

## APPENDIX 6: Extracts from Iwi and Hapu Management Plans

# HAPU ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016

### MINERALS and MINING

Puhipuhi has a long standing history for Mercury and Silver Mining.  
Nowadays, the hunt in this area is for Gold.

#### Aims

1. In exercising kaitiakitanga, Ngati Hau will protect and maintain land, water, and air quality within the Ngati Hau rohe including the mauri and wairua.

#### Rationale

1. Ngati Hau have occupied the whenua in this rohe for hundreds of years and we strongly reject Government control of minerals within our rohe. We consider this to be in direct violation of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
2. Ngati Hau are Kaitiaki of the land, water, and air within the Ngati Hau Rohe.
3. Ngati Hau are very concerned about the adverse effects that drilling has had on the environment and the poor management policies exercised in the past. (*Earthworks, explosives, contaminants, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, traffic, noise and air pollution etc.*)
4. The loss of wāhi tapu, mahinga kai, native wild life, flora and fauna, water quality and quantity **must not** be allowed to continue. Dams, water take allocations, flood schemes, over stocking of land have already degraded the rivers, streams, water tables, and springs significantly. Protective protocols for aquatic life and surrounding eco systems including the **Mauri, must be** in place prior to any work commencement.
5. A healthy environment means healthy people.

#### Policies

1. Ngati Hau intent is to retain the control of minerals within the Ngati Hau rohe.
2. There will be '**No TOXIC Mining**' within the Ngati Hau rohe
3. All Crown Agencies, Local and Regional Councils as well as non-Government agencies **must** consult with Ngati Hau Resource Management Unit Kaitiaki on issues relating to mining and minerals to uphold the guarantees of protection of taonga Māori in Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Ngati Hau Resource management Unit will not accept the **mining tailings or mining debris** within the Ngati Hau rohe.

4. **Any and all mining companies** that breach this protocol shall accept all liabilities for any remedial rehabilitation and ongoing costs for those affected by its actions or inactions until such time as the environmental status is reinstated to a satisfactory condition determined by the Ngati Hau Resource Management Unit.
5. Should TOXIC mining occur, a bond of not less than \$20 million to be lodged and held by the Ngati Hau Resource Management Unit prior to any work commencing.
6. The bond shall increase by 20 per cent annually for the duration of the proposed work and each payment shall be made no later the 20<sup>th</sup> March of each year.
7. The wairua and/or mauri within mining activities must not detrimentally effected without specific conditions in writing from the Ngati Hau Resource Management Unit.

#### Timeframe

On going.

# Te Iwi o Ngatiwai

## Iwi Environmental Policy Document

### 9.1.1 Minerals Issues for the Ngatiwai rohe

- The use of minerals or geothermal resources under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 gives precedence to economic factors and does not assess the environmental, cultural or social impacts when permitting mining related activities. As a result the mauri of mineral and geothermal resources contained within the rohe of Ngatiwai is being destroyed or lost and there is potential for detrimental environmental, cultural and social effects.

#### *Explanation*

*The rohe of Ngatiwai is rich in extractable mineral resources such as sand (both onshore and offshore), scoria, gold, mercury, limestone, clays and gravels. Geothermal areas also exist throughout the rohe, particularly on Aotea (Great Barrier Island).*

- The lack of direct and effective Ngatiwai involvement, as the kaitiaki, in the sustainable management of their ancestral taonga, mineral and geothermal resources.

### Minerals Objectives for Ngatiwai rohe

- The sustainable extraction and management of mineral and geothermal resources without adverse impacts upon the earth.
- The mauri of mineral and geothermal resources is protected and enhanced in ways that enable Tāngata Whenua to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing; and that of generations as yet unborn.
- Tāngata Whenua are acknowledged as the kaitiaki of mineral and geothermal resources within their rohe.
- The relationship of Tāngata Whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral taonga, mineral and geothermal resources, is recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance by councils.
- There is an increased Tāngata Whenua involvement in the management and monitoring of mineral and geothermal resources.
- Tāngata Whenua traditional environmental knowledge in relation to mineral and geothermal resources is appropriately acknowledged and utilised.

## Minerals Policies for Ngatiwai rohe

1. Prospecting, exploration and mining activities under the Crown Minerals Act are not permitted in areas significant to Tāngata Whenua. Areas significant to Tāngata Whenua include wāhi tapu, fresh waterways, mahinga kai and other places, as identified by Tāngata Whenua.

### *Explanation*

*Some quarries were created more than 150 years ago when there was no legislation to protect sensitive sites. One such quarry within Ngatiwai territory is on what is known today as Tutukaka hill. Its name is Pukearanga a sacred maunga to local Tāngata Whenua who cite the pepeha, "Ko Pukearanga te maunga, ko Ngunguru te awa, ko Ngatitakapari te hapu, ko Paratene te Manu te marae".*

2. Tāngata Whenua promote innovative, sustainable management practices concerning mining, including restoration and rehabilitation programmes.
3. Tāngata Whenua are the kaitiaki of mineral and geothermal resources in their rohe.
4. Tāngata Whenua are an affected party to any resource consent application within their rohe concerning or potentially affecting mineral or geothermal resources, including applications for sand relocation for beach renourishment, because of their special relationship with these taonga.
5. Use will be made of all relevant forms of knowledge and practises and information, including Tāngata Whenua traditional environmental knowledge, in assessments and decision-making around mineral and geothermal resources.
6. Whenever Tāngata Whenua are involved in setting conditions for consent, they will then be resourced appropriately by the applicants or council to monitor compliance with those conditions.

## Minerals Methods for Ngatiwai rohe

1. The review of the Crown Minerals Act to include factors of environmental, cultural and social effects.
2. The review of the Crown Minerals Act to ensure that permit applications are sent to the relevant councils to ensure that they are aware of upcoming resource consent applications.
3. Restoration and rehabilitation programmes will be planned and initiated by both Tāngata Whenua and permit holders, with the costs being met by permit holders.
4. Permits for mining activities must not include areas identified as significant by Tāngata Whenua.
5. Councils will require permit holders to prepare and implement a mining or quarrying closure management plan.
6. Tāngata whenua will be notified by the relevant council of any resource consent application concerning or potentially affecting mineral or geothermal resources.
7. Councils will actively promote to consent applicants pre-application engagement with Tāngata Whenua as being best practice.
8. All resource consent applications concerning or potentially affecting mineral or geothermal resources will be lodged with an impact assessment written by the relevant Tāngata Whenua. Suggested consent conditions will be included in the assessment.
9. Tāngata Whenua will receive copies of any infringement or abatement notices or Environment Court proceedings issued by a council within Ngatiwai territory.
10. Councils will give effect to respect for Tāngata Whenua traditional environmental knowledge by including that knowledge throughout their strategies and plans.
11. Where there is agreement from Tāngata Whenua that a mineral resource can be extracted, a benefit back to them (in the form of a royalty) will be payable.

# Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan 2008

## 16. Soils and Minerals

*E kō, nā na taua whenua - on seeing the quantity and quality of the kumara Torongare declared, "My daughter, behold our land"*

### Issues

The mauri of mineral and geothermal resources contained within the rohe of Ngāti Hine is being destroyed or lost and there is potential for detrimental environmental, cultural and social effects.

#### Explanation

*The rohe of Ngāti Hine is rich in extractable mineral resources such as sand (both onshore and offshore), scoria, manganese, limestone, clays and gravels. Geothermal areas also exist within the rohe. The use of minerals or geothermal resources under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 gives precedence to economic factors and does not assess the environmental, cultural or social impacts when permitting mining related activities.*

- Minerals and geothermal resources are finite.

#### Explanation

*Minerals (and some geothermal resources) are by their very nature limited. Their use therefore must be carefully managed to ensure that their extraction does not adversely affect the environment and that sufficient mineral resources are available for future generations.*

- Prospecting, exploration and mining activities have and can adversely affect areas significant to Ngāti Hine. Areas significant to us include wāhi tapu, fresh waterways, mahinga kai and other places, as identified by Ngāti Hine.

#### Explanation

*Some quarries were created more than 150 years ago when there was no legislation to protect sensitive sites.*

### Objectives

1. The mauri of mineral and geothermal resources is protected and enhanced in ways that enable Ngāti Hine to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing; and that of generations as yet unborn.
2. The sustainable extraction and management of mineral and geothermal resources without adverse impacts upon the earth.
3. No significant areas are damaged.

### Policies

1. Prospecting, exploration and mining activities under the Crown Minerals Act are not permitted in areas significant to Ngāti Hine.
2. Ngāti Hine promote innovative, sustainable management practices concerning mining and quarrying, including restoration and rehabilitation programmes.
3. Earthworks provided for as a permitted activity in council plans must meet stringent environmental performance standards.
4. Integrated earthworks management plans detailing how erosion, sediment control, possible archaeological or cultural sites and revegetation are to be managed, and how risks will be identified and minimised are mandatory for any earthworks consent application.

## Methods

1. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine will advocate for the enhancement of all our soils and careful handling of our minerals (including geothermal resources) as high priorities for Government action and Ngāti Hine will work with any party promoting or implementing sustainable management. In particular Ngāti Hine request the relevant statutory authorities to ensure that:
  - a. the Crown Minerals Act is reviewed to include environmental, cultural and social effects;
  - b. permit applications under the Crown Minerals Act and consent applications under the RMA are considered together to better integrate planning processes;
  - c. mining activities are not permitted in areas identified as significant by Ngāti Hine;
  - d. permit holders are required to prepare and implement a mining or quarrying closure and rehabilitation management plan;
  - e. earthworks are limited to the summer months (1 October – 30 April);
  - f. erosion and sediment control measures are implemented and maintained while soil is exposed, and revegetation is achieved (to an 80% ground cover) within three months of earthworks being complete. Where the operation is not complete but needs to stop for a period of time (such as in the winter), any bare area must be sown over with a temporary cover to stabilise the area;
  - g. earthworks provided for as a permitted activity require notification of the appropriate council and Ngāti Hine, no less than 1 week prior to any work commencing;
  - h. payment of a bond is mandatory for all types of consent, large or small, which involve earthworks.
2. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine will work with permit holders to plan and implement rehabilitation programmes, with the costs being met by permit holders.
3. A royalty will be payable to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine where the extraction of a mineral resource from lands within Ngāti Hine, has been agreed to.

---

# PATUHARAKEKE

## HAPU ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014

---

### 5.4 Soils and Minerals

Minerals are by their very nature limited. Soils are a finite resource and their use must be managed to ensure no adverse effect on the environment and that sufficient mineral and soil resources are retained for future generations. Inappropriate land uses can cause erosion; and sedimentation is one of the major causes of poor water quality in our waterways.

#### 5.4.1 Issues

- a) Extractive industries and inappropriate land use and management have the potential to diminish or destroy the mauri of mineral and soil resources in our rohe and there are potential adverse environmental, cultural and social effects.
- b) Mineral and topsoil resources are finite.
- c) Prospecting, exploration and mining activities can adversely affect areas significant to Patuharakeke including waahi tapu, waterways, mahinga kai and our cultural landscapes.
- d) Soil erosion resulting from inappropriate land uses and management.
- e) Earthworks activities need to be managed to avoid damaging or destroying sites of significance, and to avoid or minimise erosion and sedimentation.

#### 5.4.2 Objectives

- a) The mauri of mineral and soil resources is protected and enhanced in ways that enable Patuharakeke to provide for our social, economic and cultural wellbeing; and that of generations to come.
- b) The sustainable use and management of mineral and soil resources without adverse impacts.

#### 5.4.3 Policies

- a) Prospecting, exploration and mining activities are not permitted in areas significant to Patuharakeke.
- b) Patuharakeke promote innovative, sustainable management practices for mining and quarrying operations, including rehabilitation.
- c) Earthworks provided for as a permitted activity in council plans must meet stringent environmental performance standards.
- d) 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.
- e) Patuharakeke are involved in decision-making regarding any contaminated land in our rohe.

#### 5.4.4 Methods

- a) PTB will advocate for the enhancement of our soils and careful handling of our minerals. In particular we request the relevant statutory authorities ensure that:
  - i. Crown Minerals Act and RMA processes are better integrated;
  - ii. activities are not permitted in areas we identify as significant;
  - iii. permit holders are required to prepare and implement a mine or quarry closure and rehabilitation plan;
  - iv. 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.
  - v. earthworks provided for as a permitted activity require notification of council and PTB, no less than 1 week prior to any work;
  - vi. payment of a bond is a mandatory condition for any earthworks;
  - vii. Land use is matched with land capability (eg soil type; slope, elevation);
  - viii. Encouragement and support for organic farming and growing methods
- b) PTB will work with permit holders to plan and implement rehabilitation programmes, costs being met by permit holders.
- c) A royalty will be payable to PTB where the extraction of a mineral resource from lands within our rohe has been agreed to.