonga in recognition of the spiritual connection between humankind and the natural world.

Manaakitanga: each one of us exercising our rights and responsibilities in a way that is beneficial for taonga.

Whanaungatanga: each one of us exercising our rights and responsibilities towards taonga in a way that acknowledges our whakapapa, each to the other including the natural world.

Kotahitanga: each one of us exercising our rights and responsibilities in a way that strives towards collective goals whilst recognising the autonomy and needs of each participant. ❖



Karangahake bush.

Section 3: Te Whenua o Hauraki, he Taonga



Artwork by Mairehau Bidois.

"Rangi and Papa were one body, laying timeless in close embrace. Their union produced many supernatural beings who were confined between the bodies of their parents. In time these beings became restless and debated the separation of their parents.

There were many who disagreed. The separation created chaos as the beings struggled to separate Rangi from Papa. Rangi clung desperately to Papa but the might of their offspring was overwhelming and the final thrust by Tane (the personified form of the sun, procreator of trees, birds, insects etc) tore Rangi away from Papa. Rangi was flung upwards and Papa lay uncovered.

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

In the ensuing chaos the gods took upon themselves the eternal responsibilities to procreate, control, regulate all things animate and inanimate, and all natural phenomena.

Tane in his creator's role took a portion of the Earth (Papa) and together with his brothers fashioned the first female, the mother of mankind, Hineahuone (Earth formed maid). Tane derived the spirit (wairua), and the breath of life (hauone) from Io the supreme God and brought Hineahuone to life. She rose as the first woman on Earth, the mother of the human race.

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

Extract from Hauraki District Māori Council Planning Group. 1987. Hauraki Whaanui.



"She creates life. She sustains life. She is life. In one role she is personified as the Nurturer. In another role she is personified as the womb."

Hauraki Māori District Council, 1987. Hauraki Whānui.

Papatūanuku

1. BACKGROUND

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

Land cradles our rivers, streams, peatlands, wetlands, dune lands and our ngāhere where the children of Tāne Mahuta dwell. It has shaped the way our ancestors lived, guiding them in the siting of pā kainga, gardens, food preparation areas, waste facilities, housing, ceremonial areas, urupā, all the activities associated to a vibrant living settlement.

The footprints and stories left on the land and sea by our ancestors are highly valued by Hauraki Whānui as a connection to their heritage and identity.

2. ISSUES

2.1 Wetland Loss

More than 80% of our inland and coastal wetlands have been lost. Wetlands are valued as a habitat for tuna, kokopu and waterfowl. Lowered water tables, drainage, grazing and exotic weeds threaten the future of remaining wetlands.

Wetlands inland and along river and streams no longer provide the habitats, food or corridors needed for birds and insects to move in their seasonal cycles. Many plants of value to Hauraki Whānui, including medicinal and food plants have become rare, less abundant or are no longer accessible. Local communities underrate the value of wetlands as a buffer to the land from flooding and drought.

2.2 Peatland Loss

Peat lands that are the result of past and present wetland drainage have been significantly reduced through land uses that require lowered water tables such as intensive dairy farming, peat mining and horticulture. The expense

of maintaining lowered water tables as the peat resource shrinks is unsustainable.

2.3 Loss of Coastal Dunes

Coastal development and use have degraded or destroyed coastal dune lands, habitats, species and ecosystems in the Hauraki tribal region. Native plants used for weaving and for medical treatment and food that were once common are now rare.

Pīngao, an important weaving material, scurvy grass and other valued food plant communities were almost destroyed by grazing and coastal development. Present day dune communities consist largely of exotic sand binding plants.

2.4 Riparian Margins of Rivers & Streams

Riparian margins of rivers and streams are important buffers that can reduce the impacts of contaminants, erosion and sedimentation from land use to rivers and streams. They also provide homes for a diversity of terrestrial and freshwater native species. Most riparian margins of rivers and streams in the Hauraki tribal region are highly modified through land use and their capacity to buffer rivers and streams from the impacts of contamination; erosion and sedimentation have been reduced.

2.5 Productive Capacity of Whenua

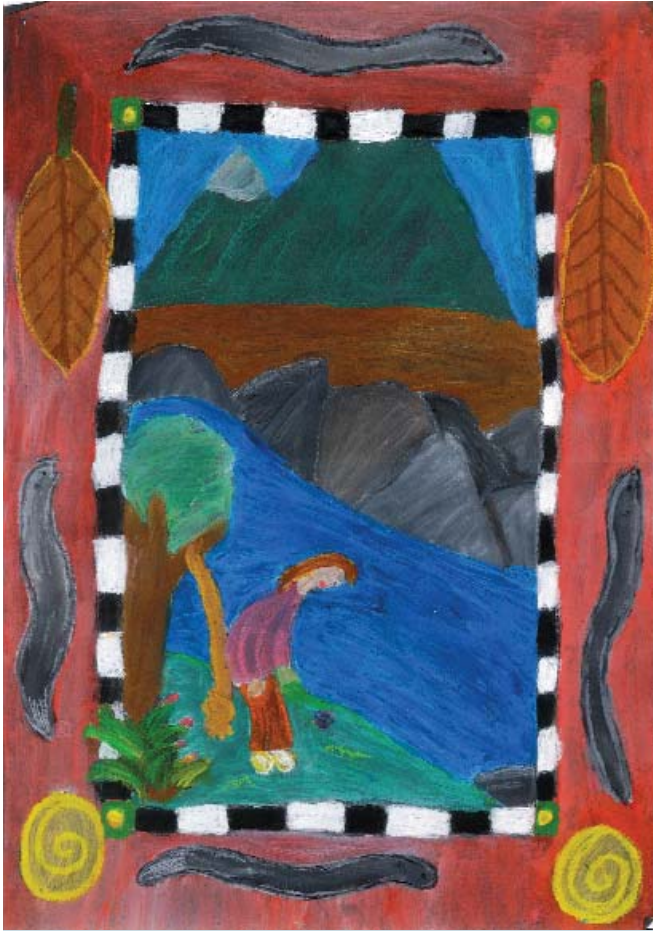
Present day land use and soil capability classifications underrate the productive capacity of the land in the Hauraki tribal region. Our soils are poorer and less productive through lack of native plants, species and ecosystems in the farm landscape and agricultural fertiliser use.

The ability of the land to absorb water in times of flood and release it in drier periods has been removed through successive drainage and flood protection schemes and other land use practices such as farming and exotic forestry. Flooding, the maintenance of lowered water tables and irrigation to maintain soil moisture levels bring with it significant economic and environmental costs.

2.6 Contaminants onto Land

Contaminants from stormwater, wastewater, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, industrial, agricultural and household activities continue to enter the land, its plants and animals and the rivers and streams that flow over it to the oceans. Contaminated sites in the





Artwork by Hinemaurati Williams.

Hauraki tribal region also continue to pose environmental threats.

2.7 Erosion & Sedimentation

Farming, forestry, subdivisions, roading, extractive industries and other land use activities can accelerate soil erosion and sedimentation of rivers, streams and moana.

2.8 Growth & Settlement

Demands for space and infrastructure services will continue to increase as populations grow in the Hauraki tribal region which in turn will make the preservation of taonga valued by Hauraki Whānui increasingly difficult.

2.9 Solid Waste

Unsustainable levels of solid waste continue to be generated by communities and businesses in the Hauraki tribal region. Changing people's waste management behaviours to perceiving waste as a resource will be difficult. Landfills and contaminated sites are the by-product of inefficient waste management practices by individuals, households and groups.

2.10 Extractive Industries

Extraction of gold, silver and other mineral resources has left long-standing environmental problems in the Hauraki tribal region. Today, the disposal of wastewater, chemicals and spoil from the mining process, although much improved, remains an environmental concern to Hauraki Whānui.

The extraction of mineral resources such as peat mining, rock, sand and shingle from our wetlands, rivers, streams and beaches continue to have impacts on our environment.

3. OBJECTIVES

- a) Peat lands, wetlands and dunelands are protected and restored as ecological, cultural and economic resources of Hauraki Whānui
- b) Riparian margins of rivers and streams in the Hauraki tribal region are protected and restored.
- c) Ancestral taonga valued by Hauraki Whānui are actively protected from the impacts of growth in the Hauraki tribal region.
- d) Sustainable land use and energy efficiency practices including the safe disposal of contaminants, the reduction, re use and recycling of waste is standard practice amongst Hauraki Whānui and local communities.
- e) The environmental risks of new, existing and closed mines, quarries, and landfills and contaminated sites are significantly reduced.

4. OUTCOMES

- a) Sustainable development and use of peat lands, wetlands
- b) Local communities more aware of sustainable land use, waste safe disposal of contaminants and local energy efficiency practices.
- c) Increased diversity of native species, habitat and ecosystems through wetland, peatland, river and stream and duneland restoration activities.
- d) Natural buffers for flood pulse and drought relief restored
- e) Regional growth strategies that protect taonga of Hauraki Whānui from future use and development in the Hauraki tribal region.
- f) Reduced environmental risk from mining and quarrying industries, landfills and contaminated sites in the Hauraki tribal region.
- g) Erosion and sedimentation problems will be reduced
- h) Reduction, re-use and recycling of waste



"I am sick from the pollution that has crept up my trunk and blocked out the sunlight from my leaves."

*Totara Group, Mātai Whetu Hui,
March 2001.*

Ranginui

1. BACKGROUND

Air is central to our survival. Overall, air quality in the rural areas of the Hauraki tribal region is good when compared to other places. Urbanised settlements, particularly in the Auckland Metropolitan area has exceeded human health based guidelines for air pollution in some places. At times a smog haze covers Auckland City. Cars are the most significant emitters of pollution to air responsible for 70-80% of pollutants discharged into the air in the Auckland area. Industry, households and farming practices are also key emitters.

Climate Change and Ozone depletion are global issues that impact on the relationship that Hauraki Whānui share with natural resources, land and sea.



2. ISSUES

2.1 Air Pollution

Industrial, domestic and outdoor fire and vehicle emissions, particularly around Tamaki Makaurau are polluting the air. Motor vehicles are the largest source of air pollution in the Auckland region. Emissions from vehicles include carbon monoxide, nitrous oxides, and particulate and hazardous air pollutants such as benzene. Agrichemical spray drift has the potential to cause adverse effects on people and the environment. The use of agrichemical sprays by farmers and other primary producers needs to be safe.

2.2 Ozone Depletion

Ozone depleting substances reduce the thickness of the ozone layer causing holes to form. This can increase the levels of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth. It can have damaging effects on humans, plants and animals for example respiratory problems, skin cancer, plant retardation. The use of chlorofluorocarbons and other ozone depleting compounds by businesses and households are not completely phased out in New Zealand.

2.3 Climate Change

The "greenhouse effect" is a natural system that regulates the temperature on earth. Human made greenhouse gas emissions, for example, from car use have placed additional pressures on the natural system and its warming capacity. Warmer temperatures could cause irreversible damage to our environment, animals, plants and traditional food sources. Rising sea levels associated to global warming is a particular threat to the low-lying lands of the Hauraki rohe.

3. OBJECTIVES

- a) Hauraki Whānui are informed about and are participating in discussions between indigenous peoples internationally and the government domestically on the impacts of climate change and ozone depletion.
- b) Support transport policies that encourage more sustainable technologies, such as public transport, car pools and alternates to car use such as walking and cycling.



- c) Encourage and support local energy efficiency initiatives by Hauraki Whānui such as:
- Initiatives to provide information and retrofitting for efficient domestic fires and well-insulated houses to local communities
 - Alternatives to conventional heating, such as solar power.
 - Alternative energy sources for example using methane from farm production, sewage treatment and landfills as an alternative energy source.
 - Viable alternatives to the burning of farm and domestic waste
 - Encourage communities to reduce their use of ozone depleting substances.
- d) Monitor and influence regional and district council's coastal hazards and waste management policies in the Hauraki tribal region as they relate to managing climate change impacts.

4. OUTCOMES

- a) Increase in local energy efficiency initiatives by Hauraki Whānui and local communities
- b) Hauraki Whānui participating in the development of domestic and global Climate Change Policy
- c) Improved community awareness and responsibility about the importance of energy efficiency and the harms of ozone depleting substances. ❖



Artwork by Paroto Richards.

"I stand firmly in the soil, holding it together, touching my neighbours to provide a home for my whanaunga, the birds and insects and a corridor for their travels."

Totara Group, Mātai Whetu Hui, March 2001.

Tāne Mahuta

1. BACKGROUND

Tāne Mahuta oversees the forests, its birds, plants and animals. The virgin forests and shrub lands of Hauraki are long gone. In its place are regenerating kauri, podocarp and broadleaf forests, pasture, shelter belts, production forestry and urban settlement.

Forest cover in the Hauraki tribal area prior to human settlement was absent only in the extensive peat swamps. Kahikatea grew in wetland areas, podocarp/

mixed broad-leaf in the ranges and hill country and pohutukawa in the coastal forests that extended to the offshore islands.

Dune plant communities have been largely replaced by exotic sand binding plants and less than 20% of our wetlands remain compared to former abundance.

Hauraki Whānui wish to re-establish forest and other native plants in a way that reconnects the ngahere so that the food supply, habitat, ecosystems of the whānau of Tāne Mahuta are increased and plentiful.

Restoring the native plant resources once found in forests, wetlands and other communities is a necessary



and positive factor in the development of a sustainable tribal economy.

2. ISSUES

2.1 Loss of Forest Ecosystems

Land clearance followed colonial settlement in the Hauraki rohe. By 1910, the vast forests and shrublands of Hauraki were all but gone.

The fragmented nature of remaining lowland forests makes protection and restoration of the normal life cycle of forest plants and animals difficult.

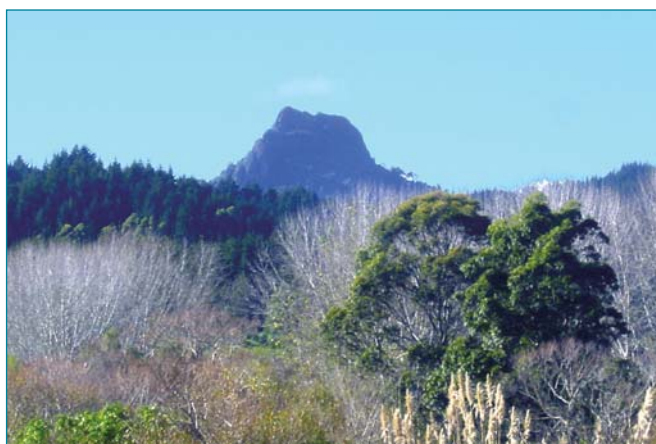
Regenerating podocarp forest along the Coromandel, Kaimai, Hunua and Waitakere ranges, the remnant groves and individual trees of Kahikatea primarily on the Hauraki Plains, and remnant coastal and island forest is the situation today.

There is no connection between remaining forest patches and regenerating forest on Crown and private land which is largely due to the way in which the agricultural landscape has developed. Exotic trees and plants have replaced native species and what remains cannot provide the diversity of living conditions needed by the whānau of Tane.

Birds can no longer carry out their vital roles in the forest. They are the pest eradicators, the pollinators, the spreaders of seed and our unique songsters and their homes continue to be lost.

2.2 Animal and Plant Pests

Animal and plant pest invasions have affected normal cycles of our native forests. Rodents and possums can affect the seeding and the regeneration of forests. Wasps take foods vital for native birds to reproduce. Exotic weeds can choke seedlings and smother forest trees.



Motuteretere (Castle Rock).



A grove of trees on the Coromandel.

Rats, stoats, ferrets, opossums, cats and dogs destroy many native insects, lizards, kiwi, parrots and many of our other songsters.

2.3 Native Plants & Animals

Many native plants and animals in addition to their intrinsic value have uses of special significance to Hauraki Whānui. The old people brought some plants and animals such as the karaka and kumara and kiore to Aotearoa and thus are imbued with spiritual as well as physical value. Other native plants and animals are valued for their medicinal, material and food values.

Protecting the biological diversity of our native plants and animals along with our the right to use and derive benefit from them goes unrecognised as a valuable foundation for part of the traditional and modern Hauraki economy.

3. OBJECTIVES

- a) Hauraki Whānui are protecting locally sourced seed stock, and raising and planting native trees and plants in the Hauraki tribal region.
- b) To promote sustainable development initiatives by Hauraki Whānui involving the establishment and use of "natural" plantations of native plants.

- c) Protect the intellectual property rights of Hauraki Whānui in Hauraki native animals and plants and derived products
- d) Effective animal and plant pest eradication strategies and programmes in the Hauraki tribal region.
- e) To maintain traditional values and uses for native plants through wānanga.
- f) Develop a strategy to reintroduce birds into restored forest and wetlands habitats.
- g) Replant native plants in ecological corridors along river and streams, rural, shelterbelts, roadside, subdivision, urban and amenity plantings in Hauraki tribal region.
- h) Develop an inter-connected network of indigenous forest, shrub land, wetland, river and stream habitats and ecosystems.

4. OUTCOMES

- a) Forests, wetlands, coastal dune lands, species and ecosystems protected and restored
- b) Hauraki native seed stock protected and sustained for future generations
- c) Intellectual property rights protected
- d) Use of native plants as sustainable tribal resource ❖

"The river has changed over the last 70 years. A lot of the fish that use to be here are not here anymore, it's flow and colour has also changed."

Manaia Hui, November 2001.

Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Māori

1. BACKGROUND

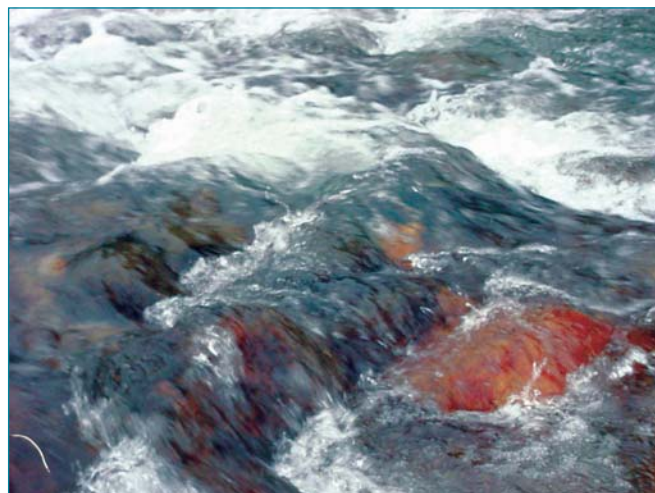
Rivers and streams provide a home, food source and migration pathway to and from the sea for native fisheries, provide people with food and water and are valued for their spiritual qualities. Hauraki Whānui still depend on these freshwater resources as a major food source. These rivers, streams and wetlands were buffered from land use impacts through forested margins and populations of tuna, kokopu, kaeo, kēwai, wātakihiri and bird life were abundant in former times.

An important food source for Hauraki Whānui was tuna, which was particularly abundant in the Piako and Waihou river systems. The commercial fishing of tuna in the mid 20th century had a significant impact on the tuna populations. There are some species that were abundant in the childhood of our kaumātua and kuia but are no longer present or in a depleted state today, for example, white-bait fisheries provided plentiful catches in season in most of the rivers of the rohe and Kaeo was commonly used until the early 1900's.

Drainage of wetlands, removal of native vegetation from river and stream margins, sedimentation, erosion and

contaminants entering the water have contributed to the overall degradation of our rivers and streams.

The important places for the gathering of food, collection and preparation of rongoa and weaving materials by Hauraki Whānui have been significantly reduced through drainage, conflicting land use and habitat degradation.



Rapids over rocks at Karangahake.



2. ISSUES

2.1 Loss of River and Stream Habitats

Drainage, sedimentation, flood protection works, agricultural and urban land use and contaminant run off from the land have removed or vastly altered our rivers and streams. These land use activities have contributed to habitat loss and degradation which has also had impacts on the freshwater resources valued by Hauraki Whānui. River bed and plant communities needed to support fish and bird life are now rare, water flows have increased and streams have become turbid with silt.

2.2 Water Pollution

Water is carried as a natural system and is able to absorb some levels of pollution however increased volumes of pollutants are exceeding the ability of the rivers and streams to purge themselves. Non-water soluble pollutants can sink to the bottom and slowly release toxins into the ecosystem. Non point source discharges such as stock run off can increase nutrient levels in rivers and streams. Groundwater can also be polluted by seepage of contaminated water from septic tanks, landfills and other land use activities.

2.3 Water Use

Increasing demands are being placed on rivers, streams and groundwater in the Hauraki tribal region as a result of water needs of increased populations coupled with lowered water levels in the summer months. Lowered water levels can cause significant damage to river and stream habitats and ecosystems. Recycling of water for secondary purposes is not a conventional practice of local communities in the Hauraki rohe, for example, using wastewater for flushing the toilet or cleaning the car.

2.4 Loss of Fisheries

Hauraki rivers, streams and wetlands teemed with tuna, kokopu, paraki and kaeo. Other fish caught in smaller numbers included the black flounder and kēwai.

Tuna was a staple food, the catching and preserving of which was highly organised. In modern times tuna remained relatively numerous, adapting to new habitat in drainage systems, until the advent of the commercial export fishery in the late 1960s.

Whitebait, the young of inanga and paraki, were also caught in large numbers seasonally. Paraki, which can live in the muddier waters of today, remains relatively common on the Waihou. River works, destruction of aquatic plants and stock grazing to the waters edge has almost destroyed whitebait fisheries based on inanga and banded kokopu in Hauraki rivers. Kaeo, fresh water mussel, disappeared from the Waihou River possibly in the 1970s. Exposure of their habitat through lowered water levels and finer river sediments may have been the cause.

3. OBJECTIVES

- To prepare catchment-based management plans to protect and sustain the mauri of Hauraki river systems.
- To promote and encourage sustainable water use practices.
- To protect and restore wetland habitats and ecosystems in Hauraki tributary streams.
- To restore and increase inanga spawning in Hauraki rivers.
- To assess the feasibility of restoring a freshwater mussel fishery in a Hauraki river.
- To determine and achieve an acceptable 50% recovery rate for tuna and 'whitebait' fisheries.
- To monitor fisheries health and recovery and water quality in Hauraki rivers.
- Develop a programme to monitor recovery of the tuna and inanga whitebait fisheries.
- Survey the Waihou-Piako to determine the nature and extent of the kaeo fishery and its plant habitat.

4. OUTCOMES

- Enhancement of the freshwater fisheries habitat.
- Survival status of the Kaeo fishery.
- Restoration of wetland, river and stream plant life.
- Improved water quality.
- Sustainable use of the water resource by people.
- Increased populations of fisheries, birds and plant resources.



Eels in a creek in the Athenree Gorge.

"We are the caretakers or stewards of Tikapa Moana, from time immemorial. If we do not properly fulfill our role as stewards of Tikapa Moana it will undoubtedly be said that we are an Iwi without value."

Extract from Hauraki tribal evidence in Appeals No 743/90, 745/90, 747/90 under the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967.

Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Tai

1. BACKGROUND

Hauraki moana have been used and valued by Hauraki people since beyond living memory for cultural, spiritual and economic purposes. Hauraki Whānui have been continuously engaged in fishing, a tradition that expanded to accommodate a supply of fresh fish to Auckland in the 19th century. Commercial line and net fishing remained an important activity through to the 1950s landing mainly groper, school sharks and snapper.

Trawling and Danish seining was progressively moved out of the Hauraki Gulf after 1936. Improved technology for trawling and seining and set netting saw a limited entry fishery in the Hauraki Gulf in 1987 and transferable quotas for key wet fish species in 1986.

Snapper is a key fishery for the Hauraki Gulf and is the centre for the East Coast Auckland stock that moves into the Firth of Thames to feed in the spring and summer months. Several nursery areas are also found in Tikapa Moana, particularly the Firth of Thames. Protection of the snapper nurseries is a priority. There is also potential for snapper farming in Tikapa Moana.

The productivity of the moana is dependent upon the tides and the great cosmic cycles that bring it nutrients, on healthy seabeds and seaweed covered reefs to provide nurseries for the young of fish, pāua, kina and koura.

Healthy shellfish-beds are needed to sustain pipi and cockle for Hauraki Whānui, their whānau and manuhiri. Recovery of the kutai fishery would support local needs and a growing mussel and oyster farming industry. Scallops were a delicacy occasionally dredged from the sea floor by Hauraki Whānui but more usually gathered off the beach after storms. Scallops are also a potential farmed species, adding to the basket of seafoods that Hauraki can offer to manuhiri and use in its traditional economy.

If kaitiaki maintain a balance between marine farm development and productive wild fisheries, the seafood baskets of Hauraki Moana will support both the cultural and economic needs of Hauraki Whānui and local com-

munities. Hauraki Moana is a pathway and feeding ground for whales, fish in their annual migrations, inanga and tuna returning to the inland waterways.

2. ISSUES

2.1 Coastal Pollution

Currents that bring nutrients and warm or cool the seas can also bring pollution, adding to the poisons in our fish and shellfish and contributing to their depletion.

The northern area of Tikapa Moana is traversed by oil tankers moving to Whangarei, and a large volume of container and other traffic entering the Waitemata bound for Auckland.

Contaminants from car fuel emissions, oil spills, chemical spills, ship sewage, plastic debris and other waste from shipping threaten the mauri of our coastal waters. Harbour and estuaries are natural sinks for land use runoff and sedimentation and activities requiring dredging of the seabed and foreshore can disturb pollutants.



Crayfish.



2.2 Ballast Water

Ships discharging ballast in Hauraki coastal waters have seen an increase in foreign invasions of plant and animal pests that can compete against and impact on native species. 'Red tides' have closed shellfisheries during the warmer months. A mat-forming mussel is found on once sandy seabed in the entrance to Manaia harbour is one example.

2.3 Coastal Habitat Loss

Coastal sub-divisions, land clearance, and agricultural use have all contributed to increased sediment levels and pollution entering our moana. River straightening, drainage and reclamation have also damaged and irreversibly modified estuaries and coastal lagoons, their salt marshes and mangrove forests in the Hauraki rohe.

Once extensive mangrove forests along the Wharekawa coastline were severely diminished by land use activities. The present increase in mangroves is a response to large amounts of silt entering coastal waters. Mangroves help to trap the sediment in their root systems and provide food for worms, crabs and other invertebrates so essential for young and adult fish sheltering among mangroves.

Sediment has turned much of our harbours and coastal bays from sandy to muddy areas. Silt deposits on reefs and seaweed affect settlement for the young of kina and pāua in our moana.

2.4 Fish and Shell Fish Depletion

The extent and abundance of seafoods in our moana has been progressively affected by sediment and contaminants coming from the land in addition to commercial and recreational harvesting.

Pipi and cockle beds, abundant before 1900, were gradually reduced through silt build-up and recreational fish-

ing pressures. The Firth of Thames pipi and cockle beds, as an example, have been reduced from a highly productive 2 square kilometres of beds in the 1920s to no longer being able to sustain gathering today.

There is no reason to doubt that Firth of Thames beds would recover if sediment flow into the area remained negligible for 15-20 years. The combined effect of tide and wind would move fine material off the inter-tidal beds leaving a coarser seabed more acceptable to settlement by pipi and cockle.

Mussel dredging in the 1960s all but wiped out the kutai fishery in the Firth of Thames. At the same time kaumātua recall how shore picking wiped out inter-tidal beds. These beds were said to be continuous between a line from Kaiaua to Windy Point and Waiheke Island, occupying about 104 square miles of seabed.

The sheltered waters of Tikapa Moana sustain Auckland's east-coast fishery for snapper, flounder and many other species including whai and shark but is vastly diminished relative to its former abundance. Hauraki Whānui involvement in monitoring and actively restoring the sustainability of these fisheries is limited.

2.5 Loss of Productive Capacity

Tikapa Moana, and in particular the Firth of Thames, has high levels of productivity. In the past, this richness supported large shellfisheries for pipi, cockle, kutai, titiko and green lipped mussel. The marine farming industry is poised to develop large-scale farms in the Firth of Thames, which may have impacts on its productive capacity.

Managing the productive capacity of Tikapa moana holistically is vital if potential productivity levels for fish and shellfish are to be restored. This means that production levels will need to be balanced against the present and future needs of each fishery and ecosystem.

Marine farming has the potential for a harvest at least equal to the naturally occurring beds of 40 years ago. There is also potential to develop a farmed scallop industry, as has been done in Golden Bay, Marlborough.

Protecting wild stocks of shellfish is also a vital component of maintaining a customary right to provide for the cultural needs of Hauraki Whānui. The customary take must take priority over commercial and recreational needs.

2.6 Whales, Dolphins and Seals

Whales play a significant part in the culture of Hauraki Whānui. Recent Hui have discussed these issues and continue to do so in order that understandings may be reached between Hauraki Whānui about appropriate protocols and practices.



Otama.

Whales regularly travel through Tikapa Moana and her sheltered, food-rich waters as part of their annual migration. The amount of shipping and the steadily increasing recreational boat traffic make this area hazardous for both whales and dolphins. Seals are becoming more frequent visitors to this area, a resource that was common in the days when Hauraki ancestors were establishing their settlements.

2.7 Coastal Management

Fisheries, recovering habitats and the ability of Tikapa Moana to sustain wild shell fisheries and a developing marine farming industry requires monitoring by Hauraki Whānui. Current monitoring programmes do not generally involve Hauraki Whānui or measure information in a way that is useful and accessible to them. Both involvement with and parallel monitoring alongside Crown agencies are important issues in the recovery and protection of Hauraki coastal seas. Monitoring is also important to measure the long-term effects of climate on production levels for fisheries and marine farms. Protection of settlement areas for shellfish, spawning sites and nursery areas for fish require monitoring to care for these key areas.

3. OBJECTIVES

- a) Protect and restore coast, beach and estuarine habitats and ecosystems in the Hauraki tribal region.
- b) To develop strategies for better co-ordination and integration with central and local government, in the protection and management of the coast.
- c) To develop a community education programme to foster awareness of our coastal environments and their values.
- d) To agree on sustainable production and allocation levels for key fisheries in Tikapa Moana.
- e) To agree on siting and production levels for marine farming in Tikapa Moana.
- f) To establish a fully developed habitat, resource and productivity based strategy and monitoring programme for Hauraki's coastal seas.
- g) Develop local strategies to protect mahinga mātaītai from the effects of land use and over harvesting and for the protection and restoration of coastal dune and estuarine habitats.
- h) A pilot project to evaluate shellfish reseeded practices once and the potential for snapper farming in the Firth of Thames.
- i) Riparian replanting and sediment trapping strategies for improving harbour water clarity and the sandiness of inter-tidal sea-beds



Artwork by Kassala Te Moananui.

- j) Develop a long-term strategy for whale strandings and the use of whale products.

4. OUTCOMES

- a) Restoration of the mauri of local ecosystems and fisheries
- b) Improved water and seabed quality
- c) Increased fisheries production from Tikapa Moana
- d) Fisheries and marine farming at sustainable levels in Tikapa Moana
- e) Productive pipi and cockle beds
- f) Protection for whales, dolphins and seals
- g) Assured access to a customary take for Hauraki tāngata whenua
- h) Increased ability for tāngata whenua to fulfil manaakitanga obligations
- i) An effective Hauraki coastal monitoring capacity
- j) Improved integration with government agencies and local communities
- k) Greater understanding of coastal values by communities.



"This is my chapel, the resting place of my tupuna."

Matai Whetu Hui, March 2001.

Rongomatāne

1. BACKGROUND

Cultural heritage is that which is passed on from one generation to the next. Our cultural heritage is about who we are as a people, how we have shaped the environment and the environment has shaped us.

Cultural heritage is a broad concept and includes our language, intellectual property rights, traditional knowledge and use, our social organisation and arts. It also relates to the physical markers and sacred places that are embedded in the whenua and give meaning and content to our lives and identity as Hauraki whānui.

The whenua plays a central role in maintaining our cultural heritage because it is our storybook, our wānanga, our food basket and reaffirms our identity, relationship and dependency to our tūrangawaewae on a daily basis

The traditional knowledge associated to these places and customary practices are equally important to Hauraki Whānui who have long standing concerns about its continued survival and its use when introduced into the public domain.

2. ISSUES

2.1 Loss of Wāhi Tapu

Many Wāhi Tapu of Hauraki Whānui have been desecrated or damaged through land use and development. For example, the location of a swimming pool, skateboard rink and public recreation reserve on Te Kauaeranga Tapu in the Thames township, Pukewa in Waihi that is now the site of the Martha Hill mine and public access to Nga Tihi O Moehau are some examples.

2.2 Loss of Heritage Sites, Features, Places & Landscapes

The term "heritage landscapes" relates to the importance of understanding sites, features and places and their protection and management in cultural, physical and historical context. Hauraki Whānui see each site and feature as part of a dynamic settlement where the old people lived, fished, gathered harakeke, conducted religious instructions and where they fought and died. Current decision making processes do not fully appreciate the importance of landscape context to the protection and management of wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites.

Places valued by Hauraki Whānui for their natural resources, such as mahinga kai, rongoa, places to collect

Figure 3: Current Heritage Management Responsibilities

Agency	Responsibilities
Ministry of Culture and Heritage	Provision of heritage policy advice to government
	Monitoring performance of New Zealand Historic Places Trust
	Administration of Antiquities Act 1975
New Zealand Historic Places Trust	To promote the identification, protection and management of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand
	Maintains a register of Historic Places and wāhi tapu
Department of Conservation	Manage for conservation purposes all historic heritage on lands administered by the Department
	Develop policies for the protection of Māori historic heritage on lands administered by the Department.
Local Government	Development of policies and methods for the protection of historic heritage in RMA processes
	As owners and administrators of lands, parks, road and infrastructure



"There was no natural feature, which defied description and therefore appropriate naming. Ranges, ridges, promontories and streams identified tribal and personal boundaries. Prominent peaks, rivers and seas assumed a personification of great reverence. Every topographical feature, however insignificant, promoted a commemoration to ancestors, deeds, events, phenomena and an acknowledgement to atua, the gods of creation."

Extract from Turoa, Taimoana. (1999) Nga Iwi o Hauraki: The Hauraki Treaty Claims, Volume 2, Hauraki Māori Trust Board: Paeroa, p4.

materials for weaving and waka building fall within the definition of cultural heritage sites. So do ecosystems and habitats that support or formerly supported important mahinga kai and mātaimai areas form part of our cultural heritage.

These heritage landscapes, features, places and sites have suffered irreparable loss and continue to be destroyed or modified through land use and development today.

2.3 Statutory Heritage Management Systems

A number of agencies have statutory responsibilities to protect the cultural heritage of Hauraki whānui. These agencies have not been effective in stemming the loss of our wāhi tapu and cultural heritage.

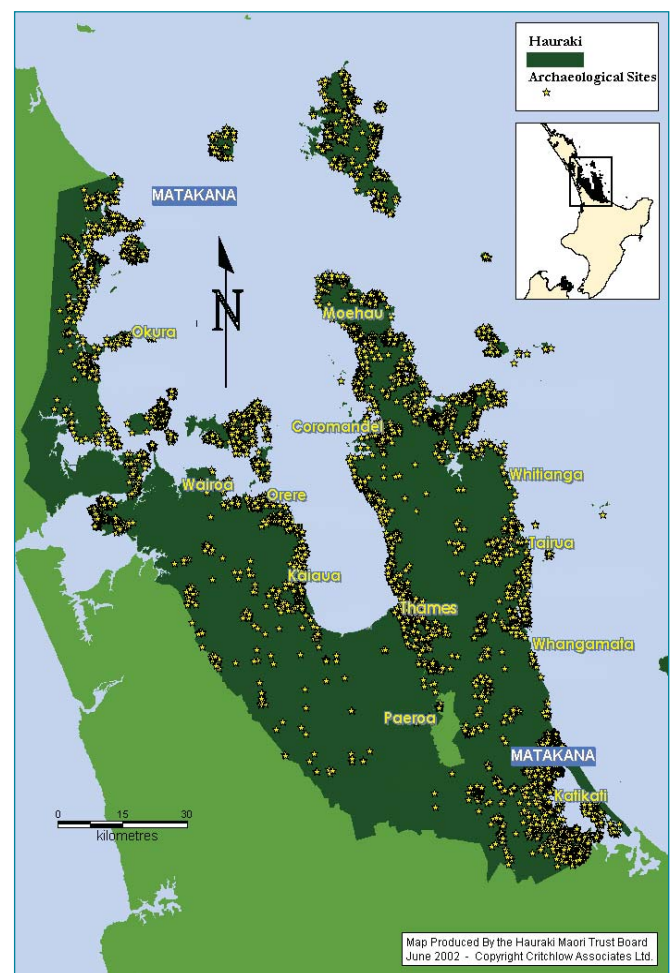
The 1998 Cultural Heritage Review acknowledged the significant loss of Māori heritage sites and wāhi tapu and the limited decision making role of Māori in contemporary heritage management. From 1st September 1999, in response, the current government realigned historic heritage management roles and responsibilities. The Minister of Culture and Heritage through the Ministry of Culture and Heritage now has primary responsibility for heritage policy along with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, the Department of Conservation and local authorities.

There are limited opportunities for Hauraki Whānui to make final decisions about the protection and management of wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites. Decision making on cultural heritage matters is currently dominated by government agencies, New Zealand Historic Places Trust and local authorities.

2.4 Access to Heritage Sites

In order to maintain the relationship with the whenua and moana, appropriate access to wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites and places is essential. Many wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites are inaccessible to Hauraki Whānui because they are geographically isolated, i.e. on

islands, in forest or located on private land. Private landowners can be insensitive to the need of Hauraki Whānui to have ongoing access to these places and local authorities do not have satisfactory policies in place to address issues of access.



MAP 2:
Recorded archaeological sites in the Hauraki Rohe



2.5 Customary Use

The customary use of natural resources such as native plants, animals, minerals and soils sustain the cultural heritage of Hauraki Whānui who were once totally reliant on natural resources as a food source and for all aspects of life.

Many of the places where these materials were gathered either no longer exist or are not accessible to Hauraki Whānui. In terms of the animals used for customary purposes many are now threatened and endangered. The use of these natural resources in the daily lives of Hauraki whānui has also been diminished either through scarcity, life style changes and lost knowledge about their collection and preparation.

2.6 Traditional Knowledge & Practice

Traditional and contemporary environmental management practice of Hauraki Whānui is based on tikanga and the accumulated knowledge, experience and practice of successive generations. This tikanga, knowledge and practice survived the social and economic upheaval experienced by the old people in the 19th and 20th centuries albeit in a diminished state. At present, traditional knowledge and practice of Hauraki Whānui is being incrementally lost as each generation passes. There is a common concern amongst Hauraki Whānui that traditional knowledge, its practice and application to contemporary environmental management will continue to be lost if current approaches to preserving and restoring mātauranga Māori are maintained. A key challenge for Hauraki Whānui is to do this in a way that ensures that our mātauranga and the holders of that information are fully protected.

2.7 Intellectual Property Rights

Hauraki Whānui, like most Iwi, regard themselves as the owners and kaitiaki of customary resources and the inven-



River through Karangahake Gorge.



Marae landscape.

tors of traditional knowledge and practice. Hauraki whānui are concerned that native plants and animals under their care, and the traditional knowledge associated to them could be exploited for commercial purposes without their consent. Similar concerns exist in respect to the commercialisation of wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites.

2.8 Genetic Modification

Genetic Modification is an industrial technology that enables individual genes or hereditary properties from one plant or animal to be separated changed and transferred into the cells of another plant or animal. It can give a plant or animal new characteristics that are inherited faster than traditional cross breeding methods. On the face of it, this technology is at odds with Māori views on the relationship between humans and nature.

In July 2001, the Royal Commission on Genetic Modification reported its findings to the government. In November 2001 the government announced its response to the Royal Commission findings. The moratorium on the commercial release of genetically engineered organisms was lifted in October 2003

3. OBJECTIVES

- Wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites are being protected from use and development in the Hauraki tribal region.
- The relevant statutory agencies and resource developers and users are working with Hauraki Whānui to protect wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites.
- Hauraki whānui have the lead responsibility for managing the protection, preservation and use of wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites, places and landscapes of importance to Hauraki Whānui.

- d) Traditional knowledge and practice associated to wāhi tapu, cultural heritage sites, features, places and landscapes are being maintained, built on and protected.
- e) Develop protocols that protect the intellectual property rights of Hauraki whānui and provide for their customary and contemporary use of and access to natural resources.
- f) Survey and assess the risks facing wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites in the Hauraki tribal region.
- g) To develop a collective Hauraki Whānui position on genetic engineering and its use in the Hauraki tribal region.

4. OUTCOMES

- a) Heritage landscapes, heritage sites, features, places and wāhi tapu are protected
- b) Cultural resources are used, enhanced and sustained
- c) Greater community and agency awareness of the importance of Hauraki cultural heritage
- d) Consensus view on genetic modification
- e) Traditional knowledge is valued and being passed on to the next generation
- f) Intellectual property rights are protected
- g) Hauraki Whānui are exercising their kaitiaki responsibilities



Auckland Harbour Bridge.

Section 4: Ngā Nekenekehanga

"Our value systems are not being passed onto future generations, our customary knowledge is being lost."

Tirohia Hui, June 2001.

1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Part 4 is focused on goals and strategies that will support Hauraki Whānui in their kaitiaki role and to achieve the undertakings contained in Part 3 to sustain the mauri of the environment and protect cultural heritage.

The kaitiaki role, its ethics and practices has arisen from centuries of close interaction with the environment. Central to this management approach is the belief that all living and non-living things, including humans, are inter-related and possess a unique life energy or mauri that must be protected and sustained.

Māori throughout Aotearoa moved to reaffirm their status as kaitiaki in the early period of interactions with the Crown and settlers through the Declaration of Independence in 1835 and the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. The laws that were enacted by the newly established government ignored their role as kaitiaki and excluded their participation from planning processes up until 1977 when minimal recognition was given to Māori in environmental

law and practice. Early claims to the Waitangi Tribunal spoke about environmental concerns and the need to reform law to give better cognisance to Māori, culminating in the Resource Management Act 1991. The RMA has been the subject of much criticism since its inception.

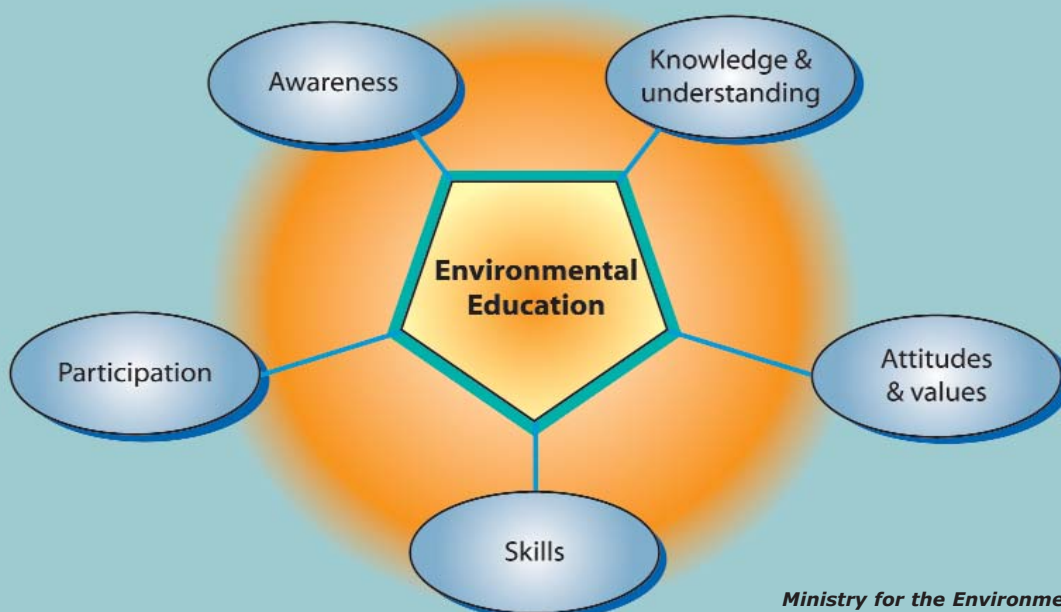
Hauraki Whānui continue to express dissatisfaction at the level of their participation in environmental planning processes today. Progress on building positive relationships between Hauraki Whānui and central and local government in environmental management is variable and can be extremely slow.

2. ISSUES

2.1 Environmental Accountability

Future governance arrangements for Hauraki Whānui should have in place accountability systems that report on environmental as well as social and financial performance.

Figure 4: Five Components of Environmental Education.



Ministry for the Environment, 1998



2.2 Supporting Kaitiaki

The goal being pursued is one where individuals and communities within Hauraki Whānui have the knowledge; skills and attitudes that help them to make wise decisions affecting the environment. There are limited opportunities for Hauraki Whānui to develop, strengthen or build on skills that are necessary to participate effectively in environmental and heritage management processes including formulating and assessing policies, plans and consents and participating in statutory processes. It is difficult for Hauraki Whānui to share their knowledge, skills and experience with each other because of increasing workloads that limit opportunities for co-operation.

2.3 Communication

The nature of environment and heritage issues in the tribal region requires Hauraki Whānui to work together

where shared goals are present. Achieving this is difficult without effective communication. At present, there are limited opportunities for Hauraki Whānui to discuss, share experiences and information and agree on shared actions for the environment and heritage of the Hauraki tribal region. Good communication is ongoing and can be a conduit for re-building trust, improving our accountability to the environment and each other and developing innovative approaches to old problems.

2.4 Decision Making

There is general dissatisfaction amongst Hauraki Whānui at the level of their involvement in statutory environmental and heritage decision-making processes.

This dissatisfaction is in part due to issues like Hauraki Whānui access to information, knowledge and skills. There is also a perception that the relevant government

Figure 5: Reasons Given by Councils For Not Transferring Powers to Iwi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Process (a request has been received and is being processed) • No written request from Iwi • Inappropriate (The approach was considered to have used an inappropriate process) • Consultation challenged (the consultation process for the request was challenged) • Other work (Council has other work priorities) • No plan (there is no operative council plan or policy prepared under the RMA) • Iwi priorities (Iwi have indicated an interest, but other iwi work takes priority) • Alternatives (there are alternatives that have been used or are preferred) • Iwi/hapū (there is concern that the request is from a hapū not an iwi) • Neutrality (the council is perceived to be more neutral than iwi/hapū and/or it does not wish to give unfettered authority to iwi over its land) • Overlaps (it is unclear who has mana whenua over the area, or there are clearly competing claims) • Opposition (there has been specific opposition expressed to the proposal) • Stability (the stability of the 'iwi' agency [ie land Trust] is questioned) • Fragmentation (areas over which Māori control is sought are fragments of a wider resource and could lead to inconsistencies in administration) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed owners (administration transferred to a trust because it owns the land, but the land owned may be sold or otherwise change hands) • Expertise (the proposed iwi authority lacks the expertise to undertake the functions sought) • Money (the proposed iwi authority lacks the financial resources and/or there is no obvious reasons or means for them to obtain appropriate funding) • No more efficient (there is no evidence that a transfer will lead to more efficient administration) • Not use (the council does not use s.33 by implication it has considered the possibility) • Not considered (the council has not considered using s.33) • No info. (the council has no information about s.33 on its files) • Mainstream (the council perceives that s.33 may marginalize Māori from the RMA process and believes that Māori should be mainstreamed) • Power (council believes that councils are reluctant to give up their powers) • Slow growth (council believes that the lack of pressure on resources in its region may explain lack of interest in s.33) |
|--|--|

Rennie, H., Thomson, J., Tutua-Nathan, T.2000



Figure 6: Example of Indigenous Environmental Indicators

Phenomenon	Indicator	Examples of Kagore
Stewardship of natural resources	Strength of local institutions	No of village assemblies
	Maintenance of resource flows	Role of svikiro in village assemblies
		Fruit and water harvests from specific sites
Respect for the land	Effectiveness of indigenous regulations	No of water points protected
	Extent of vegetal cover	Use of local species in afforestation and surface afforested
Ecological enhancement	Maintenance of sacred sites	Habitat regeneration
	Enforcement of indigenous regulations	Increased distribution of tree species
Slope protection	Extent of vegetal cover	Continued protection of terraced areas by local residents
	Extent of gully erosion	Rehabilitation of specific sites in Kagore

IUCN.,1997

agencies and local authorities, despite having mandatory requirements to Hauraki Whānui, lack the political and/or technical commitment to build positive long-term partnerships with Hauraki Whānui. Processes for building partnerships and formulating policies are variable geographically and over time.

2.5 Access to Information

Good information about the environment is an essential foundation for wise resource management. Hauraki Whānui regard traditional knowledge and practice as the basis for their environmental management approaches and practices today. Western scientific knowledge can, if used wisely, strengthen the ability of Hauraki Whānui to exercise their role as kaitiaki and participate effectively in statutory environmental management processes.

Both information types have ownership and access related issues. Access to traditional knowledge and decisions about its use will be restricted and require consent from the holders of that knowledge. There is particular concern about the lack of security for traditional information on Geographic Information Systems. There are limited opportunities to agree on and implement a process for the protection of traditional knowledge.

It is difficult to access western scientific information because it is not generally collected or interpreted in a way that meets the information needs of Hauraki Whānui in their role as kaitiaki.

2.6 Monitoring

Assessing the environmental state of the Hauraki tribal region requires, amongst other things, sound, relevant and co-ordinated environmental monitoring practices. Developing a regional tribal environmental monitoring programme is made difficult by a number of factors including:

- The geographical expanse
- Poor co-ordination of information/monitoring
- Variable external relationships
- Logistics, costs, capacity

It is also difficult for Hauraki Whānui to measure whether central and local governments are upholding their responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi and under law in the absence of a tribal monitoring programme which tracks central and local government performance over time.

2.7 Community Awareness

There can be limited awareness amongst local communities about the role of Hauraki Whānui in environmental and heritage management and this can create cross-cultural conflict and mis-understandings which in turn can



make it difficult for Hauraki Whānui to address sustainability issues in the tribal region.

3. OBJECTIVES

- a) Environmental performance is being reported annually as part of good corporate governance practice within Hauraki Whānui, government, local authorities and the wider community.
- b) Hauraki Whānui have the necessary knowledge, information and skills to make wise decisions affecting their environment and heritage.
- c) Hauraki Whānui are participating in environmental decision making at a central, regional and local government levels and of their own accord.
- d) Western scientific research and information is accessible to Hauraki Whānui for their use to support their role as kaitiaki and traditional knowledge is protected from misuse.
- e) Hauraki Whānui are monitoring the environment, heritage and the performance of relevant agencies in providing for the needs of Hauraki Whānui as kaitiaki.
- f) Provide training and development opportunities for Hauraki Whānui in environmental and heritage management.
- g) To make advisory and professional services in respect to environmental matters available to Hauraki Whānui.
- h) Establish scholarships for Hauraki Whānui intending to undertake tertiary study in the environmental science and resource management field.
- i) To promote and encourage central and local government to contribute resources and support to the development and implementation of Iwi planning documents prepared by Hauraki Whānui.
- j) Hauraki Whānui role is given effect to in policy, planning, consent, and monitoring processes under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- k) To develop and maintain an environmental database of the environment and resources of the Hauraki tribal region and make that accessible to Hauraki Whānui.
- l) To develop and implement community awareness programmes and guidelines in partnership with local government to increase understanding of the role of Hauraki Whānui as kaitiaki.



Coastline Kuaotunu.

- m) Develop, maintain and enhance relationships with central and local government agencies and key community, industry, business and environmental groups in the Hauraki tribal region.

4. OUTCOMES

- a) Mātauranga Māori as it relates to environmental management is protected, maintained and enhanced
- b) Hauraki Whānui possess a range of knowledge and skills necessary to participate as kaitiaki in resource management decision making processes
- c) Treaty based relationships with central and local government and others
- d) Hauraki Whānui have access to the results of scientific research.
- e) The wider community is informed about and understands the relationship of Hauraki Whānui with the environment.
- f) Communication of information amongst Hauraki Whānui on environmental issues is improved.
- g) Hauraki Whānui initiatives to address sustainability and heritage issues in the region are encouraged, and supported and where appropriate, coordinated.



Section 5: Hauraki Whenua Whai Taonga

"How can we make a real difference to what's happening and be a part of that?"

Matai Whetu Hui, March 2001.



Artwork by Rei Hannon, Manaia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Part 5 of the plan sets out a framework for action by Hauraki Whānui to progress towards the objectives and outcomes of Part 3 and Part 4.

2. PAPATŪANUKU

2.1 SUMMARY

The focus of these actions is to protect the whenua from human activities that are potentially harmful. It also targets restoration initiatives.

- Sustainable Land Use
- Protection of dunes as coastal buffers
- Flood and drought prevention
- Protection of land from toxic materials
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Sensitive siting of settlements and infrastructure

- Protection of heritage features
- Better management of environmental damage from mining and quarrying.

2.2 RESTORING & SUSTAINABLY USING PEATLANDS

Scope

These actions are targeted towards sustaining the fertility of peat soils and allowing for their wise management and use.

Actions

- a) Promote and develop work on Hauraki peat soils to determine whether these resources are sustainable under present land use practices.
- b) Identify and implement sustainable development opportunities that are reliant on restored and healthy peatlands, for example, tuna farming and harakeke plantations.





Flood damage, Waiomu.

Potential External Partners

- Environment Waikato
- Department of Conservation
- NIWA
- Landcare

2.3 PROTECTING & RESTORING COASTAL DUNE LANDS

Scope

These actions look to sustain coastal dune lands and their role as a buffer for Papatūanuku from the effects of storms.

Actions

- a) Promote and encourage policies that seek to protect, restore and sustain coastal dune lands.
- b) Test the Dune Care framework in terms of its potential to assist Hauraki Whānui to protect and restore coastal dune lands.
- c) Develop a dune land monitoring and restoration capacity amongst Hauraki Whānui.
- d) Ensure that wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites located in coastal dune lands are protected from use and development, including extraction, recreational, scientific and beach nourishment activities.

Potential External Partners

- Environment Waikato
- Department of Conservation
- NIWA

2.4 PREVENTING FLOOD & DROUGHTS

Scope

These actions seek to restore catchments as an effective buffer against flooding and drought.

Actions

- a) Hauraki Whānui in partnership with others to evaluate wetland restoration activities and changes to rivers and water tables in existing and restored wetlands as a way to monitor the recovery or capacity of catchments to buffer flood and drought effects.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils
- NIWA
- Landcare

2.5 CHANGING COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TO WASTE

Scope

Changing waste disposal practices in the community through education, information and practical assistance.

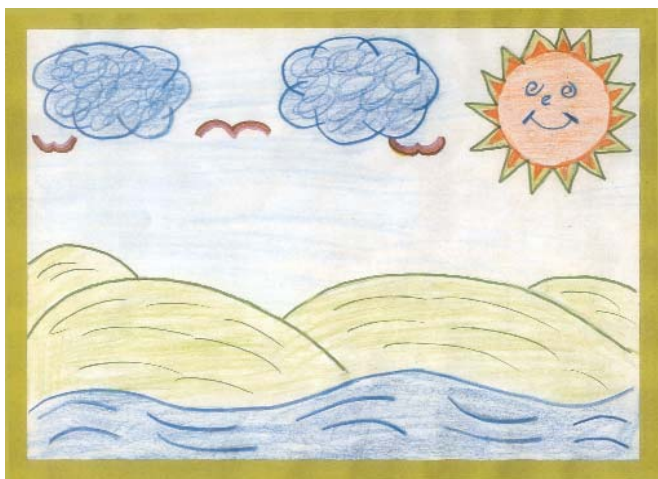
Actions

- a) Develop community awareness programmes on sustainable waste management practices to encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste.
- b) Developing a project to equip Hauraki marae with waste recycling facilities and information.
- c) Develop a monitoring capacity for contaminated sites such as old landfills and hazardous substance disposal sites.



Flood damage, Manaia.





Artwork by Aroha Bidois.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils

2.6 REDUCING EROSION & SEDIMENT FROM LAND

Scope

Exposed hillsides and river-banks and a lack of plants in the landscape and along waterways allows large amounts of sediment to enter our rivers, streams and harbours having a significant impact on receiving water environments. These actions are focused on restoration, monitoring and the development of sound policies.

Actions

- Develop and implement a riparian and wetland restoration project in the catchments of the Hauraki tribal region. Catchments should comprise diverse use impacts including forestry areas, hill country, intensively stocked lowlands and new coastal subdivisions with erosion and sedimentation issues present.
- Hauraki Whānui to determine the rate and extent of planting in each catchment in consultation with relevant agencies and resource developers.
- Develop and agree on what methods to limit soil exposure should be applied and monitored.
- Develop practical models and information guidelines on soil erosion prevention methods to spread the use of this approach by Hauraki Whānui in other catchments.
- Hauraki Whānui would run wānanga on soil erosion prevention methods using project sites and local meeting places to spread and share the use of this approach.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils
- Local communities
- Landcare
- Ministry for the Environment
- Department of Conservation

2.7 MANAGING IMPACTS OF REGIONAL GROWTH

Scope

These actions target concerns about the impacts of regional and local growth on the environment, resources and heritage of the Hauraki tribal region and the cultural well being of Hauraki Whānui.

These actions would commence on completion of the a cultural heritage survey and assessment (see action 7.2) and a strategy for reconnecting forests and wetlands (see action 4.2)

Action Plans target a more careful approach to the siting of settlement, utilities that supply them and other structures in the Hauraki landscape. Siting works in a way that limits damage to landscape features or other heritage sites, features and places used and valued by Hauraki Whānui is a key issue.

Actions

- Promote and encourage Regional and District Councils to develop variations to existing policy statements and plans to provide for the growth constraint expectations of Hauraki Whānui. Variations should apply to the siting and development of new settlements, sub-divisions, public facilities, utilities and other structures.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils



Quarry, 309 Road, Coromandel.

2.8 IMPACTS OF MINING & QUARRYING

Scope

Historically, mining and quarrying has left a legacy of damage, some of which is still being revisited on each generation, for example, Tui mine. Working with agencies and Councils to reduce the impacts of mining and quarrying and develop ways to address long standing adverse effects is the focus of these actions.

Actions

- Pilot projects to develop and trial methods that limit environmental damage and rehabilitate mining and quarrying sites.
- Enhance the capacity of Hauraki Whānui to monitor mine and quarry sites, including land stability, water quality, and fisheries health and heritage protection.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils
- Landcare
- NIWA
- Ministry for the Environment
- Industry



Smoke pollution.

3. RANGINUI

3.1 SUMMARY

These actions are targeted towards improving air quality in the Hauraki rohe. These actions also identify the need to monitor and become involved in international, central and local government policy programmes for Climate Change and Ozone Depletion.

3.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Scope

This action plan seeks to encourage responsible behaviours and support the search for alternative technologies and more efficient energy use.

Actions

- Develop community awareness programmes and information targeted towards Hauraki Whānui and local communities to encourage a reduction in car use and sound energy efficiency practice.
- Pilot projects that investigate the feasibility of sustainable development initiatives that develop alternative more sustainable energy sources

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils
- Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority
- Ministry for the Environment

3.3 INFLUENCING GOVERNMENT POLICY

Scope

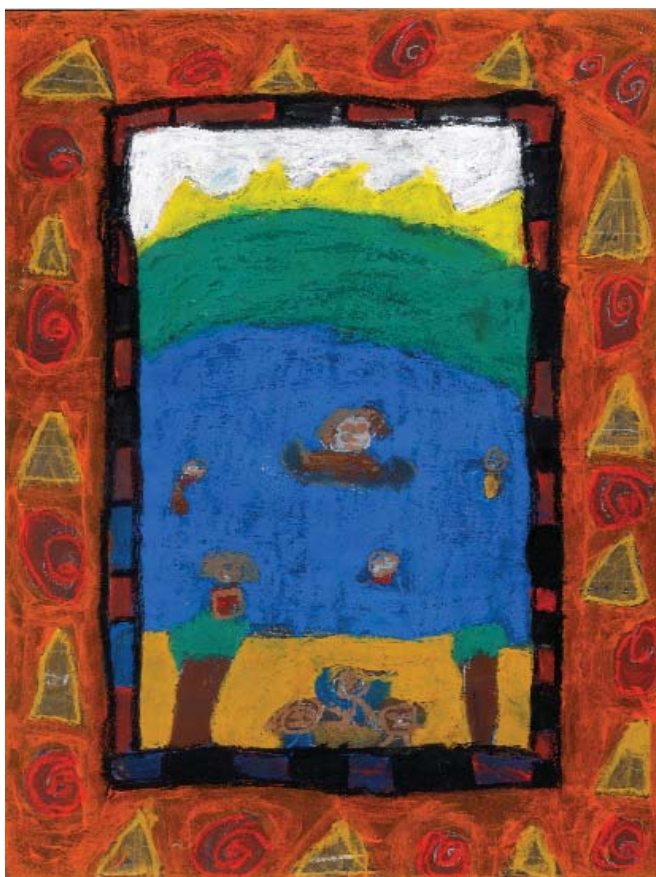
Hauraki Whānui need to remain informed and influence government climate change and ozone depletion policies.

Actions

- Monitor and influence policies developed for Climate Change and Ozone depletion pertaining to the Hauraki tribal region.
- Monitor and influence the extent to which local governments provide for Climate Change and Ozone depletion issues at a regional and district level.

Potential External Partners

- Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority
- Ministry for the Environment
- Regional and district councils



Artwork by Tawera Moanaroa.

4. TĀNE MAHUTA

4.1 SUMMARY

Actions are targeted towards the management, protection and restoration of forest and their habitats, ecosystems and species and their use by Hauraki Whānui. They are:

- *Restoring native plants and forests*
- *Traditional resource use*

4.2 RESTORING NATIVE PLANTS & FORESTS

Scope

Hauraki Whānui wanted to find practical ways to contribute to protecting and restoring native plants and reconnecting forests using native plant reserves, public land, rivers, roads, islands and property boundaries planted in native species.

Actions that are focused on the restoration of native forest, wetland and dune plant communities for the purposes of providing homes for native birds, insects and other whānau of Tāne Mahuta and Tangaroa.

Apart from the environmental outcomes such as increasing biological diversity by restoring ecological corridors,

restored native plant communities or habitats can have direct social, economic and cultural benefits for Hauraki Whānui including:

- *Enhancing traditional use rights such as the use of native plants for rongoa, weaving or as a food source.*
- *Providing opportunities for sustainable development initiatives by Hauraki Whānui such as the growing and harvesting harakeke or wild tuna farming.*
- *Increasing skills amongst Hauraki Whānui in the collection and conservation of locally sourced seed stock, establishing and running local nurseries, raising plants, pest management activities and planting native trees.*
- *Supported by opportunities to wānanga on the tikanga and activities associated to this work.*
- *Providing a "toolbox" for other interested groups in Hauraki Whānui to use when developing their own restoration programmes.*

Actions

- Select sites. Catchments are preferred because it enables the management of areas as natural systems, giving a good picture of local conditions and assisting broader goals such as the protection of river and stream environments from contaminants and sedimentation from land use activities.
- Consultation with the relevant local agencies and groups in the selection of sites may provide opportunities for joint or complimentary projects. For example, timing the growing of native plants to meet the demands of Environment Waikato's riparian re-planting programme.
- Develop a regional strategy for the restoration and re-connection of native forests, wetlands and other native plant communities in the Hauraki tribal region. This should include pest management activities, a maintenance programme and monitoring to track habitat and ecosystem recovery. Long term strategies for the reintroduction of native birds into restored forests and wetlands should also be considered, particularly in island environments.
- Establish a Hauraki seed bank and Plant Source Register.
- Establish nurseries where seed banks would be maintained and plants would be raised. It is likely that those involved in collecting and growing plants would play a vital role in planting native trees, project management and ongoing maintenance.





Artwork by Waylon Brown.

- f) Provision should also be made for the preparation of training and education materials and workshops for individuals or groups to carry out their own seed collection, growing and planting activities.

Potential External Partners

- Environment Waikato
- Auckland Regional Council
- Landcare Trust
- QE11 Trust
- Regional Biodiversity Forum
- Department of Conservation

4.3 TRADITIONAL PLANT RESOURCE USE

Scope

The use of traditional resources sourced from forests, wetlands, coastal lands and plant and animal communities for customary purposes is important to Hauraki Whānui. These actions should be aligned to restoration and sustainable development initiatives.

Actions

- a) Identify and protect existing places utilised for customary purposes.

- b) Select natural resources and sites that could be used to replant native plants for traditional use purposes.
- c) Developing an access strategy to provide for the sustainable and ongoing use of traditional resources.

Potential External Partners

- The Department of Conservation
- Regional and District Councils
- State Owned Enterprises
- Landowners

5. TANGAROA WHAKAMAU WAI MĀORI

5.1 SUMMARY

Actions are targeted towards the management, protection and restoration of rivers and streams and their resources. Action Plans describe how Hauraki Whānui will improve their inland waterways, their plant life, fisheries, birds and other whānaunga. There are four components of action: catchment management, habitat improvement, natural resource recovery and monitoring.

5.2 MANAGING & PROTECTING CATCHMENTS

Scope

Catchment based plans allow Hauraki Whānui to track environmental changes, undertake restoration activities, improve understandings about local conditions and the management of land use effects. They provide a holistic context for a number of specific actions that collectively contribute to the sustainability of catchment ecosystems.

Restoring the natural ability of Hauraki rivers to regulate water flows and availability during times of flood and drought; re-planting a network of forests for birds and other plant and animal life are the kinds of issues that would be addressed on a catchment wide basis.

Seven river systems have been highlighted during the preparation of the plan as potential catchment areas; the Waihou and Piako rivers, the Wairoa river, the Whakatiwai stream, the Wentworth and Otahu rivers, the Manaia river and the Tairua river.

Actions

- a) To develop catchment based strategies to:
- Protect land and encourage well-suited land uses.
 - Re-establish an inter-connected forest network.





Erosion of the river bank. Most of the rivers on the Peninsula have altered course because farmers have damaged the buffer zones and farmed to the river's edge.

- Sustain minimum water quantity and quality standards.
 - Restore wetlands and riparian plantings to reduce flood damage and lessen the effect of drought.
 - Select tributaries for restoration of habitat for fisheries and other resources.
- b) To develop a catchment monitoring programme that monitors:
- land-use suitability
 - recovery rates for erosion
 - forest inter-connectedness
 - flood reduction
 - water quality and quantity
 - habitat recovery / resource recovery
 - Waahi tapu and cultural heritage protection
- c) Develop and disseminate educational materials and guidelines on the value of catchment base planning as a tool for managing local environments.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and District Councils
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Fisheries
- NIWA
- Landcare

5.3 RESTORING RIVER & WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS

Scope

These actions are focused on the restoration of river and wetland ecosystems. Here are found the gathering places for tuna, inanga, paraki, kaeo, kēwai, harakeke, rongoa, watercress and many other resources essential for the cultural, social and economic lifestyle of Hauraki Whānui.

Actions

- a) Survey and select sites for wetland and river habitat restoration.
- b) Prepare manuals and educational materials
- c) Develop sites and restore habitats
- d) Select sites and plant harakeke beds
- e) Monitor habitat recovery

Potential External Partners

- Regional and District Councils
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Landcare

5.4 SUSTAINING & DEVELOPING TUNA & INANGA FISHERIES

Scope

Action plans should focus on the restoration of former fisheries sites or the development of new ones, ways to protect, manage and monitor these sites and their fisheries.

Actions

- a) Develop catchment-based strategies for the recovery of tuna and inanga whitebait fisheries.



Pukewhakatara.



Coromandel oyster farms.

- b) Develop a programme to monitor recovery of the tuna and inanga whitebait fisheries.
- c) Develop agreements with the Ministry of Fisheries to utilise commercial catch effort for the tuna.
- d) Develop and implement, in conjunction with NIWA, an elver-monitoring project on selected Hauraki rivers.
- e) Survey the Waihou and Piako Rivers to determine the nature and extent of the kaeo fishery and its plant habitat.
- f) Trial and develop pilot commercial tuna and inanga whitebait farms within the Waihou-Piako catchment or other suitable sites.
- g) Work with Environment Waikato, the Auckland Regional Council, district councils and the Department of Conservation to remove barriers of access for native fisheries.

Potential External Partners

- Environment Waikato
- Auckland Regional Council
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry for the Environment
- NIWA

6. TANGAROA RERENGA WAI TAI

6.1 SUMMARY

Actions are targeted towards the management, protection and restoration of the coastal environment and its resources. They are:

- Strategies for Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamawahine
- Restoring local coastal environments
- Reducing coastal sedimentation and contamination
- Sustaining Fisheries
- Enhancing coastal monitoring capacity

6.2 TIKAPA MOANA & TE TAI TAMAWAHINE

Scope

This action seeks to develop a regional strategy for the protection, management and restoration of Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamawahine developed and adopted by Hauraki Whānui. It would also need to include a regional monitoring programme. It is envisaged that the regional strategy would support and be supported by the local catchment management plans and programmes outlined in action 6.3.

Actions

- a) Hauraki Whānui to develop and adopt regional strategies for the protection, management and restoration of Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamawahine.

Potential External Partners

- Department of Conservation
- Hauraki Gulf Forum
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Regional and District Councils\



Artwork by Maria Desai.





Beach at Wharekaho.

6.3 RESTORING LOCAL COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS

Scope

The purpose of these actions is to develop management plans and programmes for the protection, management and restoration of specific coastal areas and their resources, which collectively will contribute to the management of Tikapa Moana and the eastern board of the Coromandel Peninsula as identified in action 6.2. These places are predominantly harbour and island catchment environments, which have values that are unique to that place and that Hauraki Whānui want to protect. The unique plant and animal life, mahinga mātaītai and mahinga kai (titi) on the Ruamaahua islands or the high productivity of the Firth of Thames that supports important feeding and growing grounds for fish are two examples. Some specific areas highlighted at Hui include estuarine areas along the Wharekawa coast, the lower reaches of rivers entering Tikapa Moana, like the Waihou and Piako and the harbours of Whangamata, Manaia, Tairua and Whitianga.

Actions

- a) Develop local coastal catchment based strategies that should include:
 - Programmes for restoring coastal estuaries including mahinga mātaītai, waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites, nursery grounds enhancement and replanting activities.
 - Strategies to address land use impacts, such as participation in resource consent processes and river and stream riparian planting.
 - Provision for restoring plant communities traditionally valued by Hauraki Whānui such as pīngao.
 - Coastal monitoring programmes.
 - Processes to involve local communities

- b) Implement programmes developed in catchment based strategies to protect and restore local coastal environments.
- c) Develop a coastal environment awareness programme or information package to encourage community respect for the relationship of Hauraki Whānui with the coast.

Potential External Partners

- Auckland Regional Council
- Waikato Regional Council
- Department of Conservation
- Hauraki Gulf Forum
- NIWA
- Cawthorn Institute

6.4 REDUCING SEDIMENTATION & CONTAMINATION

Scope

One of the ways to help protect coastal environments is to reduce the sediment and contaminants that are entering the moana from the land. Hauraki Whānui need strategies and actions in place to reduce sediment and contaminant loading. Establishing a monitoring programme capable of measuring improvements is also required. These considerations could be undertaken as a component of action 6.2 and/or action 6.3 or it could be developed as a stand alone action plan.

Actions

- a) Develop and implement riparian planting and other sediment trapping methods for reducing the input of sediments and contaminants from land use into the coastal environment.
- b) Develop and implement a monitoring programme which should include:
 - Monitoring inter tidal shell fish recovery as an indicator of improved habitats



View from Cathedral Cove overlooking Castle Rock and the Needles.



Artwork by Kristin Te Moananui, Paeroa.

- Monitoring populations of kina and other species reliant on sea-weeds as indicators of reduced sediment loads
- Monitoring water clarity as an indicator of reduced sediment loads

- c) Developing a local capacity to respond to oil and hazardous substances spills in coastal environments.

Potential External Partners

- Auckland Regional Council
- Environment Waikato
- Hauraki Gulf Forum
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Maritime Safety Authority
- NIWA

6.5 SUSTAINING FISHERIES

Scope

Sustaining fisheries is reliant on a number of actions including habitat improvement, pest control, and managing harvests for traditional, recreational and commercial fishers. Re-seeding depleted areas and the siting and monitoring of marine farming areas are also relevant matters. These actions are focused primarily on transferring certain decision making powers and moni-

toring functions from central and local government to Hauraki Whānui in fisheries management. These actions should be aligned to customary fisheries strategies of Hauraki Whānui.

Actions

- a) Developing protocols and strategies with key agencies to ensure the participation of Hauraki Whānui in the stock assessment process.
- b) Working with key agencies to develop strategies to research, manage, and control access and to restore wild fisheries.
- c) Working with key agencies to transfer monitoring functions to Hauraki Whānui for key shell fisheries and fish stocks present in Tikapa Moana.
- d) Working with Environment Waikato and the Auckland Regional Council to transfer specific resource consent and monitoring powers, duties and functions to Hauraki Whānui.
- e) Piloting a shell fish re-seeding and enhancement programmes.
- f) Develop a Hauraki Whānui capacity to monitor and respond to ballast water invasions and the occurrence and spread of pests in coastal environments.

Potential External Partners

- Ministry of Fisheries
- Regional Councils
- Department of Conservation
- NIWA

6.6 WHALES & SEA MAMMALS

Scope

These actions are concerned with the protection of whales and other marine mammals and the wise and sustainable use of resources derived from these taonga.

Actions

- a) Develop regional and local protocols and strategies for whale stranding and the sustainable use of whale products.
- b) Where appropriate, work with the Department of Conservation to incorporate tribal protocols and strategies into departmental practice.
- c) Raise community awareness and understanding about whales and other sea mammals in the rohe.



Potential External Partners

- Department of Conservation
- Local Communities

6.7 COASTAL MONITORING

Scope

Most of the actions identified have a monitoring component in terms of measuring changes to the moana, its habitats, ecosystems and fisheries. Improving relationships with central and local government and local communities is also a common strand in actions identified.

Actions

- a) Developing capacity to monitor changes to the moana, its habitats, ecosystems and fisheries

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district Councils
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry for the Environment
- Hauraki Gulf Forum
- NIWA

7. RONGOMATANE

7.1 SUMMARY

Actions are targeted towards the management, protection and restoration of waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites, places, features and landscapes and associated traditional knowledge and use in the Hauraki tribal region. They are:

- Cultural heritage survey and assessment;
- Cultural heritage case studies for the protection and use of sites
- Regulatory protection of cultural heritage;
- Wānanga on cultural heritage
- Cultural heritage awareness in the community.

7.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY & ASSESSMENT

Scope

This action plan undertakes an initial survey on the state of cultural heritage sites and wāhi tapu that are already publicly recorded and the risks associated to their protection. This will involve consolidating existing heritage information from external agencies along with a significant field visit component. Deciding on which cultural heritage sites

require protection first, what protection mechanisms should be used, how information is to be protected, stored and used and who would manage the process are integral components of this action plan. This survey does not extend to unrecorded cultural heritage sites that Hauraki whānui seek to keep out of the public domain nor are sites located on land in Māori title covered.

Actions

- a) Complete a cultural heritage survey and assessment of publicly recorded sites in the Hauraki tribal region.
- b) Facilitate Hui to decide on priorities for the protection of cultural heritage sites and associated traditional knowledge and information.

Potential Partners

- Ministry of Culture and Heritage
- Regional and district Councils
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust
- Department of Conservation
- Land owners and developers

7.3 PROTECTING SITE SPECIFIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

Scope

A series of action plans are intended to pilot a different range of models and mechanisms to support and strengthen the ability of Hauraki Whānui to protect and manage cultural heritage sites in the Hauraki tribal region. Pilot studies will be site or issue specific and are intended to cover the range of current heritage protection issues facing Hauraki whānui. The topics proposed include:

- a) Development of cultural heritage strategies in selected areas.



Owcharoa Falls.



Hereheretaura Pa site at Te-o-a-hei (Hahei).

- b) The protection of a cultural heritage site impacted on by flood protection works.
- c) The protection of a cultural heritage site impacted on by public purpose designations such as recreation reserve.
- d) The protection of a cultural heritage sites in urban, rural and coastal environments.
- f) The preservation and restoration of a pa kāinga

Actions

- a) Develop and implement management plans for the conservation, protection or restoration of selected sites and areas.
- b) Work with agencies with heritage functions to provide formal protection to selected sites and areas.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust
- Department of Conservation
- Landowners and developers

7.4 ENCOURAGING REGULATORY HERITAGE PROTECTION

Scope

This action plan examines the effectiveness of tools available through agencies with statutory responsibilities for cultural heritage protection and management from the perspective of Hauraki whānui. It also seeks to develop standards and guidelines for resource managers, users and developers on heritage protection options.

Actions

- a) To develop standards or guidelines for the protection of cultural heritage of importance to Hauraki whānui. Standards and guidelines should include:
 - Protection standards and zones for specific cultural heritage sites.
 - Cultural protocols for earthwork activities and for the inadvertent disturbance of cultural materials and koiwi arising from earthwork activities and natural hazards.
 - Practical measures for the protection of cultural heritage sites in different situations, for example, rural, urban, subdivisions, forestry operations and lands managed for conservation purposes.
 - Monitoring and compliance guidelines
 - Heritage management functions to be transferred to Hauraki Whānui under existing legislation.
- b) To facilitate Hui for the purposes of developing and agreeing on standards and guidelines and heritage functions and powers to be transferred.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and District Councils
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust
- Ministry of Culture and Heritage

7.5 WĀNANGA ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

Scope

This action plan seeks to transfer skills, knowledge and practices to Hauraki Whānui about their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and customary use. Traditional skills would include the harvest, use and



Rangitoto.





Farm effluent being sprayed on to land.

preparation of native foods and rongoa Māori, arts such as weaving and the making of gear used for fishing, hunting and food storage.

Actions

- a) Marae and field based wānanga to share traditional knowledge and practices relating to cultural heritage and its protection to Hauraki Whānui.

Potential External Partners

- Funding agencies, including Ministry of Education

7.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE AWARENESS IN COMMUNITY

Scope

A community orientated awareness programme that has targeted actions for enhancing understandings amongst resource managers, private landowners, resource users, developers and the wider community about the value of Hauraki cultural heritage.

Actions

- a) Marae-based workshops for local government politicians and staff to increase awareness and appreciation of Hauraki cultural heritage priorities.
- b) Cultural heritage information guidelines for resource users, developers, landowners and wider community on the protection of Hauraki cultural heritage
- c) Developing and implementing protocols for relationships between Hauraki whānui and private landowners on site-specific heritage protection and access provisions.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district councils
- Landowners and developers

7.7 REACHING CONSENSUS ON GENETIC ENGINEERING

Scope

These actions are focused on facilitating a process for Hauraki Whānui to reach a position on GE and its use in the Hauraki tribal region.

Actions

- a) To facilitate Hui to enable Hauraki Whānui to reach a consensus position on GE.
- b) To influence government policy and processes in respect to GE.
- c) To monitor and influence applications processed by the Environmental Risk Management Authority.

Potential External Partners

- Ministry for the Environment
- Wai 262 Claimants
- Environmental Risk Management Authority

8. NGĀ NEKENEKEHANGA

8.1 SUMMARY

Actions are targeted towards improving processes, services and capacity building opportunities to Hauraki Whānui to strengthen their ability to make informed decisions about the management, protection and restoration of the environment, resources and heritage of the Hauraki tribal region. They are also designed to assist Hauraki Whānui in carrying out the aims of Part 3 of the Plan.

8.2 ESTABLISHING AN ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CENTRE

Scope

A proposal to establish a comprehensive environmental support service for Hauraki Whānui which would be primarily dedicated to establishing and implementing environmental capacity building initiatives for Hauraki Whānui and to assist them to engage in ongoing management and protection of their lands, heritage and resources. It should be a service that is designed to compliment the environmental values, activities and requirements of Hauraki Whānui. Services and activities could include:



- Environmental Education and Training
- Professional Advisory Services, secondments and Clinics
- Research and Policy Development
- Environmental Advancement
- Communications
- Information & Monitoring
- Environmental Information Management Software
- Resource Library
- Kaitiaki Space
- Hui Facilities
- Receiving inquiries and making referrals
- Processing Environmental Legal Assistance Aid
- Disputes Resolution
- Environmental Planning and Assessment.

Actions

- Identify funding sources and review funding criteria to establish an environmental resource centre.
- If feasible, apply for funding to establish an environmental resource centre.
- Seek letters of support from Hauraki Whānui, external agencies, groups and local communities for the establishment of an environmental resource centre.

Potential External Partners

- Ministry for the Environment
- Regional and District Councils
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Community Resource Centre Network
- Local communities

8.3 PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Scope

Environmental responsibility is a part of good corporate governance practice. These actions propose to investigate and if feasible adopt a culturally appropriate environmental reporting approach.

Actions

- Explore the potential to work with others to develop or pilot a culturally appropriate environmental reporting model for use by tribal organisations in the Hauraki tribal region.



This notice was placed on the beach end of Winiata Place, Wharekaho, at the insistence of Ngati Hei.

- To encourage and promote external organisations and groups to improve environmental accountability.

Potential External Partners

- Landcare
- Regional and district councils

8.4 IMPROVING COMMUNICATION

Scope

These actions are simply ways, over and above what already exists, in which Hauraki Whānui can improve communications between each other over environmental and heritage issues.

Actions

- Develop a newsletter or editorial dedicated to environmental issues in the Hauraki tribal region. This could include a "Kaitiaki Calendar" of current environmental events, activities and important dates.
- Investigate and if feasible host a programme on Ngā Iwi FM to encourage kōrero amongst Hauraki Whānui on environmental issues.
- Establish and support quarterly Hui Whānui and regular fora dedicated to kōrero on environmental kaupapa.
- Investigate and if feasible develop a web-site for Hauraki Whānui including kaitiaki practitioners.



Potential External Partners

- Regional and district Councils
- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Fisheries

8.5 SECTION 33 OF THE RMA CASE STUDY

Scope

To develop and trial a pilot study for the transfer of functions and powers under section 33 of the RMA. This pilot study could potentially cover:

- The management, development and monitoring of marine farms
- Environmental Monitoring functions
- Papakāinga lands
- Marae
- Mahinga Kai and Mahinga Mātaaitai
- Wāhi Tapu and cultural heritage sites

Actions

- Work in partnership with the relevant regional and/or district councils in the development of the section 33 project proposal.
- Identify statutory requirements under the Resource Management Act 1991 to process a section 33 application.
- Select a site, area or environmental function that a section 33 transfer is sought.

Potential External Partners

- Relevant regional or district councils

8.6 PREPARING IWI PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Scope

This proposal seeks to develop a marae, runanga and/or field based "hands on" programme to assist Hauraki Whānui in the training and development of Iwi Management Plans and to improve their skills in statutory environmental processes generally. Hauraki Whānui would determine recruitment criteria.

Actions

- Run a series of marae, runanga and/or field based workshops targeted at Hauraki Iwi resource management practitioners to provide training in the development of Iwi Management Plans.



Kotuiti te waka taua.

- Planning materials shall be complimented and enhanced by kaumātua and kuia involvement and by the use of real life applications, practical case studies and exercises and where appropriate, guest facilitators for specialist workshop topics.
- In the case of group workshops and training, participants will be required to report back, consult and seek direction from the Iwi, hapū or whānau organisations that selected and/or supported their placement.
- In the case of group workshops and training, there shall be a maximum of 15 participants to be made up of Iwi practitioners and hapū or whānau members having current and potential involvement in resource management. A panel could be appointed to confirm participants in accordance with agreed criteria.
- There shall be ongoing evaluation of the training programme through participant feedback given throughout the duration of the programme.
- The project will acknowledge that opportunities for participants to access professional advice and support in the plan preparation process outside workshop sessions is necessary. Regular group meetings and specialist clinics for that specific support purpose.

Potential External Partners

- Ministry for the Environment
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Fisheries
- New Zealand Qualifications Authority
- Regional and district councils
- Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
- Mainstream tertiary institutions
- NIWA
- Landcare



8.7 BUILDING TREATY BASED RELATIONSHIPS

Scope

These actions target methods to maintain, improve and develop relationships with external partners such as regional and district councils, government departments, research institutions and non-government groups in order to achieve the aims of Part 3 of the plan.

Actions

- a) Develop, maintain and enhance relationship agreements with external agencies and encouraging partnerships where shared goals exist.

Potential External Partners

- Regional and district Councils
- Department of Conservation
- Hauraki Gulf Forum
- NIWA / Landcare
- Local communities
- Research institutions

8.8 PROTECTING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Scope

These actions acknowledge the value of traditional knowledge and the importance of using and preserving that knowledge in a wise way and protecting it and the people it belongs to.

Actions

- a) Information protocols developed and consented to prior to embarking on any joint project between Hauraki Whānui or with external agencies.



A source of air pollution..



View of opposite point from Wharekaho.

- b) To develop regional strategies for the long term protection of traditional knowledge and its ownership, protection and use.
- c) To hold regular marae and field based wānanga to transfer skills and knowledge on to the next generation.

Potential External Partners

- Funding agencies

8.9 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Scope

These actions propose to design an environmental information management system or systems that lets Hauraki Whānui store and track information as a way to monitor their environment and heritage and assist in making decisions about it. The system design will need to accommodate both traditional; local based knowledge of Hauraki Whānui with information from western scientific approaches. A system that enables Hauraki Whānui to establish their own comprehensive environmental inventories provides the basis for improved decision making, environmental assessment and land use planning.

By combining information, a more comprehensive picture of an ecosystem's condition can be prepared and evidence of changes documented. It will increase the capacity of Hauraki Whānui to make informed decisions and allow them to be more equipped to address the changes that their communities face.

Actions

- a) Identify training and development, environmental information and information technology needs of Hauraki Whānui.



- b) Review current environmental information systems software held by Hauraki Whānui in terms of its accessibility and relevance to the environmental decision making and information protection responsibilities of Hauraki Whānui.
- c) Work with the Auckland Regional Council, Waikato Regional Council, Department of Conservation, NIWA and Landcare to identify environmental information of relevance to Hauraki Whānui. Such information could include:
- *The location and health of remaining wetlands, peat lands, coastal dune lands, forest lands*
 - *Areas of native forest or regenerating native bush*
 - *State of river and stream riparian margins*
 - *Land uses*
 - *The location of industries, closed landfills and contaminated sites*
 - *The location of contaminant discharge points in rivers and streams.*
 - *Regional growth strategies*
 - *Publicly recorded Wāhi Tapu and cultural heritage sites*

Potential External Partners

- *Regional and district councils*
- *Department of Conservation*
- *New Zealand Historic Places Trust*
- *NIWA*
- *Landcare*

8.10 AUDITING RMA POLICY STATEMENTS & PLANS

Scope

Audit and make findings accessible on the extent to which RMA policy statements and plans in the Hauraki tribal region make provision for the interests of Hauraki Whānui.

Actions

- a) Assess whether the policy statements and plans of regional and district councils in the Hauraki tribal region have taken into account Iwi planning documents prepared by Hauraki Whānui.
- b) Develop and disseminate report findings to Hauraki Whānui.

Potential External Partners

- *Regional and district councils*
- *Ministry for the Environment*

8.11 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION GUIDELINES

Scope

The production of a series of information sheets for resource users, managers, resource consent applications and resource managers to guide their interactions with kaitiaki and increase awareness.

Actions

- a) Identify Hauraki Whānui who are interested in participating in the development of an information package.
- b) Develop information guidelines as a joint project between Hauraki Whānui.

Potential External Partners

- *Regional and district councils*
- *Ministry for the Environment*
- *Department of Conservation*



Square kauri, Tapu Road.



Section 6: Te Ao Hurihuri

"This needs to be a living document. Part of it being alive is that it needs to be worked on all the time."

Manaia Hui, November 2001.



Artwork by Luke McGrath.

1. INTRODUCTION

Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki has a 50-year planning horizon and will be regularly reviewed to keep it relevant to changing circumstances. This should be done in annual and ten yearly reviews. The plan must also have a sound set of criteria to evaluate successes and failures and its ongoing relevance.

2. TEN YEAR REVIEW

The Hui Whānui in the tenth year would have the task of reviewing plan objectives and outcomes for the preceding 10-year period.

3. ANNUAL REVIEW

Through Part 5 of the plan emphasis has been on taking small steps to progress towards longer-term goals. This annual review process provides an opportunity to decide how well projects are achieving their objectives, to determine whether any changes are necessary for the following years work, what joint opportunities might exist and to decide any changes to the plan resulting from the past years work. The annual Hui Whānui will be called to gauge concerns and recommendations as part of the annual review process.

As many of the projects will require non-tribal funding sources the annual review must take into account annual planning cycles of funding agencies if funding is to be secured and co-ordinated.

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluation criteria used to determine the effectiveness of *Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki* will be based on the central goals and principles contained in Part 2 of the plan.

In addition to this, Part 3,4 and 5 would be evaluated in terms of the extent to which:

- *Strategies are being achieved by Hauraki Whānui;*
- *Specific outcomes have been met by Hauraki Whānui;*
- *Sufficient resources and support have been available to Hauraki Whānui to achieve the outcomes.*
- *Joint environmental initiatives between Hauraki Whānui and with central and local government, other agencies and local communities are developed and implemented.* ♦



NGĀ KUPU MAORI

Glossary of Māori terms

AotearoaNew Zealand
AtuaGod, superhuman, supernatural
Hapū.....sub tribe, pregnant
Harakekeflax; Phormium tenax
Haurakithe North wind
Inangawhitebait
Iwitribe
Kaerofresh water mussel
Kahikatea.....a tree; Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes (White Pine)
Kaifood, to eat
kaimoana ..seafood includes shellfish, seaweed and fish
Kāinga.....residence, settlement
Kaitiakiguardian, custodian
Kaitiakitangaethic of guardianship by kaitiaki
Karakaa tree; corynocarpus laevigatus
Kaumātuaelders
Kauniheracouncil
Kaupapasubject, topic, reason
Kēwaifresh water crayfish
Kinasea egg
Kiore.....Māori rat
Kokopunative brown trout, type of whitebait
Kōrerotalk, speak, discuss
Kotahi.....unity, togetherness
Kuiaelderly woman
Kūkupa.....New Zealand Wood Pigeon
Mahinga Kaicultivation, plantation, place for food
Mahinga Mātaitaitraditional kaimoana grounds
Manapower, prestige, authority
Manaakicare for
Maraeancestral meeting ground
Mātaia tree; podocarpus spicatus
Mātaitaishellfish
Mātaurangaknowledge
Matuafather
Maurilife energy, life essence
Miroa tree; podocarpus ferrugineous
Moanasea
Mokopunagrandchild, descendants

Ngahereforest
Pā Kāingatraditional fortified settlement
PapatūanukuEarth Mother
Pāua.....Abalone
Pīngaoflax; Desmoschoenus spiralis
RangatahiYouth
Ranginui.....Sky Father
Rohetribal area
Rongoamedicine
RongomataneGod of Cultivations and Peace
RuaumokoGod of Earthquakes
Runangatribal council
Tāne Mahuta God of Forests and father to humankind
TangaroaGod of Sea
Tāngata WhenuaPeople of the land
Taongatreasure, prized possession (tangible & intangible)
Tipuna/tupunaancestor
Tūrangawaewaeplace to stand
Rahuiprohibition
Rarangaweaving
TawhirimāteaGod of Winds and Atmosphere
Tikangacorrect procedure, custom, method, plan, practice
Tohusign
Tunaeel
Urupāburial ground, cemetery
Wāhi Tapusacred place
Wai Maorifreshwater
Wai Taisea water
Wairuaspirit
Waka.....canoe
Wānangacourse, school
Wātakirihiwatercress
Whaea.....mother
Whānaufamily
Whanaunga.....relation
Whānui.....tribal family
Wharehouse
Whenualand, placenta



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Looking out over to Matakana Island.



Maunga Te Aroha looking east.



Artwork by Hamiora Clapham.