



MANIAPOTO  
MĀORI TRUST BOARD

# KO TĀ MANIAPOTO MAHERE TAIAO

## Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan





# VISION

**Mō te whanaketanga, mō  
te whakaora o te taiao**

Ā muri kia mau ki tēnā, kia mau ki te kawau mārō,  
whanake ake, whanake ake.



# SECTION. A

## INTRODUCTION TO MANIAPOTO ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### In this section:

• About This Plan	12
• Maniapoto Mana Whenua, Mana Moana, Mana Whakahaere	13
• Maniapoto Rohe	14
• Maniapoto And Its Marae, Hapū And Whānau	15
• Maniapoto Legislative Obligations And Responsibilities	18
• Legislative And Planning Framework	18
• Development And Review Of This Plan	26



## PART 1.0 - INTRODUCTION

For Maniapoto, land use and management of natural resources needs to be guided by a commitment to sustainability, both in the present and for the generations to come, which means maintaining diverse and abundant ecosystems in perpetuity while providing for diverse cultural, social and economic activities that support a balanced, healthy, secure and sustainable quality of life.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.1 ABOUT THIS PLAN

**1.1.1** The Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan (the Plan) is a comprehensive update to the first generation planning document, He Mahere Taiao Maniapoto Iwi Environment Management Plan 2007<sup>2</sup>. The Plan was prepared by Maniapoto Māori Trust Board (the Board) on behalf of the people of Maniapoto.

**1.1.2** The Plan is a high level, direction setting document. The plan describes issues, objectives, policies and actions, to protect, restore and enhance the relationship of Maniapoto with the environment; and also the social, cultural, spiritual and economic relationships.

**1.1.3** In this Plan, 'Maniapoto' refers to anyone who descends from or affiliates to Maniapoto whānau, marae, hapū or Iwi. Maniapoto also includes various organisations or bodies that Maniapoto has established or formally recognised to manage the individual and/or collective affairs of whānau, hapū, Māori owned land blocks, and other Maniapoto interests. This includes mana whenua groups, committees, Ahuwhenua Trusts, incorporations or other organisations for marae, hapū, management committees, clusters of the same, a relevant Iwi authority or its delegated bodies, and other structures that, from time to time, Maniapoto may establish to consider matters of relevance under this Plan.

**1.1.4** The Board recognises that responsibility for implementing the Plan may lie with one or more external agencies. It is anticipated that the objectives, policies and actions in the Plan will inform the review, development and implementation of regional and district plans, policies and strategies. The Board encourages national and local government to work collaboratively with Maniapoto to achieve the outcomes in the Plan.

**1.1.5** The Plan is also a tool to support the leadership of Maniapoto at the forefront of exercising kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga within the Maniapoto rohe.

**1.1.6** Funding for potential projects that arise from the Plan may be advocated through councils (see section 1.6.6.) Long Term Plan and Annual Plan, Maniapoto Accords internal resources, and through provision of funding by external providers, including national government.

**1.1.7** It is important to note that whilst the Plan is laid out in sections, The Board emphasise that the environment and the people of Maniapoto are not considered separate components. The people of Maniapoto and the environment are indivisible and interconnected through kinship and whakapapa relationships.

**1.1.8** The aims of the Plan are to:

- give effect to the overarching purpose of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto Waipā River Act 2012 (Waipā River Act) to restore, maintain, and protect the quality and integrity of the waters that flow into and form part of the Waipā River for present and future generations.
- raise awareness and understanding of Maniapoto values, interests, and aspirations in the management of physical and natural resources.
- outline issues that Maniapoto perceive effect Maniapoto values, interests and aspirations in the management of physical and natural resources.
- outline expectations, through policies and actions, that should resolve the above issues.

**1.1.9** Maniapoto may already have, or may develop, their own environmental management plans and policies. This Plan is a tool to support Maniapoto as they wish.

**1.1.10** Resource users and regulators will usually be required to assess the effects of a project, application or proposal on the people of Maniapoto, on Maniapoto values and interests, and on matters covered in this Plan. However, in undertaking this assessment, resource users and regulators need to work with Maniapoto, this Plan and other Maniapoto plans, policies and processes that may exist. This is to ensure an appropriate level and rigour of evidence is relied upon to outline the effects, assess the effects, and then clearly outline how the resource user or regulator intends to effectively manage the effects.

**1.1.11** This Plan will be monitored, reviewed and updated from time to time by the Board.

<sup>1</sup> NIWA Maniapoto Priorities for the Restoration of the Waipā River Catchment 2014

<sup>2</sup> Kowhai Consulting Ltd 2007



# SECTION. B

## ENGAGING WITH MANIAPOTO

### In this section:

- Engaging With This Plan 28
- Who Should Use This Plan 28
- How To Use This Plan 29
- Engagement And Consultation Process 31
- Tools For Engagement 34
- The Relationship Between Maniapoto And National And Local Government 38



## PART - 2.0 ENGAGING WITH THIS PLAN

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1** This section describes the process by which resource users and others engage with Maniapoto as Maniapoto exercises its responsibilities of kaitiakitanga for natural and physical

resources within the Maniapoto rohe. Those wishing to engage with Maniapoto should read this section before considering matters in further sections.

- 2.1.2** The flowchart on page 30 shows how to use this Plan and its relevant sections and chapters.

### 2.2 WHO SHOULD USE THIS PLAN

- 2.2.1** The Plan describes a starting point to:

- identify and understand the expectations of Maniapoto (e.g., how they would like to be consulted and on what, and how things of value identified by Maniapoto might be managed both within and outside the RMA framework); and
- meet obligations under Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 by providing a general understanding of Maniapoto values and interests for natural and physical resources within the Maniapoto rohe.

- 2.2.2** In particular, council practitioners and natural resource users can use this Plan to:

- more effectively understand what is important to Maniapoto, including matters outside the RMA;
- gain a clearer insight into environmental enhancement and the ethic of giving back what is taken from the environment to provide a net benefit;
- guide a potential application for resource consent, or other process to utilise natural resources and spaces, on what information is required in assessing potential environmental effects, including effects on Maniapoto cultural values.

- 2.2.3** When implemented successfully by all users, this Plan will lessen the demands on Maniapoto kaitiaki to provide a detailed response to every resource management issue.

- 2.2.4** External users include local authorities (councils), consultants, government agencies, businesses, community groups, education institutions, schools, NGO's and individuals.

- 2.2.5** The following resource management matters are relevant for assessment against the Plan and include but are not limited to:

- activities, resource use, monitoring and enforcement;
- review, implementation and development of policies and plans;
- regulations or bylaws;
- national environmental standards or national government policy statements;
- applications made to the Environmental Protection Authority;
- application for designation or resource use consent made to local authorities (regional and district councils);
- statutory authorisations (concessions, special permits);
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga applications; and
- special permits (fisheries, biosecurity, petroleum and minerals).

- 2.2.6** Reference to this Plan in no way negates the need to test conclusions drawn from referring to the Plan with the people of Maniapoto. (Refer to 'How to use the Plan').

#### **2.2.7 For Maniapoto (internal users)**

The Plan is a tool to support the people of Maniapoto,

#### **2.2.8 Relationship with other environment management plans**

If Maniapoto prepare their own environmental management plans (or similar) and/or wish to use their plans in conjunction with this Plan, the two will be considered as one document. If inconsistencies exist between documents, the highest standard, target or measure within the documents is preferred, provided it fits with best practice.



# SECTION. C

## MANIAPOTO CULTURAL MATTERS

### In this section:

- Maniapoto Cultural Matters 42
- Kaitiakitanga And Rangatiratanga 42
- Papakāinga/Marae And Pā 46
- Customary Activities 48
- Maniapoto Cultural Heritage, Sites  
Of Significance 50



## PART 6.0 - MANIAPOTO CULTURAL MATTERS

### 6.1 IN THIS SECTION

**6.1.1** The following section contains cultural matters of importance to Maniapoto. The structure of each section is to identify

the issues, outline the objectives, policies and actions, to achieve Maniapoto social, cultural, economic and environmental outcomes.

**6.1.2** Unless a higher standard exists, Maniapoto will generally use this Plan as a starting point for preferred outcomes.

### 6.2 CONVENTIONS

Chapters in this section of the Plan start with an introduction and then follows the following structure:

#### 6.2.1 Issues

Describes the issue of concern Maniapoto have in relation to current or future effects or potential effects that may impact on the quality and integrity of the matter discussed in the chapter. Issues of concern to Maniapoto may include consistency and alignment with Maniapoto aspirations and strategy, direction, activities, management approaches or processes.

#### 6.2.2 Objectives

The objectives section outlines high level goals or direction that address matters raised in the issues section.

#### 6.2.3 Policies

Policies outline the course of action required to achieve the objectives.

#### 6.2.4 Action

The actions outline specific methods to promote and support the policies.

## PART 7.0 - KAITIAKITANGA AND RANGATIRATANGA

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

**7.1.1** The ability to practice kaitiakitanga and contribute tikanga, kawa and mātauranga Māori to decision-making and management processes is important to the people of Maniapoto.

**7.1.2** The rangatiratanga status of Maniapoto as confirmed in Te Tiriti o Waitangi is integral to the mana of Maniapoto and the exercise of kaitiakitanga. The people of Maniapoto expect to exercise a degree of autonomy, authority and influence within the Maniapoto rohe to uphold kaitiaki responsibilities.

### 7.2 ISSUES

#### 7.2.1 Recognition of the role of Maniapoto as kaitiaki and rangatira

**7.2.1.1** There is a lack of recognition of the rights and status of Maniapoto.

**7.2.1.2** There is a general lack of understanding of Maniapoto roles and responsibilities and the function of Maniapoto entities

#### 7.2.2 Legislative obligations to Maniapoto and Te Tiriti o Waitangi

**7.2.2.1** There is a lack of understanding and awareness of the mutual obligations and responsibilities to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and accompanying legislation that places obligations upon respective parties.

**7.2.2.2** At times national and local government do not act consistently and in accordance to statutory references to the articles and principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the conduct of its business,



# SECTION. D

## PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### In this section:

• Air	58
• Climate Change	60
• Freshwater	62
• Wetlands	71
• Fisheries	74
• Coastal And Marine Environment	77
• Land	84
• Natural Heritage And Biodiversity	88
• Natural Hazards	91



## PART 11.0 - INTRODUCTION

### 11.1 IN THIS SECTION

**11.1.1** This section describes objectives, policies and actions to protect and enhance natural resources within Maniapoto rohe.

**11.1.2** Unless a higher standard exists, Maniapoto will generally use the relevant objectives, policies and actions in this Plan as a starting point for preferred outcomes.

### 11.2 CONVENTIONS

Chapters in this section of the Plan start with an introduction and then follows the following structure:

#### 11.2.1 Issues

Describes the issue of concern that impacts or has the potential to impact on the overall health and wellbeing of the matter discussed in the chapter. Issues of concern to Maniapoto may include consistency and alignment with Maniapoto aspirations, values and strategy, direction, activities, management approaches or processes.

#### 11.2.2 Objectives

The objectives section outlines high level goals that represent the preferred state or condition of the environment and may address the matters raised in the issues section.

#### 11.2.3 Policies

Policies outline the course of action required to achieve the objectives.

#### 11.2.4 Action

The actions outline tasks to promote and support the policies.

## PAR 12.0 - AIR

### 12.1 INTRODUCTION

**12.1.1** Air is an essential element of life and the environment.

Maniapoto value and respect air. It is a taonga with its own mauri and life-supporting capacity, to be protected and enhanced. High air quality levels and air amenity values are important for the health and wellbeing of Maniapoto and the environment.

### 12.2 ISSUES

#### 12.2.1 Discharges of contaminants to air and climate change

**12.2.1.1** Discharges of contaminants to air, hazardous pollutants and particulate matter impact on air quality, indigenous biodiversity, cultural heritage and the people of Maniapoto. Examples include: dust, open cast quarrying and mining, agriculture and horticulture spray drift, car and diesel fumes, fumigation, solid fuel burning, open fires and wood burners, industry emissions and the release of ozone depleting substances to air.

**12.2.1.2** The adverse effect of discharges to air is significant for Maniapoto. This may be particularly so, if the discharges to air are near to marae, urupā, papakāinga and cultural heritage areas.

#### 12.2.2 Air quality

**12.2.2.1** The decline of air quality due to air pollution and the build-up of contaminants degrade and reduce the mauri of air and impacts on the health and wellbeing of Maniapoto, indigenous habitats and associated species. For example, visibility degradation impacts on the ability for the people of Maniapoto to be able to utilise the moon and stars for customary activities such as waka navigation and planting by the moon.

**12.2.2.2** Outdoor air quality is managed by national air standards and geographical areas are known as 'air sheds'. The reduction of air quality has the potential to impact on the health and wellbeing of Maniapoto. For example, Te Kūiti is an air shed area because, during the winter months, the discharges from industry emissions and the use of open fires and wood burners contain large quantities of contaminants that contribute to the decline of air quality and must be managed appropriately<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/22417/Air\\_quality\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/22417/Air_quality_strategy.pdf)





# SECTION. E

## INFRASTRUCTURE AND INDUSTRY

### In this section:

- Infrastructure 94
- Mining and Quarrying, Oil, Gas, Minerals 98
- Waste Management 100
- Biosecurity 102
- Tourism and Recreation 105



## PART 21.0 INTRODUCTION

### 21.1 IN THIS SECTION

**21.1.1** This section describes objectives, policies and actions regarding infrastructure and industry, tourism and recreation within Maniapoto rohe.

**21.1.2** Unless a higher standard exists, Maniapoto will generally use the relevant objectives, policies and actions in this Plan as a starting point for preferred outcomes.

### 21.2 CONVENTIONS

Chapters in this section of the Plan start with an introduction and then follows the following structure:

#### 21.2.1 Issues

Describes the issue of concern that impacts or has the potential to impact on the overall health and wellbeing of the matter discussed in the chapter. Issues of concern to Maniapoto may include consistency and alignment with Maniapoto aspirations, values and strategy, direction, activities, management approaches or processes.

#### 21.2.2 Objectives

The Objectives section outlines high level goals or direction that would minimise, manage or eliminate the issues.

#### 21.2.3 Policies

Policies outline the course of action required to achieve the objectives.

#### 21.2.4 Action

The actions outline specific methods to promote and support the policies.

## PART 22.0 - INFRASTRUCTURE

### 22.1 INTRODUCTION

**22.1.1** Historically, the people of Maniapoto have contributed significant land for community development and public infrastructure services for local, regional and national benefit. For example, the construction of the main trunk railway line and the natural gas pipeline. Te Rohe Pōtae Waitangi Tribunal hearing reports describe the significant contribution of Māori land taken for roads, rail, schools, hospitals, reserves and public conservation.

**22.1.2** Infrastructure within Maniapoto includes but is not limited to:

- transport (roads, state highways, railway lines, airfields).
- energy generation (coal mines, natural gas pipelines, hydro dams).
- electricity transmission (high voltage lines, pylons, underground lines).
- telecommunications (cell phone towers, transmission towers, underground ultra-fast broadband).

- solid and hazardous waste (landfills, rubbish dumps, storage facilities).
- water services (water treatment plants and pipelines), wastewater infrastructure (wastewater treatment plants, stormwater systems and pipelines).
- natural hazard infrastructure (flood protection, drainage schemes, coastal defence works and structures) – Refer to Natural Hazard chapter.

**22.1.3** Social infrastructure includes but is not limited to:

- public housing, hospitals, schools, prisons, cemeteries, police stations.
- public facilities (swimming pools, libraries, halls, event centres, sports grounds, parks and reserves, carparks).
- marae, papakāinga, urupā, Māori reserves, kōhanga reo, kura and wānanga.

# SECTION. F

## GLOSSARY, APPENDICES

### In this section:

• Glossary	110
• Glossary of Terms	112
• Appendix 1: Tangatā Whenua Effects Assessment Report	113
• Appendix 2; He Mahere Taiao Application, Activity, Policy, Process Assessment Tool template	115
• Appendix 3: Marae within Maniapoto rohe Schedule	118
• References	119



## PART 27.0 - GLOSSARY

<b>Aotearoa</b>	New Zealand		
<b>awa, manga</b>	river, stream		
<b>hangi</b>	food cooked in ground		
<b>hapū</b>	sub-tribe, usually containing a number of whānau with a common ancestor.		
<b>hīkoi/whīkoi</b>	walk		
<b>hui</b>	meeting		
<b>Iwi</b>	tribe. Iwi usually contain a number of hapū with a common ancestor.		
<b>kai</b>	food		
<b>kāinga</b>	home		
<b>kaitiaki</b>	the role and responsibility of Tāngata Whenua to ensure that the mauri, or vital life essence, of their taonga is healthy and strong, in accordance with their tikanga (traditional sustainable management practises); the ethic of guardianship.		
<b>kaitiakitanga</b>	the exercise of kaitiaki roles and responsibilities. For Maniapoto this is the principle of responsible guardianship to maintain and enhance a safe and healthy environment for present and future generations.  Kaitiakitanga occurs in the context of recognition and respect for kawa, tikanga and kaitiaki roles and responsibilities of marae, whānau, hapū and Iwi of Maniapoto.		
<b>kānga wai</b>	fermented corn		
<b>kaupapa</b>	topic, agenda		
<b>Kaupapa Māori</b>	‘for, by and with a Māori’ approach		
<b>kawa</b>	protocol		
<b>kōhanga reo</b>	Māori early childhood education centre		
<b>kōiwi</b>	human bones		
<b>kura</b>	school		
<b>mahinga kai</b>	traditional food gathering sites. Refers to the customary areas the food resources are located and the actual areas where these resources are harvested and gathered. Also includes the act of harvesting these for resources.		
<b>Māori</b>	indigenous people of Aotearoa		
<b>mana</b>	Authority, status, power. The principle that only the people of Maniapoto have the mana and authority to make decisions for Maniapoto on matters that affect them		
<b>Mana whenua</b>	describes the ability to exercise “customary authority” by an Iwi and or Hapū over an identified area or site. Mana whenua can be held		
		by more than one hapū or Iwi in relation to the same area or site.	
<b>manaakitanga</b>	hospitality. The principle of each person exercising kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga to enhance and nurture the environment and each other.		
<b>mana tūpuna</b>	inherited status, mana through descent		
<b>Maniapoto</b>	For the purpose of this Plan ‘Maniapoto’ refers to anyone who descends from or affiliates to Maniapoto whānau, marae, hapū or Iwi. Maniapoto also includes various organisations or bodies that Maniapoto has established to manage the individual and/or collective affairs of whānau, hapū, Māori owned land blocks, and other Maniapoto interests. This includes mana whenua groups, committees, trusts, incorporations or other organisations for marae, hapū, management committees, clusters of the same, a relevant Iwi authority or its delegated bodies, and other structures that, from time to time, Maniapoto whānau may establish to consider matters of relevance under this Plan. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board (the Board) and the Regional Management Committees (RMC).		
<b>Marae, pā</b>	open area in front of the whare nui (meeting house). Generally used to describe the entire area that contains the whare nui and other buildings.		
<b>mātauranga</b>	knowledge		
<b>mātauranga Māori/Maniapoto</b>	traditional and contemporary Māori knowledge and knowledge bases. This includes the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity and cultural practices, and the natural and spiritual world. As an organic and living knowledge base, mātauranga Māori is ever growing and expanding.		
<b>maunga</b>	mountain		
<b>mauri</b>	often described as the ‘life force’ or ‘life principle’ of a given place or being. It is a measure or an expression of the health and vitality of that place or being.  For Maniapoto, life has physical and spiritual elements, tangible and intangible elements, and all are essential to overall wellbeing. Physical indicators include the presence and abundance of mahinga kai fit for consumption or cultural purposes.  The principle here is to protect, restore and enhance the mauri of all living things and, in some cases, inanimate objects.		







- This publication can be viewed online at [www.maniapoto.iwi.nz](http://www.maniapoto.iwi.nz)