

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa

Collaborative Stakeholder Group

WORKSHOP 7

30 -31 October 2014

REPOROA





Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa - History

History of Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa people

Our people have occupied these lands since the arrival of our Tupuna Ariki Tahu Matua. Tahu arrived here before the arrival of the seven waka from Hawaiki. Our Tupuna Whāoa arrived here some generations younger.

We have asserted and maintained mana whenua and mana whakahaere through continued ahi karoa (occupation) and possession of our lands and taonga.

Prior to the arrival of European settlers to Aotearoa, Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa was an autonomous, independent and self governing confederation of 8 hapu. In more recent times the descendants of our many tupuna have operated as a single tribal grouping known today as Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa.





Kainga history

Central to our identity is Orākei Kōrako, the original settlement and ūkaipō of the iwi. Here the iwi resided – alongside the ngaawhaa on the banks of the Waikato River.

Ngaawhaa - a taonga that characterises the rohe of Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa.

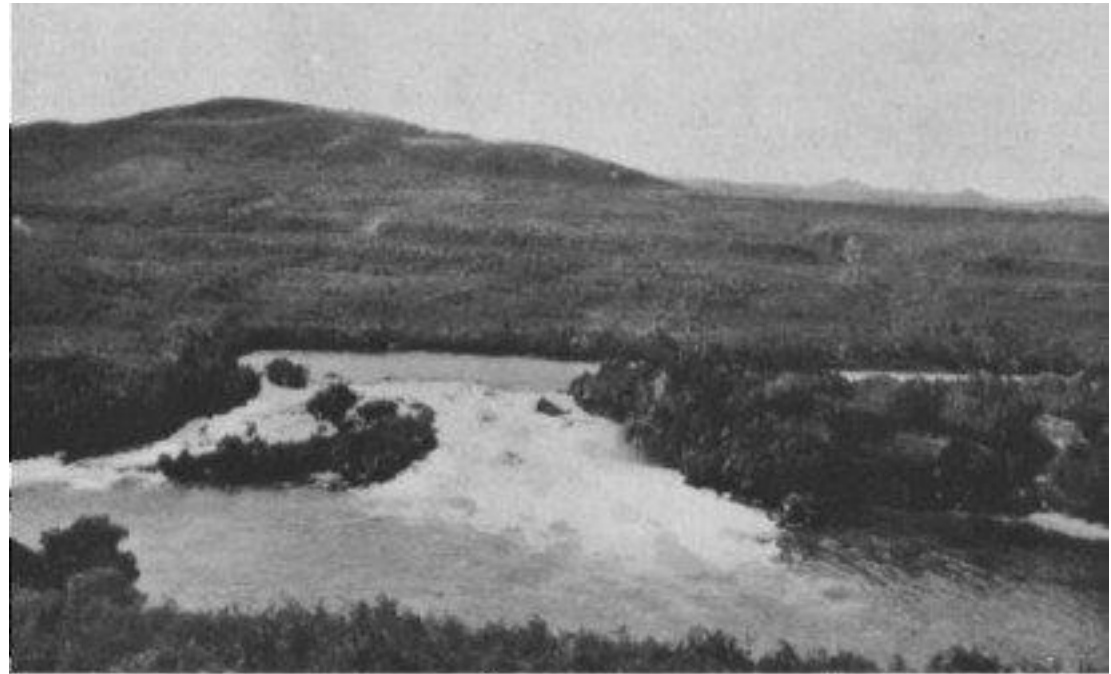
The Waikato River

Our people were known as a “River Iwi” we travelled the Waikato River to our many seasonal kainga and cultivations.

We capitalised on the many kai sources (kokopu, tuna, koura), micro climates, diverse soils and winter / summer safe havens.

The Waikato River was a source of well-being for our iwi both physically and spiritually (washing of the tupaapaku ,burial caves)

Our people told of taniwha that lived in the river (Reporoa College logo 1955 and waaka ama shed)



(Photo, C. R. Barrett.)

The Rainbow Rapids on the Waikato River near Orakei-Korako.

Landmarks/Pou



Mai I te waiheke o Huka



Whakarawhiti atu ki te mania o Kaiangaroa



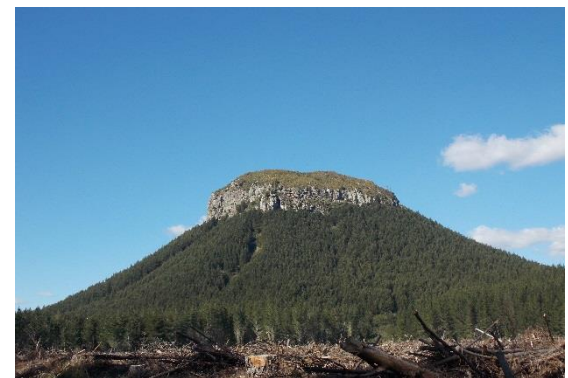
Te tihi o Maunga Kakaramea



*Putu atu ki te Pae Maunga o
Paeroa*



Orakei Korako te Ukaipo



Tae rawa atu ki Pohaturoa

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa - Current

Marae

3 Marae are situated on the banks of the Waikato River:

Ohaki-Tahu Matua, Waimahana –
Rahurahu, Te Toke – Te Rama.

Mataarae Marae stands adjacent to the Mangahoanga stream which runs into the Waiootapu River, a major tributary to the Waikato River.





Runanga history

Te Runanga O Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa Incorporated Society was established in 1991 and has an ongoing 20 year history of serving its people. Our Board of Trustees consists of 1 representative from each of the 4 marae, 1 Land Trust and a Kaumatua representative with 1 honorary member.

The Runanga has 4 areas of focus - **Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic** all aspiring to support our people.

The Runanga currently has 7 staff employed.



People

2013 census

Total number of people affiliated with NTNW was 1635

Of these 40% considered NTNW their sole iwi while 60% were affiliated to NTNW



The famous White Silica Terrace at Orakei-Korako.



Land ownership

Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa iwi members own 4,500 hectares of land adjacent to the Waikato River between Te Waiheke o Huka and Pohaturoa.

Blocks are currently administered by Ngāti Tahu Tribal Trust, Tauhara North No2 Trust, Tahorakuri Forest Trust, Takapou Farm Trust, Paeroa South B2B1 Trust and Tutukau Z East Farm Trust.

In addition to these larger land trusts, there are multiple smaller hapu and whanau blocks within the rohe owned and managed by Tahu-Whāoa iwi members.

Treaty of Waitangi - settlement land

Red Hills (Conservation Covenant), two peaks of the Paeroa ranges (Scenic Reserve) and part of the Waiotapu Scenic Reserve which includes Waiotapu Thermal Wonderland tourist resort

Co-management of the Waikato River

One of the three affiliates represented by Te Arawa River Iwi Trust in regards to the Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010

Other

Part of the Central North Island Forestry Collection (Kaingaroa)

Orākei Kōrako owned by Tutukau East Z Trust

Ohaki wetland owned by the Runanga and managed by Eastern Fish and Game





Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa - Rohe

Size

Approximately 193,000 hectares of land fall within the rohe

Approximately 150,000 of this land is within the Waikato river catchment

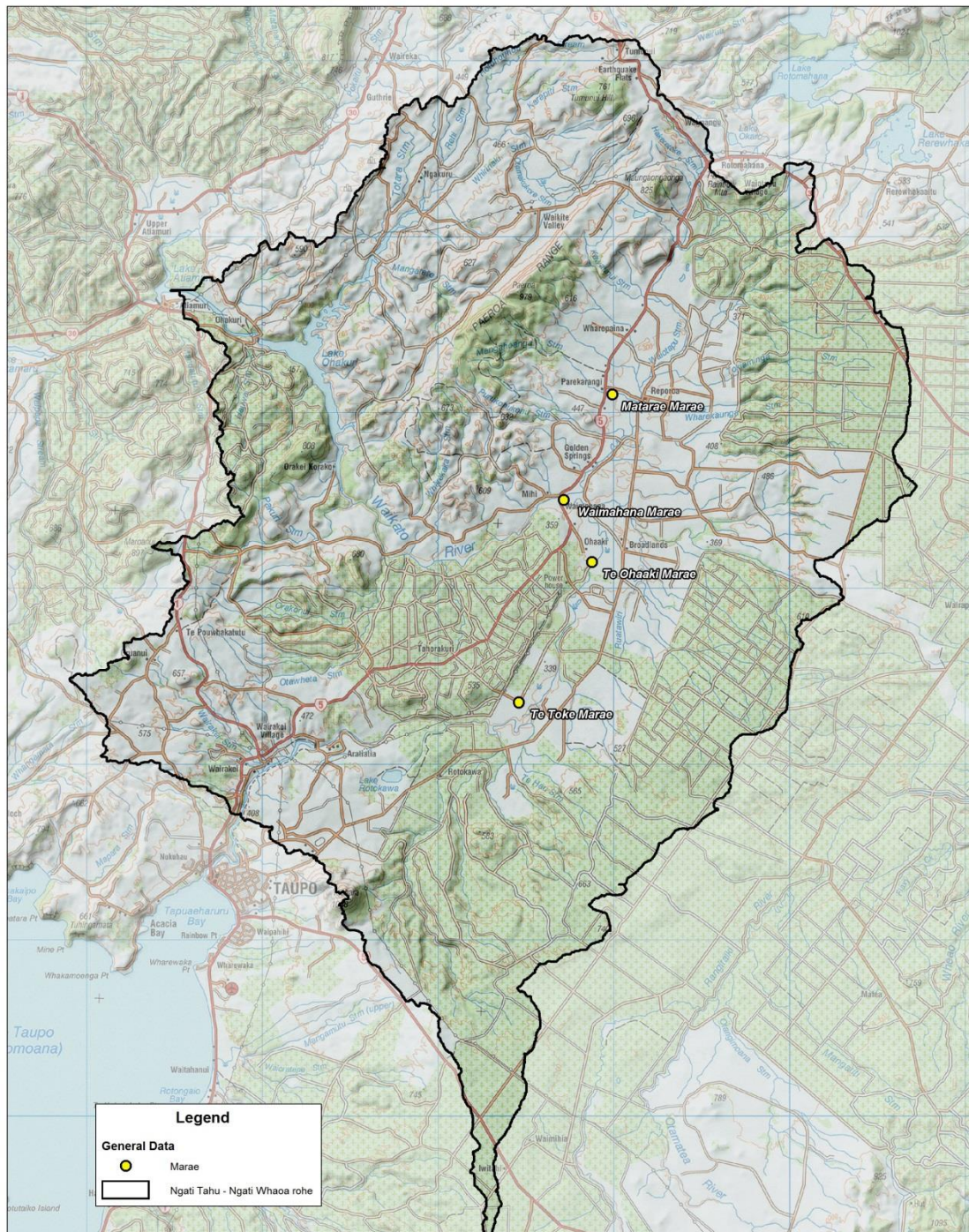
Councils

Primarily in the Waikato Region although a small area falls within Bay of Plenty

Taupō District Council and Rotorua District Council are the key local authorities

Department of Conservation

Two districts – Taupō and Rotorua



Legend

General Data

- Marae
- Ngati Tahu - Ngati Whaoa rohe



Reporoa (translated) Long Swamp

Our Iwi Environmental Management Plan takes the name “Rising above the mist”. Soft mists have always been a feature of our rohe, arising from the Waikato River and the rich wetlands that naturally occurred throughout our tribal lands.

Our mountain ranges break through these mists and afford us a clear vantage point from which to see where we have been and where we might go next.

“Rising above the mist” infers that by working together, we may surmount any confusion or trouble that we may find ourselves in at the present time, obtain an expansive view of our terrain, and chart our way forward to a prosperous future.

Wetlands

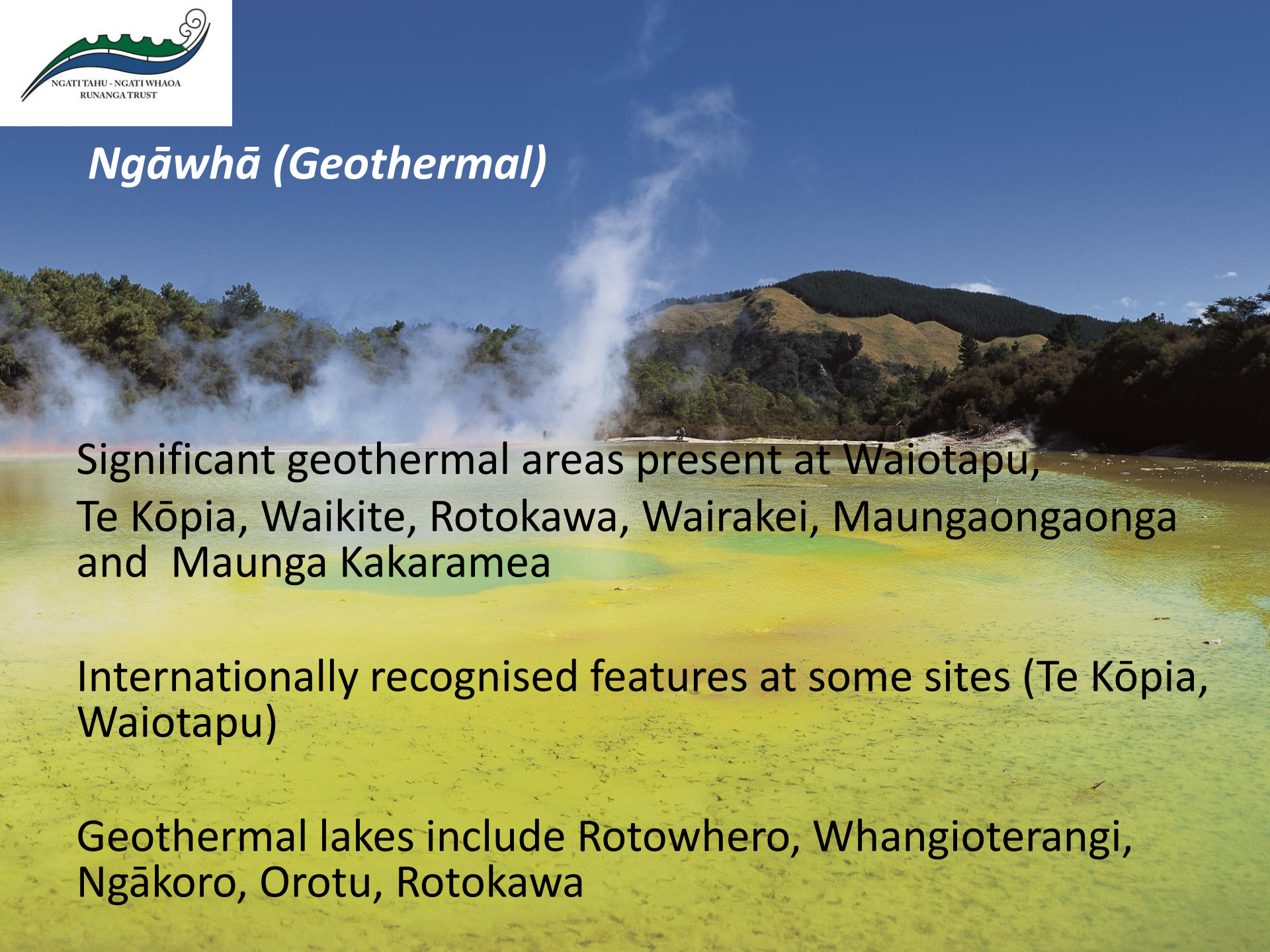
Ohaki – owned by the Runanga -
restored and managed by Eastern
Fish and Game

Torepatutahi, Lake Ngahewa,
Waikite, Tutukau, Waiotapu

Approximately 1,100ha of land
classed as wetland remaining in
the rohe (0.005% of land area)



Ngāwhā (Geothermal)



Significant geothermal areas present at Waiotapu, Te Kōpia, Waikite, Rotokawa, Wairakei, Maungaongaonga and Maunga Kakaramea

Internationally recognised features at some sites (Te Kōpia, Waiotapu)

Geothermal lakes include Rotowhero, Whangioterangi, Ngākoro, Orotu, Rotokawa

Native forests

Larger areas of native forest still remain on the Paeroa range (Te Kopia) and Tutukau forest

Smaller native forested areas at Maunga Kakaramea and Maungaongaonga

Threatened or declining species present in the rohe include:

- Pua o te rēinga (*Dactylanthus*)
- Long and short tailed bats
- Mistletoe species
- Wetland and freshwater birds (weweia – dabchick, matuku – bittern, mātātā – fernbird and pūeto – spotless crane)
- Geothermal ferns (*Christella sp*) and other geothermally influenced vegetation.





Rivers and Streams

A total of 81 kilometres of the main stem of the Waikato river flow through the rohe

Total length of streams & rivers in the rohe that fall within the Waikato catchment: 2,200km

Key issues for Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa in regards to stream and river health and sustainability include:

Water use - allocation

Water quality - nutrient input from land use and sediment from erodible soils

Impediment of flows by dams and other structures and associated ecological impacts of fluctuating water levels and flow regimes

Loss of biodiversity including impact of exotic plant and fish species

Loss of kai species (quantity, quality and diversity)

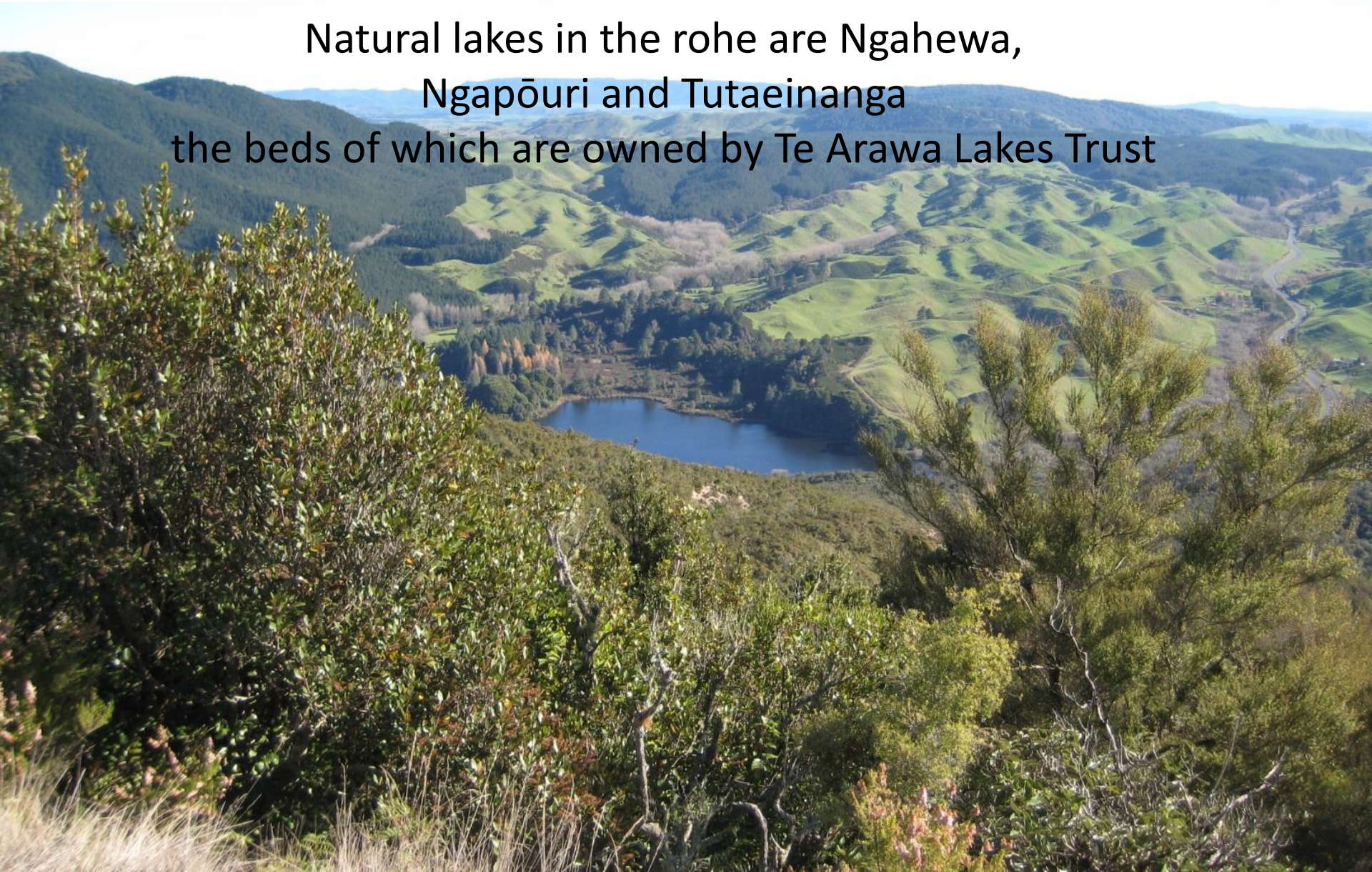
Effect on water quality of geothermal energy development and modification





Freshwater Lakes

Natural lakes in the rohe are Ngahewa,
Ngapōuri and Tutaeinanga
the beds of which are owned by Te Arawa Lakes Trust



Freshwater Kai species

Kōura, Tuna and Kākahi

Decline in quantity and quality of kai species in river

Species numbers too low or species no longer present for iwi to undertake cultural harvest

Concern over the future of kai species in rohe

Quote:

“...I have concluded that the weight of evidence reveals a species in trouble. that the long fin eel is on a slow path to extinction ...”

(Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment - 2013)



Tuna from Waikato River tributary ~late 1970's



Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa – Rohe Land use/Industry

Dairy Farming

Reporoa and Wairakei area

Extensive conversion of pine
to pasture

Fonterra – major dairy
producer/process plant
(including ethanol) at
Reporoa



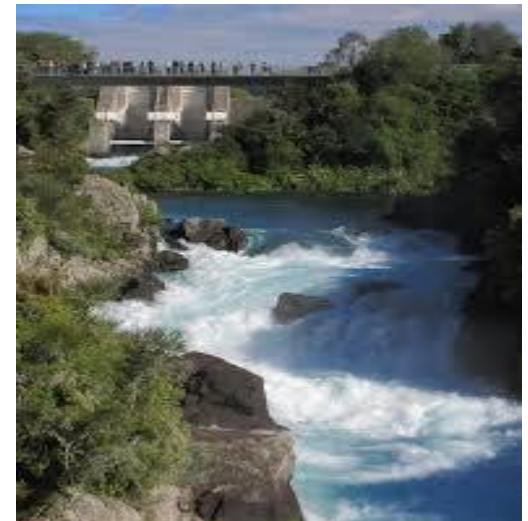
Geothermal power generation

Nga Awa Purua, Ngatamariki, Ohaki



Hydro electric power generation

Aratiatia, Ohakuri, Atiamuri



Forestry

Central North
Island (CNI)
Kaingaroa



Tourism



Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa – Current work

Iwi Environmental Management Plan

- Developed over 2 years and launched in November 2013
- Provides strategic direction and objectives and actions
- A “living” document to be updated every 3-5 years



Projects

The Runanga instigates and manages many projects throughout the rohe

Projects include environmental, social and cultural aspects

A main focus is on building capacity, providing opportunity and restoration of the environment for future generations

Many projects involve working with others to achieve common goals



Projects include:

Watercress nutrient testing

Tuna restoration

Native bat monitoring

Wildling pine control – Orakei Korako/Red Hills

Planting and restoration at Te Toke, Nga Awa Purua, Tutukau wetland

Animal pest control at Lake Ngapōuri and Waiotapu Scenic Reserve

Development of ecological and restoration plans for some land trusts

Dactylanthus protection and enhancement in Tutukau forest

Development of a Runanga planting team – subcontract to DoC and others

Sharing of historic and cultural information at key sites throughout the rohe

Te Tira Hoe – joining Waikato Tainui to paddle our leg of the river

Recording iwi and trust block history

Collecting korero to establish a Waahi Tapu Database





Whakangaakautanga - Aspirations

- . To see iwi fully involved*
- . To begin the process of restoration*
- . To see people enjoy places under our management*
- . To establish good working relationships with others*
- . To generate opportunities for the Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa iwi*
- . To see resources managed in accordance with the tikanga of our iwi*

We cannot accomplish all we need to do if we do not work together.



Whaakatauaki:

***Kia mau ki te whenua
(hold fast your lands)***

***Whakamahia te whenua
(make use of the land)***

***Hei painga mo nga uri whakatipiranga
(for the future generations)***