

NGA TURE MO TE TAIAO O TE ROROA
TE ROROA IWI ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY DOCUMENT

REVIEWED VERSION

2019

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Reviewed: 2019

Ratified by TRWOT & TRMWT Boards: June 2021

Tane Matua, Tane Nui a Rangi, Tane Whakapiripiri

Whakarongo mai, Whakarongo mai,

Nau i wehe nga Matua

Nau ko te Po, Nau ko te Ra

Nau i whakairi te whanau marama

Nau ko te Awatea,

Nau i tiki nga matauranga,

Nau ko te wananga,

Nau i pupuhi te hauora ki te tangata

Nau ahau, Nau ahau, Nau tatou

Tihei Mauriora

Kupu Whakataki

It is with great pride that I present this review of the Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust and Te Roroa Mana Whenua Trust Iwi Environmental Policy Document on behalf of the Iwi of Te Roroa. This document is a continuation of the inaugural Te Roroa Environmental Policy Document, which was ratified in 2010, and represents our growth as an Iwi in how we operate alongside our Government Agency and statutory authority partners, the scientific community, and partners within our primary production business operations.

Within the rohe of Te Roroa we are fortunate to have a beautiful and diverse array of landscapes and associated native flora and fauna. Our mountains, rivers, dune lakes, native forests and our magnificent coastal environments all support a rich diversity of native species, however the impacts of the behavioural choices of a growing human population are putting pressure on these taonga and the resources they support. For Te Roroa, environmental management is not a case of managing the forests or the beaches and rivers themselves but managing how we as people interact with our natural environment. It is about providing leadership and working as an effective partner with other agencies to find ways to support exemplar environmental initiatives within our rohe.

Numerous challenges arise with many environmental issues which can often be exacerbated by a confusion of roles of various stakeholder groups including statutory authorities. In recent years Te Roroa have been steadily progressing key partnership agreements with agencies such as the Department of Conservation (DoC) and Kaipara District Council (KDC). The purpose of these agreements is to provide a mechanism to understand the role of each organisation and how we communicate within the partnership with regard a range of environmental, cultural, social, and economic outcomes across our rohe. This, in turn, provides a standard to which all employees representing both partners are expected to act. High level documentation like this are useful tools to provide a

pathway for more effective partnership by limiting the potential for conflict in partnership.

Like its predecessor document this Environmental Policy Document fulfils a milestone identified during the Iwi Strategic Plan consultation process that was reviewed in 2018. The document review has been conducted by our operations working party consisting of the Environmental Operations team Manager, our Science and Research Manager and the General Manager. It was then released to the Whatu Ora and Manawhenua Trust Boards for comment before being released to iwi and key stakeholders for 1 month for written submissions, following which the draft will be updated and treated as an operational draft until Matariki 2020 pending final confirmation. To be completed

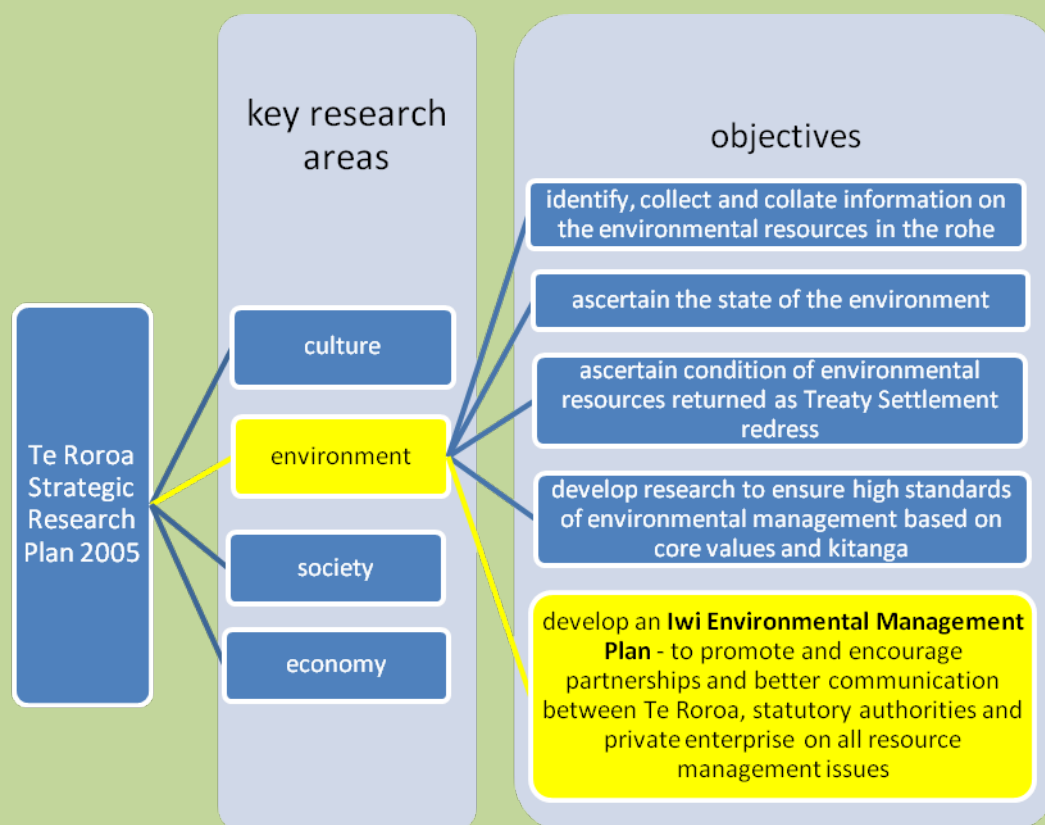
Finally, I would like to acknowledge our whanaunga who have contributed to the formation and continuity of our Iwi organisation. Whether the contribution has been small or significant, it has mattered. As Te Roroa, we have had more than our fair share of challenging moments as I am sure there are many more to come. We recognise that our decision-making regarding environmental concerns have both short- and long-term ramifications, but we can only do the best we can in our time now to ensure we are striving to achieve our long-term aspirations of a healthy, vibrant, and abundant environment supporting healthy and vibrant communities.

Thomas Hohaia

Chair

Te Roroa Whatu Ora & Manawhenua Trusts

1 Purpose



district and regional plans and policies and similar relevant policy instruments of all government agencies involved in the management of resources within our rohe.

This Te Roroa Iwi Environmental Policy Document contains guidance on our policy and processes for kaitiakitanga, to our whanaunga to the north, west and south, to the wider community who reside in or value our rohe and to current and potential developers. It should not be treated as a substitute for consultation or engagement with Te Roroa. In tikanga there is no substitute for engagement *kanohi ki te kanohi*. It is not to be reproduced or distributed outside of Te Roroa without the permission of Te Roroa Whatu Ora and Manawhenua Trust (TRWO&MWT).

This Te Roroa Iwi Environmental Policy Document meets the fifth objective above. It is directed primarily at assisting the relationships between Te Roroa and all relevant government departments, agencies and councils involved in the management of the natural, physical, cultural and heritage resources in our rohe. This Te Roroa Iwi Environmental Policy Document is a relevant policy document recognised by Te Roroa's iwi authority for the purposes of relevant legislation and in particular the RMA and the LGA. It is to be considered in the preparation of all

2 Policy Design

He honore, he kororia ki te Atua. He maungarongo ki te whenua. He whaakaaro pai ki nga tangata katoa.

Ko tenei te mihi atu, te tangi atu ki nga iwi katoa i awhinatia mai, i tautokohia mai ki nga tikanga o tenei tauira mahere mo te kaitiakitanga o nga taonga o Te Taiao. Mauri ora ki a tatou katoa.

The Te Roroa Iwi Environmental Policy Document is heavily focussed on building and maintaining durable relationships. Te Roroa does not exist in a vacuum and realisation and implementation of our policies is entirely dependent on the strengths of our relationships with ourselves and all others who interact within our rohe. Critical to those relationships are the recognition of Te Roroa's status as kaitiaki and the empowerment of our capacity to actively practise kaitiakitanga in regard to all resources within our rohe. The Taharoa Domain Management Committee, Kaitiaki Kiwi, Native Forest Restoration Trust, the SH12 Waipoua Forest Management Committee and Mahi Tahi Roopu are all positive examples of our experiences in collaborative management to date.

Because kaitiakitanga has relevance to all aspects of environmental management we have adopted a general section on kaitiakitanga to lead off our Policies. Those policies should be applied to all other sections of this document.

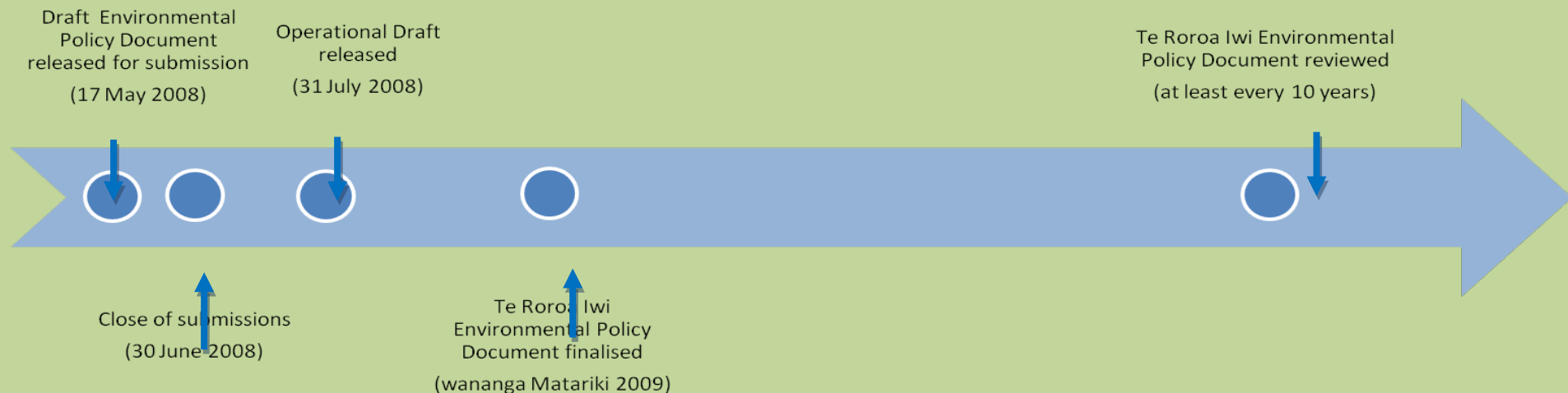
We are guided by the following principles as per the Te Roroa strategic plan:

3 Policy Review

This Policy Document has been prepared by Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust Mana Whenua Trusts. It will be distributed to Te Roroa by website and on social media. Submissions can be made in writing, by email or verbally to TRWO&MWT or any trustee. In 2008, key partners in the community, local government and government agencies had also been invited to make comment.

Following consideration of submissions, a draft OPERATIONAL policy document was posted on the Trust website.

This policy has evolved over time with TRWO&MWT reviewing this policy document in 2019. Requests for review, change or additions can be made in writing to TRWO&MWT. All requests will be received on a case-by-case basis and considered by TRWO&MWT at their monthly meetings.



4 Kaitiakitanga

Since the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi the role of Mana/tangata whenua as kaitiaki has been minimalised. Despite the recognition of kaitiakitanga in modern legislation, there is still only limited opportunity given to Mana/tangata whenua to fulfil this role.

Since the Treaty, Te Roroa became almost landless. The Te Roroa Treaty settlement saw the reversal of this decline and for the first time in 168 years we became the custodians of significant land resources as well as having increased recognition in the ongoing use and management of public lands managed by local and central government. We need to ensure that our own use of resources, and the impact that has on our rohe, sets the leading example to others.

The legislative reforms since the 1980s (e.g. Conservation Act, Environment Act, Resource Management Act, Fisheries Act, Local Government Act) all contain specific clauses to safeguard the role of the Treaty and tangata whenua in management of resources. Our Settlement legislation includes provisions that underscore these legislative protections. Largely they are about providing a specific recognition of our role as Mana whenua in the preparation of policy and decision-making processes by Crown agencies and local government within our rohe. Putting these provisions into practice requires follow-up at agency and local level. There are significant resourcing implications for Te Roroa.

Issues

- Insufficient resourcing to allow for effective Te Roroa involvement, as the kaitiaki, in the sustainable management of our ancestral taonga, including water, soil, minerals, air, indigenous flora and fauna and our heritage.
- Effective recognition and implementation of Te Roroa Settlement Act 2008 at agency and local level is needed to

ensure that practical expression is given to our kaitiakitanga into the future.

Objectives

1. Te Roroa are acknowledged as the Mana whenua and kaitiaki of all resources within our rohe and are actively involved in the decision-making, management, monitoring and enhancement of those resources including water, soils, mineral, air, flora and fauna and heritage.
2. The relationship of Te Roroa and our culture and traditions with our ancestral taonga is recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance by Councils and other statutory agencies.
3. Te Roroa matauranga / traditional environmental knowledge is acknowledged, protected, and utilised.

Policies

1. Te Roroa are recognised as the kaitiaki of all resources, including water bodies, soils, minerals, air, flora, fauna, and heritage, within our rohe.
2. Use will be made of relevant Te Roroa matauranga / traditional environmental knowledge and practise in decision-making associated with all resources, including water bodies, soils, minerals, air, flora, fauna, and heritage. The intellectual property rights associated with that knowledge will be respected and protected.
3. Te Roroa are an interested and potentially affected party to any notified and non-notified resource consent application within our rohe concerning or potentially affecting any resource because of our special relationship

with these taonga. Whenever Te Roroa are involved in setting conditions for a consent, either the applicant or council will resource Te Roroa to regularly monitor and review those conditions.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT requests that all statutory agencies with responsibility for management of all resources recognise Te Roroa as kaitiaki within our rohe. TRWO&MWT will monitor all agencies' current and proposed policies to ensure that this happens. TRWO&MWT also request that all relevant statutory agencies:
 - a. actively promote to resource consent or permit applicants pre-application engagement with tangata whenua as being best practice;
 - b. require that all resource consent or permit applications concerning or potentially affecting all resources, including water bodies, soils, minerals, air, flora, fauna, and heritage, be lodged with a Mana/tangata whenua Impact Assessment approved by the relevant tangata whenua. Suggested consent conditions should be included in the assessment;
 - c. notify Te Roroa of any resource consent or permit application concerning or potentially affecting all resources, including water bodies, soils, minerals, air, flora, fauna, and heritage and provide adequate time and resourcing for Te Roroa to respond in an informed manner;
 - d. provide Te Roroa with copies of any infringement or abatement notices or details of Environment Court proceedings within the rohe of Te Roroa;
 - e. give effect to and respect Te Roroa matauranga/traditional environmental knowledge by including that relationship in their strategies and plans.



5. Relationships

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

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

As kaitiaki Te Roroa are answerable firstly to the relationships our tupuna forged with all the children of the Atua and to the relationship our mokopuna need to have with Te Ao Marama. We believe the values and methods of kaitiakitanga have much to offer, especially in a world that faces the effects of ever-increasing developmental pressure from local and global forces.

For well over a century after the signing of Te Tiriti, no provision or protection was offered to kaitiakitanga by statute. In fact, Acts such

as the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 actively banned it. The loss of language and the huge rates of urban drift have further fragmented both the knowledge and advancement of kaitiakitanga.

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

Policies

1. As kaitiaki, Te Roroa will seek to protect those things of value to past, present and future generations.
2. TRWO&MWT will base all its relationships with all parties on values of utmost good faith.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will advocate for and support all initiatives to preserve, retain and enhance the matauranga and kawa of kaitiakitanga and to see that knowledge passed on to our mokopuna.
2. TRWO&MWT will seek to establish a Whata of Te Roroa matauranga and include western science.

Our Relationship with Ourselves

Our vision is a simple one – we wish for the manaakitanga which our mokopuna will show to all manuhiri when they visit our many vibrant marae to include kai customarily harvested from within our rohe from sustainably managed whenua, forests, streams, wetlands, and sea. As kaitiaki, mana whenua/mana moana and tangata whenua we need to do all we can to ensure our mokopuna inherit the best options we can provide them.

For Te Roroa to fulfil our responsibilities as kaitiaki will take all of us – both the ahi kaa who maintain the mana of the hapu at home and those of our whanau who have moved further afield to provide tautoko, awhi, fresh ideas, skills, learning and a global perspective. We all have a responsibility to ensure our mokopuna grow up steeped in both our traditional matauranga and tikanga and in the best of western science and planning if they are to fulfil our kaitiaki duties after us. Sadly, the resources of our natural world are becoming increasingly depleted. Our mokopuna have many challenges.

If a sustainable future is to be left for our children and they are to fulfil their responsibility to kaitiakitanga, then one of the major challenges we face is how to provide sufficient incentives for them to exercise their mana whenua/mana moana in the modern world.

The future development of Te Roroa requires us to build a strong and sustainable economic foundation. History has seen Te Roroa virtually dispossessed within our rohe. Our Treaty Settlement has offered us the opportunity to realise an initial resource base of commercial redress from which to build a sustainable economic platform for the future survival of our iwi.

As mana whenua/mana moana the economic future of Te Roroa is linked inextricably to our natural and physical resources. The commercial redress properties proposed in our settlement are primarily forestry and farming based. Potential economic opportunity

also exists through the conservation, tourism and recreation assets of our majestic forests, lakes, and coastline. For these to prove realistic in the long-term we must ensure Te Roroa invests only in those economic activities that are genuinely sustainable over time.

If we want our people to come home from the cities, we need to offer them sustainable futures that includes vibrant marae and papakainga and viable career paths with paid employment derived from clean and sustainably managed environments. It is essential that we start at home – by developing our marae, our papakainga, our whenua and our moana on a long-term sustainability basis.

Policies

1. TRWO&MWT will do all it can to keep Te Roroa informed of all issues affecting the development and management of our natural and physical taonga. For significant issues, TRWO&MWT will always advocate for these issues to be brought back to the marae for korero and hui, and will provide regular, open hui.
2. TRWO&MWT will do all that it can to ensure that Te Roroa participate in the decision-making processes of government agencies that affect us and our resources and are engaged on all issues of concern to us, by ensuring that the Trust Board is representative and responsive to marae and hapu.
3. TRWO&MWT is committed to facilitating the development of Te Roroa resources to support sustainable economic development initiatives for Te Roroa. TRWO&MWT will continue to investigate and develop economic development initiatives to build a strong economic base for Te Roroa based on the sustainable use of Te Roroa assets and regularly report on these developments through regular hui with the people.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will to the best of our capacity provide protection and participation of Te Roroa in the sustainable management of our rohe and our taonga while providing information, feedback, transparency, and accountability back to Te Roroa.
2. Te Roroa will continue to advocate for and actively support all initiatives to establish sustainable management on our marae, kainga and whenua. This includes initiatives such as seeking to introduce energy efficient housing for our people, indigenous forestry on our whenua and sustainable aquaculture in our awa, repo and moana.
3. Te Roroa will consider working with responsible partners to establish sustainable joint venture businesses on a case-by-case basis.
4. TRWO&MWT will advocate for, investigate, initiate, and support sustainable economic development initiatives for Te Roroa. These include:
 - a. A sustainable land management inventory and asset management plans for Te Roroa owned land;
 - b. sustainable forestry;
 - c. sustainable farming (including carbon farming); and
 - d. heritage and eco-tourism.
5. TRWO&MWT will report annually to Te Roroa on all aspects of its involvement in the sustainable management of our rohe and its resources.



Our Relationship with Other Iwi and Hapu

In the past, Te Roroa survived well partly because of the quality of our relationships with other tribes. While the tribal context is different now, for example many whanau live globally rather than in close proximity and there are an increased number of important relationships for Te Roroa to consider, our ability to manage those relationships positively will have a significant impact on the quality of our achievements.

Te Roroa shares boundaries with other iwi; Te Rarawa to the north, Ngapuhi to the northwest, Ngati Hine to the east and Ngati Whatua and Te Uri o Hau to the south. Te Roroa historically has strong and intertwined whakapapa linkages to all of these.

Many of the environmental and resource management issues confronting Te Roroa are either generic or related to similar issues faced by our immediate neighbours and the other iwi of Te Taitokerau. Both whakapapa and common-sense dictate that we should work collaboratively wherever possible.

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

Policies

1. Te Roroa will wananga and work collaboratively with other tangata whenua to share skills, learning, knowledge, experiences, and opportunities. Te Roroa reserves the right to speak on its own behalf on matters of significance to us. TRWO&MWT will consider invitations to participate in multi stakeholder working parties on a case-by-case basis.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will seek to maintain close communication with other Taitokerau kaitiaki. This includes sharing of skills, learning, information, knowledge, and experience and providing support for the kaupapa of other units where this is complementary to Te Roroa policies and methods. TRWO&MWT will consider all requests to join multi stakeholder working parties on a project by project or issue by issue basis.
2. Te Roroa will actively pursue the wider kaitiakitanga interests of the collective iwi of Te Taitokerau where this aligns with Te Roroa policy and consider:
 - a. collaboration in practical work, technical training, and information systems with other iwi and hapu-based kaitiakitanga units;
 - b. developing processes for facilitating the transfer of information between iwi based on best practice for kaitiakitanga.
 - c. preparing and adopting robust policy and direction for the sustainable development of Te Roroa tribal assets;
 - d. coordinating environmental monitoring that fully includes the ahi kaa and hau kainga with other iwi and hapu of Te Taitokerau;
 - e. collaborating with other Taitokerau iwi and hapu to prepare generic responses to central and local government policy initiatives.

Our Relationship with the Community

Since the first foreigners entered our waters, Chinese, Portuguese and then English, followed by whalers, traders, missionaries and then settlers from most western countries, Te Roroa has hosted all manuhiri tuarangi to our rohe. It is a practice we continue today.

There has been debate over the relationship between the government, tangata whenua and the Crown when it comes to the management of our natural and physical resources. We understand that our status as mana whenua/mana moana, kaitiaki, tangata whenua and Treaty partner allows us a seat at the decision-making and management tables over and above that of the general public. This is confirmed in legislation and government policy.

Te Roroa recognises that environmental management will need the active participation of all stakeholders. This includes community groups, business associations, environmental organisations, and sector interest groups. Te Roroa seeks to actively participate in healthy debate over sustainable management of our resources. We invite genuine and open dialogue.

Our longstanding and close working relationship with groups such as Kaitiaki Kiwi, New Zealand Native Forest Restoration Trust, DoC, CRIs and council is evidence of our desire and capacity to work collaboratively with partners who share our vision and values.

All too easily the voice of Te Roroa and other tangata whenua becomes subject to the “tyranny of the majority” where our voice goes from being that of the partner to just one of many competing stakeholders. For this reason, and to protect the customary rights of future generations of Te Roroa, we will always seek to establish consultation and participation directly with the Crown and its agencies and only enter multi-stakeholder processes where the status and role of Te Roroa is clearly identified from the outset.

Policies

1. TRWO&MWT will advocate for the recognition of Te Roroa as a Treaty partner in all processes involving the management and development of natural and physical resources within our rohe. Te Roroa will consider all requests to join multi-stakeholder processes on a case-by-case basis.
2. Te Roroa will work collaboratively and positively with all groups whose policies and initiatives contribute to the sustainable management and enhancement of resources within our rohe.
3. Te Roroa will ensure that all significant initiatives are brought back to the affected ahi kaa and hau kainga to debate on marae before any policy is developed on any individual proposal.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will engage with all groups involved in the sustainable management and enhancement of our rohe and resources. Such engagement will be on the understanding that Te Roroa are mana whenua/mana moana, kaitiaki and tangata whenua within our rohe, not just another stakeholder.
2. Te Roroa will remain open to approaches from groups seeking support with sustainable management initiatives within our rohe. Te Roroa will consider entering into partnerships with groups for specific projects on a case-by-case basis.
3. TRWO&MWT is happy to consider all requests to act as a facilitator between the community and the hapu, whanau and marae of Te Roroa where this is undertaken with positive intentions.

Our Relationship with Developers

Increasing desire for coastal lifestyles, the northward expansion from Auckland, increasing awareness of the value and importance of our beautiful environment and increasing tourism are all factors in the development explosion we have witnessed in the past decade. There is little sign of such development pressure abating.

Te Roroa is not necessarily opposed to responsible development. Our history shows our proven capacity to adjust and adapt to change. Te Roroa is adamant that the cost of such development must not be the degradation or loss of our heritage, culture, or environment. Te Roroa has an established reputation of working with responsible developers to ensure their objectives and our requirements can both be met.

The first steps of engagement are straightforward. If development has the potential to affect Te Roroa values or rohe then the developer should approach TRWO&MWT at the earliest opportunity for advice. Such engagement should always include kano ki te kano contact. Where there is no evidence of honest attempts to enter into direct dialogue with us to ascertain the impacts on Te Roroa, we expect that the relevant agencies will decline such applications.

Policies

1. Te Roroa will, to the best of our capacity, monitor all applications for development within our rohe.
2. TRWO&MWT will direct developers to the appropriate point of contact within Te Roroa for their proposal. TRWO&MWT will enter into consultation with all developers to identifying actual or potential effects of the development. Where any development has the potential to impact on Te Roroa and our values or resources, TRWO&MWT will request that the developers come to the marae to talk with the ahi kaa and hau kainga.

3. Te Roroa require that adequate measures be in place before any development begins to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on Te Roroa, our values and our environment.
4. Where development has actual or potential effects on Te Roroa TRWO&MWT requires that the true costs are borne by the developer.
5. Te Roroa will, to the best of our capacity, monitor all developments to ensure that they do not result in adverse effects and that the conditions of their consent are met.
6. Te Roroa seek the highest standards of development and will work with developers to ensure that best practice is adopted.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will work with responsible developers in our rohe to facilitate engagement with marae and hapu.
2. TRWO&MWT will advocate that all developers engage directly with Te Roroa at the earliest possible stage of their development plans.
3. TRWO&MWT will enter into agreements with responsible developers to clarify the relationship with Te Roroa. Te Roroa will insist that all reasonable costs are borne by the developer.
4. Te Roroa will advocate that all consultants (planners, engineers, surveyors, archaeologists, landscape architects, etc) develop and adopt best practice standards with Te Roroa covering their professional interaction with us.
5. Te Roroa will develop protocols covering protection of all wahi tapu and other heritage sites and values from development and

will seek to have these protocols adopted as standard consent conditions for all consents granted within our rohe.

Our Relationship with Agencies

Under current legislation, the wise management of taonga o Te Roroa requires strong relationships between Te Roroa, Crown agencies, central and local government. Agencies have statutory responsibilities for managing the natural and physical resources within our rohe. They operate at local, regional, and national levels. We have listed the most significant agencies below, but a full list would include Ministry of Health and Health Boards, Ministry of Education, Maritime Safety Authority, Ministry of Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Economic Development, National Archives, Te Papa, Fish and Game, NZTA, LINZ, TPK, NZ Geographic Board, Maori Land Court and Crown Research Institutes.

These agencies have direct relationships with the Crown and their statutory functions and responsibilities are delegated by the Crown.

The most significant laws affecting the management of resources in our rohe have specific provisions on the Treaty partnership of Te Roroa and the Crown. In the case of local government, the LGA is clear that councils themselves are not the Crown but have Treaty responsibilities via the Crown.

Te Roroa considers all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with Te Roroa in managing our rohe and natural and physical resources. Where there is any confusion as to our relationship, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct dialogue. TRWO&MWT would like to see binding and formal MoU/MEA negotiated with the principal agencies. In many cases, the relevant minister will invite the agencies to negotiate MOU/MEAs as a result of Treaty settlement. We ask all agencies to consider this document prior to entering into negotiations. MOU or similar shall record the nature of the partnership between the agency and Te Roroa and agreed roadmaps for implementing, resourcing, and evaluating the partnership.

The LGA and the RMA underscore the need for agencies to provide for the participation of tangata whenua in their decision-making and forward planning processes. We welcome these directives and look forward to working with responsible agencies and local government.

Wise decision-making is only as good as the processes in place to implement the policies. Often the decisions made at a political level to protect our rights and responsibilities are not reflected in adequate processes at management levels of agencies. We also take this opportunity to remind agencies that while their participation in the management partnership is resourced, historically Te Roroa input has not been. This is neither an effective nor efficient way of maintaining a partnership.

The principal agencies include:

- **Far North and Kaipara District Councils**

Te Roroa have two district councils operating within our rohe: FNDC and KDC. They have responsibility for land use and subdivision under the RMA. Under the LGA they have functions related to community development and rating. Historically the latter has caused much anguish and we are amongst those who have lost large quantities of land under rating policies of FNDC and KDC and their predecessors.

The principal planning instruments of FNDC and KDC are the District Plans, the Long-Term Plans (which include policies on rating amongst other matters) and the various infrastructure (roading, sewerage, stormwater, libraries, etc) Asset Management Plans. FNDC and KDC have endorsed key Treaty principles in its Plans – principles of kawanatanga, partnership, active protection, utmost good faith and hapu and iwi development. Te Roroa look forward to working closely with FNDC and KDC in the review of current plans and the writing of new ones, such as the proposed FNDC and Kaipara's District Plan

review. Te Roroa is particularly interested in the RMA provisions for joint management and seeks to explore these in detail with FNDC, KDC, DoC and NRC. The reserves afforded Statutory Acknowledgements in our Deed of Settlement are considered priorities for joint management.

Te Roroa acknowledges the efforts of FNDC and KDC to meet its Treaty responsibilities under the RMA and LGA through the assistance they have provided in the writing of this Environmental Management Plan.

- **Northland Regional Council**

NRC is our regional council. NRC has responsibility for water, air, soil, and the coastal environment. NRC has responsibilities for climate change, heritage, and biodiversity. NRC's principal planning instruments are the Regional Policy Statement, Coastal Plan, Water and Soil Plan, Air Quality Plan, Land Transport Strategy, Pest Management Strategies, Catchment Plans and the LTP.

All of these are significant issues for Te Roroa as we work with NRC as they prepare and review their plans and policies. We expect initial discussion on a mana whenua to agency basis.

Along with FNDC and KDC, many of the processes initiated by NRC since the introduction of the RMA (such as heritage protection, communication with tangata whenua, provision for Te Roroa in the decision-making processes of council and resource consent processing) have not proved adequate to safeguard our interests, values and taonga. Te Roroa will work with other tangata whenua to monitor the performance of the Councils and seek review and improvement to councils' processes.

- **Department of Conservation**

Under the Conversation Act DoC has two main tasks: managing the Crown conservation estate and advocating for conservation values generally and protection of historic and natural resources. Both are of immense interest to Te Roroa. DoC is the primary custodian of the many unique and nationally important icons within our rohe. The Act contains a strong directive to DoC to give effect to the Treaty.

Te Roroa settled our historic Treaty of Waitangi claims with the Crown through the Te Roroa Deed of Settlement (2005) and the Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008 (the Settlement Act).

The Settlement Act established Te Tarehu, a classification that overlies the main area in Waipoua Forest. The Te Tarehu protocol between DOC and Te Roroa includes an acknowledgement by the Crown of Te Roroa's cultural, spiritual, historic and/or traditional values relating to Waipoua Forest, and a list of protection principles directed at the Minister of Conservation to avoid harm to, or the diminishing of, the Te Roroa Values related to Te Tarehu. Te Tarehu requires the NZCA, the Northland Conservation Board and DOC to take certain steps that incorporate the requirements of the Settlement Act and the Te Roroa Deed of Settlement.

- **Ministry for the Environment**

MfE is the lead government agency for environmental policy. MfE is responsible for national policy statements, national policy advice, standards, and indicators. TRWO&MWT encourage MfE to consult with Te Roroa over the development and review of all these. TRWO&MWT request MfE to prioritise development of tools to assist hapu-based policy development, management, and monitoring of all aspects of kaitiakitanga. The Deed of Settlement provides for an annual meeting with MfE to discuss issues such as RMA issues in the Te Roroa Area of Interest.

- **Ministry of Primary Industries**

MPI is responsible for policy and management of the national fishery, and customary fishing regulations for our future rohe moana.

Under the Deed of Settlement "the Te Roroa governance entity will be appointed as an Advisory Committee to the Minister of Fisheries. This committee will provide advice on the management of fisheries in the Te Roroa Area of Interest, including on the customary interest of Te Roroa in those fisheries. Other provisions include a right of first refusal, for a period of 50 years, over specified toheroa quota if it is included in the Quota Management System in the future."

There is a range of fisheries regulations that directly affect the fishery within our rohe moana. This Environmental Policy Document has not addressed marine fishery management issues in any great depth. Te Roroa is in the process of applying to Mfish to establish our rohe moana. TRWO&MWT would like to work with Mfish (and agencies such as NIWA) to develop a sustainable fisheries management plan for the Te Roroa rohe moana including establishment of mataitai reserves.

MPI is also responsible for biosecurity outcomes within New Zealand in relation to protecting, controlling, and containing pest and disease outbreaks within New Zealand. Contemporary examples of invasive pests in New Zealand include the Queensland Fruit Fly outbreak in Auckland, and examples of exotic plant pathogens include Kauri Dieback Disease and Myrtle Rust. Te Roroa are an active biosecurity partner alongside Government agencies, statutory authorities, the scientific and local communities when dealing with bio-invasive threats to the natural ecosystems within the rohe of Te Roroa.

• **Historic New Zealand**

HNZ monitors and enforces the Historic Places Act under which all archaeological and historic sites are protected (registered or not) unless their destruction or modification is permitted by HNZ. The

number and significance of sites within our rohe make HNZ an important partner in heritage management issues.

Policies

1. Te Roroa seeks real and practical partnerships with government and its agencies, regional and district councils. Relationships with Te Roroa need to reflect our status as Mana/tangata whenua, kaitiaki and Treaty partner.
2. Te Roroa will actively participate in the decision-making processes of all agencies where those decisions affect Te Roroa, our values or taonga. Te Roroa will participate in such processes in a collective forum with other tangata whenua on a case-by-case basis. We understand the dilemma for councils and agencies in providing for participation for the numerous iwi and hapu of the district, region and country in decision-making and management of resources. We are pragmatic about this. Te Roroa will work closely with other Taitokerau kaitiaki and where possible and pragmatic, use collective processes where the outcome affects more than just Te Roroa. We retain the right to our own voice and position where we deem this necessary.
3. Te Roroa will actively participate in the management of our taonga. Our involvement should be sought at the commencement of all management, planning and monitoring processes.
4. Agencies and other parties should be cognisant of the lack of capacity and resources for Te Roroa to participate in modern planning and policy processes. All agencies should collaborate with TPK to ensure that capacity building initiatives are coordinated in a manner that avoids duplication. Where consultation or participation in agency processes involves a cost to Te Roroa, these are to be borne by the relevant agency.

Where consultation is undertaken by others on behalf of agencies, the contract for service should specify the need for direct consultation with Te Roroa on a professional basis.

5. Where, for whatever reason, there has not been Te Roroa input into legislative review and statutory planning processes, such silence is not to be interpreted as our agreement or acceptance.
6. Agencies need to provide adequate and timely information on all activities and programmes affecting Te Roroa, our values and taonga to TRWO&MWT, the relevant marae, and where appropriate, Te Roroa landholders. In particular, information should be supplied at the earliest possible stage of the planning process regarding:
 - a. resource consents (notified and non-notified), permit and concession applications, including staff reports and monitoring/compliance records;
 - b. plan and policy preparation, monitoring and review, for example LTPs, District Plans, Regional Policy Statement and Plans, Conservation Management Strategies and Plans; and
 - c. work plans and projected projects at the commencement of the planning or business cycle.
7. Agencies need to engage regularly with TRWO&MWT to ensure adequate and timely participation of Te Roroa in their decision-making and management processes. Agencies should actively consider developing Agreements or MoU to umbrella their relationships with Te Roroa and to provide clarity and certainty for both partners. These shall record the partnership between the agency and Te Roroa and agreed roadmaps for implementing, resourcing, and evaluating the partnership.
8. Agencies must avoid consulting or involving Te Roroa in decision-making processes that see us identified as just a stakeholder and

not a partner in any decision-making process where those decisions affect Te Roroa, our heritage, culture and taonga.

9. All Crown and council held land within our rohe is ancestral land, particularly the Crown conservation estate and council reserves.
10. DoC is obliged by statute to give effect to the Treaty principles. DoC and Te Roroa will achieve this by enacting the principles set out in the Mahi Tahi Document.
11. Local authorities have the ability to transfer powers and functions and to enter into joint management agreements with Te Roroa. Opportunities for these should be identified and incrementally implemented, e.g. management of reserves, especially where these contain waahi tapu. TRWO&MWT will negotiate a schedule for developing joint management agreements over key reserves that have high cultural value.

The reserves covered by Statutory Acknowledgements are priorities. Te Roroa have a successful co-management agreement with KDC for Taharoa Domain developed prior to the new provisions for joint management. This needs to be reviewed to see if further change is needed.
12. The ability of Te Roroa to manage our whenua and moana and the future success of integrated management between Crown, Te Roroa and other parties requires the ongoing capacity-building of our kaitiaki, whanau and hapu. Achieving this is in everyone's interest and will require the active support and input of our partners.
13. Agencies undertaking scientific research within our rohe should consult with us to determine how their programmes can best co-ordinate with the needs and priorities of Te Roroa. Most government departments, Crown Research Institutes and universities have specific obligations to undertake such

consultation under their governing legislation and are expected to consult at the earliest possible opportunity as best practice.

14. Contact with TRWO&MWT should be made before scientific research commences or applications for funding are made. If the work impacts on taonga of Te Roroa:

- a. protocols must be formally agreed with the kaitiaki from the outset of the research and conditions for the work determined by Te Roroa must be respected. Such protocols will include agreed understanding of indigenous intellectual property rights. Te Roroa insists that best practice standards of indigenous research be promoted and adhered to.
- b. where Te Roroa kaumatua and kuia consider it appropriate kawa will be observed in the course of the research;
- c. Te Roroa should have the opportunity to work beside the researchers, in a paid capacity; and
- d. with all publications arising from research involving Te Roroa and our taonga, Te Roroa shall be invited to review findings and append our own comments to the published information.

15. In addition to the above FNDC, KDC and NRC shall:

- a. provide for the active participation of Te Roroa in the development, implementation, monitoring and review of all council plans and policies and all decision-making processes that affect us, our values and taonga;
- b. recognise Te Roroa as an affected party to all plan and policy development and all resource consent and permit applications that affect Te Roroa resources, culture and/or heritage;
- c. take into account this Environmental Policy Document in the preparation or review of all statutory and non-statutory instruments (strategies, policy statements and plans) and consent applications that affect our rohe as an initial step;

d. ensure that an adequate pool of independent commissioners skilled in Te Roroatanga and approved by TRWO&MWT is available for hearings (resource consent, plan, and policy development) where Te Roroa interests are involved; and

e. ensure that relevant staff (e.g. managers, consent planners, policy writers, monitoring and enforcement officers) have sufficient understanding of Te Roroatanga to make well-informed decisions where these affect Te Roroa.

16. TRWO&MWT request that the agencies:

- a. require applicants for consents/concessions etc to demonstrate whether their proposal has any effects, major or minor, on Te Roroa values and resources. Where effects, actual or potential, are evident applicants should be required to provide evidence that Te Roroa have been adequately consulted and engaged. Where such evidence is not supplied the application should be not be accepted;
- b. place conditions on consents that avoid effects on matters of significance to Te Roroa and provide for our involvement in monitoring and review of consents including agreed protocols governing any activity that may affect waahi tapu;
- c. include in all council reports on consent applications or policy development within our rohe the results of consultation or negotiations held with Te Roroa;
- d. where Te Roroa taonga, values or heritage may suffer adverse effects, hearings, pre-hearings and preliminary meetings should be held on marae
- e. provide for Te Reo me ona ahuatanga katoa o Te Roroa at hearings where requested by Te Roroa;
- f. not be involved in decisions pertaining to Te Roroa resources, values, or heritage without full prior discussion with Te Roroa;

- g. ensure that staff processing consents affecting our taonga, values or heritage have adequate training in Te Roroatanga;
- h. develop and implement appropriate processes for informing Te Roroa of all notified and non-notified applications;
- i. develop mutually agreed processes and timeframes to allow us to conduct site visits and assessments of all proposed activities before final decisions are made;
- j. require applicants to agree to the process by which Te Roroa will consider and monitor the development at the earliest possible stage of their proposal. This will include site visits and assessments of all proposed activities prior to lodging resource consent applications and reasonable access for kaitiaki to monitor the development once consent is granted where TRWO&MWT consider this necessary; and
- k. develop best-practice standards and guidelines for development processes and outcomes within our rohe.

6 Te Aho Tapu

Matauranga Te Roroa

The matauranga of Te Roroa and the cultural, genetic, or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, is our intellectual property and must not be used without prior written consent.

Our tupuna brought with them values and management systems honed from generations of living on small islands in close connection with the natural world. Our centuries of living in Aotearoa have seen the practice of kaitiakitanga adapted and enhanced to the unique conditions and resources of our rohe. This generation is responsible for seeing that matauranga passed intact to our mokopuna.

The knowledge and learning passed down to this generation from ancestors is a taonga. Often this knowledge must be explained or shared with agencies or developers in order for them to understand our position. This does not mean that we have given this knowledge or that the information can be used without our permission.

Misappropriation is the wrongful taking or copying of cultural, genetic, or biological resources and practices, and the matauranga Te Roroa surrounding them. It also relates to the gaining of proprietary rights over such material. Misuse or the inappropriate use of cultural, genetic, or biological resources and practices and the matauranga Te Roroa surrounding them does not imply that any proprietary rights have been gained by the person or entity using the resource. The sharing of Te Roroa matauranga, tikanga or kaupapa does not automatically lead to the recipient's rightful use or exploitation of that knowledge.

Issues

- The misappropriation or misuse of our indigenous knowledge and the cultural, genetic, or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, without the prior informed consent of Te Roroa.

Objectives

1. The matauranga of Te Roroa and the cultural, genetic, or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, are to be used for the betterment of Te Roroa.

Policies

1. Maintaining our matauranga of kaitiakitanga and the teaching of that knowledge to our mokopuna is a matter of the highest priority for Te Roroa.
2. No organisation or individual may access, use, or retain the knowledge of Te Roroa without the express permission of Te Roroa or nominated kaumatua as the kaitiaki of that knowledge.
3. Any information about Te Roroa matauranga and the cultural, genetic, or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, obtained from Te Roroa is our intellectual property right and must not be alienated from Te Roroa.
4. Te Roroa knowledge will be classified as inalienable cultural heritage which is not subject to the laws relevant to public domain.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will support all Te Roroa initiatives to maintain, enhance and transfer our traditional matauranga of kaitiakitanga to our mokopuna in accordance with tikanga. Te Roroa will consider establishing an iwi whata of such matauranga.
2. Te Roroa will advocate that matauranga of kaitiakitanga be afforded the same status as knowledge derived from western science.
3. TRWO&MWT will do all it is capable of to protect the intellectual property rights of Te Roroa where any attempt is made to alienate that intellectual property right without the direct permission of Te Roroa kaumatua/kuia.
4. Anyone choosing to engage with or use Te Roroa information or resources must seek the prior written consent of mandated representatives of Te Roroa.
5. Matauranga Te Roroa, including historical interpretation, cultural impact assessment information and evidence presented at consent hearings, must be regarded as confidential and owned by Te Roroa and as such cannot be used at any time without the express written consent of Te Roroa.

Waahi Tapu and Cultural Landscapes

The desire of our kaumatua to see an end to the desecration of our waahi tapu has been the punga or anchor stone of the Te Roroa claim. When Te Roroa look at the landscape we see the records of the interaction of our tupuna with this place. The long history of occupation by our tupuna has left an overlay across the landscape. That overlay is a taonga of Te Roroa.

It is only in recent years that any real protection of our waahi tapu has been provided by the Crown. Many of our sites have been lost or damaged.

Where cultural landscape values are taken into account, the opinion of archaeologists and landscape architects (few of whom are tangata whenua or have any mandate in cultural values) is often given greater weight than that of the ahi kaa and kaitiaki. Te Roroa have built up a well-recognised professional capacity, both internally and in collaboration with external experts. There is considerable scope for this expertise to be better utilised by agencies when undertaking such work within our rohe.

DoC and councils have extensive policy and processes concerning natural and built landscape values, that provides provision for waahi tapu and cultural landscapes protection. NRC, KDC and FNDC have broad responsibilities in this regard.

Issues

- Our waahi tapu are taonga.
- The ongoing damage, destruction, and mismanagement of waahi tapu and areas or sites of customary value.
- Areas or sites of customary value are often limited to western definitions, such as “archaeological”.

- Most agencies have not provided for cultural landscapes in their plans and policies.
- How to control and manage waahi tapu on private land.

Objectives

1. Our waahi tapu are exactly that. They are not to be subject to any adverse effects of any development.
2. Te Roroa are the principal managers of waahi tapu in our rohe.
3. The protection of all areas or sites of customary value in a manner that is culturally acceptable to Te Roroa.
4. Councils, DoC and HNZ work collaboratively to afford protection and management of waahi tapu in partnership with Te Roroa as a priority for policy development, action, and resourcing.
5. The effective identification and definition of areas and sites of customary value by Te Roroa.

Policies

1. Te Roroa insists that the recording, enhancement, and protection of Te Roroa waahi tapu and cultural landscapes will be supported by councils, DoC and HNZ as a priority.
2. The tapu of our waahi tapu in our rohe will be totally respected. Te Roroa will be recognised and empowered as the kaitiaki of our waahi tapu.
3. Waahi tapu and areas or sites of customary value which contribute to or are a part of Te Roroa cultural landscape can only be defined by Te Roroa.
4. Councils, DoC and HNZ must take active responsibility for advocating and educating landowners and developers about waahi tapu and areas or sites of customary value.
5. Our cultural landscape should be afforded at least as high a priority as other landscape values when being considered as part of any process under the RMA, the Conservation Act or the LGA.
6. Preparation of landscape assessments for resource consent applications and similar process should be done in conjunction with Te Roroa to ensure that the cultural aspects of the landscape are given full recognition alongside other values such as natural character and amenity values.
7. Monitoring of effects on waahi tapu and cultural landscapes within Te Roroa rohe is the responsibility of the ahi kaa and kaitiaki. This should be reflected in all relevant consent conditions. This function should be formally transferred to Te Roroa as Mana/tangata whenua.

Methods

1. Te Roroa requests all relevant agencies ensure that:
 - a. identification, recording of waahi tapu by Te Roroa and protection of waahi tapu within our rohe is afforded adequate priority and resources to guarantee that no further human caused damage occurs to our waahi tapu.
 - b. planning processes for historic and cultural heritage protection are better integrated between processes and agencies;
 - c. Te Roroa pa, kainga and other sites are protected from any activities that involves earthworks or disturbance of the land;
 - d. earthworks along ridgelines or within 100 metres of the top of a ridgeline are prohibited, unless express written approval is provided by Mana/tangata whenua;
 - e. all archaeological assessments within the rohe of Te Roroa will be carried out by a suitably qualified tangata whenua representative and a Te Roroa nominated qualified archaeologist, recognised by the HNZ under s.17 of the Historic Places Act;
 - f. where there is sufficient evidence that subsurface areas or sites of cultural significance exist, geophysical surveying methods will be utilised to assess the existence and extent of such areas post development;
 - g. where electricity, telecommunications, access ways, pile foundations, road use upgrade and maintenance and effluent disposal systems are to be laid underground, the proposed route for the trenching, thrusting or directional drilling will be assessed, prior to earthworks starting and will be monitored by authorised TRWO&MWT personnel.
2. Te Roroa will strenuously resist any development or other proposals that adversely impact our waahi tapu.

3. TRWO&MWT requests that all agencies require that when:
 - a. previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites discovered during earthworks, or
 - b. koiwi are exposed, or
 - c. there is a death on site,all relevant project operations in the area of the event cease immediately. The contractor or the person monitoring the earthworks will immediately advise the site manager and TRWO&MWT and take steps to secure the area to ensure that it remains undisturbed. The site manager will advise HNZ (and the Police if appropriate). The site manager will ensure that staff or representatives are available to meet and guide the appropriate Te Roroa representatives to the site and assist them with any reasonable requests they may make. In the case of discovery of human remains, Mana/tangata whenua and the property owner / developer will jointly seek any necessary approval of the Police or HNZ so that the remains can be appropriately recovered and buried at a site nominated by the Te Roroa representatives. All relevant construction operations or work will remain halted until such measures are decided. All representatives involved in the situation will ensure that they act in a respectful manner, being careful to involve no unnecessary parties or publicity at any time.
4. TRWO&MWT will establish processes including registering with Min of Culture and Heritage as a collector and a whata to house and protect all taonga tuturu that have been removed from the rohe or are discovered within our rohe. Where it is agreed by Te Roroa that such taonga tuturu will remain housed elsewhere, specific protocols between and the host of that taonga suitable to Te Roroa will be negotiated. Any museum that knowingly accepts found taonga tuturu within our rohe must pass such taonga to TRWO&MWT until ownership is finalised.
5. TRWO&MWT will complete the mapping of the cultural landscapes within our rohe. Once this exercise is completed, we will want to see the councils, DoC and HNZ adopt this overlay on their own planning maps and to work with Te Roroa to develop adequate policy for the protection and management of our landscape and heritage values.
6. Councils, DoC and HNZ use Te Roroa expertise preferentially for any matters relating to waahi tapu and cultural site and landscape identification, enhancement, recording and protection within our rohe.
7. TRWO&MWT will adopt a 'silent file' approach to tribally sensitive information and hold this information in an iwi electronic whata.
8. TRWO&MWT will request that councils and other relevant agencies afford cultural landscape values at least as high a priority as other landscape values when preparing plans and policies and when considering landscape values during resource consent processes.

Rahui

Te Roroa kaitiakitanga includes the regulation of resources through the use of rahui. Rahui is both a traditional and contemporary form of managing a resource. Rahui is the temporary prohibition of any natural resource for management purposes or the temporary prohibition of access to a place for health and safety purposes. This system recognises the need to balance human requirements with the survival of a species or resource.

Issues

- A lack of understanding and use of rahui as a contemporary tool for the management of a resource.

Objectives

1. The use of rahui is recognised, respected, and practised.

Policies

1. Recognition of and respect for rahui as a viable tool for managing resources.
2. Recognition of, respect for, and compliance with rahui will be accorded by all councils to Mana/Tangata Whenua.

Methods

1. Rahui is initiated by TRWO&MWT in conjunction with kaumatua/kuia and may be put in place and monitored by iwi, hapu or marae.
2. The utilisation of rahui alongside other management tools, such as abatement notices, infringement notices, daily bag limits, closed seasons.

Traditional and Customary Materials

Over centuries of interaction with our natural world, Te Roroa have used a variety of natural taonga for traditional and customary purposes. This includes a wide range of timbers for carving and construction, plants that provide rongoa, plants and bird feathers used for weaving, clothing, dyes, stones of differing types and grades, etc. Often there were and are selected places chosen for sourcing these materials. With the loss of indigenous biodiversity and habitats, some of these materials are now in short supply.

Customary resources include all tangible and intangible resources utilised by Te Roroa to sustain hapu and marae. The customary utilisation of resources such as native bird feathers for weaving has declined due to deforestation and management allocation.

Issues

- Te Roroa taonga and their habitat have been and are being mismanaged resulting in customary resources and provisions being adversely affected.
- Cultural harvest of traditional materials is not considered as a viable management tool.

Objectives

1. An abundance of resources available for cultural harvesting by Te Roroa. The establishment of store houses for Te Roroa use and management of our customary resources.
2. Customary resources are taonga tuku iho and belong to Te Roroa.

Policies

1. Customary resources are the property of Te Roroa and therefore should remain in or be returned to our possession.
2. DoC and councils should prioritise the protection and enhancement of all sources of traditional materials and provide access to these by ahi kaa and kaitiaki for customary use.
3. When customary resources are scarce or endangered, their management must be determined by Te Roroa and their management for cultural use will be prioritised over other values and uses. This will be recognised and provided for by councils, DoC, and other relevant agencies.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will continue to advocate that the relevant agencies recognise and provide for these policies.
2. Te Roroa will work with relevant agencies to ensure that our customary resources are managed by Te Roroa.
3. TRWO&MWT will support all initiatives to protect and wananga the matauranga and tikanga associated with our traditional and customary materials.

7 Land

Toitu te whenua, whatungarongaro te tangata.

Te Roroa consider all land within our rohe to be ancestral land. Since the Treaty all but a fraction of our land has been alienated, now mostly held by the Crown (mainly conservation estate) or councils (e.g. recreation and road reserves) or is privately owned (general title).

Fragments of multiply-owned Maori landform existing kainga and marae. Some land is still held tribally but has been converted to general title. Te Roroa does not support any further alienation of Te Roroa land from Te Roroa ownership. Increasing numbers of beneficial owners (many overseas) and fragmentation of shares makes management decisions complicated.

Changing land use (forest clearances, conversion to farmland and exotic forestry, urban settlements, etc) has increased pressure on our land, water, and marine resources. The attributes that attract settlers today are those that our tupuna valued. Development threatens our pa, kainga and waahi tapu as lifestyle choices come into conflict with heritage values. Councils are responsible for ensuring that development does not result in adverse effects. This requires strict control of subdivision, development, and land use.

Issues

- Te Roroa are Mana/tangata whenua. Our relationship to this land is central to our being. We consider all land within our rohe as ancestral land.
- Differences in how land in Maori title and land in general title are treated is poorly recognised and provided for.
- Development places increasing pressure on our land, water, and marine resources.

Objectives

1. To have all Te Roroa ancestral land in Te Roroa ownership.
2. Maximum protection of our ancestral land from adverse effects of development.
3. No further alienation of Maori land.

Policies

1. Long term sustainable use of Maori land should be adopted where it is economically viable.
2. Development of land resources in our rohe should not be at the expense of our relationship with that land, culture, and heritage or at the expense of the environment.
3. Development should be preceded by proper infrastructure planning.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will support research into long-term sustainable land uses on Maori land, e.g. permanent cover commercial indigenous forestry.

Marae and Kainga

Many of our ancestral houses are in need of repair or rebuilding. We look forward to a future where our marae are vital living centres of vibrant Te Roroa communities. Our marae has always played an integral and important role as community centres and provide direct benefit to the community (e.g. in times of natural disaster). This community benefit should be recognised in all policies affecting the rating of such land.

Development of papakainga allows our whanau the opportunity to establish affordable housing. Papakainga cannot be compared to subdivision or housing development on general title land.

Construction of affordable quality housing on multiply-owned Maori land is problematic and requires different approaches by a number of agencies – in particular, local councils and Housing NZ. Often there is inadequate understanding of these issues or inadequate prioritisation of Maori housing needs.

For our older papakainga areas, basic infrastructure is in need of maintenance or replacement. With increasing awareness of issues surrounding global warming and the global shortage of oil, it makes sense that new developments should seek to be as energy efficient as possible. Ideally, we would like to see our papakainga self-sufficient in terms of electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management where these can be achieved in a cost-effective manner.

Issues

- Our marae is the cultural heart of our hapu.
- Our kainga, those that remain in Maori ownership, are the obvious sites for the re-establishment of Te Roroa communities.
- Returning settlement asset provides future opportunity for re-establishment of kainga and marae on that land.

Policies

1. Our marae are heritage icons. TRWO&MWT promotes the right of Te Roroa whanau and hapu to develop their marae.
2. Papakainga should be supported to facilitate the resettlement and re-association of Mana/tangata and whenua as a matter of right.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will advocate that agency recognise and provide for the policies in this section.
2. TRWO&MWT will support and assist marae committees and papakainga within the Te Roroa rohe to further develop their marae and kainga on a sustainable basis. In particular support will be given to marae to develop as cultural centres of our people and tikanga. Development of marae and papakainga should consider energy efficient building design, methods and materials, environmentally sustainable energy, sewerage, waste, and water systems.
3. Te Roroa will work with other Taitokerau iwi to work with councils and other agencies to develop policy for papakainga and marae development zoning that recognises the cultural and social importance of papakainga and marae to tangata whenua and the wider community.

Maori Land Rating

Historically much land has been lost to inequitable rating policies of local government. Te Roroa consider there has never been full consideration given to the differences between Maori land and general title or the unique situation the owners of Maori land face.

Te Roroa acknowledges the difficulty faced by FNDC, KDC and NRC in addressing this problem and policy initiatives to provide temporary relief for rating on Maori land in some circumstances. In several instances the remittance of rates on Maori land has removed a significant obstacle to the future use of that land. However, finding a durable and sustainable solution requires the active attention of central, regional, and local government. We consider that MLC has a significant role to play. Because valuation of Maori land is tied to that of general title, we are increasingly seeing a situation where the rate burden on Maori land is increasing because of its proximity to general title land, even though the circumstances of the Maori land has not changed. This is a significant issue for Te Roroa that was reported on by the Waitangi tribunal during the Te Roroa claim and for which recommendations were made.

Issues

- The rating of Maori land is a contentious issue for Te Roroa.
- The increased interest in recent years in land purchase and development, particularly in the coastal areas of our rohe, has seen a dramatic increase in the rateable value of those properties.

Policies

1. Maori owned land should not be subjected to the same valuation process as that which applies to land held in general title.
2. Valuation and rating of Maori land should not be affected by escalating property values caused by development and intensification of adjoining or neighbouring general title land. Where such

development does result in increased rateable values for Maori land this should be recognised and mitigated through development levies.

3. Local authorities should review their Maori land rating policies and consider the long-term effects of current remittance and postponement policies. Local authorities should seek the full participation of TRWO&MWT, TPK and the MLC in these reviews.
4. Local authorities should investigate establishing Maori Purposes Zones or similar within district and regional plans to assist and facilitate the long-term sustainable development of Maori land.
5. NRC, KDC and FNDC should develop a single consistent policy and approach to Maori land rating issues.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will request that NRC pursue a full review of all legislation governing valuation and rating of land to ensure that the special circumstances affecting Maori land and Maori land rating and current inequities are adequately addressed.
2. TRWO&MWT will make submissions to all relevant council processes requesting review of Maori land rating policies and processes. This includes insisting that staff involved in setting and processing rating policy receive adequate training in Maori land and rating issues.
3. Where development of general title land causes increases in rating of Maori land, Te Roroa request that the consent authorities negotiate agreements with each developer to ensure that the developer makes adequate long-term provisions to mitigate this effect on Maori landowners.

4. Treaty Settlement Land

The Deed of Settlement saw the return of a number of land parcels as commercial or cultural redress. The Crown has been clear that this restitution is only a portion of the real costs to Te Roroa of the Crown's treaty breach. Returned assets formed the basis for Te Roroa to establish an economic and cultural base to provide for the iwi into the future. Te Roroa has faced major decisions over the future of these assets. While the iwi seeks the most sustainable long-term use of this land, existing land uses, and commercial realities may mean short term compromises. Despite the Crown's intent that the iwi use and develop the commercial redress properties, there is a real danger of being severely hampered by the rules applied to those lands in District Plans.

Issues

- The land assets returned to Te Roroa under settlement are only partial compensation for historical breaches of the Treaty.
- Current land use may not be the most sustainable long-term use. More sustainable land uses may require truthing before they can be considered economically, culturally, and environmentally sustainable.
- The Crown's intent for commercial redress properties to be used to develop our economic base is at risk through restrictions in Plans.

Objectives

1. Returned Settlement assets are sustainably managed and underpin our cultural and economic future.
2. Agencies (in particular local authorities) provide for the special needs of Settlement assets in their plans and policies.

Policies

1. Te Roroa will manage Settlement assets to ensure a sound platform for the future cultural and economic wellbeing of Te Roroa.
2. Assets should not be further alienated from Te Roroa. Future sale of tribal asset will only be considered as a last resort.
3. Te Roroa will adopt a risk-averse approach to managing returned Settlement assets to minimise any threat of future land alienation.
4. Te Roroa will investigate sustainable uses of returned Settlement assets and progressively implement these where economically viable.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will adopt a risk-averse approach to management or development initiatives involving Settlement assets. Where real sustainable alternatives to current land uses are identified, Te Roroa will investigate and pursue these with vigour.
2. Te Roroa will work with councils to ensure reviews of Plans and policies result in the establishment of a Treaty Settlement Asset zone covering both cultural and commercial redress properties.

Names

Our tupuna knew all our rohe – homes, gardens, trails, ceremonial areas, landing sites, fishing sites, battle sites, urupa, places where whenua was buried, tupapaku washed, where mauri are secreted away. All these places were named by our tupuna and in naming them they tied those places to our culture and our heritage forever. The naming of sites was and is bound by tapu.

As with any example of colonisation, the new settlers have written over many of our original names. In some instances, our names were wrongly recorded, shortened, or changed. Some of these mistakes have been rectified by the Crown under our Deed of Settlement.

It is important to Te Roroa and the legacy we leave for the future that these historical inaccuracies be corrected, and the proper names recorded.

Issues

- As Mana whenua and kaitiaki, Te Roroa wish to be a part of any debate over the naming of new places within our rohe.

Policies

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

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will request any agency or individual selecting new names for places or features within our rohe to consult with Te

Roroa and in particular the ahi kaa kaumatua/kuia for that area or feature.



Soils and Minerals

Minerals are by their very nature limited. High quality agricultural soils are a scarce and finite resource within our rohe. Their use must be managed to ensure no adverse effect on the environment and sufficient mineral and soil resources for future generations. Inappropriate land uses can cause erosion; sedimentation is the single biggest cause of poor water quality in our waterways.

Issues

- The mauri of mineral and soil resources in our rohe is being destroyed and there are potential adverse environmental, cultural, and social effects.
- Minerals resources are finite.
- Prospecting, exploration, and mining activities can adversely affect areas significant to Te Roroa including waahi tapu, waterways, mahinga kai and other places.
- Soil erosion resulting from inappropriate land uses and management.

Objectives

1. The mauri of mineral and soil resources is protected and enhanced in ways that enable Te Roroa to provide for our social, economic, and cultural wellbeing; and that of future generations.
2. The sustainable use and management of mineral and soil resources without adverse impacts.

Policies

1. Prospecting, exploration, and mining activities are not permitted in areas of significance to Te Roroa.
2. Te Roroa promote innovative, sustainable management practices for mining and quarrying operations, including rehabilitation.

3. Earthworks provided for as a permitted activity in council plans must meet stringent environmental performance standards.
4. Integrated earthworks management plans are required for earthworks consent applications detailing how erosion, sediment control, possible archaeological or cultural sites and rehabilitation are to be managed, and how risks will be identified and minimised.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will advocate for the enhancement of our soils and careful handling of our minerals. In particular Te Roroa request the relevant statutory authorities ensure that:
 - a. Crown Minerals Act and RMA processes are better integrated;
 - b. activities are not permitted in areas we identify as significant;
 - c. permit holders are required to prepare and implement a mine or quarry closure and rehabilitation plan;
 - d. effective erosion and sediment control measures are implemented while soil is exposed, and 80% vegetated ground cover is achieved within 3 months of earthworks being complete.
 - e. earthworks provided for as a permitted activity require notification of council and Te Roroa, no less than 1 week prior to any work;
 - f. payment of a bond is a mandatory condition for any earthworks.
2. TRWO&MWT will work with permit holders to plan and implement rehabilitation programmes, costs being met by permit holders.
3. A royalty will be payable to TRWO&MWT where the extraction of a mineral resource from lands within Te Roroa, has been agreed to.

Utilities, Amenities, and Infrastructure

In the past the design, building and maintenance of major infrastructure has followed not preceded development, leaving infrastructure in continual “catch-up”. Settlements now have old and worn systems struggling to keep up with increased needs. Developers have not paid the full and real cost of providing infrastructure and services for new development leaving the existing communities to bear the shortfall. The rush to provide services for new development is often at the expense of not providing modern services for existing communities.

Historically we, as kaitiaki and Mana whenua, have not been able to participate fully in decision-making over these assets. With most Maori land in the rural extremes, our land is often poorly serviced compared with other parts of the district. We have had decades of experience where Maori land has been taken under various Acts, such as the Public Works Act, to allow for infrastructure. Unfortunately, acquisition has not been accompanied by the resources for their sustainable management, many of which are now nurseries for all types of plant and animal pests.

Issues

- Increased development and population pressure bring with it increased demand and need for all types of infrastructure, roads, water supply, sewerage systems, storm water, reserves and parks, libraries, museums, and information centres.
- Councils and agencies such as DoC have acquired large areas of land for public reserves.

Policies

1. Te Roroa will participate fully in all decision-making processes of agencies over planning for, development and management of utilities, amenities, and infrastructure within our rohe. Such

participation should commence at the outset of any planning or business cycle.

2. Innovative means of providing for infrastructure should be encouraged. New developments should be levied to pay the full and true cost of infrastructure.
3. Provision of public services to green field developments should not be at the expense of the needs of existing communities.
4. Public reserves management should be adequately resourced to ensure that these areas are sustainably managed.
5. Agencies should negotiate a schedule of reserves with TRWO&MWT for transfer to joint or sole management regimes that include full participation of ahi kaa and kaitiaki. All public lands in the Tarehu overlay and those reserves accorded Statutory Acknowledgements under our Deed of Settlement are priorities. The Taharoa Domain equal partnership governance approach provides a working precedent.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will continue to advocate that agencies recognise and provide for these policies.
2. Te Roroa will request that a schedule and process for negotiating joint management agreements over public reserve lands be included in the MEA deriving from our Treaty Settlement with DoC, NRC, FNDC and KDC.

Waste Management

We live in a modern consumer society that has only recently begun to adopt sustainable practices to waste management and disposal. Other isolated largely urban communities such as Raglan, Kaitia and Kaikoura

have clearly demonstrated that is possible to greatly reduce waste to landfill volumes (by 70%) by community-based management with a reduced overall cost to the community. Those communities have also demonstrated that responsible waste management can be attractive community business and employer. We aim to move towards a zero-waste rohe and to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.

Objectives

1. A zero-waste rohe.
2. Te Roroa lead by example, starting with zero-waste marae, kohanga and kainga.

Policies

1. Te Roroa seek a zero-waste rohe.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will advocate that KDC and FNDC pursue zero waste policies covering our rohe.
2. Te Roroa will lead by example by investigating and implementing programmes to achieve zero waste for our marae, kohanga, kura and papakainga.
3. TRWO&MWT will support well planned initiatives by Te Roroa to establish sustainable waste management businesses.

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

- Kaitiaki require access to all waahi tapu and sites of cultural significance. With the alienation of most ancestral lands from Maori



Public Access

title many of these sites are now on either private or public land. There is public pressure to open up many areas containing sites for use by the general public. We have strong concerns about the ability of agencies to ensure our sites are not compromised in the process.

- Access to customary fisheries, mahinga kai and customary resources. Many of these customary areas are only accessible across public or private land which raises issues for Te Roroa whanau and landowners. It is our experience that when sensitive coastal fishery areas are opened up for public access there is a dramatic decline in that fishery.
- The current Crown policy of providing access for all to and along all parts of our waterways and coastline raises significant issues.
- Tracks in Waipoua (KD)

Te Roroa wish to be fully involved in the preparation of any public access policies or plans by any agency from the outset of the planning process.

Issues

- Alienation of ancestral land from Te Roroa ownership restricts our access to many sites of significance to us, including waahi tapu, kaimoana and cultural harvest areas.
- There has been significant public debate over public access to waterbodies and the coast, especially following the Foreshore and Seabed Act. Te Roroa recognise the desire of most New Zealanders to be able to access our waterbodies and coastline for a variety of reasons and uses.
- There is a conflict between public access, protection of sites and resources of importance to Te Roroa. Public access can conflict with prudent management of returning Settlement asset, e.g. increased fire risk to plantation forestry.

- c. to our fisheries, and
- d. to taonga prized for traditional, customary, and cultural uses.

2. Public access rights should not be given precedence over spiritual and customary values and sites. (Forest Health)
3. Public access rights should not be given precedence where this endangers or conflicts with management of Settlement assets such as plantation forestry.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will continue to advocate that agencies recognise and provide for these policies.
2. TRWO&MWT will work closely with all agencies involved in public access policies and ensure Te Roroa participate fully in such decision-making processes.

Policies

1. Policies and plans prepared by statutory agencies must recognise the rights of access that Te Roroa have:
 - a. to all waahi tapu,
 - b. for the harvesting and collection of kaimoana and mahinga kai,

8 Water

Water is a sacred resource and a taonga to be given the highest level of protection. It is central to our existence as Te Roroa. It is used to feed, transport, cleanse and purify and is the home to important mahinga kai and cultural materials. All waterbodies¹ are named, some are tapu, some associated with pa and gardens. Our mana is intertwined with water. Traditionally, our tupuna distinguished between types of water, wai tapu, wai noa, etc. Waterbodies form traditional boundaries.

The mauri of waterbodies and their associated ecosystems within our rohe has been degraded and is being destroyed through ignorance, exploitation, contamination, and abuse. Our ability to put kaimoana on the table for manuhiri and whanau events, and for our whanau and hapu to feed themselves on sustained basis is being increasingly compromised by damage to the mauri of water. The mixing of different mauri by human intervention is offensive to Te Roroa.

Historically water has been allocated on a “first come, first served basis”. Recently policy for water allocation indicates the government will claim ownership of all water resources and impose a “cap and trade” system for allocation. Our experiences over ownership and management of the foreshore and seabed do not give us confidence that our ancestral association with our waterbodies will receive adequate protection. We have never conceded that water is owned by the Crown.

The greatest threat to our water is pollution: human and animal effluent, chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides, sediment, stormwater, run-off, and litter. Land uses, particularly clearance, the degradation of riparian margins and drainage of wetlands have caused enormous damage.

¹ Waterbody: includes creeks, streams, wetlands, swamps, springs, lakes, aquifers, estuarine and coastal waters, all within the domain of Tangaroa.

Te Moana Nui a Kiwa is the great ocean our tupuna travelled when they came to Aotearoa and it still connects us with Hawaiiki. Our oceans have sustained us since the beginning. Once teeming with life now only a fragment of biodiversity remains. Crown management of the oceans is spread over agencies e.g. MPI, DoC and NRC and there are numerous stakeholders e.g. environmental groups, recreational and commercial fishermen, aquaculture industry and yachties. There is a lack of coordination and common approach between agencies and stakeholders.

Issues

- Water is of special significance to Te Roroa. It is a living entity. When the mauri of water is damaged or destroyed all are at risk.
- Land uses and allocation of water can have negative impacts on waterbodies and their ecosystems.
- Our ability to put mahinga kai and kai moana on our guests and our children’s tables is reduced because the home of the kai is degraded.
- Our seas are becoming more polluted.

Objectives

1. The mauri of water is enhanced in ways which enable Te Roroa to provide for our physical, social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.
2. Sustainable management of water on an integrated catchment basis.
3. All mataitai and mahinga kai sites and reserves in our rohe are managed, monitored, and enhanced by Te Roroa.
4. Water quality standards relevant to Te Roroa are developed and implemented by agencies and monitored by kaitiaki.
5. Healthy riparian margins for all the waterbodies in our rohe.
6. Te Roroa are the decision-makers over water allocation in our rohe.

Policies

1. Te Roroa has never transferred our customary ownership of our water resources.
2. Te Roroa will participate fully in any decision-making over water allocation within our rohe.
3. The right of access to clean water is a basic human right.
4. To discharge human effluent, treated or untreated, directly to water is culturally repugnant. All discharges of pollutants or contaminants to natural waterbodies should be avoided.
5. NRC will have an integrated catchment management planning and implementation programme that includes all waterbodies in our rohe.
6. Activities potentially affecting waterbodies will be managed on an integrated catchment basis.
7. All aquifers will be protected from contamination and over allocation.
8. All puna and repo will be protected from inappropriate use and development.
9. Pollution and unsustainable use of our oceans is unacceptable.
10. Te Roroa and council develop management strategies to allocate and monitor all waterbodies in our rohe.

Methods

1. Councils and Te Roroa will jointly develop integrated catchment management strategies including mechanisms for allocating water and monitoring for all waterbodies in our rohe.

2. Te Roroa marae and hapu will take positive action to enhance waterbodies. TRWO&MWT will support these initiatives.
3. TRWO&MWT will advocate for the enhancement of all our waterbodies and will work with any party promoting or implementing positive actions to improve water quality. TRWO&MWT request statutory authorities to:
 - a. promote and provide incentives for the rehabilitation, enhancement and protection of waterbodies and margins;
 - b. ensure no repo of any size is used for sewage systems. We do not object to the use of appropriately sited man-made wetlands;
 - c. prohibit drainage of naturally wet areas or wetlands including draining nearby land;
 - d. chemical pesticides, fertilisers or contaminants are not used where they can potentially affect any waterbody;
 - e. no liquid waste (e.g. stormwater, sewage, and farm effluent) will be discharged into a waterbody;
 - f. siting a landfill over an aquifer or near any waterbody or waahi tapu is prohibited
 - g. small rural coastal communities have communal land-based treatment facilities and septic tank installations treat sewage to a very advanced standard before discharge to soakage fields;
 - h. unrestricted stock access to waterbodies is prevented and nitrogen caps are imposed on farms;
 - i. consents for works stipulate regular cultural health and macroinvertebrate monitoring. Where data shows that there is an adverse effect on water quality then activities must cease;
 - j. riparian margins are as wide as possible and planted in locally sourced indigenous plants;
 - k. when structures are placed in waterbodies provision is made for indigenous migratory species;
 - l. NRC will provide free riparian management plans for farms.

9 Biodiversity

Indigenous Biodiversity

Te Hei! Te Roroa o te tangata rite tonui ki te Kahikatea

Te Roroa are the kaitiaki of the Rakaurangatira Tane Mahuta. Although we are known throughout the world for our iconic trees, all those that clothe and serve Papatuanuku are taonga. It is the interaction between all the parts of the ecosystem that let our mother breathe. The Kauri reserves and tall trees are central to our rohe.

Indigenous plants and animals are the result of countless generations of whakapapa from nga Atua. Our tupuna interacted with these plants and animals, their very survival depended on these taonga and their sustainable management. Maori had no concept called conservation where resources or areas were locked away for “natural”, “aesthetic” or “amenity” values. Indigenous flora and fauna are whanau and priceless taonga to be looked after for future generations. They are kaitiaki; and are indicators of the health of their environment.

During the past 160 years and more, since the Crown has given itself the responsibility for looking after our native plants and animals, we have seen significant and devastating loss of biodiversity through poor management and pest explosions. Since 1850, 80% of Te Taitokerau’s indigenous vegetation has been destroyed. Mature indigenous trees are very vulnerable to damage during development where they are seen as expendable if they are in the way of a house site or access, or they impede a spectacular view. What little remains needs to be looked after to the best of our ability.

We have a long history of working collaboratively on the ground with a range of partners including DoC, KDC and conservation groups such as Native Forest Restoration Trust and Kaitiaki Kiwi.

Biodiversity is not only about the land, but also waterways and oceans. The importance of mahinga kai and kai moana to Te Roroa should never

be underestimated. Healthy kai needs a healthy home. Customary fishing sustains our people and enables manaakitanga and takoha. Paua and toheroa are basic food. As stocks decline so does our ability to meet our cultural, health and social needs. There are potential economic benefits from sustainably managed ecosystems including employment in sustainable forestry and conservation management and eco-tourism.

Issues

- The mauri of indigenous flora and fauna is being negatively impacted by land use and development leading to biodiversity losses.
- Customary rights and responsibility cannot be considered separately.
- Indigenous flora and fauna are taonga tuku iho to Te Roroa.
- Unsustainable fishery management has seen the fish and their habitat subject to increasing pressure and degradation.
- Decline in paua and toheroa stocks has significant adverse cultural, social, health and economic effects on Te Roroa.

Objectives

1. The mauri of indigenous ecosystems is enhanced enabling Te Roroa to provide for our physical, social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.
2. A pest free rohe.
3. A fully forested rohe, containing both natural and managed indigenous forestry
4. An abundance of kai and cultural materials from sustainably managed ecosystems.
5. A healthy fishery enabling Te Roroa to harvest paua and toheroa for sustenance, commercial and customary needs confident that our

fisheries are being sustainably managed with Te Roroa as decision makers and managers within our rohe.

Policies

1. Te Roroa will honour their responsibility as kaitiaki of the Rakaurangatira Tane Mahuta through practical and positive expression of kaitiakitanga.
2. Te Roroa will seek expertise to all positive initiatives that benefit indigenous biodiversity and will participate on a case-by-case basis
3. Proposed activities which involve modification of existing indigenous flora or habitats of indigenous fauna are to be preceded by thorough biological audits to identify indigenous species and potential impacts.
4. Only after effective engagement and agreed remediation or mitigation will Te Roroa support any negative impacts on our indigenous flora and fauna.
5. Te Roroa will not compromise the retention of our customary harvest and fishing rights to meet Crown policies or objectives.
6. Provision for the potential economic opportunities that exist within our forests where these do not compromise biodiversity values.
7. Recognition of the importance our paua and toheroa resources. Te Roroa are kaitiaki of our paua and toheroa and their habitat.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will promote a pest free rohe and will actively work with others to control predators and pests within our rohe.
2. Te Roroa will promote the use of locally sourced seeds and plants for revegetation / landscaping.

3. TRWO&MWT will advocate for the enhancement of all our indigenous flora and fauna as a high priority and will work with any party promoting or implementing positive actions to improve habitat.
4. TRWO&MWT request statutory authorities to ensure:
 - a. incentives for land-owners who actively protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity;
 - b. all new subdivision and land use consents include legally enforceable conditions that protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity e.g. limiting planting of vegetation in gardens, etc to locally sourced seeds and plants only;
 - c. pest control programmes are co-ordinated and targeted at a community level to ensure maximum efficiency;
 - d. where indigenous trees are felled, or fall as a consequence of natural events, they are to be provided to Te Roroa to be used for customary purposes, e.g. carving;
5. Te Roroa will establish a system of mataitai and taiapure to ensure sustainable fisheries which meet the customary needs of Te Roroa.
6. Te Roroa will undertake an audit of our coast to provide a baseline to assist in our role as kaitiaki and against which to monitor paua and toheroa habitat improvement initiatives; and will identify innovative ways of improving their habitat. TRWO&MWT will request support from our partners such as Mfish for this project as a priority.
7. TRWO&MWT will identify ways our customary practices can be reinforced by planning and sustainable management practices.
8. TRWO&MWT will seek management and decision-making authority of paua and toheroa resource and habitat over time via mechanisms such as s.33 transfers under the RMA.

Kauri Dieback Disease

Kauri dieback disease is affecting kauri trees, stands, and forests across the entire natural range of this species within northern New Zealand. Kauri dieback disease is caused by *Phytophthora agathidicida* which is a water mould, and the science to date indicates that kauri are the only vegetation species susceptible to this disease, leading to the death of individual trees. Te Roroa are the kaitiaki of the Rakaurangatira Tane Mahuta. Although we are known throughout the world for our iconic trees, all those that clothe and serve Papatuanuku are taonga. It is the interaction between all the parts of the ecosystem that let our mother breathe. The Kauri reserves and tall trees are central to our rohe. Kauri dieback disease has the potential to have devastating effects to Te Roroa and our forests, particularly in known affected forests such as Te Ngahere o Waipoua. For these reasons Te Roroa seek meaningful and honest partnerships with relevant central government agencies, statutory authorities, and the scientific community to deliver positive forest outcomes to protect our taonga.

Issues

- The mauri of indigenous flora and fauna is being negatively impacted by plant pathogens and pest animals potentially leading to biodiversity losses.
- Waipoua Forest is considered infected and all practicable actions and solutions should be developed to ensure containment of the disease.
- Te Roroa are afforded access to expertise and resources sufficient with providing world class protection to a world class forest.
- Te Roroa are afforded the opportunities to develop frameworks to assist in action planning and monitoring of interventions to improve forest ecosystem function and the protection of indigenous biodiversity.
- Te Roroa are afforded opportunities to work with the science communities and practitioners of matauranga maori to develop treatments to combat the effects of this disease.

- Indigenous flora and fauna are taonga tuku iho to Te Roroa.

Objectives

1. Te Roroa are a lead partner in planning, active management, and decision-making within the rohe of Te Roroa in relation to Kauri dieback disease, forest health and positive forest ecosystem outcomes.
2. The health and well-being of our native forests is paramount to all other forest-based activities.
3. Te Roroa promotes positive working partnerships with relevant government agencies, statutory authorities and with the scientific community.
4. Te Roroa are an international exemplar for promoting indigenous excellence with respect to native forest management.
5. Te Roroa shares our knowledge with iwi/ hapu Maori throughout Aotearoa New Zealand.
6. Te Roroa promotes the use of multiple knowledge systems such as Matauranga Maori and science.
7. The mauri of indigenous ecosystems is enhanced enabling Te Roroa to provide for our physical, social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.

Policies

1. Te Roroa are a lead agency for management decision-making within the Te Roroa rohe regarding kauri dieback disease, and will work in meaningful partnerships with relevant agencies, statutory authorities, the science community, and others willing to achieve world class outcomes for kauri forests.

Exotic Plantation Forestry

Our rohe hosts a number of plantation forests, the majority in *Pinus radiata*. Under our Deed of Settlement, the Waipoua plantations will return to Te Roroa ownership although the Crown retains ownership of the current rotation of trees. Ideally, Te Roroa would like to see these replanted in mixed species indigenous commercial forestry or other more sustainable use. Unfortunately, further research and development is needed before this is proven as an economically viable option.

Forestry activities are damaging indigenous ecosystems. Banks and swamps have trees felled into and across them. Culverts contribute to erosion of stream banks. Sedimentation from forestry roads and harvesting impacts downstream water users, affecting rivers, estuaries, harbours and kaimoana areas. Logging trucks are causing negative impacts. Forestry operations can damage Te Roroa waahi tapu.

Issues

- The mauri of land, water and associated ecosystems is being damaged through inappropriate forestry activities.
- The assumption that properties containing plantation forests do not have unrecorded areas or sites of customary value to Te Roroa.

Objectives

1. The more sustainable management of forestry resources (including transportation) without adverse impacts upon the environment.
2. The protection of areas or sites of customary value to Te Roroa.

Policies

1. Forestry activities must use best practice. Degradation of our environment through poor forestry practice is unacceptable.
2. Damage to Te Roroa waahi tapu and other taonga is unacceptable.

Methods

1. Te Roroa will require forestry operations on Te Roroa land to abide by the NZ Forest Accord (or national standards once implemented) and demonstrate best practice methods.
2. TRWO&MWT will work with agencies and forestry companies to ensure:
 - a. forestry operations are channelled into appropriate areas, with forestry development only being allowed in designated areas;
 - b. when establishing exotic forests any established natural indigenous vegetation older than 10 years is excluded from land clearance and disturbance;
 - c. wildlife corridors are provided within and between plantations. These are to be mapped and joined to, if necessary, publicly owned/managed wildlife corridors. Corridors will be fenced;
 - d. all earthworks and stream crossings are designed and maintained to minimise sedimentation and run-off with 20m riparian margins planted with indigenous eco-sourced species on all waterways;
 - e. harvested areas are replanted with eco-sourced indigenous species. Organic methods of weed and pest control are preferred;
 - f. road dust from logging trucks is minimised, speed limits are imposed and vibration and noise are kept at a minimum;
 - g. forestry companies hold regular meetings with communities and play an active role in the community
 - h. the destruction of Te Roroa pa and waahi tapu is prohibited;
 - i. forestry companies identify Te Roroa interests in forest management planning processes to mitigate impacts;
 - j. forestry companies include training for employees to cover respect for customary practices and the identification of areas and sites of customary value.

Biosecurity and Bio-prospecting

“To date around 148 exotic marine organisms have been introduced accidentally to New Zealand – 70% of which probably arrived as fouling on shipping. A bulk cargo carrier can deliver products to Japan and Korea and return with 50,000 tonnes of ballast water used for stability. This water is taken aboard while ships are in port before departure. This ballast water can contain harbour sediment and organisms, particularly from shallow water or water disturbed by dredging or bad weather.” (NZ Biodiversity Strategy, 2000). Recreational vessels can transport pests and weeds to our freshwater streams.

Bio-prospecting is not regulated or managed in a truly sustainable way the end result may be the loss of species. Te Roroa have agreed seven principles on bio-prospecting and these were included in our submission to the Ministry of Economic Development in 2003. They include principles relating to biodiversity and habitat protection, upholding the principles of the Treaty and equitable benefit sharing.

Issues

- Movement of people and vessels between waterbodies can spread pests and disease.
- Bio-prospecting or the taking of natural resources to derive products from them that might be of potential commercial use is intensifying worldwide.

Objectives

1. Biosecurity risks are actively managed and Te Roroa are informed of all risks and their management.
2. Bio-prospecting within the Te Roroa rohe is managed appropriately.

Policies

1. Minimising any biosecurity threats to preserve the birthright of nga mokopuna.
2. Bio-prospecting will only be carried out within our rohe with the appropriate agreement from Te Roroa.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will advocate for biosecurity protection as a high priority for Government action and Te Roroa will work with any party promoting or implementing positive actions to reduce the threats from invasive species.
2. TRWO&MWT will advocate for better regulation of bio-prospecting. In particular TRWO&MWT request statutory authorities ensure that:
 - a. bio-prospectors are required to form appropriate agreements with Te Roroa before carrying out any bio-prospecting activities;
 - b. bio-prospecting management criteria are developed and adhered to during bio-prospecting activities

10 Climate Change

The adverse effects are potentially wide ranging and extremely serious. Most modelling sees our rohe with increasing average temperatures, increasing annual rainfall and some sea level rise. The adverse effects of climate change on our rohe may include:

- exposure to tropical diseases (dengue, malaria, Ross River fever etc);
- increased frequency and severity of storm events such as increasing numbers of tropical cyclones;
- loss of shellfish and marine finfish due to ocean acidification;
- reduction or extinction of indigenous flora and fauna;
- effects of rising sea level on kaimoana, mataitai, waahi tapu and papakainga sites;
- increased pressure on already failing infrastructure
- increased potential for existing and new threats to mono species cropping e.g. fungal attacks on exotic timber plantations;
- animal health issues;
- potential droughts which may lead to water wars, increased problems of water quality, quantity, and allocation;
- changes in tourism (especially eco-tourism markets);
- increased transportation costs and energy costs (the end of cheap oil and security of supply)

and the list goes on. Given our rural location and the high reliance of our economic, social, and cultural base on our primary resources, Te Roroa might be considered more at risk.

Fast growing international and national debate on carbon credits and bio-fuels are two markets which Te Roroa should keep a careful watch on. Other opportunities may include rapid advances in technology beneficial to isolated rural communities such as micro-power generation, energy efficient appliances and other sustainable living technology.

As with any other great upheaval, change brings with it a wealth of opportunity. Our history is full of examples of our tupuna successfully adapting to and using change for our betterment.

Our practical ability to effect global change is small and Te Roroa should therefore be strategic in considering what contribution and resource it commits to global solutions.

Issues

- There are an increasing global awareness that long-term and catastrophic changes to our climate are occurring and will continue to occur and at an accelerating rate. The overwhelming scientific consensus is that this is in part human caused. Such change will have effects on the health and wellbeing of Te Roroa and our environment. Some effects, e.g. increased exposure to tropical diseases, are more properly dealt with as health and social effects.
- Many of the effects will be adverse and occur over a variety of timeframes and with a range of severity. Te Roroa needs to be able to identify those threats and either accommodate or adapt.
- Some of the effects of climate change may be beneficial to Te Roroa, e.g. increased rainfall and temperature. As with any change, climate change brings with its opportunities. Again, Te Roroa needs to identify the potential positive aspects of climate change and be able to position ourselves in order to best capture those opportunities.
- Climate change is a global phenomenon and solutions to arrest change can only be effective at a global level.

Objectives

1. Te Roroa are as informed as possible on climate change and constructively debate how the iwi can best respond.
2. Where climate change has the potential to adversely affect Te Roroa, TRWO&MWT is proactive in developing responses and strategies for adapting or accommodating those changes.

3. For Te Roroa to identify potential positive benefits and seek to position ourselves to best take advantage of these.
4. For Te Roroa to positively influence global climate change through providing pragmatic leadership and by setting a good example.

Policies

1. Te Roroa recognises that climate change is a serious and immediate issue. Te Roroa believes action is required now.
2. Collaboration is required by all decision-makers in Northland as to how to take advantage of beneficial aspects of climate change and how to ensure that we are prepared for the negative impacts.
3. Now is the time for the review of catchment management to recognise and respond to major changes in climatic conditions. Effective catchment management includes large scale enhancement of indigenous ecosystems.
4. Te Roroa will be the most carbon positive rohe in the world

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will become a pro-active leader in the climate change debate and aim to have climate change work to our advantage including identification of new business, models, investment, and trading opportunities, and establishing how to leverage Te Roroa cultural capital as a point of difference in the market.
2. Te Roroa will work proactively with all agencies and individuals who are seeking positive and pragmatic solutions and responses to climate change.
3. Post Settlement Te Roroa Forestry will stage the clear felling of our exotic forests and replant with native forests to take advantage of

carbon credits and assist in planting more of our land in native forests.

4. TRWO&MWT will analyse the viability of various land uses with a focus on self-reliance, sustainability, and optimal land use.
5. Te Roroa will look at ways to improve our “carbon footprint” including improving our energy efficiency and investigating opportunities for renewable energy generation and use in our rohe.
6. TRWO&MWT will focus on adapting to or accommodating adverse effects of climate change, especially in relation to new development, infrastructure, insurance, and mitigation technologies.
7. TRWO&MWT will investigate opportunities such as resource and food provenance focussed on local markets to ensure low “food miles”.
8. Te Roroa will be strategic in our investment and will encourage R&D and skills and capacity building which recognise climate change.
9. Te Roroa will take advantage of our warmer and wetter climate, e.g. by recognising that increased rainfall provides more opportunities to restore and enhance the natural wetlands and waterways within our rohe and our fisheries.
10. TRWO&MWT strongly recommend that Northland Health and local government consider the potential health and social effects of climate change on Te Roroa in their strategic planning.

11 Genetic Engineering

Whatever decisions are made regarding genetic engineering in this generation will have far reaching and irreversible effects for our environment, our flora and fauna, the food we eat and the world our mokopuna inherit. Until it is adequately proven to us that the benefits of genetic engineering do not endanger our environment and our mokopuna, we should do all we can to not place our rohe at risk.

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

Issues

- This is a really complex issue and we need to find out more and debate the issue more.
- Our indigenous genetic diversity is another taonga given to us through whakapapa.
- Genetic engineering and modification have the potential to provide enormous benefits for people and to create enormous harm to our environment.
- Control of GE is not an issue that can be controlled locally.

Policies

1. Te Roroa opposes the introduction of genetically modified organisms, or products produced from such organisms, on the basis that it is contrary to whakapapa, it represents untested dangers, and is not in any way essential to human wellbeing.
2. Te Roroa supports a GE free rohe.

3. Te Roroa considers that control of GE is a central government issue. Pending review of the national legislation, release of GMOs should be prohibited locally.
4. Any variation to national policy or practice which sees the introduction of genetically modified organisms or material within the rohe of Te Roroa, the responsible agency or business must advise Te Roroa.

Methods

1. TRWO&MWT will endeavour to monitor information and scientific evidence regarding genetic engineering and provide this information to Te Roroa. We will review our stance should scientific breakthroughs provide positive and safe methods for use and development. Until then our environment must be fully protected from such modifications.
2. TRWO&MWT will request that NRC, FNDC and KDC ensure that release of GMOs is prohibited at a regional level until there is an adequate review of national legislation.

12 Cultural Indicators and Monitoring Framework

Ko te hauora o te Taiao tokona te oranga o te hapu.

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For Te Roroa to be able to prepare and maintain effective policy we must be fully involved in monitoring our rohe, the changes to our environment over time and the effectiveness of policy and processes in influencing that change. Monitoring our environment must be fully integrated with monitoring our health as a people and as a culture.

Te Roroa would like to be involved in the monitoring of all aspects of the health of our rohe. For this to happen there needs to be:

- increased integration of monitoring across agencies
- increased reliance and use on community level and based monitoring
- increased recognition and use of cultural indicators
- resourcing of kaitiaki

A cultural monitoring framework for our health and wellbeing needs to recognise that:

1. Te Roroa's traditional economic and subsistence foods and practices, and traditional cultural activities are inter-related, as well as mutually supportive and dependent.
2. The overall health, well-being, and cultural continuity of Te Roroa whanau and hapu is directly related to our ability to manage, harvest, prepare and eat our traditional foods and continue our traditional practices.
3. Te Roroa whanau and hapu have the traditional knowledge and maintain practices that will, with proper technical support and resourcing, help to meet our economic and environmental needs and ensure our well being.

It is important for each whanau, trust, and incorporation to determine methods to measure the current state, changes, and rates of change (decline, destruction, improvement, or revitalisation) of their environment. This must be done with full and effective participation of our traditional leaders, kaumatua/kuia, and resource management practitioners.

We fully expect our cultural monitoring framework to develop over time in step with our participation.

As a starting point we have proposed some indicators for four key components of our environment. These are founded on Ngati Raukawa's indicators based on a time when our tupuna managed resources under kaitiakitanga and the health of the environment was monitored under manaakitanga. *"The mana of each kainga was measured by its ability to show manaaki to all those that called at its gates in peace. The community never knew how many or how often such visitors might call. But tikanga decreed that all be feted with the best that the catchment had to offer. Woe betide any marae whose management of their catchment was inadequate to feed its guests the best kaimoana, the sweetest kumara, fatted tuna and potted birds.*

*Under this regime the community's capacity to manage its catchment was continuously scrutinised by its ability to service its table from the surplus in the catchment. All aspects of management could be measured against this indicator, including the health and vigour of the community itself."*²

The indicators proposed for monitoring the health of our hapu are drawn from those suggested by Ngati Hine in their proposed iwi environmental management plan. Tena koe te Rangatira e Percy.

² Ngati Raukawa Otaki River and Catchment Iwi Management Plan, 2000.

