Appendix S – Relevant Provisions in Te Tau Ihu Iwi Management Plans

Six Iwi Management Plans (IMPs) have been lodged with Nelson City Council by iwi having interests in the Nelson Region:[1]

1. Pakohe Management Plan 2015 (Ngāti Kuia)
2. Nga Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004 (Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama)
3. Ngāti Koata No Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga Trust Iwi Management Plan 2002 (Ngāti Koata)
4. Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018 (Ngāti Tama)
5. Poipoia Te Ao Tūroa Environmental Strategy 2021 (Ngāti Rārua)[2]
6. Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 (all Iwi)

Provisions relevant to PPC28 have been collated from these IMPs and listed in the table below by resource management issue. The table includes relevant issues and objectives identified by the iwi. Most of the IMPs also include detailed policies (or recommendations in the case of the Eel Management Plan), which have not been collated here. An exception is Ngāti Rārua's recent Environmental Strategy (2021), which includes objectives and policies, but not issues. In this one case, the policies have been included in the table.

The table is divided into the following issues:

Tino Rangatiratanga / Kaitiakitanga Issues

Cultural Heritage Issues

Land Issues

Indigenous Biodiversity Issues

Rivers, Lakes and Freshwater Issues

Air Quality Issues

Coastal Discharge / Contaminant Issues

Eel Management Issues

1 https://www.nelson.govt.nz/council/plans-strategies-policies/strategies-plans-policies-reports-and-studies-a-z/iwi-management-plans

2 https://www.ngatirarua.iwi.nz/poipoia-te-ao-turoa/

IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN PROVISIONS COLLATED BY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
TINO RANGATIRATANGA / KAITIAKITANGA ISSUES[3]
NGĀTI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) **The Ngati Koata Vision Statement (p.7)** The primary purpose of this IMP is to provide a means by which Ngati Koata are properly and fully considered in decision-making affecting their interests in Te Tau Ihu… Another important benefit of this IMP is to identify how to consult with Ngati Koata. **Consultation Issue (p.55)** Ngati Koata consider 'consultation' to be essential in their role as kaitiaki over natural, physical and spiritual resources within their rohe. **Consultation Objective (p.56)** Full recognition of Ngati Koata interests and relationship with the environment.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) **Overview of tangata whenua values (pp.30-32)** The following tangata whenua values extend across all environmental domains, activities and management approaches: • Recognition of the role of tangata whenua as rangatira and kaitiaki of nga taonga tuku iho **Tumatauenga (Guardian of People) (pp.41-51) – Key Issues** *Recognition of rangatiratanga*; including through 1. tangata whenua consultation on matters within their mana (authority) and participation at the decision-making table. 3. greater understanding and awareness of the mutual obligations and responsibilities Te Tiriti and accompanying legislation, and *Ability to practise kaitiakitanga*; including through 1. raising awareness and understanding within the Nelson community (including council staff, consultants and contractors) of the unique and important responsibilities associated with kaitiakitanga, 2. use of cultural impact assessments to provide vital information about how an activity or management approach may impact on tangata whenua values associated with an area or taonga (treasure), 3. identification of tangata whenua as an affected party and provision of sufficient information to allow effects of activities requiring consent to be accurately assessed, 4. ensuring tangata whenua have an active role in developing plan provisions to avoid threat to sites, areas or resources of significance to tangata whenua, 5. enabling customary use, including the gathering of kai (food), rongoa (medicines), and other uri nga atua (descendants of the atua), and 6. recognising the ability of tangata whenua to uphold their kaitiakitanga (guardianship) status and participate in resource management processes is constrained by a lack of resources – money, equipment, information, processes, and people on the ground. **Key objectives - representation** • The status of tangata whenua as rangatira (chiefs) and kaitiaki (guardians) is recognised in the decision-making and management of nga taonga tuku iho (treasured resources). • Tangata whenua representation at the decision-making level ensures that the adverse effects resulting from the use of nga taonga tuku iho (the treasured resources) are minimised. **Key objective - relationship building** • On-going dialogue, open lines of communication and a continuous flow of information form the basis of the

3 This section includes specific references to tino rangatiratanga and/or kaitiakitanga in the IMPs. However, the importance to tangata whenua of exercising tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga is expressed throughout the documents, e.g. in references to tikanga, manaakitanga, mātauranga etc.

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relationship between tangata whenua and [local government]. **Tane Mahuta (Guardian of the Forests) (pp.52-57) – Key Issues** *Ability to practise kaitiakitanga* 1. Where tangata whenua are not actively involved in decision-making their ability to practise kaitiakitanga (guardianship) is greatly diminished and tangata whenua values associated with indigenous flora and fauna go unrecognised and unprotected. **Tangaroa (Guardian of the Seas, Rivers and Lakes) (pp.58-69) – Key Issues** ***A. The marine and coastal realm*** *Ability to practise kaitiakitanga* 1. Participation in the management of coastal areas fulfils tangata whenua's inherited obligations to protect and look after associated taonga (treasures). It also enables tangata whenua history with places and resources along the coastline to be formally recognised. ***B. The fresh water realm*** *Allocation of water* 1. View the water permit system as ownership does not recognise tangata whenua rangatiratanga (chieftainship) or tangata whenua kaitiakitanga (guardianship).
TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI KUIA, PAKOHE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2015) **Kaupapa (purpose) of the Pakohe Management Plan (p.3)** He Taonga Pakohe tuku iho - Mai ngā tūpuna ki ngā mokopuna Maintaining our whakapapa and historical connections to Pakohe for today and for future generations and for managing its sustainable use forever. **Role of Ngāti Kuia (p.5)** Ngāti Kuia, Te Iwi Pakohe has the primary role as the Kaitiaki (guardian) of Pakohe to ensure the protection of our whakapapa (lineage) and history and sustainable use of Pakohe for future generations. This includes: • Holders of the whakapapa and history of Pakohe • Cultural and commercial users of Pakohe • Being the Crown acknowledged Kaitiaki of Pakohe • Being a registered collector of Taonga Tūturu under section 14 of the Protected Objects Act 1975
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018) **Cultural Heritage Issues (pp.27)** Issues that impact on the relationship of Ngāti Tama and cultural heritage: • limited and or loss of access to cultural heritage resources and sites or areas; **Cultural Heritage Aspirations (p.27)** Ngāti Tama cultural heritage is valued, protected and enhanced for future generations which includes: ▪ Ngāti Tama kaitiakitanga is recognised in the management of whales and other taonga species, central to whānau cultural identity; **Coastal Marine Environment Aspirations (pp.45-53)** *Coastal Water Quality* The interconnected nature of water environments is recognised in the management of catchments. ▪ Ngāti Tama customary marine title and protected customary rights granted as provided for in the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011; *Coastal Environment (Land Use And Development)* The coastal marine environment is managed in an integrated way, recognising the interconnected nature of inland areas with the coastal environments ▪ Ngāti Tama and statutory authorities work together to protect and enhance the relationship of Ngāti Tama with the

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coastal marine environment; and ▪ Ngāti Tama protects and enhances kai moana and kai mātaitai as kaitiaki of the rohe.
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Rangatiratanga	Leadership and Decision-Making* **Huanga	Objective (p.17)** Ngāti Rārua kaitiaki role is enhanced, restored and protected through having: - Effective influence over, meaningful involvement in, and priority given to kaitiaki interests in all areas of environmental management where decisions are made by others, - Partnership in environmental decision making and/or management in respect of taonga resources or species, - Control of environmental decision making and/or management of highly significant sites. **Tikanga	Policies and methods (p.17-18)** I Require recognition that the interests of Ngāti Rārua, as mana whenua and Treaty partners, extend beyond that of stakeholder or community interests. II Seek influence at all levels of decision making. III Actively participate where legislation or national directions provide for partnership in environmental management of taonga resources. IV Participate in central and local government statutory planning processes relating to Te Ao Turoa where they: - directly affect the values, objectives or policies as set out in Poipoia Te Ao Tūroa, - are within the Ngāti Rārua rohe, and - for planning processes under the Resource Management Act, they are within the area over which Ngāti Rārua actively exercises kaitiakitanga for the purposes of that Act. V Participate in other central and local government planning processes on a case-by-case basis, taking into account: - Potential effects on Ngāti Rārua values, objectives or policies as set out in Poipoia Te Ao Tūroa, - Resourcing capacity and capability. VI Take action where the exercise of kaitiakitanga is adversely impacted by inconsistent or inadequate: - Implementation of legislative requirements with respect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, - Implementation of legislation that affects mana whenua involvement in environmental decision making and management, or - Administration of processes carried out by people performing legislative functions, duties or powers. VII Partner with others where the partnership: - Enhances Ngāti Rārua influence on environmental outcomes, - Enables environmental restoration of sites or areas of significance to Ngāti Rārua, - Allows efficient use of limited resources, and/or - Supports whānau activities or aspirations. VIII Encourage and support the appointment of a person or people with recognised expertise in tikanga Māori and kaupapa Māori resource management to hearing panels and other statutory planning processes which affect kaitiakitanga and/or the wellbeing of Ngāti Rārua whānau. IX Investigate and progress opportunities for transfer of control of environmental decision making and/or management functions, duties and powers in respect of sites of particular significance to mana whenua iwi. These include, but are not limited to: - Te Puna o Riuwaka - Te Waikoropupū - Kaka Pā Reserve X Ngāti Rārua acknowledges that other mana whenua iwi have interests in the sites in Policy 5.2 (IX) and will work with them towards co-management / mahi ngātahi.

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*Mahinga Kai	Protection of Customary Harvest* **Huanga	Objective (p.25)** Mahinga kai is protected, maintained and managed to enable sustainable use and the exercise of customary practices by present and future generations. **Tikanga	Policies and methods (p.25)** I Ensure the protection, maintenance and management of mahinga kai. II Protect access to mahinga kai for Ngāti Rārua whānau. *Mātauranga	Incorporation of Customary Practices, Principles and Techniques in Environmental Management* **Huanga	Objective (p.26)** Ngāti Rārua tikanga and mātauranga inform and guide environmental management and statutory planning processes within Te Tauihu. **Tikanga	Policies and methods (p.26)** I Require that tikanga guides the management of Ngāti Rārua sites and areas of significance. II Encourage the incorporation of Ngāti Rārua mātauranga in environmental decision making and management. III Require the use of cultural management and monitoring tools to assess the health of the environment and associated cultural values. IV Continue to develop cultural monitoring and management tools that incorporate Ngāti Rārua customary practices, principles and techniques.
CULTURAL HERITAGE ISSUES
NGATI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) (PP.17-18) Taonga and other heritage values can be lost or significantly affected if District and Regional Plans and the resource consent process, as administered by Council, do not have due regard to such values. The potential impacts from inappropriate earthworks, whether related to forestry, subdivision or any other activity are the primary causes for heritage values to be detrimentally affected. Disturbance of the seabed in sensitive areas also has the potential to compromise or destroy heritage sites. The complications surrounding an attempt to comprehensively identify cultural heritage sites within District Plans, the sensitivity (and silent nature) of some of this information, the overlapping nature of Waitangi Tribunal claims, and the lack of monitoring of activities, also cause the need to develop other more effective and efficient planning tools. Ngati Koata seek to be involved in developing such new tools.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) (PP.35-39) The following tangata whenua values extend across all environmental domains, activities and management approaches: • Protection of waahi tapu **Tawhirimatea (Wind and Air) (pp.35-39) – Key Issues** 1. Discharge of contaminants to air and climate change; contaminants including agricultural spray drift; solid fuel burning; open fires and wood burners; industry emissions; greenhouse gas emissions; car and diesel fumes; fumigation; and the release of ozone depleting substances to air. Key concerns relate to a reduction in air quality and climate changes, which correspond directly with a reduction in the health and well-being of indigenous biodiversity, tangata whenua and waahi tapu (sacred places). 4. Damage or loss of waahi tapu; …any visual or foul-smelling contaminants released to air contaminate nga taonga (the treasures) and waahi tapu associated with Tawhirimatea. For example, smoke or smog restricting or blocking visibility of such taonga is an affront to the spiritual well-being of tangata whenua. In addition, more extreme weather is leading to increased erosion of culturally important landmarks, including waahi tapu (sacred places or sites). **Tumatauenga (Guardian of People) (pp.41-51) – Key Issues** *Pressures on nga whenua*

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1. urban expansion is placing increasing pressure on existing infrastructure and associated facilities, and increasing pressure on nga whenua (the land) and associated taonga tuku iho (treasured resources). Pressures and impacts include: • Reclamation of estuary and wetland areas to develop roads, launching sites, ports, marinas and agricultural developments has destroyed fragile ecosystems and associated mahinga kai (food gathering places) and waahi tapu. • Earthworks associated with subdivisions and the development and improvement of roads have damaged natural habitats and waahi tapu (sacred places) of great significance to tangata whenua. *Damage or destruction of waahi tapu* 1. Waahi tapu are central to tangata whenua identity, therefore all activities, which damage or destroy waahi tapu are unacceptable to tangata whenua. The ability of tangata whenua to protect waahi tapu is limited by a range of factors: • General awareness of the legal and moral obligations to protect waahi tapu is low. As a result, land or resource developments have occurred without tangata whenua consultation and without any consideration of whether waahi tapu are associated with the land or resource in question. • 'Permitted activities' allow for a range of activities, which can also impact on waahi tapu, e.g. provisions for the forestry industry. • Land has been sold and alienated from tangata whenua and knowledge about the location and history of waahi tapu has been lost. • Where waahi tapu sites are publicly recorded there is a danger that they may become the target of fossickers. Key objectives - urban planning and land management • Waahi tapu (sacred places) are protected from the adverse effects of land use. **Tangaroa (Guardian of the Seas, Rivers and Lakes) (pp.58-69) – Key Issues** ***A. The marine and coastal realm*** *Riparian management* Matauranga (knowledge) about the waahi tapu (sacred places) associated with nga awa (rivers) is not well documented, nor is the tangata whenua history associated with nga awa in the rohe (area) widely known. Any structures erected on riverbanks without consultation with tangata whenua have the potential to damage waahi tapu and mahinga kai (food gathering places). Impacts on mauri (life force), indigenous habitats, waahi tapu (scared places), mahinga kai (food gathering places) and down-stream estuary areas supporting kaimoana (seafood) beds from farm animal and vehicles access to water bodies. *In-stream activities* 1. Impacts of river maintenance, engineering of rivers and streams, and in-stream extractive activities (e.g. for sand and gravel) can disrupt the indigenous flora and fauna, change or reduce the habitats (including indigenous fish habitat), damage or destroy waahi tapu (sacred places) and mahinga kai (food gathering places) associated with those water bodies.
TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI KUIA, PAKOHE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2015) **Key Issues (pp.22-31)** • A lack of recognition and acknowledgement of the association that Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe and of the importance of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia. • Damage to or loss of Pakohe by unauthorised moving or taking within or around Wāhi tūpuna negatively impacts on the whakapapa of Ngāti Kuia and on our responsibility to act as kaitiaki. • Pakohe is a finite resource. Damage to or loss of Pakohe by the accidental discovery of wāhi Pakohe through earthworks associated with a range of land use activities. This can lead to a loss of the resource and information about the discovery, if not properly managed. • A lack of information and a lack of understanding about the impact of the commercial use of Pakohe on the resource.
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018)

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Cultural Heritage Issues (pp.27) Issues that impact on the relationship of Ngāti Tama and cultural heritage: • wide-spread loss and degradation of cultural heritage resources and sites or areas over time; • limited and or loss of access to cultural heritage resources and sites or areas; • the lack of protection and use of cultural heritage areas and sites and recognition of their significance to Ngāti Tama; and • the degradation of culturally important natural features and landscapes through inappropriate mining and exploration activities. **Cultural Heritage Aspirations (p.27)** Ngāti Tama cultural heritage is valued, protected and enhanced for future generations which includes: ▪ The protection of cultural heritage resources, sites and areas; ▪ Ngāti Tama kaitiakitanga is recognised in the management of whales and other taonga species, central to whānau cultural identity; ▪ mahinga kai ecosystems are protected and enhanced; and ▪ resource harvesting areas are restored to provide for Ngāti Tama customary practices and traditions. **Whenua (Maunga and Hill Country) Aspirations (P.29-31)** Ngāti Tama cultural values associated with maunga landscapes and hill country are protected; **Whenua (Valleys and Plains) Issues (pp.33-37)** *Subdivision And Development* • destruction or contamination of wāhi tapu, *Earthworks* • the potential for earthworks and other ground disturbances to damage or destroy culturally important sites, resource gathering areas or indigenous vegetation; • ability of contractors to identify cultural heritage material and comply with Accidental Discovery Protocols; and • the impact of earthworks on cultural landscape values, including indigenous vegetation. **Whenua (Valleys and Plains) Aspirations (pp.33-37)** *Wastewater Management* ▪ active protection of Ngāti Tama wāhi tapu and resource gathering areas from wastewater contamination and degradation; *Earthworks* Ngāti Tama cultural heritage (mahinga kai, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga) are protected from the effects of earthworks ▪ earthwork operations avoid contaminants entering waterways and cultural heritage areas/ sites (includes dust, sediment run-off from stock piles or any hazardous substances). **Wai Ora Aspirations (pp.40-43)** *Water Quality* The mauri and wairua of freshwater resources in the rohe is enhanced and protected ▪ water levels and flows are maintained within catchments to protect cultural values including but not limited to: • cultural values, such as mahinga kai and wāhi tapu. **Hau Ora Issues (p.44)** • the effect of a reduction in air quality on the health and wellbeing of ngā taonga, tangata whenua and wāhi tapu; • the depletion of atmospheric ozone and the increasing quantities of green house gases; and • pollution of hau (including the effects of noise) diminishes the mauri of Ngāti Tama cultural resources and wāhi tapu. **Hau Ora Aspirations (p.44)** The mauri of hau is maintained to a level which safeguards the:

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▪ health of wāhi taonga; ▪ Ngāti Tama cultural heritage is protected from the adverse effects of air pollution and noise contamination. **Coastal Marine Environment Issues (pp.45-53)** *Coastal Environment (Land Use And Development)* Cumulative effects of land use practices resulting in the deterioration of cultural coastal values including: • wāhi tau sites/areas; **Biodiversity and Biosecurity Management – Aspirations (pp.54-55)** *Hazardous Substances And New Organisms* The health of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga is paramount in relation to the use of hazardous substance use or introduction of new organisms.
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Ngā Wāhi Taonga Tuku Iho | Sites and Areas of Significance* **Huanga | Objective (p.24)** Ngāti Rārua protect and maintain their cultural and spiritual associations with ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho and exercise their role as kaitiaki of these places, sites and areas. **Tikanga | Policies and methods (p.24)** I Actively participate in local and central government regulatory policy and consent processes that affect the protection of ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho. II Work with councils to develop appropriate systems for recording ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho in district plans, while recognising and mitigating the potential for public recording to lead to the damage or desecration of these sites. III Develop Ngāti Rārua capacity and capability to participate effectively in planning processes that affect the protection of ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho. IV Where activities may have significant adverse effects on Ngāti Rārua wāhi taonga tuku iho, require the use of appropriate cultural planning and monitoring tools to evaluate risks and identify measures to avoid or mitigate those risks. V Where activities may damage ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho, require that appropriately experienced Ngāti Rārua iwi monitors are present to ensure cultural values are managed according to tikanga and kawa. VI Oppose the location of new infrastructure on or near ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho. VII Require the relocation of existing infrastructure where it affects the mana, mauri and wairua of ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho. VIII Promote recognition of Ngāti Rārua tikanga and cultural associations with ana (caves) and puna (springs).
LAND ISSUES
NGĀTI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) **Land Key Issues (p.44)** The modification of such land resources can impact adversely on the resources of value to Ngati Koata. The relationship between land, air and water is also recognised therefore consideration of such direct and indirect connections is necessary in order to achieve the outcomes sought within this Plan. The protection of cultural heritage values; The protection of valued landscapes; Minerals, such as argillite and pounamu, have also played significant historical roles for Ngati Koata. These minerals are found in various places within Ngati Koata Rohe. Ngati Koata therefore sees such resources as taonga and has accordingly addressed this within this section of 'land'. The effects associated with gravel extraction. **Land Key Objectives (p.45)** 1. The protection of Ngati Koata heritage values.

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2. The maintenance and enhancement of landscape values of significance to Ngati Koata. 3. Protection of mineral resources from inappropriate exploitation.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) **Tumatauenga (Guardian of People) (pp.41-51) – Key Issues** *Pressures on nga whenua* 1. urban expansion is placing increasing pressure on existing infrastructure and associated facilities, and increasing pressure on nga whenua (the land) and associated taonga tuku iho (treasured resources). Pressures and impacts include: • Reclamation of estuary and wetland areas to develop roads, launching sites, ports, marinas and agricultural developments has destroyed fragile ecosystems and associated mahinga kai (food gathering places) and waahi tapu. • Earthworks associated with subdivisions and the development and improvement of roads have damaged natural habitats and waahi tapu (sacred places) of great significance to tangata whenua. • When naming of places, streets or reserves consideration is needed of the appropriateness of any chosen name and whether or not it already exists or is associated with a particular place. • Provisions may be included in Council plans and policies, but they do not necessary constitute a change in real terms; tangata whenua provisions may exist, but may remain inoperative. **Key objectives - urban planning and land management** • The mauri (life force) of nga whenua (the land) is healthy and able to support nga tangata, indigenous flora and fauna. • Nga whenua provides sustenance for present and future generations. • Waahi tapu (sacred places) are protected from the adverse effects of land use. **Rongomatane (Guardian of Cultivated Food) and Haumie-tiketike (Guardian of Wild Foods) (pp.70-75) - Key Issues** *Ability to maintain manaakitanga* 1. Maintaining indigenous flora and fauna and associated mahinga kai (food gathering places) is vital for maintaining tikanga (customary practices) and matauranga (knowledge) associated with those taonga (treasures). Activities which have adverse effects on mahinga kai include: a) modification of waterways, estuaries, bays and harbours; b) human waste disposal into, near or across food gathering areas; c) the introduction of exotic plant and animal species which compete for space with indigenous species; and d) over-allocation of species for commercial harvest. *Loss of mahinga kai* 1. The loss of mahinga kai over time has greatly reduced the ability of tangata whenua to maintain their customs and tradition associated with nga taonga tuku iho (the treasured resources). *Limited information about customary species* 1. Information about the abundance and health of customary species is often limited, and knowledge about the relationship between species, including introduced species, is scarce. Information that is available may not be accurate or readily available. **Key Objectives** • Mahinga kai (food gathering) populations and associated habitats are healthy and able to provide sustenance to tangata whenua. • Tangata whenua have access to culturally important mahinga kai.
TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI KUIA, PAKOHE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2015) **Tasman Resource Management Plan (pp.8-9)** The regulatory aspects of these plans, with most relevance to the management of Pakohe, involve rules about historic heritage and land disturbance (p.9). A significant proportion of land with rock that may contain Pakohe, and known sites of extraction, is in public ownership. This public land is mostly in Crown ownership in the Mt Richmond Forest Park or other conservation lands, with management by DOC, or in land owned by NCC. TDC owns very small areas of land with rock that may contain Pakohe.

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Key Issues (pp.22-31) • A lack of recognition and acknowledgement of the association that Ngāti Kuia has with Pakohe and of the importance of Pakohe to Ngāti Kuia. • Damage to or loss of Pakohe by unauthorised moving or taking within or around Wāhi tūpuna negatively impacts on the whakapapa of Ngāti Kuia and on our responsibility to act as kaitiaki. • Pakohe is a finite resource. Damage to or loss of Pakohe by the accidental discovery of wāhi Pakohe through earthworks associated with a range of land use activities. This can lead to a loss of the resource and information about the discovery, if not properly managed. • A lack of information and a lack of understanding about the impact of the commercial use of Pakohe on the resource.
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018) **Whenua (Maunga and Hill Country) Issues (pp.29-31)** • Ngāti Tama exclusion from decision-making processes; • impacts of land use activities, tourism and recreation activities on maunga landscapes and Ngāti Tama relationship with such landscapes; • inappropriate interpretation of Ngāti Tama values by users of the maunga landscapes; and • individuals harvesting and selling pounamu and other taonga from maunga and hill country environments without iwi permission. **Whenua (Maunga and Hill Country) Aspirations (P.29-31)** Ngāti Tama cultural values associated with maunga landscapes and hill country are protected; ▪ the headwaters of awa and roto (within maunga and hill country landscapes) are managed to ensure a continuous healthy flow ki uta ki tai; and ▪ the natural character of ngā maunga and surrounding hill country is recognised and protected for future generations. **Whenua (Valleys and Plains) Issues (pp.33-37)** *Wastewater Management* • physical and spiritual degradation of wai as a result of wastewater entering waterways and contaminating kaimoana beds and coastal fisheries downstream; • location of wastewater treatment facilities adjacent to waterways and coastal areas – culturally significant localities which are highly productive and greatly valued for gathering resources; • storm water run-off from roads or industrial sites contaminating water and soils; • poorly designed or operating effluent and sludge disposal schemes; and • over-saturation of the soil from discharges to land resulting in wastewater entering waterways. *Subdivision And Development* • loss of whānau access to waterways and associated resource gathering areas as a result of urban sprawl; • pressure on infrastructure to provide for urban development outside of urban areas; • visual effects of building design and location; and • destruction or contamination of wāhi tapu, *Earthworks* • the potential for earthworks and other ground disturbances to damage or destroy culturally important sites, resource gathering areas or indigenous vegetation; • ability of contractors to identify cultural heritage material and comply with Accidental Discovery Protocols; and • the impact of earthworks on cultural landscape values, including indigenous vegetation. **Whenua (Valleys and Plains) Aspirations (pp.33-37)** *Wastewater Management* ▪ Ngāti Tama participate in decision making to ensure cultural values are protected in the management of waterwater

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infrastructure across the rohe ▪ active protection of Ngāti Tama wāhi tapu and resource gathering areas from wastewater contamination and degradation; ▪ areas where wastewater is treated and disposed of are: - maintained or enhanced to protect the mauri of surrounding wāhi taonga; - actively rehabilitated/restored in order to give something back to the environment; and - develop and implement cultural health indicators to collect date and inform the management of areas. *Subdivision And Development* Ngāti Tama cultural values are protected from adverse effects associated with subdivision residential development ▪ urban development such as commercial, subdivisions and residential housing is contained within urban zones; ▪ productive rural areas are protected from the increasing demands placed upon land from urban development; and ▪ urban development is carried out in ways which maintain and enhance the natural environment. *Earthworks* Ngāti Tama cultural heritage (mahinga kai, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga) are protected from the effects of earthworks ▪ earthwork operations avoid contaminants entering waterways and cultural heritage areas/ sites (includes dust, sediment run-off from stock piles or any hazardous substances).
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Papa kāinga development* **Huanga | Objective (p.29)** Ngāti Rārua iwi, hapū, whānau and marae can develop their land and housing in ways that enable them to maintain their culture and traditions. **Tikanga | Policies and methods (p.29)** I Seek objectives, policies and rules in planning documents prepared under the Resource Management Act which enable papa kāinga development on Ngāti Rārua iwi, hapū, whānau and marae land. II Seek definitions of 'papa kāinga' development in planning documents that allow whānau, hapū and iwi to use their land in ways that maintain their culture and traditions and which incorporate: - land regarded as Māori land in terms of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1996, including multiple owned Māori land and customary land, - other land returned to iwi through settlement processes, and - all other land owned by Ngāti Rārua within the rohe. III Encourage the development of consistent planning provisions for papa kāinga across Marlborough, Nelson and Tasman councils. *Urban development* **Huanga | Objective (p.30)** Urban development provides for the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of Ngāti Rārua communities, while protecting natural and cultural resources. **Tikanga | Policies and methods (p.30)** I Encourage the provision for affordable housing options in urban developments. II Oppose the location of urban development in areas of significance to Ngāti Rārua. III Discourage the location of urban development on areas with high natural values. IV Discourage greenfield development on highly productive rural land. V Support the incorporation of cultural values associated with place in urban developments. VI Encourage the use of appropriate Māori names for areas of new urban development.
INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

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NGĀTI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) **Flora / Fauna Key Issues (pp.38-40)** Degradation of indigenous vegetation and the habitat of indigenous fauna from the adverse effects of land and water use. The effects of concern, or the significant threats to indigenous vegetation and the habitat of indigenous fauna, include: • Degradation or destruction of areas of significant flora and fauna through logging, burning, grazing, land development and invasive plant and animal pests; • Degradation or destruction of the habitats of native fish, through the drainage of wetlands, pollution of waterbodies, removal of riparian vegetation and diversion and damming of water; • Degradation of coastal marine habitats arising from structures, works or activities occurring within the coastal marine area or contamination of water arising from the effects of land-based activities; and • The adverse effects of the interaction of people and the natural ecosystem (eg. through the pressures of domestic and international tourism). **Flora / Fauna Objectives (p.40)** The protection of significant indigenous flora and fauna and their habitats from the adverse effects of use and development. The protection of indigenous flora and fauna and their habitats from pest animals and plants. Recognise and provide for Tangata Whenua perspectives, values and use in the improvement and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) **Tane Mahuta (Guardian of the Forests) (pp.52-57) – Key Issues** *Loss of indigenous flora and fauna* 1. The introduction of exotic species and the subsequent spread of plant and animal pests have resulted in the decline and loss of indigenous flora and fauna, e.g. through competition and predation. For tangata whenua when species are lost, the matauranga (knowledge) associated with those species is also lost. 2. Unsustainable land use has resulted in the loss of entire ecosystems and the life that those ecosystems supported, e.g. the drainage of wetlands. This has resulted in the loss of important fish spawning grounds and areas rich in food and nutrients supporting indigenous flora and fauna, as well as the variety within species such as genetically distinct stands of Harekeke (flax). 3. The dumping or discharge of pollutants into fragile ecosystems often results in the destruction of habitats vital for the survival of indigenous flora and fauna. This degrades the mauri (life force) and wairua (spiritual essence) of Tangaroa and Hine-moana. Mahinga kai (food gathering places) are subsequently degraded or lost. *Ability to practise customary use* 1. The ability of tangata whenua to practise their tikanga (customary practices) associated with flora and fauna is often limited due to the loss of habitats supporting indigenous species, e.g. mahinga kai. This can occur through: a) the modification of waterways; b) waste disposal near or into food gathering areas; c) damming of waterways and the blocking of native fish passage; d) the introduction of exotic plant and animal pest species; and e) destruction of entire ecosystems, such as wetlands. 2. Rongoa (medicinal plants) and other materials used for weaving have also been lost as a result of habitat destruction. *Loss of traditional native resources or indigenous biodiversity* 3. Matauranga (knowledge) about traditional native resources is central to the identity of tangata whenua and is inextricably linked to indigenous flora and fauna. Activities which result in the loss of traditional native resources also result in a loss of matauranga. **Key Objectives** • Indigenous flora and fauna exist in healthy populations across a wide range of habitats. • The wairua (spirit) and mauri (life force) of the uri (descendants) of Tane Mahuta is protected.

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• Tangata whenua customs and traditions associated with indigenous flora and fauna are sustained for present and future generations. • The mauri and wairua of the uri of Tane Mahuta is recognised in customary practice.
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018) **Biodiversity and Biosecurity Management – Issues (pp.54-55)** *Species Recovery* For Ngāti Tama, species recovery is about restoring populations of indigenous species, within their natural habitats to: • restore the dawn chorus; • protect breeding and feeding areas; • create sanctuaries for species recovery; • protect the relationship between Ngāti Tama and manu; and • protect species which have been severely depleted in number due to habitat loss or poaching. *Plant And Animal Pest Control* • animal pests such as possums, mustelids, goats and deer are degrading the indigenous ecosystems across the rohe. Plant pests such as gorse, wilding pines and noxious weeds are competing with indigenous plants for habitat; and • use of 1080 to control and eradicate pest species; impacts of pest control operations on non-target species. *Hazardous Substances And New Organisms* Hazardous substance can be dangerous to the health of the natural environment and to ngā tangata. New organisms, (plant, animal or micro- organisms), have the potential to compete with, attack, breed or harm indigenous species. Key concerns relate to the health of: • Ngā tangata; • The natural environment as a result of contamination and pollution by hazardous substances; • Indigenous biodiversity and mahinga kai species; and • Cultural heritage sites and harvesting areas. **Biodiversity and Biosecurity Management – Aspirations (pp.54-55)** *Species Recovery* Ngāti Tama cultural and spiritual associations with indigenous species and their natural habitats are protected and enhanced for present and future generations. *Plant And Animal Pest Control* The mauri or life supporting capacity of indigenous habitats which support indigenous species is protected. Pest control operations in the rohe are monitored by Ngāti Tama to ensure adverse effects on cultural values are avoided, minimised or mitigated.
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Mauri | Protecting the Life-Supporting Capacity of the Natural World* **Huanga | Objective** The mauri of the natural environment is protected, enhanced and restored, in recognition that the natural world nourishes and sustains us, and that we in turn have a duty of care. **Tikanga|Policies and methods** I Protect, enhance and restore the mauri of Papatūānuku and Rangi-nui. II Encourage the application of Ngāti Rārua values, knowledges, monitoring and management systems in environmental management and decision making. VII Encourage the use of indigenous, site-suitable and locally sourced plant species in all restoration planting. VIII Support research that assists in the conservation and recovery of taonga species and ecosystems. IX Ensure weed and pest control programs avoid adverse effects on cultural values, while recognising the benefits

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they provide to rerenga rauropi (indigenous biodiversity). X Encourage authorities to find solutions that do not poison wai or whenua. XI Discourage the introduction of non-indigenous organisms to control pest species. XII Require the preparation of a cultural impact assessment to evaluate risks associated with the use of toxins or introduction of non-indigenous organisms to control pest species within Te Tauihu. XIII Support initiatives that contribute to the understanding and management of human- induced climate change.
RIVERS, LAKES, FRESHWATER
NGATI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) **Freshwater Key Issues (p.32)** Freshwater resources are identified by Ngati Koata as being a source for food (Mahinga kai), as containing a "life-force" (Mauri), while also being sites of spiritual significance (Waahi Tapu). Activities that involve the discharge of contaminants, and in particular the discharge of untreated sewerage, are seen to significantly affect these values. Ngati Koata are also concerned about the allocation of water resources and the potential effects associated with over allocation. Management of groundwater resources is also seen to be of particular value to Ngati Koata, which is where the demands from viticulture and other rural groundwater users come into play. **Freshwater Objectives (p.32)** 1. Maintenance and enhancement of freshwater aquatic ecosystems and the management of the effects of activities on water quality in wetlands, lakes, rivers, groundwater and receiving coastal waters that enables: a) Contact water recreation; b) Food gathering; c) Cultural integrity; and d) Biological / ecological life supporting capacity 2. That the natural functioning and life supporting capacity of ecosystems is not disrupted by discharges into, the taking, use, damming and diversion of fresh surface water or groundwater.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) **Tangaroa (Guardian of the Seas, Rivers and Lakes) (pp.58-69) – Key Issues** ***B. The fresh water realm*** *Management approaches* 1. A number of agencies are responsible for managing the water environment and there is potential for issues to fall in between the jurisdiction of two or more agencies. *Water quality* 1. Activities, which reduce water quality, also reduce the mauri of the water body – the life force, which sustains indigenous life and many associated values. Key concerns include: a) point and non-point discharges to water; b) sedimentation of waterways; c) the removal of indigenous vegetation on riparian margins; d) activities which reduce water quantity to the extent that a water body is unable to flush out contaminants and e) a lack of information regarding the presence and health of indigenous species. *Allocation of water* 1. View the water permit system as ownership does not recognise tangata whenua rangatiratanga (chieftainship) or tangata whenua kaitiakitanga (guardianship). 2. The over allocation of water, leading to reduced flows and the inability of water bodies to sustain the indigenous communities within them. 3. Diminishing mauri (life force) of a water body and the loss of habitats supporting indigenous species, 4. Loss of ability for tangata whenua to practise their customs and traditions associated with water, leading to a loss of matauranga (knowledge) associated with those species and habitats. *Damming, draining, and diverting water*

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1. Damming waterways can change the nature of a water body, restrict or bar fish migration up and down stream, alter natural sedimentation processes, and provide introduced species with access to water bodies previously not easy to get to. 2. Draining of water bodies, such as wetlands has led to the loss of significant habitats for indigenous flora and fauna. 3. Mixing waters from one catchment with another contaminates the wairua (spirit) and can also reduce the mauri (life force) of the receiving water body, and may reduce water quality and introduce plant and animal pest species. *Riparian management* 1. Removal of indigenous vegetation and replacement with exotic species reduces the natural shading and filtering capacities of riparian areas, and reduces the habitats available to support a range of indigenous species significant to tangata whenua. Matauranga (knowledge) about the waahi tapu (sacred places) associated with nga awa (rivers) is not well documented, nor is the tangata whenua history associated with nga awa in the rohe (area) widely known. Any structures erected on riverbanks without consultation with tangata whenua have the potential to damage waahi tapu and mahinga kai (food gathering places). Impacts on mauri (life force), indigenous habitats, waahi tapu (scared places), mahinga kai (food gathering places) and down-stream estuary areas supporting kaimoana (seafood) beds from farm animal and vehicles access to water bodies. *In-stream activities* 1. Impacts of river maintenance, engineering of rivers and streams, and in-stream extractive activities (e.g. for sand and gravel) can disrupt the indigenous flora and fauna, change or reduce the habitats (including indigenous fish habitat), damage or destroy waahi tapu (sacred places) and mahinga kai (food gathering places) associated with those water bodies. *Introduced species* Introduction of exotic plants and animals into waterways resulting in competition with indigenous species for habitat and food, and degradation of river and stream ecosystems. **Key Objectives** • Water bodies are healthy and maintained to a level sufficient to: - Preserve the mauri (life force) of the water body; - Provide for tangata whenua cultural and spiritual values, customs and traditions; - Provide sustenance for present and future generations; and - Increase opportunities for tangata whenua to practice customs and traditions associated with the uri (descendants) of Tangaroa.
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018) **Wai Ora Issues (pp.40-43)** *Water Quality* Ngāti Tama concerns relate to the adverse effects on the relationship of Ngāti Tama and waterbodies and the mauri of water bodies including but not limited to: • watertakes and water abstraction from waterways, aquifers and puna; • mining and exploration activities in, on or near waterways, aquifers and puna may degrade, damage and pollute wai; • discharge of contaminants into wai, aquifers, puna; • damming, draining or diverting wai, aquifers, puna; • over allocation of wai; and low flow levels in waterways, aquifers, puna; • loss of indigenous habitats on riparian margins; and • the effects and cumulative effects on waterways from the activities listed above; • Ngāti Tama whānau access to customary resources and future economic opportunities around the use of wai; and • inadequate water management planning across the rohe (absence of a water management plan for Mōhua).

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Repo (Wetlands) Repo are culturally significant ecosystems, rich in biodiversity. They are a significant source of mahinga kai and weaving materials and rongoā. Ngāti Tama concerns relate to: • continued drainage and modification of repo resulting in a loss of function, such as filtering contaminants from water and soils; • diminishing cultural association with repo in the rohe, due to their degradation; • discharge of contaminants into wetland areas; and • impact of stock on wetland areas. *Freshwater Fisheries* • Changes to the natural balance of fish habitat and breeding patterns due to reduced shade, increased nutrients, reduced organic matter, channel modification, increased suspended sediments and changes to water flow; • Restricted or blocked fish passage due to culverts, weirs and dams; and • Introduction of exotic species into and around waterways, which compete with indigenous species for food and habitat. **Wai Ora Aspirations (pp.40-43)** *Water Quality* The mauri and wairua of freshwater resources in the rohe is enhanced and protected ▪ water levels and flows are maintained within catchments to protect cultural values including but not limited to: • aquifers and puna; • aquatic habitats and ecosystems; • fisheries and other customary resources; and • cultural values, such as mahinga kai and wāhi tapu. ▪ Ngāti Tama access to freshwater resources for cultural purposes; ▪ riparian margins of water bodies are restored with indigenous vegetation, providing habitat and pathways for indigenous species; ▪ promote integrated catchment planning to recognise the relationship between land and water; ▪ zero increase in or no new water take permits in Mōhua, until a comprehensive water management plan has been adopted; and ▪ zero water take from Te Waikoropupū Springs, associated aquifers and puna. *Repo (Wetlands)* Wetlands are recognised and protected for their cultural significance and biodiversity values ▪ Ngāti Tama whānau are able to utilise the resources associated with wetlands in the rohe. *Freshwater Fisheries* Ngāti Tama whānau maintain their traditional associations with taonga species associated with freshwater ▪ waterways and riparian margins are restored and enhanced as a means of protecting and enhancing the ability of taonga species to reproduce (such as inanga); and ▪ activities carried out in the bed or margin of a river or lake do not compromise freshwater fisheries values.
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Te mana o te wai* **Huanga | Objective (p.21)** The mana, mauri and wairua of wai is protected, enhanced and restored. **Tikanga | Policies and methods (p.21)** I Require that water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its taonga value ahead of all other values. II Require recognition that Ngāti Rārua, as mana whenua, have specific and unique rights and interests in how freshwater resources should be managed and utilised in the rohe.

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III Require that decision making is based on intergenerational interests and outcomes. IV Require recognition that the responsibility to protect and enhance mauri is held by all those who benefit from the use of water; and that access to take and use water is premised on the responsibility to safeguard and enhance the mauri of that water. V Oppose applications for the taking of wai ora7. VI Proposals that will result in the unnatural mixing of waters from different sources within or between catchments will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to allow consideration of: - The perspective of Ngāti Rārua whānau, - The current state of water quality, water quantity, indigenous biodiversity and other cultural values within particular waterways, - Provision to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural values or interests, and - Provision to provide a net restorative benefit to cultural values or interests. *Water quality, quantity and aquatic ecosystems* **Huanga | Objective (p.22)** Water quality, quantity and the functioning of aquatic ecosystems are protected, enhanced or restored. **Tikanga | Policies and methods (p.22)** I Require the setting of minimum environmental flow and allocation limits to protect the mauri of wai. II Oppose over-allocation of wai. III Support restoration of the riparian margins, to enhance water quality and provide habitat and pathways for indigenous species. IV Support the recognition and protection of repo for their habitat and biodiversity values and cultural significance. V Support the protection or restoration of fish passage for indigenous species. VI Support the protection or restoration of the quality of underground water including aquifers and puna in recognition of their intrinsic natural values and cultural associations. VII Support the restoration of modified waterbodies to as close to their natural state as possible.
AIR QUALITY ISSUES
NGĀTI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) **Air Quality Issues (p.49)** The traditional Maori view of air is encapsulated by Ranginui and Tawhirimatea. The domain of Ranginui is a protected taonga under the Treaty of Waitangi. Careful management is needed to ensure that air quality is maintained and improved to provide a healthy environment. To manage the air resource we need to know what the state of our air quality is and how it is changing. Ultimately environmental indicators can assist in achieving better environmental outcomes. Air quality is governed by the presence or absence of substances in the air such as gases and dusts that may cause adverse environmental effects. These substances are generally referred to as ‘contaminants’. The quantity of contaminants in the air is controlled by the amount discharged from both human and natural activities, the meteorological conditions that control dispersions of the air and the formation of other substances via chemical reactions. There are therefore a number of factors that control the quality of air and its impact on the environment. Air requires the maintenance or improvement of ambient air quality for the protection of human health, flora and fauna and aesthetic values (such as clarity and odour). Guidelines should not be seen as a permissive limit to pollution. They are minimum requirements for air quality. **Air Quality Objectives (p.49)** 1. The establishment of air quality indicators and the monitoring of the air resource, to indicate the cumulative

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effects of activities on ambient air quality. 2. The adverse effects of discharging contaminants into air be avoided, remedied or mitigated, including adverse effects on local ambient air quality, community well-being, amenity values, resources or values of significance to Tangata Whenua, ecosystems, water and soil. 3. Reduction of discharges into air of ozone depleting substances and greenhouse gases to a level which is consistent with central government initiatives and directives.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) **Tawhirimatea (Wind and Air) (pp.35-39) – Key Issues** *1. Discharge of contaminants to air and climate change*; contaminants including agricultural spray drift; solid fuel burning; open fires and wood burners; industry emissions; greenhouse gas emissions; car and diesel fumes; fumigation; and the release of ozone depleting substances to air. Key concerns relate to a reduction in air quality and climate changes, which correspond directly with a reduction in the health and well-being of indigenous biodiversity, tangata whenua and waahi tapu (sacred places). *2. Disruption of indigenous habitats and associated species*; Climate change is disrupting the life cycles of indigenous species. The ability of tangata whenua as kaitiaki (guardians), to look after indigenous habitats and species and utilise the matauranga (knowledge) and tikanga (customary practices) associated with these taonga is compromised. *3. Health and well-being of tangata whenua*; any activity that reduces air quality contributes to a loss in tangata whenua health and well-being; the mauri (life force) of tangata whenua is compromised through increasing ailments such as bronchitis, asthma, and dermatological conditions such as skin cancer. *4. Damage or loss of waahi tapu*; …any visual or foul-smelling contaminants released to air contaminate nga taonga (the treasures) and waahi tapu associated with Tawhirimatea. For example, smoke or smog restricting or blocking visibility of such taonga is an affront to the spiritual well-being of tangata whenua. In addition, more extreme weather is leading to increased erosion of culturally important landmarks, including waahi tapu (sacred places or sites). **Key Objectives** The mauri (life force) of air is maintained at a level which achieves the best air quality possible and safeguards the: • Spiritual nature of air; • Health of flora and fauna; • Well-being and health of nga tangata; and • Customary practices and tikanga (protocols) of tangata whenua.
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018) **Hau Ora Issues (p.44)** • the effect of a reduction in air quality on the health and wellbeing of ngā taonga, tangata whenua and wāhi tapu; • the depletion of atmospheric ozone and the increasing quantities of green house gases; and • pollution of hau (including the effects of noise) diminishes the mauri of Ngāti Tama cultural resources and wāhi tapu. **Hau Ora Aspirations (p.44)** The mauri of hau is maintained to a level which safeguards the: ▪ spiritual nature of hau; ▪ health of wāhi taonga; ▪ health of ngā tangata; ▪ ability of Ngāti Tama to maintain their customary practices; and ▪ Ngāti Tama cultural heritage is protected from the adverse effects of air pollution and noise contamination.
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Mauri | Protecting the Life-Supporting Capacity of the Natural World*

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Huanga | Objective (p.19) The mauri of the natural environment is protected, enhanced and restored, in recognition that the natural world nourishes and sustains us, and that we in turn have a duty of care. **Tikanga|Policies and methods (p.19-20)** I Protect, enhance and restore the mauri of Papatūānuku and Rangi-nui. II Encourage the application of Ngāti Rārua values, knowledges, monitoring and management systems in environmental management and decision making. III Support integrated management, ki uta ki tai. IV Where capacity allows, support the projects and activities of other individuals and organisations which protect, enhance and restore the mauri of the natural environment. VI Oppose discharges that threaten the mauri of air. XIII Support initiatives that contribute to the understanding and management of human- induced climate change.
COASTAL DISCHARGE / CONTAMINANT ISSUES
NGĀTI KOATA NO RANGITOTO KI TE TONGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN (2002) **Coastal Management Issues (pp.22-26)** Avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the following resources to Ngati Koata satisfaction: 1. Impact on any significant coastal marine habitat; 2. Impact on significant flora and/or fauna; 3. Customary fishing grounds; 4. Any Taonga affected; 5. Ngati Koata cultural and economic wellbeing; and 6. Impact on fish life-cycle. *Water Quality Restoration* Discharge of sewerage into coastal waters.
NGA TAONGA TUKU IHO KI WHAKATU MANAGEMENT PLAN (2004) **Tangaroa (Guardian of the Seas, Rivers and Lakes) (pp.58-69) – Key Issues** ***A. The marine and coastal realm*** *Water quality* 1. All activities leading to a reduction in the water quality of marine and coastal environments are of great concern, including: a) the discharge of contaminants into marine environments from stormwater and sewerage systems; b) septic tanks; c) trade waste; d) hospital and hospice waste; and e) to agricultural run-off. 2. The placement of sewage pipelines across estuary areas or next to coastal ecosystems is also an affront to Tangaroa and tangata whenua. 3. Any waste disposal facility or dumping of waste in close proximity to coastal environments is of concern, even if the waste is not discharged or leaching directly into the coastal environment.
NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018) **Coastal Marine Environment Issues (pp.45-53)** *Coastal Water Quality* The principle of ki uta ki tai - the flow of water from the source to the sea, recognises the interconnected nature of rivers, lakes, wetlands, wai puna and the coastal environment. Upstream activities have the potential to degrade the mauri of estuarine and seaward areas. For example: • cumulative effects on coastal water from runoff and discharges into fresh water upstream; • contamination and loss of kai moana and kai mātaitai as a result of activities upstream;

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Adverse effects on the coastal environment from: • discharges to water; *Marine And Coastal Birds* Many marine birds found within the coastal areas are taonga species. However these taonga are at risk from: • pollution such as the discharge of water and the presence of plastics (which can be mistaken for food and fed to young birds); **Coastal Marine Environment Aspirations (pp.45-53)** *Coastal Water Quality* The interconnected nature of water environments is recognised in the management of catchments. ▪ water bodies are managed with particular regard to protecting the mauri of wai, and protecting Ngāti Tama cultural and spiritual values (present and future); ▪ water is protected from being used as a medium for transporting and treating waste; and ▪ waste water is treated to the highest standard possible before being discharged to land.
POIPOIA TE AO TŪROA NGĀTI RĀRUA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY 2021 *Discharges* **Huanga | Objective (p.23)** To protect the mana, mauri and wairua of wai from adverse effects of discharges. **Tikanga | Policies and methods (p.23)** I Oppose the discharge of contaminants to aquatic receiving environments. II Oppose the discharge of human wastewater, even when treated, to aquatic receiving environments on the basis that this practice is culturally offensive and is harmful to: - the mauri of wai and aquatic ecosystems, - human health, and - mahinga kai. III Oppose the location of wastewater infrastructure and treatment plants on or near ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho or mahinga kai. IV Oppose the location of wastewater infrastructure in flood or inundation-prone areas to minimise the risk of overflow events. V Oppose the discharge of treated wastewater to land where the area is at risk of flooding or inundation or may otherwise result in the discharge of partially treated wastewater to aquatic environments. VI Support low impact design approaches to stormwater management including, but not limited to, the retention and use of existing catchment drainage characteristics, minimisation of impervious surface cover, enhancement of natural ecosystems and maintenance of vegetation within catchments. VII Support the planting of stormwater management systems with site-suitable indigenous species, focusing on their ability to absorb water and filter contaminants. VIII Support the design of urban stormwater management systems that provide for multiple uses/outcomes including, but not limited to, recreation and amenity.
Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000
SECTION 8: HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES **Overall Objective (p.38)** To create, restore, enhance and protect eel habitat to a condition in which it will support a sustainable eel fishery, providing the type of eels that both customary and commercial eel fishers require, by: Protecting the productive capacity of the habitat that supports the eel fishery at present, using the mechanisms available in Crown and local government legislation dealing with land and water use, in particular the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991;

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Restoring and enhancing the productive capacity of habitat at locations where benefits to either the customary or commercial eel fishery are highly probable; Creating new habitat where a social or economic benefit can be demonstrated. **Wetlands (pp.38-39)** Issue 1: The continued modification of wetlands decreases habitat for eels. Objective: To encourage and support the restoration, enhancement and protection of existing wetlands and the creation of new wetland areas. **Weed Clearance and Drainage (pp.39-41)** Issue 1: The unnecessary removal of weeks from streams by diggers or spraying has serious detrimental impacts on the aquatic communities that live in the stream. Objective: To ensure clearing of watercourses is carried out in such a manner that damage to aquatic ecosystems and organisms is avoided or minimised. **Channelling and Flood Protection Works (pp.41-43)** Issue 1: Channeling leads to increased bank erosion as the river attempts to return to its natural meander pattern, scouring due to the increased water velocity, and leaving little suitable habitat for native freshwater fish. Issue 2: Flood protection works can affect and disturb the natural processes of the waterways at all times, not just during times of flood. Objective 1: To co-operate with local government authorities in the development of guidelines for appropriate flood management strategies that incorporate fishery management principles. Objective 2: To ensure that, where possible, flood control mechanisms and flood protection works are designed so that they retain the quality and diversity of habitat in waterways while providing for flood control. Objective 3: To assist in any local government authorities' plans for the development of artificial wetlands and flood channels. **Gravel and sand removal (pp.43-44)** Issue 1: The removal of any material from within streams may have an unacceptable adverse effect on eel communities which live in them. Objective: To ensure gravel and sand removal is only from dry areas of a watercourse so as to avoid effects on aquatic ecosystems and organisms. **Dams and weirs (pp.44-46)** Issue 1: Dams and weirs can restrict eel migration. Objective: To ensure fish passage is available on dams and weirs. **Pump stations and control gates (pp.46-47)** Issue 1: Pumping stations and control gates are barriers to the migration of fish species. Objective: To raise awareness of the effects of structures on eel migration up and down watercourses. **Culverts (pp.47-48)** Issue 1: A free-fall from culvert overflows creates a barrier for fish passage. Objective: To ensure culverts and pipes are installed in such a way that fish passage is uninterrupted. **Water Abstraction (pp.48-49)** Issue 1: Water abstraction can reduce flows in waterways to a degree that they can no longer sustain the communities in them. Objective: To ensure the primary use for water is its Mauri, with irrigation, stock supply, domestic, urban and industrial use secondary. **Riparian Areas (pp.49-50)** Issue 1: There is a lack of understanding of the values associated with riparian areas and consequently a lack of enhancement in these areas. Objective: None **Riparian Planting and Vegetation Controlled (pp.50-52)**

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Issue 1: Replanting of riparian vegetation after the removal of problem plants or in enhancement programs is often with exotic plant species not native plant species.
Issue 2: The control and removal of willow can adversely effect eel habitat.
Objective 1: To encourage protection, restoration and enhancement of riparian vegetation.
Objective 2: To encourage use of native plant species for riparian vegetation.
Land Use (pp.52-54)
Issue 1: Felling of exotic or native forests significantly changes the character of a catchment.
Issue 2: Agricultural developments of catchments can result in marked change in stream ecology.
Objective: To minimise the effects of agriculture and forestry on eel habitat.
Agrichemicals and Fertilisers (pp.54-55)
Issue 1: Misuse of agrichemicals and fertilisers can cause considerable harm to the environment, the extent of which is largely unknown.
Issue 2: Chemical residues in eels affect the health of eels and so effect both our export markets and our “clean-green” image.
Objective: To ensure that the use of toxic chemicals and contaminants for agriculture, urban, and industrial application is done in a manner safeguarding the health of eels and their habitats.
Pollution – Point and Non-Point Discharges (pp.55-57)
Issue 1: Pollution of waterways is from point and non-point sources.
Issue 2: Nutrient leaching is a pervading form of non-point pollution into watercourses.
Objective 1: To promote the consideration of the effects of pollution (both point and non-point discharges) on the health of eel populations.
Objective 2: To work with industry groups and local government authorities that are responsible for setting freshwater standards to ensure a greater understanding of eel requirements.
Escapement of Migrating Eels (pp.57-60)
Issue 1: There is a lack of knowledge about factors affecting the eel life cycle particularly breeding success and survival of glass eels in the ocean.
Issue 2: There is a lack of understanding about the importance of large mature eels to the breeding success of the eel populations.
Issue 3: Barriers, hydroelectric turbines, drainage works and clearing of waterways can cause mortality of migrating eels.
Issue 4: The large migrating female long-finned eels are often caught by fishers.
Objective 1: To ensure adequate escapement of migrating eels.
Objective 2: To ensure protection of migrating eels with particular focus on protection of long-fin eels.