

# NGAATI WHANAUNGA

## Environmental Management Plan

Prepared by the Environmental Services Department

2019

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Environmental Management Plan has been prepared by Innov8 Environmental Consulting Limited (Innov8) and Ngaati Whanaunga. The principal authors are Stephanie May, Pongarauhine Renata, and Michael Baker.

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# FOREWORD

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is the mechanism to achieve our strategic outcome, Healthy and Prosperous Environment.

It complements other Ngaati Whanaunga documents , namely our:

- Strategic Management Plan
- Healthy and Prosperous Business Plan
- Healthy and Prosperous People Plan
- Healthy and Prosperous Hapuu and Iwi Plan
- Stakeholder Communications and Engagement Plan

The enormity of our rohe means that we need to work closely with internal and external stakeholders to achieve desired outcomes. To this end, we have sought to prepare an easy to understand and engaging Plan that can be readily understood. More detailed information is provided in the Schedules section.

While human activities constitute our greatest challenge, people also provide us with our greatest opportunity for positive change. We aim to tap into our infinite potential by helping people reconnect and nurture the environment, so it (in turn) can nurture us.

We look forward to working with you to help meet the needs of people and the environment, both now, and in the future.

## *Te Mauri o Ngaati Whanaunga*

*Ki te whakarite,  
Te taha hinengaro,  
Te taha tinana,  
Te taha wairua,  
Te taha whaanau,  
Ki te Ao Tuuroa,  
Ka tino whai mana te mauri*



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# INTRODUCTION



# DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

# PURPOSE

The over-arching purpose of this Environmental Management Plan is to provide a robust management framework to promote effective, integrated and sustainable management of resources within Ngaati Whanaunga's rohe (Area of Interest).

Specifically:

- To provide an overview of Ngaati Whanaunga – our rohe and whakapapa
- To describe our strategic direction
- To describe our worldview and approach to environmental management
- To provide an overview of resources in our rohe and associated values, identification of key issues, key impacts,
- To describe tools that help guide our decision-making processes
- To describe staff roles and responsibilities
- To describe environmental training
- To describe requirements relating to stakeholder engagement and communications
- To describe our funding and resourcing model
- To provide a comprehensive list of resources in our rohe

This Plan is applicable to:

- Industrial facilities that contain manufacturing processes
- Residential and commercial development projects
- Infrastructure projects including (but not limited to): railways, ports, harbours, terminals, airports, waste management facilities, water and sanitation, gas, power plants, geothermal plants and energy facilities.

It also relates to project activities including:

- Enabling works
- Excavation
- Piling
- Dewatering
- Earthworks
- Directional drilling
- Trenching
- Rerouting pipes
- Site remediation

# SCOPE

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 Part 2 (Purpose and Principles). In particular:

Section	Description
Section 5	Purpose
Section 6	Matters of national importance
Section 6e	The relationship of Maaori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga
Section 7	Other matters
Section 7a	Kaitiakitanga
Section 7aa	The ethic of stewardship
Section 8	Treaty of Waitangi In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).



## TARGET AUDIENCE

This plan should be read by Ngaati Whanaunga – whaanau, hapuu and iwi. It should also be read by our strategic partners including (amongst others): Central Government, Local Government, Community Groups, Council Controlled Organizations, Crown Research Agencies, Educational Institutions, Iwi Authorities (and related hapuu), Local Resident and Ratepayer Associations, Network Utility Providers; and others with an interest in:

- Opportunities for partnership and collaboration
- Working collaboratively to enhance environmental, social, cultural and economic values throughout our rohe.



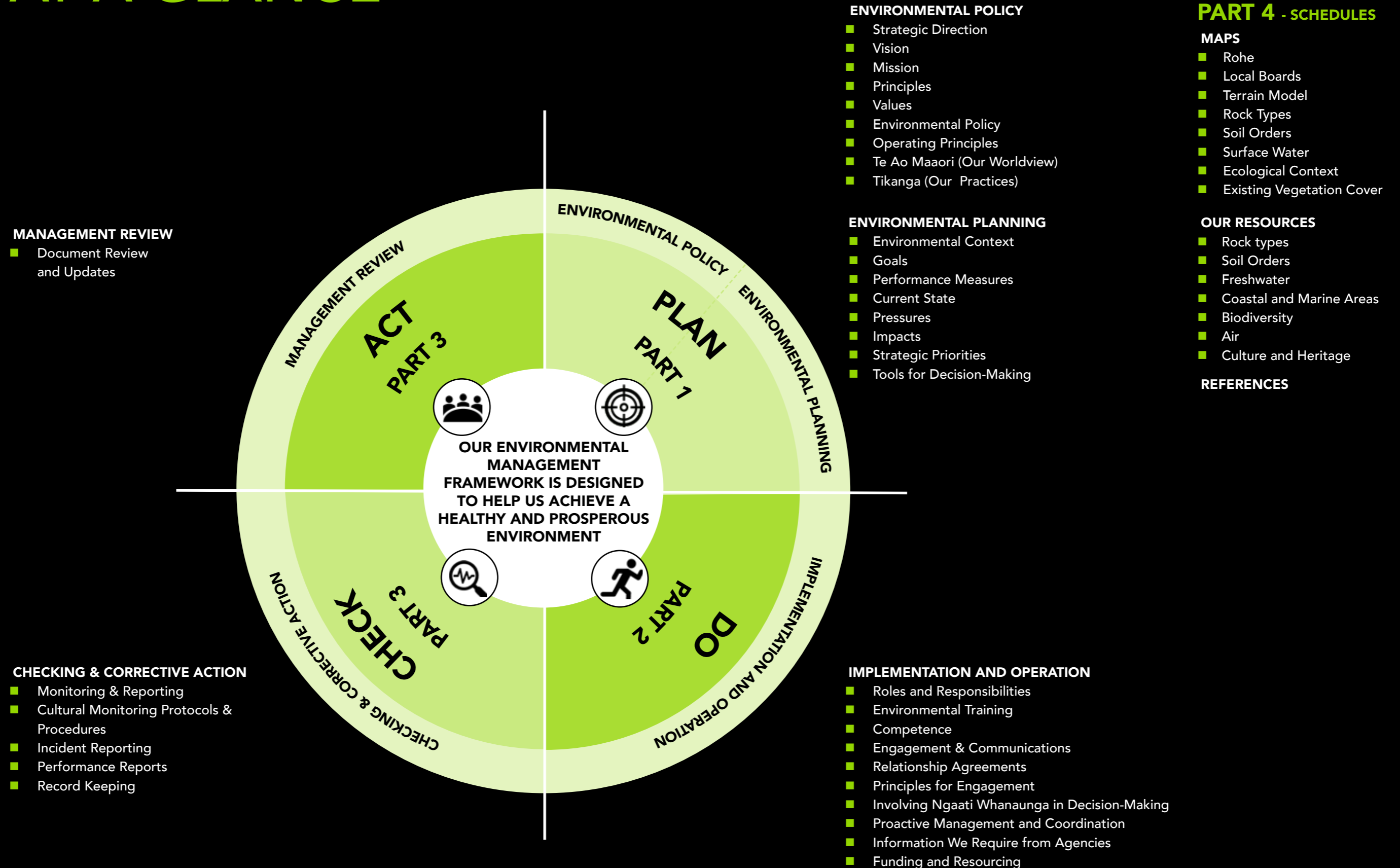
## METHODS

This Plan was prepared via an extensive literature review, analysis and interpretation of resources throughout our rohe. Content and emphasis were workshopped via facilitated sessions with Ngaati Whanaunga resource management staff in Hamilton, Auckland, and the Coromandel.

Data describing resources throughout our rohe was collated from Auckland Council, Department of Conservation, Ministry for the Environment, NIWA, Landcare Research, and GNS.

Most data bases had a national or regional (council) focus so we had to customize these data sets to include only the resources within our rohe.

# OUR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AT A GLANCE





ABOUT US





## OUR WHAKAPAPA

Ngaati Whanaunga is an independent iwi and is made up of several distinct hapuu and whaanau. Whanaunga's father was Marutuahu. Marutuahu is the name of Whakaminenga (a confederation) of tribes of Pare Hauraki. It comprises iwi who are descended from Marutuahu's marriages to two sisters from Ngaati Pou (te uri o Poutukeka) of the Wharekawa and Taamaki. Their names were Paremoehau and Hinerunga, both daughters of Ruahiore. The tribes who constitute this Whakaminenga, have taken the names of the children from the marriages described above.

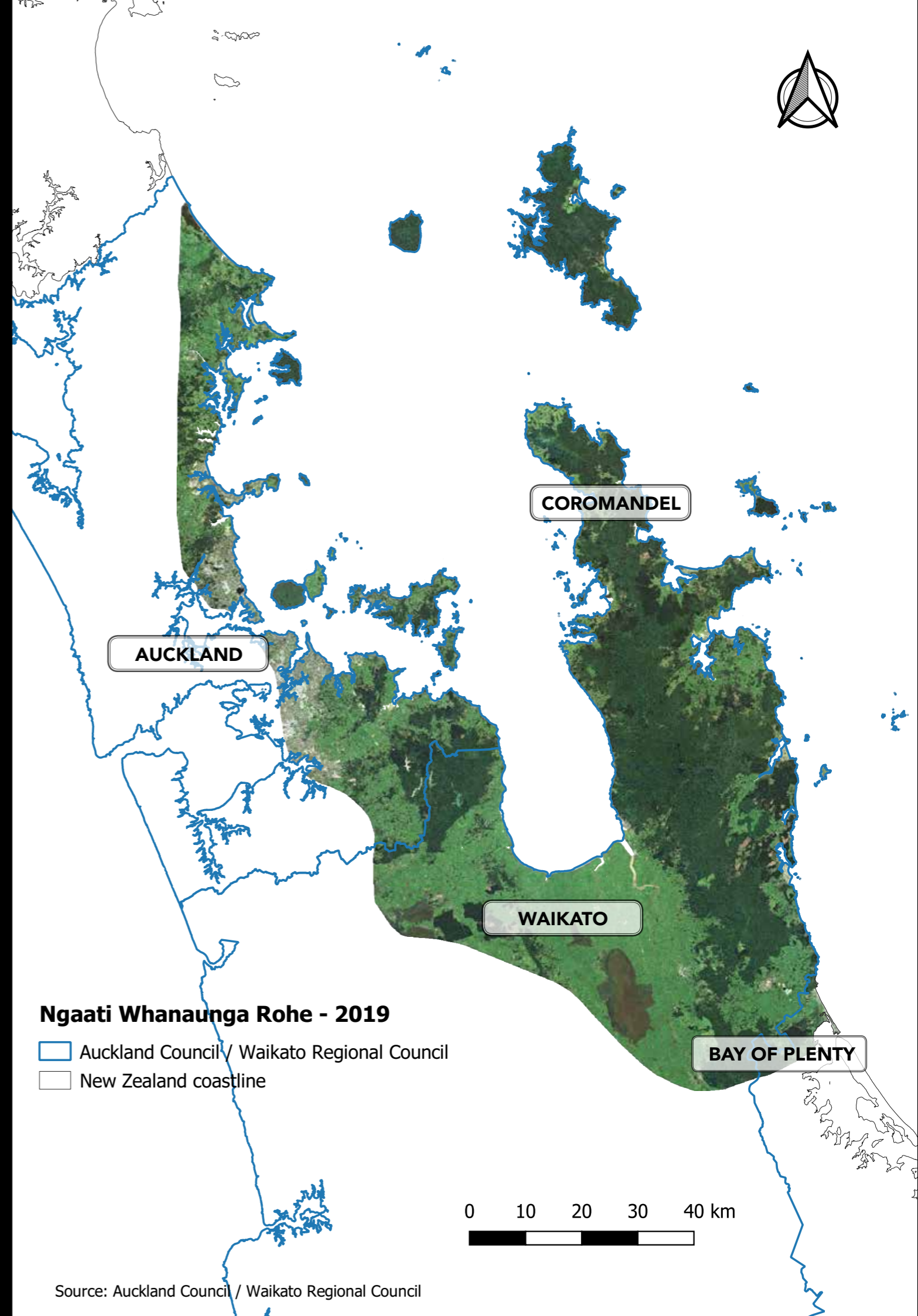
From the first marriages came Tamatepoo, Tamateraa and Whanaunga (Ngaati Whanaunga); from the second marriage came Te Ngako and Taurakapakapa. These tupuna are the progenitors of the tribes that make up the many hapuu of the Marutuahu of Pare Hauraki.

Tamatepoo consists (among others): Ngaati Rong-u, Ngaati Pakira, and Te Uringahau; Ngaati Tamateraa (of Tamateraa); Ngaati Whanaunga (of Whanaunga); Ngaati Maru (of Ngako and Taurakapakapa); and Ngaati Paoa (of Tamateraa's granddaughter Tukutuku and her husband Paoa of Waikato); and (all of the aforementioned) hapuu.

# ROHE

The breadth and width of our tribal rohe is captured in the tribal saying “Mai Matakana ki Matakana” – it extends along the east coast from the sunken reefs of Ngaa Kuri-a-Wharei near Matakana Island in the south; up through parts of the Tamaki isthmus, Takapuna, Whangaparaoa, and Mahurangi to the Matakana river estuary in the north. The western boundary extends to Mount Te Aroha, along the ranges of Te Hapu-a-Kohe and the Hunua Ranges to Moumoukai and Papakura.

The seaward boundary of our rohe includes parts of Aotea (Great Barrier Island) to its origin of Ngaa Kuri-a-Wharei ki Te Arai o Tahuhunarangi including the inner gulf islands of Tikapa Moana (Firth of Thames) and offshore islands along the eastern coastline of Te Tai Tamawahine excluding Tuhua Island (refer to Turoa 1997). We consider our rohe as a land and maritime empire. We nurture its resources so it (in turn) can nurture us.



# REGULATORY BOUNDARIES

Ngaati Whanaunga's rohe transcends regions and districts managed by Auckland Council; Waikato Regional Council; Thames Coromandel District Council; Hauraki District Council; Matamata-Piako District Council; Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Western Bay of Plenty District Council; and the Department of Conservation.

**AUCKLAND COUNCIL** **Rodney** Rodney, **Albany** Hibiscus and Bays, Upper Harbour, **North Shore** Devonport-Takapuna, Kaipatiki, **Waitemata and Gulf** Great Barrier, Waiheke, Waitemata, **Albert-Eden-Roskill** Albert-Eden, **Orakei** Orakei, **Howick** Howick, **Maungakiekie-Tamaki** Maungakiekie-Tamaki, **Waitakere** Henderson-Massey, **Manukau** Otara-Papatoetoe, **Manurewa-Papakura** Papakura, Manurewa, **Franklin** Franklin, **WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL** Hauraki District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council **BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL** Western Bay of Plenty District Council

# DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

Ngaati Whanaunga comprises 624 people (Statistics New Zealand 2013), our records suggest there could be as many as 12,000 people. Ngaati Whanaunga leads the way in conversational Te Reo; a great number of us hold a formal qualification. However, our median income needs to increase.

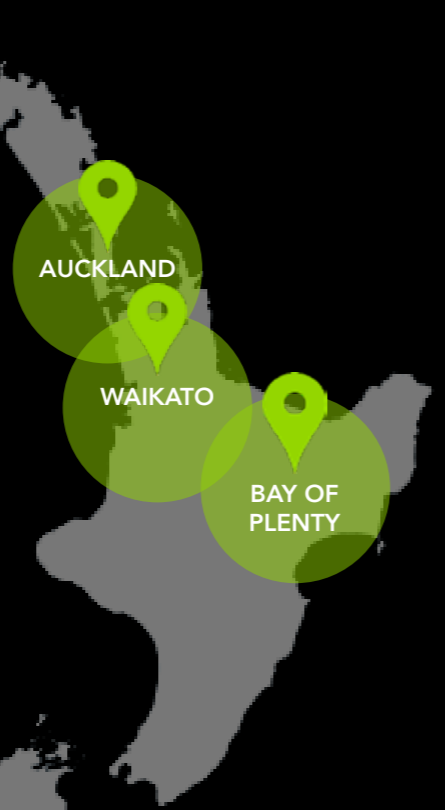
## People living in North and South Islands (for those over 15yrs)

North Island  
**96.2%**  
600 people

**75%**

South Island  
**3.4%**  
21 people

**25%**



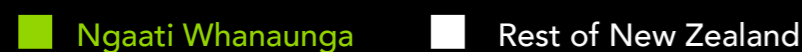
## Regions where Ngaati Whanaunga people live (for those over 15yrs)

Auckland  
**47.1%**  
294 people

Waikato  
**28.4%**  
177 people

Bay of Plenty  
**8.7%**  
54 people

NOTE:



## Affiliation

**15.9%** identified Ngaati Whanaunga as their sole iwi affiliation, while **84.1%** percent were also affiliated with another iwi.

vs

**598,605** who affiliate as Maori throughout New Zealand.



## Median age

**24.9 yrs** vs **38.0 yrs**



## Median income (for those over 15yrs)

**\$22,400** vs **\$28,500**



## Employed (for those over 15yrs)

**65.2%** vs **62.3%**



## Hold a formal qualification (for those over 15yrs)

**78.6%** vs **79.1%**



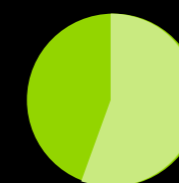
## Conversational Te Reo

**32.9%** vs **3.7%**



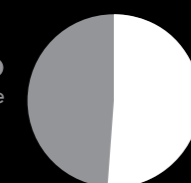
## Gender

**46.2%**  
288 Males



**53.4%**  
333 Females

**48.7%**  
Male



**51.3%**  
Female





# PART 1 - PLAN



**STRATEGIC DIRECTION**







# OUR MISSION

## Why we exist:

Enhancing the wellbeing of our people both now and in the future by ensuring sustainable management of our resources.

# OUR VISION

## What We Want to Achieve:

Ngaati Whanaunga – Healthy and Prosperous People, Iwi & Hapuu, Business and Environment.



# OUR PRINCIPLES

## HOLISTIC

We believe everything exists as a living, breathing entity.

## SOLUTIONS FOCUSED

We focus on what we want.

## PROACTIVE

We steer our waka rather than letting it drift at sea.

## CONNECTION

Healthy and Prosperous People, help create Healthy and Prosperous Iwi & Hapuu, which (in turn) helps create Healthy and Prosperous Business and Environment

## PEOPLE BASED

We recognise people as our biggest opportunity for positive change.



# OUR VALUES



## RESPECT

Due regard for the feelings, wishes and rights of others



## INTEGRITY

Honesty and strong moral principles



## TRUST

Reliability – people know they can depend on us



## COMMITMENT

Dedication to the cause – staying focused on outcomes and putting in the effort



## HONESTY

Truth sits at the heart of everything we do



## RELIABILITY

To be counted upon consistently to do what is expected or required



## COOPERATION

Working together with others to achieve desired outcomes

# ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Ngaati Whanaunga is committed to enhancing the health and prosperity of our people, hapuu and iwi, business and environment.

To implement this Policy, we will:

- Advocate for the needs of our people and the environment
- Work to improve our knowledge and understanding of the extent and condition of resources throughout our rohe
- Enhance opportunities for participation, learning and getting our people involved in decision-making
- Actively and meaningfully engaging with our strategic partners and other organisations working within our rohe
- Provide our employees with the skills, awareness and leadership to achieve desired outcomes
- Ensure our staff adhere with health and safety requirements
- Maintain a professional code of ethics, conduct and behaviour

# OUR OPERATING PRINCIPLES



## **PARTICIPATION**

Early engagement. That is, an appropriate and timely access to the process for all parties



## **TRANSPARENCY**

All decisions and their basis is open and accessible (ie based on no surprises)



## **CERTAINTY**

Process and timing should be agreed in advance and followed by both parties



## **ACCOUNTABILITY**

Decision makers are responsible to all parties for their actions and decisions



## **CREDIBILITY**

Work is undertaken with professionalism and credibility



## **COST-EFFECTIVENESS**

Outcomes will enhance values for least cost



## **FLEXIBILITY**

Both parties should be able to adapt to deal with any proposal or decision-making situation



## **PRACTICALITY**

Information and outputs are readily useable in decision-making and planning



**TE AO MAAORI**  
**(OUR WORLDVIEW)**





# TE AO MAAORI (OUR WORLDVIEW)

Te Ao Maaori recognises the interconnectedness between all living and non-living elements, their dependence on each other and the linkages between the life supporting capacity of healthy ecosystems and people's wellbeing.

These linkages are explained in the story of our creation from Te Kore (the nothingness) through to Te Po (the night), to Te Ao Marama (the world of light). The latter explains how the landscape, people, plants and animals came into being as children of Ranginui (our sky father) and Papatuanuku (our earth mother). Mauri is the essence by which we are all connected. It is the bond we share with the living, the non-living, current generations, and all generations to come.

Any degradation of this life force affects the well-being of the environment, and by association Ngaati Whanaunga's well-being as a people. For us, this inextricable kinship between people and the natural world creates an obligation for us to nurture the environment, so it (in turn) can nurture us. This relationship is expressed as kaitiakitanga – the cultural practice of guardianship and environmental management grounded in Maatauranga Maaori.

# KEY

# CONCEPTS

## MANA

Mana (power or prestige) refers to a sacred power or authority bestowed by the gods and the ancestral lineage of chiefs or tohunga.

## WHAKAPAPA

Whakapapa (genealogy) refers to the origin and path of descent of a person, object or geographic area. Whakapapa establishes mana and tribal connections.

## UTU

Utu (balance and harmony) is often associated with revenge. However, "utu" is meant as the preservation of balance and harmony within a civilisation. Utu means that faults need to be corrected and kindness repaid.

## KAITIAKI

Kaitiaki (guardianship or protection).

## TAPU

Tapu (forbidden or sacred) keeps harmony by sustaining structure and function.

## KAUMATUA

Kaumatua (tribal elders) refers to respected tribal elders appointed for their ability to teach

## KOHA

Koha (gifts) are presented to hosts often in the form of food or traditional items. Traditionally, koha is voluntary and comes from the heart.

# TIKANGA OUR PRACTICES



## TIKA

Doing what is right in accordance with tikanga



## PONO

Doing what is true to protect our rights and interests



## AROHA

That which is given to honor relationships



ENVIRONMENTAL **CONTEXT**



This section describes matters relevant to achieving our environmental goals.

Specifically:

- Healthy & Prosperous Environment (Overall Vision)
  - Land
  - Freshwater
  - Coastal & Marine Areas
  - Biodiversity
  - Air
  - Culture & Heritage

Each section is divided into ten parts covering Our Vision, Our Goals, Our Purpose, Our Values, Focus Areas, State, Pressures, Impacts, Measures of Success, and Success Factors for Management.

Please refer to Part 4 – Supporting Schedules for a more comprehensive description of resources within our rohe.





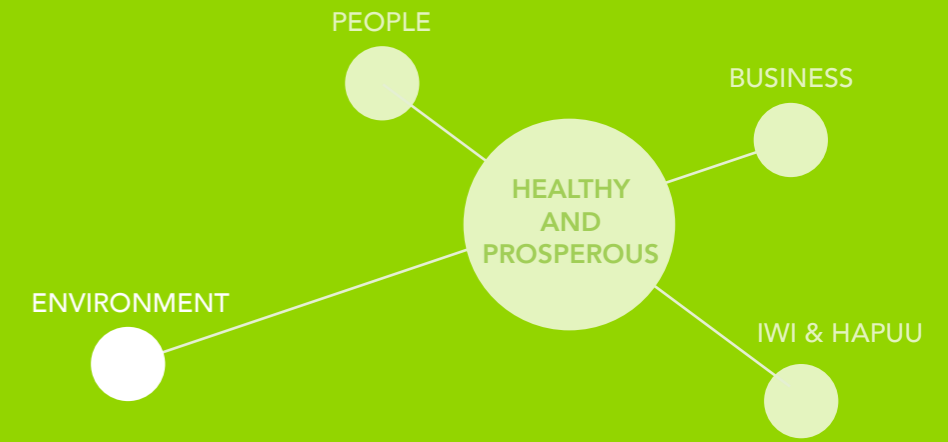


# HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS ENVIRONMENT



# STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS ENVIRONMENT




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS ENVIRONMENT



**OUR GOALS**  
TO SUPPORT AND SUSTAIN LIFE (ENHANCING THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT)



**OUR PURPOSE**  
TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH OUR CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

Healthy and Prosperous Environment identifies a set of strategic directions and focus areas to enhance the health and prosperity of our environment. This strategic outcome encompasses having healthy resources that are resilient to change (including healthy air, soils, land, water, and their associated fauna and flora); to use management practices that align with our core principles and values including managing resources in accordance with Te Āo, Mātauranga Māori and tikanga; managing resources as efficiently and effectively as possible; and proactively managing our ancestral lands, taonga and sacred areas). This strategic outcome relates to all aspects of the physical and natural environment needed to support life including our connection to the past, present and future.

GOALS	HEALTHY LAND	HEALTHY WATER - FRESHWATER	HEALTHY WATER COASTAL & MARINE AREAS	HEALTHY BIODIVERSITY	HEALTHY AIR	HEALTHY CULTURE AND HERITAGE
FOCUS AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topography</li> <li>Rocks</li> <li>Rock formations (caves, volcanoes)</li> <li>Soils</li> <li>Geothermal resources</li> <li>Resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquifers</li> <li>Springs</li> <li>Rivers &amp; streams</li> <li>Waterfalls</li> <li>Lakes</li> <li>Resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bays</li> <li>Beaches</li> <li>Islands</li> <li>Reefs</li> <li>Marine Reserves</li> <li>Wading bird areas</li> <li>Resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrestrial habitats</li> <li>Ecological Areas</li> <li>Sanctuary Areas</li> <li>Parks and Reserves</li> <li>Terrestrial fauna (bats, birds, geckos, skinks, mammals)</li> <li>Freshwater habitats</li> <li>Freshwater flora</li> <li>Freshwater fauna (invertebrates, fish)</li> <li>Marine habitats</li> <li>Marine flora</li> <li>Marine fauna (invertebrates, fish, sharks &amp; rays, and mammals)</li> <li>Resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composition</li> <li>Particulates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Āo Māori</li> <li>Maātauranga Māori</li> <li>Tikanga</li> <li>Tangible values eg taonga, and archaeology</li> <li>Intangible values eg waahi tapuu</li> </ul>

**SUCCESS FACTORS**

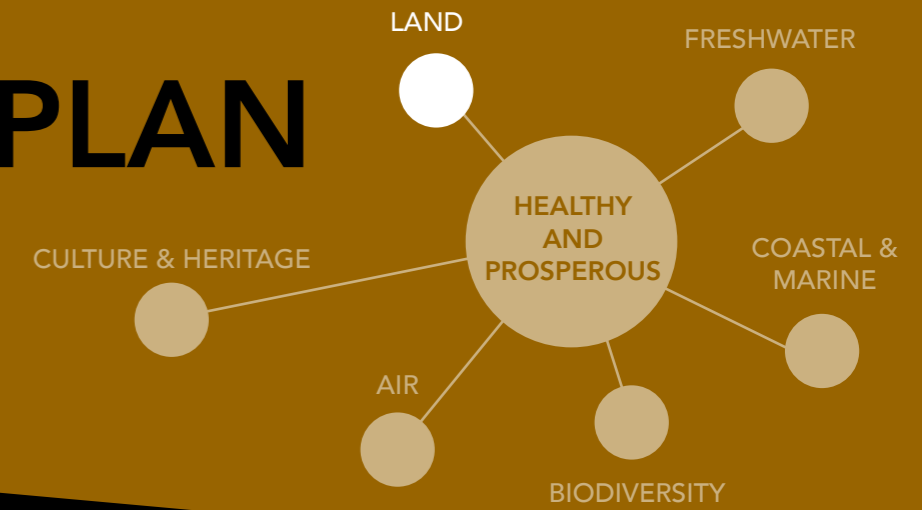
- Advocacy
- Partnership
- Energy
- Quality Advice
- Working Together
- Resourcing



HEALTHY &  
PROSPEROUS  
LAND

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS LAND




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS LAND



**OUR GOALS**

1. TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL FEATURES
2. TO ENHANCE SOIL CONSERVATION
3. TO ENHANCE SOIL HEALTH



**OUR PURPOSE**

TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH OUR CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

**Values**

The land is important to Ngaati Whanaunga because it:

- Stores and recycles nutrients
- Regulates drainage, flow and water storage
- Nourishes plants (traditionally kumara and taro)
- Plays a role in our customary practices eg art and ceremonies
- Plays an important role in cleansing

**FOCUS AREAS**

- Topography
- Rocks
- Rock formations (caves, volcanoes)
- Soils
- Geothermal Resources
- Resource use

**STATE**

Land within our rohe extends from sea level (0m) to the ranges (900m) predominantly in the Coromandel Ranges, parts of South Auckland, and Great Barrier Island and Little Barrier Island. Rocks comprise igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and soils range from wet clays to fine sandy gravel (for example in the Firth of Thames). Soil erosion is generally low to moderate throughout our rohe. However, in isolated areas (eg Great Barrier Island), soil erosion is high.

**PRESSURES**

- Land use activities including:
  - Poor farming practices
  - Land clearance and degradation eg overgrazing
  - Poor construction management practices
  - Urbanisation
  - Mining
  - Quarrying
  - Landfills

**IMPACTS**

- Potentially adverse impacts of land use activities include:
  - Soil contamination
  - Soil erosion and compaction
  - Loss and/or decline in ecosystem services eg water flow regulation
  - Loss of soil quality for productive use

**MEASURES OF SUCCESS**

- Soil is suitable for cultivation


**SUCCESS FACTORS**



Advocacy



Partnership



Energy



Quality Advice



Working Together



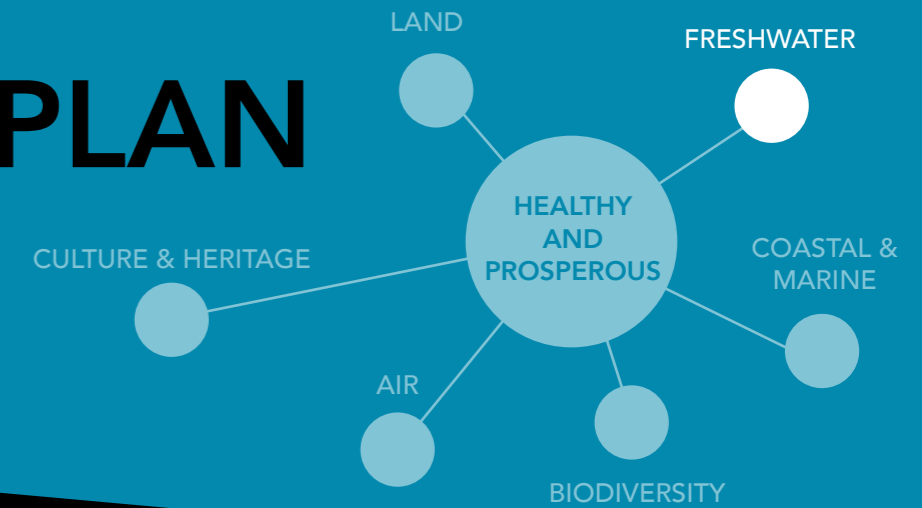
Resourcing



HEALTHY &  
PROSPEROUS  
FRESHWATER

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS FRESHWATER




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS FRESHWATER



**OUR GOALS**

1. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE WATER QUALITY
2. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE WATER AVAILABILITY
3. SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE



**OUR PURPOSE**  
TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH OUR CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

**Values**

Freshwater is important to Ngaati Whanaunga because it:

- Is fundamental to our cultural identity
- Provides valuable habitat for native plants and animals
- Provides pathways for migratory fish
- Provides potable water for residential use (eg bathing, laundry, toilets, cooking, and gardening)
- Has important recreational and social amenity values
- Is valuable to our economy

**FOCUS AREAS**

- Aquifers
- Springs
- Rivers
- Streams
- Waterfalls
- Lakes

**STATE**

Freshwater resources are abundant throughout our rohe. Specifically, there are 8 lakes; numerous aquifers; and >750 rivers and streams. Water quality is deteriorating due to urban growth and land management practices.

**PRESSURES**

- More people require greater water supply
- Changes to land use making freshwater bodies prone to contamination by:
  - Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous)
  - Pathogens
  - Sediment
- Clearance of riparian margins

**IMPACTS**

- Loss and/or decline of cultural values (see above)
- Loss and/or decline of native species
- Decrease in water availability

**MEASURES OF SUCCESS**

- Abundance of Freshwater taonga (birds, fish, invertebrates and plants)
- Ability to use freshwater for customary use and mahinga kai


**SUCCESS FACTORS**



Advocacy



Partnership



Energy



Quality Advice



Working Together



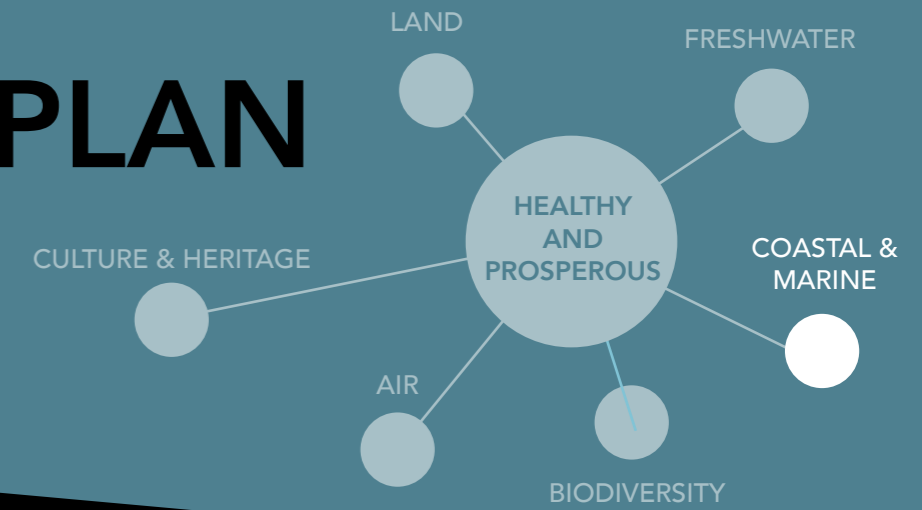
Resourcing



**HEALTHY &  
PROSPEROUS  
COASTAL &  
MARINE  
AREAS**

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS  
COASTAL & MARINE AREAS



**OUR GOALS**

1. TO ENHANCE COASTAL AND MARINE HABITATS
2. SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE
3. TO RECOGNISE CONNECTIONS – MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA



**OUR PURPOSE**  
TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY  
STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE  
HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT  
IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH  
OUR CORE PRINCIPLES  
AND VALUES

**Values**

Coastal and marine areas are important to Ngaati Whanaunga because they:

- Provides valuable habitat, nurseries and feeding grounds for native species
- Provide mahinga kai, weaving and carving materials
- Regulate rainwater, drinking water, and climate
- Recreational and amenity values
- Economic values eg tourism

**FOCUS AREAS**

- Bays
- Beaches
- Islands
- Reefs
- Marine Reserves
- Wading bird areas
- Resource use

**STATE**

Coastal and marine areas within Ngaati Whanaunga’s rohe include: bays (>440); beaches (>70); islands (>260); >30 reefs, and six marine reserves. It supports a vast array of native species. Coastal water quality is deteriorating in areas where poor land management practices are contaminating receiving environments.

**PRESSURES**

- Changes to land use making coastal and marine areas prone to contamination by:
  - Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous)
  - Pathogens
  - Sediment
- Vegetation clearance
- Mining coastal minerals (eg iron sand)
- Trawling and dredging

**IMPACTS**

- Decline in water quality resulting in:
  - Contamination of mahinga kai
  - Loss of mana (associated with our ability to provide for people)

**MEASURES OF SUCCESS**

- Abundance of marine taonga (fish, sharks, whales, birds, invertebrates, and plants)
- Ability to use coastal and marine areas for customary use and mahinga kai


**SUCCESS FACTORS**



Advocacy



Partnership



Energy



Quality Advice



Working Together



Resourcing

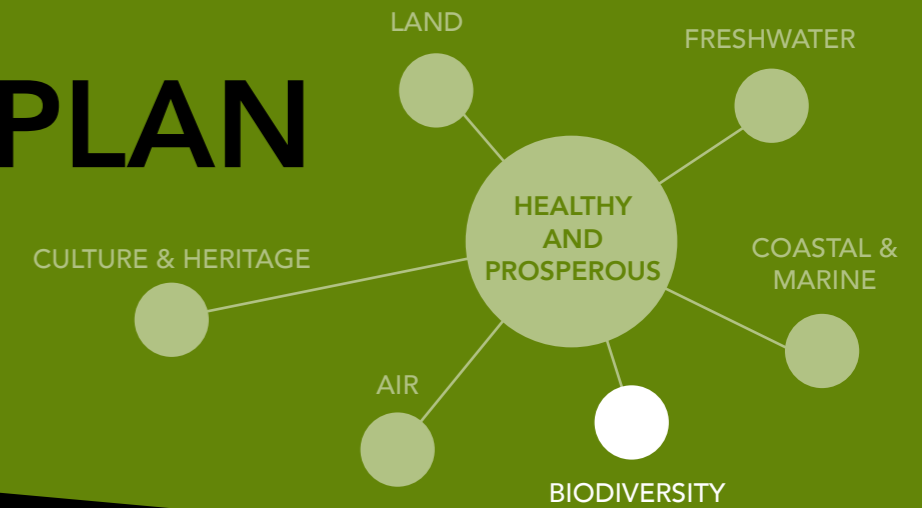


HEALTHY &  
PROSPEROUS  
BIODIVERSITY



# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS BIODIVERSITY




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS BIODIVERSITY



**OUR GOALS**  
1. TO ENHANCE NATIVE BIODIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE  
2. TO ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION AND PROCESSES  
3. SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE



**OUR PURPOSE**  
TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH OUR CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

**Values**

Biodiversity is important to Ngaati Whanaunga because it:

- Provides mahinga kai eg mussels, oysters
- Provides key ecosystem services such as pollination and dispersal
- Provides employment and a source of revenue (particularly fishing and aquaculture)

**FOCUS AREAS**

- Ecological Areas
- Parks and reserves
- Flora and fauna
- Resource use

**STATE**

Biodiversity within Ngaati Whanaunga's rohe includes native flora; and native fauna (birds, bats, geckos, skinks, frogs, insects, fish, sharks and rays, and whales. Habitat loss and degradation, introduced plants, mammalian predators and competitors, and diseases are wreaking havoc on our native species. While there have been a number of conservation successes, these successes pale in comparison to the magnitude of the challenge confronting our native biodiversity. Latest findings suggest several species are being lost or are declining.

**PRESSURES**

- Habitat loss and degradation due to:
  - Forest clearance
  - Poor land management
  - Pollution of waterbodies
  - Draining wetlands
- Introductions of plant and animal species that pose a threat to native species via:
  - Competition
  - Predation
  - Disease
- Wildlife Trade
- Climate Change
- Over-harvesting
- Bycatch

**IMPACTS**

- Loss and decline of native species including kaimoana and other taonga
- Climate change results in:
  - Changes in species distributions
  - Increases in the spread of invasive plant species
- Overfishing can have devastating economic impacts
- Bycatch results in the loss and decline of native species such as birds, dolphins, seals and sharks

**MEASURES OF SUCCESS**

- Abundance of native species
- Ability to use mahinga kai


**SUCCESS FACTORS**



Advocacy



Partnership



Energy



Quality Advice



Working Together



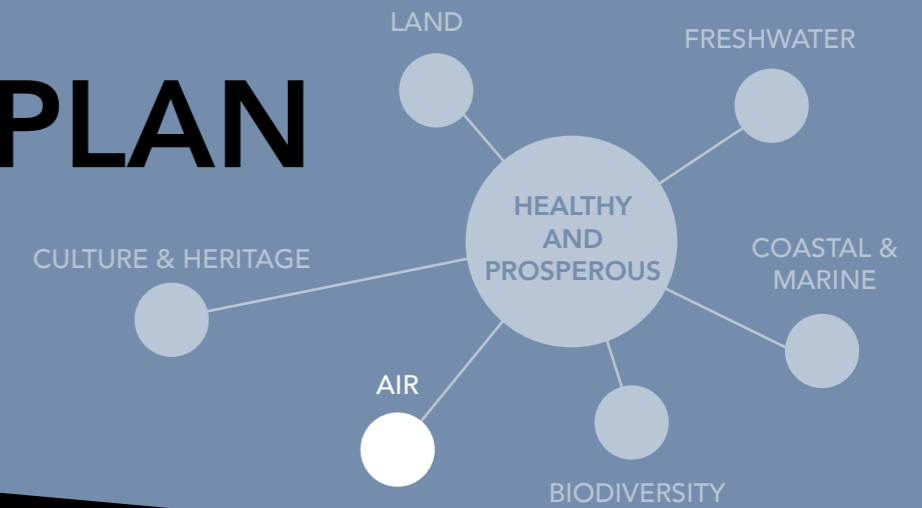
Resourcing



**HEALTHY &  
PROSPEROUS  
AIR**

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS AIR




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS AIR



**OUR GOALS**  
1. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE AIR QUALITY  
2. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE OUR HEALTH



**OUR PURPOSE**  
TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH OUR CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES







**Values**

Air is important to Ngaati Whanaunga because it:

- Is critical to our wellbeing
- Is critical to the wellbeing of our customary resources (eg native species)
- Enables us to see the moon, and stars and (thus) connect with our tupuna and navigate the present

FOCUS AREAS	STATE	PRESSURES	IMPACTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Composition</li> </ul>	<p>Air quality throughout our rohe is generally very good. Common air pollutants in urban areas include nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), ozone, and carbon monoxide (CO), and fine particulate matter (PM). In summer, the main cause of air pollution in urban areas is from transport emissions. In winter, the main source of emissions are from home heating from domestic fires.</p>	<p>Air pollutants from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Home heating</li> <li>■ Transport emissions</li> <li>■ Industry</li> <li>■ Waste disposal</li> <li>■ Stormwater</li> <li>■ Wastewater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Poor air quality may risk people's health                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respiratory illness</li> <li>- Premature death</li> <li>- Diabetes</li> <li>- Stroke</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Results in a loss and/or decline of cultural values</li> <li>■ Depletion of the ozone layer and solar radiation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ability to breathe fresh air</li> <li>■ Incidence of air-related health effects</li> </ul>

**SUCCESS FACTORS**

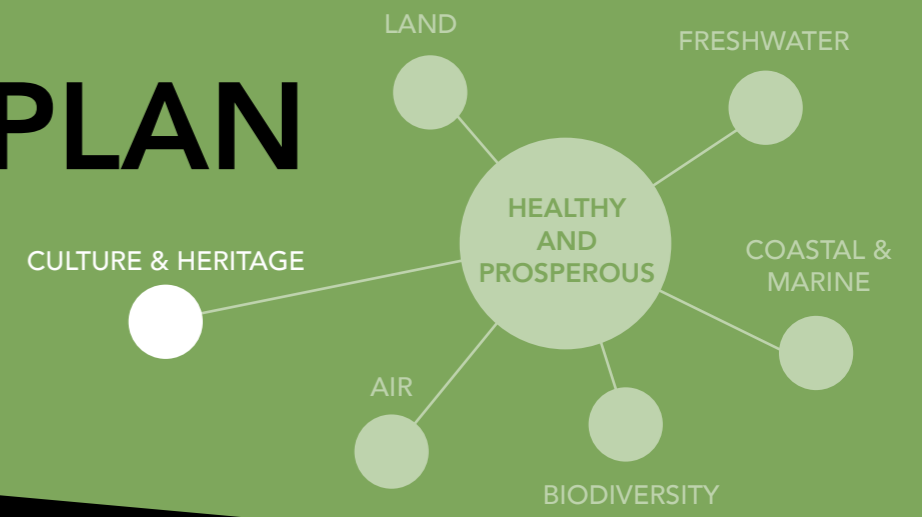
-  Advocacy
-  Partnership
-  Energy
-  Quality Advice
-  Working Together
-  Resourcing



HEALTHY &  
PROSPEROUS,  
CULTURE &  
HERITAGE

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS CULTURE AND HERITAGE




**OUR VISION**  
HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS  
CULTURE & HERITAGE



**OUR GOALS**  
1. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
VALUES WHILE ENABLING GROWTH  
AND DEVELOPMENT



**OUR PURPOSE**  
TO COLLABORATE WITH KEY  
STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE THE  
HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT  
IN A WAY THAT ALIGNS WITH  
OUR CORE PRINCIPLES  
AND VALUES

**Values**

Culture and Heritage is important to Ngaati Whanaunga because it

- Defines who we are
- Helps interpret our past
- Connects us to our tupuna (our ancestors)

**FOCUS AREAS**

- Tangible values eg archaeology
- Intangible values eg waahi tapu

**STATE**

Our cultural heritage is rich and diverse. It encompasses taonga, sites and places of significance, and cultural landscapes.

**PRESSURES**

- Surface Pressures
  - Surface erosion by people and farm animals
- Sub-Surface Pressures
  - Earthworks for forestry tracks, planting and harvesting
  - Earthworks for growth and development
  - Earthworks for farm tracks, fencing and landscaping
  - Trenching for telephone, power, and waste disposal
  - Road construction
  - Quarrying
  - Building demolition and removal
- Climate change

**IMPACTS**

- Loss and/or decline of archaeological and cultural values
- Climate change threatens archaeological and cultural values located near the coast

**MEASURES OF SUCCESS**

- Archaeological values are enhanced
- Cultural values are enhanced
- People feel connected to the past, present, and future


**SUCCESS FACTORS**



Advocacy



Partnership



Energy



Quality Advice



Working Together



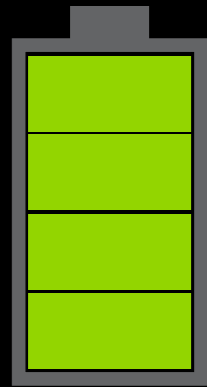
Resourcing



**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

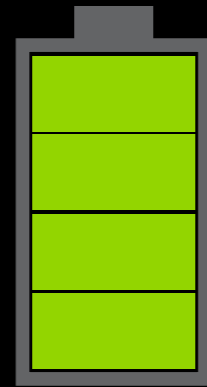
To find win/win outcomes for people and the environment, we need to find ways to proactively address key challenges and opportunities. To do this, we have identified several strategic priorities that will help us to achieve each strategic outcome.



## HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS LAND

### Required Actions:

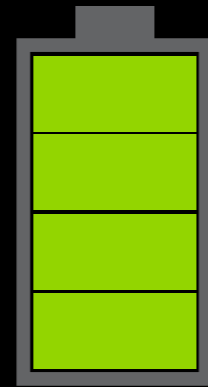
- Working with people to:
  - Input into plans and policies
  - Manage land-use to avoid soil compaction and degradation
  - Manage fertiliser applications onto land
  - Develop protocols and procedures for soil clearance and disposal



## HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS FRESHWATER

### Required Actions:

- Working with people to:
  - Integrate cultural health indices into statutory processes
  - Ensure water quality monitoring sites are representative
  - Erosion controls for farms and construction sites
  - Flood control – green infrastructure
  - Chemical use and handling controls



## HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS COASTAL & MARINE AREA

### Required Actions:

- Working with people to:
  - Proactive management – addressing management issues at source
  - Dune stabilisation to help protect beaches by catching windblown sand and increasing natural beach formation



## HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS BIODIVERSITY

### Required Actions:

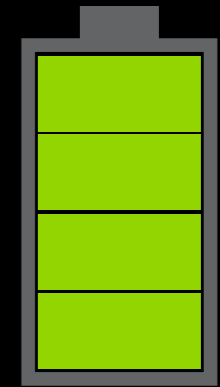
- Working with people to:
  - Integrated management
  - Incentivise management practices that enhance environmental values
  - Integrate traditional environmental management tools into everyday practice eg rahui (temporary bans)



## HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS AIR

### Required Actions:

- Working with people to:
  - Encourage an integrated approach to air quality management that links all agencies and sectors from a local to a National level
  - Promote clean technologies and use of renewable resources, electric vehicles, and use of public transport
  - Encourage the planning of sustainable cities – reducing the need for transport
  - Strengthen the dissemination of knowledge, expertise and data sharing of air quality data



## HEALTHY & PROSPEROUS CULTURE & HERITAGE

### Required Actions:

- Working with people to:
  - Prepare our Healthy and Prosperous Iwi and Hapuu Plan
  - Develop clear and explicit methods for assessing archaeological and cultural values
  - Proactively inputting into the resource consent process
  - Undertake Cultural Values Assessments
  - Undertake Cultural Impact Assessments
  - Monitor works
  - Ensure tikanga is adhered to
  - Digitise our extensive library of resources



TOOLS FOR **DECISION MAKING**



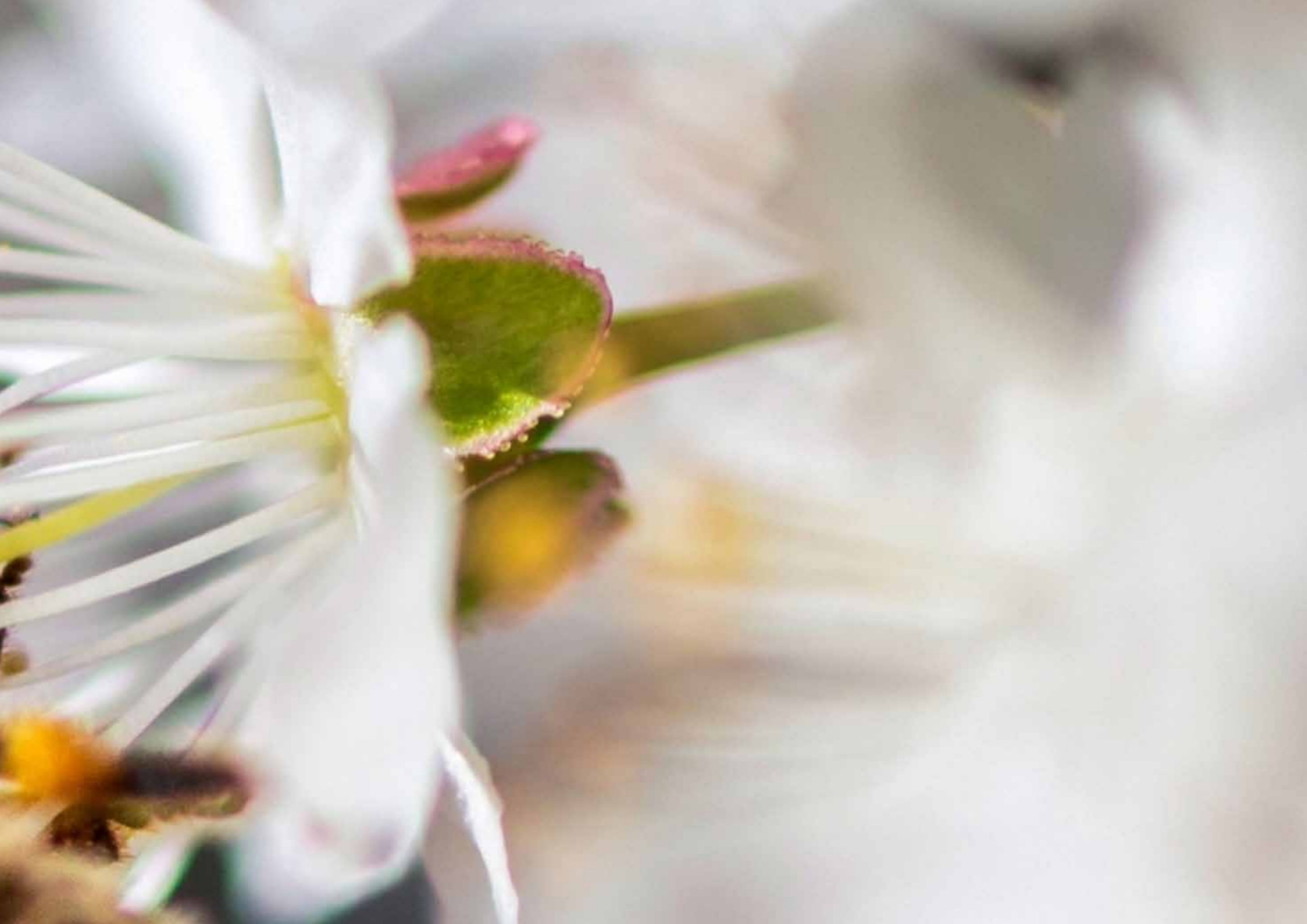
# TOOLS FOR DECISION MAKING

- Does it generate revenue?
- Does it have the potential to grow the resource?
- Does it enable enough flexibility to accommodate future change?
- Do resources that have been generated return to source?
- Do initiatives create win/win outcomes for people and the environment?



# PART 2 - DO





# OUR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

This section introduces our staff, and describes their purpose, roles and responsibilities. If you need to get in touch, general enquiries should be directed to the General Manager; and project specific enquiries should be made to the relevant staff member who report directly to the General Manager.



**GENERAL MANAGER**  
 PONGARAUHINE RENATA  
 PURPOSE: Ensuring the team can deliver projects on time and to budget



**MANAGER – ENABLING PROCESSES**  
 MICHAEL BAKER  
 PURPOSE: Ensuring the team can deliver projects on time and to budget

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Working with stakeholders
- Relationships
- Engagement & communications
- Project identification
- Project allocation
- Workflow management
- Recruitment
- Team support
- Performance monitoring
- Health & safety
- Resourcing professional development
- Financial management
- Resourcing
- EMP Review
- Record-keeping

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Working with stakeholders
- Training
- Te Reo Maori
- Information management
- Health and safety
- Supporting processes
- Record-keeping



## PLANNING & POLICY DEVELOPMENT

PURPOSE: Working with agencies and applicants to avoid, remedy and/or mitigate the potentially adverse effects of land growth and development



## CONSENTING

PURPOSE: Ensuring Ngaati Whanaunga works proactively with applicants and regulatory agencies to deliver projects that reflect Ngaati Whanaunga's principles and values



## COMPLIANCE

PURPOSE: Proactively working with applicants and regulatory agencies to ensure desired outcomes are achieved



## PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES

PURPOSE: Proactively working with applicants and regulatory agencies to ensure desired outcomes are achieved

### RESPONSIBILITIES

- Working with stakeholders
- Plans
- Plan Changes
- Policies
- Strategies
- Action Plans
- Health and safety
- Professional development
- Record keeping

### RESPONSIBILITIES

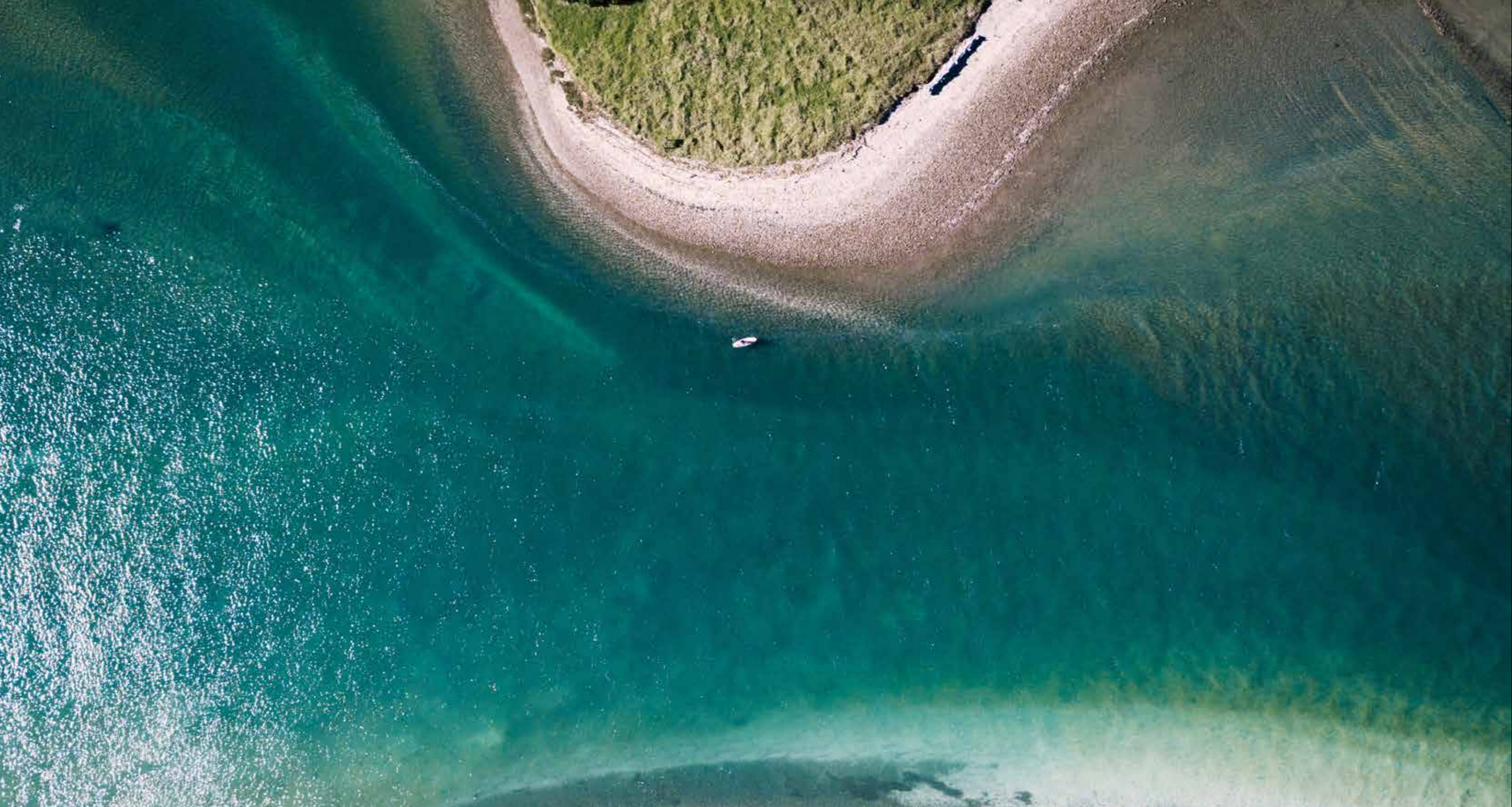
- Working with stakeholders
- Project screening
- Pre-application meetings
- Evaluating feasibility
- Scoping cultural values
- Cultural Values Assessments
- Cultural Impact Assessments
- Karakia
- Cultural monitoring
- Discovery protocols
- Toolbox sessions
- Environmental Management Plans
- Health and safety
- Professional Development
- Record-keeping

### RESPONSIBILITIES

- Discovery protocols
- Consent Conditions
- Technical Advice
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Health and safety
- Professional development
- Record-keeping

### RESPONSIBILITIES

- Working with stakeholders
- Ecological restoration
- Pest control
- Tools and techniques
- Integrating traditional management practices
- Technical advice
- Health and safety
- Professional Development
- Record-keeping



# ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING



# ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS TRAINING

All Resource Management staff are required to undertake training to deliver their roles and responsibilities effectively and safely. General staff training requirements are described below, along with staff-specific training needs.

Topic	Role	Description	Trainer
Staff Induction	All	Understand material described in this Environmental Management Plan	General Manager
		Understand protocols, processes and procedures	Manager - Enabling Processes
Resource Management	All	Theory, application and use	
Health and Safety	All	Legislative requirements	Worksafe
		Health and safety	
		Communication protocols and procedures	
		First Aid	
Project Management	All	Scoping project requirements	To be confirmed
		Time management	
		Risk management	
		Financial Management	
Report Writing	All	Making writing easy	To be confirmed
Discipline-specific Charterships & Certifications	All	Certified Environmental Practitioner	Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand
		Chartered Institute for Water and Environmental Managers (CIWEM)	Chartered Institute for Water and Environment Managers
		Prince 2 (or equivalent)	Prince 2, Project Management
Professional Development	General Manager	Business Management	To be Confirmed
	Manager – Enabling Processes	Geospatial Information Systems	To be Confirmed
		Techniques for training	To be Confirmed
	Planning and Policy Development	Making Good decisions	To be Confirmed
	Consenting	Managing cultural heritage	To be Confirmed
	Compliance	Working with Local Government	To be Confirmed
Initiatives & Programmes	Tools and techniques for resource management	To be Confirmed	

# TRAINING NEEDS

Role	Training Needs
General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Business management</li><li>■ Project management</li><li>■ Using internal processes and procedures</li></ul>
Manager – Enabling Processes and Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Process management</li><li>■ Tools available to support internal processes and procedures<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– GIS</li><li>– Cloud based technologies</li><li>– Templates</li><li>– Guides</li></ul></li></ul>
Planning and Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Resource management</li><li>■ Legislative requirements</li></ul>
Consenting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Internal processes and procedures</li><li>■ External processes and procedures</li></ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Health and Safety requirements</li><li>■ First Aid</li></ul>
Initiatives & Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Monitoring and reporting</li><li>■ Communicating to management</li></ul>







# RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

Ngaati Whanaunga has Relationship Agreements with several organisations. These agreements and their purpose are described below.

Organisation	Type	Purpose
Department of Conservation	Conservation Relationship Agreement	Outlines how the Department of Conservation will engage with Ngaati Whanaunga
Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage	Protocols	Sets out how the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage will interact with and consult with Ngaati Whanaunga Governance entity when carrying out its duties and functions
Ministry for Primary Industries	Protocols	Sets out how the Ministry of Primary Industries will interact with and consult with Ngaati Whanaunga Governance entity when carrying out its duties and functions
Auckland Council	Capacity Contracts	Designed to help iwi deliver.
Ministry of Education	Statements of Works	Promote and develop Ngaati Whanaungas success in education
Matamata-Piako	Terms of Reference	

# PRINCIPLES FOR ENGAGEMENT

## ENGAGE EARLY

Ensure you engage with Ngaati Whanaunga as early as possible (ideally in the concept planning stage) to help us provide value to your project.

## KNOW WHY

We need enough information to make informed decisions about a proposal. At a minimum we expect the following:

- Project name
- Description of the proposal (including its location, nature and scope)
- Key contacts
- Any background information

## BE CLEAR

Please be clear about your expectations. Tell us what you need from us, and by when.

## KNOW HOW

Be acquainted with our worldview, vision, core principles, values and operating principles. If you are unsure how to navigate our tikanga, seek help or let us know so that we can advise you.

## TIKANGA

If we are the applicant, please provide for tikanga Maaori and marae hearings.

## EMBRACE PARTNERSHIP

We share common goals and values, please know that is our intention to work with you to achieve common goals.

# INVOLVING NGAATI WHANAUNGA IN DECISION-MAKING

External stakeholders can involve us in decision-making by:

- Encouraging applicants to consult with us prior to submitting any application for a Plan Change or resource consent application
- Ensuring plan rules and policies make provision for Ngaati Whanaunga involvement
- Recognising and supporting kaitiaki initiatives. For example, rahui, whakatapu as well as monitoring, enforcement and enhancement programmes
- Ensuring staff have read and understand our Plan
- Increasing representation of our interests including using Hearing Commissioners with recognised expertise in tikanga Maaori
- Working with us to develop appropriate mitigation measures
- Transferring where appropriate, functions, powers and duties to Ngaati Whanaunga in accordance with the requirements of the RMA Section 33.





# PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

To facilitate management of our work programme, we request that all agencies and applicants provide us with written documentation of upcoming projects monthly. The frequency may change subject to working arrangements with different agencies. Resource consent applicants should advise us of proposals immediately at project inception. The latter will be used to schedule our time and ensure that resources are available to provide meaningful inputs. Information we require from each Agency is described in the Table: Information we Require from you (next page).

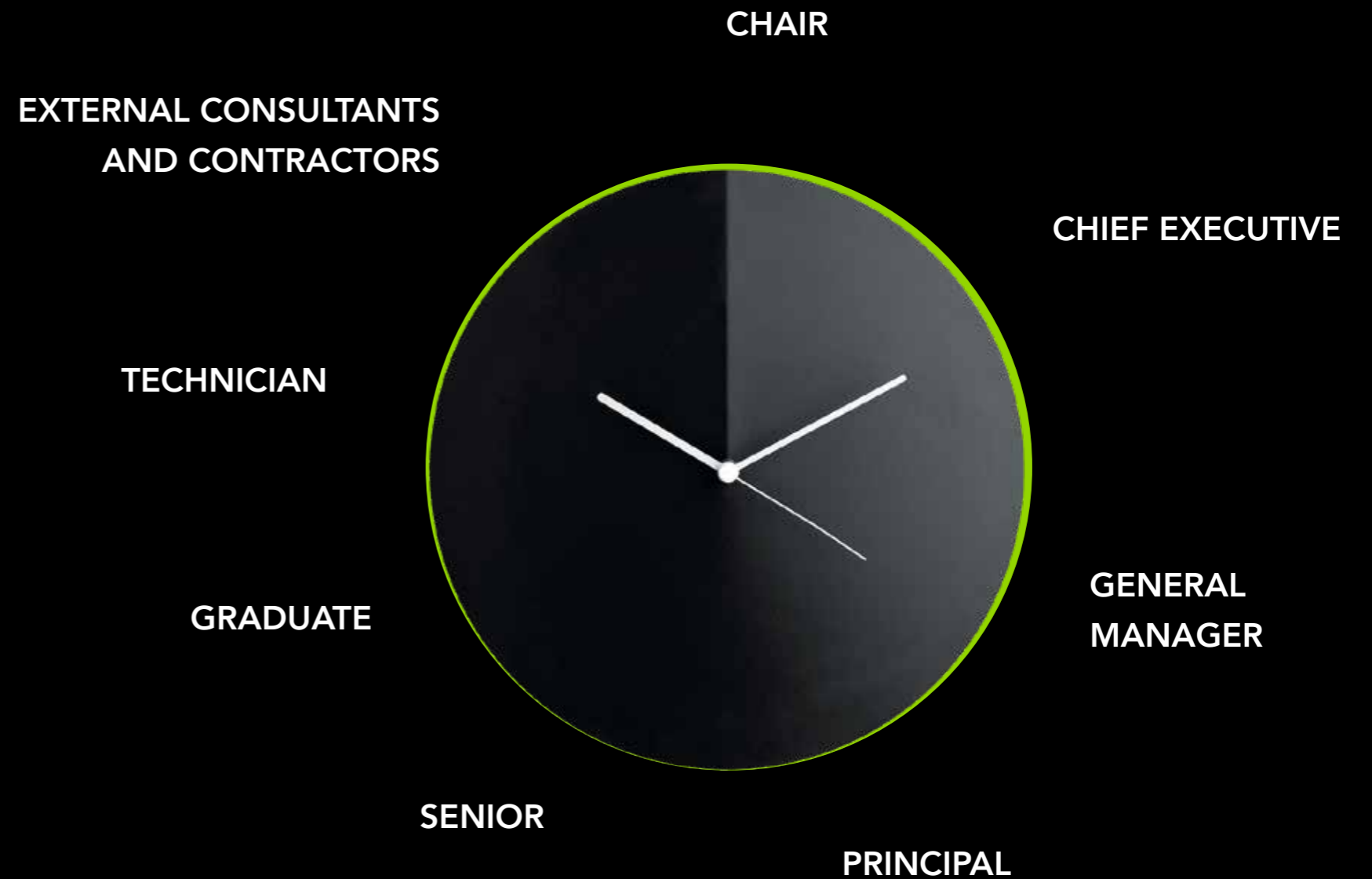
# INFORMATION WE REQUIRE FROM YOU

Organisation	Information for Ngaati Whanaunga	Application and Use
Auckland Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Work Programmes relating to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Planning and Policy Development</li> <li>– Resource Consenting</li> <li>– Operational compliance and monitoring</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Key contacts Progress and updates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Review to identify and nominate projects for involvement</li> <li>■ Identification of policies and procedures where efficiencies can be made</li> </ul>
Waikato Regional Council		
Hauraki District Council		
Matamata-Piako District Council		
Thames-Coromandel District Council		
Waikato District Council		
Bay of Plenty Regional Council		
Western Bay of Plenty District Council		
Resource Consent Applicants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proposed works and a description of the proposal                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Project name</li> <li>– Description of the proposal (including its location, nature and scope)</li> <li>– Key contacts</li> <li>– Any background information</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Identify whether Ngaati Whanaunga inputs are required. Requirements may include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Site visit</li> <li>– Cultural Values Assessment</li> <li>– Cultural Impact Assessment</li> <li>– Technical memo to the regulatory authority</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Developers (construction phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Work programme</li> <li>■ Location of works and activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Schedule resources to undertake cultural monitoring (if and where required)</li> </ul>
Department of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Work Programmes</li> <li>■ Projects and initiatives</li> <li>■ Key contacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Identify opportunities for Ngaati Whanaunga inputs and involvement</li> </ul>
All agencies undertaking growth and development projects in our rohe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provide a schedule of projects and initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Identify and provide guidance regarding Ngaati Whanaunga’s involvement</li> </ul>

# FUNDING AND RESOURCING

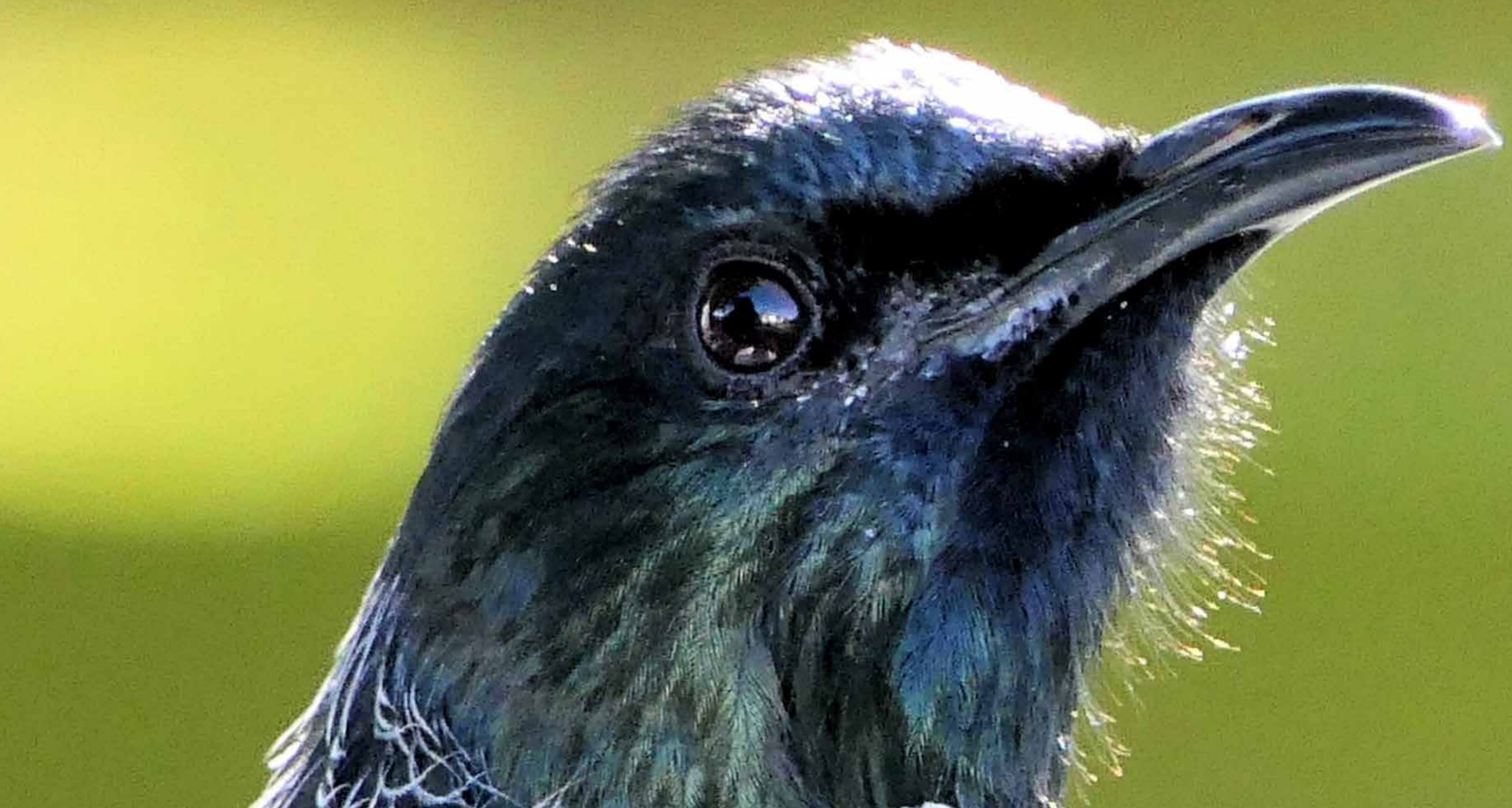
We operate as a consultancy and need to be reimbursed for our time accordingly. Where relevant, project scope is determined in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

To ensure we maximise value to your projects, we allocate tasks and responsibilities to the appropriate staff member.





# PART 3 - CHECK & ACT



MONITORING AND REPORTING







An aerial photograph of a lush green valley. A river winds through the center of the valley, and a road or path runs along the bottom edge. The hillsides are covered in dense green vegetation. The sky is a clear, deep blue.

# CULTURAL MONITORING PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES

Protocols and procedures for managing Accidental Archaeological Discoveries described in: New Zealand Transport Agency. 2018. Minimum Standard P45 – Accidental Archaeological Discovery Specification. This describes procedures:

- 1 Following the Accidental discovery of potential archaeological sites, koiwi, human remains or taonga
- 2 Further procedures in the event that koiwi/human remains are discovered
- 3 Custody of taonga (excluding koiwi/human remains) or material found at an archaeological site
- 4 Recommencement of work

Please note that information needs to be managed in a way that is culturally appropriate. For sensitive information, it is important that Ngaati Whanaunga works with agencies and applicants to ensure that knowledge and information is managed well. The latter may include (but not be limited to) disclosure of waahi tapu; and the requirement to return sensitive documents to us; and/or providing written assurance that information will not be shared with any third parties without our prior written permission.

# REPORTING INCIDENTS

Relevant parties must notify Ngaati Whanaunga as soon as practicable about any environmental incident with actual or potential significance for environmental impacts and provide an incident report outlining the details of the incident within 5 days of the incident. Incidents may include (amongst others):

- Fuel or chemical spills
- System failures or malfunctions
- Control failures or malfunctions
- Other emergencies (eg natural disasters)
- Other events that led to non-compliance with environmental standards or requirements

# PERIODIC OR ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORTS

Relevant parties should provide an annual monitoring report that describes the following:

- Assessment of environmental performance to determine whether operations are complying with environmental standards, performance measures, and statutory requirements
- If any non-compliance is identified describe the actions and measures that have been, or are being performed to ensure compliance:
  - clearly indicating who is or will be performing these actions and measures;
  - when they were or will be conducted; and
  - how the effectiveness of these measures will be monitored over time
- Include a copy of complaints for the quarter and a description of actions taken or being taken to address registered complaints

We anticipate that these reports will comprise standard operating reports prepared to support operations and guiding decision-making by relevant agencies. To be clear, we do not expect relevant agencies to prepare reports especially for this purpose.

# RECORD-KEEPING



- Training provider
- Training frequency
- Competencies

Information to be recorded includes:

- Name of trainee
- Start date
- End date
- Training provider
- Training programme
- Content description



- Project name
- Proposal description
- Key contacts
- Background information



- Project details
- Resourcing
- Timeframes



- Reviewer
- Review Date
- Updates
- Approvals



### CULTURAL MONITORING

- Sites monitored
- Project outcomes
- Issues
- Decision-making



### COMMUNICATION RECORDS

- Includes:
  - Emails
  - Phone calls
  - Memos
  - Meeting minutes
  - Workshop minutes
- Information to be recorded includes:
  - Names
  - Date
  - Time
  - Matters discussed
  - Issues raised
  - Actions required



### FUNDING & RESOURCING

- Potential funding sources
- Application dates
- Application Requirements
- Funding received
- Funding required
- Financial tracking



### STAFF TIME & EXPENSES

- Timesheets
- Project expenses
- Tax invoices





# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW **AND UPDATES**

Reviews of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will ensure that should conditions arise that alter this plan's content or requirements, the EMP remains updated to reflect these changes.

Monitoring will be undertaken by the General Manager to check that initiatives have been implemented and to identify any potential or actual problems and rectify them as required. Small changes (for example, insertion of staff names and contacts) will be done automatically by the General Manager. More substantive changes will be subject to Board approval and sign-off.





# PART 4 - SCHEDULES



MAPS



# MAPS



## MAPS

- Map 1: Rohe - Aerial
- Map 2: Local Boards
- Map 3: Terrain Model
- Map 4: Rock Types
- Map 5: Soil Orders

## MAPS

- Map 6: Surface Water



MAPS



MAPS

- Map 7: Ecological Context
- Map 8: Vegetation Cover



MAPS



MAPS



# OUR RESOURCES



# OUR RESOURCES



## SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 - Landforms
- Schedule 2 - Rock Types
- Schedule 3 - Soil Orders



## SCHEDULES

- Schedule 4 - Aquifers
- Schedule 5 - Surface Water





## HEALTHY COASTAL & MARINE



## HEALTHY BIODIVERSITY



## HEALTHY AIR



## HEALTHY CULTURE & HERITAGE

### SCHEDULES

- Schedule 6 - Coastal and Marine

### SCHEDULES

- Schedule 7 - DoC Areas
- Schedule 8 - Regional Parks
- Schedule 9 - Parks and Reserves
- Schedule 10 - Plants
- Schedule 11 - Wading Bird Areas
- Schedule 12 - Bats
- Schedule 13 - Birds
- Schedule 14 - Frogs
- Schedule 15 - Geckos
- Schedule 16 - Skinks
- Schedule 17 - Freshwater Birds

### SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULES

- Schedules underdevelopment



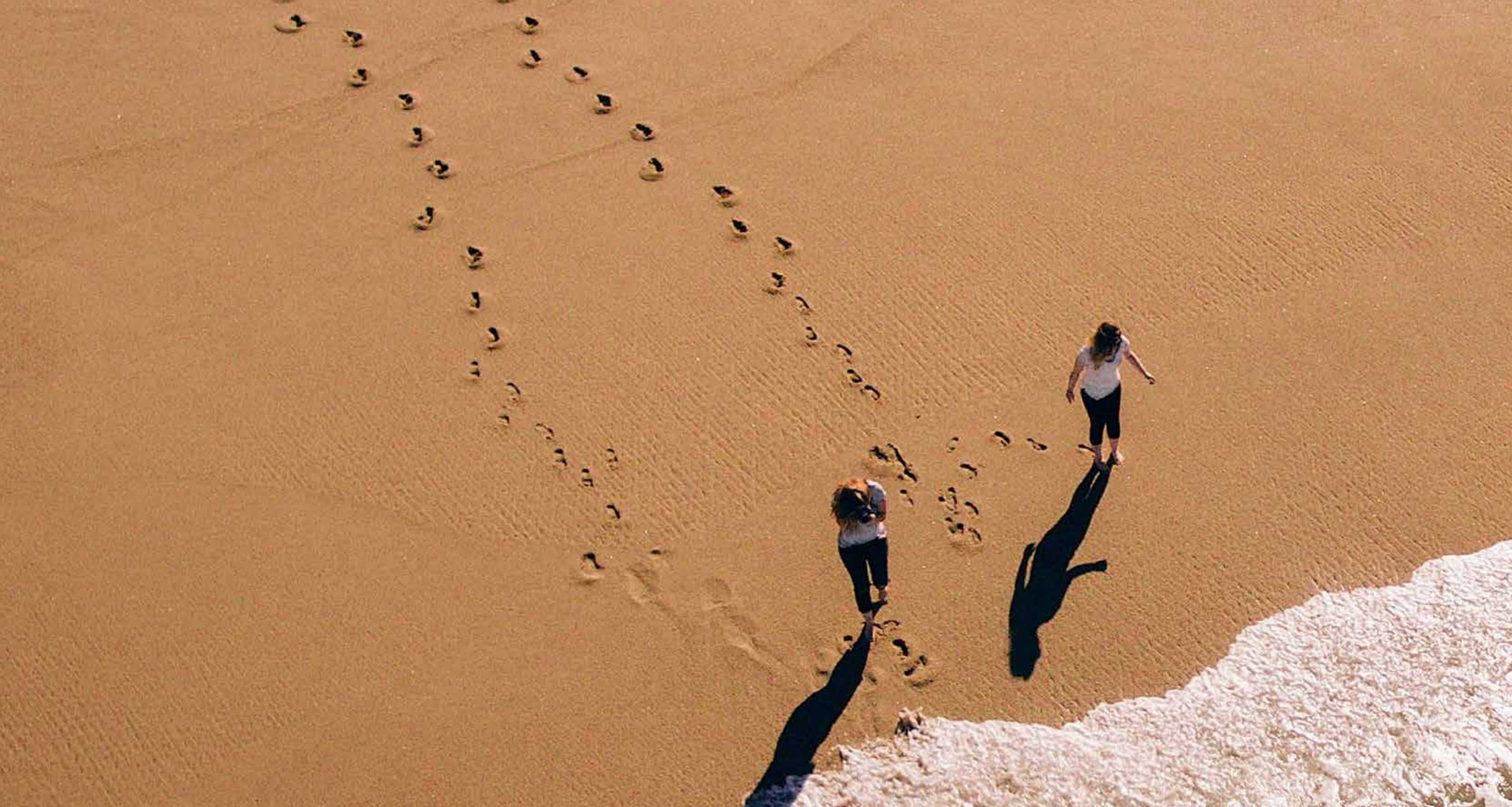
# REFERENCES



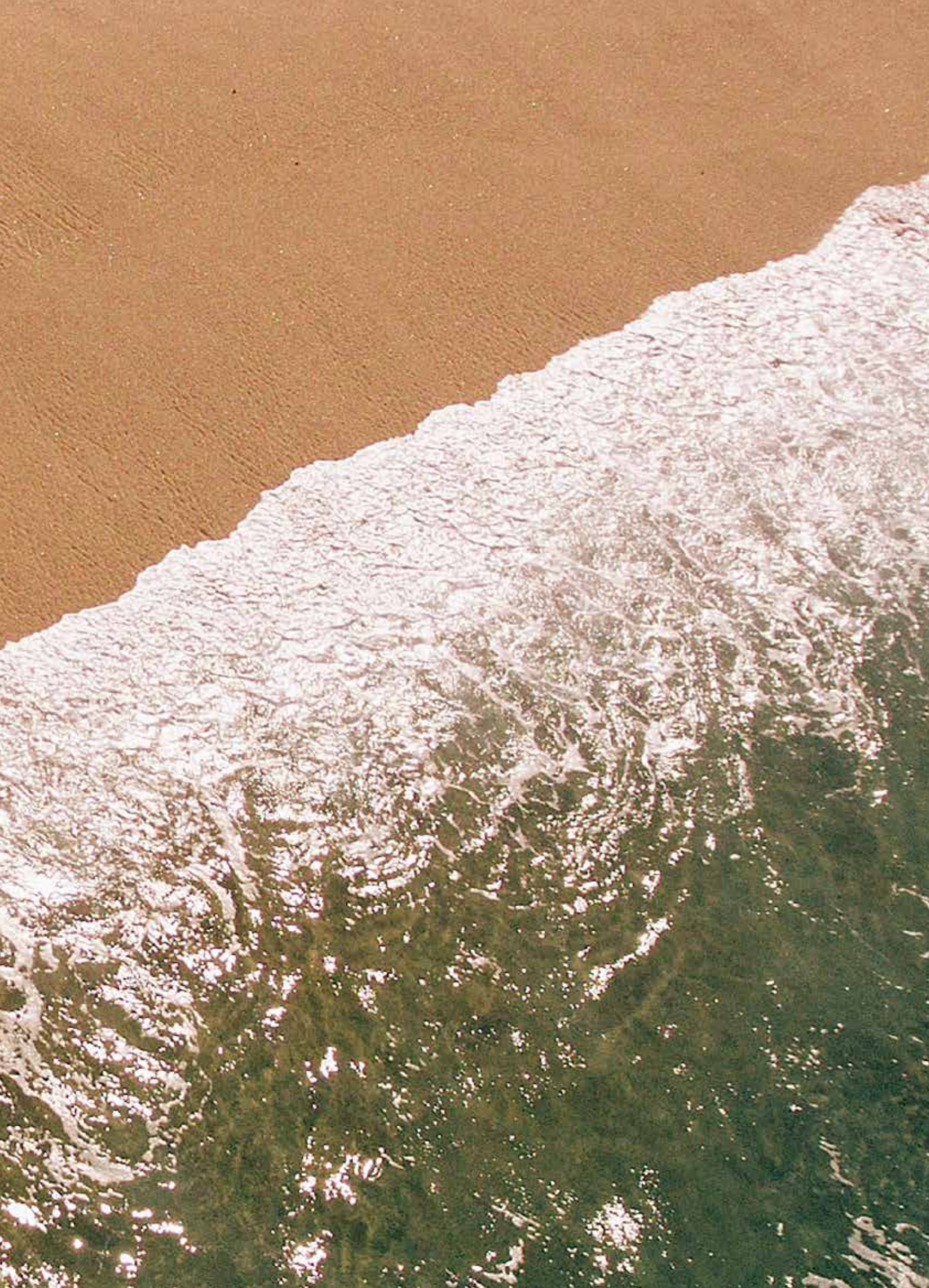
## REFERENCES

References in our rohe are included in the relevant Schedule. Data was sourced from:

- Auckland Council
- Department of Conservation (DoC)
- GNS Science
- Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)
- New Zealand Soil Classification (LRIS)
- Ministry for the Environment (MfE)
- National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
- Landcare Research



GET IN TOUCH



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**THE FUTURE STARTS  
TODAY**

