

**NGATI POROU HAPU ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PLANS PROJECT**

REPORT TO THE MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

**TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU
SEPTEMBER 1998**

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INTRODUCTION

*Toitu te marae o Tangaroa
Toitu te marae o Tane
Toitu te Iwi*

This report to the Ministry for the Environment accounts for the pilot project to develop Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans operated by Te Runanga O Ngati Porou.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Of the 11 hapu/whanau groups involved in the project, to date:
 - Six environmental plans have been fully completed
 - Two environmental management plans are near completion
 - Three environmental management plans either require further inventory and planning work to be completed, or need confirmation of hapu intent to continue the planning process
1. A draft Ngati Porou Environmental Policy Statement has been completed
2. The project has raised awareness amongst Ngati Porou of the significance of resource management issues, increased active involvement by Ngati Porou hapu in their own resource management issues, confirmed cultural values and highlighted options for control and development of resources, and allowed for forward planning
3. A pool of informed and up-skilled people in a range of resource management-related areas has been a particular benefit to hapu from the project
4. GIS is a vital tool for hapu/iwi planning and development
5. The project has resulted in a very successful model for planning with hapu in the field of environmental management
6. The ability for hapu to implement and monitor their plans is paramount from this point on

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Management Structure

Te Runanga o Ngati Porou (TRONP) is a Maori Trust Board established under the Maori Trust Boards Act. It has a board of 20 elected tribal members that until recently met once a month, and held Hui-a-Iwi to report to the tribe four times a year (it now meets bi-monthly and holds Hui-a-Iwi on the alternative months).

The operations of the Runanga are delivered through three core departments: corporate services, economic development and iwi development. The Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project is situated within the Iwi Development department.

A Committee made up of TRONP Board members and other Ngati Porou people with relevant expertise oversaw the project. The committee members included:

- Te Kapunga (Koro) Dewes (Board member)
- Maria Whitehead (Board member)
- Anaru Paenga (Board member)
- Caren Wickliffe (Ngati Porou lawyer)
- Hirini Matunga (Lecturer in Planning, Auckland University)

The Committee met when required, usually four times a year. The Board Members on the Committee reported to the monthly Board meetings and Hui a Iwi.

The Project Team included, over the 3-year period, Vianney Douglas (Manager), Deanna Harrison, Rei Kohere, Matu Ihaka, Pia Pohatu and Mikaera Nepia. The Team reported to the Committee at each meeting, provided monthly reports to the Board, attended all Hui-a-Iwi to report on progress and provided other reports and attended hui as required.

Staffing

The Team at various times was made up of a combination of the six staff identified above. However, throughout the development and implementation of the Project all members of the Team whether employed by the Runanga or not have contributed and continue to contribute to the project.

The Team met at least once a month for Team meetings and each member had individual supervision with the Manager fortnightly or as required. The Manager was supervised by the Chief Executive officer.

All of the Team members undertook training on GIS and GPS use. The project also enabled a wealth of learning for the Team regarding policy development, resource management issues, computer utilisation capabilities, project management, developing external relationships and Ngati Poroutanga. Over a period of time the Team had developed a sound reputation in these areas and it was not uncommon for the Team to

be approached to assist other groups in our area and throughout the country in their own projects or activities.

Financial

As required under the Maori Trust Boards Act, Te Runanga O Ngati Porou's financial accounts are audited annually.

The following agencies made financial contributions to the Project:

- Ministry for the Environment
- Lottery Environment
- Te Ohu Kaimoana
- Legal Services Board
- Community Employment Group
- Manaaki Whenua
- Gisborne District Council
- Te Runanga O Ngati Porou

The Team provided progress and financial reports to each of these organisations as required by them.

There were also significant non-financial contributions made by other groups and organisations including:

- Department of Conservation
- Manaaki Whenua
- Ngati Porou marae and their members
- Community Employment Group
- NZ Film Archives
- Maori Land Court
- NZ Archaeological Association
- Ngati Porou Whanui Forests Ltd

PROJECT PHASES 1-5

Phase I – Introductory Resource Management Workshops

This phase involved holding a series of workshops to help familiarise hapu groups with key legislation that relates to environmental management and resource use. The Resource Management Act 1991, Conservation Act 1987, Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, Marine Reserves Act 1971 were the principal focus of these workshops.

Full workshops were held in the following communities:

- Te Araroa – Tutua Marae
- Rangitukia – Hinepare Marae
- Tokomaru Bay – Te Ariuru Marae

About 30 people attended each workshop which ran on average for 4-5 hours. In addition to these workshops, over 30 hui with, and presentations to, Ngati Porou whanau/hapu and marae groups were completed.

A resource kit with information from and about the various agencies and organisations with a role in environmental management, was prepared and distributed to attendees of the various workshops and hui with hapu groups. The kit included the publication *Resource Management Law* which explains, for a Maori audience, the Resource Management Act and other legislation related to environmental resource management. This publication was produced by the Runanga's project team.

Phase 2 – *Environmental Inventory and Database*

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Development

Te Runanga has operated a GIS system based on the MapInfo programme. An extensive GIS has been developed and tailored to Iwi/hapu requirements and priorities. The amassing of environmental data as held by various research institutes, Government and other agencies has been a key strategy to assist the effectiveness of the project.

The Geographic Information System includes:

- Terralink Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB)
- Ministry of Commerce: Collections of Core and Sample, Petroleum Reports Database and Collection, Mineral Reports Database and Collection, Seismic Data
- New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Records and paper files for the Ngati Porou region
- Manaaki Whenua Land Resource Inventory Data (LRI) - land use, land classifications, erosion, soil types, rock types
- Manaaki Whenua GIS vegetation data from Waiapu Protected Natural Areas Programme Survey
- Department of Conservation Sites of Significant Wildlife Interest map for Northern Waiapu
- Department of Conservation Recommended Areas for Protection and Protected Natural Areas in Waiapu area
- Maori Land Incorporations and Trusts
- Te Puni Kokiri - Maori Land Information Base
- Bathymetric Data - East Cape to Mahia coastal areas to a depth of 1000 metres

- Digital Terrain Models for Ngati Porou region
- Tairāwhiti Māori District Council - Ngati Porou Customary Fishing Sites
- 1991 Census Data per each mesh-block in Ngati Porou region

Non-GIS Databases:

- East Cape/Hawkes Bay Geo-preservation Inventory with Maps - Geological Society of New Zealand
- RM 180 Sheet QM 303 Raukumara: Geological Resource Map of New Zealand 1:250,000. Institute of Geological and Nuclear Science

Utilisation of GIS

Maps were created for each hapu group to show what information was available for their land and sea areas. This information, presented in map form with their respective sites of significance/cultural values data noted, provided a sound planning basis for hapu. The impact of visual presentation of data and the ability to manipulate the data improved the effectiveness of the planning process and the speed at which data was collected/sourced from hapu.

Hapu groups were encouraged to find members who were interested in being trained to use the GIS programme. Several hapu groups took up this opportunity with the resultant up-skilling of key individuals.

Many hapu groups were unaware of how much information existed in the public domain regarding their land and sea. They are now able to use this information for their benefit. While hapu groups to date haven't had the means to acquire their own computers, GIS programme and data, members take the opportunity to access information on their respective areas, as held on the Runanga GIS. Information provided by, and specific to individual hapu is usually password protected to retain confidentiality and restrict access only to those nominated by the hapu.

Phase 3 – *Cultural Values for Environmental Planning*

This phase concerned the identifying and recording of information about the cultural value of hapu lands, waters, specific sites and resources. Wahi tapu and other sites of significance were identified and their associated history recorded. The methodology employed for all groups worked with was:

- Researching Māori Land Court records and other archival material, including private records in some cases, where sanctioned
- Interviewing of pakeke (elders) and/or other key people with the appropriate knowledge
- Recording interviews on digital audio tape and/or video tape as permitted by the informants (permission provided in most cases)
- Visits to sites with the informants

- Taking photographs/video footage of the sites, resources
- Recording the positions and/or boundaries of sites utilising a Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Entering the historical/cultural information onto a cultural values data collection sheet designed to capture all relevant information for entry also onto the computerised database
- Utilising this information with the hapu to guide the development of environmental management plans during planning sessions

In some cases groups preferred to input their own information into the computer database. To preserve confidentiality, access to hapu databases is by password only with the password known only to hapu-nominated member(s) and for safety, the Runanga computer systems administrator.

It is evident that this cultural values component of the project is, for hapu, as much about their sense of identity and belonging as it is about management of their land and resources. This aspect is reflected strongly in the environmental management plans produced with/for the hapu groups.

Phase 4 - Hapu Environmental Management Plans

The management planning phase built on the work completed in the previous two phases, particularly combining the information gathered from the pre-existing environmental data and the cultural knowledge and information collected from hapu pakeke (elders) and key other informants.

A series of meetings were required with each hapu, usually with a core group of hapu members, to identify the planning issues and priorities, and formulate the planning framework. Environmental goals, objectives and specific action required to achieve these have been drawn up with timeframes and those responsible for undertaking the action identified. Differences in hapu approach and environmental priorities led to some variation in specific details of plan format, however, the generic components of the plan are largely consistent across the hapu.

The following is an outline of the work completed with each hapu (and in some cases whanau) groupings and the status of their respective environmental management plans:

1. Te Whanau A Tuwhakairiora – Wharekahika (Hicks Bay)

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural inventory undertaken, more to be completed
- Interviews with pakeke undertaken
- Key issues identified for the management plan
- Planning sessions yet to be completed

Status: Environmental management plan not yet completed

2. *Te Whanau A Hinerupe - Te Araroa*

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural inventory undertaken, more to be completed
- Key issues identified for the management plan
- Planning sessions yet to be completed.

Status: Environmental management plan not yet completed

3. *Te Whanau A Hunaara - Horoera*

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural inventory undertaken by hapu members – retained by hapu still at this stage
- Full customary fisheries plan produced and confirmed by the hapu. Features include:
 - Marae/marae representatives given central role in management
 - Range of representatives (traditional fishers, whanau, Runanga, police, Whare Wananga, commercial fisherman, recreational fisher, pakeke) included on management committee
 - Use of rahui to regulate fishing, seafood take at key stages of year
 - Own permit system developed (compliant with MFish regulations)
 - Wide distribution of customary fisheries plan document

Status: Customary fisheries plan identified as the hapu focus and management plan completed and implemented accordingly. Planning and production of a land-based environmental management plan may yet be completed

4. *Te Whanau A Tarahauiti – Rangiatea, East Cape*

- Participation in workshop by whanau/hapu members
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural inventory completed and entered into GIS
- Environmental management plan completed. Features include:
 - Management to be vested in whanau trust with whanau members with specific expertise and experience co-opted to assist
 - Plan components include: plan document, wahi tapu and sites of significance recorded in GIS and noted on aerial photographic overlay, environmental hazards, issues noted and development/protection strategies developed, action plan proposed, land development and management approaches outlined, monitoring/reporting methods developed, communication protocols set
 - Environmental values and development goals set

- Final whanau hui scheduled to consider implementing the plan

Status: Environmental management plan completed

5. *Whanau A Takimoana, Ngai Tane - Rangitukia*

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Interviews undertaken with pakeke
- Some cultural values work completed, more to be carried out
- Some environmental inventory work completed
- Planning approaches identified and agreed

Status: Environmental management plan yet to be completed

6. *Te Whanau A Karuaiti - Taurawharona Station, Rangitukia*

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural inventory completed and entered into GIS
- Interviews with pakeke undertaken
- Key issues identified for the management plan
- Planning sessions completed

Status: Hapu environmental management plan completed and implemented

7. *Ngati Putaanga - Tikitiki*

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Planning approaches identified and agreed
- Some environmental inventory work completed, more to be undertaken
- Cultural values and planning phases yet to be completed

Status: Environmental management plan yet to be completed

8. *Te Whanau A Uruahi – Whakawhitira, Tikitiki*

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Wahi tapu have been mapped
- Land use areas/zones are also mapped
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural values inventory completed
- Planning phase yet to be carried out

Status: Environmental management plan yet to be completed

9. *Te Whanau Ki Rotokautuku - Ruatoria*

- Two strategic planning phases undertaken plus a confirmation hui held at Ngati Porou Marae This hui also included a trip for whanau members around the

Rotokautuku block involved in the Project and other properties in whanau ownership

- Management and development of land already taken care of
- Project participation allowed ownership, succession and trusteeship issues to be developed and the identification of sites, areas (natural and cultural/historical) and the practices the whanau wished to maintain for future generations

Status: Environmental management plan completed

10. Ngati Rangi - Reporua

- Draft plan completed after a strategic planning session undertaken by the group
- An inability to develop plan further results from a lack of engineering and other technical advice/skills
- Key persons are currently being contacted to undertake a feasibility study on the viability of coastal protection works and planting programmes around the Reporua Marae area
- The Runanga Environmental inventory, particularly the bathymetric data is proving very useful for this. (The ability to bring in specialist and technical advice has been incorporated into the current application to the SMF).

Status: Draft environmental management plan completed

11. Te Whanau a Te Aotawarirangi/ Tawhiti Trust - Waima, Tokomaru Bay

- Participation in workshop by hapu members
- Environmental inventory completed
- Cultural inventory completed for land and sea
- Two hapu members trained in use of GIS
- Cultural inventory entered into GIS by hapu members
- Interviews with pakeke undertaken
- Key issues identified for the management plan
- Planning sessions completed

Status: Hapu Management Plan for land and sea completed and implemented

In summary, for the 11 hapu/whanau groups involved in the project, to date:

- Six environmental plans have been fully completed
- Two environmental management plans are near completion
- Three environmental management plans either require further inventory and planning work to be completed, or need confirmation of hapu intent to continue the planning process

Phase 5 - Iwi Environmental Policy and Advice

Ngati Porou Environmental Policy Statement

Phase Five of the Project has resulted in the development of the Draft Ngati Porou Environmental Policy Statement (NPEPS). In November 1997 a short-term contract position was created to assist with the project objectives and the development of this policy statement.

The following is a timeline of the development of this plan and the activities involved.

November 1997 - January 1998

- Background Information - plan development, cultural requirements and expectations, timeframes
- Literature Review including relevant Gisborne District Council plans, Crown Research institute papers, Crown agency publications, other iwi resource management plans/policy statements, and other publications relevant to environmental management
- Plan Framework development - initial input by team and committee regarding the structure and content of the policy statement

February 1998 - March 1998

- Completed draft plan framework
- Framework underwent reviews from Project Advisor, kaumatua and the project team as to its appropriateness to other phases of the project and its proposed role
- Began drafting descriptive phases of the plan relating specifically to describing the Ngati Porou environment including topographical, geological and indigenous flora and fauna aspects of resources

April 1998 - May 1998

- Development of Treaty of Waitangi Sections, Maori Resource Management and Monitoring Sections. Interviews and discussions with kaumatua to determine Ngati Porou perspective of an environmental ethic/iwi planning system and its place within contemporary hapu and whanau development
- First draft presented to the project team and committee May 1998
- Policy sections delayed to await outcomes of hapu planning sessions

June 1998

- Clarification of components comprising introductory section
- Policy (derived from submissions team has made on behalf of the Runanga regarding natural and physical resources within Ngati Porou) incorporated where appropriate

- Brief social profile compiled of Ngati Porou (iwi kaenga and taura here)
- Identification of maps and diagrams to be produced from environmental inventory
- Input to policy development based on hapu management planning sessions

July 1998

- Further discussions with kaumatua to develop concepts of Mauri and kaitieki
- Review of Customary Fisheries Research Project and minutes of strategic planning sessions run under the project to guide policy development
- Further input to policy section based on hapu management planning sessions
- Revised first draft completed

August 1998 - September 1998

- The Waitangi Tribunal hearings within the Ngati Porou rohe for WAI 262 Indigenous flora and fauna (Maori intellectual property) claim afforded an opportunity to develop the issues for the NPEPS
- Invaluable information regarding indigenous flora and fauna of Ngati Porou. Another week of hearings is due for mid-December 1998
- Further development of policy sections based on hapu management planning sessions
- Draft completed sent to other departments of Runanga for their input. Please note these include the Housing Programme and Community Injury Prevention Programme run by the Runanga. Their comments have not been received yet. Their comments are likely to relate specifically to roading safety and the effects of household waste disposal systems (a component of the Housing programme)

Remaining Work for NPEPS

The Ngati Porou Iwi Policy Statement is, at this point, in draft form. The process and work remaining to complete it is to:

- Develop and format all maps, diagrams and photographs into the document
- Submit the Draft to the Te Runanga O Ngati Porou Board of Trustees for their approval
- Subject the NPEPS to a public submission and hearings process. All necessary amendments will be made on receipt of submissions

Final confirmation/approval will be made via a Ngati Porou Hui-a- Iwi. The NPEPS will then be operative. This process is expected to be completed by 31 December 1998.

Other Matters

This policy statement is to be used in conjunction with the environmental database¹ and cultural inventories developed under the Project. Hapu tend to provide information when they feel it is appropriate. Therefore new information is continuously becoming available. For this reason the NPEPS is considered to be a 'living document'.

¹ Please see Phase Three of the Report for the list of databases included in the environmental database.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

Access to Hapu Environmental Management Plans

To date, none of the hapu that have completed environmental management plans has authorised the release of their plan to accompany this report to the Ministry for the Environment. This does not necessarily reflect hapu policy, rather it is about the timing and the process required to confirm that such a step is sanctioned by the wider group. It is expected that copies of the plan documents (not including confidential or sensitive information which are, in the main, held in the hapu inventories/databases) will be available in due course to the Ministry and, indeed, other hapu and iwi.

To provide an overview of the hapu plans that have eventuated through hapu involvement in the project a generic hapu plan is outlined below.

Generic Hapu Plan

The hapu management plans developed with Ngati Porou hapu generally comprise 4 components:

1. Environmental management plan document and/or customary fisheries management plan document
2. GIS system holding environmental data, GPS data, maps
3. Wahi tapu and cultural values inventories in document and computer database form
4. Hapu action plan/chart

Environmental Management Plan Format

The management plan document generally follows the following format:

Introduction:

Pepeha or identity statement identifying the landmarks and the people and their connection to the land. The mana whenua (and mana moana) of the iwi kaenga may be stated with an emphasis on the relevant ancestors and their links with the people of today. A map of the hapu area may also be included.

Management Plan Framework

Comprising hapu environmental goals (such as. “To protect the wairua and mana mauri of the whenua and the moana”), values (such as “The employment of tikanga to maintain environmental balance in the stewardship of the land, waters and resources”), objectives (such as “To retain and enhance existing environmental resources; to protect and preserve those sites of significance to nga uri; to form partnerships, where appropriate, for the better management of hapu resources; to exert mana motuhake over hapu lands, waters and resources; to regain ownership of hapu lands under the control of the Crown and other parties; to involve nga uri in the management of hapu resources”)

Management of Environmental Resources

The environmental issues and priorities identified in the planning sessions are listed and addressed highlighting:

- The condition of the resource
- Associated hapu values
- The relevant environmental issue(s)
- Hapu policy adopted
- Action required, including timeframes, milestones, and those responsible (a full chart of action is drawn up usually to be located at the marae so that progress can be noted and involvement encouraged)

The resource issues are normally grouped according to category, ie. land, site, vegetation, fauna, minerals, air, water, sea etc.

Commercial development and land/water utilisation use and exploitation options and/or restrictions can also be covered in this section.

Strategic Alliances/Relationships

Approaches to co-management or co-operation with various agencies for the better development or management of hapu resources are identified. Key agencies - Department of Conservation, Ministry of Fisheries, local government etc - with statutory responsibilities in relation to resource management and monitoring are addressed. Terms and protocols for joint action with external agencies have been developed by hapu. Options for joint action and initiatives with neighbouring hapu/iwi are also provided for.

Accountability/Reporting

Clear lines of accountability between those from the hapu with responsibility for action, and implementing plans are outlined. Wide responsibility amongst the hapu for progressing initiatives is encouraged with a two-way accountability promoted between hapu members and those with formal roles in connection with the plan. 3-5 year reviews of the plans are normally accounted for.

Ownership and Use of Information

All hapu considered it important to assert ownership of the information they provided and intellectual property rights over the respective plans produced. Protocols for the access, use, and dissemination of information, particularly the cultural values information, have been formulated.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND ISSUES

Outcomes

The Hapu Environmental Management Plans project is considered by Te Runanga O Ngati Porou to have been extremely successful. In general, the project has raised awareness amongst Ngati Porou of the significance of resource management issues, increased active involvement by Ngati Porou hapu in their own resource management issues, confirmed cultural values and highlighted options for control and development of resources, and allowed for forward planning.

A pool of informed and up-skilled people in a range of resource management-related areas has been a particular benefit to hapu from the project.

While not all the management plans attempted under the project have been completed, significant planning has been achieved with the completion of further plans likely to occur in a straightforward manner as a consequence. As a pilot programme the project can assist other Ngati Porou hapu as well as hapu/iwi beyond Ngati Porou by acting as a model.

The project team itself has gained valuable knowledge, experience and technological ability. Involvement in the project has resulted in a profile being developed that has led to the team receiving a number of requests outside of Ngati Porou to give presentations on their work with hapu environmental management plans. Presentations were provided at:

- NZ Archeological Association AGM, Te Poho O Rawiri Marae, Gisborne
- Maori members of the NZ Conservation Board, Turangi
- East Coast Conservation Board, Te Araroa
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council Maori Committee, Whakatane
- Wanganui Trust Board, Wellington
- National Association of Maori Mathematicians Scientists and Technologists (NAMMSAT) Conference, Massey University, Palmerston North
- Historical Heritage Management Review Committee Chair
- ECO 2000 Group and German Ambassador for Hanover 2000 Expo
- Employment and Key Workers Conference (Community Employment Group)
- Ministry for the Environment Environmental Indicators Programme
- Students, Department of Social Sciences, Tairāwhiti Polytechnic, Gisborne
- Te Aitanga A Hauiti representatives, Gisborne

While positive outcomes came from attending these forums, a number of invitations had to be turned down as the time, travel and effort involved was affecting project timeframes.

Issues

The following issues have been highlighted by the project:

- Pilot project implications – the finite nature of a pilot programme and the ongoing requirements of hapu to develop and implement plans; transportability of the model
- Responsibility to facilitate further plans – MFE, Gisborne District Council, Runanga? A notable concern to come from the project is the assistance, or lack of, in a financial sense, provided by the Gisborne District Council to hapu to assist the development of hapu plans
- 50/50 funding criteria – to supplement Runanga funding of the project a number of related but separately funded projects were undertaken by the project team to secure the balance of funds required from MFE. This work has enhanced the project but the time and commitments involved tended to detract from the focus of the project as well as the timelines and outputs agreed with the principle funder, MFE
- Cost of environmental data – this is a major issue for hapu/iwi. While much data is held by external agencies relevant to hapu/iwi environmental planning the cost of acquiring the data and the means to operate GIS systems is prohibitive for smaller groups especially
- GIS is a vital tool for hapu/iwi planning and development
- Progress with hapu planning cannot be rushed and different hapu tended to advance at differing rates. Often the momentum is generated by key individuals in each group and their availability, or otherwise, dictated the speed at which planning proceeded
- Hapu members themselves are at any one time heavily involved in a range of issues that limit their time and energy for a project such as this
- The fact that a number of plans were being worked on concurrently by team members was at times a strain on resources. Ongoing work processing resource consents and producing submissions with and on behalf of hapu/Runanga often stretched the team
- A number and range of agencies, organisations and individuals have provided assistance to the project and a great deal of goodwill has been generated

CONCLUSIONS

Planning Model

In the view of Te Runanga O Ngati Porou, the Hapu Environmental Management Plans project has resulted in a very successful model of planning with hapu in the field of environmental management. While the focus has been on hapu groups, the size of these groups has varied significantly with some effectively being whanau groupings and others large hapu groups.

Also, the respective groups have been organised in varying ways - they have operated as Ahu Whenua Trusts, land incorporations, whanau trusts, community groups, marae-based groups or no formal structure at all except an association with the land and resources. The approach used by the project team worked effectively with the full range of groups.

Iwi-Hapu Resource Management Protocols

The Iwi (Runanga) response to resource management issues will be based on policies generated from the project and ongoing work. Links and protocols between the Runanga and Ngati Porou hapu and key hapu contacts ensures that issues of a localised nature can be directed to the appropriate level/persons with the surety that a comprehensive plan and informed populace can respond effectively and in a timely manner. The plans enable hapu and Iwi to undertake a pro-active role rather than simply responding to externally driven initiatives.

The process has allowed hapu to be aware of and attuned to resource management issues. Strategies have been developed to assist those already with concerns and who were seeking ways of addressing them. A combination of Maori cultural values and knowledge of the legislative and procedural process provides the ability for hapu to address matters.

Future Direction

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou will attempt to continue to provide assistance to Ngati Porou hapu to complete and/or commence hapu environmental management plans. There are a number of hapu that wish to undertake environmental management planning along the lines of that carried out under the MFE-funded programme.

The ability for hapu to implement and monitor their plans is paramount at this point. Communities are seeking to take responsibility for managing and monitoring their environmental resources. This and other factors are the basis of a further application to the Ministry for the Environment's Sustainable Management Fund for an advanced-phase hapu management plans programme.

HE WHAKATAU

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou acknowledges with sincere appreciation the funding and assistance provided by the Ministry for the Environment to enable Ngati Porou hapu to develop and implement environmental management plans.

APPENDICES

Ngati Porou Customary Fisheries Research Project

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou was successful in securing a grant from Te Ohu Kai Moana to undertake the Ngati Porou Customary Fisheries Research Project. Te Ohu Kai Moana granted the Runanga \$56,000 (on a dollar for dollar basis) towards the completion of the project.

The key objective of the project was to document and record the customary fisheries knowledge, practice, and values pertaining to Ngati Porou. Three outputs of the project were to be:

- a) the co-ordination and compilation of a customary fisheries video
- b) recording fisheries data on to MapInfo GIS; and
- c) producing a report on the findings of the research

A report on this research project is included in the final report to the Ministry for the Environment as customary fisheries and issues regarding the foreshore are key issues that Ngati Porou hapu are currently facing. The information documented in the interviews are able to be input into the MapInfo GIS programme used for the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project as well as an information base which can help hapu to develop environmental management plans.

The following methodology was used:

Feb 1997/ Mar 1997	Team designed a preliminary outline and invited tenders from three production companies
Apr 1997	Ruru Taniwha Productions contracted to assist in the final story-board design. Approximately 20 interviewees were identified. Honore Chesley, Selwyn Parata and Victor Walker met with interviewees to check consent and availability for filming
May 1997	Tendered filming phase to production companies
June 1997	Cardno Video Productions successful, organised arrangements for filming. Literature and film archive search pertaining to Ngati Porou fisheries was completed to ascertain what information has already been captured/recorded. Team also acquired old fishing maps to input into GPS
July 1997	Bathymetric database received and loaded onto MapInfo programme
Sept 1997	First week of shooting. Interviewees included Julia Taiapa, Koro Dewes and Stone Wanoa from Wharekahika, Te Araroa and Horoera areas. They discussed whitebaiting, the incorporation of the moana into cultural art, lifestyle and korero pertaining to the gathering and collecting of kaimoana. Elder Te Reo, Miki Harrison and Paranihi

Harrison from Waipiro Bay discussed hapu boundaries and gathering kaimoana. Tate Pewhairangi, Ada Haig and Piripi Aspinall from Tokomaru Bay on gathering, collecting, cooking and drying kaimoana. Apirana Mahuika covered Tangaroa, Maui, Paikea and Porourangi. Hine Te Ariki Papuni, Jock Walker and Rangi Walker discussed kaitieki, gathering and collecting Waiata with references to fishing, hapu boundaries and significant sites were also recorded

- Dec 1997 Second week of filming. The imposition of rahui on kina, paua and crayfish collection from most northern Ngati Porou fisheries meant filming was delayed until the rahui was lifted (mid -December)
- Jan 1998 Editing undertaken by Cardno Productions, project team and Derek Fox
- Mar 1998 Report and video completed.

The hapu who have participated are: Te Whanau a Te Aotaki, Te Whanau a Tuwhakairiora, Te Whanau a Rakairoa, Te Whanau a Iritekura, Te Whanau a Ruataupare, Te Whanau a Te Ao Tawarirangi, Ngati Kuranui, Te Aowera, Takimoana, Ngati Konohi and Te Whanau a Pokai.

The key output of the project was the completion of the *Nga Tikanga Tapu a Tangaroa me tana iwi a Ngati Porou* video. This is a 55” compilation of interviews with pakeke from throughout Ngati Porou talking about the traditional fisheries practices and history. The video targets young people and encourages the return to the traditional practices to conserve the fisheries for future generations. The video is in *te reo ake o Nagti Porou*.

The research team is aware this research project has enabled a wealth of historic information about Ngati Porou hapu fisheries traditions and tikanga to be collected. However, not all that information will be able to be packaged into a final 55 minute video. A quote from Cardno Productions has been sought regarding the production of videos for each participatory hapu. This would enable the compilation of all the information provided by interviewees about their hapu fisheries and would also enable the interviewees to have a record of their own korero on video and to use the video as an educational/archival taonga for their hapu. Part of our recent application to the Ministry’s Sustainable Management Fund provides for this work to be undertaken.

NGATI POROU
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

Prepared under the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental
Management Plans Project
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou
RUATOREA

September 1998

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project was established by Te Runanga O Ngati Porou in 1995. The purpose of this project is to promote

“the sustainable management, protection, conservation and development of Ngati Porou’s environmental resources through community participation and planning.”

Primarily it is a forum for which the Runanga can realise its vision statement and key goals as they pertain to the Ngati Porou environment ². It is also a vehicle that can deliver these objectives to Ngati Porou landowners, whanau and hapu.

The vision statement of Te Runanga O Ngati Porou is as follows.

TE TAUMATA TIROHANGA

Ko te whakapumau i te mana motuhake o Ngati Porou i roto i tona mana Atua, mana tangata, mana whenua.

To assert sovereignty as Ngati Porou in every aspect of our spirituality, our people and our resources.

In this instance ‘mana motuhake’ is taken to mean ‘sovereignty’. This document reaffirms the mana of Ngati Porou. It places an obligation on those agencies and agents who interact with the Ngati Porou environment, and people, to recognise Ngati Porou mana within the rohe.

1.1.2 Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project

Currently Te Runanga O Ngati Porou deals with a multitude of organisations including Crown agencies, research institutions, local authorities and developers whose work impacts on the environmental resources and communities of Ngati Porou. Reforms of local government and resource management laws in the 1980’s have provided tangata whenua with increased opportunities to participate in resource management processes. However these provisions have also placed increased pressure on iwi authorities to respond to consultation, submission and resource consent requirements. To date we have found ourselves constantly reacting to these statutory requirements. Stringent statutory timeframe requirements and a lack of adequate information have further exacerbated this process.

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou wishes to become a proactive participant in these processes. The Runanga also wishes its time and energy to be spent on matters that assist the direction Ngati Porou wants to take, not on initiatives and priorities set and ultimately controlled by others. We see the development of an environmental policy as the first step in achieving this.

² See Appendix 1 for a full reproduction of these key goals

A key phase of the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project is to develop internal Runanga environmental policies. Principally this policy statement is to be based upon the issues identified in the Hapu Environmental Management Plans. Furthermore implementing such a policy statement will place Ngati Porou in a better position to;

- respond effectively to the numerous proposals, queries and requests for assistance from agents and agencies undertaking work that impacts on the Ngati Porou environment, Ngati Porou landowners, whanau and hapu
- educate others in the values and ways of Ngati Porou
- be consulted in a manner appropriate to Ngati Porou
- be represented in decision-making forums affecting the Ngati Porou environment
- secure decisions that are appropriate for Ngati Porou
- be efficient in terms of time, cost and resources

1.2 PURPOSE STATEMENT

This policy statement is an expression of our mana motuhake over our whenua and moana and seeks to enhance and assist the spiritual, cultural, social and economic development of Ngati Porou.

Its primary purpose is to state where and how Te Runanga O Ngati Porou can assist Ngati Porou landowners, whanau and hapu in the sustainable management of their resources.

Secondly it places an obligation on those external agencies which have an impact on the Ngati Porou environment and who influence how Ngati Porou people interact with their environment. The obligation is to recognise and provide for our status and rights as tangata whenua, as kaitiaki and, as landowners of natural and physical resources within the Ngati Porou rohe.

1.3 TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU

Te Runanga o Ngati Porou was established under the Te Runanga o Ngati Porou Act on September 1 1987 as a 'body corporate' that operates as a Maori Trust Board as provided for under the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955.

The catalyst for its establishment was a hui held in 1985, where the then Minister of Maori Affairs and Ngati Porou representatives discussed the return of ownership of the tribe's sacred mountain, Hikurangi, and what body might hold the mountain in trust for the benefit of all Ngati Porou. Consequently Ngati Porou celebrated the return of the northern half of the mountain during Easter weekend 29 - 31 March 1991 with Te Runanga O Ngati Porou holding it in trust.

The beneficiaries of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou are "nga uri o nga hapu o Ngati Porou mai Potikirua ki Te Toka a Taiau"(the descendants of the sub-tribes of Ngati Porou from Potikirua to Te Toka a Taiau).

1.3.1 Role of Resource Management Services

The provision of resource management services to Ngati Porou will be delivered primarily through their participation in the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project. Services will include

- the provision of and access to environmental information relevant to Ngati Porou
- training in the use of the MapInfo programme that stores the Ngati Porou environmental and cultural values inventory
- the use of and training in the use of audio, visual and GPS recording equipment
- the provision of oral history recording services and training in the recording of oral history(audio/visual interviewing and mapping)
- strategic planning
- resource management policy advice
- assistance with consultation and funding application processes

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou will also

- Co-ordinate resource consent applications that affect Ngati Porou
- Where relevant make submissions to local and central government on their policy documents.
- Be available to facilitate and or co-ordinate consultation, negotiation and decision-making processes where this is deemed appropriate by hapu, whanau and landowners of Ngati Porou.

1.4 A DEFINITION OF SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou has refrained from defining sustainable management in this plan as it is for hapu to determine their perspectives of sustainability. However the following whakatauki has been used as it is considered to best capture key elements of sustainability as understood by Ngati Porou. These key elements include whakapapa, ira atua, ira tangata, manaaki, mauri, kaitieki, whenua and moana.

*“Toitu te marae a Tane
Toitu te marae a Tangaroa
Toitu te iwi”*

This whakatauki emphasises the three most important factors in environmental management. The domain of Tane is generally understood to include the whenua and all natural things it provides for, while Tangaroa’s domain includes the realm of the seas and oceans. This whakatauki refers to the interdependence we as people have on resources of the land and sea and that our wellbeing is ensured if our whenua and moana are managed and used properly.

1.5 FORMAT

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | Introduction to the Ngati Porou Environmental Policy Statement. This section explains the need for such policy, the process used to develop the plan and locates its significance within the context of the future direction of Te Runanga O Ngati Porou. |
| Section 2 | Maori Resource Management. Section 2 provides a Ngati Porou perspective of our creation highlighting concepts and values inherent to |

Maori Resource Management. It is a statement of the common whakapapa ira tangata share with the environment and how traditionally, our interaction was governed by relationships with ira atua.

- Section 3 Ngati Porou. Provides a brief profile of the Ngati Porou environment and people.
- Section 4 Treaty of Waitangi. This section discusses what the Treaty of Waitangi means to Ngati Porou and its' importance within an environmental management context. This section identifies representation, consultation and decision-making principles and processes. Policy contained herein establishes representation and negotiation frameworks for all persons and agencies undertaking work that affects the Ngati Porou communities and their environment.
- Section 5 Ngati Porou Environment. A detailed description of the natural resources - land, water and coastal ecosystems - and key physical resources of the Ngati Porou rohe.
- Section 6 Resource Policy. The policy contained in this section relates directly to Section 5.
- Section 7 Issues Policy. This section contains policy relating to matters that are tribal wide issues namely heritage management.
- Section 8 Monitoring. This section establishes policies for the management of information generated by the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project with resource monitoring as the key focus.

1.6 PROCESS ISSUES

1.6.1 Planning Period

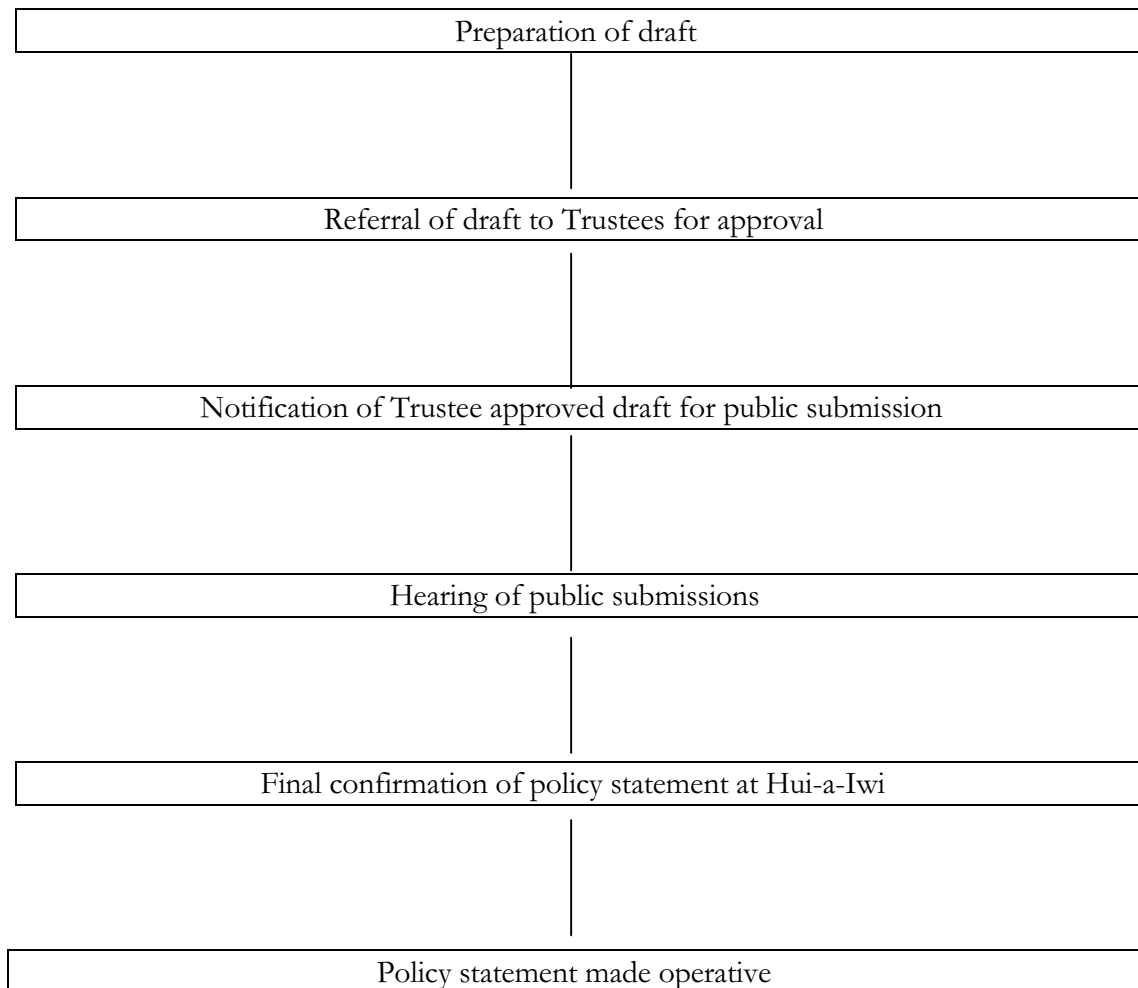
This policy statement covers a ten year period from the date at which it is declared operative by a hui a iwi.

1.6.2 Policy Preparation Process

This statement was prepared as part of the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project and was developed over an eight month period.

This draft policy statement will be presented to the Trustees of Te Runanga O Ngati Porou on 9 October 1998 at Ruatorea. Their recommendations regarding the sanctioning of this document as authoritative policy of the Runanga will influence when the policy statement can become operative. A public submission and hearing process is proposed before it is finally approved at a Hui-a-Iwi and declared operative.

Figure 1: Preparation Process



1.6.4 Policy Review and Change

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou retains the right to make any changes to this statement as it deems necessary and provided that it is consistent with the vision statement and key goals of the Runanga. Any change to approved policy will follow the standard policy preparation process above.

A formal process of full review will be initiated 12 months from the date this document is declared operative.

1.6.5 Intellectual Property Statement

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou holds ownership of this plan and the information contained within it. No part of this publication may be recorded, reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical or otherwise without prior permission of the author.

Information generated by the processes of this policy statement shall be managed as part of the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project. Access to and recording of information is therefore subject to Memorandum of Understanding Agreements entered into by the Runanga and hapu concerned.

2. MAORI RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.1 TE TIMATANGA

Ki te Maori kotahi tonu te wairua o nga mea katoa. Ko taua te paiheretanga o te ira tangata ki te ira atua o te taiao ki te orongonui o Io.

Kei a to te uruta pu, te awe wairua. Ko Io te matua tuturu o nga mea pu, te awe wairua.

Ko Io te matua tuturu o nga mea katoa ko ia hoki te mahara te wananga te whiwhi o te katoa. Na Io te mataho i whakaputa nga atua, nga Rangi me ona kauhanga, te tuawhenua, te moana tae atu ki nga taonga katoa kei reira.

Ko Io te timatanga ka puta:

Te Pu
Te More
Te Weu
Te Aka
Te Rea
Te Waonui
Te Kune
Te Whe
Te Kore
Te Po

Ranginui = Papatuanuku

Te Whaiao - Te Ao Marama

Hokowhitu atu nga atua i puta te wheiao ki ao marama; he tamariki katoa nga Ranginui raua ko Papatuanuku

Tihei Mauri Ora

2.2 MAORI ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

The Maori ethic in relation to the environment grew from the creation of the world of light from the void.

Ka po, Ka ao , Ka awatea

Life stemmed after the void, from Io Matua Kore, the parentless one, who created the preval parents, Ranginui and Papatuanuku and from their union sprang some seventy atua or gods. The departmental atua became the first kaitiaki of the domains of the world of the light, te ao marama, amd presided over the domains in the natural world.

Principle among them were:

Tane Mahuta - atua of the forests and all living things within them
Tangaroa - atua of the fish in the sea and sea life

Tumatauenga - atua of war and guardian of the marae atea
Tawhirimatea - atua of the winds and storms
Ruaumoko - atua of earthquakes and volcanoes
Haumiatiketike- atua of fern roots and other wild foods
Rongomatane - atua of the kumara and of cultivated foods
Tutewehiwehi - the grandson of Tangaroa and the atua of amphibians and the inland water creatures.

The domains of Atua provide integration across resources giving a more holistic approach to environmental management. Recognition of Atua by Maori was achieved through the practice of karakia, kawa and tikanga. This regime of social controls maintained the integrity of Maori society and led to a sensitive and responsive environmental management system. Mauri and Kaitiaki are two key elements of this system.

2.2.2 Mauri

The concept of Mauri is a very important element of the environmental ethic held by Ngati Porou as it embodies the holistic approach required for environmental management. It is also something that is difficult to define as it is a "means" and an "end" that includes the physical and spiritual aspects of all things, animate and inanimate. Mauri can be used as an indicator of the state of a resource. Mauri can provide a process that determines all appropriate uses for that resource. In resources that have deteriorated or been degraded their Mauri can be restored. In essence Mauri is a means of achieving, maintaining and/or restoring balance **and** at the same time is the state of that balance.

2.2.3 Kaitiaki

The term 'tiki' includes the ideas and principles of

- Guardianship
- Care
- Wise management
- Resource indicators, where resources themselves indicate the state of their own mauri.

There are also spiritual dimensions to tiki in this sense especially with regard to kaitiaki. The prefix 'kai' denotes the agent by which tiki is performed. Kaitiaki are person/s and or other agents who perform the tasks of guardianship over a particular resource or area. In the instance of kaitiaki being Taniwha their appearances may act as indicators in the use or state of the resource or area they guard. Kaitiaki derive their role and function from their own relationship with a resource not through appointment by another agency. Whilst tribal authorities themselves may not be considered kaitiaki, they can represent kaitiaki and can help to identify them or those with authority to interpret kaitiaki obligations.

Kaitiakitanga is a more recent term, commonly used in resource management. It refers to the practice of guardianship, with the provision that guardianship is used and exercised by those who have a whakapapa link to the resource. In this way kaitiakitanga is also inextricably linked to mana whenua and mana motuhake. Therefore kaitiakitanga is a diverse set of practices which result in the sustainable management of a resource.

3 NGATI POROU

3.1 NGATI POROU ROHE

3.1.1 Tribal Boundaries and Area

The northern boundary of Ngati Porou is Potikirua, which is situated between Potaka and Cape Runaway. The southern boundary is Te Toka a Taiau and is situated at the mouth of the Turanganui River in Gisborne. The Raukumara Ranges and the Waimata River, emerging via the Raparapaririki Stream at Kaiti, Gisborne, mark the western boundary. The eastern boundary extends offshore from the coastline as far as the eye can see. The Ngati Porou rohe is approximately 456,600 hectares in area.

3.1.2 Geological and Topographical Features

The Ngati Porou rohe consists of mainly steep hill country with small areas of rolling land on hilltops and strips of terrace and river flats in the valleys. The hill country extends to the coast in headlands 150 - 300m high separated by numerous valleys with steep sides. Valleys tend to be narrow except those of large river systems. The range of soils is fairly small but changes in soil type are very frequent and the pattern complex.

The other significant geological feature of the rohe is the Raukumara Ranges which is actually the crest of a large rising fold which emerged from the sea millions of years ago. These ranges lie west-northwest of the rohe. Hikurangi standing at 1752m is the highest peak and is flanked on the east-northeast by Aorangi, Wharekia and Taitai, and on the northwest by Whanakao. The headwaters of the Waiapu River originate here and run via the Tapuaeroa and Mata rivers to meet at the lower reaches of the Tapuaeroa Valley. The river then runs northeast to meet the Pacific Ocean at Rangitukia.

Unique features found within the Ngati Porou rohe include the 'volcanics' of the Pukeamaru Range and Matakaoa coast, the marine terraces at Te Araroa and geothermal activity at Te Puia Springs.

However the Ngati Porou landscape is more typically characterised by extensive erosion and regenerating secondary forests. Apart from the ranges there are only small remnants of the original indigenous forest left.

3.1.3 Climate

The ranges receive high annual rainfall and exposed areas to the south of the mountains may be exposed to snowfall during winter. Throughout the rest of the region however the winter climate is generally mild but southerly storms may bring snow and heavy rain to the hill country. The mean annual rainfall is a moderate 1000mm in the vicinity of the Poverty Bay plains but increases to the north and southwest to over 2000mm. For the rest of the time the climate features very warm summers with dry winds from the northwest. Summer temperatures within the takiwa regularly exceed 30degrees Celsius.

3.1.4 Ngati Porou People and Communities

Ngati Porou are the descendants of Toi, Rauru, Paikea, Porourangi and other eponymous ancestors who settled and claimed dominion over the East Coast Region of the North Island, mai Potikirua ki e Toka a Taiau. ³

³ Ihaka, M., 1998, *Ngati Porou Iwi Profile*, Te Whare Wananga o Ngati Porou, Gisborne, p:6.

Ngati Porou is the second largest iwi by population with a total of 54,219 persons identifying Ngati Porou as one of their iwi. ⁴ Most Ngati Porou live in urban centers. For example there are 9,015 Ngati Porou resident in Auckland and 8,718 resident in Wellington, representing 17% and 16% of the total Ngati Porou population respectively. However a significant number, 11,679 or 22% still reside within Ngati Porou. All Ngati Porou whether living as taura here or iwi kaenga belong to approximately 50 marae within the rohe.

The city of Gisborne is the largest urban settlement within the Ngati Porou rohe. Of the 11,679 Ngati Porou living within the Tairāwhiti region the largest concentration would reside in Gisborne. The city straddles the south-western boundary of the rohe (Te Toka a Taiau and the Turanganui River) extending into Te Aitanga a Mahaki, Rongowhakaata and Ngai Tamanuhiri lands.

There are a number of townships in the Ngati Porou rohe including Wainui, Tolaga Bay, Tokomaru Bay, Te Puia Springs, Ruatorea, Tikitiki, Te Araroa and Wharekahika. Each township has a distinct identity and community. All identify strongly with their river and coastal environments.

3.1.5 Maori Land Ownership

There is approximately 136,000 ha of land within the Ngati Porou takiwa under Maori ownership. These blocks are usually managed in their own right as incorporations or trusts. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou acknowledges the property rights of landowners, trusts and incorporations in such landblocks and is supportive of their right to develop their resources for their betterment. However the Runanga is also mindful of consultation processes undertaken with individual land blocks and the cumulative effects of individual decisions. The Recommended Areas for Protection programme is an example of how such processes can lead to adverse effects for landowners and indeed affect their property rights.

3.1.6 Industry

Pastoral farming is the predominant land use of the region although in recent times there has been a tremendous expansion of the forestry sector. Past successive governments have encouraged land use changes from pastoral farming to forestry in erosion-prone areas however the economic incentives to change have been greatest through the East Coast Forestry Project.

3.1.7 Infrastructure

3.1.7.1 Roading

State Highway 35, also known as the Pacific Coast Highway, is the only state highway that runs through the Ngati Porou rohe. It runs for approximately 200 kilometres providing links between Ngati Porou communities and key access routes to the rest of the country via Gisborne City in the south and the Eastern Bay of Plenty in the North. Transit New Zealand maintains and operates State Highway 35 ⁵.

⁴ Census 1996

⁵ pers comm, Transit New Zealand official, 13 May 1998.

All other public roads in the rohe are owned and operated by the Gisborne District Council. These include tarsealed roads and streets of the townships and metal roads, which serve most of our valley and coastal communities. Maintenance and improvement of these roads is determined through the council's annual plan process. Recent expansion in the forestry sector has also been influential in upgrading of a number of roads within the rohe.

3.1.7.2 Energy Utilities

The main form of energy used within Ngati Porou is electricity. Other forms are used in more remote areas and to conserve costs. These include diesel generators, solar powered systems and gas systems. More importance may be placed on alternative sources of energy supply as proposed reforms imply that electricity may not be supplied to households and businesses after the year 2013 ⁶.

3.1.7.3 Telecommunications

Telecom currently operates a number of designations within Ngati Porou including a telecommunication and radio communication and ancillary purposes site on Hikurangi Spur. Except for cellular services a wide range of telecommunication products and services are available to households and businesses in Ngati Porou.

3.1.7.4 Sewerage Systems and Waste Disposal Services

Households within the tribal area but outside the limits of Gisborne City have their own septic tank systems. This is managed and regulated by the Gisborne District Council who administer the Building Act 1991 and the New Zealand Building Regulations 1992.

Rubbish services are available to those who live in townships and are disposed of at dumpsites managed by the Gisborne District Council. Households who do not receive this service usually operate their own rubbish 'holes' on their own property.

⁶ Te Runanga O Ngati Porou Submission to proposed Electricity Reforms, August 1998.

4.1 TREATY OF WAITANGI

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by a number of Ngati Porou chiefs on behalf of their hapu, iwi. The history of Ngati Porou/Crown relations demonstrates the importance in which the terms of the treaty are acknowledged and adhered to by Ngati Porou. The Treaty, as an expression of partnership between two autonomous parties, is the basis on which Ngati Porou relates to the Crown and Crown agencies.

4.1.1 Treaty Claims

Ngati Porou considers that the Crown has not at always abided by its commitment to Iwi under the Treaty. Several treaty claims have been lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal as a consequence. These claims centre on Crown legislation that, in the view of Ngati Porou, has led to the unjust acquisition (usually termed “purchases”) of over 500, 000 acres of Ngati Porou land. This alienation of land has been facilitated by the role of the Native/Maori Land Court. This action and other activities leading to loss of Ngati Porou land and resources has come about through the various Government acts, policies and practices. Ngati Porou claims have been termed “confiscation by the pen”, referring to the power of the Crown as legislator.

The land and natural resources within Ngati Porou tribal boundaries that are under the control of the Department of Conservation have largely been acquired through Crown purchase. These and other lands and resources under Crown agency and/or local government control are significant environmental management issues for Ngati Porou.

4.1.1 Ngati Porou Philosophy and Expectations

The Ngati Porou philosophy is characterised by the tribe's assertion of mana motuhake or sovereignty, independence. This philosophic outlook leads the hapu and tribe to adopt an approach of ownership or control over those matters that impact on its respective territories and people. There is an expectation of treatment as an equal partner by Crown and other external agencies. Full consultation by the Crown on any and all issues that affect or are likely to affect Ngati Porou people is expected, including kanohi ki te kanohi (face-to-face) consultation, where possible.

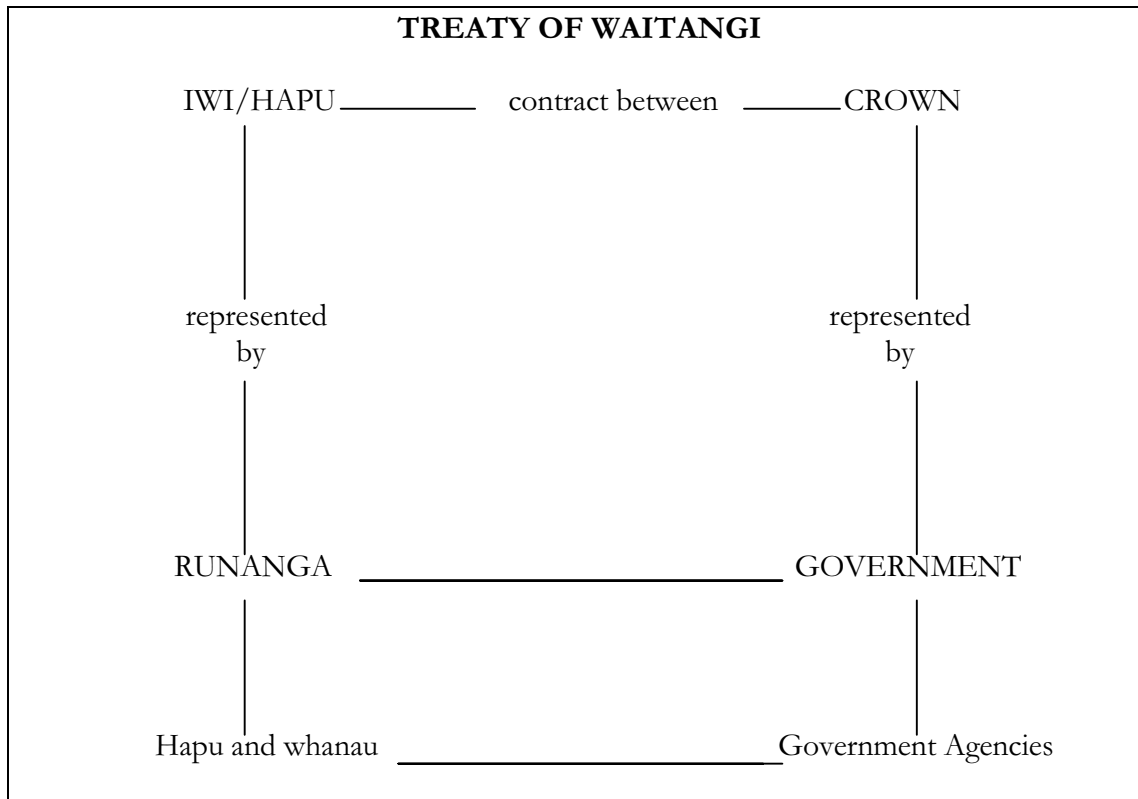
4.1.2 Treaty Obligations

The basis from which Te Runanga O Ngati Porou requires government and its associated agencies to follow the provisions of this policy statement is based upon the Treaty of Waitangi and is clearly detailed in Figure 1 below.

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by the Crown and hapu in 1840 effectively creating a contract between iwi/ hapu and the Crown. Today the Crown is represented by government while iwi and hapu may now be represented by Runanga as is the case with Ngati Porou. Therefore the contract established by the Treaty of Waitangi is now given effect through these representative bodies. However the government has numerous agencies that administer the work of government. The day to day reality of honouring

this contract therefore also rests upon those agencies administering the functions and responsibilities of government.

Figure 1: Treaty Obligations



4.2 REPRESENTATION

4.2.1 Objective

1. To ensure Ngati Porou is represented at all relevant resource management and decision-making forums.

4.2.2 Issue/s

1. Non-mandated groups representing Ngati Porou in public forums
2. The need to be aware of new trends and developments in resource management and associated fields.

4.2.3 Policies

1. National Maori Organisations have no mandate to represent Ngati Porou in any resource management forum.
2. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou shall endeavour to keep up to date with developments in resource management where this is considered beneficial for Ngati Porou.
3. To encourage information sharing, assistance and support among other iwi and agencies involved in resource management.

4. To build and maintain networks and other iwi involved in resource management.

4.3 CONSULTATION

The development of a consultation policy is important, as consultation processes are usually the main if not only opportunity for Ngati Porou to participate in decisions that affect us. Additionally consultation is a necessary expression of partnership. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou can provide the following consultation services:

1. The Runanga can be a facilitator assisting external agencies in consulting with Ngati Porou by identifying key contact people and arranging suitable hui venues and dates;
2. The Runanga can assist whanau and hapu of Ngati Porou by:
 - arranging and facilitating hui on matters they are affected;
 - obtaining further information on a particular matter;
 - assisting whanau and hapu with developing and/or presenting submissions; and
3. The Runanga can also represent Ngati Porou in resource management forums and providing a Ngati Porou perspective on issues that affect Ngati Porou.

4.3.1 Objective

1. To participate effectively in consultation processes that affect Ngati Porou

4.3.2 Policies

1. The following principles will guide how consultation is to be undertaken within Ngati Porou.

1. Full and adequate consultation is required
2. Consultation is to be timely and genuine
3. The principle of “kanohi ki te kanohi” will be adhered to in any consultation process
4. The consultation process is to be fair.
5. Tikanga Ngati Porou, to tatou reo ake and Matauranga Ngati Porou are to be recognised and provided for

2. The following consultation process applies to all persons and agencies consulting with Ngati Porou whanau and hapu.

- a) That the issue to be discussed and the appropriate process of consultation be confirmed with Ngati Porou through Te Runanga O Ngati Porou. Some issues may require iwi-wide consultation while other issues may require consultation with communities, hapu and marae;
- b) Hui shall be advertised through all available media and appropriate forums including Radio Ngati Porou, The Gisborne Herald and Community Noticeboards
- c) Information be circulated to affected groups/individuals in advance of the hui
- d) Representatives will be available at hui to give a full and accurate presentation of the issue.

e) Further information may be required for the following reasons

- where effects of an activity have not been adequately provided
- inadequate information restricts Ngati Porou's ability to make an informed decision

- a) The consultation process may be delayed until such time adequate information has been obtained;
- b) The consulting party acknowledge that Ngati Porou be able to discuss matters by themselves
- c) The organisation seeking the view of Ngati Porou meet the consultation costs
- d) The costs of consultation shall include: advertising and notification of hui; koha to venue; catering; facilitation of hui; compilation of a consultation report and Ngati Porou perspective; contracting of independent technical advice;
- e) The consulting party shall acknowledge that Ngati Porou may not agree with the objectives of the consulting party

4.4 DECISION-MAKING

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou is mindful that involvement in consultation processes does not necessarily secure appropriate outcomes for Ngati Porou. This section has been developed to address Ngati Porou's expectations with regards to decision-making.

4.4.1 Objective

1. To gain Ngati Porou appropriate decisions

4.4.2 Issue

1. Decision-makers are faceless and develop and implement policy without knowing the communities and environment that that policy affects.

4.4.3 Policies

1. To recognise and provide for the principle of "kanohi ki te kanohi" in all decision-making processes that affect Ngati Porou.
2. To recognise and provide for full Ngati Porou involvement in decision-making forums that affect the Ngati Porou environment

4.5 MONITORING

Te Runanga O Ngati Porou seeks to regularly review the developments external agencies make with regards to their Treaty obligations to Ngati Porou. The Runanga considers that better progress can be made than what has been achieved to date.

4.5.1 Objective

1. To monitor the performance of external agencies and their negotiations with Te Runanga O Ngati Porou.

4.5.2 Issue/s

1. To encourage external agencies to progress in terms of their Treaty obligations to Ngati Porou
2. The adherence of external agencies with the representation, consultation and decision-making objectives and policies stated above.

4.5.3 Policies

1. To develop an audit process whereby the performance of external agencies with Te Runanga O Ngati Porou is reviewed annually in terms of their Treaty of Waitangi obligations to Ngati Porou and their compliance with this policy statement.

5. NGATI POROU ENVIRONMENT

This section provides a basic description of the land, water and coastal ecosystems within the Ngati Porou rohe. The description will focus on significant elements of that particular ecosystem which will generally include landscape and flora and fauna features. Flora and fauna features will identify indigenous and those introduced species of flora and fauna that are valued by Ngati Porou. Flora and fauna particular to water ecosystems are discussed under the flora and fauna descriptions of the Whenua (land) and Tangaroa (coastal) sections. Additionally various uses of resources within each ecosystem is identified. This section and the following policy statements are to be read and used in conjunction with the environmental database and cultural values inventory developed under the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project

5.1 WHENUA

Landscapes within the Ngati Porou rohe are composed of distinctive landform terrains that reflect the nature of the underlying rocks. These landform terrains also determine the types of soils found within the region. Soil type is further influenced by volcanic ash overlays and rainfall.

5.1.1 Landscape

The landscape within the Ngati Porou rohe can be divided in to four main types:

1. The Raukumara range consists of very old hard rocks forming very steep landforms that border the western side of the rohe. The ranges are mostly covered in indigenous vegetation. The Raukumara Ranges lie to the west/north-west of the Ngati Porou takiwa. These have been formed from old, strongly hardened deep-sea sediments (now greywacke and argillite) and make up a northern continuation of the Huiarau and Urewera mountain chains.
2. The northern old volcanics that make up the Pukeamaru and Matakaoa ranges are still largely covered in indigenous vegetation. The Pukeamaru Range is to the northeast of these ranges and is made of old volcanic rocks, which were originally part of an ancient oceanic crust. These rocks are generally much stronger than the greywacke range and form dramatic slopes and bluffs.
3. Central and eastern parts of the rohe include steep to hilly, highly erodible country on softer rocks such as mudstone, sandstones and argillites up the central and eastern parts of the rohe. This area is largely under pasture and scrub. In the flanking hill country erosion is the dominant feature.
4. The flats and terraced areas are around Te Araroa and Ruatorea in the north and Tolaga Bay in the central part of the rohe. All are formed from significant rivers systems, which wind their way toward the coast.

There are varying depths of volcanic ash over all of this area. The ash layer resulted from eruptions in the Taupo and Rotorua areas. A large range of soils is formed in this volcanic ash. Much older ashes are found in the northern parts of the rohe while relatively younger ashes are found in southern and western areas.

5.1.2 Soils

The range of soils within the rohe is fairly small but changes are very frequent and the pattern complex. This complex soil pattern produces a varied landscape, which is characterised by severe erosion. Erosion is a major issue within Ngati Porou. While

inappropriate land use may have exacerbated the problem, erosion is principally influenced by the composition and structure of rock and soils together with the region's geological history.

The region is affected by frequent uplifting, a geological process which leads to the widening of valleys. The effect of each uplift increases the energy of streams resulting in the deepening of streambeds. Widening of the valleys follows this as the soil mantle is repeatedly removed by erosion. It is also important to note that the uplifting process affects soils for hundreds of thousands of years after the actual land movements. Another factor affecting the downcutting of river systems in the region relates to the geological activities of the East Coast Peninsula. This area is uplifting by about 4mm per year, which in geological terms is very fast.

The development of soils is rapid at altitudes below 300m due to the generally mild humid climate. Above this altitude soil development is poor due to slow rates of decomposition, a cooler climate and the high intensity of leaching. The influence of climate and plant life on the stability of soils is less important than the physical and chemical composition of the parent materials. Due to extensive widening of valleys, flooding of river flats and the relatively recent deposition of volcanic ash, most soils in the region contain fragments of parent rock near the surface.

The older sedimentary rock forming the main Raukumara Range is relatively stable and includes steep or very steep country with skeletal soils. The watercourse water quality is high and the instream flora and fauna values are particularly vulnerable. In places older rocks have been subjected to past tectonic activity and are fractured and crushed. This makes them highly erodible and the major contributor to bedload and aggradation problems downstream.

In the flanking hill country erosion is the dominant feature. This problem has been caused by extensive land clearance in the past, and the land's geological propensity to erode. The hill country is formed of a variety of Tertiary and late Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. While there are some solid sandstones and limestones that form bold plateaus or stable escarpments, weak mudstones and crushed argillites are more prevalent. These rock formations characteristically form slopes and, while not particularly steep are unstable and prone to severe slumping, earthflow or gully erosion. Skeletal soils cover most of the region's hill country. These shallow soils have recently formed from massive rock material. The sediment yield from such areas is very high with most being carried in suspension in the rivers.

Younger sedimentary rocks extend eastwards towards the coast. They are dominated by mudstones containing clay materials, which shrink and swell in response to wetting and drying cycles. These young sedimentary rocks also include soft sandstone that is prone to surface erosion but usually produces little fine sediment. This results in localised high water quality courses.

In the smaller terraced areas and rolling hilly lands, pumice soils predominate. They are friable, sandy or gravelly soils that drain readily and generally retain sufficient moisture for plants. Soils from alluvium include the soils of river flats, swamps coastal marshes and beaches.

Instability, the chief problem of the skeletal soils, is due primarily to the repeated uplifts of the district during its geological history, namely the last 500,000 years. Only the main

rivers in their lower reaches are past the stage of cutting into their beds. Even then, rivers impinge on hill slopes and undercut them. The softness of many rocks and their content of high swelling clays also contributes to instability.

5.1.3 Flora and Fauna

The Raukumara Ranges is covered by a varied series of vegetation and habitat types ranging from semi-coastal broadleaved forest through to alpine fell-field, herbfield and tussock land (restricted to Hikurangi and Whanakao). The continuous sequence of native forest covering most of the Raukumara area is significant. Predominant higher altitude species include red and silver beech and local pink pine, yellow and silver pine. At the lower altitudes, forests are predominantly a mosaic of tawa, kamahi, hinau and rewarewa often with emergent rimu and rata and hard beechforest.

Fauna in forest areas includes a wide variety of native birds as well as introduced songbirds. Also in the Raukumara region are Hochsetter's frog, 10 species of native fish (including two threatened species) and bats. Introduced animals include red deer, goats, domestic (and feral) farm stock pigs, possums and mustelids.

Throughout the rest of the rohe primary forest remnants tend to be small and scattered nearer the coast and larger inland where the cooler, wetter climate meant it was less easily cleared. The standard lowland hillcountry forest is tawa-dominant with emergent rimu if unlogged. On more fertile soils combinations of totara, kahikatea and matai are present, while black beech is prevalent on less fertile ridges. A semicoastal zone towards the coast may include puriri, karaka and more abundant nikau, kohekohe and titoki. At cooler, wetter sites at higher altitude (mainly in the interior), red beech and silver beech become the dominant species.

Secondary forests are considerably more extensive. Kanuka forests commonly about 15m tall are the most widespread while manuka or broadleaved secondary forest varieties generally occur on wetter areas or poorer soils.

There are several threatened plants in the region notably the heart-leafed kohuhu (*Pittosporum obcordatum*), mistletoe (*Peraxilla colensoi*), Hikurangi tutu (*Coriaria pottsiana*), dwarf false musk (*Mazus novaeselandiae*), totangi (*Teucrium parvifolium*) and the kakabeak kowhai (*Clianthus puniceuse*).

Knowledge of non-bird fauna in the rohe is very limited. Long-tailed bats are known to exist in certain, scattered localities. Indigenous freshwater fish (eels, bullies and galaxiids including whitebait) are widespread but are low in numbers and diversity. This is due to poor habitat condition.

Possum and goats pose a key threat to the vulnerable natural values in the area such as mistletoe.

Old mans beard is a major widespread problem plant and have made a severe impact on a number of reserves areas in the Raukumara area. Other problem plants include buddleia, honeysuckle, blackberry, gorse, willow, pampas, thistles and wilding pines.

There is a broad range of native birdlife in the area including forest birds such as kaka, weka, kereru, tui, rifleman, silver eye, whitehead, robin, bellbird, falcon and blue duck; wetland birds such as dabchick, white heron, bittern, kingfisher and spotless crane and fernbird. Central parts of the rohe have a thinly scattered population of North Island

weka - despite this being the last stronghold of the threatened species. Kiwi however appear to have all but disappeared from the subregion in recent years known only from areas on its northwest edge

5.1.4 Petroleum

The Ngati Porou response to applications for petroleum exploration has generally been one that emphasises Iwi/hapu ownership of the resource whether or not it is located within the land boundaries or off-shore from tribal territory. Evolving Ngati Porou policy on petroleum exploration and drilling indicates that drilling should not occur. Unless ownership by hapu/Iwi is recognised and the effects of drilling can be shown not to detrimentally affect the environment, as well there being a direct benefit to hapu/iwi from petroleum/oil extraction then Ngati Porou will cannot support this activity.

5.1.5 Land Use

The predominant land use of the rohe is pastoral farming. The establishment of the East Coast Forestry project in 1992 however has seen significant growth in the forestry sector. Erosion is a key factor in determining the profitability of most land uses within the rohe while Maori land ownership and the Department of Conservation Recommended Area for Protection (RAP's) programme are influencing factors in the uptake of ECFP subsidies.

In the Raukumara Ranges significant areas have been planted in exotic forestry over the last 20 years. However this area is mostly covered in indigenous vegetation. The Department of Conservation manages the Raukumara Conservation Park and the Pukeamaru Reserve. This area also has remote recreational values and is used by hunters and trampers. Access to Hikurangi Maunga and the Gisborne Canoe and Tramping Club hut via Pakihiroa Station is becoming increasingly popular especially with the approaching millenium.

5.2.1 Rivers and Streams

The significant river systems within Ngati Porou are the Waiapu and Uawa Rivers. The headwaters of the Waiapu River originate in the Raukumara Ranges and run via the Tapuaeroa and Mata rivers to meet at the lower reaches of the Tapuaeroa Valley. The river then runs northeast to meet the Pacific Ocean at Rangitukia.

The Waiapu is an example of a river that drains to the east. Such rivers are predominantly slower with wide valleys carrying heavy sediment loads. Many of the rivers within the rohe drain to the east. North flowing rivers tend to flow quickly through narrow valleys with little suspended sediment. All are characterised by low summer flows.

The heavy sediment and gravel bed loads carried by the rivers have caused aggradation of the river beds which in turn have increased the potential for flooding as is the case in Tolaga Bay. High sediment loadings reduce the visual amenity of streams, destroy natural habitats and the river's ability to support wildlife and significantly restrict the suitability of water for irrigation purposes. This poses a threat to essential services and contributes to a continuing problem of maintaining the road network.

5.2.2 Lakes and Wetlands

The rohe has very few wetlands and lakes. Traditionally seen as obstacles to good farm management many have been drained to increase the land area used for productive purposes. Wetlands have rapidly become the country's rarest ecosystem. While individually the loss or modification of wetlands may not appear important the effects are cumulative. Wetlands are important for hydrological, wildlife, ecological, recreational, scientific and scenic values. They are also important as traditional kai and rongoa areas and provide for resources used for mahi raranga.

Wetlands within Ngati Porou that have been identified as important in the Regional Policy Statement for the Gisborne District include: Nuhiti Highlands, Hicks Bay, Te Araroa, Mahora, Tolaga Bay Estuary and Emirau.

5.3 TANGAROA

5.3.1 Coastal Topography

Ngati Porou has an extensive coastline of approximately 262 kilometres in length. The coast has a distinct topographic pattern of open bays alternated with steep-to and cliffed coasts and prominent headlands. These are formed of generally soft and weak rocks mainly tertiary mudstones and sandstones. The topography reflects that of the inland hill country and river valleys whereby bays are modified by the forces of marine erosion, sand movement and tectonic uplift of the land through successive earthquakes.

Tolaga Bay is an example of a broad bay where wide river valleys meet the sea. Coastal dunes and beach ridges are backed by tidal estuaries and extensive fertile alluvial surfaces are further inland. The mouth of the other main river, Waiapu is more abrupt onto an open coast. Hicks Bay and Te Araroa also feature extensive coastal flatlands where successive beach ridges have advanced seawards.

Tokomaru Bay and Waipiro Bay are typical of coastal areas where small stream valleys have created only limited areas of moderate-gently sloping land near the coast.. Over the last few thousand years earthquakes have raised a narrow coastal plain from the sea at of the foot of the coastal faces at these bays and elsewhere, for example, Wainui Beach, Whangara, Anaura.

High marine terraces between 80,000-120,000 years old near Te Araroa and at Pariokonohi between the Pouawa and Waiomoko rivermouths show a longer history of tectonic uplift. Those at 300m just east of Te Araroa are the highest surviving marine terraces of this age in New Zealand. Generally though, marine terraces are not characteristic of the district, as the rocks are often too weak to stand against the forces of erosion. Instead the hill country terminates abruptly against the sea with steep slopes and crumbling or slumping cliffs.

There are about 12 small steep-sided islands along the coast including Tuamotu, Te Ana a Paikea, Pourewa, Motuoroi and Whangaokeno.

Generally the coast is in long term retreat. Eroding cliffs and edges of the narrow 'recently' uplifted coastal plains are characteristic. Wide intertidal rock platforms and offshore reefs are also a notable feature, diversifying the coastal marine area which is otherwise dominated by a silty sediment-covered sea floor. Direct marine erosion of this soft-rock coast contributes to rather persistent water turbidity along with the heavy load of suspended sediment carried from the interior.

5.3.2 Coastal Flora and Fauna

In terms of vegetation the coast tends to have a strikingly 'bare' look. Very little of the original vegetation or habitat has survived on land and marine habitats have also been modified. Coastal forests feature various combinations of pohutukawa, karaka, tawa, puriri, kohekohe, wharangi and tawapou. Many remnants of pohutukawa and tawapou are left, most notably at Hicks Bay, east of Te Araroa along to East Cape, Port Awanui, Waimahuru Bay Scenic Reserve and Anaura Bay Scenic Reserve. However, their natural southern limits are near Tolaga Bay. Secondary forest and scrub is extensive on the coast. These may be significant where they provide buffers areas for primary forest and treelands.

Forest bird habitat has been severely limited. Notable surviving bird species are generally of wetland-estuary-scrub margin habitat or shore birds - the threatened North island weka, fernbird, banded rail, spotless crane, bittern, white and reef herons, New Zealand banded dotterel, variable oyster catcher, caspian tern and royal spoonbill. Seabirds breeding in the area include gannet, blue penguin and various shearwater and petrel species including the black-wing petrel.

Estuaries are generally small including that of the Wharekahika, Karakatuwhero and Waiapu rivers. The larger Hauti estuary at Tolaga Bay is the most significant estuarine habitats for wading and other water birds.

Narrow freshwater wetlands lie between lines of beach ridges at Hicks Bay and Te Araroa and smaller examples occur elsewhere in the sub-region. The river mouths and their tidal reaches are key sites in the life cycles of most freshwater fish, in their passage to and from the sea and in some cases for spawning whitebait. Estuarine fish include mullet, flounder, kahawai and parore.

Dunelands were never extensive. Modified indigenous dune vegetation survives however with significant examples at Hicks Bay, Hautai, Whangara and the Waiomoko and Pouawa rivermouths. The uncommon species *Austrofestuca littoralis* and local pingao are present.

The East Cape is particularly notable for its remnant coastal wetlands and dune systems, progressing into typical papa rock reefs and sandy beaches. Many of the coastal wetlands are refuges for wildlife, harbouring several threatened species. They also have high cultural and historical significance.

Whangaokeno, East Cape, Cook's Landing Site, Awatere, Haupara Point, Waiomoko and Whangara have international significance based on geological, historic, cultural or endemic species values. In addition there are 12 sites of national significance including Pourewa Island, Uawa Estuary, Anaura Bay, Waiapu River, Hauti Beach, Karakatuwhero River and Hicks Bay. These are primarily significant for the presence of unusual or threatened wildlife and plant species or for their exceptional botanic values and several have significant historic values as well.

Marine habitats have been extensively modified although the damage is not as serious as the damage to terrestrial habitats. East Island, Koutunui Head and Kaiora are representative of the East Coast biogeographic zone - a transitional zone influenced by both warm water from the north and cooler water from the central biogeographic zone. Currently the Department of Conservation in conjunction with Ngati Konohi of Whangara have applied to establish a marine reserve near this area.

5.3.3 Coastal Land Uses

Coastal land uses are mainly an extension of the inland in that most of the land was cleared for pastoral farming. Since this initial clearance however some land has reverted to secondary scrub. Remnants of original vegetation are extremely limited. Exotic forestry on the coast is minor and there is little intensive horticultural use of land in the coastal area.

Instead the coastal settlements of the subregion have a servicing function relating to the hinterlands as well as being marine focused and traditional settlement sites. Recreation and tourism industries, based mainly on the attractions of the coast and coastal marine area, are popular uses and are steadily becoming a more significant component of the economy.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURAL RESOURCES

5.4.1 Roothing⁷

The roading network within Ngati Porou is an important physical resource. It is significant in terms of Ngati Porou being able to access goods and services and locations, which provide for their economic, social and cultural well being. It is also influential in determining what services are provided to Ngati Porou living within the rohe.

The state of the roading network is variable throughout the rohe. The quality of the roads and the ability to maintain and/or improve them is influenced by some critical factors typical of our rohe:

1. Low population to area ratio - affects rates received to provide roading services to Ngati Porou
2. Topography - highly erodible soils within Ngati Porou requires regular maintenance work
3. Climate - It does not necessarily take a natural disaster to force a road closure. Heavy rainfall has had similar effects on the roading network. Also summer temperatures melt the tarseal posing a significant safety risk to road users.
4. Forestry Industry - a growing social and economic dependence on the forestry industry has led to a significant increase in logging trucks using the roads.

⁷ All information sourced from Te Runanga O Ngati Porou Submission on Roothing Advisory Group's "The Way Forward" Document, February 1998.

5.4.2 Energy Utilities

The main form of energy used within Ngati Porou is electricity. Other forms are used in more remote areas and to conserve costs. These include diesel generators, solar powered systems and gas systems. More importance may be placed on alternative sources of energy supply as proposed reforms imply that electricity may not be supplied to households and businesses within Ngati Porou after the year 2013⁸.

5.4.3 Waste Management

Households within the tribal area but outside the limits of Gisborne City have their own household sewerage systems. This is managed and regulated by the Gisborne District Council who administer the Building Act.

Rubbish services are available to those who live in townships and are disposed of at dumpsites managed by the Gisborne District Council. The Ruatorea and Tikitiki rubbish dumps are located on the banks of the Waiapu River while the Te Araroa rubbish dump is located adjacent to the Awarere River estuary and Pacific Ocean.

Households who do not receive this service usually operate their own rubbish 'holes' on their own property.

⁸ Te Runanga O Ngati Porou Submission to proposed Electricity Reforms, August 1998.

6 RESOURCE POLICY

6.1 WHENUA

1. To provide assistance to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners to identify the state of their soil resources
2. To assist with the identification of land use capabilities
3. To provide assistance to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners to identify the state of their flora and fauna resources
4. To assist with the development of protection mechanisms for valued flora and fauna to Ngati Porou
5. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners in their development of wahi tapu policies
6. To support all initiatives that promote sustainable land use practices of Ngati Porou lands
7. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners to develop co-management arrangements with agencies managing Crown lands within Ngati Porou.
8. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners in their negotiations with the Department of Conservation regarding Recommended Areas for Protection status of their lands.
9. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau and hapu in direct negotiation with Crown agencies and the Gisborne District Council regarding the return of their lands including the management of minerals.
10. To support and promote recreational uses on land where this does not adversely affect cultural values associated with coastal resources.

6.2 WAI

1. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners to identify the state of their river, stream, lake and wetland resources including water quality.
2. To assist and support whanau and hapu in the maintenance and protection of their customary resources and wahi tapu.
3. To assist and support whanau and hapu in the retention and promotion of their customary fisheries practices
4. To support and develop appropriate monitoring programmes for water resources.
5. To support and promote recreational uses of waterways area where this does not adversely affect cultural values associated with coastal resources.

6.3 TANGAROA

1. To provide assistance and support to whanau and hapu to identify the state of their coastal resources
2. To assist and support whanau and hapu in the maintenance and protection of their customary resources and wahi tapu.
3. To assist and support whanau and hapu in the retention and promotion of their customary fisheries practices.
4. To support and assist with the development of appropriate monitoring programmes for coastal resources including coastal water quality.

5. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and landowners to develop co-management arrangements with agencies managing Crown lands in the coastal areas within Ngati Porou.
6. To provide assistance and support to Ngati Porou whanau and hapu in direct negotiation with Crown agencies and the Gisborne District Council regarding the return of their lands including the management of minerals
7. To support and promote recreational uses of the coastal area where this does not adversely affect cultural values associated with coastal resources.

6.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

6.4.1 Roothing

Objective

1. To ensure the roading network provides Ngati Porou with access to places, goods and services that provide for their social, cultural and economic needs and lifestyles.

Policies

1. To represent Ngati Porou in all forums regarding road reform.
2. Ngati Porou is to be involved in the development of any process or mechanism that will facilitate the determination of paper roads.

6.4.2 Energy

Objective

1. To clarify the supply of electricity and other energy sources to Ngati Porou households, communities and businesses.

Policies

1. To investigate the availability of electricity to Ngati Porou
2. To enter into discussions with electricity suppliers of the Gisborne/East Coast area.
3. To investigate the feasibility of alternative sources of energy supply to Ngati Porou households, communities and businesses.
4. To build strategic alliances with energy companies

6.4.3 Waste Management

Objective

1. To achieve efficient, safe and appropriate waste disposal services within Ngati Porou.

Policies

1. To assist Ngati Porou communities to identify the state of landfill sites in their townships.
2. To provide assistance and support to communities regarding the appropriate location of landfill sites within Ngati Porou.
3. To assist with monitoring the visual, environmental and cultural impacts of landfill sites in Ngati Porou and undertake regular site visits

7 ISSUE POLICY

7.1 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

1. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou considers the segregated management of heritage in New Zealand is inappropriate. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou holds the view that heritage includes both natural and cultural/historical heritage and can be of both tangible and intangible forms.

7.1.1 Objective

1. To ensure Ngati Porou secures appropriate decisions regarding the protection of heritage within the Ngati Porou rohe

7.1.2 Issues

1. Lack of recognition of cultural values associated with heritage sites.
2. Lack of provision for Maori heritage by past heritage management agencies.

7.1.3 Policies

1. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou shall be involved in any process developed to deal with registration, listing and compensation matters.
2. Matauranga Maori shall be recognised as an authority of information and knowledge.
1. To encourage the management of heritage sites to incorporate natural, cultural *and* historical values associated with the site and its resources.
2. To investigate determining factors affecting the uptake of the Nga Whenua Rahui programme by landowners within Ngati Porou.
3. To encourage non-Maori land owners of Ngati Porou land to either voluntarily protect Maori heritage sites on their property and or enter into co-management arrangements with local iwi/hapu or whanau.
4. Te Runanga O Ngati Porou supports the provision of rates relief and resourcing of heritage protection by the Gisborne District Council.

8. MONITORING

8.1 RESOURCE MONITORING

The Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project has led to the development of an environmental inventory of the land coastal resources within the Ngati Porou boundary. This environmental information has been obtained by identifying and accessing databases of various research institutes and other government organisations that hold varying kinds of information pertaining to Ngati Porou. The establishment of this environmental inventory means information about our Ngati Porou environment is brought together into one system that is available as a planning and information tool for whanau and hapu of Ngati Porou. The other key factor is that this information about Ngati Porou is located back within Ngati Porou. Information needs to be maintained and “good” information means information that is up to date. It also needs to be accessible and presented in forms that are useable to Ngati Porou.

This monitoring section is important, as it is a way of maintaining and updating our own information.

8.1.1 Objective

1. To effectively manage the environmental inventory established under the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans Project.

8.1.2 Issues

1. Maintaining access to information databases currently used by the environmental inventory
2. Ensuring information is up to date and relevant to Ngati Porou
3. Ensuring the environmental inventory is accessible to Ngati Porou
4. Ensuring the information is held in systems that are user-friendly

8.1.3 Policies

1. Provide adequate funding to maintain and update the information held by the environmental inventory as long as that information is relevant to Ngati Porou.
2. Maintain a relationship with those agencies that hold relevant information about Ngati Porou
3. Assist in the development and implementation of appropriate resource monitoring programmes
4. Recognise and provide for Maturanga Ngati Porou in the development of monitoring programmes and in the maintenance of the environmental inventory
5. Provide training workshops in the use of the GIS programme that holds the environmental inventory.
6. Encourage Ngati Porou whanau and hapu to utilise the inventory by participating in the Ngati Porou Hapu Environmental Management Plans project
7. Promote the environmental inventory as an information and planning tool
8. Support programmes and projects that generate good environmental information relevant to Ngati Porou.

APPENDIX 1

KEY GOALS OF TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU

Goal One

To retain our ancestral heritage as Ngati Porou.

Goal Two

To ensure the return or retention of Ngati Porou resources.

Goal Three

To develop the Runanga's assets and assist with the development of Ngati Porou economic assets.

Goal Four

To provide opportunities for Ngati Porou people, whanau and hapu to develop their skills, knowledge and expertise.

Goal Five

To assert Ngati Porou representation in all areas of decision-making that contribute to the self-governance for Ngati Porou.

1.1.1 Hikurangi Maunga

“Hikurangi maunga te iringa waka o Maui”

This pepeha speaks of the indigenous status of Ngati Porou from Potikirua to Te Toka a Taiau. In doing so it symbolises the mana and status of Ngati Porou.

***“Ko Hikurangi te maunga
Ko Waiapu te awa
Ko Ngati Porou te iwi”***

This pepeha enhances the indigenous status of Ngati Porou on the one hand and, speaks of the ownership of all mana in the iwi boundary symbolised by Mount Hikurangi and Waiapu.

Te Kani a Takirau added to this mana, sovereignty and indigenous status by saying

***“Ko toku kingitanga no te po mai rano ko toku maunga ko Hikurangi he maunga
tu ehara i te maunga haere...”***

In saying this he highlights two important matters:

- that the indigenous nobility of our own people to this land is timeless;
- our rangatiratanga, like our mountain, is clearly demonstrated in the Ngati Porou area.

Finally like Te Rangitawaea, Ngati Porou mana is clearly demonstrated for all to see

“...e ka rukuruku a Te Rangitawaea i ona pueru e ...”