APPENDIX W

Māori Planning Instruments

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Contents

1 MATAKANA & RANGIWAEA ISLANDS HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017... 1

2 NGĀ PŌTIKI ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2019 – 2029 3

3 NGĀI TAMAWHARIUA HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2015 7

4 NGĀI TAMARAWAHO HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021..... 9

5 NGĀI TE AHI HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013 11

6 NGĀI TUKAIRANGI – NGĀTI TAPU HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014.....12

7 NGĀTI HANGARAU HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021.....13

8 NGĀTI KAHU HAPŪ ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011 16

9 NGĀTI PŪKENGA IWI KI TAURANGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013 21

10 PIRIRĀKAU HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017.....22

11 TAURANGA MOANA IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016 – 2026: A JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN FOR NGĀTI RANGINUI, NGĀI TE RANGI AND NGĀTI PŪKENGA.....25

12 WAITAHA IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014.....28

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

the Act	The Fast-track Approvals Act 2024
AEE	Assessment of Environmental Effects
ASCV	Area of Significant Cultural Value
BOPRC	Bay of Plenty Regional Council
CMT	Customary Marine Title
DOC	Department of Conservation
IBDA	Indigenous Biological Diversity Area
MACA	Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011
MPA	Marine Pollution Act 1974
NEB	Natural Environment Bill
NRMNHNPA	Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019
NZCPS	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
POTL	Port of Tauranga Limited
RCEP	Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan
RDA	Restricted Discretionary Activity
RMA	Resource Management Act
STAHHP	Southern Te Awanui Harbour Health Plan
TMIMP	Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016

Twelve Māori Planning Instruments (Iwi and Hapū Management Plans) that address areas potentially affected by the Project are lodged with the BOPRC:

1. *Matakana and Rangiwaea Hapū Management Plan 2017*
2. *Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Management Plan 2019 – 2029*
3. *Ngāi Tamawhariua Hapū Management Plan 2015*
4. *Ngāi Tamarāwaho Hapū Management Plan 2021*
5. *Ngāi Te Ahi Hapū Management Plan 2013*
6. *Ngāi Tūkairangi – Ngāti Tapu Hapū Management Plan 2014*
7. *Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Management Plan 2021*
8. *Ngāti Kahu Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2011*
9. *Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Management Plan 2013*
10. *Pirirākau Hapū Management Plan 2017*
11. *Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016 - 2026*
12. *Waitaha Iwi Management Plan 2014*

The key elements of those plans as they relate to Te Awanui are summarised below.

The information in the sections below is taken directly from the indicated plans and does not necessarily reflect the thoughts, opinions, or values of any individual, whānau, hapū or iwi as it relates to the Project. Rather, these plans are being used here as a guide to identify some important themes and values that should be respected.

1 MATAKANA & RANGIWAEA ISLANDS HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017

This plan is a collective effort of the five hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea to identify the cultural, heritage, social, ecological and economic matters that are important to them as ahi ka roa and kaitiaki of the islands. The area of interest for these hapū includes the whole of Matakana and Rangiwaea islands and the surrounding coastal environment. The purpose of the Plan is to provide practical direction for anyone who needs to consult or engage with the hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands. The plan focuses on the values and issues important to the hapū and how they wish to be treated in relation to the same.

The Plan indicates that businesses or private interests wishing to undertake activities that may impact on the area of interest should check the relevant sections of the plan to see if the proposed activity is mentioned and to understand the values around the mentioned activities. Regardless of whether the proposed activity is mentioned in the Plan, businesses wishing to undertake activities that may impact on the area of interest are asked to contact the relevant hapū and undertake consultation. A proposal of this magnitude would justify a full consultation process under this Plan which entails:

- A phone call to advise the relevant hapū of the business or entity's intentions;
- A map identifying the affected area;
- A meeting between the applicant and hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify any potential adverse effects;
- A Cultural Impact Report/Statement from the hapū for the applicant to use as a part of their AEE.

The Plan indicates a desire among the hapū to protect heritage areas, wāhi tapu and taonga while enabling harmony between the human environment and the natural environment. The Plan enables a respect for the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki to enhance and protect the balance of the environment for future generations. The islands are surrounded by the moana including Te Awanui and Te Moana Nui o Toi (open coastal waters – Mai ngā kurī a whārei ki Tihirau). Kaimoana is a critical part of the diets of the hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea, and the degradation of coastal environments is a significant concern for the hapū. The Plan states that: '*some coastal ecosystems*

have been continuously modified and have become so degraded in recent years that the local hapū have effectively become 'disconnected' from them.'

As it is relevant to the Project, the Plan indicates a desire from hapū for:

- Research and monitoring about the health of coastal ecosystems including on taonga species surrounding the islands;
- Protection of taonga and kaimoana species;
- Robust biosecurity that prevents the proliferation of introduced species;
- To maintain the Islands role as the Guardian of Te Awanui;
- To enhance and protect the significance of Te Awanui for Aotearoa;
- Maintain and enhance recreational opportunities;
- Controlling the use of the foreshore and seabed;
- Promoting appropriate and sustainable economic development;
- Input into bylaws that control navigational routes;
- Whanau and hapū are actively involved in robust decision making of the islands' future;
- The development of sustainable employment that aligns with the hapū's tikanga, values and ideology;
- The promotion and continuation of coastal restoration projects; and
- Recognition of the hapū's mana Motuhake over a 2km radius commercial free exclusive zone around the islands.

Notably, the Plan specifically identifies that: *'We are opposed to dredging of the harbour. Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement for any request or consent for dredging.'*

The Plan lists the following taonga species that may be present in Te Awanui and its margins:

- Tamure/snapper, flounder, kahawai, yellow eyed mullet, kingfish, grey mullet, trevally, gurnard, parore, stargazers, stingrays and bronze whalers:
    - *'These salt water species are found around the Islands and are caught seasonally throughout the year'*
- Kotuku – White heron
    - *'The Kotuku or White Heron is extremely rare. Kotuku had mythical status for Māori because of their rarity and beauty. This beautiful bird visits Matakana on rare occasions'*
- Kuaka/Hakakao – Bar-tailed godwits – known locally as Curlews
    - *'Bar-tailed godwits are the most common Arctic migrant to New Zealand. They make the longest non-stop flight of all birds – 11,000 kilometres from Alaska to New Zealand in only 5-6 days. They are found on coastal roosts around the Islands. These birds have been a common food source for the Hapū for generations however, due to loss of habitat, both locally and internationally, this species is in decline and the need to protect this habitat is paramount to ensure their continued presence within the ecosystem is maintained.'*
- Moho-pereru – Banded Rail

- *'A nationally endangered species. This bird is related to the weka, but is slimmer, and can fly. Banded rails inhabit dense rush, salt marsh or mangrove that surrounds freshwater or coastal waterways. Their diet includes land snails and coastal molluscs, crabs, spiders, insects and worms. They also eat berries and seeds.'*

- Tuturiwhatu (NZ Dotterel)
    - *'A nationally endangered species. NZ dotterels are shorebirds, usually found on sandy beached and sandspits or feeding on tidal estuaries. NZ dotterels can be hard to see, because of their camouflage. Matakana Island is New Zealand's most successful breeding site with a successful partnership between DOC and the community.'*

The Plan acknowledges the economic contribution of POTL to the local and national economy, however, it identifies the following factors that the hapū considers to be negative impacts to the environment from POTL's activities:

- Dredging of the harbour and subsequent damage to kaimoana beds;
- Increased volume of container shipping traffic and lack of defined shipping lanes;
- Increased bio-security threats; and
- Pollution from ballast waters.

The Plan directly addresses the dredging consents granted in 2013, putting forward the opinion that *'while conditions have been negotiated between the Port and local Iwi representatives, we believe the accumulative effect of this activity is extremely detrimental for Te Awanui.'* The Plan further goes on to state that: *'Only we, Ahi Kaa, can determine if any proposed development aligns with our cultural values. While we are not opposed to all development, we insist that our views on all land development are respected.'*

2 NGĀ PŌTIKI ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2019 – 2029

The Plan reflects the values, frustrations, aspirations and achievements of Ngā Pōtiki in relation to their taiao (environment), people and takiwā whānui (wider area of interest). While being environmentally-focused, the Plan seeks to improve the social, cultural and economic outcomes for the Ngā Pōtiki people. The Plan also outlines expectations for consultation including by developers and resource consent applicants. The area of interest for Ngā Pōtiki as outlined in this Plan is indicated in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Ngā Pōtiki area of interest as shown in the Tuhoromantanui – Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan (2019 – 2029)

Ngā Pōtiki outlines its 'principles of engagement' in this Plan. They are as follows:

- *Engage early*;
- *Provide sufficient and clear information*;
- *Review this Plan before engaging*;
- *Keep us informed about your projects and plan changes*;
- *Provide a 'feedback loop'*.

The Plan indicates that engagement is required when an activity is occurring within or affecting an Area of Significant Cultural Value ('**ASCV**') (as identified in the Regional Coastal Environment Plan).

Significantly, as identified in Section 5.4, the proposed dredging is to occur in the area of two mapped ASCV, being Te Paritaha and Mauao, Moturiki Island and Motuotau Island Marine Area. The consultation protocol set out in this Plan involves a face-to-face meeting, a written response, and cultural monitoring. Cultural advice may incur a fee.

The relevant objectives and policies from this plan are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Relevant Objectives and Policies in the Tūhoromatanui - Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan (2019 - 2029)

Plan Section	Provision
6.3: Te Tāhuna o Rangataua Te Tāhuna o Rangataua (inner harbour and estuary) became a registered wāhi tapu under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, providing for formal recognition of the inner harbour as a significant historical and cultural heritage area.	Objective 1: To take a more holistic, coordinated and whole-systems approach to improving the health and wellbeing of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua. Objective 2: To ensure that tangata whenua have a greater role in the management of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua Policy 6.3.1: Recognise and support - a) Integrated and coordinated management of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua; b) Greater collaboration between Councils, agencies and tangata whenua; c) Tangata whenua and/or community-led initiatives and leadership; d) The use of intergenerational knowledge (mātauranga Māori) and tikanga to guide planning and decision making; e) Initiatives that restore the natural balance of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and the Rangataua catchment; f) Research and innovation to address the complexity of issues within this catchment. Policy 6.3.3: Carry out research and monitoring to understand the potential impacts of - a) Continued urban development on Te Tāhuna o Rangataua; b) Climate change on the health of Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, including indigenous biodiversity and sites of cultural significance (e.g. urupā). Policy 6.3.7: Develop a coordinated and comprehensive State of the Environment monitoring programme for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, which - a) Involves tangata whenua and other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, MPI, NIWA) in relation to existing or future monitoring programmes; b) Includes more indicators that are relevant for tangata whenua and the general public (e.g. shellfish indicators); c) Utilises Mātauranga-based monitoring tools; d) Incorporates citizen science (e.g. monitoring by members of the public).
7.3: Active Involvement in Resource Management	Objective 7: To be effective and influential within resource management processes, projects and decisions.
7.7: Research, Monitoring and Reporting	Objective 17: To recognise Ngā Pōtiki values, interests and intergenerational knowledge in environmental research, planning and reporting. Policy 7.7.1: Take a more coordinated approach to environmental research, monitoring and reporting within our takiwā, this includes - a) Exploring the option of a multi-agency environmental monitoring programme, particularly for Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour; b) Collaborating with other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, MPI, NIWA) in relation to existing or future monitoring programmes; c) Adding more indicators that are relevant for tangata whenua and the general public (e.g. shellfish indicators);

Plan Section	Provision
	d) Utilising Mātauranga-based monitoring tools; e) Incorporating citizen science (e.g. monitoring by members of the public). Policy 7.7.2: Encourage collaborative research and monitoring projects between tangata whenua and scientists using both Mātauranga Māori/traditional knowledge and mainstream science. Policy 7.7.3: Involve Ngā Pōtiki in State of the Environment monitoring and/or reporting, this includes - a) Providing input into the type of indicators to use, particularly cultural health indicators; b) Opportunities to build whānau capability (e.g. physically carrying out monitoring); c) Being resourced to participate and be involved. Policy 7.7.4: Engage with tangata whenua and other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, NIWA) to assess: a) The relevance and appropriateness of existing indicators; b) Whether additional indicators should be included in environmental monitoring programmes
8.7 Coast	Objective 39: To ensure that Ngā Pōtiki are active managers and decision makers along our coastal environment and areas. This includes recognition of our role as kaitiaki. Objective 40: To recognise and protect our sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance from inappropriate land use and development. Objective 41: To restore customary resources and provide for customary practices and activities on, and associated with, our coastal environment. Policy 8.7.3: Ensure access and use of the coastal environment for customary activities and practices.
8.8: Fisheries	Objective 42: To restore and enhance our coastal and freshwater fisheries (and associated habitats) such that - a) Our taonga fish and kaimoana species are abundant and healthy; b) We can provide kaimoana for whānau and fulfil our manaakitanga obligations. Policy 8.8.2: Encourage the restoration and enhancement of habitat for taonga fish and shellfish species. This includes, but is not limited to: a) Water quality improvement; b) Riparian planting; c) Wetland restoration and/or creation; d) Pest animal and plant control. Policy 8.8.3: Advocate for improved access to, and along, waterways and coastal margins for customary fisheries and food gathering purposes. Policy 8.8.5: Develop a Ngā Pōtiki-led environmental monitoring programme to measure the health of our freshwater and coastal fisheries from a cultural point of view. Policy 8.8.6: Encourage collaborative research and monitoring projects between tangata whenua and scientists, that address customary fish and marine issues using both Mātauranga Māori/traditional knowledge and mainstream science. Policy 8.8.8: Advocate for the use of rāhui (temporary prohibition, ban, reserve) as a customary management tool to protect and restore kaimoana stocks. This may be a rāhui (in accordance with Ngā Pōtiki tikanga) and/or a formalised rāhui under Section 186B of the Fisheries Act 1996. Policy 8.8.9: In collaboration with whānau, undertake a kaimoana restoration project within Te Tāhuna o Rangataua and/or along the Pāpāmoa coast between Ōmanu and Te Tumu.

Plan Section	Provision
8.10: Ecosystems, Biosecurity and Biodiversity	Objective 47: Value and manage our taiao as a network of interconnected ecosystems. This would involve: a) Ensuring that projects and programmes take a 'mountains to the sea' or 'ki uta ki tai' approach; b) Acknowledging the importance of ecological corridors; c) Valuing, restoring and incorporating habitats for flora and fauna into productive land systems; d) Agencies working together internally (across teams) and externally (with each other); e) Incorporating Ngā Pōtiki values and knowledge systems into projects and programmes. Objective 48: To reduce the impacts of biological threats (e.g. disease and pests) on: a) Our native flora and fauna; b) the health and productivity of Ngā Pōtiki lands. Objective 49: To restore and enhance the health and diversity of ecosystems and habitats within our takiwā for our taonga flora and fauna species. This includes: c) The containment or removal of pests; d) Abundant birds and other fauna; e) Healthy and abundant mahinga kai resources. Policy 8.10.5: Work together to manage biosecurity threats and to coordinate monitoring and reporting. This includes: a) Collaborating with other agencies (e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui, NIWA) in relation to existing or future monitoring programmes; b) Informing and/or involving Ngā Pōtiki, as needed; c) Utilising Mātauranga-based monitoring tools; d) Incorporating citizen science (e.g. monitoring by tangata whenua or members of the public). Policy 8.10.9: Pursue opportunities to work collaboratively to restore and enhance our indigenous biodiversity, in particular native plants and birds.

3 NGĀI TAMAWHARIUA HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2015

The stated purpose of this Plan is to serve as a reference and guidance document for anyone who needs to consult or engage with Ngāi Tamawhariua hapū. The plan is organised according to themes that Ngāi Tamawhariua considers to be key issues for the hapū. The plan reinforces the hapū's exercise of tino rangatiratanga and obligation of kaitiakitanga over all of their lands, waters and taonga.

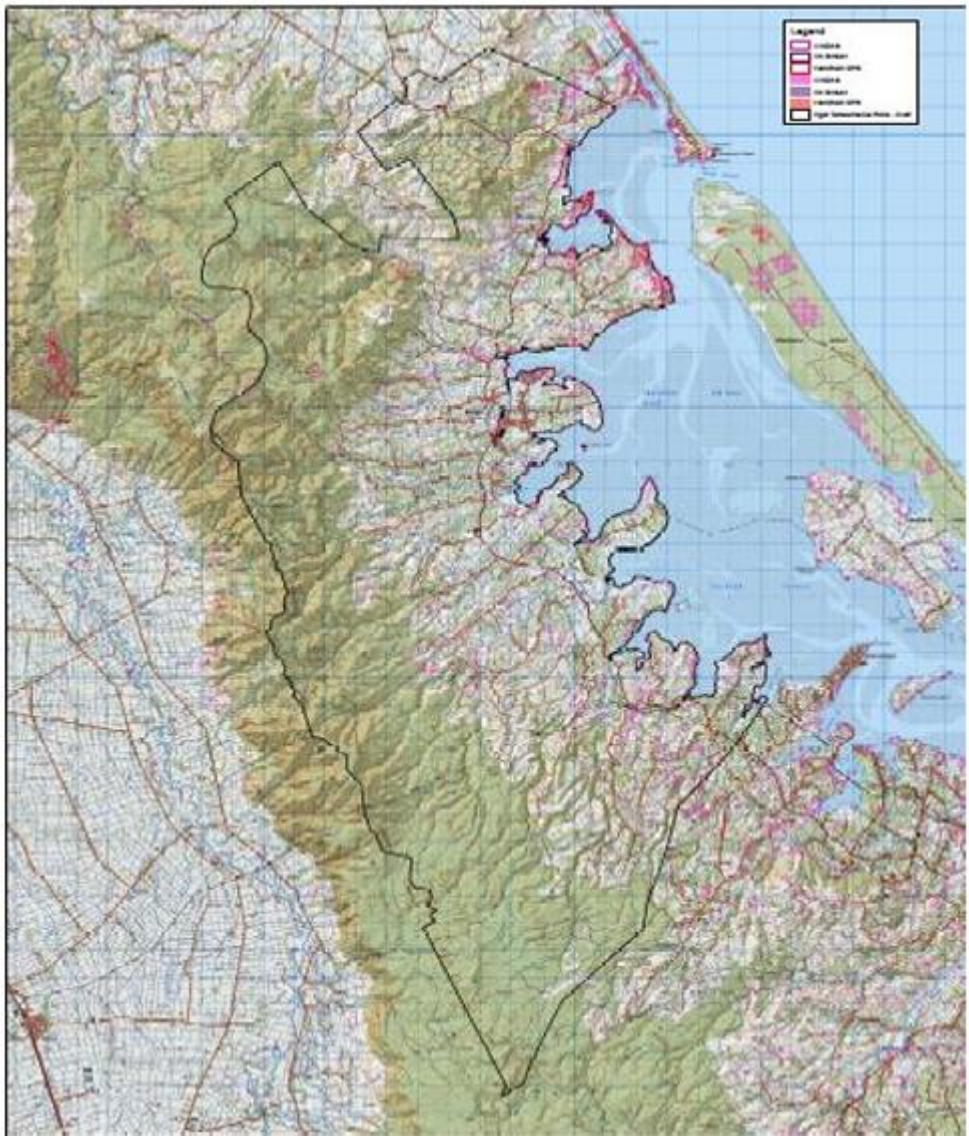


Figure 2: Ngāi Tamawhariua Area of Interest

The Plan identifies Tauranga harbour as being wāhi tapu, stating that:

> *Tauranga moana is our tupuna and has sustained us for many generations. We want it to be clean, and for it to be in a position where it can once again sustain us as its people.*
>
> *We want to replenish and rejuvenate the kaimoana resources it once had. We want stronger relationships and agreements in place with all stakeholders vested in the harbour.*
>
> *We want shared responsibilities in maintaining and caring for the harbour, as its Kaitiaki.*

It is further noted that the plan identifies the following as threats to Tauranga harbour:

- Kaimoana resources contaminated, depleted, unsafe to eat;
- Sea lettuce;
- Mangroves;
- Pollution; and
- Shipping

Of particular relevance to the Port's proposed dredging activities, the plan espouses concern for erosion and sedimentation effects, stating:

> *Coastal erosion and estuarine sedimentation are natural processes, however [development has] changed the rate and extent of these processes to the point where they are affecting the health and mauri of some environmental values.*
>
> *We want to see a reduction in sediment, nutrient runoff and coastal erosion. As these are major contributors to estuarine sedimentation; loss of access for recreation and gathering of our kaimaona. Loss of kaimoana beds and the further spread of mangroves among other things.*

4 NGĀI TAMARAWAHO HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021

The purpose of this Plan is to lay out how the hapū will deal with development, environmental and resource management issues within their rohe. The Plan promotes a cooperative approach that is based on the idea that the environment is a responsibility of the whole community and the issues of sustainable management are a whole-community concern. The Plan espouses a desire to manage the environment through an approach of relationship building with a wide range of entities, including developers and business interests.

Ngāi Tamarawaho brings a unique cultural perspective based on centuries of occupation of the lands in their rohe. The rohe of Ngāi Tamarawaho includes lands in and around the Te Papa/Tauranga peninsula, the Kopurererua Valley extending to Puwhena and the Kaimai range, the Waikareao Estuary and Te Awanui and beyond to Karewa and Tuhua islands. The rohe of Ngāi Tamarawaho (as indicated in this Plan) is shown in Figure 3.

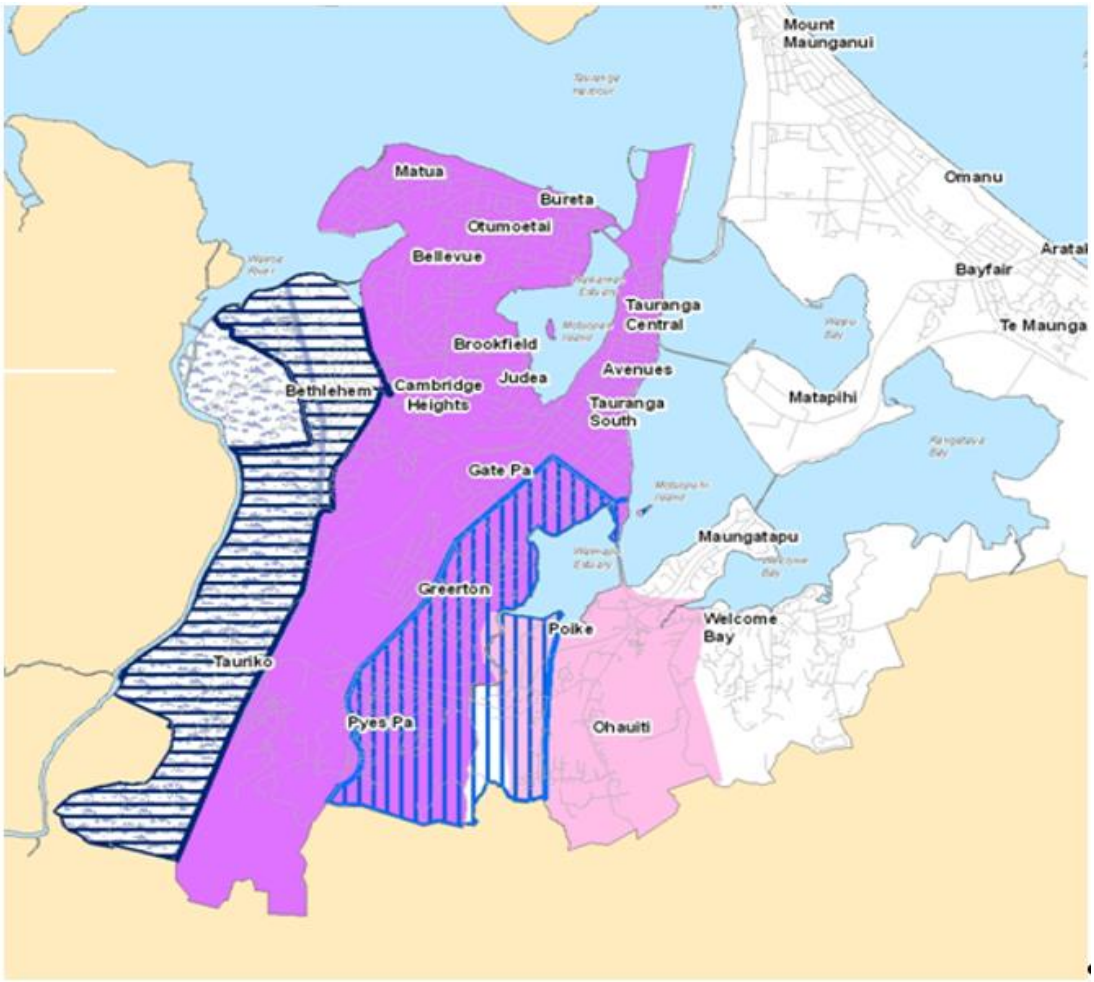


Figure 3: Ngāi Tamarawaho area of interest as identified in the Ngāi Tamarawaho Hapū Management Plan

The Plan identifies a value of respect for all the places that are important to the hapū, including the moana. Ngāi Tamarawaho's environmental values are set within a holistic framework framed by the Rangi (sky), Papatuanuku (earth) and Tangaroa (sea). The hapū values the cultural landscape, traditional lands, waters and other ancestral taonga that have been handed down to the present generation and take seriously their role as kaitiaki to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of these values for future generations. Te Awanui is of particular value to the hapū, which has been a 'food bowl and garden' for the hapū for generations. In particular, Ngāi Tamarawaho seeks to restore the quality of waterways, the Waikareao Estuary and Te Awanui.

Engagement principles set out in the Plan indicate that the first expectation for anyone wishing to engage in activities that may impact the land or waters in the rohe should in the first instance contact the hapū and arrange a kanohi ki kanohi (face-to-face meeting). The expectation at these meetings is that:

- Both parties will seek to provide for the cultural, social, economic and environmental well-being of their respective communities now and into the future;
- Both parties will act in good faith;
- Ngāi Tamarawaho will be an active participant in proposals or developments in culturally significant areas;
- The relationship shall be built on honesty and integrity, shall be fair and equitable and maintained in a spirit of friendship and cooperation;
- Ngāi Tamarawaho is recognised as kaitiaki for their rohe and has mana whenua over that rohe;

- Ngāi Tamarawaho's relationship with its culture and traditions with respect to the iwi/hapū ancestral lands, water bodies, sites of significance including sites recorded on national and local GIS and other records, waahi tapu and other taonga and the need to protect these;
- Ngāi Tamarawaho is recognised as having an inherent right to contribute to the decision-making process which affects their rohe.

5 NGĀI TE AHI HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013

The purpose of the Plan is to act as a tool for the hapū to strengthen the social, cultural, environmental and economic well-being of their people. The hapū seeks to build strategic relationships with a wide range of entities to advance the well-being of members. The rohe of Ngāi Te Ahi (as defined by this Plan) is indicated in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Ngāi Te Ahi area of interest as shown in the Ngāi Te Ahi Hapū Management Plan

The Plan outlines how Ngāi Te Ahi wants their resources managed and culture respected and key topics that the hapū expects to provide input on. Issues outlined in the Plan are meant to be considered in a holistic manner and are not meant to be isolated from their cultural and social context.

The Plan outlines the following expectations for businesses and private interests engaging in activities within Ngāi Te Ahi's rohe:

- Check the relevant sections of this Plan and see if the type of activity you intend to undertake is discussed;
- Regardless of whether the activity is mentioned, contact the hapū in writing;
- The hapū will arrange for a representative to discuss the activity as soon as possible;
- A Cultural Impact Assessment, Kaitiaki Report, Reports or Statement from the Hapū for resource consent, concessions applicants to be used as part of their AEE.

Ngāi Te Ahi, Ngāti He and Ngāti Ruahine have an agreement that deals with overlapping and common interests wherein the three hapū will determine who will lead in certain resource consent application processes and who will provide a supporting role.

The protection of the mauri of waterways against all forms of degradation is called out as an important value for Ngāi Te Ahi. Ngāi Te Ahi wishes to participate in monitoring and restoration of Te Awanui. Ngāi Te Ahi is opposed to any form of degradation that impacts the mauri of the waterways in their rohe. Ngāi Te Ahi also promotes the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity, kaimoana and protection against biosecurity threats.

6 NGĀI TUKAIRANGI – NGĀTI TAPU HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014

The purpose of this Plan is to reflect the tikanga of Ngāi Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu on issues involving:

- Cultural, historical and environmental enhancement and preservation;
- Economic and housing (papakainga) development;
- Social, health and educational enrichment;
- Relationship enhancement between hapū and council representatives;
- Participatory matters for hapū in relation to resource management matters;
- Policies developed by local and regional councils and how they relate to hapū;
- Hapū expectations in regard to consultation.

The vision of this Plan is to improve, enhance and nurture the people and connections of the hapū to the surrounding environment. The hapū intend to develop good environmental leadership and practice while maintaining tikanga Māori. The Plan recognises a connection between the wellbeing of people and the environment.

Te Awanui is recognised as an important place in the cultural landscape of the hapū. Te Awanui is an important traditional resource that has provided sustenance to the whānau of Tauranga Moana for generations. This Plan indicates that the Te Awanui, Tauranga Harbour, Iwi Management Plan - which we've noted was replaced by the Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016 – 2026 below - has been adopted by Ngāi Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu. The policies in that plan are recognised in this Plan, while this Plan also outlines some specific issues that are relevant to Ngāi Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu. Ngāi Tukairangi claims to maintain a strong kaitiakitanga role in harbour management.

The preservation, management and enhancement of the environments of Karewa Island, Motuotau and Moturiki are important to the hapū. This includes the maintenance and enhancement of the mussel reef known as Te Toka o Marutuahu. Kaimoana in Te Awanui are considered taonga to the hapū; the plan expresses concerns that pollution and poor management of the coastal environment have led to the depletion of these species. Further, the birds, fishes and marine mammals that visit the shores of these islands and the coastline are considered taonga by tangata whenua. Sedimentation in Te Awanui is a concern of the hapū.

The moana is an important value for the hapū, which the Plan describes as impacted by harbour dredging.

The Plan claims: *'The results of economic growth and development for the Port of Tauranga has diminished the connection, relationship and customary fishing practices of hapū with the harbour. Ngāi Tukairangi, in particular have suffered great loss in order for the economic development of the port to proceed. It has also been at the demise of traditional food gathering areas of other hapū that share a treasured resource. Harbour dredging detrimentally impacts on our people.'*

To address the effects of dredging the Plan provides policy statements requiring mitigation, restoration, and maintenance measures to be implemented within resource consent conditions.

The rohe of Ngāi Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu as defined in this plan is indicated in Figure 5.

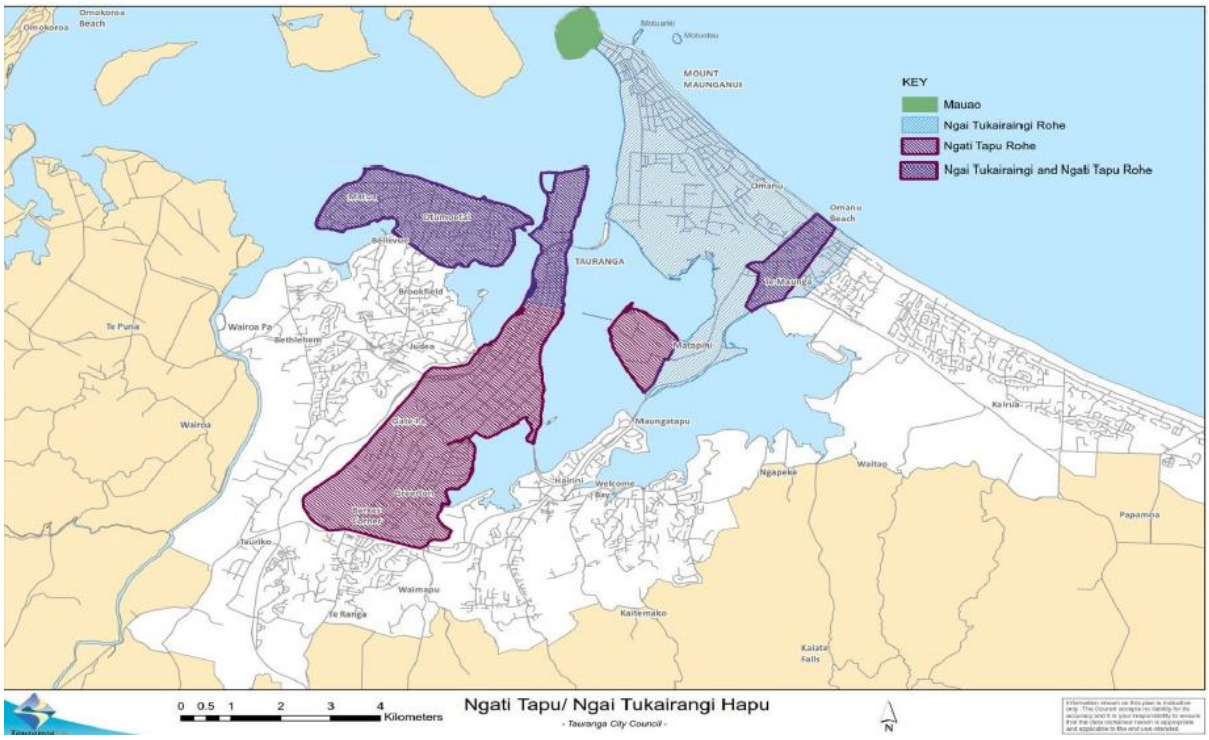


Figure 5: Ngāi Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu Rohe as indicated in the Ngāi Tukairangi – Ngāti Tapu Hapū Management Plan

The Plan lists areas of significance to the hapū, these include: Karewa Island, Mauao, Motuotau, Moturiki, Te Awanui and Te Paritaha[1].

Consultation expectations are laid out in chapter nine of the Plan. This includes the expectation that resource consent applicants will consult with the hapū regarding the Plan prior to the lodgement of a resource consent application to identify potential cultural and/or environmental issues, and will provide appropriate resource to hapū representatives for the development of any material that supports the consultation process.

7 NGĀTI HANGARAU HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021

The purpose of this Plan is to express the position of Ngāti Hangarau on the following priority topics in their rohe:

- Working in partnership;
- Cultural heritage, practices and identity;
- Development of whānau land;
- The hapū's taio (natural environment).

The Plan expresses a desire to influence planning decisions as they relate to infrastructure and development in their rohe in a proactive way that protects significant cultural sites and areas while revitalising cultural practices and fostering effective working relationships. The rohe of Ngāti Hangarau (as defined in this plan) is shown in Figure 6.

[1] This plan identifies Te Paritaha as *'Traditional mataitai gathering area now a reclaimed land area known as Sulphur Point'*.

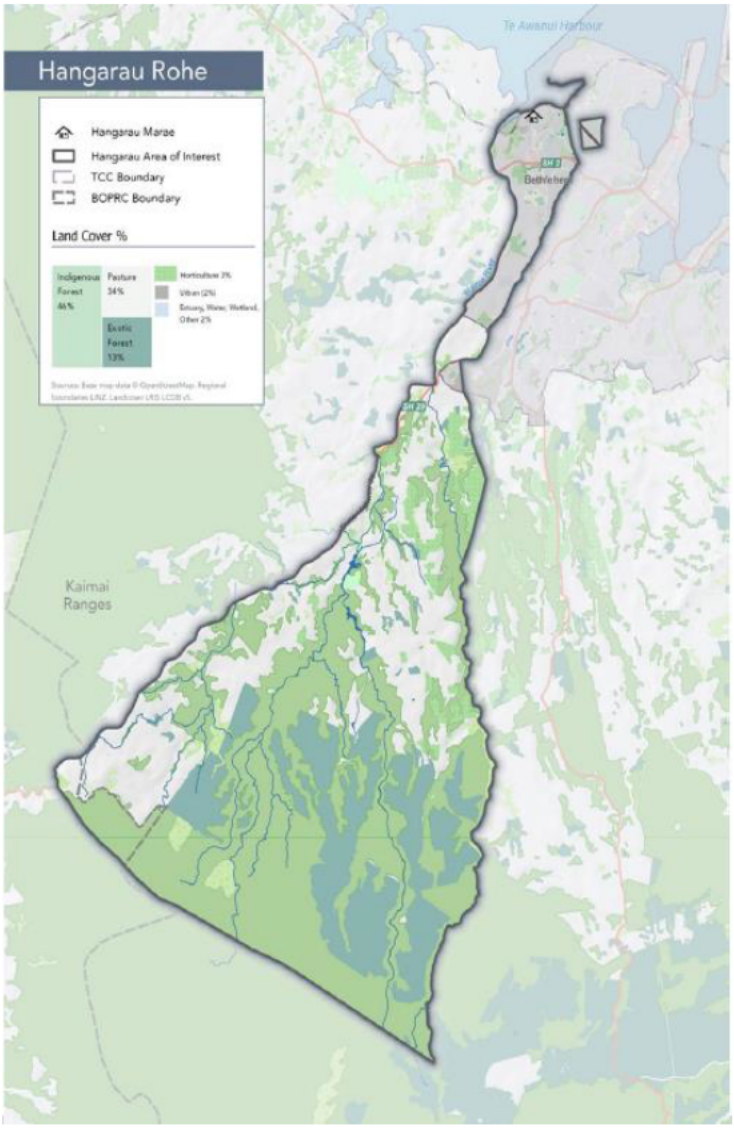


Figure 6: Ngāti Hangarau Rohe as shown in the Te Koikoi Karoro: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Management Plan

The world view espoused in this Plan is one of an interconnectedness between the health and wellbeing of the hapū and the wellbeing of the taiao and that the taiao is a single, interconnected system and should be managed as such. The Plan reflects a focus on balance, reciprocity and wellbeing now and into the future with people envisioned as fundamentally connected to the taiao. The Plan also indicates that all elements of the pan-tribal Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016 - 2026 (described below) also apply to this Plan.

Relevant objectives and policies are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Relevant Objectives and Policies of the Te Koikoi Karoro: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Management Plan

Plan Section	Provision
A Better Way of Working and Engaging	Objective 1B: We are involved in plans, projects, processes and decisions that impact our hapū, whānau and taiao. Policy 1.1: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Trust expects that the engagement principles and protocols in Section 6 of this Plan (detailed below this table) will be adhered to in relation to resource consent, concession, plan, bylaw and strategy processes.
Taiao	Objective 3A: Our taiao is viewed and cared for as a single interconnected system.

Plan Section	Provision
	Objective 3B: Manage the impacts of human activity to improve and enhance the life supporting capacity of our taiao. Objective 3C: We are actively involved in the care of our taiao. Objective 3D: We are prepared for and resilient to the impacts of climate change. Promoting eco-friendly, sustainable ways to live and prosper. Policy 3.2: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū opposes (d) one dimensional environmental consulting that only focuses on a Western model of research. Policy 3.10: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Trust supports the (a) commissioning and/or collation of research to understand the impact of climate change within our rohe. Priority Action 3.1: Commission and/or collate research to understand the impact of sustainability and climate change within our rohe
Our Cultural Heritage, Practices and Identity	Objective 4A: Sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance to Ngāti Hangarau are protected, including traditional viewshafts referenced from our history. Objective 4B: Our whānau are physically and spiritually connected to their ancestral lands, waterways and practices. Policy 4.2: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Trust highlights that the cultural value of a site or area within our rohe can only be determined through engagement. Council staff and developers should not rely on archaeological reports as the sole source of technical information in relation to the cultural value of a particular site or area. Policy 4.3: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Trust opposes new activities or developments within our rohe if it limits our ability to access waahi tapu, mahinga kai and undertake customary activities. Policy 4.8: Councils and developers to work with Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Trust to ensure our: • Traditional place names are recognised and restored; • Significant sites and landmarks are acknowledged within our rohe; • Hapū stories are captured and expressed appropriately. Policy 4.9: Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Trust to ensure that our mātauranga and cultural practices are protected from exploitation or inappropriate use. This includes, but is not limited to, scientific research and development and commercialisation of taonga plant species that are special to Ngāti Hangarau.

The Plan lays out the principles of engagement that Ngāti Hangarau wishes for entities to follow, they are as follows:

1. *Engage early: This is so that engagement occurs with the right people and that there is sufficient time to respond/participate;*
2. *Engage face to face/Kanohi ki te kanohi: This builds relationships and trust;*
3. *Review this Plan prior to engagement: This is so that we are not repeating ourselves;*
4. *Provide sufficient and clear information: This helps us to make an informed and timely decision;*
5. *Provide a 'feedback loop': This is so we know what has happened to our input or feedback. Like any expert providing technical advice, a consultation fee may be incurred. This will be discussed at the time of enquiry.*

The information required for all resource consent applications within Ngāti Hangarau's rohe includes:

- *A summary of the Proposal, including location, methodology and timing of works;*
- *Measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects;*
- *Outcomes of engagement with any other iwi or hapū;*
- *Outcomes of engagement with any community body or representatives;*
- *Disclosure of all relevant information to the work such as ecological reports.*

The Plan draws a distinction between building a relationship to genuinely understand the hapū's views and reaching out for consultation to complete a legislative process. It is indicated that the hapū is often balancing many competing consultation requests at one time and making a genuine effort to engage in relationship building and collaboration will lead to better outcomes.

8 NGĀTI KAHU HAPŪ ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011

The purpose of this Plan is:

- *To ensure we (Ngāti Kahu) are fulfilling our Kaitiakitanga obligations to Ranginui and Papatuanuku me a raua Tamariki*
- *To be pro-active in protecting and preserving our environment*
- *To live and breathe kaitiakitanga*
- *To identify parts of our environment that need restoration*
- *To enhance, support and reaffirm we are Kaitiaki over our Taonga o Te Taiao*
- *To express an authentic Ngāti Kahu perspective on ALL Taonga o Te Taiao*
- *Ki te tunga ta matou nei pou Ngāti Kahu I roto I te moana o Tauranga*
- *Kia tutangata ai, kia pai ake te oranga or matou o Ngāti Kahu, mena kia oranga pai Te Taiao, kia orange pai hoki te Iwi*
- *To provide safe, overarching/broad and generic objectives for the management of these Taonga and Te Taiao*
- *Ensure that ALL Ngāti Kahu are provided with a platform for their Te Tino Rangatiratanga with respect to the environment*
- *Provide an international context to support Hapū objectives*
- *To ensure we are not left out of important consultation obligations by regional and local authorities, other Iwi, resource consent applicants (mainly developers)*
- *To produce a manual for Ngāti Kahu whanau to refer to and use when dealing with matters relating to Te Taiao*
- *The production of a plan from a Ngāti Kahu cultural paradigm using cultural values as a basis for relevant planning processes, leading to greater understanding and integration with mainstream plans to achieve good environmental management.*

The area of interest for Ngāti Kahu as detailed in this Plan is indicated in Figure 7. The Plan also takes care to note that while the map in Figure 7 does not specifically highlight Te Awanui, Ngāti Kahu assert shared kaitiaki responsibilities to Te Awanui and wish to be advised of any matters that affect Te Awanui.



Figure 7: Ngāti Kahu area of interest as indicated in the Ngāti Kahu Hapū Environmental Management Plan

The Plan indicates that Ngāti Kahu actively participated in the development of the Te Awanui Iwi Harbour Management Plan (detailed above) and regardless that Ngāti Kahu wishes to be recognised as an autonomous kaitiaki of Te Awanui. Relevant provisions from this Plan are detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Relevant provisions in the Ngāti Kahu Hapū Environmental Management Plan

Plan Section	Provision
4.1: Kaitiakitanga	c) Any desecration or manipulation of Te Taiao must involve Utu (reciprocity). This principle demands that Utu (reciprocity) exceed the desecration or manipulation (adverse effects) in order to maintain or restore the mauri of Te Taiao. Ngāti Kahu do not accept that 'less than minor negative effects' can be excluded from Utu. Utu will focus on restoring the mauri of the Taonga, whether or not the action proposed is the progenitor or not of the undermining of the mauri of the Taonga. This allows for atonement of past inaction regarding Utu in respect of damage to the environment or, put another way, allows for ngā ira tangata to take responsibility for addressing past

Plan Section	Provision
	mistakes (he) and including (rather than excluding) those past effects when assessing appropriate Utu. d) If desecration or manipulation of Te Taiao is needed, the benefits must be for the direct benefit of the whole Ngāti Kahu Tangata Whenua community, not just one or two individuals or one or two communities. The benefits arising from any desecration or manipulation of the environment must be proven. The benefits must absolutely outweigh any negative effects. Negative effects will include effects on the mauri of the Taonga, on Māori cultural relationships with Te Taiao, on relationships between whanau and whanau and Hapū. Furthermore, the obligation of Utu falls on all beneficiaries of the desecration and manipulation, not just Tangata Whenua. e) Likewise, any benefits arising from the manipulating of any Ngāti Kahu Taonga must be for the direct benefit of the Ngāti Kahu whanau and Hapū of Ngāti Kahu (as opposed to other Ngāti Ranginui whanau, individuals or other Iwi, or tauiwi) in the first instance.
Ranginui	1) Ngāti Kahu require that all peoples, including Tangata Whenua, resource consent applicants, Councils and other agencies which have jurisdiction or which may impact Ngāti Kahu environmental (social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being) matters apply the generic principles above in all planning and management tools and resource consent application assessments of environmental effects. Not especially the concept of 'Utu' and the requirement to take into account past mistakes in assessing and developing remedies (mitigation). 13) Ngāti Kahu will encourage councils and other agencies to promote information about loss of biodiversity in our rohe and ways to stop decline and replenish biodiversity. 17) Support research on climate change impacts on kaimoana/kaiawa chains
4.3 Papatuanuku	1) Ngāti Kahu require that Ngāti Kahu people are able to effectively exercise their role as Kaitiaki over waahi tapu, waahi hirahira, waahi tupuna and significant sites in our rohe. 3) Ngāti Kahu require that all Ngāti Kahu people must have unimpeded access to the cultural sites which affirm their identity and Hapū association with those sites 5) Ngāti Kahu require that Ngāti Kahu relationships with these sites are provided for in any planning and consenting decisions and conditions and that the cultural importance of such places is identified in relevant plans and policies of the various statutory agencies 9) Ngāti Kahu require protection through RMA and other protection mechanisms of known sites and appropriate maintenance if required. Protection to include protection of the integrity of the site which means protection of immediate environs to the extent needed to uphold the integrity of that site. 12) Ngāti Kahu seek to establish and maintain effective working relationships with landowners and the wider community, with regards to the protection of, and access to, cultural and historic sites. 14) Any applications for activities in areas of cultural significance, including sites where there may not be any documented cultural Taonga but where the likelihood of finding sites is high, will require one or more of the following (at the cost of the applicant): a) Consultation with Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu in the first instance b) Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu will ascertain which particular whanau may be affected and if necessary make contact with that party c) A site visit will be arranged d) An archaeological survey (walk over/test pitting), by an archaeologist approved by the Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu will be sought e) A socio-cultural impact assessment will be sought f) A socio-cultural monitoring plan will be established g) An accidental discovery protocol agreement will be signed off

Plan Section	Provision
4.4 Wai	5) Require that adverse effects associated with the discharge of sediments on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems are avoided 6) Require the development and implementation of monitoring regimes to ensure that any adverse effects (including existing or potential loss of tuna/eel) on the health of mahinga kai resources and/or their habitats are identified and addressed 7) Require that consent holders accommodate opportunities for Ngāti Kahu appointees to participate in any monitoring 12) Encourage researchers to consult with and involve local Tangata Whenua experts as identified by Ngāti Kahu in part of any research on culturally important native bird species 13) Encourage the use of Mātauranga Māori in scientific research and monitoring surveys for species recovery 17) Protect mahinga kai habitats 23) Ngāti Kahu require Ngāti Kahu relationships to all forms of water be recognised and provided for 24) Ngāti Kahu seek that they be represented in any decision making body and process that has jurisdiction over quality and quantity of water in their rohe mana whenua 29) Ngāti Kahu require that cultural and social effects are considered as part of an AEE on any water use activity which may impinge on the well-being of Ngāti Kahu
Tangaroa/Hinemoana	1) Ngāti Kahu uphold the significance of the cultural and environmental connection between the coastal and inland environments and whose activities impact on Ngāti Kahu and the other Tauranga Hapū of this fact 3) Ngāti Kahu seek to be involved in the resource management decisions and conditions of consents (if any), as Treaty partners and NOT as any community group, which impact on coastal resources around Tauranga Moana including issues around zoning and development of policies and rules to ensure that the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are upheld in any decisions 4) Ngāti Kahu recognise and seek avoidance for adverse effects on coastal cultural landscapes regardless of whether areas are significant 8) Ngāti Kahu require that any AEE around coastal resource consents includes an assessment of cultural (including cultural relationships to the environment) and social effects on Ngāti Kahu and address the potential and cumulative effects on the natural character of the coastal environments 9) Ngāti Kahu seek avoidance of large scale and imposing development that intrudes on the natural character and visual amenities associated with the coastal environment 10) Ngāti Kahu require that all decisions related to coastal land use and development activities in Ngāti Kahu coastal environment give effect to the spiritual and historical association of Ngāti Kahu with the coastal environment 12) Ngāti Kahu seek to protect and enhance kaimoana and kaimataitai for future generations 13) Ngāti Kahu require consenting bodies to understand that the impacts of mismanagement may affect future generations ability to carry out customary activities. Activities which have the potential to interfere with customary activities should be avoided. 14) Ensure protection of nursery and spawning areas within coastal environments 15) Require continued 'low footprint' access to coastal environments where mahinga kai is gathered for customary use 18) Require that any application for coastal land use or development is assessed on a case by case basis and includes a contribution to management for cumulative effects from past unsustainable activities

Plan Section	Provision
	21) Ngāti Kahu do not want any further hard development of/on our coast and waterways, and are opposed to marinas and/or jetties
4.8 Economic Well-Being	2) Ensure that the existing and new infrastructure reflects the highest environmental standards 4) Ensure that the scale, siting, design, colour or landscaping of any development does not detract from the natural landscape 7) Require implementation of monitoring regimes to ensure that any adverse effects (including existing or potential loss of tuna/eel) on the health of mahinga kai resources and/or their habitats are identified and addressed 8) Require if deemed necessary, that companies provide opportunities for Hapū representatives to participate in monitoring
4.9 Relationship Building, Consultation, Principles for Engagement	Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu have a mandate to work towards advancing the cultural, social, economic and environmental well-beings of its members. With that task in mind, Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu will: 2) Make every endeavour to seek resources to support Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu office costs, however agencies must realise that Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu is a voluntary organisation and as such may not be able to respond in a timely manner 3) Requires that early notification is provided to allow for informed and considered responses on consultation 4) Require that consultation as a minimum is consistent with the legislative requirements of the RMA and the Local Government Act 2002 and legal rulings and opinions in regard to local government authorities 5) Ngāti Kahu require that any costs incurred by the Runanga in regards to consultation, should be carried by the agency or company or individual requiring consultation with Ngāti Kahu. If this is not acceptable, then the consultant will be required to make an appointment to attend a regular monthly meeting of the Runanga. This may fall outside RMA timeframes. However that is the risk carried by the consultant as Ngāti Kahu has limited capacity to respond in a more efficient manner 6) Ngāti Kahu will meet with and respond to the various parties on an equal partnership basis - as the Treaty of Waitangi intended **Consultation protocols:** Ngāti Kahu see the consultation process including: 9) That the purpose of the consultation is made clear at the outset 10) That adequate information of a proposal is to be given in a timely and appropriate manner (this may mean that experts attend a hui and explain the issues) so that those consulted know what is proposed 11) That those consulted be given a reasonable opportunity to state their views and that Ngāti Kahu might need a second hui for more information before being able to furnish a collective, informed response 12) The consultation process between parties is an occasion to exchange views, not just tell 13) That parties approach the consultation with an open mind 14) That it is important that any party or individual who initiates consultation recognise that consultation with individual kaumatua is not consultation with Ngāti Kahu. Ngāti Kahu requires a Hapū or whanau consensus, NOT one or two individuals whatever their station in Māori society 15) Consultation requires adequate support and resources and agencies may need to provide appropriate expert/technical advice and resources e.g. advertising costs, costs of use of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kau paid employee time, to ensure informed decisions are made

Plan Section	Provision
	16) Consultation is two way and the advice given by Ngāti Kahu with respect to cultural values and importance should be respected and inform decision makers 17) Information given orally should be considered equally with written information 18) Apply policies in Hapū Management Plan to consent applications as per section 104 of the RMA 19) Ensure as per agreement with Ngāti Kahu, as an affected party, consultation on appropriate resource consent applications by consent 20) Ensure that cultural and social effects are considered as part of an AEE on any activity which may impinge on the well being and relationship of Ngāti Kahu to the environment 21) Utilise section 92 under the RMA when additional information is necessary to enable council to better understand the potential effects of the proposal on Ngāti Kahu values 22) Encourage the use of Cultural Impact Assessments when needed 23) Issues involving significant cultural impacts should have a qualified Pūkenga representative on hearing and application panels 24) To use Iwi Management Plan 2008 as a guide on affected party status and when writing consent conditions 25) Ensure site visits and/or archaeological assessments are undertaken where needed to ensure informed decision making 26) Ensure appropriate duration of consents that reflect Ngāti Kahu concerns

9 NGĀTI PŪKENGA IWI KI TAURANGA TRUST IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013

Ngāti Pūkenga's area of interest (as identified in this plan) is shown in Figure 8. The Plan seeks to acknowledge and adhere to the Tikanga principles and values of Ngāti Pūkenga, enhance the well-being of communities connected to Ngāti Pūkenga, strengthen partnerships, promote continuous learning and establish and sustain economic independence that provides for Ngāti Pūkenga members and beneficiaries. The plan strives to enhance and preserve the natural environment, maintain and enhance Iwi identity, and raise the profile of Ngāti Pūkenga and associated organisations.



Figure 8: Ngāti Pūkenga Area of Interest as Identified in the Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi Ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan (2013)

The Plan includes a list of issues of interest to Ngāti Pūkenga. This includes the harbour, estuaries, kaimoana and taonga species. For resource consents that impact issues of interest to Ngāti Pūkenga, consultation and monitoring expectations are set out in this Plan. For a project of this magnitude, Ngāti Pūkenga expects full consultation with a goal of reaching a consensus between the involved parties. POTL is specifically identified in this plan as a responsible agency for ensuring that important cultural values within Te Awanui are protected. The Plan also identifies a desire to ensure economic prosperity for the people of Ngāti Pūkenga now and into the future.

10 PIRIRĀKAU HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017

The purpose of this plan is to give direction to Pirirākau leadership and management and to any party who needs to consult or engage with Pirirākau on matters relevant to their rohe. The plan has been written and distributed to make clear the position, culture and beliefs of Pirirākau hapū to hapū members, local government, central government and Crown agents and anyone conducting activities within the Pirirākau rohe that could impact the hapū's people, culture or resources.

The Plan defines the Pirirākau rohe as follows:

I a au I te tihi o Mauao

Ka titiro te pae tawhiti, ki a Waianuanu, ki Whakamarama, ki a Te Aroaro a Paretapu, ki a Ngatamahinerua

Ke Te Wairere, te area tawhito o oku Tupuna

Ka kitea ki Te Rere, ki Ngakautuakina, ki Omokoroa, ki Huharua, ki Parewhataroa, ki Raropua, ki Epeha, ki Poututerangi

Ki Pukewhanake

Ki Tahatahararoa te moenga tapu o Tutereinga

Whakawhiti atu ki Oikimoke te nohonga tuturu o oku Tupuna

I sit on the crest of Mauao

Where I look toward Waianuanu, Whakamarama, Te Aroaro a Paretapu, and Ngatamahinerua

To the Wairere the ancient pathway of my ancestors

I look toward Te Rere, Ngakautuakina, Omokoroa, Huharua, Parewhataroa, Raropua, Epeha, Poututerangi

And Pukewhanake

To Tahataharoa the sacred resting place of Tutereinga

From there I see Oikimoke the stronghold of my ancestors

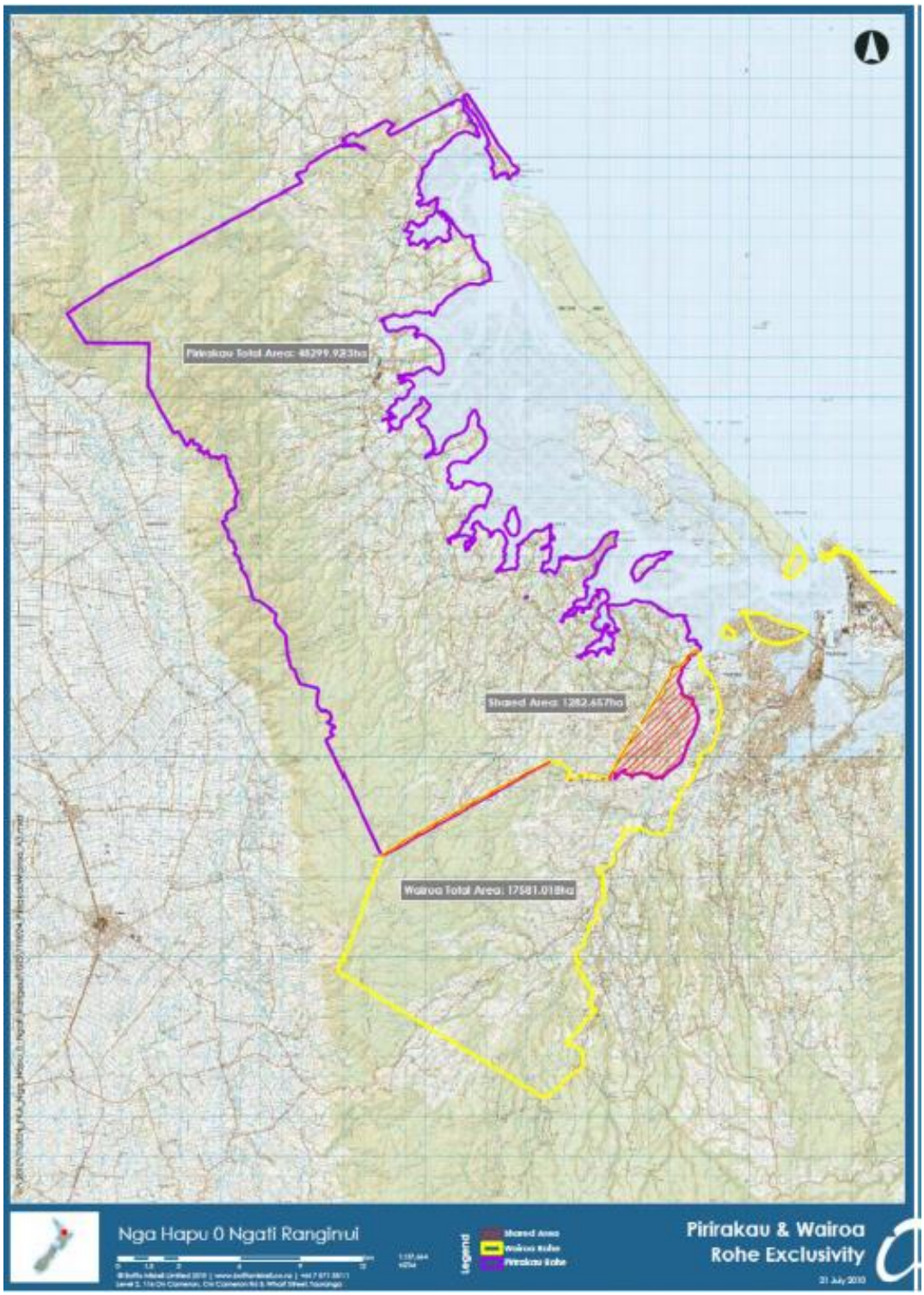


Figure 9: Rohe of Pirirākau Hapū as defined by the Pirirākau Hapū Management Plan 2017, including shared, exclusive and extended rights interests

Pirirākau expects that commercial, business and private interests will check the relevant provisions of this Plan and see if the type of activity that is proposed is mentioned by the plan. If the type of activity proposed is mentioned in the plan, Pirirākau expects the business to contact the hapū by phone or email. Pirirākau will then arrange for a representative to discuss the activity with the applicant as soon as possible. Pirirākau notes that it expects full consultation for dredging activities.. This involves a full consultation meeting, a map of the identified area to be affected, and if the hapū determines it is appropriate, the preparation of a CIA by Pirirākau. Fees will be required for all

meetings and work in preparing reports, a schedule of fees will be provided upon engagement with the hapū.

The plan specifically mentions that Pirirākau wishes to protect traditional foods and food gathering sites and all water environments. Mauao and Tauranga harbour are identified as important landscapes to Pirirākau. The Plan indicates that: '*the Tauranga harbour provided a bountiful supply of kai-moana, including pipi, tuangi, titiko, tio, tupa, kukuroro, pupu, patiki, tamure, aua, arara and kahawai.*' The hapū seeks to increase its role as kaitiaki and maintain cultural practices such as the gathering of kaimoana.

Pirirākau seek tighter controls on pest species within Te Awanui, indicating that any species that threatens biodiversity should be addressed through pest management programmes. Pirirākau seeks the active correction of environmental degradation and the enhancement of the natural environment. This includes the restoration of kaimoana resources and building relationships with organisations to advance positive environmental outcomes.

The Plan envisions a strong economic future for the hapū where primary production, tourism, and retail activities support the hapū in creating a thriving future for its members.

11 TAURANGA MOANA IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016 – 2026: A JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN FOR NGĀTI RANGINUI, NGĀI TE RANGI AND NGĀTI PŪKENGA

This plan was developed to set out a collective vision of Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga for Tauranga Moana, and replaces Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan (2008). This plan is not designed to indicate the values, interests or aspirations of any one iwi, hapū or whānau and does not replace any individual iwi or hapū management plan. Te Awanui is acknowledged in this plan as a significant cultural area key to the identity and values of all three of the author iwi. The plan is structured with a policy framework that is divided into five policy categories: Tūhauoroa Tinana - Healthy Waters, Tūhauoroa Whenua - Healthy Land, Tūhauoroa Wairua - Cultural Heritage, Tūhauoroa Whanau - Our People and Relationships, Tūhauoroa Hinengaro - Knowledge. Coastal use and development, including dredging, is identified in the plan as an issue of interest to iwi and the plan acknowledges that conflict exists in Te Awanui between cultural values, natural values, commercial use and development (including port activities), recreational uses and existing uses and aspirations for further development. There is a strong focus in this plan on collaboration and engagement protocols and processes between Iwi/hapū and other stakeholders including councils, economic developers and businesses.

Table 4: Relevant objectives and policies in the Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016 – 2026

Plan Section	Provision
Coastal	Objective 1: The mauri of Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour) and coastal areas is restored and protected. This means that: • Water is clean enough for swimming and sustaining plentiful and healthy kaimoana • Waterways are accessible for our enjoyment and customary use e.g. gather kaimoana • Our coastal sites and areas of cultural significance are acknowledged and actively protected • Ecosystems are healthy and diverse and are protected from biosecurity threats, including pest plants, fish and organisms • Cumulative impacts on water quality are investigated and managed

Plan Section	Provision
	• There is a balance between natural, cultural, recreational and ecological values of Tauranga Moana and commercial use and development Objective 2: Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are empowered and provided with opportunities to be actively involved in coastal management, planning and decision making Policy 7: Ensure a holistic and integrated management approach to restoring the health and wellbeing of coastal water within Tauranga Moana (including Te Awanui/Tauranga Harbour) 7.1: Councils, consent holders, industry and community to: a) Recognise the localised effects of activities on individual hapū and marae b) Recognise the cumulative effects of all activities on cultural health and wellbeing of Te Awanui c) Recognise the relationship between land use, water use and the cultural health of Tauranga Moana d) Recognise the importance of working together 7.2: Develop a 'State of the Moana' programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including Te Awanui). This could include: b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whanau in physical and cultural monitoring within their area of interest Policy 9: Avoid further degradation of water quality within Tauranga Moana 9.1: Oppose the direct discharge of contaminants, especially wastewater, to coastal waters (including Te Awanui/Tauranga Harbour) 9.3: Require effective marine rules to protect Tauranga Moana from the effects of discharge associated with ballast, bilge and sewage from ships and boats Policy 12: Maintain and enhance relationship with Port of Tauranga 12.1: Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to continue working closely with Port of Tauranga to manage the effects of port activities on the cultural health of the harbour, in particular: a) Inner harbour activities, and expansion of these activities b) Changes to tidal flows, ebbs and flushes as a result of structures and/or reclamations c) Dredging and disposal of dredge spoil d) Water quality and pollution concerns e) Biosecurity risks f) Emergency Response Protocols (e.g. for oil or diesel spills), as outlined in Section 12.8 of this Plan Policy 16: Ensure that dredging activities do not adversely affect the mauri of Tauranga Moana 16.1: Oppose any further adverse effects as a result of dredging, in relation to: a) The pipi bed known as Te Paritaha o Te Awanui b) The sandbank area on Matakana Island known as Panepane 16.2: For any dredging proposal, Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū must be involved to ensure that: a) Tangata whenua values are recognised and provided for, particularly in relation to decision making b) There are no adverse effects on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas

Plan Section	Provision
	c) If required, a cultural impact assessment is prepared d) The effects of dredging on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas can be monitored. This includes on-board cultural monitoring for capital dredging within the Harbour. e) Opportunities to use dredged materials are explored to address coastal erosion near areas of high significance to tangata whenua e.g. marae, pa site, urupā
Fisheries	Objective 1: Our fisheries within Tauranga Moana (coastal and freshwater) are restored and sustainably managed and enhanced. This means that: • Habitat for taonga species are restored and enhanced • Taonga fish and kaimoana species are diverse and abundant • We can provide kaimoana for whānau and fulfil manaakitanga obligations • We can provide for our cultural, social and economic wellbeing • Our traditional knowledge and practices are able to endure Objective 2: Tauranga Moana Iwi are represented and involved in management decisions regarding coastal and fisheries management Policy 21: Maintain and enhance the sustainability of customary mahinga kai areas 21.3: Promote the continued use and development of customary fisheries management tools in Tauranga Moana. This includes: b) Identifying significant customary fisheries areas within the harbour and applying customary management or protection tools to these areas 21.4: Design and implement customary research projects that support and assist a review of all recreational, commercial and customary catch regulations with tangata whenua input 21.5: Develop a 'State of the Moana' programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including fisheries). This could include: a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of customary mahinga kai areas b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their areas of interest c) Collaborating with others (e.g. BOPRC, MPI, NIWA and/or Manaaki Te Awanui) in relation to existing monitoring programmes. Policy 22: Restore, maintain and enhance the sustainability of freshwater mahinga kai areas 22.2: Develop a 'State of the Moana' programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including fisheries). This could include: a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of customary mahinga kai areas b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their area of interest c) Collaborating with others (e.g. BOPRC, MPI, NIWA and/or Manaaki Te Awanui) in relation to existing monitoring programmes
Our People	Objective 1: Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are empowered and provided with opportunities to be actively involved in resource management processes and decisions. Policy 33: Ensure effective working relationships with others 33.1: Support and encourage opportunities to collaborate with Councils, other Iwi, agencies and communities in the protection and restoration of Tauranga Moana
Knowledge	Objective 2: Our values, interests and Mātauranga Māori are appreciated, acknowledged and reflected in resource management documents, processes and decisions

Plan Section	Provision
	Policy 36: Build knowledge to help align mātauranga Māori with contemporary resource management. 36.1: Identify current and future research requirements. Applying a dual process with Councils and other stakeholders, this could include: e) How dredging, reclamation, sedimentation and structures in Te Awanui/Tauranga Harbour affect mahinga kai f) Customary research projects that support and assist a review of all recreational, commercial and customary catch regulations with tangata whenua input

12 WAITAHA IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014

Waitaha's area of interest (as defined in this plan) is shown in Figure 10. The purpose of this document is to serve as a reference document and a guide for how to consult and engage with Waitaha. The principle for consultation outlined in this plan is that a business or private interest should check the relevant sections of this plan to see if the activity that is being proposed is mentioned or discussed and if so, engage in consultation with Waitaha. For an activity of the scale of the proposed dredging, full consultation is called for under this plan. This level of consultation would require: a phone call to advise Waitaha of the applicant's intentions, a map identifying the affected area, a meeting between the applicant and Waitaha representatives and a Cultural Impact Report/Statement.

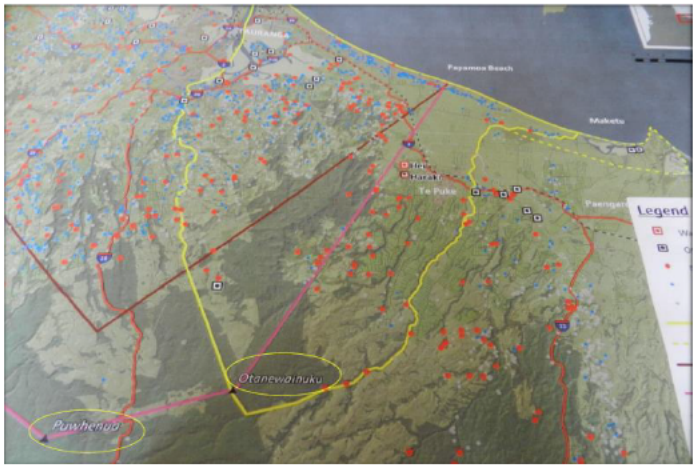


Figure 10: Waitaha area of interest as defined in the Waitaha Iwi Management Plan 2014 with Waitaha area of interest outlined in yellow and area shared with Te Arawa shown with a yellow dotted line

Relevant values identified in this Plan include:

- Consultation for all development or major projects occurring within or adjoining Waitaha's rohe;
- The protection of taonga species including fish and invertebrates;
- Protection of biodiversity and use of biosecurity protocols;
- Access to recreational and sports opportunities;
- Strengthening relationships with local governments and businesses;
- Sustainable economic development; and

- The protection of Te Awanui including from damage to the seabed from dredging – particularly close to the inner harbour and close to islands.

The Plan indicates that Waitaha wants to partner with Councils to invest in programmes and employment opportunities to sustainably manage and enhance the coastal environment. Methods for protecting the coastline identified in this Plan include:

- Resourcing both regular monitoring and reporting programmes and kaitiaki responsibilities;
- Financial commitments to remedy any adverse impacts on coastal and marine taonga; and
- Financial compensation for Waitaha cultural knowledge engaged for activities that impact its area of interest.