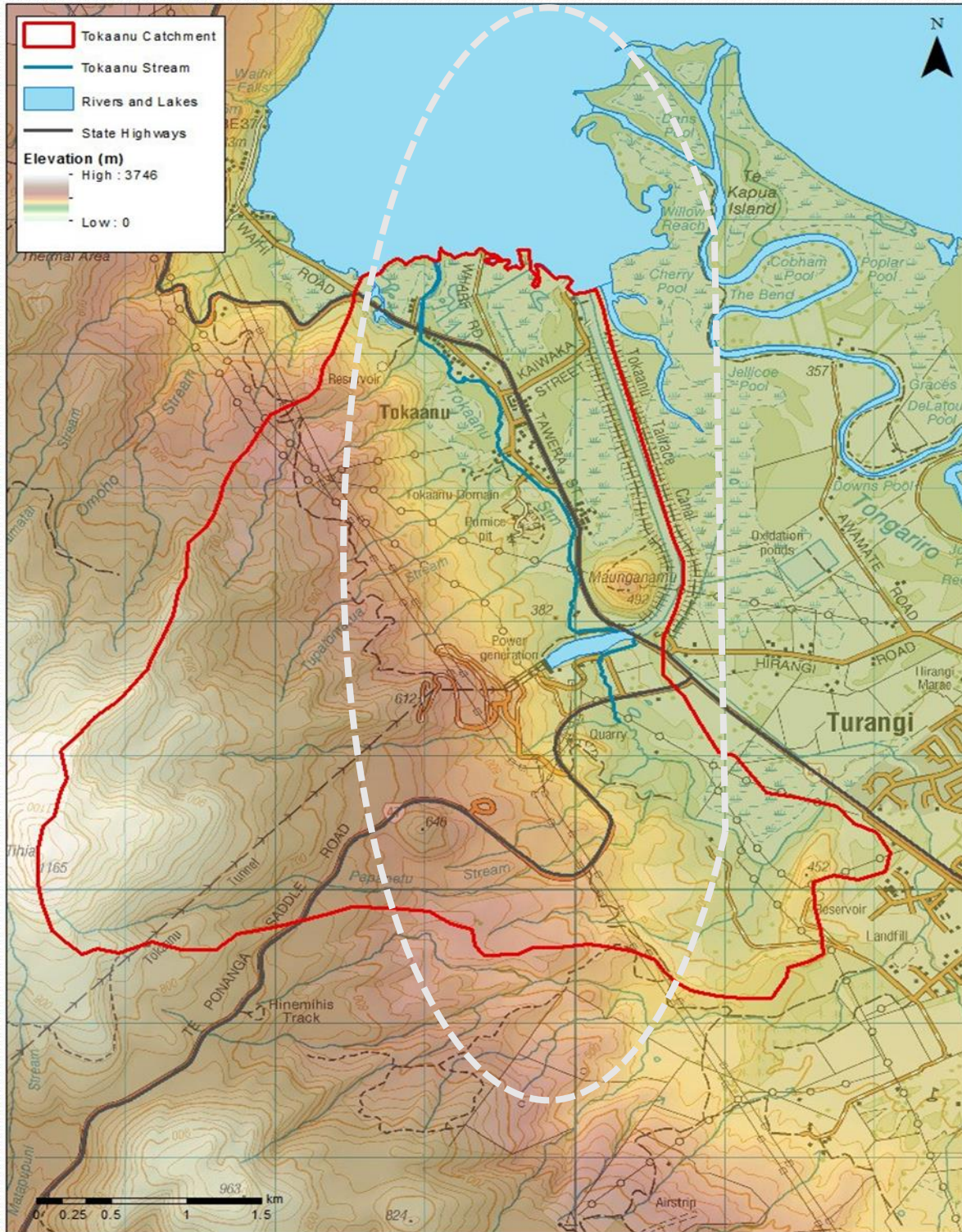


SUBMISSION ON PLAN CHANGE 34 (LAKE TAUPO EROSION AND FLOOD STRATEGY): BY NGATI KURAUIA HAPŪ.

Map 1: Ngāti Kurauia Customary Area of Interest



SUMMARY OF KEY SUBMISSION POINTS:

1) Land ownership of Ngati Kurauia hapū and whanau

- a) Ngati Kurauia is in the invidious position of having almost no lands under hapū ownership. Currently all lands within its takiwa are in private or Crown ownership.
- b) Once the Ngati Tuwharetoa Treaty Settlement legislation is passed, Ngati Kurauia will resume title to 24ha of Recreational Reserve and nearly 30ha of Historic Reserves to be maintained as per their reserve status under their respective statutes.
- c) Hapu occupation lands were alienated under the 1897 Tokaanu Township Act - 490 acres (including the hot pools) was proclaimed and less than 8% was set aside for the owners.
- d) The majority of utilizable Ngati Kurauia land interests were taken under Crown forestry acquisitions around 1900-1930's (over 2,000ha), Development Schemes from mid-1930's to 1950's (1,555ha) and public works compulsory acquisitions (70ha).
- e) In 1941 through to the mid-1950's the raising of the levels of Lake Taupo created serious erosion and inundation to lands bordering Lake Taupo.
- f) In the late 1960's and 1970's the Tongariro Power Development Scheme created major environmental, cultural and landscape damage within the Takiwa of Ngati Kurauia.

The relatively miniscule area of land remaining in Ngati Kurauia is extremely valuable for the present and future livelihood of Ngati Kurauia and must, therefore be protected from adverse conditions.

2) Ngati Kurauia hapū and whanau face enhanced risk of Flood Hazards on their ancestral lands and require appropriate information to be adequately informed of these hazards.

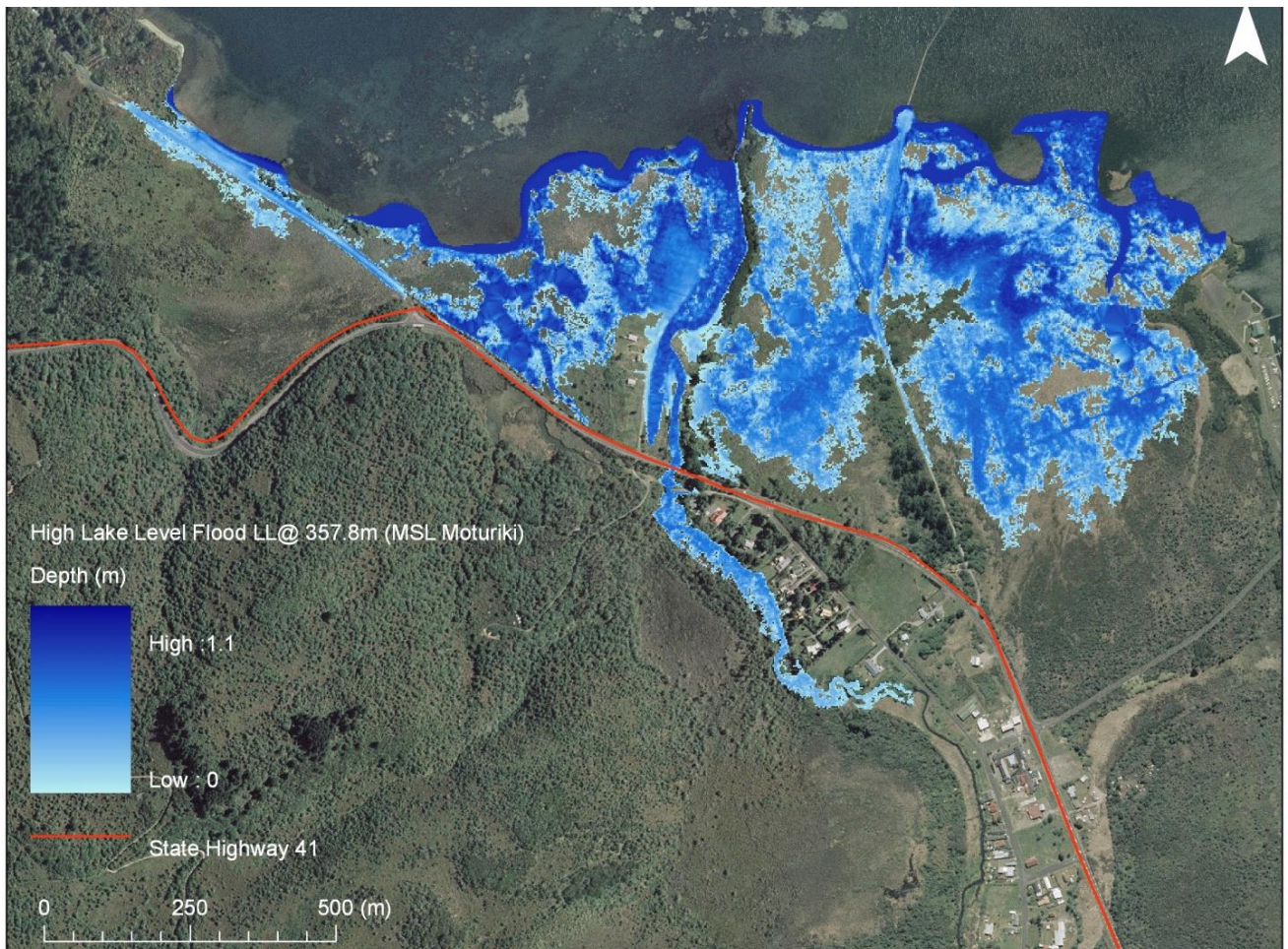
- a) The risk of flood hazard to Ngāti Kurauia hapū members who reside in Tokaanu are greatly enhanced due to the nature and extent of existing conditions that enhance flood risks within the Tokaanu Basin. The factors contributing to this condition include:
 - i) Relatively high water tables from Lake Taupō and rivers, springs and streams.
 - ii) Western and southern high country from which many sub-catchments exist.
 - iii) The high inundation factor from Lake Taupō and increasing wetland areas.
- b) These factors make the Tokaanu Basin susceptible to adverse conditions created by extreme calendar rain and wind events. In this regard and the one-in-fifty year flood ranking become, somewhat, meaningless.

3) Ngati Kurauia request a closer and clearer and comprehensive identification and assessment of all factors relating to flood hazard risks be carried out by Taupo District

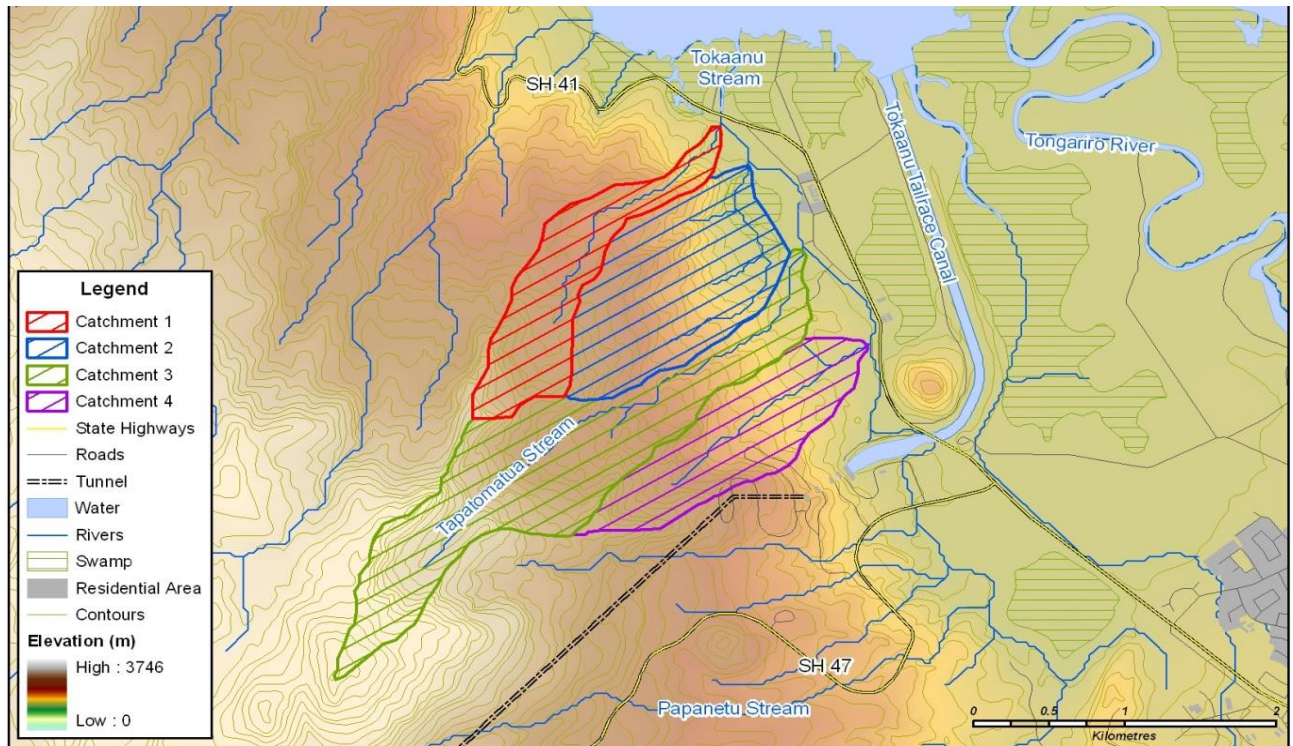
Council and the Waikato Regional Council within the Tokaanu Basin. These may include but are not limited to:

- i) Assessment of water tables in the basin
- ii) Map areas of inundation and monitor these areas during extreme wind and rain and other significant geological or climate events
- iii) Assess the impact of Lake levels and specified wave actions on land inundation
- iv) Monitor seasonal and annual/5 yearly inundation patterns
- v) Monitor regularly the water quality (including sediment content and sources) and quantity from all sub-stream catchments.

Map 2: Area affected by a water level of 357.8m (MSL Moturiki). This does not include the potential effects of subsidence which could lower the ground by an additional 0.260m.



Map 3: Location of the four main sub-catchments of the Tokaanu Stream downstream of the Tokaanu Power Station tailrace. (Further mapping required)



4) Engagement with Ngati Kurauia hapū and whanau

- a) We invite Council to take active consultation and collaboration role that includes the sharing of all information and more active involvement in the evaluation and impact assessment and innovations that may be relate to the issues relevant to Ngati Kurauia stakeholders.
- b) We highlight Clause 3B of the First Schedule to the RMA which sets out a process for consulting with iwi authorities and is based on a number of important principles aimed at achieving good consultation outcomes. These include:
- c) Understanding the imperative of protecting matters of cultural, spiritual or historical importance and putting measures in place to avoid remedy or mitigate any adverse effects;
- d) identifying actual and potential effects of flood hazards, risks and management issues of relevance to Ngati Kurauia stakeholder;
- e) identifying objectives that meet Ngati Kurauia aspirations and the meaning of their aspiration to be actively involved in exercise of kaitiakitanga and the methods to achieve these;
- f) The development of options for the mitigation of adverse effects.
- g) Ngati Kurauia note the relevance of Te Whakaponu-a-Rohe

5) **Ngati Kurauia request that TDC undertake an evaluation of Plan Change 34** in accordance with Section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) and that this evaluation have particular regard for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) that pertain to Ngati Kurauia interests and circumstances. In particular we seek specific evaluations demonstrating that the following provisions of the RMA are recognised and provided for:

- a) Section 6(e), "the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga",
- b) Section 6(f) "the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use

- and development";
- c) Section 6(g) "the protection of protected customary rights"
 - d) Section 7(a) which requires that 'kaitiakitanga' be exercised
 - e) Section 8 which requires that the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account.

6) **Ngati Kurauia support the general intention of Council to review and propose a plan change to and create new objectives and options** for responding to flood hazards. In particular, we support Council's conclusions that existing natural hazards objectives and policies:

- are not specific enough;
- do not directly address the resource management issues for flooding; and,
- do not reflect the new risk based approach to managing hazards required by the RPS.

Comment on some key decisions made during the Plan Change Development

1. We comment on selected "decisions" as follows:

- a) "To remove flooding under 10cm" because of the high rate of inundation and sensitivity of our ancestral land to extreme weather events we do not agree to remove flooding under 10 cm.– We disagree with the assumption that water below 10cm did not pose a risk to people or property in the event that this applies within the Tokaanu basin. Ngati Kurauia, therefore, object to this blanket application
- b) "To remove defended areas that were affected by flooding from an alternative source" – We request further discussion on this matter with Ngati Kurauia and the affected owners to determine the 'real' impact and implications of this decision.
- c) "To remove non-contiguous flood areas from the mapping outputs for the Lake" – Given that no discussion has taken place with the affected land owners and Ngati Tuwharetoa hapū on this matter, we request direct dialogue with Council before this decision is finalized.
- d) "Not to include extreme wave activity" – Ngati Kurauia request that Council carry out precise wave modelling to determine the actual dynamics and impact of wave activity. We request that work on the monitoring and modelling be carried out in the Tokaanu/Waihi Bay and Tongariro Delta areas.
- e) Ngati Kurauia request that Council engage in a more informative manner with residents and land owners in the Tokaanu Basin.
- f) "To assume that stop banks won't be changed over time" – We request urgent dialogue with Council on this matter and urge TDC to investigate this more fully with land owners