

Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board

**DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
TAUPŌ WATERS**

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1. Introduction

The waters of Lake Taupō, including the bed and all the tributaries, are a taonga of paramount importance to the people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa. The people of New Zealand derive significant value from Lake Taupō; ranging from undertaking active recreation activities to the simple knowledge that Lake Taupō exists in its own right.

In September 2007, the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board¹ and Her Majesty the Queen (**Crown**) signed a Deed of Settlement (**2007 Deed**) confirming the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board as the owners of the bed of Lake Taupō, the bed of that part of the Waikato River from Lake Taupō to Te Toka a Tia (the rock of Tia), inclusive of the Huka Falls, and the bed of certain rivers or streams flowing into Lake Taupō. The collective beds specified in the 2007 Deed are known as “Taupō Waters”² and are held in Māori freehold title by the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, in its capacity as the sole trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust³.

The tikanga and kawa of Ngāti Tūwharetoa dictates that the management of Taupō Waters and its catchment needs to be holistic. This means management must take an all-encompassing and intergenerational approach that is consistent with the role of Ngāti Tūwharetoa as kaitiaki. For Ngāti Tūwharetoa, the health and wellbeing of Taupō Waters also reflects the health and wellbeing of the people.

The 2007 Deed sets out that Taupō Waters will be managed as if it were a reserve for recreation purposes under s17 of the Reserves Act 1977⁴ through a management board known as the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board⁵.

Currently, there is no single plan that effectively manages all of the individual factors that comprise or influence Taupō Waters. An opportunity exists for the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board to develop a plan that bridges the existing gaps in the management of Taupō Waters, with the primary focus of managing Taupō Waters as if it were a recreation reserve.

To this end, the Management Plan adopts a holistic approach for managing Taupō Waters, acknowledges the roles of other statutory agencies, and reflects the agreements and rights and interests conveyed under the 2007 Deed in respect of the management of Taupō Waters by the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board.

As required by the 2007 Deed, the Management Plan expressly provides for the continuation of entry to, and use of, Taupō Waters free of charge for:

- non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment; and

¹ Refer to Appendix A (Definition of Terms) for the definition of Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

² Refer to Appendix A (Definition of Terms) for the definition of Taupō Waters.

³ The Taupō Waters Trust was established by order of the Maori Land Court in 2009. The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust, holds title to three blocks which collectively comprise Taupō Waters, namely (i) Taupō-Nui-a-Tia Block; (ii) Te Awa o Waikato ki te Toka o Tia Block; and (iii) Te Hokinga mai o te papa o nga awa ki te Poari hei Kaitiaki o nga Hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Block.

⁴ In partnership between the Crown and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

⁵ Clause 1.7.2 and 2.3.1 2007 Deed.

- non-commercial research purposes⁶;

but subject to:

- such conditions and restrictions as the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board considers to be necessary for the protection and well-being of Taupō Waters and for the protection and control of the public using them;
- any legislative enactments applying to Taupō Waters; and
- any right of exclusive use and enjoyment of any part of Taupō Waters.

The Management Plan also:

- (a) sets out a process for the Taupō-Nui-a-Tia Management Board to consider and decide applications for:
 - new Crown structures for public good purposes;
 - any increase to the area occupied by existing Crown structures;
 - non-commercial research; and
 - recreational use activities that may exclude the general public's use of parts of Taupō Waters.
- (b) recognises the right of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to approve and grant rights of occupation or use for commercial and private structures and other activities within or on Taupō Waters (as set out in the 2007 Deed⁷);
- (c) demarcates the spatial extent of Taupō Waters⁸.

The Management Plan has an operational life of ten years from the date of adoption by the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board and can be reviewed at any time in accordance with S41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977. The Management Plan must be reviewed by the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board no later than 30 December 2030.

⁶ Clause 1.7.1 2007 Deed

⁷ Clause 2.5.1 2007 Deed

⁸ Refer to Appendix B

2. Structure of Management Plan

The Management Plan is divided into four parts, including the associated appendices. The outline structure of the Management Plan consists of:

Part One – Supporting Information

- Background information
- Contextual framework

Part Two – Purpose, Goal and Specific Management Outcomes

- Purpose
- Goal
- Specific Management Outcomes
- Value statements
- Implementation tools
- Measuring progress

Part Three – Process Information

- Activities requiring approval from Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board
- Activities requiring approval from Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board
- Activities requiring approval from other statutory authorities
- Application process
- Timeframes
- Management Plan amendments and review

Part Four – Appendices

- Definitions
- Map of Taupō Waters
- Schedule of closed areas and access restrictions
- Existing Crown structures
- Existing Crown structures with a public good purpose
- Assessment criteria for applications
- Preparation of other statutory plans and regulatory instruments
- Schedule of future work

PART ONE - SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3. Background

3.1. Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Ngāti Tūwharetoa holds mana whenua and is kaitiaki of the Lake Taupō catchment. As trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust, the Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board is the legal owner of Taupō Waters, which comprises⁹:

- (a) the bed of Lake Taupō, which the Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board holds on trust for the Board's beneficiaries;
- (b) certain portions of the beds of the Waihora, Waihaha, Whanganui, Whareroa, Kuratau, Poutu, Waimarino, Tauranga-Taupō, Tongariro, Waipahi, Waiotaka, Hinemaiaia and Waitahanui Rivers (being tributaries flowing into Lake Taupō), which the Trust Board holds on trust for the members of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū who adjoin such rivers and streams; and
- (c) the bed of that part of the Waikato River from Lake Taupō to Te Toka a Tia¹⁰, inclusive of the Huka Falls, which the Trust Board holds on trust for the members of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū.

Ngā Hapū o Tūwharetoa are the descendants of Tūwharetoa and Tia and other tupuna who have occupied the Taupō area continuously since the arrival of the Te Arawa waka. Ngāti Tūwharetoa are linked by whakapapa to their lands and their taonga. This connection establishes their mana whenua, kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga, including their right to establish and maintain a meaningful and sustainable relationship between hapū, whanau and their taonga.

As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tūwharetoa has an intrinsic duty to ensure the Mauri, and the physical and spiritual health of the environment, inclusive of Taupō Waters, is maintained, protected and enhanced. The exercise of kaitiakitanga is also central to Ngāti Tūwharetoa resource management decision-making. The development and implementation of the Management Plan represents one way in which kaitiakitanga can be asserted and maintained.

A Ngāti Tūwharetoa pepeha or proverb describes the relationship between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and their taonga – that being the maunga, Tongariro, the lake, Taupō, and their Paramount Chief te Heuheu:

Ko Tongariro te Maunga

Tongariro is the sacred mountain

Ko Taupō te Moana

Taupō is the lake

Ko Tūwharetoa te Iwi

Tūwharetoa is the tribe

Ko te Heuheu te Tangata

Te Heuheu is the man

⁹ Ibid.,

¹⁰ Te Toka a Tia (the rock of Tia), which is located on the Waikato River just downstream of the Huka Falls.

3.2. Ko Taupō te Moana

Ngāti Tūwharetoa places a great deal of importance on the responsible stewardship for managing natural resources, including Taupō Moana. For Ngāti Tūwharetoa this responsibility encompasses the spiritual, the cultural, the social and the environmental dimensions. These four dimensions are not treated in isolation; rather a holistic approach is adopted to ensure sustainable and co-beneficial long-term outcomes.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa values land, water and other natural resources for their innate ability to provide for the physical and economic needs of its constituent hapū and iwi both now and into the future. As such, Ngāti Tūwharetoa asserts its rights as kaitiaki in the following manner:

- Carrying out their responsibilities as kaitiaki over all taonga;
- Ensuring that the particular hapū associated with Taupō Moana retain their relationship with their taonga;
- Protecting the taonga tuku iho for present and future generations whilst mindful of the need for sustainable economic growth;
- Respecting, sustaining, restoring and protecting the mauri of taonga along with wāhi tapu and other sites of significance;
- Recognising the fundamental connection of hapū and iwi with Taupō Moana which comes from mythology, tradition and whakapapa; and
- Ensuring that the natural environment is not altered without the appropriate ritual and sustaining the ecological integrity and diversity of the land, the water and all taonga.

3.3. District and regional community

The Taupō District is located at the centre of the North Island and forms part of the wider Waikato Region.

With a total land area of 6,350km² and an estimated population 39,576¹¹, the Taupō District stretches from Mangakino in the northwest, Tongariro National Park in the south and the Kaiangaroa Forest Park in the east. One of the most distinguishing features of the district is Lake Taupō, a water body of regional and national significance. The lake is the largest body of fresh water in New Zealand with an area of 616km².

The Taupō District has two principal townships; Taupō located at the head of Tapuaeāruru Bay in the north-eastern extent of Lake Taupo, and Turangi located at the southern end of Lake Taupō on the banks of the Tongariro River. Lake Taupō, coupled with the other waterbodies that comprise Taupō Waters, contribute significantly to the spiritual, cultural, social, environmental and economic well-being of the district and region. The district and regional community's place significant value on being able to access and use Taupō Waters.

¹¹ Table 3 from Census night population count and change [from 2018 Census population and dwelling counts: amended 3 October 2019] - Statistics NZ

Tourism contributed NZ\$669million to the Taupō District economy in 2019; an increase of 5.1% on 2018¹². Approximately 635,231¹³ people visited the District for the year ended December 2018, with approximately 1,160,592 accommodation nights for the same period¹⁴. A 2012 study¹⁵ determined the Lake Taupō fishery contributed NZ\$29m to the economy of the Taupō District.

The lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters are said to be a key draw card for domestic and international tourists choosing the Taupō District as a destination. The lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters have appeared on numerous print and electronic media advertising the Taupō District as a tourism destination to the world.

The Waikato region is defined and influenced by the Waikato River, New Zealand's longest river. The Waikato River is viewed as a tupuna by iwi¹⁶. The upper reaches of the Waikato River have special significance to the people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, and the waters subject to this Management Plan include the stretch of the Waikato River from Lake Taupō down to Te Toka a Tia (**rock of Tia**).¹⁷

3.4. National and International Interest in Taupō Waters

Lake Taupō is viewed by the people of New Zealand as an iconic water body of national significance. New Zealanders value the ability to access and use Taupō Waters free of charge to undertake a range of recreation activities. For many years Taupō Waters has attracted domestic and international visitors with the intention of undertaking some form of recreation activity that is based in, on, or under Taupō Waters.

New Zealand leverages the "100% Pure" strap line for international tourism related advertising on iconic locations such as Lake Taupō. National and regional tourism and marketing agencies regularly use the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters to showcase New Zealand as a tourist destination to international markets¹⁸.

4. Contextual framework

4.1. 2007 Deed between her Majesty the Queen and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

The 2007 Deed establishes the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board with the purpose of:

- managing Taupō Waters as if a reserve for recreation purposes under s17 of the Reserves Act 1977, subject to the provisions of the 2007 Deed;

¹² Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates (MRTE) data for year ending June 2019 - MBIE

¹³ Accommodation survey data by Territorial Authority - Statistics NZ

¹⁴ Commercial Accommodation Monitor: December 2018 - Statistics NZ

¹⁵ Review of the Lake Taupō Sport fishery (2013)

¹⁶ The iwi with interests in the Waikato River and its tributaries (including the Waipā River) include Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, Te Arawa River Iwi, Maniapoto and Waikato-Tainui

¹⁷ Te Toka a Tia is just downstream of the Huka Falls

¹⁸ www.greatlaketaupo.com

- as far as practicable, and where not inconsistent with the 2007 Deed, acting as if it is an administering body appointed to control and manage Taupō Waters under s40(1) of the Reserves Act 1977;¹⁹
- determining a Management Plan for Taupō Waters “taking into account” the provisions of the 2007 Deed and reviewing the plan as required and at least every 10 years;
- considering and deciding applications for: (i) non-commercial research; (ii) recreation use activities that may exclude the general public’s use of parts of Taupō Waters; (iii) any increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures; and (iv) any new Crown structures for public good purposes; and
- performing any other functions that are mutually acceptable to the parties of the 2007 Deed and are in accordance with the role of the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board in relation to managing Taupō Waters as if a reserve for recreation purposes.

The Taupō-nui-a-Tia Management Board has eight members. Four members are appointed by the Minister of Conservation to represent the public interest, with the remaining four members being appointed by the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to represent the interests of Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

The rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters are not contiguous in places. The 2007 Deed acknowledges that certain portions of the beds [of rivers and streams] that flow into Lake Taupō are held on trust as Taupō Waters, with residual portions of those beds held in various other titles. It is important to note that this management plan only applies to the portions of those beds that are held as Taupō Waters as identified in 2007 Deed and mapped in Appendix B.

4.2. Taupō Waters Trust and Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

The Taupō Waters Trust was established by order of the Māori Land Court following the 2007 Deed. The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board is the sole trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust and holds the title to Taupō Waters in its capacity as trustee.

As the sole trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust, the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board has the right under the 2007 Deed to approve and grant rights of occupation or use over parts of Taupō Waters and charge for the same provided that such rights of occupation and use do not conflict with:

- any enactment affecting navigation or safety over Taupō Waters;
- the other provisions of the 2007 Deed; and
- the provisions of this Management Plan.

In addition, the agreement of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board must be obtained before any increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures or any new Crown structures for public good purposes are approved by the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board.

¹⁹ Including in accordance with the financial provisions in Part 4 of the Reserves Act

The 2007 Deed provides that no right of occupation or use is required to be obtained from the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board:

- for any non-commercial recreation use (including by non-commercial anglers and non-commercial boaters);
- for any existing Crown structures specified in Schedule 3 of the 2007 Deed;
- by the holders of berthing or launching permits issued by the Harbourmaster, in respect of berths, wharves or ramps or other structures, details of the structures are set out in Schedule 3 of the 2007 Deed;
- any existing private structures specified in Schedule 5 of the Deed (subject to certain conditions being met including that the structures are used solely for private non-commercial purposes); and
- the use of any moorings specified in Schedule 6 of the 2007 Deed provided the user holds a mooring permit issued by the Harbourmaster.

For the avoidance of doubt holders of these permits will require the consent from the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to operate any commercial business on Taupō Waters.

4.3. Current management framework

The legislative framework that underpins the management regime for Taupō Waters is complex. In addition to the 2007 Deed, the statutes that influence or effect the management of Taupō Waters include the:

- Reserves Act 1977;
- Conservation Act 1987;
- Resource Management Act 1991;
- Local Government Act 2002;
- Fisheries Act 1996;
- Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926; and
- Lake Taupō Compensation Claims Act 1947.

Different authorities have functions, powers and duties under the statutes listed above to prepare policies, plans, bylaws and regulations. While the policies, plans, bylaws and regulations have different statutory purposes, the common element is they do not have Taupō Waters as a primary focus. The resulting management regime is fragmented, occurs at different spatial scales and over different timeframes.

The Department of Conservation is the government agency charged with conserving New Zealand's natural and historic heritage and is required to promote the conservation of natural and historic resources, both on and off conservation land, and to promote these benefits to present and future generations. While Taupō Waters is not part of the conservation area²⁰, land located adjacent to Taupō Waters—that is administered

²⁰ The **conservation area** means any land or foreshore that is: (a) land or foreshore for the time being held under this Act for conservation purposes; or (b) land in respect of which an interest is held under this Act for conservation purposes.

by the Department— is recognised in the Management Plan as being integral to Taupō Waters and contributes to the value people derive from accessing and using Taupō Waters.

The Minister of Local Government is the harbour authority for “*the navigable parts of the lakes, rivers and streams located within Taupō Waters*”. The Department of Internal Affairs exercises the harbour authority function on behalf of the Minister of Local Government through the office of the Lake Taupō Harbourmaster and administers the Lake Taupō boating facilities²¹. The Management Plan recognises the role of the Lake Taupō Navigation Safety Bylaw 2017 in contributing to a safe recreational environment for Lake Taupō.

The Waikato Regional Council has statutory functions to manage water quality, taking, use, damming and diversion of water, discharge of contaminants and biological diversity²² in the Waikato Region. The quality of water within the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters and the management of biodiversity (including pest management) is integral to managing Taupō Waters as if it were a Recreation Reserve. The Management Plan recognises the statutory functions of Waikato Regional Council are set out in the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, Pest Management Strategy and Regional Plan.

The Taupō District Council has statutory functions to manage the use, development or protection of land and biological diversity²³ in the Taupō District. Decisions made by the Taupō District Council on the use of land for development or protection, and how reserve land abutting Taupō Waters is managed, will have an impact on the management of Taupō Waters as if it were a Recreation Reserve. The Management Plan recognises the statutory functions of Taupō District Council that are set out in the District Plan and Reserve Management Plans.

²¹ Lake Taupō boating facilities consist of 17 ramps, 4 marinas and 188 moorings on Lake Taupō

²² s30(1) of Resource Management Act 1991

²³ s31(1) of Resource Management Act 1991

PART TWO – PURPOSE, GOAL AND SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

5. Purpose

The 2007 Deed sets out that Taupō Waters shall be managed as if it were a reserve for recreation purposes under s17 of the Reserves Act 1977 in partnership between the Crown and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board through a management board known as the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board²⁴.

Consistent with 2007 Deed, the purpose of this Management Plan is to provide for the continued use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation of Taupō Waters as if it were a Recreation Reserve and, to this end:

- (a) support the people of New Zealand’s freedom of entry to and access upon Taupō Waters without charge for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation and non-commercial research; and
- (b) provide for such conditions and restrictions on any rights of entry to or access upon Taupō Waters as the Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Management Board considers to be necessary for the protection and well-being of Taupō Waters and for the protection and control of the public using them.

6. Goal

The goal of the Management Plan is to:

Holistically manage Taupō Waters to provide for the freedom of entry to and access upon Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation, while not diminishing the mauri, mana, intrinsic and environmental value of Taupō Waters.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board is responsible for ensuring the goal of the Management Plan is achieved in the long-term.

7. Specific Management Outcomes

The Management Plan includes nine specific management outcomes (SMO):

- | | |
|------|--|
| SMO1 | Ngā Wai o Taupō - Te Korowai Tapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa |
| SMO2 | Access and use of Taupō Waters |
| SMO3 | Water quality of Taupō Waters |
| SMO4 | Safe recreational environment |
| SMO5 | Crown public good and private structures |

²⁴ Clause 1.72 and 2.3.1 2007 Deed.

SMO6	Commercial activities
SMO7	Biosecurity and biodiversity of Taupō Waters
SMO8	Mahinga kai and taonga species
SMO9	Margins of Taupō Waters

The Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board recognises it does not control or have direct influence on all the decisions made in respect of the specific management outcomes set out in the Management Plan. To this extent, the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board will need to advance those specific management outcomes with other statutory agencies in order to assist with achieving the goal of the management plan.

Each specific management outcome includes a descriptor and accompanying value statements. The value statements describe the core value/s that are derived by people for each management outcome. For example, SMO3 - Water Quality: “people value the high water quality of the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters”). The Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board recognises that certain specific management outcomes extend beyond the definition of Taupō Waters and are reasonably necessary to meet the aspirational goal of managing the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters holistically.

The tools and methods available for the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board to implement parts of the Management Plan are included for each specific management outcome. These implementation tools and methods range from powers for the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board to consider and make decisions conferred under the 2007 Deed and s17 of the Reserves Act 1977, to advocacy of the specific management outcomes through other statutory processes (e.g. applications for concessions and resource consents and the development of other statutory plans). For the purpose of clarity, the Management Plan also includes specific tools and methods available to the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust) conferred by the 2007 Deed.

The Management Plan seeks to measure progress towards achieving specific management. The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board acknowledges the ability to accurately and reliably measure progress is likely to be variable. This is because some specific management outcomes are prescriptive and contain numerical values that can be used for measurement, whereas other specific management outcomes are narrative and have little (or no) data/information to support reliable monitoring. For example, water quality metrics for rivers and lakes are set out in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (**NPS-FM**) 2014 (amended 2017), whereas accurate data/information on the total number, frequency, location of people accessing and using Taupō Waters does not currently exist.

In the medium-term, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will need to consider how improved information and data sets can be developed to more accurately measure progress to achieving specific management outcomes.

7.1. SMO1

Ngā Wai o Taupō – Te Korowai Tapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Specific management outcome

The special relationship between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Taupō Waters is protected.

Value statements

- a. Ngāti Tūwharetoa values holding mana motuhake/rangatiratanga/mana whakahaere over Taupō Waters.
- b. The health and wellbeing of Taupō Waters reflects the health and wellbeing of the people.
- c. Ngāti Tūwharetoa adopts a holistic worldview where all things in Te Taiao are interconnected.
- d. Ngāti Tūwharetoa believes public access to significant cultural/spiritual areas located in, on or under, Taupō Waters should be restricted.

7.1.1. Descriptor

Taupō Waters is a taonga tuku iho and is of paramount importance to Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

The people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa enjoy a special relationship with Taupō Waters and have an obligation as kaitiaki to protect and enhance the mauri of natural resources in their takiwa for the benefit of whanau today, and also for future generations. Part of this duty is discharged through restoring and protecting customary associations with Taupō Waters and making decisions on the management of Taupō Waters as equal partners with the Crown as the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board.

For Ngāti Tūwharetoa, the health and wellbeing of Taupō Waters is inseparable from the health and wellbeing of the people.

The Management Plan recognises public access to specific parts of Taupō Waters that are culturally and spiritually significant to Ngāti Tūwharetoa may need to be restricted. Similarly, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board has the power to put in place rahui or restrict public access to safeguard the well-being of Taupō Waters and protect the well-being of the community using Taupō Waters.

7.1.2. Implementation tools

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust) will:

- consider and make decisions on applications for rights of occupation or use of Taupō Waters provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan.
- consider and make decisions on applications for rights of occupation or use of Taupō Waters for new private structures in, on, or under, Taupō Waters provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan.

- consider and make decisions on applications for any increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures or any new Crown structures for public good purposes in, on, or under, Taupō Waters provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan; and
- consider and make decisions on applications for customary fishing permits to gather mahinga kai species from Taupō Waters.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- set conditions and put in place temporary or permanent restrictions of public access to, and use of, parts of Taupō Waters that are culturally and spiritually significant to the people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa for the protection and general well-being of Taupō Waters and/or for the protection and control of the public using Taupō Waters including for rahui.

7.1.3. Measuring progress

The interests and values of Ngāti Tūwharetoa in relation to the long-term management of Taupō Waters are articulated into the relevant statutory planning documents by 2025.

7.2. SMO2

Access and use of Taupō Waters

Specific management outcome

The people of New Zealand can access and use Taupō Waters for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation and non-commercial research free of charge in the long-term.

Value statements

- a. Taupō Waters is a taonga tuku iho and of paramount importance to Ngāti Tūwharetoa.
- b. The people of New Zealand value being able to access and use Taupō Waters free of charge for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation.
- c. The ability to participate in, watch, and enjoy a range of both non-exclusive and exclusive recreation activities in, on, or under, Taupō Waters is valued by the people of New Zealand.
- d. The people of New Zealand benefit from non-commercial research being undertaken in, on, or under, Taupō Waters.

7.2.1. Descriptor

For many years the people of New Zealand have enjoyed access to, and use of, Lake Taupō and the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters, free of charge. The 2007 Deed preserves the people of New Zealand's freedom of entry to, and access upon, Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment, and non-commercial research purposes free of charge.

Access to, and use of, Taupō Waters needs to be carefully managed. In certain situations, it may be appropriate for the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board to temporarily or permanently restrict access to parts of Taupō Waters for the protection and well-being of Taupō Waters—including specific parts of Taupō Waters that are culturally and spiritually significant to Ngāti Tūwharetoa—and for the protection of the people using Taupō Waters²⁵.

With the exception of paddle craft, the launching of vessels onto, and retrieving from, Taupō Waters should only occur using boat ramps²⁶ or from existing private structures²⁷.

Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board recognises that accurate information on the actual use of Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation does not currently exist. Future work is required to compile accurate information and datasets over time on the use of Taupō Waters for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation.

7.2.2. Implementation tools

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will:

²⁵ Refer s17(2)(a) of Reserves Act 1977

²⁶ Refer to [www.dia.govt.nz/Lake-Taupo-Boat-Ramps#location] for the location of boat ramps on Taupō Waters

²⁷ Refer c2.5.2 and Schedule 5 of 2007 Deed

- consider and make decisions on applications for non-commercial recreation activities that may temporarily exclude the general public's use of parts of Taupō Waters, provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan; and.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- set conditions and put in place temporary or permanent restrictions of public access to, and use of, parts of Taupō Waters that are culturally and spiritually significant to the people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa for the protection and general well-being of Taupō Waters and/or for the protection and control of the public using Taupō Waters including for rahui;
- encourage other authorities, in making decisions on applications that may have an impact on access to, and use of, Taupō Waters, to take into account the matters specified in the Management Plan; and
- enter into partnerships with external agencies to improve the accuracy of information and data on the actual use of Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation.

7.2.3. Measuring progress

The people of New Zealand can access Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment free of charge and without undue restriction.

Non-commercial research is undertaken in, on, or under, Taupō Waters.

7.3. SMO3

Water quality of Taupō Waters

Specific management outcome

Water quality within the lakes, rivers and streams of Taupō Waters is high in the long-term.

Value statements

- a. People of New Zealand value the high water quality of lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.
- b. Commercial tourism operators in the Taupō district rely on high water quality of lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.
- c. New Zealand leverages its 100% Pure branding on the high water quality of lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.

7.3.1. Descriptor

The water quality of Lake Taupō and the rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters is highly valued by Taupō district community and the people of New Zealand. Lake Taupō is internationally renowned for its deep clear water and is a drawcard for international tourists.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Taupō District Council, Waikato Regional Council and the Crown have worked collaboratively to agree on and implement a plan of action to address water quality problems in Lake Taupō. The Protect Lake Taupō strategy culminated in a 15-year programme to improve the water quality of Lake Taupō by reducing the level of nitrogen inputs by 20 percent. The level of investment into the Protect Lake Taupō strategy by the national, regional and district communities reflects the value placed on the high water quality of Taupō Waters by the people of New Zealand.

In 1999, 2003 and most recently in 2017, the Medical Officer of Health²⁸ issued public warnings: (i) advising of the presence of potentially toxic cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) in parts of Lake Taupō; and (ii) against primary contact with water and against human and animal ingestion of water. The temporary closure of parts of Lake Taupō, as a result of potentially toxic cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) or other microbial pathogens²⁹, can negatively impact on people's perception of the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters having high water quality.

7.3.2. Implementation tools

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will:

²⁸ Medical Officer of Health appointed under s7A of Health Act 1956 for Toi Te Ora - Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts health district

²⁹ Microbial pathogen is defined in the Operative Waikato Regional Plan 2008 [amended by Proposed Plan Change 1] as a microorganism capable of inducing illness in humans. The Management Plan relies on Waikato Regional Council monitoring of *E. Coli* in Taupō Waters to indicate whether harmful microbial pathogens may be present.

- consider and make decisions on applications for non-commercial research being undertaken in, on, or under, Taupō Waters provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan; and
- work with the Medical Officer of Health³⁰ in the event of a toxic cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) or other microbial pathogen related health hazard to set conditions and [if required] put in place temporary closures to restrict access to, and use of, parts of Taupō Waters for the protection and control of the public using Taupō Waters.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- set conditions and put in place temporary restrictions on the public access to, and use of, parts of Taupō Waters for the protection and control of the public using Taupō Waters;
- advocate to the Waikato Regional Council for the maintenance and enhancement of high water quality for Taupō Waters in the long-term;
- encourage other authorities, in making decisions on applications that may have an impact on the water quality of lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters, to take into account to the matters specified in the Management Plan; and
- support Waikato Regional Council in implementing the Operative Waikato Regional Plan 2008 as it relates to the water quality of Taupō Waters.

7.3.3. Measuring progress

Zero health warnings issued by the Medical Officer of Health for the presence of toxic cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) or other pathogens in lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.

The lakes that comprise Taupō Waters maintain:

- A-band³¹ attribute state for Escherichia coli (E. coli);
- A-band attribute state for Cyanobacteria – Planktonic;
- A-band attribute state for Ammonia (toxicity);
- A-band attribute state for Total Phosphorus (trophic state);
- A-band attribute state for Total Nitrogen (trophic state);
- A-band attribute state for Phytoplankton (trophic state);

The rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters maintain:

- A-band attribute state for Escherichia coli (E. coli);
- A-band attribute state for Nitrate (toxicity);
- A-band attribute state for Ammonia (toxicity);
- A-band attribute state for Periphyton (trophic state);

³⁰ Medical Officer of Health appointed under s7A of Health Act 1956 for Toi Te Ora - Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts health district

³¹ The term 'A-band' refers to the National Objective Framework contained in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (amended 2017)

7.4. SMO4

Safe recreational environment

Specific management outcome

Taupō Waters is a safe recreational environment.

Value statements

- a. People value Taupō Waters as a safe recreational environment.
- b. People value the ability to safely navigate Taupō Waters in a variety of vessels.
- c. People value being able to undertake a diverse number of recreation activities in, on, or under, Taupō Waters.
- d. Separation of incompatible activities can add value to the recreational experience of people accessing and using Taupō Waters.

7.4.1. Descriptor

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board places significant emphasis on Taupō Waters being a safe environment for people to undertake a diverse range of recreational activities. The people of New Zealand and international tourists should feel safe when accessing and using Taupō Waters for recreation activities.

Located approximately 370m above sea level Taupō Waters is a dynamic environment and is subject to variable and rapidly changing weather conditions. People need to be aware of pending changes to weather conditions, and ultimately access and enter Taupō Waters at their own risk.

The responsibility for navigational safety, the maintenance of public-good structures and safe use of Lake Taupō falls upon the Harbourmaster³². The Lake Taupō Navigation Safety Bylaw 2017 is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs and contains the maritime safety regulations that apply specifically to Lake Taupō³³.

7.4.2. Implementation tools

The Harbourmaster has the responsibility for considering and making decisions on navigational safety requirements that are deemed necessary for the navigable areas of Taupō Waters, and specifically for Lake Taupō through the administration and review of the Lake Taupō Navigational Safety Bylaw 2017.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will:

- work with the Harbourmaster to ensure the navigable areas of Taupō Waters continues to be a safe recreational environment; and
- support the Harbourmaster in implementing the Lake Taupō Navigational Safety Bylaw 2017.

³² The Department of Internal Affairs exercises the harbour authority function on behalf of the Minister of Local Government

³³ Noting “the Crown remains responsible for navigation safety matters for the navigable waterways within Taupō Waters, while other waterbodies nearby are managed by Regional Councils for navigation safety.”

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- advocate to the Harbourmaster to continually improve the Lake Taupō Navigational Safety Bylaw to make Lake Taupō a safer recreational environment, including the separation of incompatible activities in, on or under, Lake Taupō.

7.4.3. Measuring progress

Zero serious injuries or deaths resulting from accidents³⁴ occurring on lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.

³⁴ as defined in the s1.3(a) of the Lake Taupō Navigational Safety Bylaw

7.5. SMOS

Crown public good and private structures

Specific management outcome

Structures improve the ability of people to access and use Taupō Waters.

Value statements

- a. People value Taupō Waters for the low number, scale and type of structures.
- b. People value Crown structures that are well designed, fit-for-purpose and maintained to be safe and provide reliable access to, and use of, Taupō Waters.
- c. Public-good structures can add value to the experience of people accessing and using Taupō Waters.
- d. New public-good structures can provide new, or enhance existing, opportunities for people to access and use Taupō Waters.
- e. The removal of old, unsafe or derelict structures (whether public-good or private) may provide new, or enhance existing, opportunities for people to access and use Taupō Waters.

7.5.1. Descriptor

The number, scale, type and location of structures in, on, or under, Taupō Waters need to be carefully managed.

All existing structures located in, on, or under, Taupō Waters that are owned and operated by the Crown are deemed to be Crown structures (refer to Appendix D and E). Crown structures that were in existence when the 2007 Deed was signed enjoy existing use rights³⁵. Existing use rights only apply while the structure is of the same scale and type, and where the use of the structure is for non-commercial purposes. Crown structures can provide opportunities for people to access and use Taupō Waters or can fulfil public good purposes that serve to assist the public to access and use Taupō Waters for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation and non-commercial research.

Any structure owned by a party other than the Crown or the Taupō Waters Trust, is deemed to be a private structure.

New structures (whether public-good or private) require approval from the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, must comply with all legal requirements³⁶ and should be designed and located to minimise adverse impacts on Taupō Waters, including the ability of people to access and use Taupō Waters for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation and non-commercial research. During the design phase for new structures (whether public-good or private), emphasis should be placed on: (i) consolidating and/or rationalising existing

³⁵ Refer to Schedule 3 and 4 of 2007 Deed

³⁶ For example, the Building Act 2017, Resource Management Act 1991 etc.

structures; (ii) using the current footprint of existing structures (where new and/or replacement structures are planned); and (iii) inter-agency cooperation when planning new structures.

7.5.2. Implementation tools

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will (in addition to approval required from the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board):

- consider and approve applications for any increase to the area occupied by existing Crown structures or any new Crown structures for public good purposes in, on, or under, Taupō Waters that have been agreed by Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and the Crown.

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust) will:

- consider and make decisions on applications for any increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures or any new Crown structures for public good purposes in, on, or under, Taupō Waters provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan; and
- consider and make decisions on applications for rights of occupation or use of Taupō Waters for new private structures in, on, or under, Taupō Waters provided those applications are not inconsistent with the Management Plan.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- encourage applicants to engage with the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board at the early design and planning stage for any new structure or to increase the area occupied by an existing structure;
- work with applicants to assist with the design of structures that are consistent with the specific management outcomes in the Management Plan and, where practicable, are sympathetic to the existing landscape; and
- encourage other authorities, in making decisions on applications for structures located in, on, or under, Taupō Waters, or on the landward margins of Taupō Waters, to take into account to the matters specified in the Management Plan.

7.5.3. Measuring progress

The number, scale, type and location of structures in, on, or under, Taupō Waters does not impact on the people of New Zealand's freedom of entry to, and access upon, Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment free of charge.

7.6. SMO6

Commercial activities	<p>Specific management outcome</p> <p>Commercial activities add to the value derived by people accessing and using Taupō Waters.</p> <p>Value statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. People value the alternative paid service to exclusively experience and interact with Taupō Waters that commercial activities provide. b. Commercial activities add value to the economy of the Taupō District. c. Multiple commercial activities operating in the same area can reduce the value derived from people accessing and using Taupō Waters for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation free of charge.
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7.6.1. Descriptor

Commercial activities provide an alternative paid service for people to exclusively experience and interact with Taupō Waters in different and unique ways. The appropriate mix of different commercial activities provides people with the choice to either: (i) access and use Taupō Waters free of charge for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation; or (ii) pay to exclusively experience and interact with Taupō Waters.

The number, scale, type and location of commercial activities operating in, on, or under, Taupō Waters need to be carefully managed. The cumulative effect of multiple commercial activities operating in a similar spatial area could adversely impact the ability on people to access and use Taupō Waters free of charge for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation. New commercial activities establishing in, on, or under, Taupō Waters will need to ensure their activities do not unintentionally exclude people from accessing and using Taupō Waters free of charge for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation.

Commercial activities will require the consent from the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to operate on Taupō Waters and may need to obtain licences and/or permits from other statutory agencies to operate lawfully in, on, or under, Taupō Waters and on land located adjacent to Taupō Waters.

7.6.2. Implementation tools

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust) will:

- consider and make decisions on applications for rights of occupation or use of parts of Taupō Waters for any purpose and charge for the same, provided those rights are not inconsistent with the Management Plan as set out in cl 2.5.1 of the 2007 Deed.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- encourage other authorities, in making decisions on applications for commercial activities located on the landward margins of Taupō Waters, to take into account the matters specified in the Management Plan.

7.6.3. Measuring progress

The number, scale, type and location of commercial activities operating in, on, or under, Taupō Waters does not cumulatively impact on the people of New Zealand's freedom of entry to, and access upon, Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment free of charge.

7.7. SMO7

Biosecurity and indigenous biodiversity of Taupō Waters

Specific management outcome

The indigenous biodiversity of Taupō Waters is protected and retained.

Value statements

- a. People value Taupō Waters for the range of indigenous biodiversity found on, within and adjacent to Taupō Waters.
- b. People value Taupō Waters for the low number of invasive pest species present in the ecosystem.
- c. New invasive pest species reduce the value people derive from accessing and using Taupō Waters.

7.7.1. Descriptor

Protecting and retaining the current level of indigenous biodiversity is important in the management of Taupō Waters. The assemblage of different indigenous species and their habitats that are found within, and adjacent to, Taupō Waters, greatly contributes to the experience of people accessing and using Taupō Waters. A reduction of indigenous biodiversity is likely to negatively impact on the value people derive from accessing and using Taupō Waters for recreational and other purposes.

The Management Plan recognises the importance of the long-term biosecurity management of Taupō Waters. Introduced plant and animal pest species that are pervasive, can out compete indigenous species for habitat space and food and are a threat to the indigenous biodiversity of Taupō Waters. In a worst-case scenario, introduced plant and animal pest species can detrimentally alter the life-supporting capacity of Taupō Waters.

7.7.2. Implementation tools

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- advocate to Waikato Regional Council, the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Primary Industries for the protection and retention of the indigenous biodiversity of Taupō Waters in the long-term;
- support Waikato Regional Council, the Department of Conservation, and the Ministry of Primary Industries to implement control measures to eradicate or manage invasive pest species on, within or adjacent to Taupō Waters; and
- support Waikato Regional Council, the Department of Conservation, and private landowners to implement control measures to eradicate or manage invasive pest species on land that is located adjacent to Taupō Waters.

7.7.3. Measuring progress

Existing identified plant and animal pest species in the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters are contained within their current range.

Zero new pest species establish in the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.

Zero loss of indigenous species and habitats that comprise the current level of biodiversity on, within or adjacent to Taupō Waters.

7.8. SMO8

Mahinga kai and taonga species

Specific management outcome

Mahinga kai and taonga species (including trout) are managed to provide for needs of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, anglers and the community to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.

Value statements

- a. The people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa value trout in Taupō Waters as a taonga species.
- b. The people of New Zealand value the Lake Taupō sports fishery and the ability to fish for, and catch, legal sized trout.
- c. The Lake Taupō Sports Fishery is of significant social, cultural and economic benefit to the Taupō District community.

7.8.1. Descriptor

The Lake Taupō sports fishery has a reputation as one of the world's premier wild trout fisheries and provides a unique recreation experience for the people of New Zealand. Trout were introduced into Lake Taupō more than 100-years ago and are highly prized by anglers.

Trout are viewed as a taonga species by Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a source of mahinga kai.

The Lake Taupō sports fishery is managed as a wild fishery with minimum management interference by the Department of Conservation in partnership with Ngāti Tūwharetoa³⁷. The Department of Conservation operates a licensing regime to manage access to the fishery³⁸. There is also an advisory body, the Taupō Fishery Advisory Committee, set up under the Taupō Fishery Regulations to advise the Department of Conservation of angler interests in formal management processes.

The Lake Taupō sport fishery accounts for approximately 40% of New Zealand's total freshwater sport fishing³⁹ and is a significant contributor to the economy of the Taupō District. A review of the Lake Taupō sports fishery in 2013 recommended maximising the value the fishery can deliver to the people of New Zealand.

7.8.2. Implementation tools

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board will:

- consider and make decisions on applications for customary fishing permits to gather mahinga kai species from Taupō Waters.

³⁷ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-go/central-north-island/places/taupo-trout-fishery/about/fishery-management/>

³⁸ As set out in the Taupō Fishery Regulations 2004

³⁹ Ibid.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will:

- support the Department of Conservation and Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board in managing the sustainability of trout populations within Taupō Waters.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

- support the maintenance and enhancement of a range of angling opportunities to promote the world-class wild trout fishery within Taupō Waters.

7.8.3. Measuring progress

The people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa can harvest kai (including taonga species such as trout) from the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters subject to conditions of customary permits and trout fishing licensing requirements.

Anglers holding current Taupō District fishing licenses can catch legal sized trout from the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters.

The value derived from people fishing for, and catching, trout from the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters is high.

7.9. SMO9

Margins of Taupō Waters	<p>Specific management outcome</p> <p>The integrity of the landward margins surrounding Taupō Waters is retained</p>
	<p>Value statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ngāti Tūwharetoa views Taupō Waters and the margins of, and land adjacent to, the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters as one indivisible and holistic entity. b. The landward margins of Taupō Waters add to the value people derive from accessing and using Taupō Waters. c. Sensitive and careful development (including redevelopment) of existing settlements on the landward margins of Taupō Waters can add value to the experience of people accessing and using Taupō Waters. d. People value development that is designed and located in a way that minimises adverse visual impact on Taupō Waters.

7.9.1. Descriptor

The landward margins —land that is located immediately adjacent to Taupō Waters— are a dynamic and sensitive environment that is integral to Taupō Waters. The landward margins are important habitats for indigenous biodiversity and play a role in stabilising the banks of the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters against erosion. Mātauranga Māori and scientific research collectively suggest that the landward margins also perform the important function of buffering the impacts of adjacent land use on water quality.

The management plan recognises the lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters are accessed through the landward margins.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board acknowledges the people of New Zealand do not have automatic right of entry over private land to access lakes, rivers and streams that comprise Taupō Waters. The exception is an angler the holder of a current Taupō District fishing licence, who is entitled to walk within a 20 metre right of way along those portions of the banks of the main fishing rivers flowing into Lake Taupō that are the subject of the license, and the 20 metre margin of Lake Taupō⁴⁰.

Any future development within the margins of Taupō Waters needs to be carefully managed to ensure access to Taupō Waters is maintained or enhanced. Careful and sensitive development should add value to the experience of people accessing and using Taupō Waters.

7.9.2. Implementation tools

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board may:

⁴⁰ where not exempted by any other regulation, proclamation or mandatory requirement to comply with any other legislation

- advocate to Taupō District Council to actively manage and control the location, rate, and scale of urban development within the landward margins of Taupō Waters;
- support the Taupō District Council to actively manage and control the location, rate, and scale of urban development within the landward margins of Taupō Waters;
- support the Department of Conservation to actively manage Taupō lakeshore reserves for biodiversity protection, restoration, and appropriate levels of recreation, including enabling people to access and use Taupō Waters; and
- support the Taupō District Council in implementing the Growth Management Strategy 2050 as it relates to the landward margins of Taupō Waters.

7.9.3. Measuring progress

Development of land located adjacent to Taupō Waters does not adversely impact on the people of New Zealand's freedom of entry to, and access upon, Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment free of charge.

Development on reserve land administered by the Department of Conservation and Taupō District Council located adjacent to Taupō Waters, does not impact on the people of New Zealand's freedom of entry to, and access upon, Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment free of charge.

PART THREE – PROCESS INFORMATION

8. Activities Requiring Approval from Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board

Under the 2007 Deed, approval from the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board is required before any of the following activities are undertaken, or structures constructed or used, in, on, or under, Taupō Waters:

- non-commercial research that may exclude the general public's use of parts of Taupō Waters;
- recreation activities that may exclude the general public's use of parts of Taupō Waters;
- increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures; and
- future (new) Crown structures for public good purpose.

The agreement (approval) of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board must be obtained for any increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures⁴¹ or any future (new) Crown structures for public good purpose⁴² prior to approval being sought from the Taupō-nui-a-Tia Management Board.

Refer also to paragraph 4.1 of the Management Plan.

9. Activities Requiring Approval from Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

As the sole trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust, the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board has the right under the 2007 Deed to approve and grant rights of occupation or use over parts of Taupō Waters and charge for the same provided that such rights of occupation and use do not conflict with:

- any enactment affecting navigation or safety over Taupō Waters;
- the other provisions of the 2007 Deed; and
- the provisions of this Management Plan.

The following activities or structures within or on Taupō Waters are included:

- commercial activities (including commercial research);
- increase in the area occupied by existing Crown structures;
- future (new) Crown structures (for public good purpose);
- new private structures; and
- increase in the area occupied by existing private structures;

Refer also to paragraph 4.2 of the Management Plan.

⁴¹ Refer c2.4.2 of 2007 Deed

⁴² Refer c2.4.3 of 2007 Deed

10. Activities Requiring Approval from Other Statutory Authorities

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board recognises activities and structures will also require approvals from other statutory authorities. The responsibility falls on the applicant to ensure an application has obtained any relevant resource consent, concession/license, or statutory approval from any other authority.

For the avoidance of doubt, a final decision by the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board does not absolve an applicant from obtaining any required statutory approval from any other authority.

11. Application Process

11.1. Mandatory Information Requirements for Applications

In preparing applications for consideration by the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board, applicants must include the following matters:

- Comprehensive description of the proposed activity for which approval is sought and the site that is subject to the application.
- Location plan of the site subject to application drawn to scale on a standard international paper size⁴³. The plan shall identify the site in relation to Taupō Waters and detail the following information where relevant to the application:
 - north point, scale, plan title, application name, date of drawing [being no more than 12-months old];
 - site boundaries including boundaries of adjacent cadastral parcels;
 - distances to site boundaries of all existing and proposed Crown, public good and private structures including their size, current and proposed use (whether public good or not);
 - general topographic features of the site including contours and spot heights (where applicable);
 - location of public accessways, public roads, footpaths, formal tracks, adjacent to the site including legal boundaries (where applicable);
 - location of areas of indigenous vegetation (where applicable);
 - location of reserves, esplanade reserves and/or strips and access strips (where applicable);
 - location of any closed areas or access restrictions set out in Appendix C of the Management Plan, the Lake Taupō Navigational Safety Bylaw 2017, or any other relevant legislation (where applicable);
 - location of archaeological/heritage sites (where applicable); and
 - location of known hazards, relevant designations or notations (where applicable).

⁴³ Standard international paper size means A1, A2, A3 or A4

- Disclosure statement detailing all statutory approvals that are required for the proposed activity from other statutory authorities including the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.
- Copies of statutory approvals [e.g. any resource consent, concession/license, etc] that have been granted for the proposed activity from other statutory authorities including the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

11.2. Mandatory Matters to be Addressed in Applications

In preparing applications for consideration by the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board, applicants must address the following matters:

- whether the proposed activity or structure is consistent with the purpose, goal and relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan;
- the potential impact (whether positive or negative) of the proposed activity or structure on the value statements for the relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan; and
- whether the proposed activity or structure meets the general and specific assessment criteria.

Applicants should note the general and specific assessment criteria are listed in Appendix F.

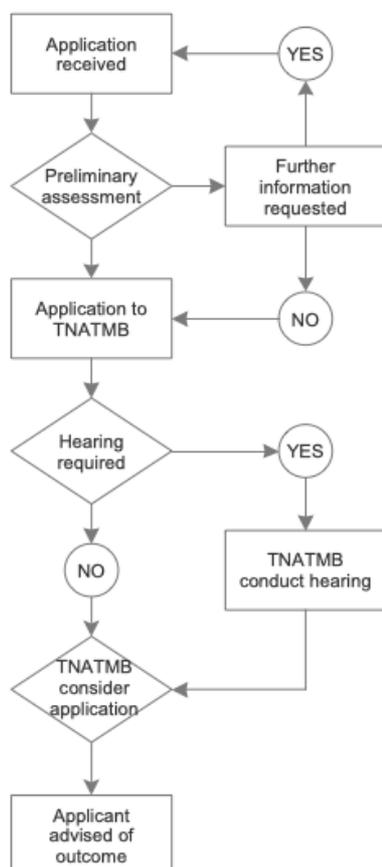
11.3. Matters to be Considered by Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board

In forming a view on whether an application is consistent with the purpose, goal and relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will consider the following matters:

- the actual or potential impacts (whether positive or negative) of the proposed activity or structure on the value statements for the relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan;
- whether the proposed activity or structure meets the general and specific assessment criteria [refer Appendix F];
- whether any approval has been obtained from the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and/or any resource consent, concession/license has been obtained from any other statutory authority in relation to the proposed activity or structure; and
- any other matter the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board considers to be relevant, provided the matter is consistent with the Management Plan, the Reserves Act 1977 and the 2007 Deed.

12. Timeframes

The Management Plan sets out a process for the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board to consider applications:



12.1. Receipt of applications

On receiving an application, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will respond to the applicant, without undue delay, and confirm:

- receipt of the application and lodgement fee;
- whether any further information is required and the date for further information to be received;
- whether the Management Board requests the applicant appear in front of the Management Board to provide evidence in support of the application; and
- the date, time and location for the meeting of the Management Board (if required).

12.2. Quality of applications

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure they have met the mandatory information requirements for an application and addressed the mandatory matters within the application. The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia

Management Board reserves the right request further information from an applicant to ensure the Management Board can appropriately consider and make a decision on an application.

12.3. Presentation of supporting evidence

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board has the discretion to request an applicant appear in front of the Management Board to present evidence in support of any application that is to be considered by the Management Board.

An applicant may also, as part of any application, request to present evidence in support an application. The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will consider any such request and inform the applicant of a decision without undue delay.

12.4. Consideration of applications

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will meet to consider an application during either: (i) a scheduled quarterly meeting; or (ii) a special purpose meeting [called by the chair of the Management Board] for the purpose of considering any application.

12.5. Decision of Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will notify the applicant of a decision within 15 working days of any meeting to consider the application, or as soon as practicable following the meeting. In the unlikely event the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board considers more time is required to make a decision on an application, the chair of the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will advise the applicant of the new date for a decision.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board, in consultation with the applicant, may recommend imposition of any conditions the Management Board believes are reasonably necessary to ensure the proposed activity or structure will be consistent with the purpose, goal and relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan and in accordance the Reserves Act 1977 and the 2007 Deed.

13. Management Plan Amendments and Review

The 2007 Deed specifies the Management Plan has an operational life of ten years⁴⁴. The 10-year operational life of the Management Plan commences from the date of adoption by the Management Board.

13.1. Mandatory ten-year review of Management Plan

The Management Plan is subject to mandatory review on the expiry of the 10-year operational life.

⁴⁴ Clause 2.3.4(c) 2007 Deed.

For the avoidance of doubt, the 10-year review of the Management Plan is the same as a comprehensive review under s41(8) of the Reserves Act 1977. The 10-year review must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of s41(5) and (6) of the Reserves Act 1977.

After being satisfied the review of the Management Plan is consistent with the 2007 Deed and s41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977 and having completed the necessary process steps in s41(5) and (6) of the Reserves Act 1977, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can make a decision to adopt the Management Plan. The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board shall, as a courtesy, send a copy of the adopted Management Plan to the Minister of Conservation in lieu of s41(6)(e) of the of the Reserves Act 1977.

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board is responsible for overseeing and managing the review of the Management Plan. The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board has the discretion to: (i) select the process used for the review; (ii) outsource the review to any person or technical provider; (iii) determine what parts of the Management Plan are to be reviewed; and (iv) set the timeframe for reviewing the Management Plan.

13.2. Amendments to Management Plan

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board takes the view the Management Plan is a living document in accordance with s41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977 and can be reviewed at any time. This will ensure the Management Plan is responsive to the way people access and use Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment free of charge

For the purpose of clarity, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can make a decision to amend any part of the Management Plan at any time in accordance with s41(9) of the Reserves Act 1977. The process for amending the Management Plan is the same as for the process for reviewing of the Management Plan.

For the avoidance of doubt, any amendment does not reset the 10-year operational life of the Management Plan.

PART FOUR – APPENDICES

Appendix A - Definition of Terms

2007 Deed

In September 2007, the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (the Trust Board) and the Her Majesty the Queen (the Crown) signed a Deed (the 2007 Deed) which recorded that:

- (a) the Crown had agreed through an earlier Deed with the Trust Board in 1992 that ownership of the bed of Lake Taupō and the Waikato River extending from Lake Taupō to and inclusive of the Huka Falls (excluding the site of the Taupō Control Gates) and the beds of certain rivers and streams flowing into Lake Taupō (excluding the Tongariro Hatchery Camping Ground) (collectively, Taupō Waters) should be vested in the Trust Board to be held in trust for:
 - (i) in relation to the bed of Lake Taupō, the beneficiaries of the Trust Board;
 - (ii) in relation to the beds of the specified part of the Waikato River and certain rivers or streams flowing into Lake Taupō, the members of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū who adjoin such rivers or streams; and
 - (iii) in relation to all such beds, the common use and benefit of all the peoples of New Zealand to continue to have freedom of entry to, and access upon, such beds on the terms set out in the 1992 Deed; and
- (b) the 2007 replaced the 1992 Deed and continued the agreement of the parties that:
 - (i) the people of New Zealand’s freedom of entry to and access upon Taupō Waters for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreational use and enjoyment and non-commercial research purposes free of charge is preserved;
 - (ii) Taupō Waters shall be managed as if it were a reserve for recreation purposes under s17 of the Reserves Act 1977 in partnership between the Crown and the Board through a management board known as the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board.
- (c) title to Taupō Waters has been vested as Maori freehold land in the Trust Board and the Trust Board has all the rights (including all Maori customary rights not inconsistent with the law or the 2007 Deed) and has all the responsibilities and restrictions of a land owner in respect of Taupō Waters subject to the trusts and the provisions of the 2007 Deed.

Access

The term ‘access’ or ‘accessing’ in the Management Plan refers to any person entering Taupō Waters for the purpose of undertaking non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities. Where approval has been

granted by the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board, the term access also refers to any person accessing Taupō Waters for the purpose of conducting non-commercial research.

Boat ramp

For the purpose of the Management Plan a boat ramp is a structure that is used to:

- (i) launch a vessel onto Taupō Waters; or
- (ii) remove a vessel from Taupō Waters.

Crown Structures

The term 'Crown structure' in the Management Plan refers to any structure that is owned and operated by the Crown. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Crown elects to charge a fee for the use of any public structure, the structure automatically loses its 'public-good' status.

Appendix E lists all the Crown structures presently located in, or, or under Taupō Waters.

Commercial Activity

Commercial activity is any activity which is undertaken by any entity or individual, on Taupō Waters, which produces or supports the production of, any product, or any service, for which charges or fees are imposed, on any private individual or body, or any public body, for the gain or reward of that entity or individual.

Commercial Research

Commercial research is any research which is undertaken by any entity or individual, on Taupō Waters, which results in, or is sold for, commercial, economic or pecuniary gain for the gain or reward of that entity or individual and explicitly excludes scientific research undertaken by, or on behalf of, Government Departments and local authorities.

Invasive Pest Species

For the purpose of the Management Plan, an invasive pest species is any species living outside its native distributional range and is detrimentally damaging to the ecosystem they have been introduced into.

Mātauranga Māori

Mātauranga Māori in a traditional context means the knowledge, comprehension or understanding of everything visible or invisible that exists across the universe. Mātauranga Māori takes many forms, including language (te reo), traditional environmental knowledge (tāonga tuku iho, mātauranga o te taiao), traditional knowledge of cultural practice, such as healing and medicines (rongoā), fishing (kai moana) and cultivation (mahinga kai).

Non-commercial Research

The term 'non-commercial research' means any research undertaken by any person, group, organisation or body that does not result in commercial, economic or pecuniary gain to any person, group, organisation or

body, other than scientific research undertaken by, or on behalf of, Government Departments and local authorities.

Non-commercial Recreation

The term 'non-commercial recreation' in the Management Plan means any recreational activity that is conducted without charge and not for the intention or effect of securing commercial, economic or pecuniary gain to any person, group, organisation or body.

Non-exclusive Recreation

The term 'non-exclusive recreation' in the Management Plan means any recreational activity that does not exclude other people from accessing and using any part of Taupō Waters for any other recreational activity.

Paddle craft

For the purpose of the Management Plan a paddle craft means a vessel powered only by use of a single or double bladed paddle as a means of propulsion, and includes [but is not limited to] a kayak, canoe, stand up paddle board (SUP), waka, raft, scull, dinghy and other such craft.

Private Structures

For the purpose of the Management Plan a private structure is any structure that is not covered by the definition of 'public-good structure' or 'Crown structure', or is not owned by the Crown or Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, and is not listed in Appendix D and E.

Public-Good Structures

A public-good structure is any structure: (i) owned and operated by the Crown; (ii) used by the public for no charge; and (iii) explicitly for one or more of the following purposes:

- Non-Commercial scientific research undertaken by, or on behalf of, Government Departments, particularly the Department of Conservation in relation to flora, fauna and biodiversity;
- Biosecurity controls undertaken by, or on behalf of, Government Departments, particularly the Department of Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Biosecurity New Zealand);
- Pollution control and clean up undertaken by, or on behalf of, Government Departments, particularly the Ministry for the Environment;
- Public health and safety measures undertaken by, or on behalf of, a Government Department, particularly the Ministry of Health;
- Emergency measures arising from imminent danger to human health or safety and danger to the environment or chattels requiring immediate action undertaken by, or on behalf of, a Government Department; and
- Navigation aids and related harbourmaster functions under the Local Government Act 1974.

In the event the Crown transfers ownership or operation of a public-good structure, the structure can remain a public-good structure if it is used for a public good purpose free of charge (e.g. not for commercial purposes).

Appendix D lists all the public-good structures presently located in, on, or under, Taupō Waters.

Recreational Activities

The term 'recreational activities' in the Management Plan refers to any activity undertaken by a person in, or on, Taupō Waters for the purpose of relaxation, enjoyment, pleasure, satisfaction or diversion. The primary focus of recreational activities is on human activity, and usually involves some form of physical exertion, however, and for the purpose of the Management Plan, is not limited or constrained to requiring physical exertion.

Recreational Value

Recreational value is the value derived from people accessing and using Taupō Waters for the purpose of undertaking recreational activities. Recreational value can: (i) increase or decrease over time; (ii) may be seasonally variable; (iii) may vary with location; and (iv) may vary between different recreational activities and different recreational groups.

Relative Impact

The term 'relative impact' in the Management Plan refers to the assessment criteria and application form and includes the impact of an application for a structure or activity on cultural/spiritual, environmental, social and landscape values.

Structure

For the purpose of the Management Plan a structure is defined as any man-made building, equipment, device or other facility, designed with the purpose of being located in one place and fixed to, or spanning, the bed of Taupō Waters.

For the descriptor of each structure currently located, or proposed to be located, in, or on, Taupō Waters, refer to the definitions of 'public-good structure', 'Crown structure' and 'Private structure'.

Taonga Tuku Iho

Taonga Tuku Iho refers to those possessions that iwi, hapū and whanau consider to be the most precious and valued and are handed on to succeeding generations to ensure iwi, hapū and whanau identity and whakapapa remain intact.

Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board comprises eight members, four appointed by the Minister of Conservation having regard to the interests of the Crown, and four appointed by the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to represent Ngāti Tūwharetoa interests.

Section 2.3 of the 2007 Deed specifies the functions of the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board in relation to the management of Taupō Waters.

Taupō Waters

Taupō Waters comprises the legal title to three areas which are legally described as:

- (a) Computer Freehold Register 191117, South Auckland Land Registration District being an estate in Māori Freehold Land of 61400.0000 hectares more or less and described as Taupō Nui-a-Tia Block and shown on ML 22226 (South Auckland) and ML 5568 (Wellington) subject to s11 Crown Minerals Act 1991 (being the Taupō Nui-a-Tia Block);
- (b) Computer Freehold Register 191120, South Auckland land Registration District being an estate in Māori Freehold Land of 52.6600 hectares more or less and described as Te Awa o Waikato Ki Te Toka o Tia Block and shown on ML 22225 subject to s11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (being the Te Awa o Waikato Ki Te Toka o Tia Block); and
- (c) Computer Interest Register (provisional) 339795, South Auckland Land Registration District being an Amalgamation Order under S307 Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and described as Te Hokinga mai o te papa o ngā awa ki te Poari hei Kaitiaki o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa (being the Te Hokinga mai o te papa o ngā awa ki te Poari hei Kaitiaki o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Block).

The geographical extent of Taupō Waters with reference to these three blocks is:

- Taupō Nui-ā-Tia Block: the bed of Lake Taupō;
- Te Awa o Waikato Ki Te Toka o Tia Block: the bed of the Waikato River extending from Lake Taupō to and inclusive of the Huka Falls, but excluding the site of the Taupō Control Gates; and
- Te Hokinga mai o te papa o ngā awa ki te Poari hei Kaitiaki o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Block the bed of the Tongariro River shown on Plan ML 5604 and all the various adjoining portions of land shown as A - S inclusive on Plan ML 5611 and those portions of the beds of the Waihora, Waihaha, Whanganui, Whareroa, Kuratau, Poutu, Waimarino, Tauranga- Taupō, Waipehi, Waiotaka, Hinemaiaia and Waitahanui Rivers or Streams, and their tributaries falling within the boundaries of the lands comprised in SO Plans 61281 - 61289 (South Auckland Land District) and SO Plans 38164 – 38177 (Wellington Land District), but excluding the Tongariro Hatchery Camping Ground.

The three blocks comprising Taupō Waters are held by the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust) as Māori freehold land under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Refer to Appendix B for a map providing an approximate representation of the geographical area of Taupō Waters.

Taupō Waters Trust

The Taupō Waters Trust was established in 2009 and is the administrative body for the purpose of the three blocks comprising Taupō Waters, being:

- Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Block;
- Te Awa o Waikato ki te Toka o Tia Block; and
- Te Hokinga mai o te papa o ngā awa ki te Poari hei Kaitiaki o ngā Hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Block.

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board is the sole trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust and the three blocks comprising Taupō Waters have been vested in the Taupō Waters Trust by the Māori Land Court as Māori freehold land

The primary responsibility of the Taupō Waters Trust is to administer the three blocks listed above with specific regard to best practice asset management and to grant occupation and use rights in respect of: (i) commercial activities and events; (ii) new private and Crown structures; and (iii) the extension of existing private and Crown structures.

Temporary Closures

The term ‘temporary closure’ in the Management Plan refers to the ability of the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board to temporarily close an area of Taupō Waters to access and use by the public for any period of time. For the avoidance of doubt, a ‘temporary closure’ includes any rahui requested by the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and applications for organised recreational activities and sporting events.

Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

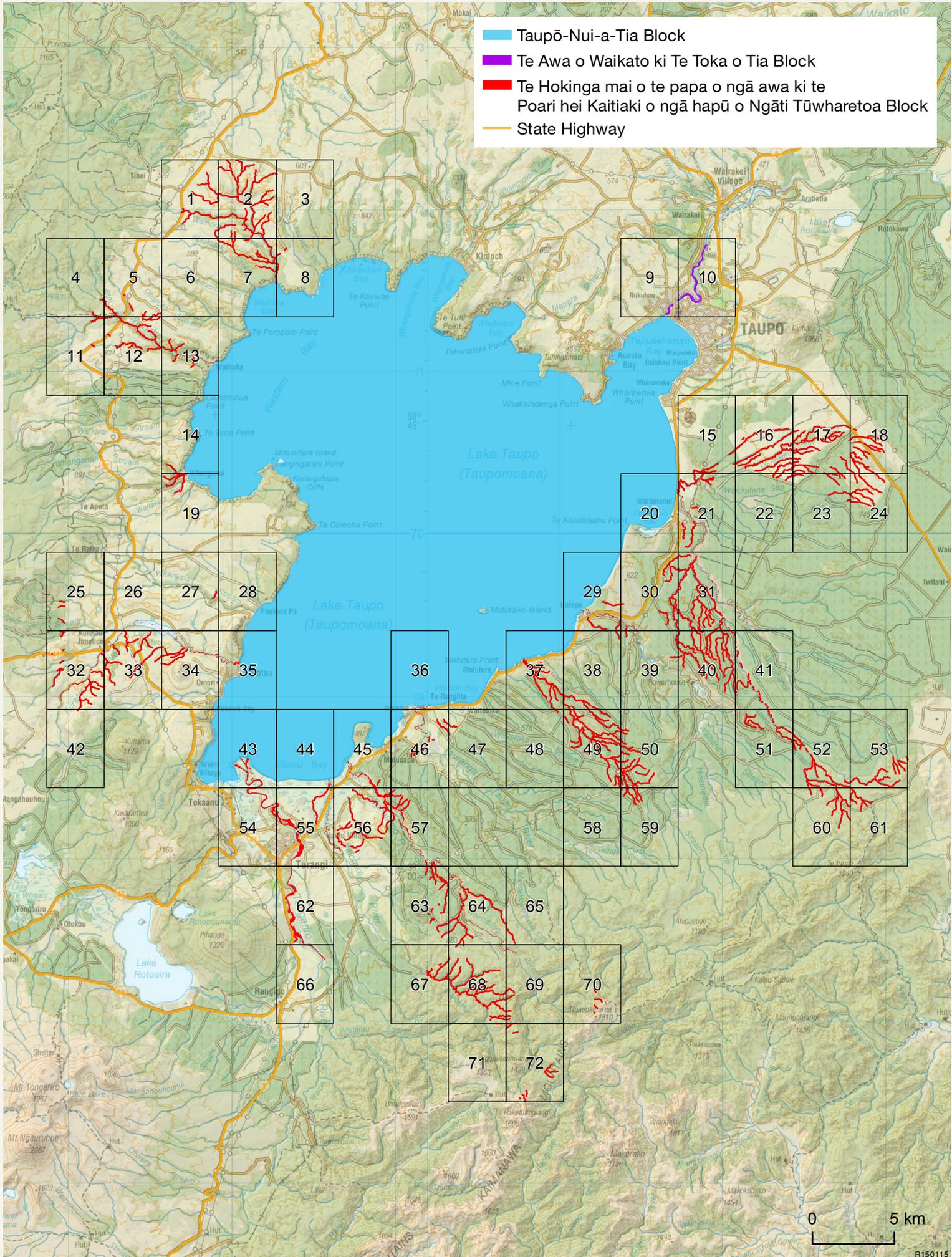
The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board is a Māori Trust Board established under s10 of the Māori Trust Boards Act 1955 representing its beneficiaries, Ngāti Tūwharetoa tangata whenua o te papa o Taupō Nui-a-Tea. The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board is the legal owner of Taupō Waters in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust and subject to the obligations arising from the 2007 Deed.

Vessel

For the purpose of the Management Plan a vessel means:

- (a) every description of boat or craft used to carry goods, equipment or persons over or under water, whether or not it has any means of propulsion; and
- (b) includes a seaplane, when on the surface of the water; and
- (c) includes personal watercraft (jet ski); but
- (d) excludes paddle craft, inflatable toys, body boards, and other items that would be considered to be children's toys.

Appendix B - Map of Taupō Waters



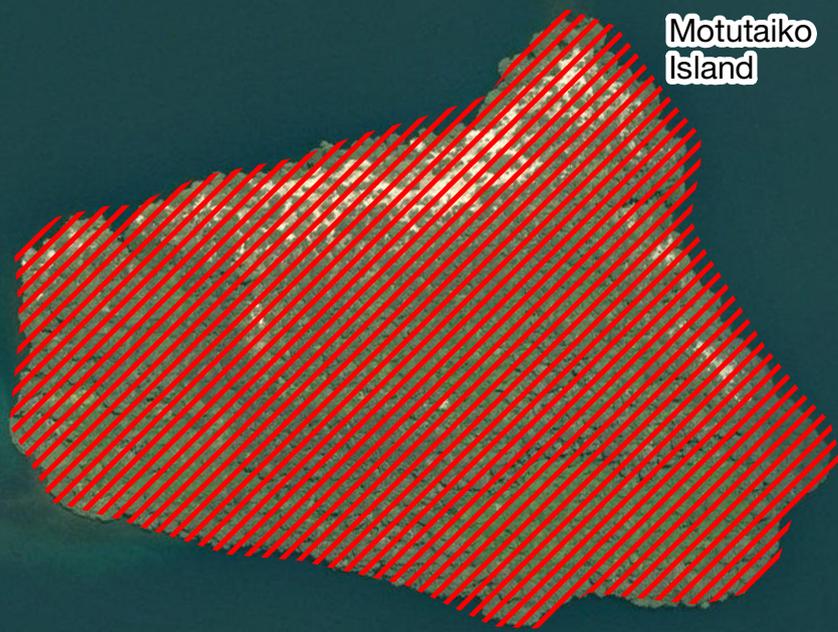
- Taupō-Nui-a-Tia Block
- Te Awa o Waikato ki Te Toka o Tia Block
- Te Hokinga mai o te papa o ngā awa ki te Poari he i Kaitiaki o ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Block
- State Highway

Taupō Waters - Overview

Area defined by 2007 treaty settlement between Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board & The Crown

Appendix C – Schedule of closed areas and access restrictions

Ref	Name	Restriction	Duration
1	Mōtutaiko Island	No person may manoeuvre or moor any vessel or paddle craft within 5m of Mōtutaiko Island. No person may access any part of Mōtutaiko Island.	Permanent
2	Mine Bay carvings	No person may manoeuvre or moor any vessel within 5m of the Mine Bay carvings.	Permanent
3	Waitetoko Point	No person may manoeuvre or moor any vessel within 5m of Waitetoko Point other than the Mission Point jetty [refer #13 – Appendix D]. No person may launch or retrieve any vessel from any place on Waitetoko Point other than the Mission Point boat ramp [refer# 32 – Appendix D].	Permanent
4	Waihi marae and Waihi beach shoreline	No person may manoeuvre or moor any vessel or paddle craft within 5m of the shoreline located in front of the Waihi marae and including Waihi beach. No person may launch or retrieve any vessel or water craft from the shoreline located in front of the Waihi marae and including Waihi beach	Permanent
5	Waihaha Bay	No person may manoeuvre or moor any vessel or paddle craft within 5m of the shoreline located in front of the Waihaha marae. No person may launch or retrieve any vessel from the shoreline located in front of the Waihaha marae.	Permanent
6	Mōtutere Point	No person may manoeuvre or moor any vessel within 5m of Motutere Point other than the Motutere Bay jetty [refer #12 – Appendix D]. No person may launch or retrieve any vessel from any place on Motutere Point other than the Motutere Bay boat ramp [refer# 31 – Appendix D].	Permanent



Motutaiko
Island

 Motutaiko Island

0 100 Meters

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

RXXXXX





Mine Bay Carvings



 Mine Bay Carvings

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

RXXXXXX

0 10 Meters





Waitetoko
Point

0 20 m

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

 Closure area

R187764





0 50 m

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR AeroGlobe, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

 Closure area

RXXXXXX





0 20 m

 Closure area

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

R187764





Appendix D – Existing Crown structures

Ref	Type	Use	Owner	Name	GPS East	GPS South
1	Jetty	Public	DIA	Acacia Bay South	n/a	n/a
2	Jetty	Public	DIA	Acacia Bay North	n/a	n/a
3	Jetty	Public	DIA	Te Moenga Bay	n/a	n/a
4	Jetty	Public	DIA	Waihi Bay (Braxmere)	n/a	n/a
5	Jetty	Public	DIA	Berth No 76 (Landing Reserve)	n/a	n/a
6	Jetty	Public	DIA	Dinghy Basin	n/a	n/a
7	Jetty	Public	DIA	Harbourmaster wharf	n/a	n/a
8	Jetty	Public	DIA	Petersen's wharf	n/a	n/a
9	Jetty	Public	DIA	Manuels	n/a	n/a
10	Jetty	Public	DIA	Two Mile Bay	n/a	n/a
11	Jetty	Public	DIA	Three Mile Bay	n/a	n/a
12	Jetty	Public	DIA	Motutere Bay	n/a	n/a
13	Jetty	Public	DIA	Mission Point	n/a	n/a
14	Jetty	Public	DIA	Motuoapa south (Historic)	n/a	n/a
15	Jetty	Public	DIA	Motuoapa marina	n/a	n/a
16	Jetty	Public	DIA	Taupō Harbour	n/a	n/a
17	Jetty	Public	DIA	Tokaanu wharf	n/a	n/a
18	Jetty	Public	DIA	Tokaanu tailrace (outer)	n/a	n/a
19	Jetty	Public	DIA	Omori Bay	n/a	n/a
20	Jetty	Public	DIA	Kuratau	n/a	n/a
21	Marina	Public	DIA	Taupō Harbour	n/a	n/a
22	Marina	Public	DIA	Motuoapa	n/a	n/a
23	Marina	Public	DIA	Tokaanu	n/a	n/a
24	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Acacia Bay south	n/a	n/a
25	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Te Moenga Bay	n/a	n/a
26	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Nukuhau (double)	n/a	n/a
27	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Taupō motor camp	n/a	n/a
28	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Landing Reserve (double)	n/a	n/a

29	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Two Mile Bay (double)	n/a	n/a
30	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Three Mile Bay (double)	n/a	n/a
31	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Motutere Bay	n/a	n/a
32	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Mission Point	n/a	n/a
33	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Oruatua	n/a	n/a
34	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Motuoapa Marina	n/a	n/a
35	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Motuoapa Marina South	n/a	n/a
36	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Pukawa	n/a	n/a
37	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Omori Bay	n/a	n/a
38	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Taupō Harbour	n/a	n/a
39	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Kuratau	n/a	n/a
40	Boat ramp	Public	TDC	Whangamata Bay (Kinloch)	n/a	n/a
41	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Tokaanu tailrace (Outer)	n/a	n/a
42	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Tokaanu tailrace (Inner)	n/a	n/a
43	Boat ramp	Public	DIA	Te Hape Bay (Whareroa)	n/a	n/a
44	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Blackfish Bridge	n/a	n/a
45	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Gordon William Bridge	n/a	n/a
46	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Flat Bridge	n/a	n/a
47	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Big Pool Bridge	n/a	n/a
48	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Totara Bridge	n/a	n/a
49	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Cliff Pool Bridge	n/a	n/a
50	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Mangamutu Bridge	n/a	n/a
51	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Waipahi Bridge	n/a	n/a
52	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Major Jones Bridge	n/a	n/a
53	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Red Hut Bridge	n/a	n/a
54	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Huka Falls Bridge	n/a	n/a
55	Walking bridge	Public	DoC	Limit Bridge	n/a	n/a

Appendix E – Existing Crown structures for public good purposes

Ref	Type	Use	Owner	Name	GPS East	GPS South
1	200m	Public	DIA	Jerusalem Bay	176°01'.605	38°43'.218
2	200m	Public	DIA	Acacia Bay South ACBAYS	176°01'.758	38°42'.673
3	200m	Public	DIA	Acacia Bay New	176°01'.962	38°42'.556
4	200m	Public	DIA	Acacia Bay North ACBAYN	176°01'.793	38°42'.534
5	200m	Public	DIA	Te Kopua Point	176°02'.162	38°42'.470
6	200m	Public	DIA	Titiraupenga Street LFG200	176°04'.248	38°41'.607
7	200m	Public	DIA	Lakefront LFS200	176°05'.797	38°41'.920
8	200m	Public	DIA	Hot Water Beach HWB200	176°05'.066	38°42'.241
9	200m	Public	DIA	Waipahihi Bay	176°04'.957	38°42'.576
10	200m	Public	DIA	Two Mile Bay2MB200	176°04'.827	38°42'.790
11	200m	Public	DIA	Rainbow Point	176°04'.528	38°42'.921
12	200m	Public	DIA	Three Mile Bay 3MB200	176°04'.185	38°43'.301
13	200m	Public	DIA	Wharewaka 4MB200	176°03'.913	38°43'.750
14	200m	Public	DIA	Wharewaka Point	176°03'.470	38°43'.900
15	200m	Public	DIA	Five Mile Bay WUI200	176°04'.470	38°47'.310
16	200m	Public	DIA	Waitahanui	176°04'.356	38°47'.356
17	200m	Public	DIA	Hatepe AL200	176°00'.135	38°52'.218
18	200m	Public	DIA	Motutere MTE200	175°57'.509	38°53'.116
19	200m	Public	DIA	Mission Bay MISSBY	175°55'.550	38°54'.224
20	200m	Public	DIA	Te Rangiita TERANG	175°54'.911	38°54'.302
21	200m	Public	DIA	Oruatua	175°53'.214	38°54'.788
22	200m	Public	DIA	Motuoapa MOA200	175°51'.979	38°55'.587
23	200m	Public	DIA	Waihi Bay WAI200	175°44'.837	38°56'.953
24	200m	Public	DIA	Pukawa PUK200	175°45'.510	38°54'.853
25	200m	Public	DIA	Omori OMO200	175°45'.873	38°54'.047
26	200m	Public	DIA	Kuratau Ramp KUR200	175°46'.337	38°53'.823
27	200m	Public	DIA	Kuratau Spit (Te Rae Point)	175°46'.603	38°53'.774
28	200m	Public	DIA	Kuratau North KUN200	175°46'.621	38°53'.540

29	200m	Public	DIA	Whareroa WHO200	175°46'.793	38°51'.962
30	200m	Public	DIA	Whareroa North WHN200	175°47'.138	38°51'.537
31	200m	Public	DIA	Kinloch KIN200	175°55'.125	38°39'.936
32	200m	Public	DIA	Whakaipo Bay WHA200	175°57'.598	38°41'.223
33	200m	Public	DIA	Whakamoenga Point	176°00'.349	38°44'.344
34	200m	Public	DIA	Rangatira Point RGT200	175°01'.069	38°44'.412
35	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Lakefront 1 (Sea Scout Den)	n/a	n/a
36	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Lakefront 2 (Pataka Road)	n/a	n/a
37	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Lakefront 3 (Yacht Club)	n/a	n/a
38	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Te Ti Point East	n/a	n/a
39	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Te Ti Point West	n/a	n/a
40	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Kuratau East	n/a	n/a
41	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Kuratau West	n/a	n/a
42	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Kinloch East	n/a	n/a
43	Swim Buoy	Public	DIA	Kinloch West	n/a	n/a
44	Jet Ski lane Buoy x 4	Public	DIA	Three Mile Bay	n/a	n/a
45	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Five Mile Bay-north	n/a	n/a
46	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Five Mile Bay-south	n/a	n/a
47	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Hatepe	n/a	n/a
48	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Motutere Bay	n/a	n/a
49	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Whangamata Bay (Kinloch)	n/a	n/a
50	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Mission Bay	n/a	n/a
51	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Waihaha Bay	n/a	n/a
52	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Waihora Bay	n/a	n/a
53	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Waihi Bay (Braxmere)	n/a	n/a
54	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Stump Bay	n/a	n/a
55	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Kaiapo Bay	n/a	n/a
56	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Omori Bay	n/a	n/a
57	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Kawakawa Bay	n/a	n/a
58	Ski lane Buoy x2	Public	DIA	Te Hape Bay (Whareroa)	n/a	n/a

59	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	Alternate channel Port can	175°03'.838	38°41'.415
60	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	First port hand marker	176°03'.788	38°41'.276
61	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	Second port hand marker	176°03'.783	38°41'.321
62	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	Third port hand marker	176°03'.781	38°41'.352
63	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	Alternate starboard hand mark	175°03'.870	38°41'.415
64	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	First starboard hand marker	176°03'.820	38°41'.300
65	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	Second starboard hand marker	176°03'.820	38°41'.326
66	Harbour Buoy	Public	DIA	Third starboard hand marker	176°03'.861	38°41'.383
67	Beacon	Public	DIA	Taupō harbour entrance (port)	n/a	n/a
68	Beacon	Public	DIA	Taupō harbour entrance (stbd) n	n/a	n/a
69	Beacon	Public	DIA	Horomatangi Reef	n/a	n/a
70	Beacon	Public	DIA	Motuoapa marina (starboard)	n/a	n/a
71	Beacon	Public	DIA	Motuoapa marina (port)	n/a	n/a
72	Beacon	Public	DIA	Motuoapa marina (lead in outer)	n/a	n/a
73	Beacon	Public	DIA	Tokaanu tailrace (starboard)	n/a	n/a
74	Beacon	Public	DIA	Tokaanu tailrace (port)	n/a	n/a
75	Navaid	Public	DIA	Tokaanu (lead in - 12 piles)	n/a	n/a
76	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Lakefront (yacht club)	176°04'.071	38°41'.469
77	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Jerusalem Bay North	176°01'.442	38°43'.117
78	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Jerusalem Bay South	176°01'.419	38°43'.316
79	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Motuoapa #1	175°52'.175	38°55'.762
80	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Motuoapa #2	176°51'.898	38°55'.521
81	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Nooks	175°47'.080	38°47'.038
82	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Cherry Bay	175°45'.310	38°47'.830
83	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Waihaha Bay WAIPMG	175°45'.013	38°43'.449
84	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Escape Cave Te Awaroa Bay #1	175°44'.032	38°45'.704
85	Public Mooring	Public	DIA	Escape Cave Te Awaroa Bay #2	175°44'.036	38°45'.696
86	Navaid – Iso Danger	Public	DIA	Tapuaeharuru Bay (Yacht club)	176°04'.110	38°41'.430
87	Navaid – West Cardinal	Public	DIA	Otutere Banks	176°00'.912	38°50'.790
88	Navaid – Iso Danger	Public	DIA	Motutere Bay	175°57'.686	38°53'.139

89	Navaid – Special Mark	Public	DIA	Motuoapa Bay	175°52'.377	38°55'.622
90	Navaid – South Cardinal	Public	DIA	Kawakawa Bay	175°49'.935	38°40'.107
91	Navaid – Iso Danger	Public	DIA	Kawakawa Bay	175°49'.984	38°40'.284
92	Navaid – South Cardinal	Public	DIA	Whakaipo Point	175°57'.047	38°42'.176
93	Navaid – South Cardinal	Public	DIA	Te Akau Point	176°02'.781	38°41'.812
94	Scientific Buoy	Public	DIA	Site A	175°58'.427	38°46'.833

Appendix F – Assessment Criteria

Purpose

The purpose of the assessment criteria is to guide the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board in assessing applications referred to in paragraph 8 above and assist with the decision-making process. It is important to note the assessment criteria are not an exhaustive list of matters the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can consider and the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board retains the discretion to consider any matters that are relevant in the assessment of an application, provided those matters are consistent with the 2007 Deed and S17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The assessment criteria should also act as a guide to applicants in considering what, if any, mitigation measures may be required to ensure the proposed application will be consistent with the purpose, goal and relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan.

The assessment criteria are also a guide for the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board when it considers applications for the commercial occupation and use of Taupō Waters. However, the assessment criteria are not an exhaustive list of matters the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board can consider and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board retains the discretion to consider any matters that are relevant to the assessment of an application.

General matters

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can consider:

- (a) the relative impact (whether positive or negative) of the proposed application on the ability of people to access and use Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;
- (b) the relative impact (whether positive or negative) of the proposed application on any one or more of the value statements for the relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan; and
- (c) the extent to which the proposed activity will have a long-term (rather than short-term) benefit that will assist with achieving the purpose, goal and relevant specific management outcomes of the Management Plan.

New Crown Structures and Increases to the Area Occupied by Existing Crown Structures

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can consider:

- (d) the size, scale and footprint area of any new Crown structure will not adversely impact on the ability of people to access and use Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;
- (e) the number, scale and type of Crown structures, measured cumulatively, will not adversely impact on the ability of people to access and use Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;

- (f) the benefit of any Crown structure in providing new, or enhancing existing, opportunities for people to access and use Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;
- (g) the relative impact (whether positive or negative) of any new Crown structure for public-good purposes in adding value to the experience of people accessing and using Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;
- (h) whether any repair to, or maintenance of, and/or replacement for, any existing Crown structure (including Crown structures for public-good purpose) will increase the size, scale or footprint area of the structure;
- (i) whether the replacement of any existing Crown structure/s (including Crown structures for public-good purpose) will result in the consolidation and/or rationalisation of existing structures (where new and/or duplicate structures are planned);
- (j) whether the replacement of any existing Crown structure will use the existing or minimise the current footprint of existing structures; and
- (k) whether any new Crown structure (including Crown structures for public-good purpose) complies with the current legislation, plans/policies, bylaws and regulations [administered by other authorities] that applies to Taupō Waters.

Non-Commercial Research

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can consider:

- (l) the benefit non-commercial research provides to: (i) sustaining the life-supporting capacity of Taupō Waters; (ii) supporting the protection of indigenous species and management trout populations within Taupō Waters; (iii) qualifying the value derived from the people of New Zealand to accessing and using Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities; and (iv) protecting the integrity of the landward margins of Taupō Waters;
- (m) whether non-commercial research will provide improved or new information and data to assist with the management of Taupō Waters as if a recreation reserve and including the matters set out in Appendix H; and
- (n) any non-commercial research conducted on, or in, Taupō Waters should be made freely available on request to the people of New Zealand.

Closed Areas, Access Restrictions, Rahui and Temporary Closures

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board can consider:

- (o) the relative long-term impact (whether positive or negative) of permanently excluding [through closed areas and access restrictions] the people of New Zealand from accessing and using specific parts of Taupō Waters [demarcated on map] for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;

- (p) the relative short-term impact (whether positive or negative) of temporarily excluding [through rahui and/or temporary closure] the people of New Zealand from accessing and using specific parts of Taupō Waters [demarcated on map] for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;
- (q) the cumulative impact (whether positive or negative) of a proposed closure [set next to any existing closures] of temporarily or permanently excluding the people of New Zealand from accessing and using specific parts of Taupō Waters for the non-exclusive and non-commercial recreational activities and undertaking non-commercial research free of charge;
- (r) the scale and geographic extent (including the shoreline or landward margins) that will be excluded from access and using and Taupō Waters; and
- (s) the length of time (whether contiguous, seasonally or intermittent) that the people of New Zealand will be excluded from access and using and Taupō Waters.

Commercial Activities

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (in its capacity as trustee of the Taupō Waters Trust) can consider:

- (t) whether new or existing commercial activities [singularly or cumulatively] will permanently or unintentionally exclude the people of New Zealand from accessing and using Taupō Waters free of charge for non-exclusive, non-commercial recreation.

Appendix G – Preparation of other Statutory Plans and Regulatory Instruments

The Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board acknowledge that certain matters, while being integral to Taupō Waters, fall outside the control and remit of the Management Board.

In adopting a holistic approach to managing Taupō Waters, the Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board considers statutory agencies should have particular regard to the content of the Management Plan when preparing other statutory plans that overlap with Taupō Waters. This would include (but is not limited to):

- Review and preparation of, or amendment to, any Conservation Management Strategy/Plan or Reserve Management Plans by the Department of Conservation;
- Review of, or any amendment to, the Lake Taupō Navigation Safety Bylaw 2017 by the Department of Internal Affairs;
- Review and preparation of, or amendment to, any Bylaws or Reserve Management Plans by the Taupō District Council;
- Review and preparation of, or plan change/variation to, the Taupō District Plan by the Taupō District Council;
- Review and preparation of, or amendment to, the Regional Pest Management Plan by the Waikato Regional Council; and
- Review and preparation of, or plan change/variation to, the Waikato Regional Policy Statement and the Waikato Regional Plan by the Waikato Regional Council.

In reviewing, amending or varying/changing any parts of statutory plans/policies and regulatory instruments that has overlap with Taupō Waters and Management Plan, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Internal Affairs, the Waikato Regional Council and the Taupo District Council will notify and engage with the Taupō-nui-a-Tia Management Board.

The Taupō-nui-ā-Tia Management Board may also choose to advocate for the inclusion of certain matters contained in the Management Plan into other statutory plans/policies and regulatory instruments through the relevant consultative processes.

Appendix H – Schedule of future work

Access and use information and data

The Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board recognises that future work is required to collect information and data on the number and location of people accessing and using of Taupō Waters for non-exclusive and non-commercial recreation. Improving the quality of access and use information and data will assist the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board to make good decisions on future amendments and reviews of the Management Plan.

To improve the quality of access and use information and data, the Taupō-Nui-ā-Tia Management Board will need to work closely with the Department of Conservation, Taupō District Council, Department of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to design methodology and commission necessary works.

List of matter in s2(b) of Reserves Act 1977

Section 2(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 sets out where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on a recreation reserve, the reserve management plan should manage and protect those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

The Management Plan does not include a comprehensive inventory of the features or the flora or fauna or wildlife that may exist in, on, or under, Taupō Waters. Further work may be required to develop the inventory and to make decisions on whether successive versions of the Management Plan should manage and protect those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife in, on, or under, Taupō Waters.