



ngatirehia



**hapu environmental management plan
second edition, 2014**

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mihi

Mihi:

Ko te wehi ki Te Atua te timatanga o te whakaaro nui, Nāna nei i hanga nga mea katoa o te rangi, me te whenua, hei painga ano mo tātou mo te tangata, hei hāpai ake i Tōna kororiatanga ki runga ki te mata o te whenua, kia whakapainga Tōna ingoa i nga wa katoa.

Ka mihi ki te hunga kua wheturangitia, haere mai, haere. Hoki atu koutou ki te kāinga tuturu kua oti te whakarite mo tatou mo te tangata, haere, haere whakaoti atu koutou. Ratou ki a ratou tatou te hunga ora ki a tatou.

No reira e nga reo, e nga mana, e nga hau e whā, tēnei ra te mihi atu ki a koutou i roto i nga nekenekahanga huhua o tenei ao hurihuri, tēna koutou, tēna koutou, tēna ano ra tatou katoa.

Second Edition:

Te Runanga o Ngati Rehia 2014 Hapu Environmental Management Plan, Second Edition registers recent change in present external conditions. The updated content is designed to track and keep pace with that change and improve responsiveness in terms of Te Runanga o Ngati Rehia relationships; structure; and systems as part of an iterative process moving forward.

Acknowledgements.

I wish to acknowledge the various agencies; organisations; professionals and other individuals, including hapu whanau who have supported Te Runanga o Ngati Rehia in progressing the aims and objectives contained within our Hapu Environmental Management Plan.

Special thanks go to: Department of Conservation; Te Puni Kokiri; Ministry of Social Development; Far North District Council; Northland Regional Council; SPOKKSA; Te Runanga A Iwi O Ngapuhi.

Kāti ra e aku rangatira, ma Te Atua ano ra tatou katoa e tiaki, e arataki, e manaaki i nga wa katoa.

Kia ora huihui mai tatou.



Te Huranga Hohaia
Chairman of Te Runanga o Ngati
Rehia



Part A.

NgatiRehia

1 introduction

This hapu environmental management plan has been prepared by Te Runanga o NgatiRehia ("TRONR") on behalf of the hapu of NgatiRehia.

He Whakaputanga me Te Tiriti o Waitangi provides the foundation and guiding principles and informs the content of the Hapu Management Plan.

NgatiRehia are the ahi kaa of our rohe and the resources within the rohe. We are responsible as the kaitiaki of this place and these resources for maintaining and protecting the mauri of these things. It is a responsibility that has been passed down to us by our tupuna and one we will in turn pass on to our mokopuna.

TRONR have prepared this plan at this time to:

- provide focus and direction to NgatiRehia in fulfilling our kaitiaki responsibilities to Te Tai Ao.
- ensure that our values, our heritage and the relationship of NgatiRehia to our environment is not further lost and degraded by increasing development pressure.
- provide partnership and assistance to the various agencies with statutory responsibility for sustainable management of resources within our rohe in the values, policy and aspirations of NgatiRehia.

This environmental management plan is the property of the hapu of NgatiRehia and is to be considered a relevant planning document pursuant to the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991 and related legislation.

It is not to be reproduced or distributed without the consent of TRONR.

It is not to be considered a substitute for direct consultation with NgatiRehia.

Consultation is the full and effective participation of NgatiRehia and should always be initiated kanohi ki te kanohi in the first instance.

This is the Second Edition HEMP, developed from a review that was initiated by TRONR in 2012.

2 whakatauki

NgatiRehia mata momoe

NgatiRehia mata kakaa

Titiro ki nga maunga, nga awa, nga moana, nga whenua tapu o NgatiRehia

NgatiRehia the sleeping giant

NgatiRehia faces all challenges, when awakened

NgatiRehia protects your sacred mountains, rivers, sea and lands



3 pepeha mo NgatiRehia matamomoe

Tenei au te mokai nei a aku Matua Tupuna
Kua ngaro i te tirohanga kanohi

This is I, the descendant of my ancestors
who have all departed

Ko te rarangi maunga, tu te po, tu te ao
Ko te rarangi tangata,
ka heke, ka heke, ka heke
He maha oku hapu, kei ko, kei ko, kei ko
Tenei au ka taatai ake nei ki toku
NgatiRehiatanga
Me tona rohe otae e tu tonu nei ona tohu

My mountain stands eternal
Mankind passes on
I have many connections to all subtribes
But my NgatiRehiatanga is constant
And so are my land and sea boundaries

Titiro ki te marangai ki te maunga o
Tokerau, ki Rakumangamanga
Ki to awa, Tekerei Mangonui e rere atu nei
Ka huri taku titiro ki taku taha matua
Ki nga pukepuke e rarangi mai ra
Ko te Waha o Te Riri tera, ko Matoa tera,
ko te Pa o Tareha tera

I cast my eyes to the east to my mountain
Tokerau
To my river, Te Kerei Mangonui
To my right lies our landmarks
Te Waha o Te Riri, Matoa and the Pa of
Tareha

Ka ruku atu hau ki roto i Te Awa o Nga
Rangatira
E tu ake ra a Rangitane te Kaitiaki i a
Kororipo
Ka huri taku titiro ki te hau tonga,
ko maunga Pokaaka tera
Ki te awa o Waitangi e haruru mai ra

I travel up the River of the Rangatira
(Kerikeri Inlet)
Past Rangitane to the Pa of Kororipo
Southwards to Mount Pokaka
And onwards to the Waitangi River

Ka awhiowhio atu te hau ki te hauauru
Ko te maunga o Whakataha e tu mai ra
Ko Whakataha hoki te Pa
Ka ririki te huri o te hau
Ko Puketi tera, ko Puketotara tera,
Tu mai ra Puke-Whau

Stormwinds blow to the west,
Raging against Whakataha Pa
Venting its anger on Puketi, Puketotara
and Pukewhau

Ka tau aku kamo ki te raki
Torotoro ki uta, mataratara
ki tai
E whakapepeha nei, ko
Orongo te Maunga,
Ko Orongo te Pa
Ko Takou te awa
Ko Mataatua te waka

Finally I look to the north, to Takou
To the beautiful land,
To the pristine ocean that nurtures us
To Orongo the mountain
Where Orongo the Pa
beside the Takou river
guards my waka Mataatua

Ko Hawaiiiki nui te Moana
Tihei mauri ora

To Hawaiiiki Nui
To the Pacific Ocean
Breathe the life force

4 te riu o ngatirehia

NgatiRehia claim a rohe in the general area of:

- Takou Bay
- Rahiri
- Omapere
- Waitangi
- Purerua Peninsula
- Kerikeri

Our seaward boundary is to Hawaiiki.

NgatiRehia do not intend committing hard lines to maps in this environmental management plan. That is an issue better left to the current Waitangi Tribunal process.

NgatiRehia claim ahi kaa over our rohe. We acknowledge the overlapping interests of other Ngapuhi hapu, just as NgatiRehia overlaps the rohe of others. Such overlap comes from the closeness of our relationships, and our shared histories of whakapapa, marriage, alliances and conquests. We prefer to think of these overlaps as areas of common interest rather than as areas of conflict. NgatiRehia (Ngapuhi) tikanga is ably equipped to allow us to discuss and reaffirm our relationships each time we meet.

In terms of our kaitiaki responsibilities, our shared interests provide real opportunity for collaboration within and between hapu. NgatiRehia will strive to work with all tangata whenua for the common good of our environment.



5 whakapapa

NgatiRehia is defined by whakapapa.

Rehia's grandson, TUAKA married TE PERENGA, the sister of the great Ngapuhi chiefs of NgaiTawake hapu, WHAKAARIA and AUWHA. NgatiRehia trace their lineage from this union. The eldest son was TOKO and his taina were RAE, TITORE, TAUARIKIRIKI and MANGO. Toko made his home at Te Waha-o-te-Riri. His father was ambushed and beheaded at Te Pati, Te Tii Mangonui.

Under the leadership of Toko, NgatiRehia maintained the fisheries along the coast and extensive garden areas stretching to Whakataha and Waimate. They had a reputation for the manaakitanga they provided for their guests, relations and neighbours. Toko was famous for being a pacifist and a negotiator, especially in the warlike quarrels of his two uncles. On numerous occasions he managed to amicably resolve disputes without the shredding of blood.

The wives of Toko were the four sisters KARO, MOEHAU, MAHU and RERE. The union with Karo produced the sisters MOEWAKA and HAPAI. Moewaka married TUPE and their daughter TE KOKI married the great Patukeha chief REWA. Hapai was the mother of the chief TITORE TAKIRI who assisted his Patukeha relations in defeating the Ngare Raumati people of Kororekara and Te Rawhiti.

Toko's marriage to the youngest sister, Rene, produced the great chief TAREHA and his brother TE PAKIRA. Toko was first cousin to TE HOTETE, the father of HONGI HIKA. The two cousins hotly disputed the ownership of Takou and other areas. The dispute was settled in Toko's favour following a bloodless challenge involving *pouwhenua*. Toko then bequeathed the Takou area to his elder sister RIMARIKI before departing permanently to live at Te Waha-o-te-Riri. The descendants of Rimariki are the ahi kaa of Takou today.

Thus the descendants of the children of Tuaka and Te Perenga are the recognised people of NgatiRehia. As time passed, some of these people were assimilated into other hapu through marriage.

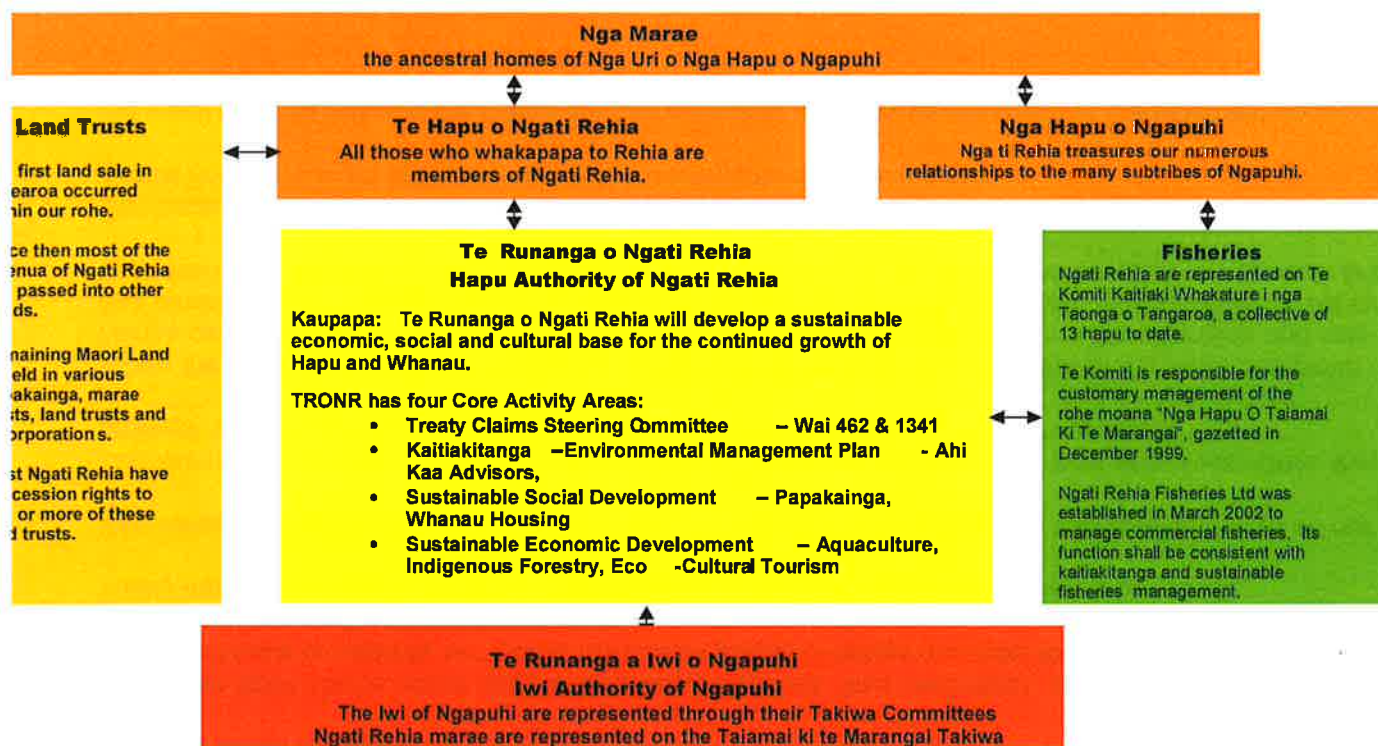
NgatiRehia were the hosts of the first European Christian community at Rangihoua. At that time Marsden described in detail the settlements in each bay of the Mangonui and Te Puna inlets, each with its gardens and kainga.

Along with most Maori people, NgatiRehia suffered terribly from the effects of colonisation; through the loss of land, ravaging disease and the impact of firearms, social and economic ills and health problems. More recently the effects of population drift to the cities was also devastating as families fragmented and the loss of whanau and hapu support was keenly felt.

Our rohe bears similar scars. The quantity and quality of kaimoana tells us this – where once Ngai Rehia feasted its manuhiri on koura and paua and scallops now you are more likely to be served kahawai and pipi. Our waters are more likely to be polluted. Now we face new challenges – expanding urban growth, coastal development, climate change.

Like all Maori, NgatiRehia have always maintained ahi kaa, or whanau members whose job it is to keep the hearth warm. The majority of NgatiRehia still live outside our traditional riu although more and more of our people are coming home.

Today NgatiRehia are spread around the globe. But no matter how long and how far they go, the future of NgatiRehia is intimately connected to our natural, physical and heritage resources in this rohe.



NgatiRehia in the twenty-first century has many faces. To the outsider this may be confusing. For us it is a simple concept we call Whakawhanaungatanga.

6 nga marae me nga kainga me nga urupa o NgatiRehia

Ka mate kainga tahi ka ora kainga rua.

When one home fails, have another to go to.

Our marae, our ancestral homes, are the embodiment of our tupuna and the cultural heart of our whanau and hapu.

Over the years they have been the places where NgatiRehiatanga has been nurtured and maintained and where the manaakitanga of NgatiRehia has been shown to all our manuhiri.

They have been places where deaths have been mourned, lives celebrated, our heritage remembered and ultimately all issues facing our people discussed. In times of crisis or calamity our marae have been places of refuge and relief for all members of our community.

Today many of our marae are in poor repair. Many of our ancestral houses need to be rebuilt.

Our marae are represented on our iwi authority, Te Runanga a Iwi o Ngapuhi, via representatives on our Takiwa committee, Te Taiamai ki te Marangai Takiwa.

Our kainga, our ancestral villages, are the places our tupuna families lived their daily lives. Once they were numerous and NgatiRehia moved seasonally between their villages constructed close to the best gardening, birding and fishing areas.

When the missionary Marsden first came to NgatiRehia he described the bays of Te Kerei Mangonui (now wrongly called Te Puna Inlet) as each having a kainga carefully laid out and surrounded by neatly kept gardens. Since that time the alienation and sale of land and the urban drift of our families to the cities has diminished our kaainga to only a handful. While TRONR remains optimistic that papakainga will eventually be re-established on all remaining ancestral land, there are major obstacles with issues such as land succession, rating and development controls to be addressed and overcome.

Our ancestral urupa, our burial areas, are also found throughout the rohe. For NgatiRehia these places are tapu. TRONR consider that only tikanga (lore) should hold any weight in decisions over the management of these areas.

We insist that TRONR and the marae are fully consulted over any development or management decision by any external party affecting our marae, our kainga or our urupa.

7 te runanga o NgatiRehia

NgatiRehia has established a hapu runanga to provide political and operational leadership for the hapu.

7.1 Our Kaupapa or mission statement is:

TRONR will develop a sustainable economic, social and cultural base for the continued growth of Hapu and Whanau.

To strengthen-develop-promote

- Te Reo
- Whakawhanaungatanga
- Tikanga
- Mahi-a Rehia
- Wananga

7.2 Tikanga /Values

- Tino rangatiratanga / Mana whenua
 - Rights and responsibilities through whakapapa
- Mana tangata /whanau
 - Rights and responsibilities through whakapapa
 - Mana whenua/Whakapapa = NgatiRehia
- Kotahitanga
 - Kia kotahi te mahi o te katoa, mo te katoa.
 - Work together for the benefit of the hapu collectively
 - Work with nga hapu o Ngapuhi to strengthen the iwi
- Kaitiakitanga
 - Kaitiakitanga is the responsibility of the hapu/whanau
 - This generation is only the kaitiaki of the matauranga and resources handed on by tupuna so that we may pass them to our mokopuna.

7.3 Core Focus Area

TRONR has a focus on four core work areas:

- **Treaty Claims.** NgatiRehia kaumatua have lodged Claims Wai 494 & 1341. These are progressed by a Treaty Claims Steering Committee. TRONR is a member of the Ngapuhi Treaty Claims Design Team.
- **Kaitiakitanga.** TRONR are active participants in the sustainable development of our taonga. We have established **AKA** (Ahi Kaa Advisors) as our kaitiaki business unit. AKA will be responsible for implementing this Environmental management Plan.

- **Social Development.** TRONR has a track record of social development initiatives including housing and papakainga.
- **Economic Development.** TRONR promotes hapu based sustainable development initiatives. This includes aquaculture, indigenous commercial forestry, eco and heritage tourism.

7.4 TRONR Structure

TRONR was established as a charitable trust in 26 March 2002.

In 2012 the Trustees are:

- Tajim Mohammed-Kapa (Chair)
- Nora Rameka (Secretary)
- Rata Kapa (Treasurer)
- Te Huranga Hohaia
- Waitai Tua
- Bronson Parangi
- Kipa Munro

Trustees are elected annually at an annual general meeting in accordance with the Runanga constitution. The constitution allows for additional trustees to be co-opted on to the Runanga to provide additional skills or expertise as required. TRONR is a voluntary organisation and operates largely on the limited resources of its trustees. It is our intention to continue to build TRONR into a permanent and professional organisation dedicated to the sustainable development of our hapu. TRONR seek the active support of TRAION and the relevant agencies to achieve this objective.

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8 the declaration of independence/te tiriti o waitangi

Tareha, on behalf of NgatiRehia, signed the 1835 Declaration of Independence organised by the British Resident Busby. NgatiRehia did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi. Tareha considered the mana of NgatiRehia was protected in the earlier document.

The Hapu of NgatiRehia recognise the Treaty and the earlier 1835 Declaration of Independence as foundation documents defining the partnership between hapu and the Crown. We recommend that Te Runanga a Iwi o Ngapuhi advise all agencies to consider both documents as “relevant planning documents”.

NgatiRehia have two current claims to the Waitangi Tribunal. WAI 492 was filed in 1994 in the name of Tu Kemp and WAI 1341 was filed in 2006 in the name of Remarie Kapa. The WAI 492 claim followed a hui of Nga Hapu of Ngapuhi called by Tu Kemp and Wiritua HeiHei held at Whitiara marae, Te Tii on 13 February 1994. At that hui all hapu o Ngapuhi gave their tautoko for the WAI 492 claim over Kerikeri-Kororipo.

TRONR have established a steering committee to progress both claims and seeks to work collaboratively with all claimants in progressing these through the Waitangi Tribunal process.

Resolution of Treaty claims is likely to have significant impact on management of resources within our rohe. In the interim, the precautionary approach would strongly suggest that significant management decisions should not exacerbate existing claims.

In any dispute as to which version of the Treaty has mana, TRONR understand that the international protocol is that the Maori version has preference.

Part B.

Environmental Management Plan for NgatiRehia

This is the first review of our Environmental Management Plan 2007 prepared by TRONR on behalf of the hapu of NgatiRehia. We are referring to this as our Second Edition. Te Runanga a Iwi o Ngapuhi (TRAION) recognises that this Plan is a “relevant planning document”.

The Plan is a living document. It contains Issues, Policy and Methods. These are not a closed list and will be extended and reviewed over time. Where no policy exists on any particular issue this should not be taken to mean that NgatiRehia do not have an interest in that matter.

As ahi kaa NgatiRehia are responsible for kaitiakitanga in relation to the natural, physical and heritage resources of our rohe.

9 relationships

background

Our history and whakapapa, the pa on the ridgelines and the very names our ancestors bestowed on all parts of the landscape are testimony of a time before resource management, biodiversity, global warming, fee simple land title, council rates and carbon sinks. A time when our kaitiakitanga was the preferred management system and the tools of rahui, tapu, manaaki and karakia were used in place of reserves, regulation and policy. In those times, the failure to live sustainably and in harmony with the environment and the seasons had severe and drastic consequences for our people. Successful management was entirely reliant on the strength of the whanau and hapu to work together for the collective good. It was reliant on the relationships forged by whanaungatanga and kotahitanga.

Since the advent of colonisation and the introduction of new cultures, species, values and processes, the management of our rohe and our resources has taken on many new characteristics. For the sustainability of the resources and rohe for which we are kaitiaki to be achieved relationships today are far more complex. Not only are there all the traditional relationships to honour and nurture and reinforce with whanau, hapu and iwi but there are our relationships with all the new communities that have arrived, and continue to arrive, not to mention all the various agencies of government – at local, regional and central levels.

We believe the values and methods of kaitiakitanga have much to offer, especially in a world that faces the effects of ever increasing developmental pressure from local and global forces.

For well over a century after the signing of Te Tiriti, no protection was offered to kaitiakitanga by statute. In fact Acts such as the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 actively banned it. The loss of language and the huge rates of urban drift have further fragmented both the knowledge and enhancement of kaitiakitanga.

NgatiRehia believe that we, the tangata whenua and kaitiaki of this rohe, have a unique and essential role to play in the current search for “sustainability” and that this is recognised in the various laws adopted by successive governments to meet the terms of the contract signed at Waitangi.

issues

1. Western science does not by and large recognise kaitiakitanga methodologies.
2. Communities have become fragmented making the maintenance of strong relationships and cultural toanga very challenging.
3. The continuous pressures of development vs. sustainability.
4. Lack of guidance and direction within statute on how to give effect to kaitiakitanga.

policies

- As kaitiaki NgatiRehia:
 1. Is answerable firstly to the relationships our tupuna forged with all the children of the Atua and to the relationship our mokopuna need to have with Te Ao Marama.
 2. Will seek to protect toanga of value to past, present and future generations and seek that best practice when consulting is actively recognised and practiced by all participants.

methods

TRONR will:

1. Base all its relationships on values of utmost good faith.
2. Advocate for and support all initiatives to preserve, retain and enhance the matauranga and tikanga of kaitiakitanga and to see that knowledge passed on to our mokopuna.
3. Establish a hapu pataka of NgatiRehia matauranga.
4. Work with TRAION to establish an electronic GIS based pataka of silent files.

9.1 our relationship with ourselves

Is of utmost importance.

Our vision is a simple one – we wish for the manaaki our mokopuna show to all manuhiri when they visit our vibrant marae to include koura and paua and scallops customarily harvested under a sustainably managed fishery from oceans unpolluted by poor land use practises.

As kaitiaki, ahi kaa and tangata whenua we need to do all we can to ensure our mokopuna inherit the best options we can provide them.

For NgatiRehia to fulfill its responsibilities as kaitiaki will take all of us – both the ahi kaa who maintain the mana of the hapu at home and those of our whanau who have moved further afield to provide tautoko, awhi, fresh ideas, skills, learning and a global perspective.

We all have a responsibility to ensure our mokopuna grow up steeped in both our traditional matauranga and tikanga and in the best of western science and planning if they are to fulfill our kaitiaki duties after us. Sadly, the resources of our natural world are becoming increasingly depleted. Our mokopuna will have many challenges

If a sustainable future is to be left for children and their responsibility to kaitiakitanga, then one of the major challenges we face is how to provide sufficient

incentives for them to remain as ahi kaa in the modern world.

The future development of NgatiRehia requires us as a hapu to build a strong and sustainable economic foundation. NgatiRehia can be considered “asset rich” in terms of our heritage and locality but “capital” poor. This is an unfortunate legacy of our colonial past which has seen our land holdings diminished to only remnants (and generally speaking the poorest remnants) of our traditional natural resources – land, water, forests and fisheries.

The economic future of NgatiRehia is linked inextricably to our natural and heritage resources. For these to prove realistic in the long-term we must ensure the hapu invests only in those economic activities that are genuinely sustainable over time.

It is a simple equation. If we want our people to come home from the cities we need to offer them sustainable futures: that includes vibrant marae and viable career paths with paid employment derived from clean and sustainably managed environments.

It is essential that we start at home – by developing our marae, our papakainga, our whenua and our fisheries on a long-term sustainability basis.

issues

1. The ability for current and further generations to manaaki our manuhiri in a manner that was practiced by our ancestors.
2. The future sustainable management of all resources.
3. The impact that poor land use practices are having on water quality throughout the catchment.
4. The ability to provide sufficient incentives for our mokopuna to return home and remain as ahi kaa in a modern world
5. The ability of NgatiRehia to develop a strong economic foundation for the hapu and ensure that the investment is based on principles of sound economic sustainability.
6. The ability to develop our marae, our papakainga, our whenua and our fisheries on a long sustainable basis.

policies

Nau te rourou naku te rourou
Together we will feed the manuhiri

TRONR will do all it can to keep the hapu informed of all issues affecting the development and management of our natural, physical and heritage taonga. For significant issues, TRONR will always advocate for these to be brought back to the marae for korero and hui.

TRONR will do all that it can to ensure that NgatiRehia participate in the decision-making processes of government agencies that affect our hapu and our resources and are consulted on all issues of concern to them.

TRONR is committed to developing hapu resources to support sustainable economic development initiatives for NgatiRehia. TRONR will continue to

investigate and develop economic development initiatives to build a strong economic base for the hapu based on the sustainable use of hapu assets.

methods

1. TRONR will establish a professional and permanent kaitiakitanga unit, Ahi Kaa Advisors, as a key method for providing protection and participation of NgatiRehia in the sustainable management of our rohe and our taonga while providing information, feedback, transparency and accountability back to the hapu.
1. TRONR will continue to advocate for and actively support all initiatives to establish sustainable management on our marae, kainga and whenua. This includes initiatives such as seeking to introduce energy efficient housing for our people, indigenous forestry on our whenua and sustainable aquaculture in our moana.
2. NgatiRehia will consider working with responsible partners to establish sustainable joint venture businesses on a case by case basis.
3. TRONR will advocate for, investigate, initiate and support sustainable economic development initiatives for NgatiRehia. These include:
 - A. **Sustainable Forestry.** A large proportion of what Maori land that is left tends to be of marginal agricultural quality. In the 1980/1990s various government programmes looked at establishing pine plantations on Maori land with limited success. The Takou Ahu Whenua Trust plantings were an example of this. Current research indicates there is a strong potential for viable commercial returns over time from establishing continuous cover plantations of largely indigenous species. Once established, such plantations would provide for continuous selective logging of high value timber and non-timber products. Such plantations require greater effort to establish than mono-species clear-fell harvest crops such as pine but allow much more sustainable long-term options while building intergenerational capital and protecting our environment. TRONR is actively working with FNDC, Landcare Research and other stakeholders to research this potential.
 - B. **Sustainable Aquaculture.** TRONR has established NgatiRehia Fisheries Ltd as a joint venture with Far North Mussels Ltd. The venture seeks to establish sustainable modern mussel farms within our tribal waters and associated onshore processing facilities. TRONR consider that such farms can be established in a manner that provides enhanced environmental, social and economic benefit, both to NgatiRehia and the wider community. The national moratorium on AMA licenses has caused considerable delay, uncertainty and cost to this venture. TRONR will continue to pursue options for establishment of sustainable aquaculture within our rohe.
 - C. **Heritage and Eco-tourism.** The rohe of NgatiRehia includes iconic tourism resources – beautiful coastline, bountiful seas, rich heritage landscapes, the earliest sites of European settlement, sunny beaches. TRONR will advocate and support all initiatives for NgatiRehia to establish sustainable tourism ventures within our rohe. This includes heritage tourism associated with the historic settlement of Kerikeri/ Kororipo and low impact adventure tourism at Takou Beach. TRONR considers that sustainable tourism is where the impact of visitors and the activities, accommodation and facilities provided for them does not cause an adverse effect on our natural, cultural and heritage resources and values.

TRONR will report annually to NgatiRehia on all aspects of its involvement in the sustainable management of our rohe and its resources.

9.2 our relationship with ngapuhi

He mea hanga tenei toku whare
Ko Ranginui e titiro iho nei te tuanui
Ko Papatuanuku te paparahi
Ko nga maunga nga poupou
Pihanga Tohora titiro ki Te Ramaroa
Te Ramaroa titiro ki Whiria
Ko te paiaka o te riri, te kawa o Rahiri
Whiria titiro ki Panguru ki Papata
te rakau e tu papata ki Te Tai Hauauru
Panguru–Papata titiro ki Maunga Taniwha-whakarongorua
Maunga-taniwha titiro ki Tokerau
Tokerau titiro ki Rakaumangamanga
Rākaumangamanga titiro ki Manaia
Manaia titiro ki Tutamoe
Tutamoe titiro ki Maunganui
Maunganui titiro ki Pihanga Tohora
Ko tenei te wharetapu o Nga Puhi-nuitonu.

background

NgatiRehia are proudly Ngapuhi and are appreciative of the strong support given by TRAION in preparing this environmental management plan.

NgatiRehia tautoko the kaitiakitanga of our neighbours. Protection of our natural heritage and sustainable futures for our environment and our mokopuna depend on our kotahitanga.

NgatiRehia is a core participant of *Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature i nga Taonga o Tangaroa*, the Komiti responsible for the customary management of the gazetted rohe moana in the Bay of Islands. Te Komiti Kaitiaki is a working model of collaboration between hapu. The rohe moana of NgatiRehia comprises a significant portion of this area.

issues

- A. The capacity to actively participate in wananga.
- B. A central repository of Ngapuhi matauranga.
- C. Customary rights guaranteed by Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- D. The development and implementation of sustainable management practices for all customary fisheries within the riu o NgatiRehia.

policies

Waiho i te toipoto, kaua i te toiroa
Let us keep close together, not wide apart

- 1. TRONR will wananga and work collaboratively with other hapu to share learning, knowledge, experiences and opportunities.
- 2. NgatiRehia reserves the right to speak on its own behalf on matters of significance to the hapu. TRONR will consider invitations to participate in inter-hapu working parties on a case by case basis.
- 3. TRONR particularly value our close working relationship with other hapu and will continue to work collectively in an effort of building the capacity of the whanau, hapu, iwi.
- 4. Management of customary fisheries is a significant matter for NgatiRehia. Our customary fishing rights are a taonga guaranteed by Te Tiriti o Waitangi and held in trust by us for our mokopuna.
- 5. TRONR will advocate and promote sustainable fishery policy and methods within our rohe.
- 6. TRONR will continue to work closely with Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature i nga Taonga o Tangaroa in developing and implementing sustainable management of our customary fisheries.
- 7. NgatiRehia recognises Te Runanga a Iwi o Ngapuhi as the iwi authority of Ngapuhi. NgatiRehia is represented on TRAION via the takiwa system.

methods

- 1. TRONR, through its business unit Aki Kaa Advisors, will seek to maintain close communication with other Ngapuhi kaitiaki. This includes sharing of learning, information, knowledge and experience and providing support for the kaupapa of other units where this is complementary to NgatiRehia's policies and objectives. TRONR will consider all requests to join inter-hapu working parties or a project by project or issue by issue basis.

2. TRONR will establish a permanent and professional business unit, Ahi Kaa Advisors, to provide kaitiaki services.
3. TRONR will work closely with Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature in establishing and implementing sustainable policy for the management of both the fishery and the home of the fish within our rohe.
4. TRONR will continue to seek technical assistance, support and advice from TRAION. TRONR encourages TRAION to actively pursue the kaitiakitanga interests of the iwi and Ngapuhi-nui-tonu through:
 - a) providing practical, technical, training and financial assistance and support for the development of hapu-based ahi kaa and kaitiakitanga business units
 - b) facilitating the transfer of information within Ngapuhi and from other iwi on best practice for kaitiakitanga. In particular we ask TRAION to prioritise developing and implementing a tribal GIS system
 - c) preparing and adopting robust policy and direction for the sustainable development of Ngapuhi tribal assets
 - d) providing advocacy and support to hapu to develop sustainable partnership processes with relevant government agencies and research agencies
 - e) coordinating environmental monitoring within Ngapuhi-nui-tonu to fully include the ahi kaa and hau kainga,
 - f) recommending for hapu endorsement, generic responses to central and local government policy initiatives,
 - g) where necessary, providing legal support to ensure the protection of nga taonga o Ngapuhi.

9.3 our relationship with the community

background

Since the English explorer Captain James Cook entered our waters, closely followed by whalers, traders, missionaries and then settlers from most western countries, NgatiRehia has hosted all manuhiri to our rohe. It is a practice we continue today.

There has been much debate in recent years of the relationship between the government, tangata whenua and the Crown when it comes to the management of our natural, physical and heritage resources. We understand that our status as ahi kaa, kaitiaki, tangata whenua and Treaty partner gives NgatiRehia a seat at the management table over and above that of the general public. This is confirmed in numerous pieces of legislation and government policy.

NgatiRehia recognises that sustainable development will need the active participation of all stakeholders. This includes community groups, business associations, landcare groups, environmental organisations and sector interests such as recreational fishing groups. NgatiRehia seeks a healthy debate over sustainable management of our resources which includes all affected and interested parties. We invite genuine and open dialogue with all such groups.

Our longstanding and close working relationship with groups such as the New Zealand Kiwi Foundation is evidence of our intention and capacity to work collaboratively with the community for a common goal.

We do have concerns, based on our historical observation, that all too easily the voice of NgatiRehia and other tangata whenua become subject to the “tyranny of the majority” where our voice goes from being that of the partner to that of just one of many competing stakeholders. For this reason, and to protect the customary rights of future generations of NgatiRehia, we will always seek to develop consultation and participation directly with the Crown and its agencies and only enter multi-stakeholder processes where the status and role of NgatiRehia is clearly identified from the outset.

issues

1. Our relationship with the Crown over the management of natural, physical and heritage resources
2. The rights guaranteed by Te Tiriti o Waitangi vs currently legislation and its interpretation. Status of Treaty Partner to one of competing stakeholder.
3. Recognition by developers for active participation of all stakeholders and open and honest dialogue.
4. Access to direct consultation with Crown and agencies.

policies

1. TRONR will continue to advocate for the recognition of NgatiRehia as a Treaty partner in all multi-stakeholder processes involving the management and development of natural, physical and heritage resources within our rohe. TRONR will consider all requests to join multi-stakeholder processes on

a case by case basis.

2. TRONR will continue to work collaboratively and positively with all community groups whose policies and initiatives contribute to the sustainable management and enhancement of resources within our rohe.
3. TRONR will ensure that all significant projects or initiatives are brought back to the ahi kaa and hau kainga to debate on marae before any policy is developed on any individual proposal.

methods

1. TRONR will continue to engage with all community groups involved in the sustainable management and enhancement of our rohe and its resources. Such engagement will be on the clear understanding that NgatiRehia are ahi kaa and tangata whenua within the riu o NgatiRehia and, as such, not just another stakeholder.
2. TRONR will be open to receiving approaches from community groups seeking support or assistance with sustainable management or development initiatives within our riu. TRONR will consider requests to enter into partnerships with community groups for specific projects or initiatives on a case by case basis.
3. TRONR is happy to consider all requests to act as facilitator between the community and the hapu, whanau and marae where this is undertaken with positive intentions.

9.4 our relationship with developers

background

Increasing desire for coastal lifestyles, the expansion of the Kerikeri-Waipapa urban area, and the increasing importance of tourism markets are all factors in the development explosion we have witnessed in the past decade or more. There is little sign of such development pressure abating and TRONR fully expect Kerikeri-Waipapa to grow into the first city of the Far North.

NgatiRehia is not by nature anti-development. Our history shows our proven capacity to adjust and adapt to changing pressures around us. The advent of colonisation saw our tupuna Te Pahi, Toko and Tareha developing trading relationships that took them to Sydney and beyond as they became traders and provisioners of the new colonists.

TRONR is adamant that the cost of such future development must not be the degradation or loss of our heritage, our culture or our environment. TRONR has an established reputation of working with responsible developers to ensure their objectives and our requirements can both be met.

The first steps of consultation over development proposals are straight forward. If development will affect NgatiRehia values or rohe then the developers should seek to enter into consultation with TRONR at the earliest opportunity. Such consultation should always be initiated on a *kanohi ki te kanohi* basis in the first instance. Where clear evidence of honest attempts to enter into consultation with NgatiRehia to ascertain the impacts on NgatiRehia of developments, we expect that the relevant agencies will decline such applications. We invite all developers to read Section 14 – Ahi Kaa Advisors before making an

appointment.

Issues

1. The expansion of urban sprawl vs that protection of heritage, culture and the environment.
2. The current statutory obligation not to consult.

policies

1. TRONR will monitor all applications for development initiatives within our rohe.
2. TRONR will enter into consultation with all developers to ascertain the actual or potential effects of the development proposals on NgatiRehia, our values and our environment.
3. TRONR will ensure that adequate measures are in place before any development begins to adequately avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on NgatiRehia, our values and our environment.
4. Where development initiatives have actual or potential effects on NgatiRehia, such as the potential to increase the rateable value of adjacent Maori land, TRONR will seek to ensure that these costs will be borne over time by the developer.
5. TRONR will to the best of our capacity monitor all developments once commenced to ensure that they do not result in adverse effects and that they are completed in accordance with the conditions of their consent.
6. TRONR will seek the highest standards be adopted for development and will work with developers to ensure that best practice is adopted for all development initiatives.

methods

1. TRONR will establish Ahi Kaa Advisors as a professional and permanent ahi kaa business unit, to work with all responsible developers in our rohe.
2. TRONR, through Ahi Kaa Advisors, will continue to advocate that all potential developers should seek to enter into consultation with NgatiRehia over their proposals at the earliest possible stage of the development.
3. TRONR, through Ahi Kaa Advisors, will enter into agreements with responsible developers to clearly specify the involvement of NgatiRehia in the development process. Where this involvement includes a cost to the hapu or TRONR, TRONR will insist that all reasonable costs are reimbursed by the developer.
4. TRONR, through Ahi Kaa Advisors, will advocate that all development consultants, (including planners, engineers, surveyors, archeologists and landscape architects) develop and adopt best practice standards with NgatiRehia covering their professional interaction with the hapu.

5. TRONR will request Ahi kaa Advisors to develop protocols covering protection of all wahi tapu and other heritage sites and values from development initiatives and will seek to have these protocols adopted as standard consent conditions for all consents granted within our rohe.

9.5 our relationship with agencies

background

Under current legislation, the wise management of nga taonga o te Ao Turoa requires strong relationships between NgatiRehia, Crown agencies, central and local government

Agencies have statutory responsibilities for various roles in managing the natural, physical and heritage resources within our rohe. They operate at local, regional and central government levels. We have listed the most significant agencies and their respective statutes below but a full list would include numerous bodies including the Maritime Safety Authority, the National Archives, Te Papa, Fish and Game, TRANZIT, Land Information NZ, the NZ Geographic Board, the Maori Land Court, and Crown Research Agencies.

Generally, these agencies have a direct relationship with the Crown and their statutory functions and their responsibilities stem from Crown delegation to varying degrees.

The most significant laws affecting the management of resources in our rohe have various provisions specifically to address the Treaty partnership relationship of NgatiRehia and the Crown. In the case of local government, the Local Government Act 2002 is clear that the councils themselves are not the Crown but have inherited Treaty responsibilities via the Crown.

NgatiRehia consider all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with NgatiRehia in the management of our rohe and the natural, physical and heritage resources within it. Where there is any confusion as to the status of this relationship on any issue, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct consultation and negotiation. TRONR would like to see formal Memorandum of Understanding negotiated with each of the principal agencies.

The introduction to the Local Government Act 2002 and the amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991 have underscored the need for the agencies to provide for the participation of tangata whenua in their decision-making and forward planning processes. NgatiRehia welcomes these new statutory directives and looks forward to working directly at this level with responsible agencies and local government in particular.

Wise decision-making is only as good as the processes put in place to implement the policies. Often the provisions made at a political level to protect the rights and responsibilities of the hapu are not reflected in adequate or consistent processes being applied at management levels of the agencies.

We also take this opportunity to remind the various agencies that while their participation in the management partnership is resourced by their agency, historically NgatiRehia input has not been. This is neither an effective nor efficient way of maintaining a partnership.

issues

1. How government agencies view their role under delegated responsibilities from central government as a Treaty Partner. .
2. Capacity to participate in decision-making and forward planning processes.
3. Protection of the rights and responsibilities of the hapu are often not reflected in a manner that is applied consistently across all levels of management with principal agencies.

The principal agencies include:

9.5.1 far north district council

FNDC is our district council, based in Kaikohe. It has primary responsibility for land use and subdivision under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Under the LGA 2002 it has a range of functions related to community development and rating. Historically this latter issue has caused much suspicion and NgatiRehia are amongst those hapu who lost large quantities of land under different rating powers of the FNDC's predecessors.

In recent years TRONR has developed a strong working relationship with FNDC, working with them on issues such as the Kerikeri Heritage by-pass, although much work is still required to be done.

The principal planning instruments of FNDC are the District Plan, the Future Plan (which includes Council policies on rating amongst other matters) and the various infrastructure (roading, sewerage, stormwater, libraries, tc) Management Plans. FNDC has endorsed key Treaty principles in its Plans – principles of kawanatanga, partnership, active protection, utmost good faith and hapu & iwi development.

TRONR look forward to working closely with FNDC in the review of current plans and the writing of new ones such as the Kerikeri- Waipapa Structure Plans and the coastal access strategy. NgatiRehia is particularly interested in the new RMA provisions for joint management and seeks to explore these in detail with both FNDC and NRC.

TRONR acknowledges the efforts of FNDC to meet its Treaty responsibilities under the RMA and LGA and the assistance they have provided in the writing of this Hapu Management Plan.

9.5.2 northland regional council

NRC is our regional council, based in Whangarei. NRC has RMA responsibility for water, air, soil and the coastal environment. A significant issue currently is aquaculture policy and water allocation.

NRC's principal planning instruments are the Regional Policy Statement, the Coastal Plan, the Water, Air and Soil Plan, Land Transport Strategy, Pest Management Strategies, Catchment Plans and the LTCCP. NRC has also gained new responsibilities for heritage and biodiversity under RMA amendments.

All of these are significant issues for NgatiRehia and we look forward to working with NRC as they prepare and review their plans and policies. NgatiRehia is open to considering working collaboratively with other tangata whenua in such work. However, it expects initial discussion to occur on a mana to mana basis with the council.

Along with FNDC, many of the processes initiated by NRC since the introduction of the RMA (such as heritage protection, communication with tangata whenua and resource consent processing) have not proved adequate for safeguarding NgatiRehia interests, values or taonga. TRONR will work with other tangata whenua to monitor the performance of the councils in these regards and to seek review and upgrading of the processes of the councils.

9.5.3 department of conservation

Under the Conservation Act 1987 DoC has two main tasks; managing the Crown conservation estate and acting as an advocate for conservation values generally. Both functions are of immense interest to NgatiRehia. We see DOC as the primary Crown custodian of the many unique and nationally important heritage icons within our rohe. The Conservation Act also contains a strong directive for DOC to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.

All of the conservation estate within the rohe is subject to Treaty claim. DoC also have a major influence in policy and management of NgatiRehia marine rohe. See the map below for the DOC administered lands within our territories.



TRONR wishes to see a future management relationship with the hapu and the Department as the two primary partners in the joint management of the Conservation estate within the rohe of NgatiRehia. Achieving this outcome will require consistent effort and commitment by both partners. Unfortunately, progress towards this objective has not been matched by adequate priority or resourcing.

TRONR would like to negotiate a joint management agreement with DOC over the Kerikeri–Kororipo Heritage Precinct as a matter of priority.

DoC's principle planning instruments are the General Policy, the Northland Conservation Management Strategy and Management Plans. DoC is also the joint custodian with MfE of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement. TRONR request that there is full participation of NgatiRehia in the review of these documents and any related policy and conservation plans within our rohe. The Whangarei Conservancy office and Bay of Islands Area office are our local points of contact. TRONR would like to hui annually with these offices prior to the commencement of their annual business planning cycle.

9.5.4 ministry for the environment

MFE is the lead government agency for environmental policy. MFE has a Maori policy directorate, Maruwhenua. Financial support for the preparation of this plan has been provided by Maruwhenua.

MFE is responsible for preparing national policy statements, national policy advice, standards and indicators. TRONR will encourage MFE to consult with NgatiRehia and Ngapuhi over the development and review of all such matters. In particular TRONR request MFE to prioritise development of tools to assist hapu based policy development, management and monitoring of all aspects of kaitiakitanga.

9.5.5 ministry of fisheries

Mfish has the principle responsibility for policy and management of the national fishery. This includes customary fishing regulations for the rohe moana of NgatiRehia.

9.5.7 historic places trust

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust or HPT monitor and enforce and the Historic Places Act. Under this Act, all archeological and historic sites are protected whether they are registered or not unless their destruction or modification has been permitted by HPT.

The number and significance of sites within our rohe make HPT an important partner in heritage management issues for NgatiRehia

9.5.8 maori land court

The Maori Land Court is part of the Ministry of Justice. It is responsible for a wide range of functions under Te Ture Whenua Act that directly affect all NgatiRehia owned whenua. This includes adjudicating on the various land holding trusts and matters of trusteeship and succession. The MLC holds records of extreme historical value to NgatiRehia, including all the Maori Land Court minute books and land title deeds.

In addition to being a Court, the MLC has a significant role to play in influencing the policy development of agencies who have administration and management roles affecting land, water and most natural resources. This includes policy affecting Maori land rating, land development and social capital issues such as housing and papakainga development.

9.5.9 te puni kokiri

TPK has a special role to play in the relationship between NgatiRehia and government agencies; that of facilitator, monitor and change agent. Getting this relationship right is a key to the sustainable development of hapu and iwi throughout Te Taitokerau.

In a particular we look to TPK for support in:

1. facilitating the participation of relevant agencies in establishing our kaitiakitanga business unit, Ahi Kaa Advisors.
2. ensuring the agencies give full and real expression to the various statutory directives for giving effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.
3. ensuring collaboration amongst agencies to avoid consultation and hui fatigue and provide efficiency and effectiveness of government processes to consult with tangata whenua.
4. coordinating capacity building initiatives of the various agencies to avoid duplication and to ensure these are sustainable and effective over time
5. working with the various agencies to ensure adoption of best practice in their engagement with tangata whenua.
6. advocating a focus on kaitiakitanga as a priority area for tangata whenua.

policies

1. TRONR will promote and enhance partnerships between the hapu, central government and its agencies, and regional and district councils. The relationships with NgatiRehia need to be cognisant of our status as tangata whenua, ahi kaa, kaitiaki and Treaty partner.
2. NgatiRehia will actively participate in the decision-making processes of all agencies where those decisions affect the hapu, our values or taonga. TRONR will consider requests to participate in such processes in a collective forum of other tangata whenua on a case by case basis.
3. NgatiRehia will actively participate in the management of our taonga – our involvement should be sought at the commencement of all management, planning and monitoring processes.
4. Agencies and other parties should be cognisant of the lack of capacity and resources for NgatiRehia to participate in modern planning and policy processes. All agencies should collaborate with Te Puni Kokiri to ensure that capacity building initiatives are coordinated in a manner that avoids duplication. Where consultation or participation in agency processes involves a cost to the hapu, these should be borne by the relevant agency. Where consultation is undertaken by consultants or contractors on behalf of agencies, the contract for service should specify the need for the contractor to consult directly with NgatiRehia on a professional basis.

methods

mauri mahi, mauri ora; mauri noho, mauri mate

1. TRONR will seek to actively participate in all planning and decision-making (including development of legislation), memorandums of understandings and/or management protocols with all parties as a means to achieving better management of the natural, physical and heritage resources and values within the rohe.

2. TRONR, will establish a kaitiakitanga business unit, Aki Ka Advisors (AKA), to provide a professional consultation and advisory service to the hapu to assist building our relationship with the agencies.
3. TRONR, through Ahi Kaa Advisors, will work with all statutory agencies in investigating and initiating effective processes and monitoring of activities and developments to ensure compliance of the Conservation Act, Resource Management Act, Local Government Act and all other associated Acts and/or Policies.

We understand the dilemma for councils and agencies in providing for participation for the numerous hapu of the district, region and country in decision-making and management of resources. We are pragmatic about this. TRONR will work closely with other Ngapuhi hapu and TRAION to use, where possible, collective processes where the outcome affects more than just NgatiRehia. However, we retain the right to our own voice and position where we deem this necessary. TRONR request that all agencies fully consider and give effect to the following policies in developing and maintaining their relationships with NgatiRehia:

Information

NgatiRehia consider it vitally essential that agencies provide adequate and timely information on all activities and programmes affecting NgatiRehia, our values and our taonga to the TRONR and relevant marae, and where appropriate, NgatiRehia landholders. In particular, information should be supplied regarding:

- (a) resource consents (notified and non-notified), permit and concession applications, including previous staff reports and monitoring/compliance records in the case of consent renewal applications, and
- (b) plan and policy preparation, monitoring and review, for example LTCCP's, District Plans, Regional Policy Statement and Plans, Conservation Management Strategies and Plans.
- (c) Work plans and projected projects which affect NgatiRehia, our heritage, culture and taonga at the commencement of the planning or business cycle.

Decision making

All agencies should consult regularly to ensure adequate and timely participation of NgatiRehia in development and implementation of agencies decision-making and management processes. Agencies should actively consider developing Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding to umbrella their relationships with NgatiRehia and to provide clarity and certainty for both partners.

All agencies should avoid consulting or involving NgatiRehia in decision-making processes that see NgatiRehia identified as just a stakeholder and not a partner in any decision-making process where those decisions affect NgatiRehia, our heritage, culture and taonga.

Joint Management

All Crown assets within the rui of NgatiRehia are subject to actual or potential Waitangi Tribunal claims. This is particularly relevant to the Crown conservation

estate. All decisions over current acquisition, transfer, disposal and management of Crown asset should include NgatiRehia from the outset of those processes.

The Department of Conservation is obliged by statute to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and should do so by entering into binding memoranda with NgatiRehia. These memoranda will include collaborative management agreements for specific localities within the Crown's conservation estate, as well as agreements whereby NgatiRehia have effective input into all aspects of the Department's management processes that affect the hapu, our values or our taonga.

Local authorities have the ability to transfer powers and functions under the RMA 1991 and the ability under the RMA and the Local Government Act 2002 to enter into joint management agreements with NgatiRehia. Opportunities for either of these mechanisms should be identified and incrementally implemented. For example, management of council owned reserves and similar areas, especially where these contain wahi tapu, present a prime opportunity for this. TRONR will seek to negotiate a schedule for developing joint management agreements over key reserves within NgatiRehia that have high cultural value.

Capacity Building

The ongoing ability of NgatiRehia to be involved in the management of our whenua and moana and the future success of integrated management between Crown, NgatiRehia and other parties requires the ongoing and continual capacity-building of our kaitiaki, whanau and hapu. Building this capacity is the responsibility of NgatiRehia and achieving this is in the best interests of all parties and will require the active support and input of all our partners.

Scientific Research

Agencies supporting scientific research investigations within the rohe of NgatiRehia should consult with TRONR to determine how the content of their programmes can best co-ordinate with the needs and priorities of NgatiRehia. Most government departments, Crown Research Institutes and state universities have specific obligations to undertake such consultation under their governing legislation and are expected to consult at the earliest possible opportunity as a matter of best practice.

Contact with TRONR should be made before any scientific research commences, or any applications for scientific research funding are initiated.

1. If the work impacts on taonga of NgatiRehia, protocols covering the activity should be formally agreed with the kaitiaki from the outset of the research and conditions for the work determined by NgatiRehia must be respected. Such protocols must include agreed understanding of any indigenous intellectual property rights associated with any research. Where NgatiRehia kaumatua consider it appropriate, tikanga and ritenga should be observed in the course of the research.
2. NgatiRehia should have the opportunity to work beside the researchers, in a paid capacity.
3. With all publications arising from research involving NgatiRehia and our taonga, NgatiRehia should be invited to peer review such findings and be able to append their own comments to the published information.

District and Regional Councils

NgatiRehia will continue to dialogue with FNDC and NRC to:

1. Provide for the active participation of NgatiRehia in the development, implementation, monitoring and review of all council plans and policies and all decision-making and management processes that affect the hapu, our values and our taonga.
2. Recognise NgatiRehia as an affected party to all plan and policy development and all resource consent and permit applications that impact or affect NgatiRehia resources, culture and/or heritage. Where applications include toanga that is the collective property of Ngapuhi iwi then TRAION are also to be considered an affected party.
3. Take into account this Environmental Management Plan in the preparation or review of all statutory and non-statutory instruments (Strategies, Policy Statements and Plans) that affect our rohe as the initial step in involving NgatiRehia.
4. Where, for whatever reason, there has not been NgatiRehia input into statutory planning processes, such silence is not to be interpreted as agreement or acceptance of any such plan or policy.
5. Ensure that an adequate pool of independent commissioners skilled in Ngapuhitanga is available to be appointed to Hearing Committees for all relevant hearings (resource consent, plan and policy development) where NgatiRehia are an affected party or NgatiRehia interests are involved.
6. Ensure that relevant staff, (for example, managers, resource consent planners, policy writers, monitoring and enforcement officers), have sufficient understanding of Ngapuhitanga and tikanga to make well-informed decisions where these affect NgatiRehia taonga and interests.
7. Promote conditions on consents that provide for the avoidance of effects on matters of significance to NgatiRehia and provide for the involvement of NgatiRehia in the monitoring and review processes of resource consents. This should include development of agreed protocols governing any activity allowed by consent or permit that can affect wahi tapu or other heritage matters.

Resource Consents/ concessions/ permits

1. TRONR request that Councils:
2. Recognise TRONR is an interested and potentially affected part to any notified and non-notified resource consent application within our rohe concerning or potentially affecting any resource because of our special relationship with these taonga. Whenever TRONR are involved in setting conditions for a consent, either the applicant or council will resource TRONR to regularly monitor and review those conditions.
3. Actively promote to resource consent or permit applicants pre-application engagement with Tangata whenua as being best practice.
4. Require all applicants for consents/concessions/permits to demonstrate that they have ascertained whether their proposal has any effects, major or minor, on NgatiRehia values and resources. Where effects, actual or potential, are evident, applicants should provide evidence that NgatiRehia have been adequately consulted. Where such evidence is not supplied the application should be not be accepted.

5. Include in all council reports on resource consent applications, the results of consultation or negotiations held with NgatiRehia.
6. Hold hearings, pre-hearings and preliminary meetings on marae where NgatiRehia taonga, values or heritage may suffer adverse effects from the proposal.
7. Provide for tikanga Maori and Te Reo Maori at hearings where requested by NgatiRehia and where hearings involve taonga of NgatiRehia.
8. Not be involved in decisions pertaining to NgatiRehia resources, values or heritage without full prior discussion with NgatiRehia.
9. Ensure that all staff involved in processing consents affecting NgatiRehia taonga, values or heritage have adequate training in Ngapuhitanga and tikanga.
10. Develop and implement appropriate processes for informing NgatiRehia of all notified and non-notified applications for resource consents, permits, etc of interest to NgatiRehia or affecting the NgatiRehia rohe.
11. Develop mutually-agreed processes and timeframes to allow us to conduct site visits and assessments of all proposed activities before final decisions and consents are granted.
12. Require all prospective applicants at the earliest possible stage of their proposal to agree the process by which NgatiRehia will consider and monitor the development if requested. This may include a fee associated with conducting site visits and assessments of all proposed activities prior to lodging resource consent applications and reasonable access for kaitiaki to monitor the development once consent is granted where TRONR consider this necessary.
13. Develop best-practice standards and guidelines for development processes and outcomes within our rohe.

10 whenua/land

background

NgatiRehia are tangata whenua/ahi kaa/kaitiaki – literally the people of the land. Our relationship to this land is central to our being. Of the many whakatauki of Maori, many concern this relationship.

Toitu he whenua, whatungarongaro he tangata

The land is permanent, man disappears

Noku te whenua, o oku tupuna

The land is mine, inherited from my ancestors

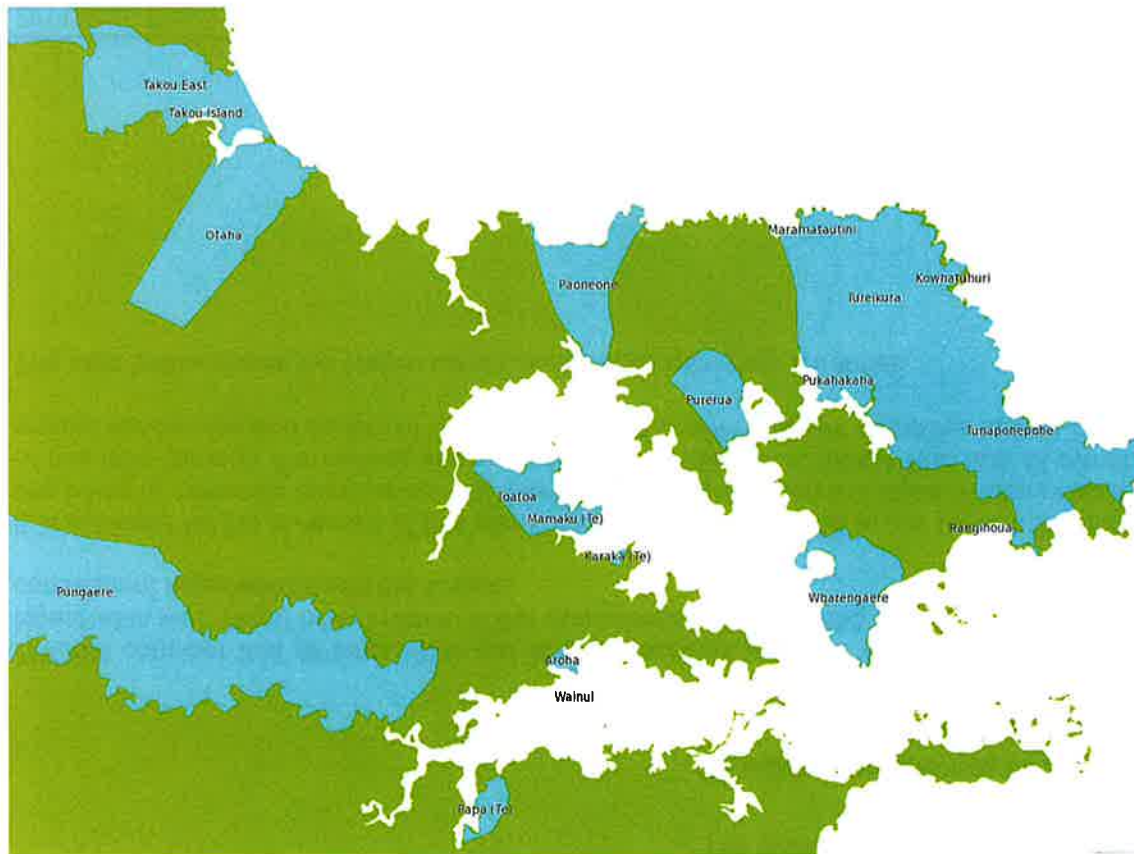
He wāhine, he whenua, ka ngaro te tangata.

For woman and land, men perish.

TRONR consider that all land within our rohe is ancestral land. To what degree the loss of our lands and all the associated social and economic costs to NgatiRehia was illegal or in breach of the guarantees made in 1835 and 1840 are matters that will ultimately be decided by the Waitangi Tribunal and our consequent negotiations with the Crown.

It is sufficient for the purposes of this plan to note that the alienation of our lands has resulted in what land the various whanau of NgatiRehia has left in Maori title being of generally marginal quality. Much is landlocked, often the result of loss of land to rating burden. The restrictions placed on the communal holding of this land through the various successions of Maori land law, where first lists of owners were arbitrarily applied to different land parcels and later rules around succession and control of the land, have left us with different obstacles to face in seeking to now establish sustainable uses for this land.

The map below shows the Native Land Court Blocks within our territories



Land in Maori title cannot be compared to land in general title. Being ancestral land, it is not generally available for sale. TRONR does not support any further alienation of NgatiRehia land from direct NgatiRehia ownership. The increasing numbers of beneficial owners, many spread to all corners of the globe, and the fragmentation of shareholdings makes management decisions complicated. Generally, Maori land can not be used as collateral for raising development capital for establishment, maintenance or expansion of either social equity (housing, kainga, marae, etc) or economic use.

The increasing rate of development and increasing population of our rohe, places increasing pressure on our land resource. That increased pressure in turn impacts our water and marine resources. Local government in particular has major responsibilities for ensuring that development does not result in major effects on our environment. This means strict control of subdivision, landuse, earthworks and land modification.

Councils and DOC are the lead agencies for managing our biodiversity resources. TRONR has been a strong supporter of good policy for ensuring the maintenance and enhancement of our indigenous biodiversity. Past generations of largely uncontrolled development have seen a huge cost borne by our ancestral forests, wetlands and land.

An increasing issue for NgatiRehia is the intensification of landuse for urban and lifestyle living. The Kerikeri-Waipapa area in particular is expanding steadily and most growth predictions consider this area will progressively intensify until it becomes the first city in the Bay of Islands. If this is to happen, we would prefer to see a city designed to the highest standards of urban design with the best and most environmentally sensitive infrastructure (transport, sewerage, water, waste disposal, public amenities) catered before ahead of development rather than as a hasty afterthought.

Increasing urbanisation brings with all the associated problems of increased population in a small area – increased stress on space, fisheries, coastal resources to name a few. These pressures need to be carefully managed to ensure that our hapu, our culture, our taonga and our heritage are not the unfortunate casualties. Unfortunately the very attributes that attract new settlers today are those that were valued by our tupuna and increasingly we are seeing coastal lifestyle developments threatening our ancestral pa and kainga and wahi tapu as lifestyle choices come into conflict with heritage values.

Issues

1. Alienation of land belonging to the hapu.
2. The restrictions placed on the communal holding of land through the various successions of Maori land law have affected the abilities of the hapu to fully utilise their land in a sustainable way.
3. Complexities associated with Maori land ownership
4. Ability to utilise Maori land as collateral to assist with its development.

policies

1. There should be no further alienation of Maori land within the rohe. Long term sustainable use of remaining Maori lands should be adopted wherever this is economically viable to do so.
2. Further development of land resources within the rohe of NgatiRehia should not be at the expense of the ancestral relationship of NgatiRehia with that land, our culture and heritage.
3. Further development of land resources within the rohe of NgatiRehia should not be at the expense of the environment.
4. Further development should be preceded by proper planning for infrastructure (roading, water, sewerage, waste, amenities).
5. NgatiRehia will participate fully in all decision-making processes, and monitoring of development of land resources and its effects on both NgatiRehia and our environment.

methods

1. TRONR consider that there is an urgent need for serious investigation into establishing the best long-term economically sustainable use of multiply owned Maori land. TRONR will continue to participate in and support research into long-term sustainable land uses on remaining Maori land, such as the establishment of permanent cover commercial indigenous forestry.
2. TRONR consider that TRAION, the Maori Land Court and TPK should urgently investigate the issues of succession of Maori land shares and the adequacy of current processes for managing this.
3. TRONR will consult regularly with all agencies and in particular FNDC, NRC and DoC to identify potential for NgatiRehia participation in the decision-making processes of those agencies. TRONR will negotiate to ensure adequate NgatiRehia participation within those processes and associated matters including resourcing for NgatiRehia' participation. TRONR would prefer to record the outcomes of such negotiations within formal MoU, agreements or similar to provide clarity and certainty for both partners.
4. TRONR will establish Ahi Kaa Advisors to provide professional advice and analysis to the Runanga and the Hapu in fulfilling these policies. AKA will, on behalf of the hapu, work with developers prior to any consent being granted to ensure that individual development projects do not have an adverse effect on land resources within our rohe. In particular, AKA will advocate for adequate permanent indigenous vegetation buffers to be established between any source of sedimentation and all waterways and coastlines.

10.1 land rating

The rating of Maori land is a contentious issue for NgatiRehia. Historically much land has been lost to inequitable rating policies of local government. In the view of TRONR there has never been full consideration given to the differences in Maori land as opposed to general title or the unique situation the owners of Maori land face in regard to developing an equitable land rating policy.

TRONR acknowledges the difficulty faced by FNDC and NRC in addressing this rating problem and the recent policy initiatives to provide temporary relief for rating on Maori land in some circumstances. In several instances the remittance of rates on Maori land has removed a significant obstacle to the future use of that land. However, finding a durable and sustainable solution now requires the active attention of central, regional and local government. TRONR consider that the Maori Land Court has a significant role to play in this debate.

The increased interest in recent years in land purchase and development, particularly in the coastal areas of our rohe, has seen a dramatic increase in the ratable value of those properties. Because valuation of Maori land is tied to that of general title, we are increasingly seeing a situation where the rate burden on Maori land is increasing because of its proximity to general title land, even though the circumstances of the land owners of the Maori land has not changed. This raises significant issues for NgatiRehia.

issues

1. Maori land not given the full considerations of it's inherit differences.

2. Responsibility of developing an equitable land rating policy has been left to one party.
3. One size does not fit all when it comes to valuating Maori and general titled land.

policies

1. Freehold Maori land should not be subjected to the same valuation process as that which applies to land held in general title.
2. Valuation and rating of Maori land should not be affected by escalating property values caused by development and intensification of adjoining or neighbouring general title land. Where such development does result in increased rateable values for Maori land this should be recognised by the developer and mitigated through development levies.
3. Local authorities should continue to review their Maori land rating policies and in particular consider the long-term effects of current remittance and postponement policies. Local authorities should seek the full participation of TRAION, TRONR, Te Puni Kokiri and the Maori Land Court in these reviews.
4. Local authorities should investigate establishing Maori Purposes Zones within district and regional planning instruments to assist and facilitate the long-term sustainable development of Maori land.
5. Local authorities should consider long-term rate relief where sustainable indigenous commercial forestry is being established on Maori land.

methods

1. TRONR will request that TRAION pursue a full review of all legislation governing valuation and rating of land to ensure that the special circumstances affecting Maori land and Maori land rating and current inequities are adequately addressed.
2. TRONR will continue to make submissions to all relevant council processes (annual plans, LTCCP, etc) requesting them to review their Maori Land rating policies and processes. This includes insisting that rating staff in local authorities receive adequate training in Maori land and rating issues.
3. TRONR will lobby the Valuer-General to review the standard rating valuation policy to reflect the inequities of Maori land and general titled land.

10.2 marae, kainga, urupa

background

Our marae are the cultural heart of our hapu. Many of our ancestral houses are in need of repair or rebuilding. NgatiRehia look forward to a future where our marae are revitalised as the living centres of vibrant NgatiRehia communities. NgatiRehia marae have always played an integral and important role as centres

of their communities and provide a direct benefit to the community, especially in times of natural disaster. This community benefit should be recognised in all policies affecting the rating of such land.

Our kainga, those that remain in Maori ownership, are the obvious sites for the re-establishment of NgatiRehia communities. Development of papakainga allow the opportunity and potential for our whanau to establish affordable housing. Papakainga can not be compared to subdivision or housing development on general title land.

Construction of affordable quality housing on multiply-owned Maori land is problematic and requires different approaches by a number of agencies – in particular local councils and Housing NZ. Often there is inadequate understanding of these issues or inadequate prioritisation of Maori housing needs. For our older papakainga areas, basic infrastructure is in need of maintenance or replacement. With increasing awareness of issues surrounding global warming and the global shortage of oil, it makes common sense that new developments should seek to be as energy efficient as possible. Ideally, we would like to see our papakainga self-sufficient in terms of electricity, water supply, sewerage and waste management where these can be achieved in a cost effective manner.

Our urupa are tapu. They are not to be subject to any adverse effects of any development.

The map below shows the marae and pa and cemeteries within our rohe.



issues

1. Due acknowledgement of marae being used for the benefit of the wider community.
2. Complexities of building on multiply-owned Maori Land.
3. Participation of key stakeholders in providing affordable housing and communal infrastructure and upgrades.

policies

1. NgatiRehia marae are heritage icons in their own right and should be recognised as such.

2. TRONR will promote the right of the whanau and hapu of NgatiRehia to develop their marae. Councils should consider giving recognition to Marae Development Zones within council policy statements and plans.
3. Papakainga should be supported to facilitate the resettlement and re-association of tangata and whenua as a matter of right. Council control of papakainga should be confined to matters of health and safety. Councils should not require contributions of land in regards to the development of papakainga.
4. Our urupa are tapu. They are not to be subject to any adverse effects of any development.

methods

1. TRONR will continue to advocate that all agencies recognise and provide for the policies in this section.
2. TRONR will request that Ahi kaa Advisors provide all possible support and assistance to marae committees and papakainga within the NgatiRehia rohe to further develop their marae and kainga on a sustainable basis. In particular, support should be given to marae to develop as cultural centres of our people and tikanga. Energy efficient building design, methods and materials, environmentally sustainable energy, sewerage, waste and water systems are a priority consideration for all future developments.
3. TRONR, with the support of Ngapuhi hapu , Iwi Authorities and other agencies lobby council to develop policy for marae development zones that recognise the cultural and social importance of marae to tangata whenua and the wider community.
4. TRONR will strenuously resist any development or other proposals that adversely impact our urupa. This includes requesting TRAION provide legal assistance where necessary to protect the tapu of our urupa.

10.3 utilities, amenities and infrastructure

background

Historically the design, building and maintenance of major infrastructural networks has followed not preceded development, leaving infrastructure in a continual process of “catch-up”. Kerikeri and Paihia now have old and worn systems struggling to keep up with increased needs. Developers have not been required to pay the full and real cost of providing the infrastructure and services for new development leaving the traditional communities of the district to bear the shortfall. The rush to provide services for new development areas is often at the expense of not providing modern services for existing communities.

ADD MAP HERE OF RETICULATION, ROADING ETC

Historically, we, as hau kainga, kaitiaki and tangata whenua, have not been able to participate fully in decision-making over these assets. With most Maori land in the rural extremes, our land is often poorly serviced compared with other parts of the district. We have also had decades of experience where Maori land has been taken under various Acts, such as the Public Works Act, to allow for infrastructure.

Councils and agencies such as DOC have acquired land areas of land for public reserves of various descriptions. Unfortunately, the acquisition of these assets has not been accompanied by adequate resources for the sustainable management of these lands, many of which are now nurseries for all types of plant and animal pests.

issues

1. Increased development and population pressure brings with it increased demand and need for all types of infrastructure and civic services.
2. The order in which infrastructure development occurs.
3. Subsidising of new development.
4. Participation in the infrastructure decision making processes.
5. Land taken under various Acts, used for the public good but less than adequately resourced provided.

policies

1. TRONR will participate fully in all decision-making processes of agencies over planning for, development and management of utilities, amenities and infrastructure within our rohe. Such participation should commence at the outset of any planning or business cycle.
2. Innovative means of providing for development infrastructure should be encouraged, for example the farming of algae for bio-fuels on sewerage treatment ponds, effluent disposal to support indigenous commercial forestry plantations, low impact micro-sewerage systems, etc.
3. New developments should be levied to pay the full and true cost of development infrastructure to the District.
4. Provision of public services to greenfield developments should not be at the expense of the needs of existing communities.
5. Public reserves management should be adequately resourced to ensure that these areas are sustainably managed. Agencies, in particular councils and DOC should negotiate a schedule of reserves with TRONR for transfer to joint or sole management regimes that include full participation of ahi kaa and kaitiaki.

methods

1. TRONR will continue to advocate that agencies recognise and provide for these policies.
2. TRONR will establish Ahi Kaa Advisors to provide professional advice and analysis to the Runanga and the Hapu in fulfilling these policies. AKA will, on behalf of the hapu, work with agencies to ensure that individual projects do not have an adverse effect on land, water and marine resources within our rohe. In particular, AKA will advocate for adequate permanent indigenous vegetation buffers to be established between any source of sedimentation and all waterways and coastlines.

3. TRONR will request AKA to negotiate 3-year schedules of work for each of their work programmes for roading, infrastructure, reserves and community services.

10.4 public access

background

There has been significant public debate over issues of public access to waterways and the coast in recent years, especially following the Foreshore and Seabed Act. NgatiRehia recognise the desire of most New Zealanders to be able to access our beautiful coastline for a variety of uses.

issues

Access has long been a significant issue for NgatiRehia for three principle reasons:

1. Kaitiaki require access to all wahi tapu and sites of cultural significance. With the alienation of most ancestral lands from Maori title to either private or public land, many of these sites are now on either private or public lands. There is public pressure to open up many areas containing sites for use by the general public. We have strong concerns about the ability of the agencies to ensure our sites are not violated or compromised in the process.
2. Access to customary fisheries and mahinga kai. Again, many of these areas are only accessible across either public or private land which can raise issues for both NgatiRehia whanau and landowners when accessing these customary areas. It is also our experience that when sensitive coastal fishery areas are opened up for public access there is a dramatic decline in the fishery of that area.
3. The current Crown policy of providing access for all to all parts of our coastline raises significant issues where the coast is adjacent to land in Maori title. This situation exists in many parts of our rohe, such as at Te Tii, Wharengarae, Tapueatahi and Takou.

policies

1. All public access policies and plans prepared by local government or crown agencies must recognise the rights of access that NgatiRehia have:
 - a) to all wahi tapu;
 - b) for the harvesting and collection of kaimoana and mahinga kai;
 - c) to our fisheries; and
 - d) to taonga prized for traditional, customary and cultural uses.
2. NgatiRehia wish to be fully involved in the preparation of any public access policies or plans by any agency from the outset of the planning process.

methods

1. TRONR will continue to advocate that agencies recognise and provide for these policies.

2. TRONR will request that Ahi Kaa Advisors work closely with all agencies involved in public access policies and ensure NgatiRehia participate fully in such decision-making processes.

10.5 urban design

Background

This is our home. Over time we have allowed and then been forced to endure significant changes to our home. These changes have seen major impacts on both our ability to control how our home is managed and on the quality of our home. Again we point to Marsden's independent description of his first impressions of Te Kerei Mangonui with a kainga in every bay surrounded by neatly laid out gardens. We are not opposed to change. We are opposed to change which results in a degradation in quality.

Our tupuna watched with interest as Kerikeri grew from a simple mission station to a trading post to a village and now to a town. In more recent years it has expanded to include the industrial satellite of Waipapa. We full expect our children to be witness to its growth into the first city of the Far North. We listen with interest to those who are arguing for keeping Kerikeri as it is now. We remind them of the amount of change NgatiRehia has witnessed and invite them to work with us to ensure that we have a city to be proud of while protecting and enhancing those values important to us.

Growth to date has been opportunistic, sporadic and developer driven and has seen the necessary infrastructure always playing catch-up. NgatiRehia has participated in various attempts in recent decades to undertake a comprehensive planning process to guide development of this growing urban centre. For various reasons, none of these attempts have been successful, often because as soon as any change is perceived as a loss of "property rights" then it meets significant public opposition. As a result, despite having investing of our own resources of time and energy in working collaboratively with others, we now understand that FNDC is again looking to develop a planning framework for the Kerikeri/Waipapa area for the third time within 15 years, whilst other parts of the rohe are still waiting for their first detailed planning exercise.

issues

1. Major impacts that development is having on the urban landscape
2. Balancing growth and development with the protection and enhancing values important to NgatiRehia
3. Growth is developer driven with little or no infrastructure in place.
4. Planning should be catchment basis rather than satellite basis.

policies

1. NgatiRehia remind all parties that the Kerikeri/Waipapa area and beyond is our home. Whatever plans they have in mind we ask that they talk to us first, before any other party so that we can work together to make sure that those values which are important to us are protected and enhanced wherever possible.
2. TRONR will continue to work collaboratively with decision makers and those who have an interest in the development of our rohe.
3. Decision makers fully recognise that this rohe is our home and that NgatiRehia are ahi kaa and kaitiaki.

4. TRONR supports planning initiatives which will ensure that Kerikeri develops into an urban centre in a manner and at a rate which ensures adequate infrastructure is in place before development occurs.
5. TRONR supports low impact design and innovative solutions which improve the quality of Kerikeri and Waipapa and our rohe generally.
6. TRONR believes that urban centres should be designed around people and not cars.
7. TRONR considers that structure planning should be catchment-based

methods

1. TRONR will continue to request that decision makers consult with NgatiRehia before any other party on proposals for development within our rohe.
2. Decision makers recognise that NgatiRehia are not resourced to participate in other parties development proposals.
3. Agencies provide for infrastructure which is innovative and more sustainable than what is in place now before allowing further development.
4. Any plans for the Kerikeri town centre must focus on intensification of the existing town and not see further “urban sprawl” as is occurring at a huge rate currently.
5. Opportunities for living, working and playing in a place without relying on private vehicles are required.
6. TRONR will advocate for building control standards that optimise energy efficient designs, methods and materials.

10.6 biodiversity

background

Indigenous animals and plants are the result of countless generations of whakapapa from nga Atua. They are a priceless taonga bequeathed to us from the dawning of all time. Under kaitiakitanga, our tupuna have interacted with these animals and plants since their arrival in Aotearoa. They had to because their very survival depended on these taonga and their sustainable management. Maori, as with all Pacific peoples, had no concept called conservation where resources or areas were locked away for “natural”, “aesthetic” or “amenity” values.

During the past 160 years since the Crown has given itself the responsibility for looking after our native plants and animals, we have seen significant and devastating losses in biodiversity through poor management practices and because of an explosion of largely uncontrolled competing introduced species.

What little remains of that which we once had needs to be looked after to the best of our collective ability, to ensure that our mokopuna have as many options as possible and have the necessary tools.

What little of NgatiRehia's ancestral lands we now hold is generally the most unproductive land, often with regenerating scrub which is providing significant habitat of some of our icon native species. This situation has the potential to cause conflicts between the need to be able to provide for our social, cultural and economic well-being and the pressure to protect significant habitats for species such as kiwi. The nature of multiply-owned land with many absentee owners provides its own challenges for managing pests and maintaining native habitat.

Despite nearly two decades of statutory directives aimed at empowering kaitiaki to be active participants in biodiversity management; this has now resulted in building a sustainable capacity at hapu level. There are many reasons for this, including the failure to adequately resource our participation and a tendency to target hapu participation at the labour and project level and not the full project management and policy development levels.

ADD MAP OF LANDUSE HERE

issues

1. Significant losses to biodiversity through poor management practices.
2. Uncontrolled competing introduced species
3. Conflicts between the need to be able to provide for social, cultural and economic well-being and the pressure to protect significant habitats.
4. Adequate resourcing to enable participation.

policies

1. Kaitiakitanga, practiced by empowered ahi kaa kaitiaki is essential for the future sustainable management of our indigenous biodiversity. Agencies need to provide greater priority and resourcing to empowering hapu at all levels of biodiversity decision-making and management.
2. The decline of our biodiversity has to be turned around to become at least no more losses for native species and no more increases in pests.
3. TRONR will support initiatives for protecting and enhancing biodiversity on a case by case basis.
4. TRONR believes biodiversity values are better managed through encouragement, collaboration and assistance rather than by regulation.

methods

1. TRONR will continue to look for information and assistance to ensure that remaining ancestral lands are managed in a way that meets all NgatiRehia's responsibilities as kaitiaki and our social and cultural wellbeing..
2. TRONR will participate with decision-makers in ensuring that biodiversity values are enhanced wherever possible where this recognises other social, cultural and economic needs
3. TRONR will continue to work collaboratively with individuals and community-based groups and others with similar interests in actually killing pests and weeds, fencing and planting.

10.7 genetic diversity

background

This is a really complex issue and we need to find out more and debate the issue more. Our indigenous genetic diversity is another toanga given to us through whakapapa. Genetic engineering and modification has the potential to provide enormous benefits for people and to create enormous harm to our environment. Whatever decisions are made regarding genetic engineering in this generation will have far reaching and irreversible effects for our mokopuna. Until it is proven that the benefits of genetic engineering do not endanger our environment and our mokopuna, then we should do all we can to not place our rohe at risk.

Control of GE is not an issue that can be controlled locally. If there is GE contamination it will easily cross into or out of our rohe. Therefore we consider it should be controlled at a national level. Unfortunately, it does not appear that the national protection regime is foolproof because of flaws in the legislation. Until these are fixed, local government should prohibit GE release.

issues

1. Little is known about genetic engineering
2. Managing the risks associated with such procedures
3. Controlling contamination
4. Clean up costs
5. Flaws in legislation

policy

1. TRONR opposes the introduction of genetically modified organisms, or products produced from such organisms, on the basis that it is contrary to whakapapa, it represents untested dangers, and is not in any way essential to human wellbeing.
2. TRONR supports a GE free rohe.
3. TRONR consider that control of GE is a central government issue. Pending review of the national legislation, GE should be prohibited locally.

methods

1. TRONR will endeavour to monitor information and scientific evidence regarding genetic engineering and provide this information to the hapu. We will review our stance should scientific breakthroughs provide positive and safe methods for use and development. Until then our environment must be fully protected from such modifications.
2. TRONR will request that TRAION ensure that GE is prohibited at a district level until there is an adequate review of national legislation.

10.8 renewable energy and energy efficiency

issues

1. There is a need for better energy efficiency within Ngati Rehia communities including energy use and energy production

policy

1. Energy independence amongst Ngati Rehia communities shall be supported.

methods

2. TRONR will ensure that Ngati Rehia whanau are aware of energy efficient options
3. TRONR will establish appropriate energy production within Ngati Rehia territories
4. TRONR will work with council and other agencies to ensure the limitation of barriers to community energy independence

11 wai – water

He huahua te kai? A, he wai te kai.

Are preserved pigeons the chief food? No, its water.

11.1 water quality and quantity

background

Water is the source of all life. It comes from the tears of the parents, Papatuanuku and Ranginui grieving from the separation forced on them by their children. In their grief they give us life. The health of our waterways is of the highest significance to NgatiRehia.

Traditionally, our tupuna distinguished between many types of water – wai tapu or sacred water, wai noa used for everyday drinking and washing, etc. Water was used for ceremonial purposes, for daily consumption, for transportation and as the home of important mahinga kai and cultural materials. Waterways often form traditional boundaries between hapu and whanau rohe.

ADD MAP OF RIVERS HERE

In those times, before the advent of earth moving machinery, ploughs, major roads and bridges, irrigated horticulture, reticulated sewerage systems and treatment plants, stormwater systems and subdivisions the threats to water quality and water quantity were nothing like they are today. Strict tikanga was used to control the impact of people and our communities on water quality. Human effluent, for example, was never discharged to water without first being passed through the land.

Today the quality of most of our waterways is degraded. Every summer Northland Health and NRC advise that more streams have increasing levels of pollution and contamination. The increasing population, both permanent and tourist, and our increasingly consumer lifestyles place ever increasing demands on the water resources. Most models for climate change predict increasing storm and drought events for the eastern seaboard of Northland.

The greatest threat to our water resources comes from the things we discharge into them – effluent from people and animals, treated and untreated, chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides, sediments, contaminated stormwater, road run-off with its toxic cargo of heavy metals, rubbish and litter. The invention of the flush toilet and its “out of sight, out of mind” thinking has had a huge and devastating impact on our waterways.

Despite the significance of the management of water resources to NgatiRehia, there are few real opportunities provided by the relevant agencies, in particular NRC, for kaitiaki to play an active role in monitoring or managing water resources within our rohe.

Recently the Cabinet has released important policy directives for water allocation. These indicate the government will shortly move to claim ownership of all water resources and impose a “cap and trade” system for allocation of water rights administered by regional councils. Our recent experiences over ownership and management of the foreshore and seabed do give TRONR confidence that our ancestral association with the waterways of our rohe will receive real or

adequate protection under this proposed new regime. NgatiRehia have never conceded that water is owned by the Crown or that the Crown has the right to introduce private property rights over the waterways in our rohe.

Issues

1. Declining water quality and quantity within the catchment
2. Discharge to water bodies
3. Impacts of climate change
4. Current monitoring and managing water resource regimes
5. Protection of ancestral association with waterways within the riu o NgatiRehia

policies

1. There is an extremely close relationship between NgatiRehia, our culture and our traditions with our ancestral waters. This relationship is protected by legislation.
2. NgatiRehia are the kaitiaki of the water resources within our rohe. An active role in the decision-making processes, management and monitoring of these resources needs to be provided to NgatiRehia by the relevant agencies.
3. Management of waterways will often require an inter-hapu approach. TRAION has a key role to play in facilitating collaboration between hapu and for ensuring agencies make adequate provision for kaitiaki and ahi kaa in water resource decision-making, management and monitoring.
4. The right of access to clean water is a basic human right and should be available to all members of our community.
5. To discharge human effluent, treated or untreated directly to water is culturally repugnant to NgatiRehia. All discharges of pollutants or contaminants to natural waterways should be avoided.
6. Future development that can affect the health or mauri of waterways should not be allowed unless there has first been adequate planning and provision of roading, stormwater and sewerage infrastructure necessary to avoid any cumulative effect on our waterways
7. Declining water quality in many of our waterways is largely caused by development pressure, land-based activities and poor land-use practices. Water quality throughout the rohe must be protected from these impacts.
8. All roading and crossings of natural waterways should be designed to ensure that run-off and sedimentation from these activities do not discharge to natural waterways.
9. Fencing of agricultural land from waterways and restoring adequate riparian margins along all waterways of indigenous vegetation are effective methods of reducing impact on water quality. Artificial straightening or diversion of natural waterways should be avoided and restoration of natural water courses supported.
10. NgatiRehia have never agreed to the transfer of our customary ownership of our water resources. There is no proven basis to any claim by the Crown

to own the water resources within our rohe.

methods

1. TRONR will request that both FNDC and NRC ensure that any discharge of human effluent whether treated or untreated to water is prohibited.
2. TRONR will fully participate in any decision-making processes of relevant authorities to ensure that their plans and policies adequately provide for the protection and enhancement of the mauri of our waterways.
3. TRONR will request that relevant authorities plan for and provide adequate infrastructure to cope with the rapid subdivision, use and development within our rohe, including waste management, sewerage, roading, stormwater and water supply, recognising both the likely consequences of climate change (e.g. more droughts, more storms, sea level rise, more flooding). Such infrastructure is to be sustainable for example, with waste management the emphasis should primarily be on recycling. Community-based low impact design solutions are preferred.
4. TRONR will insist that all water quality and allocation policies and plans developed by relevant authorities and agencies are to include adequate provisions to ensure that NgatiRehia fully participate in any decision-making processes and monitoring, including all applications for discharges to and allocation of water within our rohe.
5. TRONR will request TRAION to take a leadership and facilitation role in ensuring full participation of kaitiaki and ahi kaa in management and monitoring of water resources within Ngapuhi-nui-tonu.
6. TRONR will investigate funding opportunities to assist in fencing and riparian planting of waterways on ancestral lands and will support whanau and hapu in ensuring that land which remains in NgatiRehia ownership is managed in a way that protects and enhances the mauri of our waterways.
7. TRONR will actively support any community-based initiatives within our rohe which will result in protection of our waterways and improved water quality and quantity.
8. TRONR will establish Ahi Kaa Advisors to provide professional advice and analysis to the Runanga and the Hapu in fulfilling these water resource policies and methods.

12 moana – ocean

background

Te Moana nui a Kiwa, the domain of the Atua Tangaroa, is the great ocean our tupuna traveled when they first came to Aotearoa on the Mataatua. That great waka now lies within our rohe at Takou and NgatiRehia are the kaitiaki of its resting place. Te Moana nui a Kiwa connects us still with Hawaiiki. Our oceans have sustained us since the beginning of time.

Once our oceans teemed with life, now only a fragment of that biodiversity remains. Increasingly the seas are subject to pollution – from the bilge waters and contaminated hulls of passing ships, effluent and litter discharges from boaties and, in particular, the discharges and sedimentation of poor landuse practices and pollutants and contaminants flushed into the seas by our waterways.

Unsustainable fishery management over the past century and more have seen the fish themselves and their natural home subject to increasing pressure and degradation. More recently we have witnessed the Crown universally strip our ancestral birthright to the foreshore and seabed.

The map below shows the marine farms in our rohe.



Crown management of the oceans and their resources is spread over a number of agencies – principally Ministry of Fisheries, DoC, NRC and Ministry of

Health. There are numerous stakeholder interests – ranging from environmental groups, recreational and commercial fishermen, the aquaculture industry and the yachting fraternity. There is a lack of coordination and common approach by both agencies and stakeholders.

issues

1. Fragmentation of Ocean biodiversity remain
2. Pollution
3. Poor land management
4. Current Crown management of oceans and their resources are spread over a number agencies.
5. Lack of coordination and common approach by agencies and stakeholders.

policies

1. NgatiRehia are the kaitiaki of the fishery and home of the fish within our rohe moana.
2. The Foreshore and Seabed Act must be repealed and tribal ownership of foreshore and seabed guaranteed under national legislation.
3. Further pollution of our oceans and further depletion of our fisheries through unsustainable management is unacceptable. Restoration of our customary fisheries and development of sustainable hapu-based aquaculture is a high priority issue for NgatiRehia.
4. NgatiRehia will participate fully in all decision-making processes affecting the oceans within our rohe moana.

12.1 fisheries

He manako te koura e kore ai

Wishful thinking will not get you a crayfish

NgatiRehia have always been fisher people. Our middens are testament to the range and quantity of kaimoana that have sustained us over the centuries. Traditionally we have shown manaaki to our manuhiri with all the delicacies that Tangaroa could provide.

In 1910 the Crown established a Maori Oyster Reserve adjacent to our papakainga at Te Tii to serve the customary needs of NgatiRehia. This reserve was expanded to a Maori Oyster Area under revisions of the fisheries regulations and still exists today. Similar oyster reserves have been given formal permanent protection under Treaty Settlement legislation in the Kaipara Harbour. NgatiRehia consider that at least the level of protection provided for the Kaipara reserves will be eventually granted for our reserve at Te Tii.

As recently as 1932 our reliance on our customary fisheries was such that the government saw fit to pay NgatiRehia and all other Maori only half the dole given to the general population because of our ability to survive on our kaimoana resources. Our tribal record clearly documents the stories of our tupuna up in the first half of the twentieth century easily catching ample quantities of kaimoana of all sorts from our customary fisheries. Daily catches of dingy loads of large snapper caught on handlines in a few metres of water in most parts of the rohe moana was common up until the time of the “big kill” in the 1960s when

fast commercial boats with extensive nets cleaned out most coastal waters. Our fisheries have never really recovered since this time.

Commercial and increasing recreational fishing pressure has seen our normal customary diet severely limited. Koura, paua and scallops have been replaced by pipi and kahawai as the staples on our marae tables. Gurnard have all but disappeared from Kerei Mangonui. Our mokopuna today have little reason to complain of the cuts in their hands from their handlines as they haul in large snapper and kingfish before school as our grandparents did.

Poor landuse practices that continue to see sediment and nutrient run-off into our moana, the results of decades of poor fishery management and increasing numbers of recreational fishers and tourists all contribute to the lack of fish in our waters. The traditional practices of tikanga associated with fishing that saw stocks harvested sustainably and in rotation are all but gone. There is little respect shown for the traditional spawning and nursery grounds.

The importance to NgatiRehia of maintaining our customary fisheries can not be overstated. All the key stakeholders, agencies, land owners and users, commercial, customary and recreational fishing interests need to collaborate closely if a viable fishery is to be passed on to our mokopuna. TRONR consider that the maintenance of adequate customary fisheries is the highest priority issue.

Ngapuhi is currently seeing the return of Treaty settlement fishery asset, the first major Treaty settlements to return to the iwi. TRONR look forward to full discussion with the iwi on how the return of this settlement is to be used to the greatest benefit of hapu. The return of the fishery asset gives Ngapuhi a significant interest in the sustainable management of the commercial fisheries of the rohe.

The new frontier of fisheries is aquaculture. TRONR has been actively pursuing potential development in mussel farming and has formed a joint venture company with Far North Mussels to establish both mussel farms and processing facilities. TRONR considers it has been unfairly treated in the recent debate and moratorium on aquaculture. Aquaculture is not a new science for NgatiRehia. We still own the district's first AMA, the Maori Oyster Area at Te Tii Mangonui., although NRC has failed to provide this formal AMA protection to date.

TRONR understands the current government focus on the establishment of marine reserves and marine protected areas. TRONR is not necessarily opposed to the establishment of such reserves but has serious questions over the effectiveness of closing off relatively small areas for science as an effective fishery management tool. In any regard, TRONR can not condone the use of these reserves to extinguish our customary fishery rights. We would prefer to see a greater emphasis on the establishment of a network of mataitai and taiapure.

Issues

1. Recognition and formal permanent protection of the existing Maori Oyster Reserve within the riu of NgatiRehia
2. Commercial and increasing fishing pressures
3. Poor landuse practices within the catchment
4. Poor fishery management
5. Respect for traditional fishery practices, maintenance programmes and sites.

policies

1. NgatiRehia have customary fishing rights confirmed under the Treaty of Waitangi. These include the right to feed our families and our manuhiri from our customary waters. NgatiRehia have never allowed our customary fishing rights to be extinguished, and consequently retain those rights uncompromised. NgatiRehia is not obliged to compromise the retention of those customary rights to meet Crown policies or objectives.

2. NgatiRehia customary fishing rights are intimately connected to our responsibility to care for the home of the fish. Customary rights and customary responsibility cannot be considered separately.
3. TRONR supports and is an active participant in *Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature i nga Taonga o Tangaroa*, the collective of hapu kaitiaki responsible for managing our customary fisheries and our rohe moana. TRONR requests that *Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature i nga Taonga o Tangaroa* consider fully the policies in this Environmental Management Plan when developing customary fishery management policies and methods.
4. A system of mataitai and taiapure needs to be established throughout our rohe moana to ensure sustainable fisheries are available to meet the customary fishing needs of NgatiRehia for all time. Mataitai at Te Tii, Wharengarae, Tapuetahi, Taronui and Takou are priorities for NgatiRehia.
5. The Maori Oyster Area at Te Tii should be considered the first AMA recognised in the Regional Coastal Plan.

methods

1. TRONR will advocate that all relevant agencies recognise and provide for these policies.
2. TRONR will work closely with Te Komiti Kaitiaki to develop sustainable policy and management processes for our customary fisheries and the home of the fish within our rohe moana.

13 heritage

13.1 matauranga

background

Our tupuna brought with them to Aotearoa values and management systems honed from generations of living on small islands with limited resource bases in close connection with the natural world. Our centuries of living in Aotearoa have seen the practice of kaitiakitanga adapted and enhanced to the unique conditions and resources of this country. It is the responsibility of this generation to see that matauranga passed intact to our mokopuna.

The knowledge and learning passed down to this generation from ancestors is a toanga of NgatiRehia. Often this knowledge must be explained or shared with agencies or developers in order for them to understand our position on various matters. Such sharing does not mean that we have given this knowledge to another party or that the information can be used without our permission.

issues

1. Maintaining hapu maturanga
2. Sharing of tribal knowledge with mokopuna
3. Use of tribal intectual properties
4. Recognition of traditional maturanga
5. Use of tribal intellectual properties

policies

1. Maintaining our hapu matauranga of kaitiakitanga and the teaching of that knowledge to our mokopuna is a matter of the highest priority for NgatiRehia.
2. Information obtained from NgatiRehia by councils, government departments and other organisations is an intellectual property right of NgatiRehia, and must in no circumstances be alienated from NgatiRehia.
3. No organisation or individual may access, use or retain the knowledge of NgatiRehia without the express permission of the kaumatua who are the kaitiaki of that knowledge.

methods

1. TRONR will support all hapu initiatives to maintain, enhance and transfer to our mokopuna in accordance with tikanga our traditional matauranga of kaitiakitanga. TRONR will consider establishing a hapu pataka of such matauranga.
2. TRONR will advocate for traditional matauranga of kaitiakitanga to be afforded the same status as knowledge derived from western science and research.

3. TRONR will do all it is capable of to protect the intellectual property rights of the hapu, including requesting legal assistance from TRAION where any attempt is made to alienate that intellectual property right without the direct permission of NgatiRehia kaumatua.

13.2 names

background

Our tupuna knew all of our rohe – be this homes, gardens, trails, ceremonial areas, landing sites, fishing sites, battle sites, urupa, places where whenua was buried or tupapaku prepared for burial. All these places were named by our tupuna and in naming them they tied those places to our culture and our heritage forever. The naming of sites was bound by tapu.

As with any example of colonisation, the new settlers have written over many of our original names. In some instances, our names were wrongly recorded, shortened or changed. For example, the inlet now commonly called Kerikeri Inlet was always known as Te Awa o te Rangatira. What is now called Te Puna Inlet is really Te Kerei Mangonui.

It is important to NgatiRehia and the legacy we leave for the future that these historical inaccuracies be corrected. As tangata whenua and kaitiaki, NgatiRehia wish to be a part of any debate over the naming of new places within our rohe.

Refer to the map below for Ngati Rehia place names as identified by the NZ Geographic Society.



Issues

1. Names given by tupuna have been disregarded, shortened or wrongly recorded.
2. Historical inaccuracies corrected.
3. Involvement of NgatiRehia in future decisions / debate in naming of new places within the riu o NgatiRehia.

4. Participation by TRAION

policies

1. The original names of all parts of the rohe of NgatiRehia as named by our tupuna should be used in all maps, charts, plans and other records.
2. The advice and input of NgatiRehia should be sought and listened to in the naming of any new places or features within our rohe.

methods

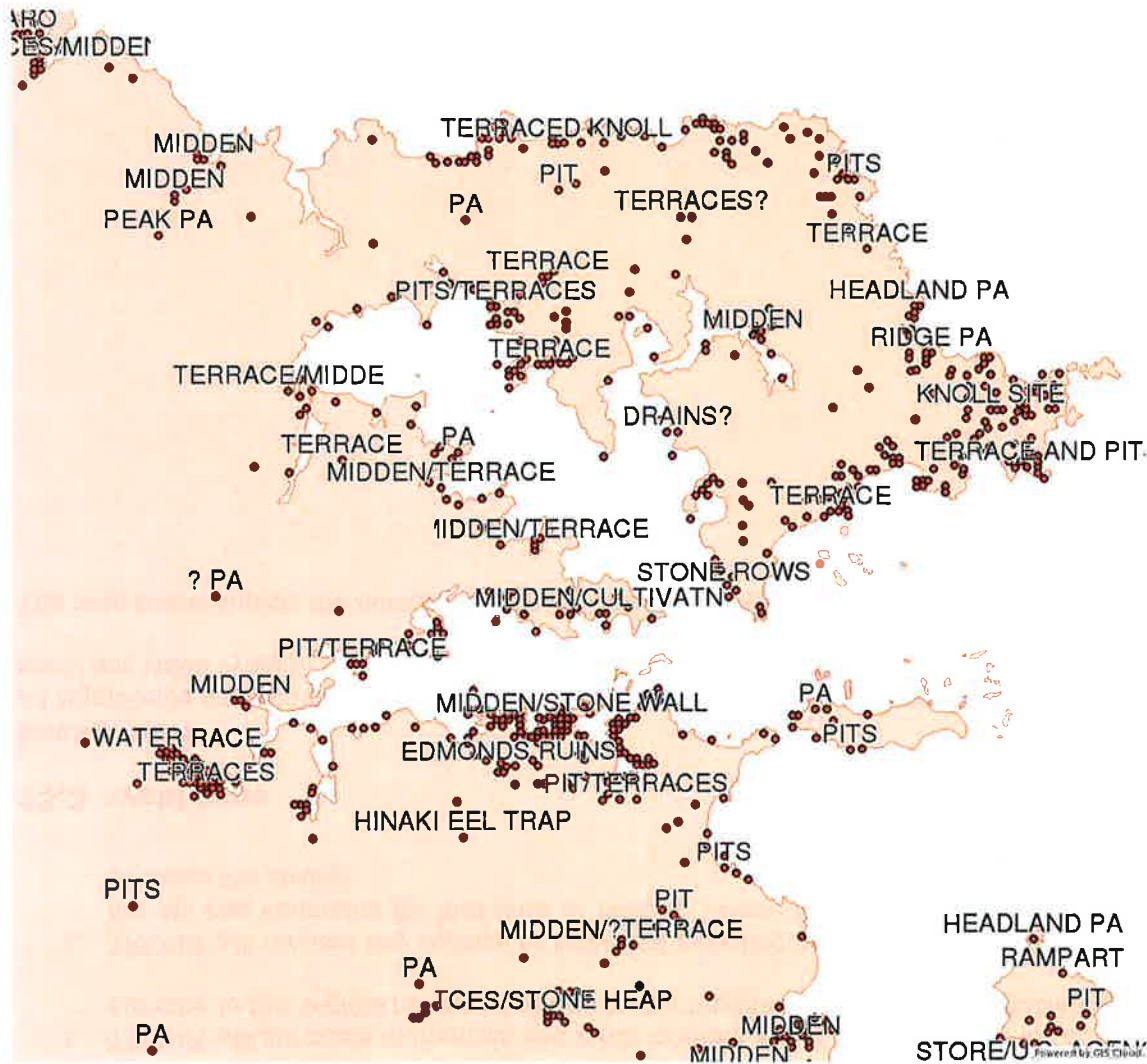
1. TRONR will advocate to councils and other relevant agencies to request the NZ Geographic Board to change the names of places and features within our rohe to the original names accorded by our tupuna. Te Awa o te Rangatira and Te Kerei Mangonui are priorities.
2. TRONR will request any agency or individual selecting new names for places or features within our rohe to consult with NgatiRehia and in particular the ahi kaa kaumatua for that area or feature. Where the heritage of other Ngapuhi hapu are affected, TRONR will request that TRAION facilitate between the kaitiaki.

13.3 wahi tapu

background

All NgatiRehia archaeological, heritage and other sites of cultural significance have the potential to be wahi tapu and may be sacrosanct. It is inappropriate to apply any value system, practice or physical modification that may diminish this status.

The map below depicts the numerous archaeological sites within our rohe.



issues

1. Potential of all sites of significances to be waahi tapu.
2. Protection against development.
3. Access
4. Collaborative approach for future management of wahi tapu

policies

1. NgatiRehia will advocate for the protection of the mauri of wahi tapu by preventing destruction and modification. Protection of the mauri of wahi tapu must be in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of NgatiRehia.
2. NgatiRehia and TRONR will work with councils, statutory agencies, responsible landowners and developers to find ways of ensuring adequate and appropriate protection for wahi tapu and other sites of significance where such sites are threatened with disturbance or abuse.

methods

TRONR will request that the following policies be applied to management and access of wahi tapu by all relevant agencies.

1. Wahi tapu shall not be entered upon physically unless agreed by mana whenua/kaitiaki and then only to carry out maintenance or study that will enhance the conservation of the physical, spiritual, and cultural integrity of the site.
2. Mana whenua/kaitiaki are the custodians for the historical interpretation of NgatiRehia historical sites. Mana whenua maintain the Matauranga Maori associated with wahi tapu. Kaitiaki are not required and should not be pressured to give up any Matauranga.
3. Upon any “accidental discovery” works are to stop immediately until such a time that mana whenua are contacted and appropriate protocols are put in place.
4. When considering applications for subdivision, councils should be requested to ensure that consent notices are registered against the title to advise of the existence of wahi tapu and the requirement to consult with NgatiRehia if these areas are to be impacted on by management, use or development in the future.
5. TRONR should be contacted at the earliest opportunity where any development or other activity can or may impact on the cultural and spiritual values of NgatiRehia by both the developer and the appropriate authorities.
6. Where wahi tapu occur on council or crown owned land, protection of the wahi tapu should take precedence over other management objectives and demands including public access.
7. TRONR will ask relevant central and local government agencies to hui with NgatiRehia to determine a collaborative approach to the management of our heritage and that of more recent arrivals to our rohe.
8. District and regional councils should prioritise working with NgatiRehia on cultural and historical heritage inventories to be initiated as an integral part of any plan or policy review.
9. TRONR, through Ahi Kaa Advisors, will work with all responsible developers and landowners whose land contains wahi tapu to prepare and implement mutually acceptable management plans for the protection of all identified wahi tapu.

13.4 cultural landscapes

background

Ngapuhi mihi to our many mountains. When Ngapuhi look at the landscape they see the records of the interaction of our tupuna with this place. The long history of occupation by Ngapuhi tupuna has left a cultural overlay across the landscape of Te Whare Tapu o Ngapuhi. That overlay is a taonga o Ngapuhi.

While the Department of Conservation and the Councils have extensive policy and processes concerning natural and built landscape values, little attention has yet been given to practical provision for cultural landscape. Often this has resulted in protection for natural values at the expense of those features of high heritage value to hapu. For example, while development might be restricted on ridgelines to provide viewsapes and amenity values, our kainga sites in the valleys and foothills are subject to frequent desecration.

Where cultural landscape values are taken into account, the opinion of archaeologists and landscape architects – few of whom are tangata whenua or have any training or mandate in cultural values – is often given greater weight than that of the ahi kaa and kaitiaki.

ADD MAP OF TOKERAU, ORONGO, WHAKATAHA, OKURETOPE, POUERUA, KORORAREKA, WIROA

issues

1. Natural and built landscape values vs cultural landscapes
2. Desecration of cultural landscapes
3. Little regard for cultural expert advice.

policies

1. Our cultural landscape should be afforded at least as high a priority as other landscape values when being considered as part of any process under the Resource Management Act, the Conservation Act or the Local Government Act.
2. Preparation of landscape assessments for resource consent applications and similar process should be done in conjunction with NgatiRehia to ensure that the cultural aspects of the landscape are given full recognition alongside other values such as natural character and amenity values.
3. Monitoring of effects on cultural landscapes within NgatiRehia rohe is the responsibility of the ahi kaa and kaitiaki. This should be reflected in all relevant consent conditions. This function should be formally transferred to tangata whenua.

methods

1. TRONR will complete the mapping of the cultural landscape within our rohe. Once this exercise is completed, we will want to see the councils adopt this overlay on their own planning maps and to work with NgatiRehia to develop adequate policy for the protection and management of this landscape and heritage values. TRONR will adopt a 'silent file' approach to tribally sensitive information and hold this information in a hapu electronic pataka.
2. TRONR will request that councils and other relevant agencies afford cultural landscape values at least as high a priority as other landscape values