

8 Ngāti Manawa Statutory Acknowledgements

In accordance with section 46 of the Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012, information recording the statutory acknowledgments is hereby attached to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. This information includes the relevant provisions from the schedules to the Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 in full, the description of the Statutory Area and the statement of association as recorded in the statutory acknowledgments.

Statutory Acknowledgments

The Statutory Areas for which Ngāti Manawa has statutory acknowledgments are:

Statutory Area	Location
Pukehinau (pā)	As shown on OTS-076-021
Te Kōhua (wāhi tapu and urupā)	As shown on OTS-076-022
Tāwhiuau	As shown on OTS-076-023
Moerangi	As shown on OTS-076-030
Tawhaitari	As shown on OTS-076-031
Otairi	As shown on OTS-076-032
Rangitaiki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest	As shown on OTS-076-025
Whirinaki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest	As shown on OTS-076-026
Horomanga River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest	As shown on OTS-076-027
Wheao River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest	As shown on OTS-076-028

Maps showing the locations of these areas are included at the end of this section.

8.1 Statutory Acknowledgement for Pukehinau (pa)

8.1.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Pukehinau (pa) as shown on OTS-076-021.

8.1.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Pukehinau (pa).

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Pukehinau is a historical Ngāti Manawa pa site. Pukehinau was the first pa to be established by Ngāti Manawa. The pa was settled by the Ngāti Manawa ancestor Tangiharuru in the seventeenth century. Tangiharuru was of Tainui and Te Arawa descent. He lived in numerous locations before embarking on the conquest of the Marangaranga with his uncle, Wharepakau.

Pukehinau is a culturally significant site in Ngāti Manawa's history. Pukehinau was the site of Tangiharuru's death. Long after Ngāti Manawa had settled in the region, a remnant of Te Marangaranga staged a revenge attack on Pukehinau. During this battle, Tangiharuru was killed by Rangiahua of Te Marangaranga. Rangiahua's father, Haena, had been killed by Tangiharuru at Tahau. A waiata was composed to commemorate the event.

8.1.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Pukehinau (pa), as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.1.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.1.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.1.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.2 Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Kōhua (wāhi tapu and urupā)

8.2.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Te Kōhua (wāhi tapu and urupā) as shown on OTS-076-022.

8.2.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Te Kōhua (wāhi tapu and urupā).

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Te Kohua, meaning 'oven' is an important wahi tapu, there is an urupā located at this site. The urupa is significant to Ngāti Manawa because it contains the remains of our ancestors. We have a responsibility to look after the last resting place of our ancestors and to hope to have the area in our ownership so that we can look after the site, their graves and their remains.

In turn, those of us who remain on earth are the link between our ancestors from the past to our descendents into the future.

Ngāti Manawa are concerned that the site has been desecrated. Archaeological remains, including an oven, have been removed from this site. Te Kohua requires protection from pigs and deer. Because of the cultural and spiritual significance of Te Kōhua.

8.2.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Te Kōhua (wāhi tapu and urupā), as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.2.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.2.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.2.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.3 Statutory Acknowledgement for Tāwhiuau (Ahikāroa)

8.3.1 Statutory Area

The area, 2324.15 hectares, more or less to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Tāwhiuau (Ahikāroa) as shown on OTS-076-023.

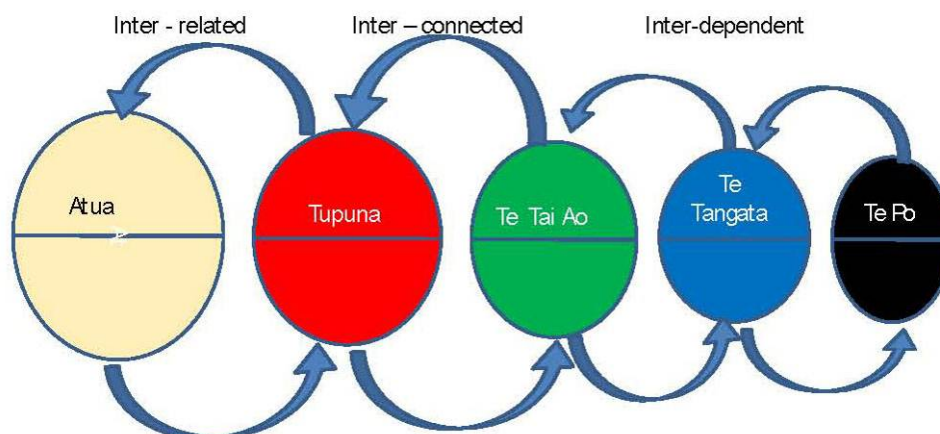
8.3.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Tāwhiuau.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Ngati Manawa World View



Tikanga – values, customs, practice

Te Ao o Ngāti Mānawa is the foundation by which Ngāti Manawa view the world and describes the interaction between people and the environment. The above diagram is to be interpreted as follows:

Atua

Atua are the gods that control specific environments. Atua were instrumental in creating the environment in which we live in. Ngāti Manawa are linked to the Atua and therefore have a responsibility to the Atua to maintain and care for the environment. That responsibility extends to all components of the environment, both animate and inanimate.

Tupuna

Tupuna are the ancestors who have imparted knowledge of the Atua and the responsibilities associated with their environment to Ngāti Manawa. Ngāti Manawa's tikanga and kawa have developed over time through the passing down of that knowledge through waiata, purakau and korero.

Te Tai Ao

Te Tai Ao is the environment which was created through the separation of Ranginui and Papatuanuku. Te Tai Ao is the link between the spiritual and physical realms. Ngāti Manawa's turangawaewae, ahikāroa and tino rangatiratanga are practised in Te Tai Ao. Ngāti Manawa and Te Tai Ao are interdependent. Ngāti Manawa survival has depended on their ability to live and work in harmony with Te Tai Ao.

Te Tangata

Te Tangata is the structure by which the people of Ngāti Manawa are organised. Ngāti Manawa as an iwi is the all encompassing body made up of the hapū which in turn are made up of whānau groups. While iwi, hapū and whānau each have their own responsibilities to the environment, all are interdependent.

Te Pō

Te Pō describes the void from which everything was created. Te Pō continues to provide the balance between positive and negative elements of the world, and therefore it allows for the maintenance of the environment on which Ngāti Manawa depends.

All of the above realms are interdependent. Ngāti Manawa tikanga and kawa are embodied within the Ngāti Manawa way of being, thinking and doing. This is expressed as Ngāti Manawatanga which is inherently a part of Te Mana Motuhake o Ngāti Manawa. Derived from a wholistic world view that has evolved over many generations, we describe it as follows.

Ngāti Manawa tikanga is monitored and protected by the elders of Ngāti Manawa who will be available to the Ngāti Manawa Governance Entity for advice and guidance on this matter.

8.3.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Tāwhiua, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and

- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.3.4 **Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.3.5 **Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.3.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.4 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Moerangi**

8.4.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Moerangi as shown on OTS-076-030.

8.4.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Moerangi.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Moerangi is one of Ngāti Manawa's three sacred maunga. It is depicted in the ancestral meeting house at Rangitahi Marae - Apa Hāpai Taketake.

8.4.3 **Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Moerangi, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.4.4 **Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.4.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.4.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.5 Statutory Acknowledgement for Tawhaitari

8.5.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Tawhaitari as shown on OTS-076-031.

8.5.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Tawhaitari.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Tawhaitari is a traditional mahinga kai for kereru. It is a place where Ngāti Manawa went to catch kereru and where the feeding and water troughs and bird snares were placed in trees to attract and trap the kereru. The pigeon troughs were still in place in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Where these troughs are today is uncertain.

Ngāti Manawa has a long history of the use of this tribal venue for the purpose of catching kereru. It was a place that many generations of our people from the times of our ancestors were able to catch plentiful supplies.

The habits of the kereru, the food that they fed on that made them fat, the seasons when it was best to harvest them or best to leave them and the times when they would seek water and come to roost in the trees were part of the knowledge handed down. Rituals prior to harvest and preparation for cooking and storing were part of the traditional knowledge Ngāti Manawa calls their Ngāti Manawatanga - the Ngāti Manawa way of being and doing things.

Tawhaitari is known today as Scotty's ridge and is above the Tahai flats.

8.5.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Tawhaitari, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.5.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.5.5 **Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.5.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.6 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Otairi**

8.6.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Otairi as shown on OTS-076-032.

8.6.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Otairi.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Otairi has special significance for Ngāti Manawa especially those under the mana of Ngāti Marakoko and Ngāti Mahanga, ancient hapū of Ngāti Manawa. Otairi was shared with Ngāti Whare and some of Ngāti Patuheuheu due to strategic marriages with Ngāti Whare. Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare and Ngāti Patuheuheu are closely related and strategic marriages reinforced and maintained that closeness.

Through these marriages, according to Heta Tamati of Ngāti Whare and Ngāti Manawa, who gave evidence about Otairi block before the Maori Land Court, Ngāti Manawa consider that they became entitled to a share of Otairi through ahikāroa and over time through birth right.

The occupation of Otairi by the iwi was about practical solutions at times when food was scarce, upholding mana whenua and security were issues that required numbers. The block was also special to Ngāti Manawa as a mahinga kai; Ngāti Manawa and others used Otairi for their cultivations and bird, poultry and rat hunting. Due to the shallow underground waterways no tupapakuwere ever buried here. They were taken out to Puhipuhi, an urupa outside of Otairi.

On the most prominent point of Otairi, there stood the famous tree called Pato. Pato was used as an alarm to warn the whole of the Otairi, Maraetahia, Te Whaiti Nui a Toi and the Whirinaki people of advancing war parties. This warning gave them time to reach their defensive positions and prepare for battle.

Pato was an old tree from the time of the Marangaranga iwi (pre-Ngāti Manawa occupation) and was used as an alarm until the late 1860s. At this time Gilbert Mair chopped this tree down as his Maori troops refused to touch it or go near it due to the wairua and mana of such a tree.

8.6.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Otairi, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.6.4 **Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.6.5 **Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.6.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.7 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Rangitaiki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Rangitaiki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest as shown on OTS-076-025.

8.7.1 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Rangitaiki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Tāwhiuau te maunga	Tawhiuau is the mountain
Rangitaiki te awa	Rangitaiki is the river
Rangipo te wehenga o te tuna	Rangipo is the farewell point to the tuna
Ngāti Manawa te iwi	Ngāti Manawa is the iwi
Tangiharuru te tangata	Tangiharuru is the ancestor

Traditional history tells the story of how Tangiharuru conquered the Marangaranga who occupied the Rangitaiki River valley. Through this conquest, Ngāti Manawa occupied and exercised tino rangatiratanga over the Kuhawaea and Kaingaroa plains and the Rangitaiki River valley from the Wheao River to the Āniwaniwa Falls. In this way Ngāti Manawa's mana over these lands was established.

The Rangitaiki is the tupuna awa of Ngāti Manawa. It is the tuakana of all of the rivers and tributaries in our rohe. As a tupuna, the river is a whole entity that works in harmony to provide food and water and more significantly, a habitat for native fish. The tuna is a significant food source for Ngāti Manawa. It is also a resource that represented Ngāti Manawa's mana as the abundance and quality of the tuna was renowned.

Ngāti Manawa recognised four different types of tuna and used a number of methods to catch them. The tuna were frequently large and very fat. Ngāti Manawa cook tuna in flax leaves as a counter to the fat in the tuna.

The river is the lifeblood of the people. This is evidenced by a large number of mahinga kai along and adjacent to its river banks and the existence of a number of puna which different families cared for and were sustained by. The waters of the puna eventually join the waters of the Rangitaiki so in a sense the water and the people are physically, spiritually and culturally inseparable. The intergenerational association of Ngāti Manawa with the river serves the purpose of maintaining the continuity of consciousness between all things, all generations and the continued transmission of traditional knowledge.

In earlier times, the river was used for transport from the coast. The Āniwaniwa Falls was the only area where canoes had to be transported along tracks around them. The river at that time had a strong current and required skilled and strong paddlers.

The mauri of the river is contained in a rock in the river called Tokakawau.

Stories and traditional history relate to a number of taniwha in particular places in the river. These taniwha were characterised by certain qualities - either mischievous, playful, friendly or hostile. Some were credited with shifting hinaki within the river or out of the river entirely. The taniwha often assumed eel-like forms.

8.7.2 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Rangitaiki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.7.3 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.7.4 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.7.5 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.8 Statutory Acknowledgement for Whirinaki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest

8.8.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Whirinaki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest as shown on OTS-076-026.

8.8.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Whirinaki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

The Whirinaki River flows in to the Rangitaiki River.

It has a more gentle current and is known by the people as the 'kind' river. The Whirinaki River was another river that was a source of food. As with the Rangitaiki River, whānau groups and hapu groups had special resource uses and occupied and cared for special places such as pa tuna, mahinga tuna, tauranga ika and fishing stands.

To protect these rights and to enable others to recognise them, pou were placed in the river and sometimes a garment belonging to a specific person was attached to it. This indicated that the area was set aside for the personal use of the person whose garment was attached to the pou rahui. Pou raāhui were imposed to protect a resource, an area and in particular as a mark of respect if there were a drowning. The time required for a body to be recovered and for any parts of the body to pass through any creature that ate any of it ranged from three to nine days.

There are many mahinga kai and pā along or adjacent to the Whirinaki River. As a people with close kinship ties to Ngāti Whare, we often lived together on a number of pā in our rohe. These pa had nearby sources of water.

8.8.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Whirinaki River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.8.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.8.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.8.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.9 Statutory Acknowledgement for Horomanga River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest

8.9.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Horomanga River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest as shown on OTS-076-027.

8.9.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Horomanga River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

Ngāti Manawa considers the Horomanga Wash to be a special taonga and has particular importance to us for a number of reasons. For example, Kaimokopuna, the Ngāti Manawa fortified pa, was situated on the banks of the Horomanga River. The Horomanga/this pa was immortalised in Te Arawa “kaioraora”, which was composed to commemorate the killing of their ancestor, Tionga.

It was here at Kaimokopuna that Te Wharekauri Tahana, the last fully tattooed warrior and cannibal of Ngāti Manawa, lived.

In addition, the Horomanga is renowned for its aruhe, or fern root, that tastes like coconut and banana. The Horomanga was also traditionally used as a pathway into the Kuhawaea Plains and in to the Urewera. This meant that there were particular sites along the waterway where travellers could meet, talk, camp out and collect food and firewood. Sharing news and discussing issues of the day helped to dissipate the time on cold nights around the cooking fires.

Our interest in the Horomanga and the related areas is due to the cultural and historical association of the waterway, the people who lived there and the mahinga kai – our people’s food baskets.

The Horomanga River is also an ancestral boundary to the east of Tawhiuau maunga. As a natural feature, the boundary has existed over many generations and is thus part of our cultural memory as an identifier of lands Ngāti Manawa have traditionally held mana over.

8.9.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Horomanga River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.9.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.9.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.9.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.10 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Wheao River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest**

8.10.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Wheao River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest as shown on OTS-076-028.

8.10.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under section 41, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Manawa of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Wheao River within the Ngāti Manawa Area of Interest.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Manawa with Statutory Area

The Wheao River was a pristine, primary area for fishing tuna and latterly, trout. The waters are clear, sweet and accessible in many areas for animals to drink from and where Ngāti Manawa frequently fished.

The Wheao runs through a river valley that has high hills that are forested and accessible by humans by canoe or hiking. The landscapes demonstrate a clean green image with forested valley walls, forested hill tops and the silvery shimmer of the water of the river snaking along the valley floor. It was a food store for tuna. Ngāti Manawa had relied on the rivers for generations for the provision of tuna. Since the development and operation of the Wheao Dam the food store, especially the tuna, has been dramatically depleted. Now it is a food store for trout, deer and pigs.

Today, the Wheao River receives water from its tuakana, Rangitaiki, through a diversion at Te Arawhata o te paringa. The purpose of this is to feed the Wheao hydro dam. Each river has its own māuri and a status of tuakana / teina. The diversion of the tuakana river (Rangitaiki) into the teina river (Wheao) goes against Ngāti Manawa tikanga.

8.10.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 42, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement in relation to Tawhaitari, as provided in sections 43 to 45; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees of Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, as provided in section 47; and
- (c) enable the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and any member of Ngāti Manawa to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Manawa with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 48.

8.10.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 43, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.10.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 44, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 45, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993 any appeal from a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to an application for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within that statutory area, including in determining whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

8.10.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 42 to 45 and 48:

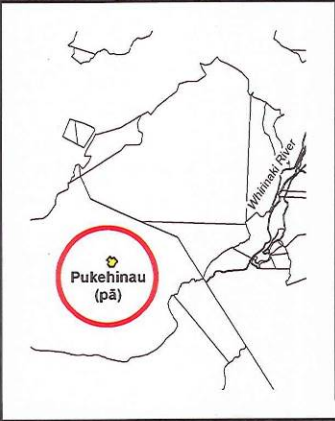
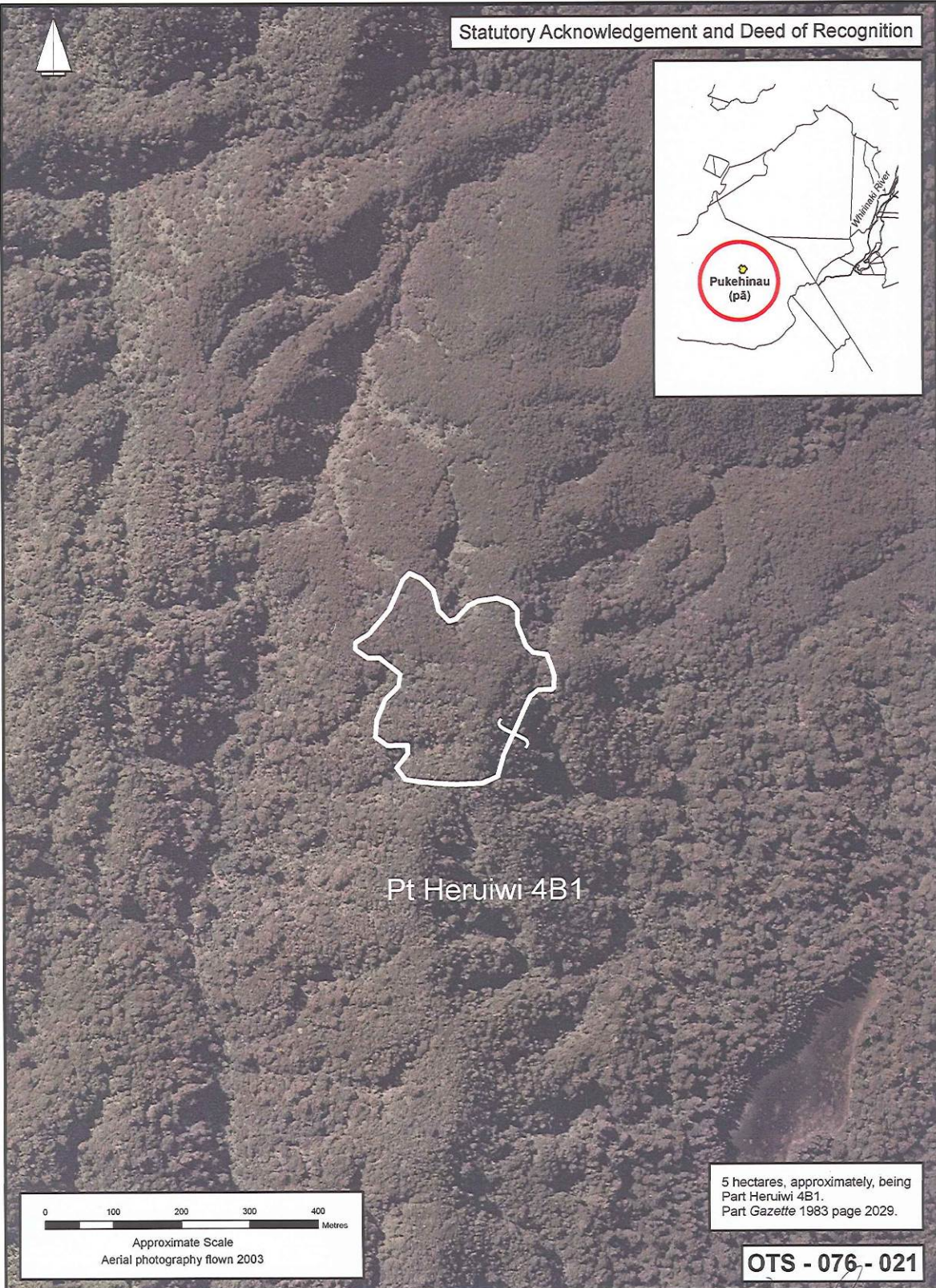
- (a) this Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and may not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under legislation or a bylaw; and
- (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Manawa with a statutory area (as described in a statement of association) than that person would give under the relevant legislation or bylaw if no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition existed in respect of the statutory area.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

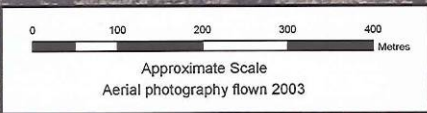
Except as expressly provided in this Act, the Statutory Acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

8.11 Maps of Ngāti Manawa Statutory Areas

Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition




Pt Heruiwi 4B1

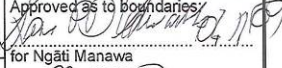
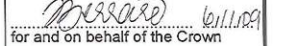


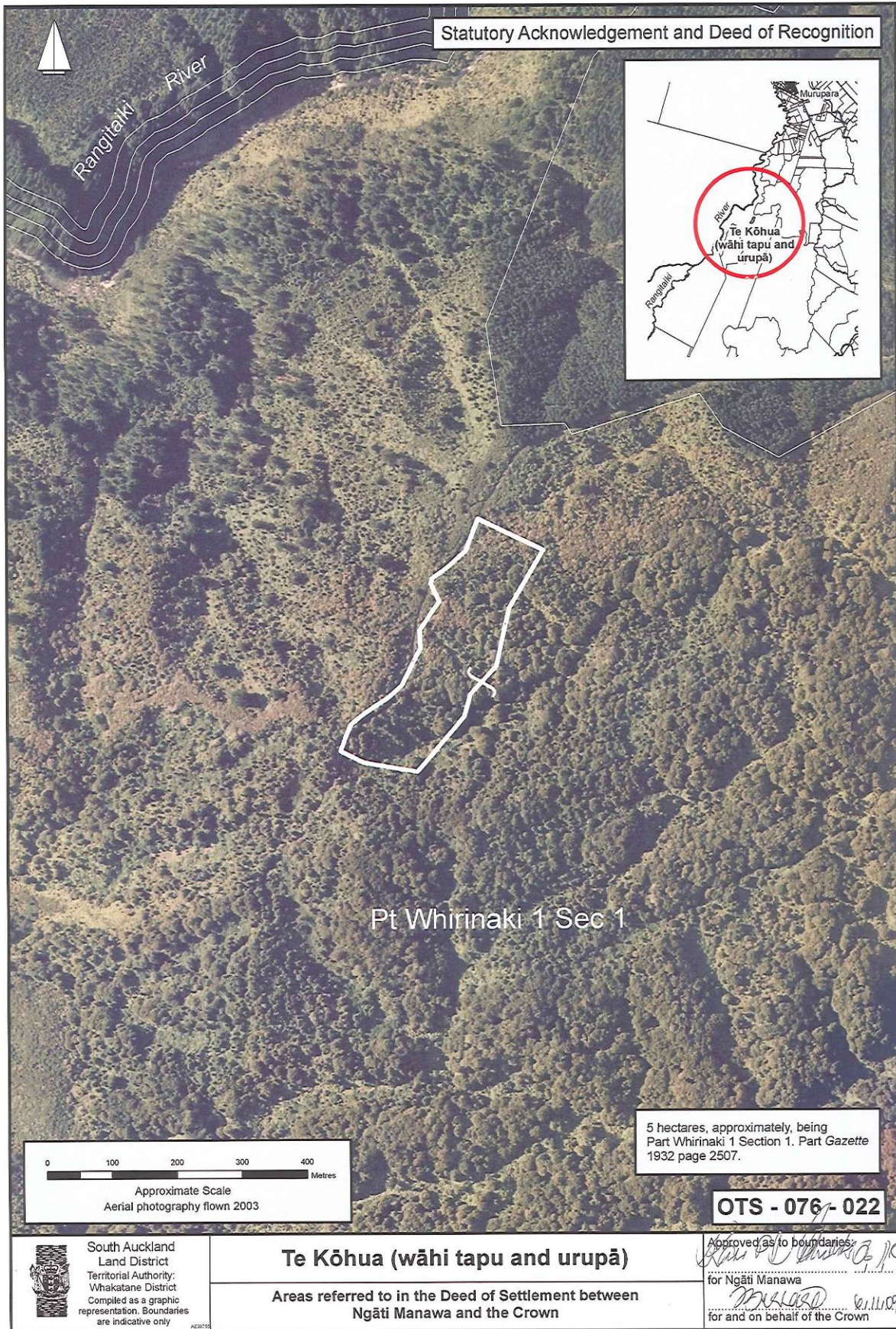
5 hectares, approximately, being Part Heruiwi 4B1. Part Gazette 1983 page 2029.

OTS - 076 - 021


 South Auckland
 Land District
 Territorial Authority:
 Whakatane District
 Compiled as a graphic
 representation. Boundaries
 are indicative only

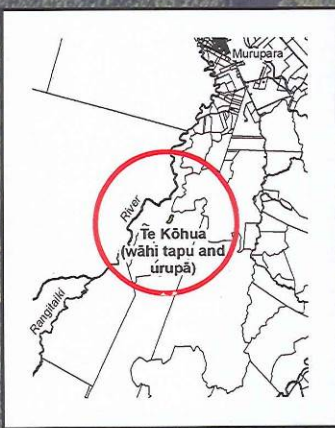
Pukehinau (pā)
 Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between
 Ngāti Manawa and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries

 for Ngāti Manawa

 for and on behalf of the Crown

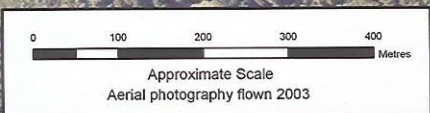


Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition

Rangitāiki River



Pt Whirinaki 1 Sec 1



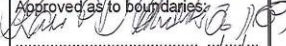
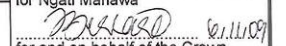
5 hectares, approximately, being Part Whirinaki 1 Section 1. Part Gazette 1932 page 2507.

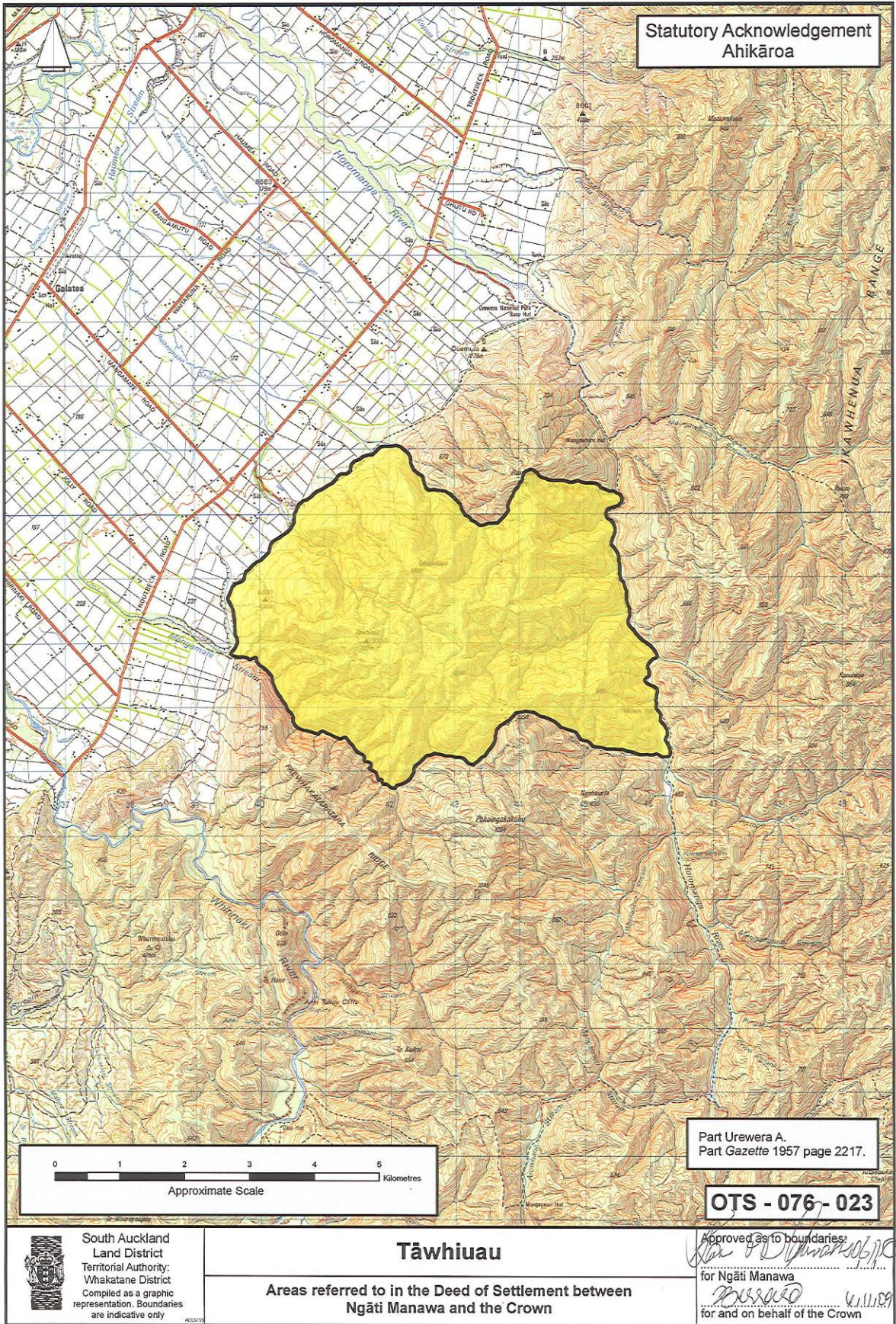
OTS - 076 - 022


 South Auckland
 Land District
 Territorial Authority:
 Whakatane District
 Compiled as a graphic
 representation. Boundaries
 are indicative only.

Te Kōhua (wāhi tapu and urupā)

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between Ngāti Manawa and the Crown

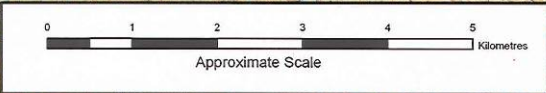
Approved as to boundaries

 for Ngāti Manawa

 for and on behalf of the Crown




Statutory Acknowledgement
Ahikāroa

Part Urewera A.
Part Gazette 1957 page 2217.

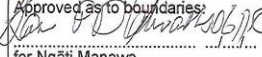

OTS - 076 - 023

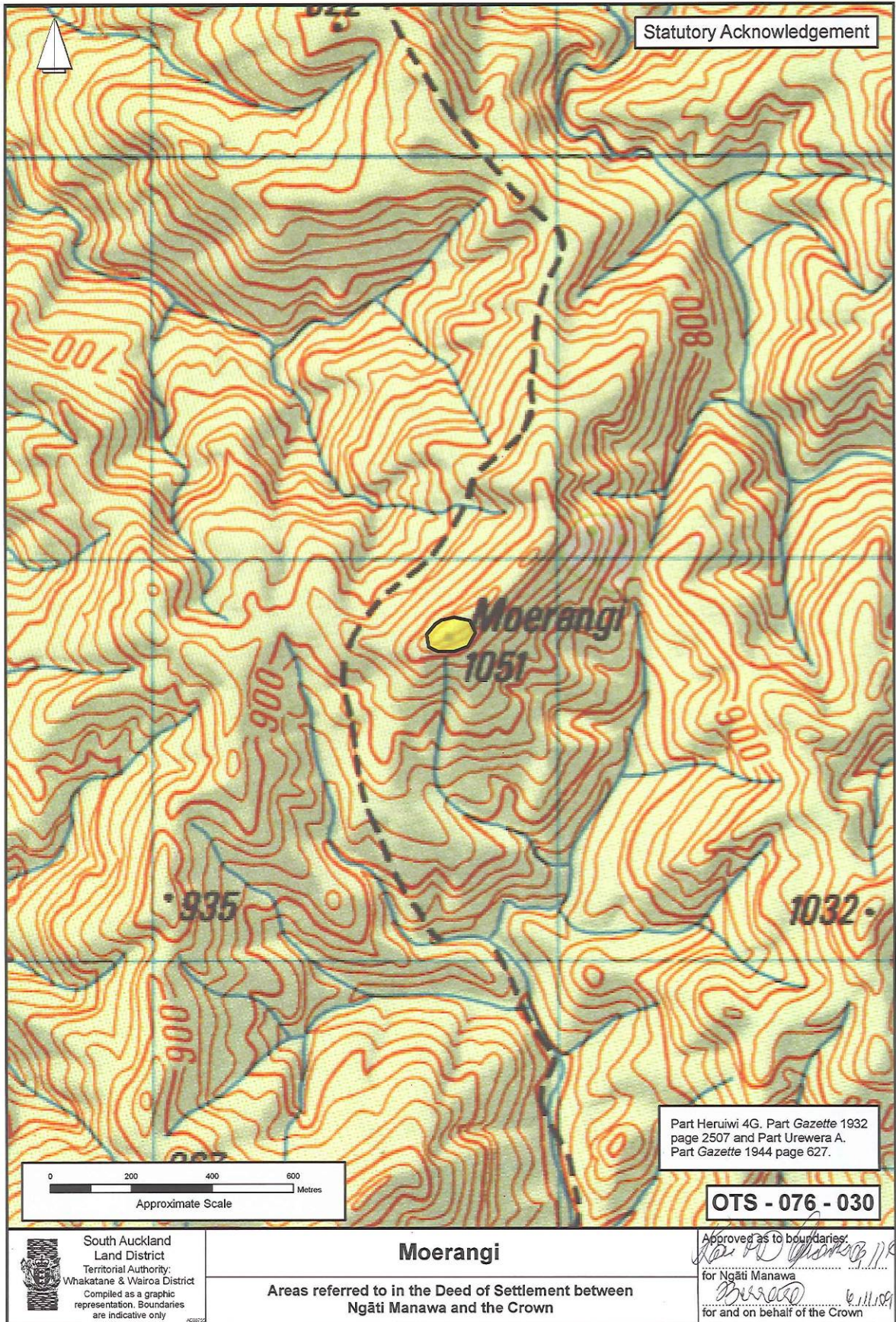


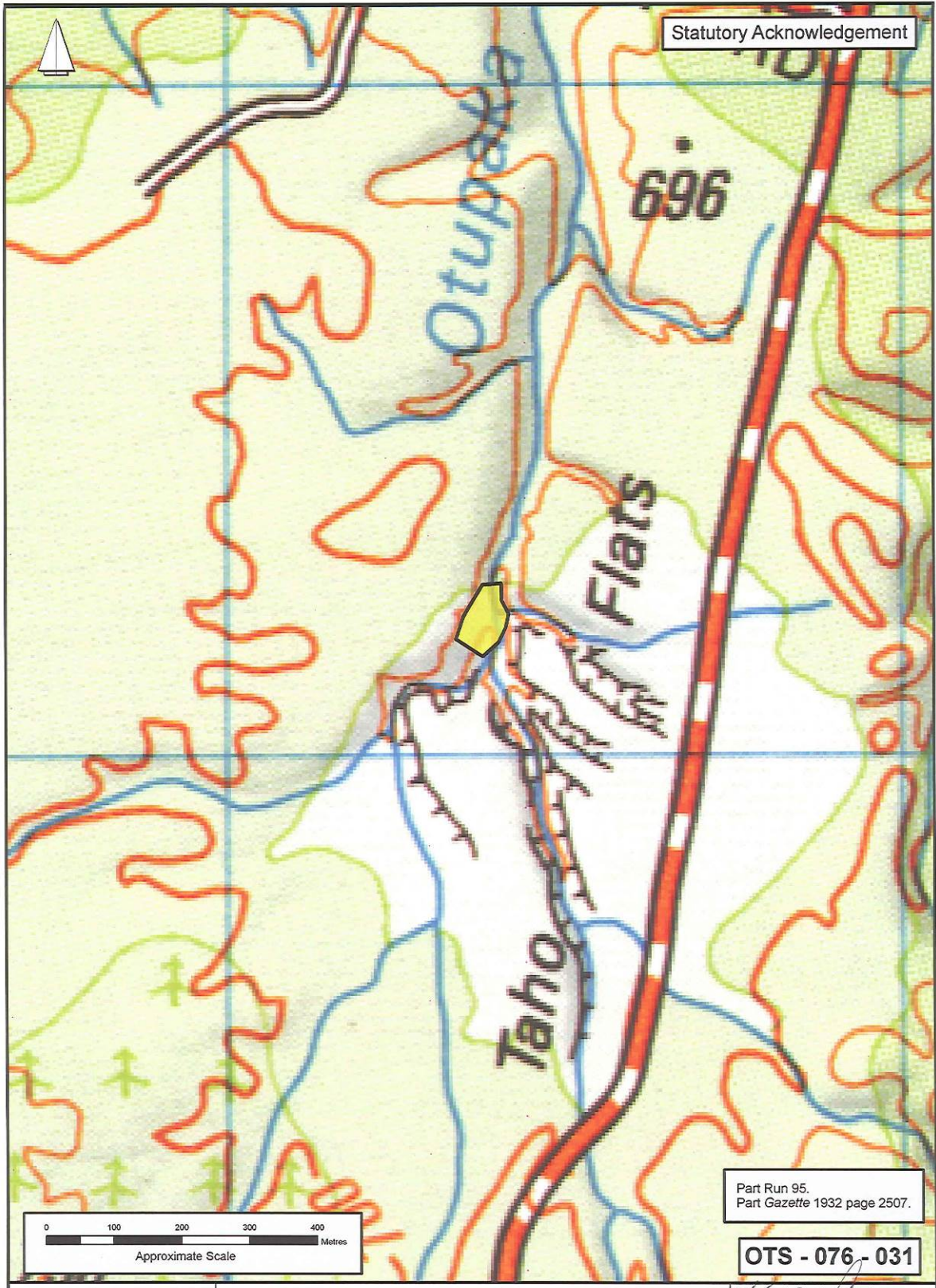

 South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Whakatane District
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only.


Tāwhiiau

**Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between
Ngāti Manawa and the Crown**

Approved as to boundaries:

 for Ngāti Manawa

 for and on behalf of the Crown



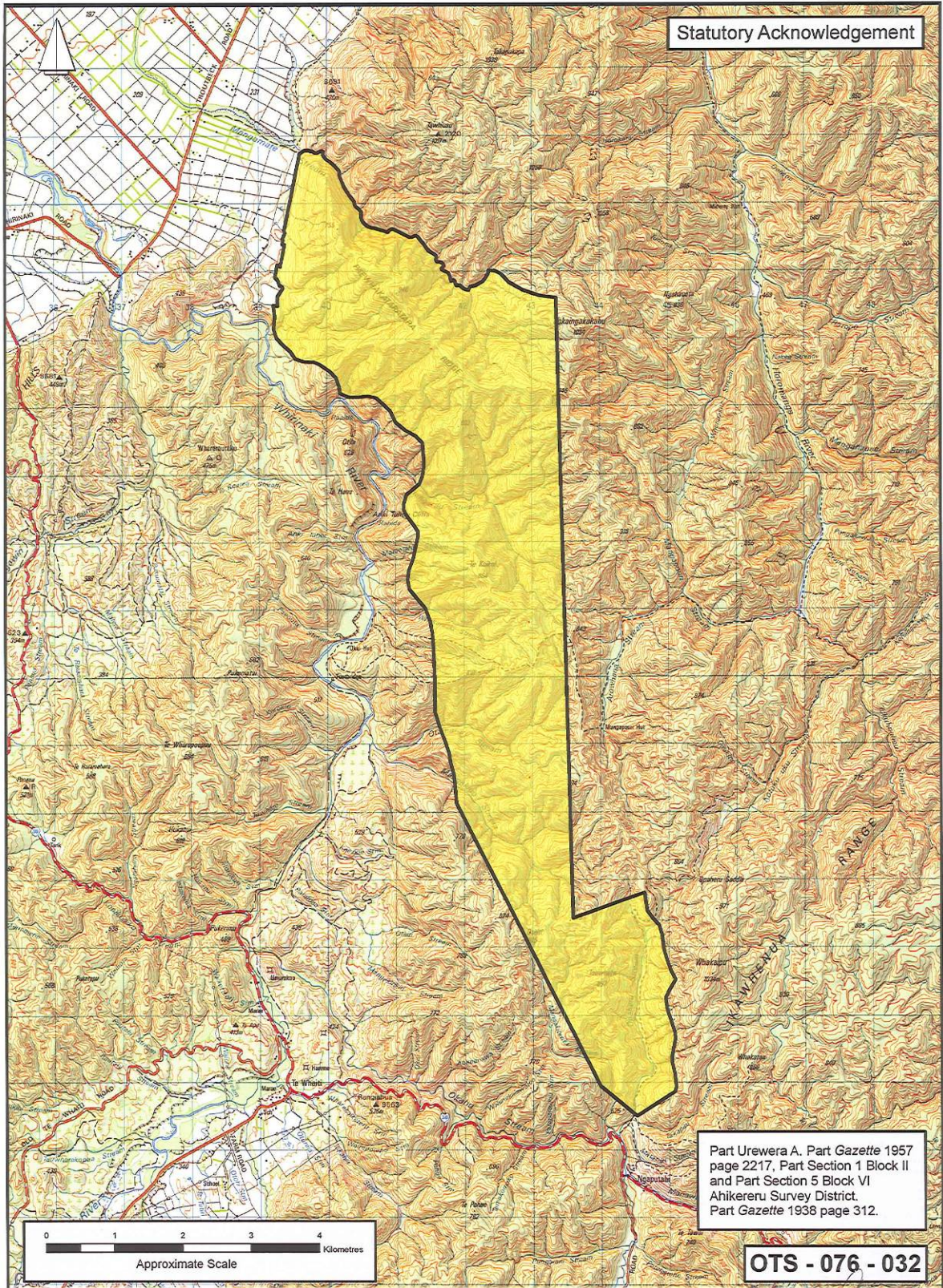



 South Auckland
 Land District
 Territorial Authority:
 Taupo District
 Compiled as a graphic
 representation. Boundaries
 are indicative only.

Tawhaitari

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between
Ngāti Manawa and the Crown

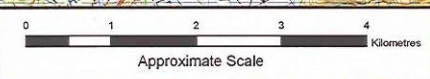
Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature]
 for Ngāti Manawa
[Signature]
 for and on behalf of the Crown



Statutory Acknowledgement

Part Urewera A. Part Gazette 1957
page 2217, Part Section 1 Block II
and Part Section 5 Block VI
Ahikeru Survey District.
Part Gazette 1938 page 312.

OTS - 076 - 032

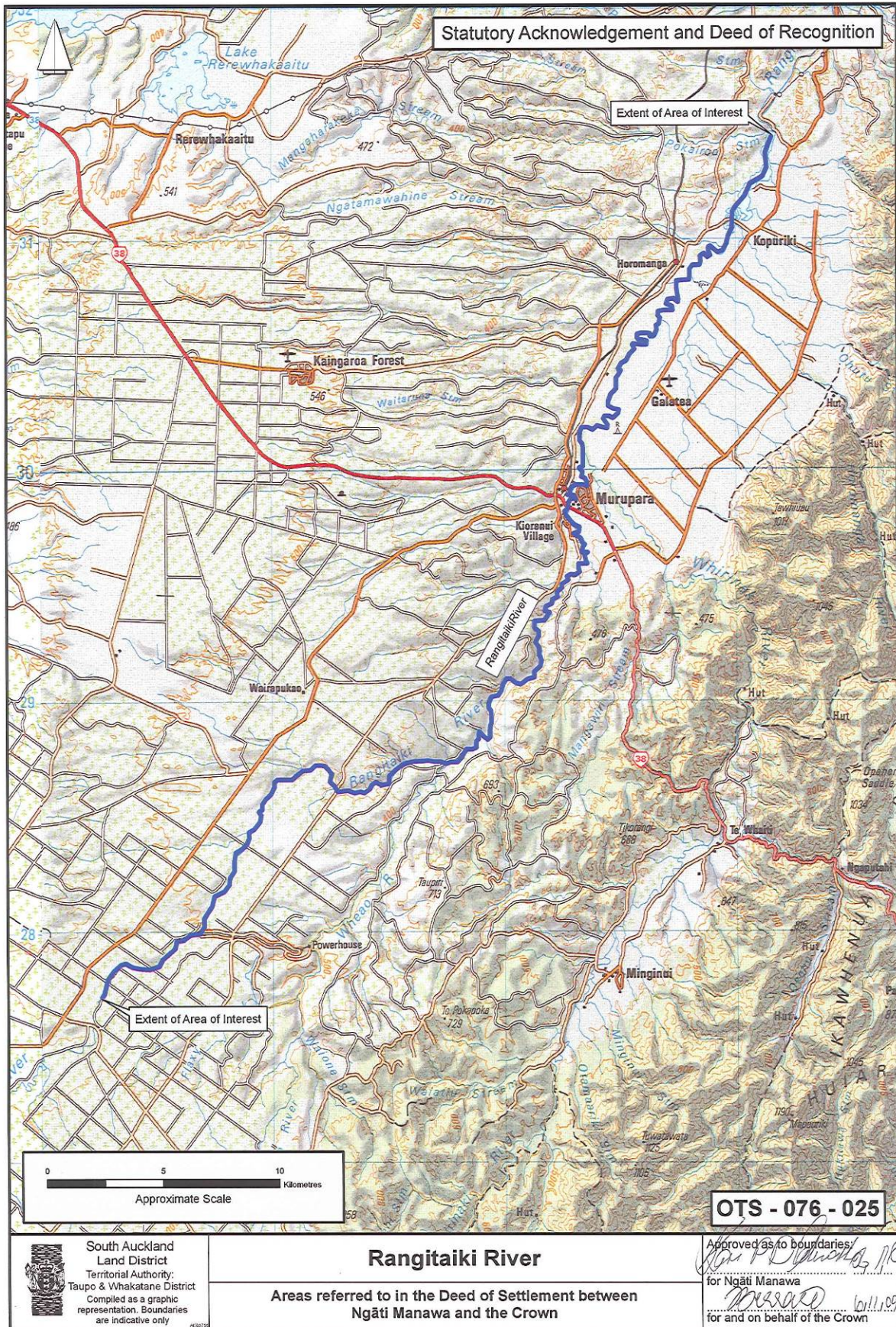


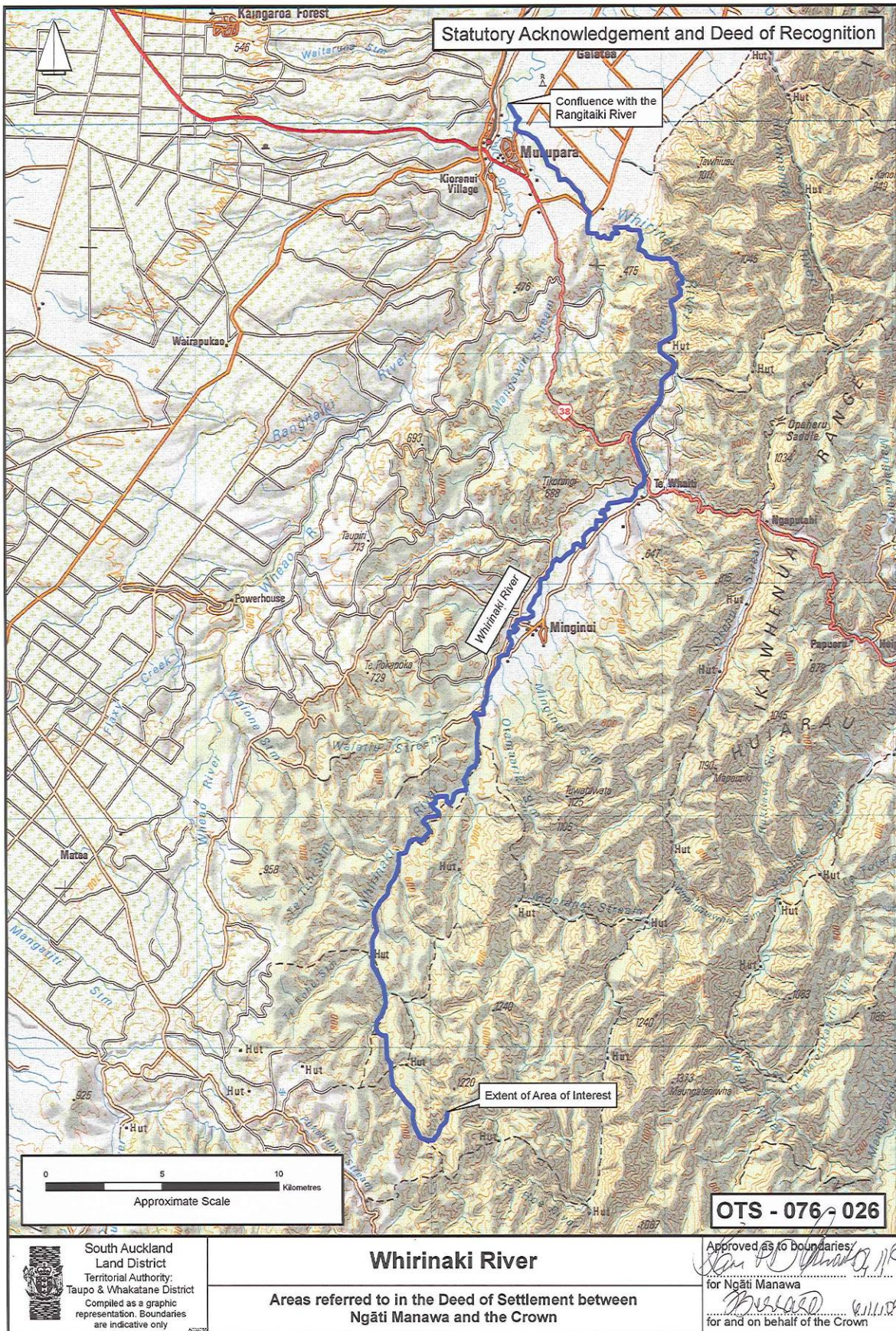
South Auckland
Land District
Territorial Authority:
Whakatane District
Compiled as a graphic
representation. Boundaries
are indicative only
AC20724

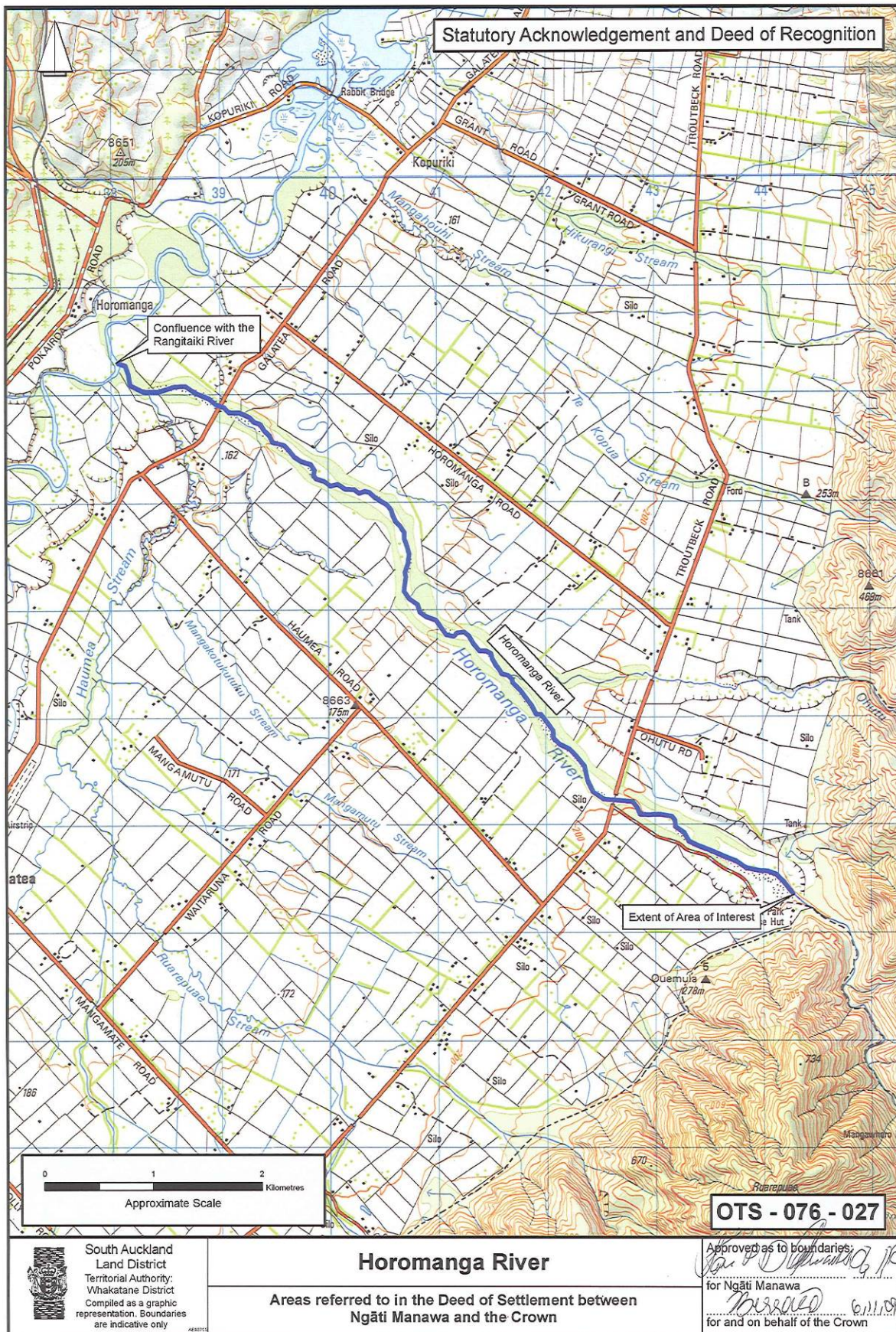
Otairi

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between
Ngāti Manawa and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature]
for Ngāti Manawa
[Signature]
for and on behalf of the Crown







Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition

Confluence with the Rangitaiki River

Extent of Area of Interest



OTS - 076 - 027

South Auckland Land District
Territorial Authority: Whakatane District
Compiled as a graphic representation. Boundaries are indicative only

Horomanga River
Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between Ngāti Manawa and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
for Ngāti Manawa
for and on behalf of the Crown

