

12 Ngāti Rangiwewehi Statutory Acknowledgements

In accordance with Section 39 of the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014, information recording the Statutory Acknowledgements is hereby attached to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. This information includes the relevant provisions from the schedules to the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014 in full, the description of the Statutory Areas and the statement of association as recorded in the Statutory Acknowledgements.

Statutory Acknowledgements

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

Statutory Area	Location
Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve	As shown on OTS -209-38
Mangapouri Stream marginal strip	As shown on OTS-209-81
Mangorewa Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-209-41
Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest	As shown on OTS-209-48
Part Kaharoa Conservation Forest	As shown on OTS-209-43
Part Mangapapa Ecological Area	As shown on OTS-209-45
Part Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area	As shown on OTS-209-42
Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area	As shown on OTS-209-40
Part Taumata Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-209-39
Part Te Matai Conservation Forest	As shown on OTS-209-44
Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-209-46
Statutory areas that are watercourses	Location
Kaituna River	As shown on OTS-209-32
Mangapouri Stream	As shown on OTS-209-34
Mangorewa River	As shown on OTS-209-47
Ohaupara Stream	As shown on OTS-209-33
Onaia Stream	As shown on OTS-209-58
Te Rerenga Stream	As shown on OTS-209-59

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

12.1 Statutory Acknowledgement for Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve

12.1.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve as shown on deed plan OTS-209-38.

12.1.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve is part of what was formerly called the Papahikahawai Blocks (Papahikahawai). Papahikahawai is situated on the Bay of Plenty coast in close proximity to Tumu Kaituna.

Papahikahawai (including the Maketu Wildlife Management Reserve) lies at the centre of what was a fertile and resource-rich area. Ngāti Rangiwewehi moved between the historic pa sites built at Papahikahawai, Te Tumu and Otaiparia. They lived simultaneously at the pa and established extensive food cultivations in these locations.

According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition, the name Papahikahawai refers to the breeding ground for the fish species - kahawai (Papa i Kahawai). Ngāti Rangiwewehi exploited the abundance of kahawai in the area as well as other sea food sources. In its time Papahikahawai (and the Maketu Wildlife Management Reserve) was regarded as a principal Ngāti Rangiwewehi 'food bowl' or pataka kai, and was essential for the wellbeing of the iwi.

The area now known as the Maketu Wildlife Management Reserve also yielded plentiful stocks of flax which Ngāti Rangiwewehi cultivated, harvested and dressed for trade. Proceeds from the flax trade were used to purchase and build items including a sailing vessel and flour mill respectively.

Due to the rich resources in the area, these lands were highly prized and contests to acquire them were fierce. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition the tupuna Kahawai played a pivotal role in establishing Ngāti Rangiwewehi in this area.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the best places in the area now known as Maketu Wildlife Management Reserve (part of Papahikahawai) to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them, and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. Rituals prior to cultivation, harvest, and usage of resources are part of the cultural knowledge that Ngāti Rangiwewehi calls 'Toku Rangiwewehitanga' – the Ngāti Rangiwewehi way of being and doing things. These values endure and remain important for Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.1.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

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

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.1.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.1.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement or;
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.2 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangapouri Stream Marginal Strip**

12.2.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Mangapouri Stream Marginal Strip, as shown on OTS-209-81.

12.2.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Mangapouri Stream Marginal Strip.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands that now comprise the Mangapouri Marginal Strip and their history, the traditional walking tracks and waterways that criss-crossed the terrain, and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity.

The land along the banks of the Mangapouri Stream served multiple functions: sacred and profane. Ngāti Rangiwewehi washed, swam, and fished in the Mangapouri Stream. They also used the stream to perform tohi (baptismal) rites and clean the tupapaku (the bodies of the dead) prior to burial.

A rich and plentiful supply of eels, native fishes, and water fowl were collected from the Mangapouri Stream and the land along its banks. Along the river banks a host of plants including toetoe, aruhe, kiekie, harakeke, manuka, and ferns were gathered and dressed. Ngāti Rangiwewehi used these resources for medicine, building and thatching houses, food, and weaving. Special materials from the area beside the Mangapouri Stream are still collected today for dyeing woven products. The bush-lands were equally abundant providing Ngāti Rangiwewehi with native birds, and seeds, berries, and leaves for medicine and food. Other resources such as flax, riwai and other vegetables were cultivated for trade.

The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places along the Mangapouri Marginal Strip to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them, and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important, to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.2.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.2.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.2.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.2.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.3 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangorewa Scenic Reserve**

12.3.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Mangorewa Scenic Reserve as shown on OTS-209-41.

12.3.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Mangorewa Scenic Reserve.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Mangorewa Scenic Reserve is part of a much larger parent block known as Mangorewa Kaharoa. Mangorewa Kaharoa was historically known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru -the realm of Kereru. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition this historic name was given by the tupuna Kereru after he had secured the Taumata area for the benefit of Ngāti Rangiwewehi.

Mangorewa Kaharoa was a fertile and resource-rich area and it provided plentiful food and resources for Ngāti Rangiwewehi. The Mangorewa River which traverses the area now known as the Mangorewa Scenic Reserve teemed with eel, native fish, freshwater crayfish (koura) and water fowl. The bush-lands were equally abundant providing Ngāti Rangiwewehi with native birds, and seeds, berries, and leaves for medicine and food. Other materials such as flax were cultivated for trade.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands of the Mangorewa Scenic Reserve and its history, the traditional walking tracks of the ancestors in the area and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.3.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.3.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.3.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.3.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.4 Statutory Acknowledgement for Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest

12.4.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest, as shown on OTS-209-48.

12.4.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi association with Ōtānewainuku peak is based upon take tupuna, ahi kaa and traditional and customary interests. Otanewainuku is a traditionally recognised landmark that stands on the Rotorua I Tauranga boundary. According to local korero Ōtānewainuku and Puwhenua were lovers, and after the nameless one was shunned by Puwhenua in favour of Ōtānewainuku, he asked the Patupaiarehe to drag him down to the sea so that he could drown himself. However, as the story goes the nameless one was caught by the sun and he now stands at the entrance to the Tauranga Harbour as Mauao.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi has close relationships with their whanaunga from Te Puke through inter-marriage and whakapapa. These relationships allowed Ngāti Rangiwewehi rights of occupation, to traverse, hunt and survive on the many bounties that the maunga had to offer them and their whanaunga for many years. These practices and inter-tribal relationships are still strongly maintained today.

Ōtānewainuku has been a great source of food supply for our people. The wild cabbage and riwai that grew on the peak were important food sources for the wild pig and kiore that also feasted upon the Hinau, Tawa and Miro berries, or even in some instances the native fish, freshwater eel, water fowl and other foods like freshwater koura that were gathered from the nearby streams.

The forest areas also provided a wide range of native timber for buildings, firewood and cover for the many species of birdlife that lived there. Birds like the Kiwi, Tui, Kaka, Kereru and other birds that were trapped or snared by our young Ngāti Rangiwewehi hunters. The birds were then plucked, and the feathers buried in the bush. After the birds had been cooked they were preserved in calabashes in their own fat until the hunters returned home to be used on special occasions or with the rest of the tribe.

Just as plentiful were the different plants and berries that grew wild on the maunga. Harare and Pikopiko were favourite foods of the old people and were gathered at certain times of the year. Depending on the size of the plant their uses also varied. Some plants were used for building wharau or for weaving purposes and other plants were gathered for food and medicinal purposes. The wild berries like the Miro, tawa and karaka grew in abundance and apart from fattening the birds were also a special food source that needed to be specially prepared and cooked before being eaten. If one did not know how to prepare these berries for consumption they could become fatally sick or even died.

All in all, Ōtānewainuku was and still is a special place to Ngāti Rangiwewehi for the way it has protected and provided for our tupuna in bygone days and how it still provides for us the generations of today.

12.4.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

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

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.4.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.4.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.5 **Part Kaharoa Conservation Forest**

12.5.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Part Kaharoa Conservation Forest as shown on OTS-209-43.

12.5.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Part Kaharoa Conservation Forest.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Kaharoa Conservation Forest was originally part of the larger Mangorewa Block. Tia, a tupuna from a neighbouring iwi, is credited with giving the name Kaharoa to the area after he completed a strenuous journey on foot through the Mangorewa Block. According to tradition, Tia named the track, Te Kaharoa a Tia (Tia's Track). The Kaharoa Conservation Forest falls within the area of Tia's Track.

Mangorewa Kaharoa was historically known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru: the realm of Kereru. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition this historic name was given by the tupuna Kereru after he had secured the Taumata area for the benefit of Ngāti Rangiwewehi. The area now known as the Kaharoa Conservation Forest is historically significant because it falls across part of the original Te Riu o Kereru boundaries.

This was a fertile and resource-rich area and it provided plentiful food and a range of resources for Ngāti Rangiwewehi. The Mangorewa River and the Onaia Stream which border and traverse the land teemed with eel, native fish, freshwater crayfish (koura) and water fowl. Within the area bounded by these waterways, Ngāti Rangiwewehi established food cultivations, and bird snaring sites. The bush-lands were equally abundant providing Ngāti Rangiwewehi with native birds, and seeds, berries, and leaves for medicine and food. Other resources such as flax were cultivated for trade. Historic pa sites were also established by Ngāti Rangiwewehi in the lands now known as the Kaharoa Conservation Forest.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands within the Kaharoa Conservation Forest, their history, the traditional walking tracks and watery corridors that criss-crossed the terrain and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places to gather food and other resources, the ways to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.5.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

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

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.5.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.5.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.6 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Mangapapa Ecological Area**

12.6.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Part Mangapapa Ecological Area as shown on OTS-209-45.

12.6.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Part Mangapapa Ecological Area.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Mangapapa Ecological Area is located due west of the Kurupa Range near the lands that are now known as the Maraeroa Oturoa Block. The lands within the area now known as the Mangapapa Ecological Area are of cultural and historical importance to Ngāti Rangiwewehi. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition the Mangapapa Ecological Area was inherited from ancestors who walked upon and worked the land, established food cultivations, hunted, built historic pa sites, and were buried on the land.

The Mangapapa Ecological Area is historically significant because it falls across part of the Mangorewa Kaharoa that was historically known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru - the realm of Kereru. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition this historic name was given by the tupuna Kereru after he had secured the Taumata area for the benefit of Ngāti Rangiwewehi.

The area now known as the Mangapapa Ecological Area was a fertile and resource-rich area and it provided plentiful food and resources for Ngāti Rangiwewehi. Food cultivations and bird snaring sites were established. The original trees that were highly prized for bird hunting and protected by hapū of Ngāti Rangiwewehi still remain today. A stand of these trees is located at the southern boundary of Mangorewa Kaharoa Te Taumata Trust lands. The bush-lands were equally abundant providing Ngāti Rangiwewehi with native birds, and seeds, berries, and leaves for medicine and food. Other resources such as flax were cultivated for trade.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands within the Mangapapa Ecological Area, their history, the traditional walking tracks and waterways that criss-crossed the terrain and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places at the Mangapapa Ecological Area to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them, and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.6.3 **Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.6.4 **Relevant Consent Authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.6.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.6.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.7 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area**

12.7.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Part Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area as shown on OTS-209-42.

12.7.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Part Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area is a partition of the large parent block known as Mangorewa Kaharoa. Mangorewa Kaharoa was historically known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru- the realm of Kereru. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition this historic name was given by the tupuna Kereru after he secured the Taumata area for the benefit of Ngāti Rangiwewehi. The area now known as the Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area is historically significant to Ngāti Rangiwewehi because it falls across part of the original Te Riu o Kereru boundaries.

The Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area is bordered by two waterways: the Ohaupara Stream and the Mangorewa River. Within this area Ngāti Rangiwewehi established historic pa sites and numerous food cultivations. The most notable cultivations which grew along the riverbanks include Pukehakaokiwa, Waikohukohu, Torehapa, Rimupoka, Te Tapairu, Toraranui, Te Akitahi, Hunua, and Huha. Ngāti Rangiwewehi also established bird snaring sites north of the Mangorewa River such as Waikare and Te Toro. On the Mangorewa River branch to the east were the cultivations known as Paekawakaterateraahuara and Whitingawariwari. The presence of so many successful cultivations indicates a stable, thriving, and balanced community.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands of the Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area and its history, the traditional walking tracks and watery corridors that criss-crossed the terrain, and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places in this area to gather food and other resources, the ways to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.7.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.7.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.7.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in Section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.7.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.8 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area**

12.8.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area as shown on OTS-209-40.

12.8.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Ruato Stream Conservation Area contains sites of historical, cultural and spiritual significance for Ngāti Rangiwewehi.

According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition the mauri of waterways that flows into and beyond the Ngāti Rangiwewehi rohe connects the physical and spiritual worlds, links the past and present generations, and creates new life. The ways in which the Ruato Stream Conservation Area was used by Ngāti Rangiwewehi illustrate well these elements. At certain points in the Ruato Stream, tohi (baptismal) rites were carried out while in other parts of the stream Ngāti Rangiwewehi washed and prepared tupapaku (the bodies of the dead) in readiness for tangihanga and eventual 'burial'.

The Ruato Stream Conservation Area also provided a rich supply of food and resources, eel, native fish, freshwater crayfish (koura), and water fowl were taken regularly. Historic pa sites were built nearby and along the banks grew large cultivation plots. Flax was abundant and formed an integral part of the new Ngāti Rangiwewehi trading economy. Further inland, leaves, berries, and seeds were gathered as food and medicine from the native stands of Kawakawa, Miro, Tawa and Karaka.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi topuna had considerable knowledge of iwi traditions and rituals for key rites of passage that were exercised in the Ruato Stream Conservation Area, and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the traditional walking tracks and watery corridors which crisscrossed the terrain, the best places along the banks of the Ruato Stream to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.8.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.8.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.8.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in Section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.8.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.9 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Taumata Scenic Reserve**

12.9.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Part Taumata Scenic Reserve as shown on OTS-209-39.

12.9.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Part Taumata Scenic Reserve.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Taumata Scenic Reserve is a partition of the Taumata Blocks (Taumata) which in turn were once part of a larger area known as Mangorewa Kaharoa.

A Ngāti Rangiwewehi presence in the Taumata Scenic Reserve area can be traced back to the time of Kereru, a son of Rangiwewehi and Hinekurarangi. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition, when Kereru secured Taumata for Ngāti Rangiwewehi, he named the area Te Riu o Kereru- the realm of Kereru. Kereru sealed his claim to this area by driving his pou-aronui into the ground deep in the area Ngāti Rangiwewehi know as the Mangorewa Gorge, the place where the Mangorewa River and Ohaupara Stream converge.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi established many historic pa sites in the Taumata area. Numerous cultivations, eel weirs, and bird snaring sites were also dotted throughout the area. The more notable cultivations were Kaitarakihi near Mangakopikopiko, Pukehou, Tapairu, Torehanui, Kamemahue, Te Akataramo, Opakapaka, Tutarere, Te Taiki, and Ngawharo.

In September 2010, Ngāti Rangiwewehi dedicated another pou-aronui in the Taumata Scenic Reserve. This contemporary pou-aronui offers symbolic protection to those who pass through the area, similar to that offered to Ngāti Rangiwewehi by Kereru in his time.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna walked the lands of Taumata. They had considerable knowledge of the land, its historical and cultural sites of significance, where and how to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values endure and remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.9.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.9.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.9.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.9.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.10 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Te Matai Conservation Forest**

12.10.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Part Te Matai Conservation Forest as shown on OTS-209-44.

12.10.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Part Te Matai Conservation Forest.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

Te Matai Conservation Forest is of historical and cultural importance to Ngāti Rangiwewehi. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition the lands now known as Te Matai Conservation Forest was inherited from ancestors who walked upon and worked the land, established food cultivations, hunted, built historic pa sites, and were buried on the land.

Te Matai Conservation Forest is historically significant because it falls across part of the Mangorewa Kaharoa area that was historically known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru - the realm of Kereru. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition this historic name was given by the tupuna Kereru after he had secured the Taumata area for the benefit of Ngāti Rangiwewehi.

The land now known as Te Matai Conservation Forest was a fertile and resource-rich area and it provided plentiful food and resources for Ngāti Rangiwewehi. Food cultivations and bird snaring sites were established. The bush-lands were equally abundant providing Ngāti Rangiwewehi with native birds, and seeds, berries, and leaves for medicine and food. Other resources such as flax were cultivated for trade.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands within Te Matai Conservation Forest, their history, the traditional walking tracks that criss-crossed the terrain and their importance in maintaining a Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places in Te Matai Conservation Forest to gather food and other resources, the ways to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.10.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.10.4 Relevant Consent Authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.10.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.10.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.11 Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve

12.11.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve as shown on OTS-209-46.

12.11.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve is of cultural and historical importance to Ngāti Rangiwewehi. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition the land now known as Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve was inherited from ancestors who walked upon and worked the land, established food cultivations, hunted, built historic pa sites, and were buried on the land.

The land now known as Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve contains two urupa: Pukuohakoma and Otarau. Both urupa are located due east of the Ngāti Rangiwewehi historic pa site, Te Rangiwahakairo, which rests on Te Kurupa Range, due north of Hamurana Springs Reserve.

The area now known as Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve is historically significant because it falls across part of Mangorewa Kaharoa that was historically known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru- the realm of Kereru. According to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tradition this historic name was given by the tupuna Kereru after he secured the Taumata area for the benefit of Ngāti Rangiwewehi.

Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve was a fertile and resource-rich area and it provided plentiful food and resources for Ngāti Rangiwewehi. Food cultivations and bird snaring sites were established. The bush-lands were equally abundant providing Ngāti Rangiwewehi with native birds, and seeds, berries, and leaves for medicine and food. Other resources such as flax were cultivated for trade.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi tupuna had considerable knowledge of the lands now known as Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve, their history, the traditional walking tracks and waterways that criss-crossed the terrain and their importance in maintaining Ngāti Rangiwewehi identity. The tupuna were well acquainted also with the best places at Te Waerenga Scenic Reserve to gather food and other resources, the way to prepare them and the tikanga for their proper and sustainable use. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.11.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.11.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.11.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.11.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

12.12 Statutory Acknowledgement for Kaituna River

12.12.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Kaituna River, as shown on OTS-209-32.

12.12.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Kaituna River.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The stern anchor of the Arawa waka (named Tuterangi Haruru) is said to have been placed at Te Awahou, roughly where the Kaituna River now flows out to sea. The bow anchor (called Tokaparore) of the Arawa waka was set approximately where the Kaituna River used to flow out to sea at Maketu.

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people settled along the reaches of the Kaituna River from Tumu Kaituna as it followed its course to the sea at the Maketu Estuary. The Kaituna River has been a rich source of fish, all types of shellfish, eels, inanga (whitebait), and many other kinds of food that sustained Ngāti Rangiwewehi people for several generations.

Along the banks of the river grew many varieties of plants such as toetoe, aruhe, kiekie, harakeke, manuka, kanuka and many other types that had special value and importance to Ngāti Rangiwewehi. The plants were used for medicinal purposes, weaving, building, thatching, food and dyeing. The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people owned a wide range of taonga made from the plants sourced from the river banks, including flax kits, mats, (Whariki) and cloaks made from the rare vegetation that grew along the banks. To this day, the banks of the Kaituna River still provide unique raw materials necessary for weaving, building thatching and dyeing.

As well as providing the many food gathering places and plant life, the Kaituna River also provided Ngāti Rangiwewehi a means of transportation to other parts of the Arawa region. Ngāti Rangiwewehi cultivated along the river from Tumu Kaituna to Otaiparia to Papahikahawai.

12.12.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.12.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.12.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.12.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

Under Section 42, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies only to:

- (i) The continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse that comprises the river or stream; and
- (ii) The bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream.

The statutory acknowledgement does not apply to:

- (i) A part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
- (ii) An artificial watercourse.

12.13 Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangapouri Stream

12.13.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Mangapouri Stream, as shown on OTS-209-34.

12.13.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Mangapouri Stream.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people settled into their pa along the reaches of the Mangapouri Stream. The people utilised the resources of the Mangapouri Stream as it followed its course to the Mangorewa River.

The stream abounded in eel and other native fish species including an abundance of water fowl. The bush on either side of the stream was likewise full of birds and the people lived well due to the plentiful resources. The people also used certain areas of the stream for performing tohi rites (baptismal rites); they also used certain areas to clean the bodies of the dead prior to burial.

The Mangapouri Stream has been a rich source of native species of fish, eels, kokopu and koaro. Along its banks it provided many other types of food resources for the Ngāti Rangiwewehi people for several generations. Along the banks many variety of plants such as toetoe, aruhe, kiekie, harakeke, manuka, kanuka and a whole host of the different species of fern that had special value and importance to Ngāti Rangiwewehi. The plants were used for medicinal purposes, weaving, building, thatching, dyeing and food. The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people owned a wide range of taonga made from the plants sourced from the river banks, including flax kits, mats (whariki) and cloaks made from the rare vegetation that grew along the banks. To this day, the banks of the Mangapouri Stream still provide unique raw materials necessary for weaving, building thatching and dyeing.

From their pa, the Ngāti Rangiwewehi people cultivated the many varieties of rare plants that grew along the banks of the stream including riwai (potato), wild cabbage and maize. Other varieties of rare and valuable flora and fauna that grew near the Mangapouri Stream were utilized for trade with the people of the coastal area. Ngāti Rangiwewehi hunted birds and fished along its reaches.

The values arising from that traditional and historical association are values consistent with the protection of that history, culture and tradition, the protection of the water quality, the protection of the natural resources and environment, the protection of the aesthetic beauty of the place. Ngāti Rangiwewehi people were very much conservation conscious and they regularly placed rahui (Restrictions) on areas allowing the rejuvenation of their valuable resources.

12.13.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.13.4 **Relevant Consent Authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.13.5 **Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.13.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

Under Section 42, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies only to:

- (i) The continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse that comprises the river or stream; and

- (ii) The bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not apply to:

- (i) A part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
- (ii) An artificial watercourse.

12.14 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangorewa River**

12.14.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Mangorewa River, as shown on OTS-209-47.

12.14.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Mangorewa River.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

To Ngāti Rangiwewehi, the Mangorewa River is a living entity and comprises its waters, banks, bed, and its streams, tributaries, fisheries, vegetation, wetlands, springs, water column as well as its metaphysical being with its own mauri. It springs from the head waters of Mangorewa Te Taumata situated in the area known to Ngāti Rangiwewehi as Te Riu o Kereru. Later, the Mangorewa River meets up with and absorbs the Ohaupara Stream and eventually converges with the Kaituna River before dispersing out to sea. This watery corridor provides Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a transport route, along and into the fertile and lush land that hugs the water's course.

The Mangorewa River plays an important role in sustaining Ngāti Rangiwewehi, physically and spiritually. It is profoundly rich in food and resources including koura, eel, and native fish. According to a tribal historian Hutana Pokenui, the Mangorewa River, and the open ground surrounding the river banks, was a popular "fern ground" where the much sought-after aruhe was cultivated and harvested in quantity. There were cultivations at the eastern end of the Mangorewa River banks as far as the Waioto Stream. Additional cultivations ran along either side of the Mangorewa River beginning at the heads where the historic pa site Nonamahorohoro was built.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi considers that the values of mana, whakapapa, tapu, and mauri are central to their relationship with their waterways. Mana defines the kaitiakitanga responsibilities of Ngāti Rangiwewehi, within which Ngāti Rangiwewehi is charged with protecting the mauri or life force of their waterways. Whakapapa defines the genealogical relationship while tapu describes the sacredness or purity of the relationship between Ngāti Rangiwewehi and its waterways including the Mangorewa River. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

12.14.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.14.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.14.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.14.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and

- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

Under Section 42, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies only to

- (i) The continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse that comprises the river or stream; and
- (ii) The bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not apply to:

- (i) A part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
- (ii) An artificial watercourse.

12.15 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Ohaupara Stream**

12.15.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Ohaupara Stream, as shown on OTS-209-33.

12.15.2 **Statement of Association**

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Ohaupara Stream.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people settled into their pa along the reaches of the Ohaupara Stream. They utilised the resources of the Ohaupara Stream as it followed its course to join the Mangorewa River.

The Ohaupara Stream had been a rich source of native species of eels, kokopu and koaro. Its banks provided many other types of food resources for the Ngāti Rangiwewehi people for several generations. From their pa Ngāti Rangiwewehi people cultivated the many varieties of rare plants that grew along the river-banks and other plants including riwai, (potato), wild cabbage and maize. Along the banks many variety of plants such as toetoe, aruhe, kiekie, harakeke, manuka, kanuka and a whole host of the different species of flora that were used for medicinal, weaving, building, thatching, dyeing and food purposes. Other varieties of rare and valuable flora and fauna were utilised for trade with the people of the coastal area.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi hunted birds and fished along the reaches of the Ohaupara Stream. The stream abounded in eel and other native fish species including an abundance of water fowl. The bush on either side of the stream was likewise full of birds and the people lived well due to the plentiful resources. The people used certain areas of the stream for performing tohi rites (baptismal rites). They also used certain areas to clean the bodies of the dead prior to burial.

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people owned a wide range of taonga made from the plants sourced from the river banks. The taonga include flax kits, mats (whariki) and cloaks made from the rare vegetation that grew along the banks. To this day, the banks of the Ohaupara Stream still provide unique raw materials necessary for weaving, building thatching and dyeing. The values arising from that traditional and historical association are values consistent with the protection of that history, culture and tradition, the protection of the water quality, the protection of the natural resources and environment, the protection of the aesthetic beauty of the place. Ngāti Rangiwewehi people were very much conservation conscious and they regularly placed rahui (Restrictions) on areas of the stream to allow the rejuvenation of their valuable resources.

Proper and sustainable resource management has always been at the heart of the relationship of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with the land. Along the Ohaupara Stream rare birds were numerous. The melodious sounds of New Zealand birds could be heard here: the noble and harmonious Bellbirds (Tui) solemn Morepork (Ruru), proud, plump native wood pigeon (Kereru) and the North Island Brown Kiwi.

12.15.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.15.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.15.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in Section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.15.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

Under Section 42, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies only to:

- (i) The continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse that comprises the river or stream; and
- (ii) The bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not apply to:

- (i) A part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
- (ii) An artificial watercourse.

12.16 Statutory Acknowledgement for Onaia Stream

12.16.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Onaia Stream, as shown on OTS-209-58.

12.16.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Onaia Stream.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people settled into their pa along the reaches of the Onaia Stream. The people utilised the resources of the Onaia Stream as it flows out to the Mangorewa and Kaituna Rivers.

The Onaia Stream had been a rich source of native species of eels, kokopu koaro and an abundance of water fowl. The banks of the river provided a wide range of food sources for the Ngāti Rangiwewehi people for several generations. From their pa Ngāti Rangiwewehi people cultivated many varieties of rare plants that grew along the banks of the stream and also planted riwai (potato) wild cabbage and maize along the banks of the stream. The toetoe, aruhe, kiekie, harakeke, manuka, kanuka and other different species of flora used for medicinal, weaving, building, thatching, dyeing and food purposes also grew along the river banks. Other varieties of rare and valuable flora and fauna were utilised for trade with the people of the coastal area.

Certain areas of the stream were also used for traditional purposes like performing tohi rites (baptismal rites) and cleaning the bodies of the dead prior to the tangihanga and burial. The values arising from that traditional and historical association are values consistent with the protection of that history, culture and tradition, the protection of the water quality, the protection of the natural resources and environment, the protection of the aesthetic beauty of the place. Ngāti Rangiwewehi people were very much conservation conscious and they regularly placed rahui (Restrictions) on areas allowing the rejuvenation of their valuable resources.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi considers that the values of mana, whakapapa, tapu, and mauri are central to their relationship with their waterways. Mana defines the kaitiakitanga responsibilities of Ngāti Rangiwewehi, within which Ngāti Rangiwewehi is charged with protecting the mauri or life force of their waterways. Whakapapa defines the genealogical relationship while tapu describes the sacredness or purity of the relationship between Ngāti Rangiwewehi and its waterways including the Onaia Stream. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

Along the Onaia Stream rare birds were numerous. The melodious sounds of New Zealand birds could be heard here: the noble and harmonious Bellbirds (Tui), the solemn Morepork (Ruru), proud, plump native wood pigeon (Kereru) and the North Island Brown Kiwi.

12.16.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and

- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.16.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.16.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.16.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

Under Section 42, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies only to:

- (i) The continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse that comprises the river or stream; and
- (ii) The bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not apply to:

- (i) A part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
- (ii) An artificial watercourse.

12.17 Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Rerenga Stream

12.17.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is Te Rerenga Stream, as shown on OTS-209-59.

12.17.2 Statement of Association

Preamble

Under Section 34, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Rangiwewehi of association with Te Rerenga Stream.

Association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with Statutory Area

The Ngāti Rangiwewehi people settled into their pa along the reaches of Te Rerenga stream which flows through the area Ngāti Rangiwewehi calls Te Riu o Kereru.

Te Rerenga Stream had been a rich source of native species of eels, kokopu koaro and an abundance of water fowl. The banks of the river provided a wide range of food sources for the Ngāti Rangiwewehi people for several generations. From their pa Ngāti Rangiwewehi people cultivated many varieties of rare plants that grew along the banks of the stream and also planted riwai (potato) wild cabbage and maize along the banks of the stream. The toetoe, aruhe, kiekie, harakeke, manuka, kanuka and other different species of flora used for medicinal, weaving, building, thatching, dyeing and food purposes also grew along the river banks. Other varieties of rare and valuable flora and fauna were utilised for trade with the people of the coastal area.

Te Rerenga Stream is an area rich in the traditional history of the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi. The Rangiwewehi stronghold Toariri Pa once stood where the Mangakopiko and Te Rerenga Streams meet; and the construction of original roadway from Te Rerenga Stream to the Mangapouri was only made possible by the agreement of the Ngāti Rangiwewehi people. This road enabled Ngāti Rangiwewehi to make greater use of the Te Rerenga Stream and it was used as a trade route to the coast.

The values arising from that traditional and historical association are values consistent with the protection of that history, culture and tradition, the protection of the water quality, the protection of the natural resources and environment, the protection of the aesthetic beauty of the place. Ngāti Rangiwewehi people were very much conservation conscious and they regularly placed rahui (Restrictions) on areas allowing the rejuvenation of their valuable resources.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi considers that the values of mana, whakapapa, tapu, and mauri are central to their relationship with their waterways. Mana defines the kaitiakitanga responsibilities of Ngāti Rangiwewehi, within which Ngāti Rangiwewehi is charged with protecting the mauri or life force of their waterways. Whakapapa defines the genealogical relationship while tapu describes the sacredness or purity of the relationship between Ngāti Rangiwewehi and its waterways including the Te Rerenga Stream. These values remain important to Ngāti Rangiwewehi today.

Along the Te Rerenga Stream rare birds were numerous. The melodious sounds of New Zealand birds could be heard here: the noble and harmonious Bellbirds (Tui), the solemn Morepork (Ruru), proud, plump native wood pigeon (Kereru) and the North Island Brown Kiwi.

12.17.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 35, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this Statutory Acknowledgement are:

- (a) To require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to this Statutory Acknowledgement, in accordance with Sections 36 to 38; and
- (b) To require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with Section 40; and
- (c) To enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Rangiwewehi to cite the Statutory Acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area, in accordance with Section 41.

12.17.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 36, 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, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

12.17.5 Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgement

Under Section 37, the Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

Under Section 38, if an application is made under Section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within the statutory area, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area.

The Environment Court, in determining under Section 59 (1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.

In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

12.17.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided for in Sections 35 to 38 and 41:

- (a) This Statutory Acknowledgement does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw; and
- (b) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Rangiwewehi with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no Statutory Acknowledgement or deed of recognition for that statutory area.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not:

- (a) Affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
- (b) Have the effect of granting, creating or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.

Under Section 42, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies only to:

- (i) The continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse that comprises the river or stream; and
- (ii) The bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream.

The Statutory Acknowledgement does not apply to:

- (i) A part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
- (ii) An artificial watercourse.

12.18 Maps of Ngāti Rangiwewehi Statutory Areas

ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

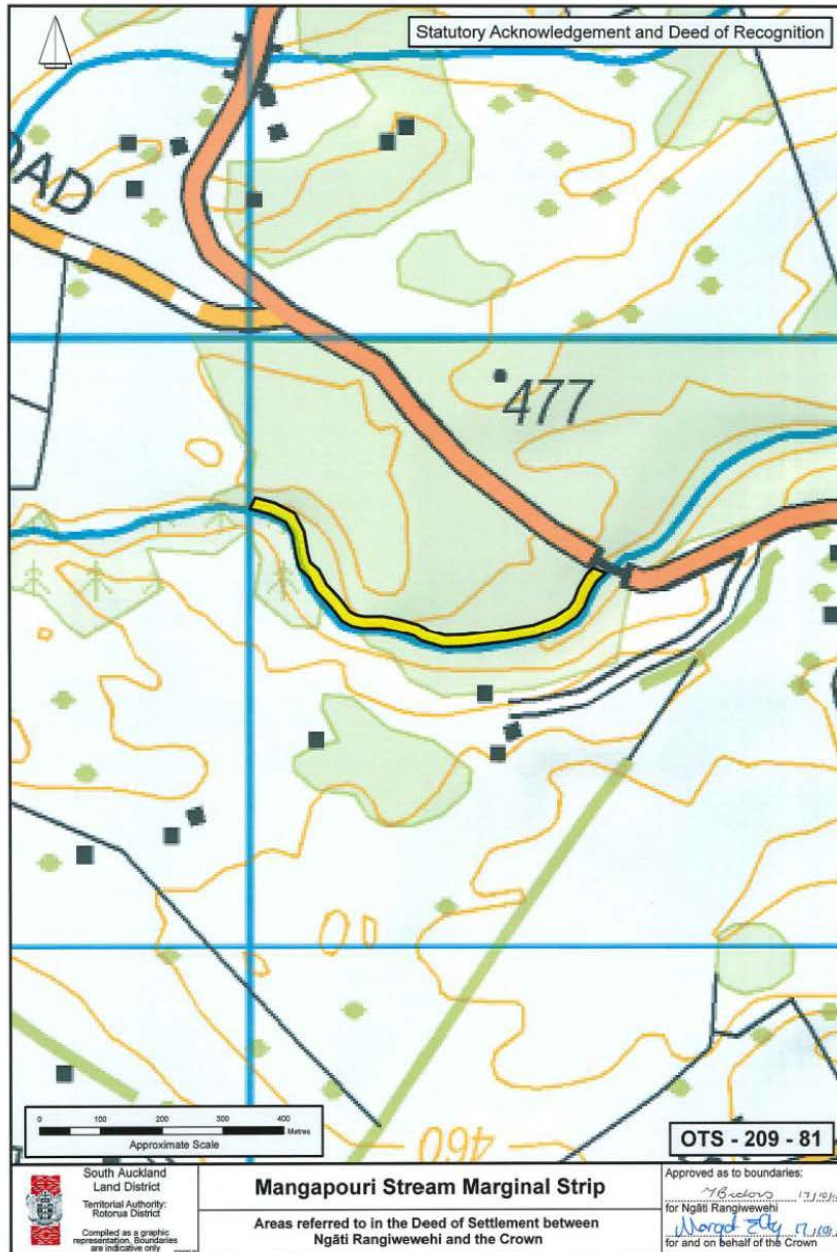
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
MAKETU WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT RESERVE
(OTS-209-38)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

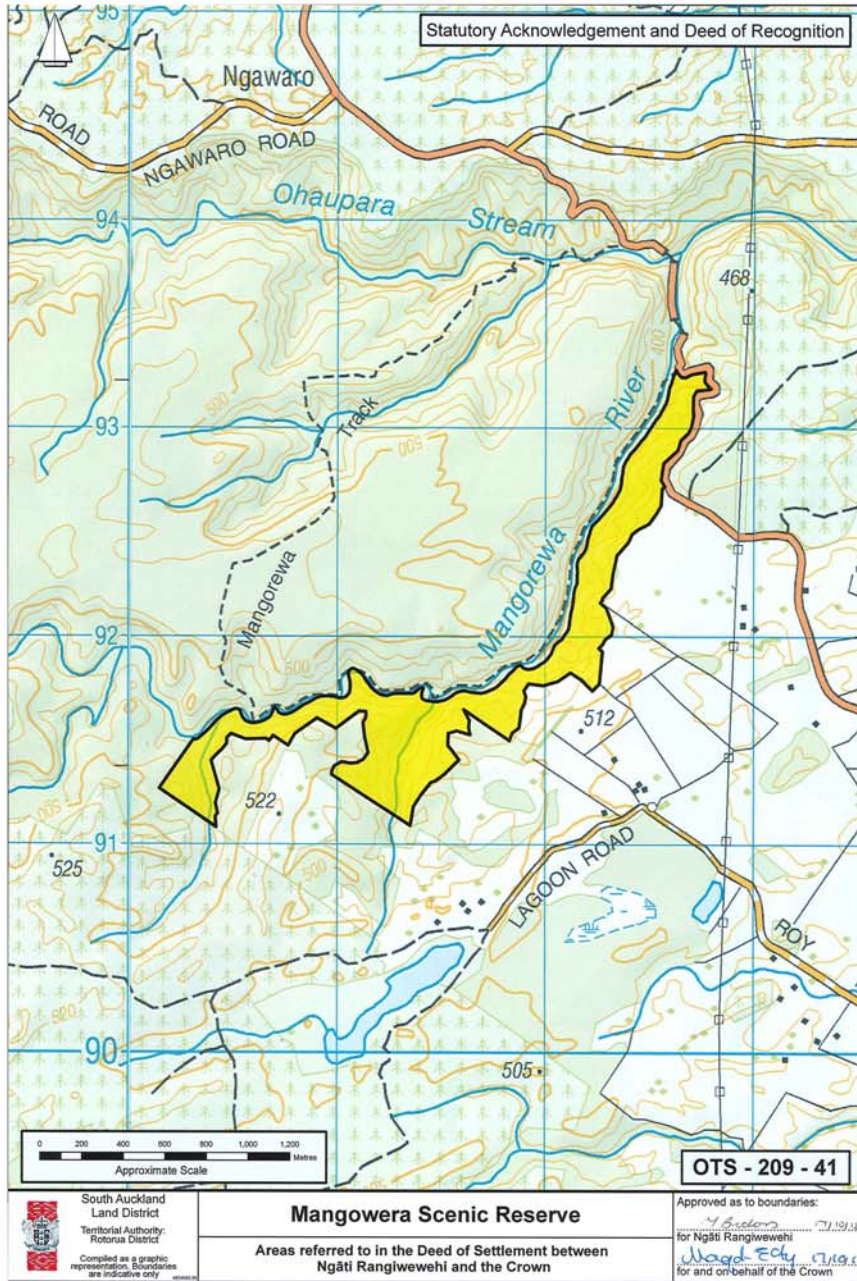
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
MANGAPOURI STREAM MARGINAL STRIP
(OTS-209-81)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

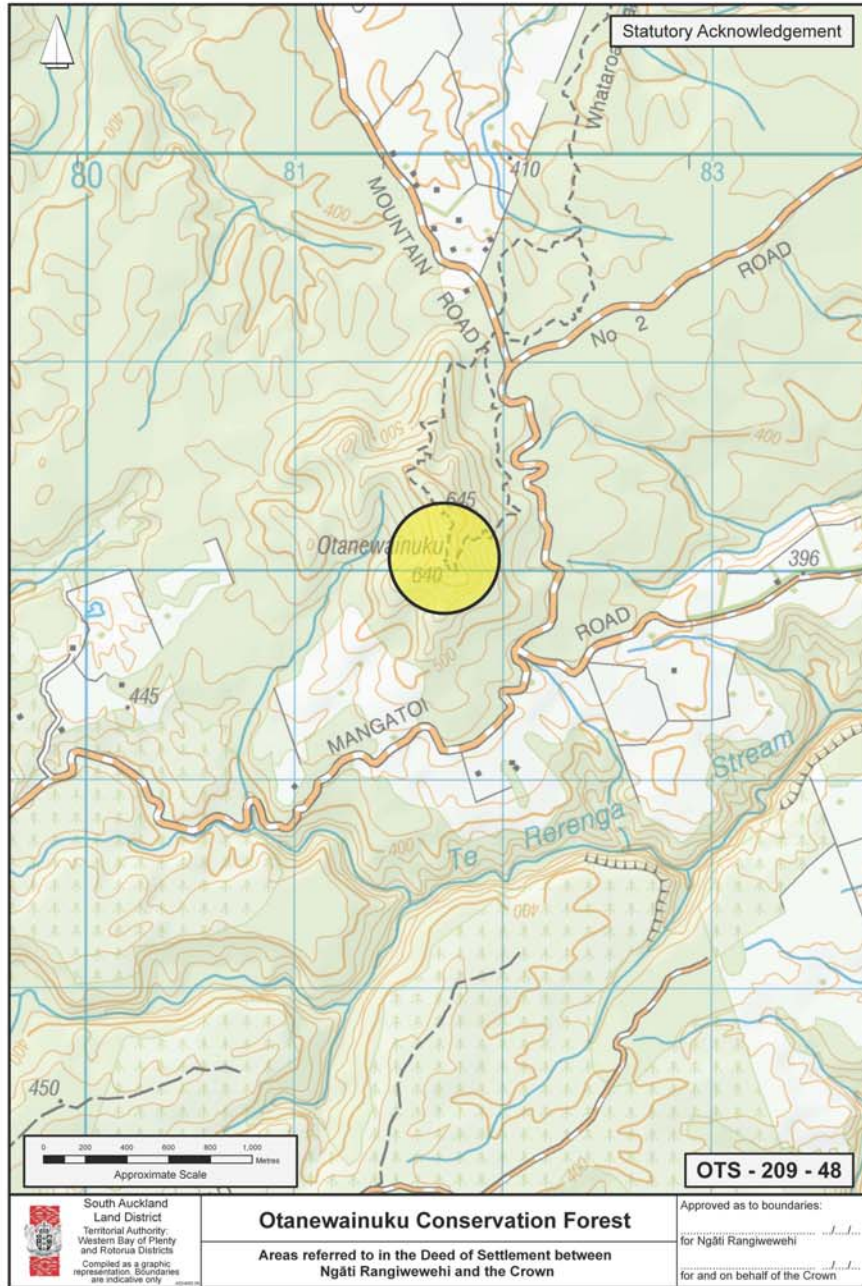
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
MANGOREWA SCENIC RESERVE
(OTS-209-41)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

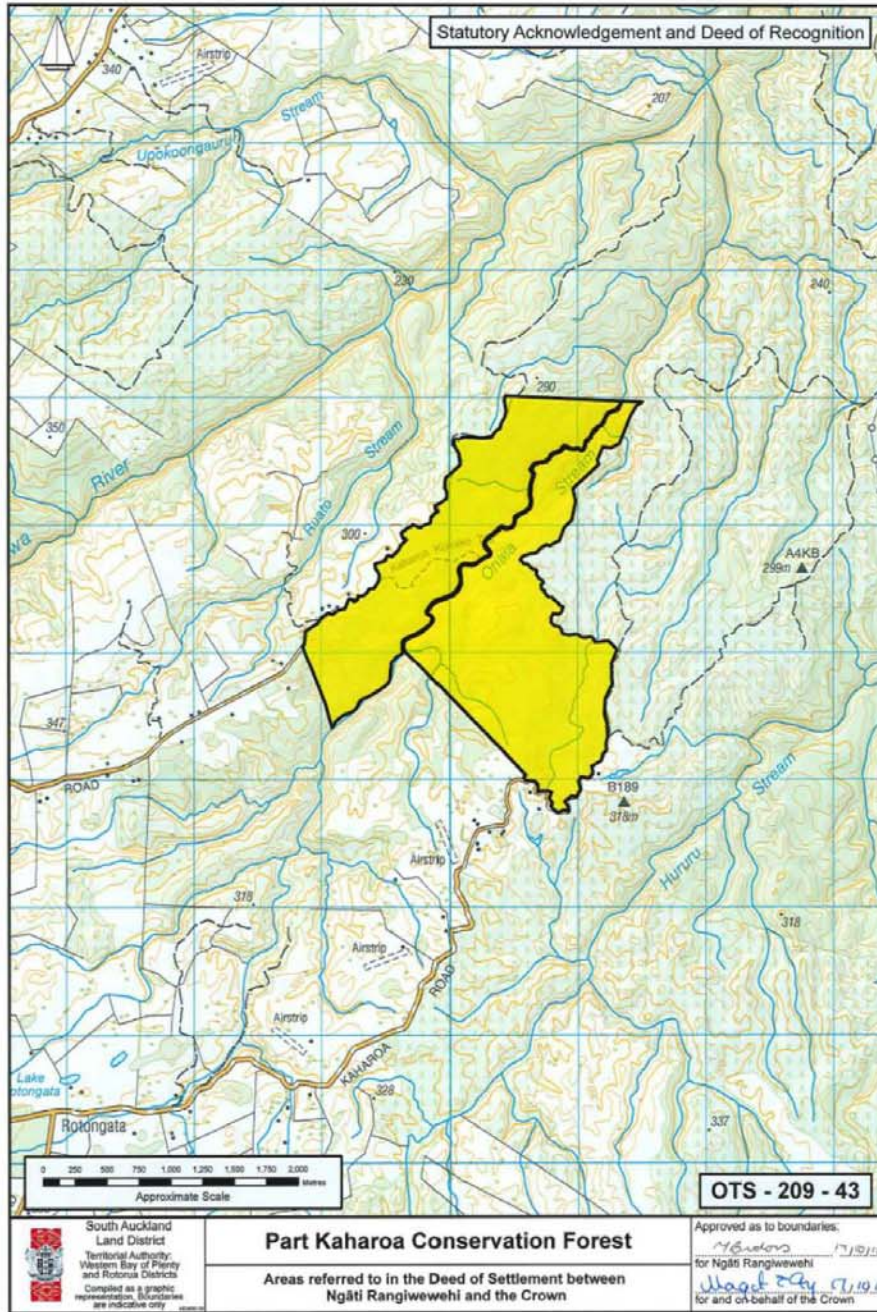
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
OTANEWAINUKU CONSERVATION FOREST
(OTS-209-48)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

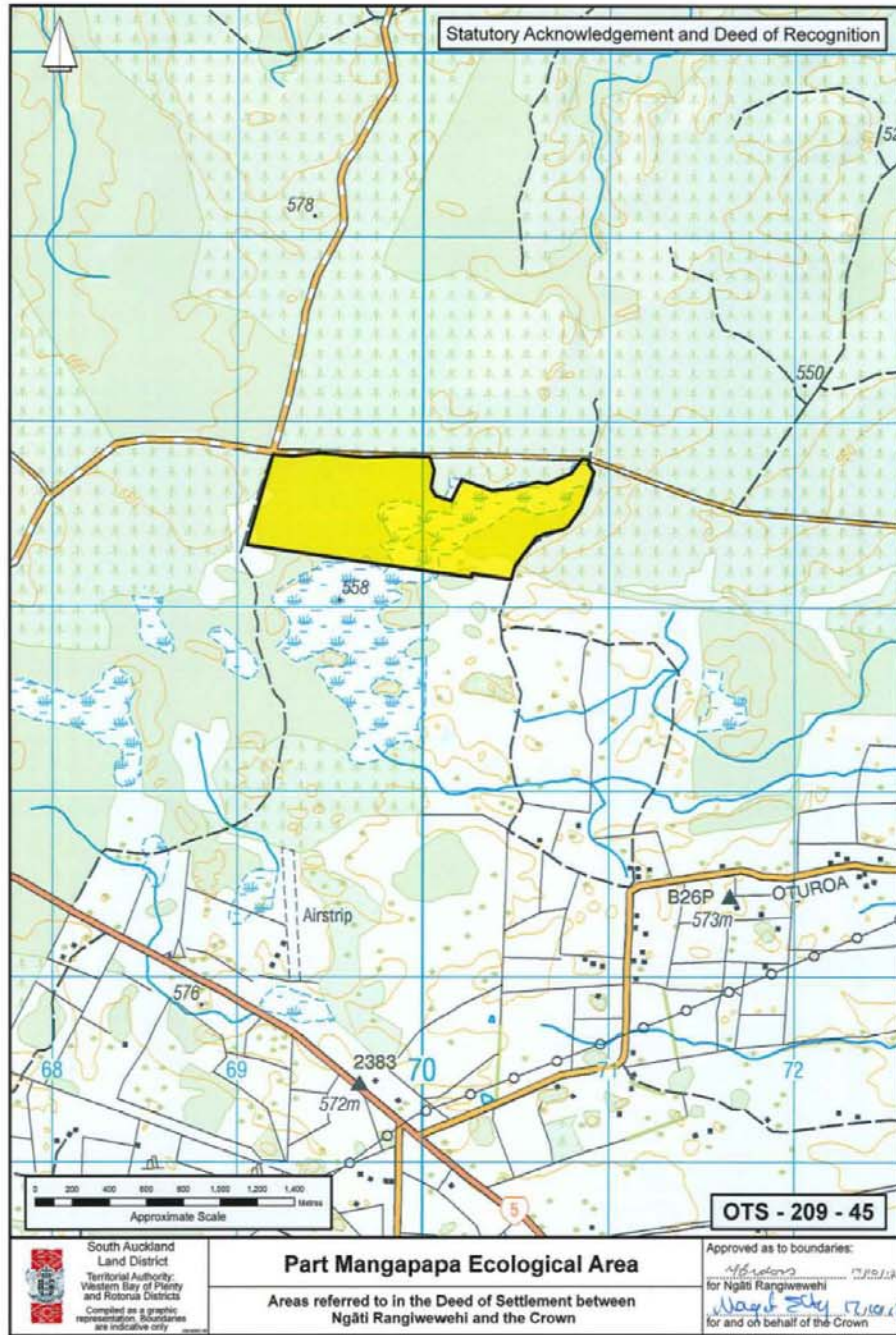
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
PART KAHAROA CONSERVATION FOREST
(OTS-209-43)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

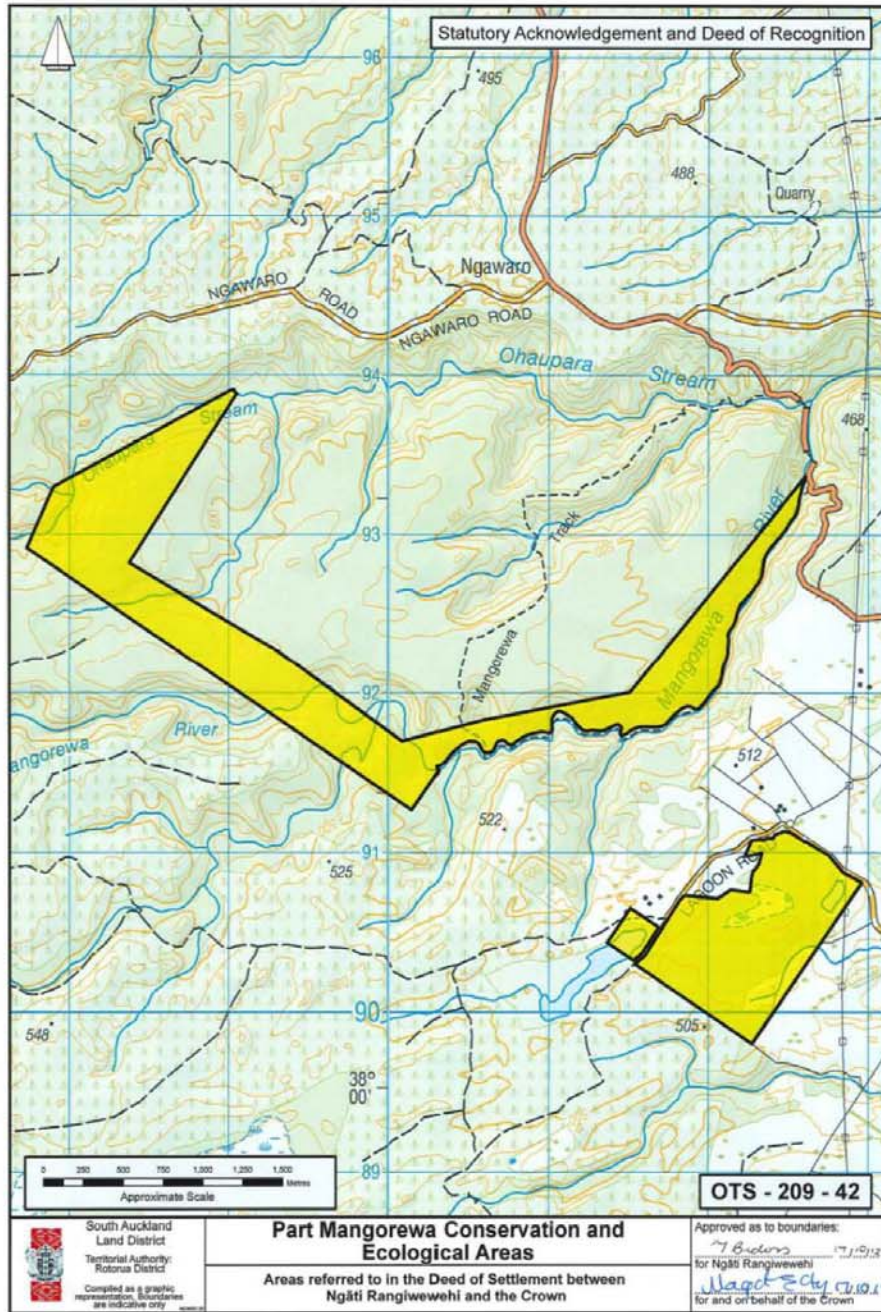
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
PART MANGAPAPA ECOLOGICAL AREA
(OTS-209-45)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

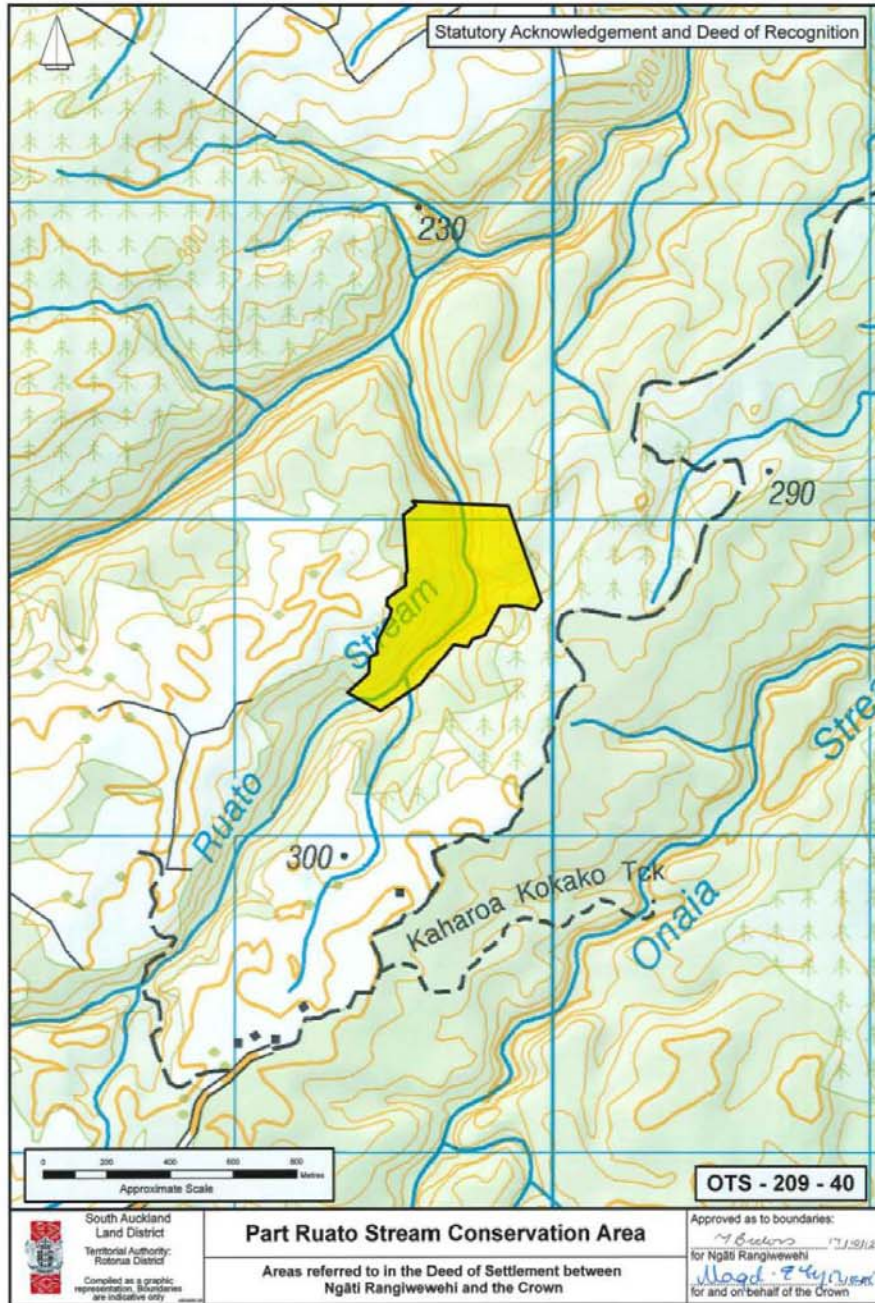
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
PART MANGOREWA CONSERVATION AND ECOLOGICAL AREAS
(OTS-209-42)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

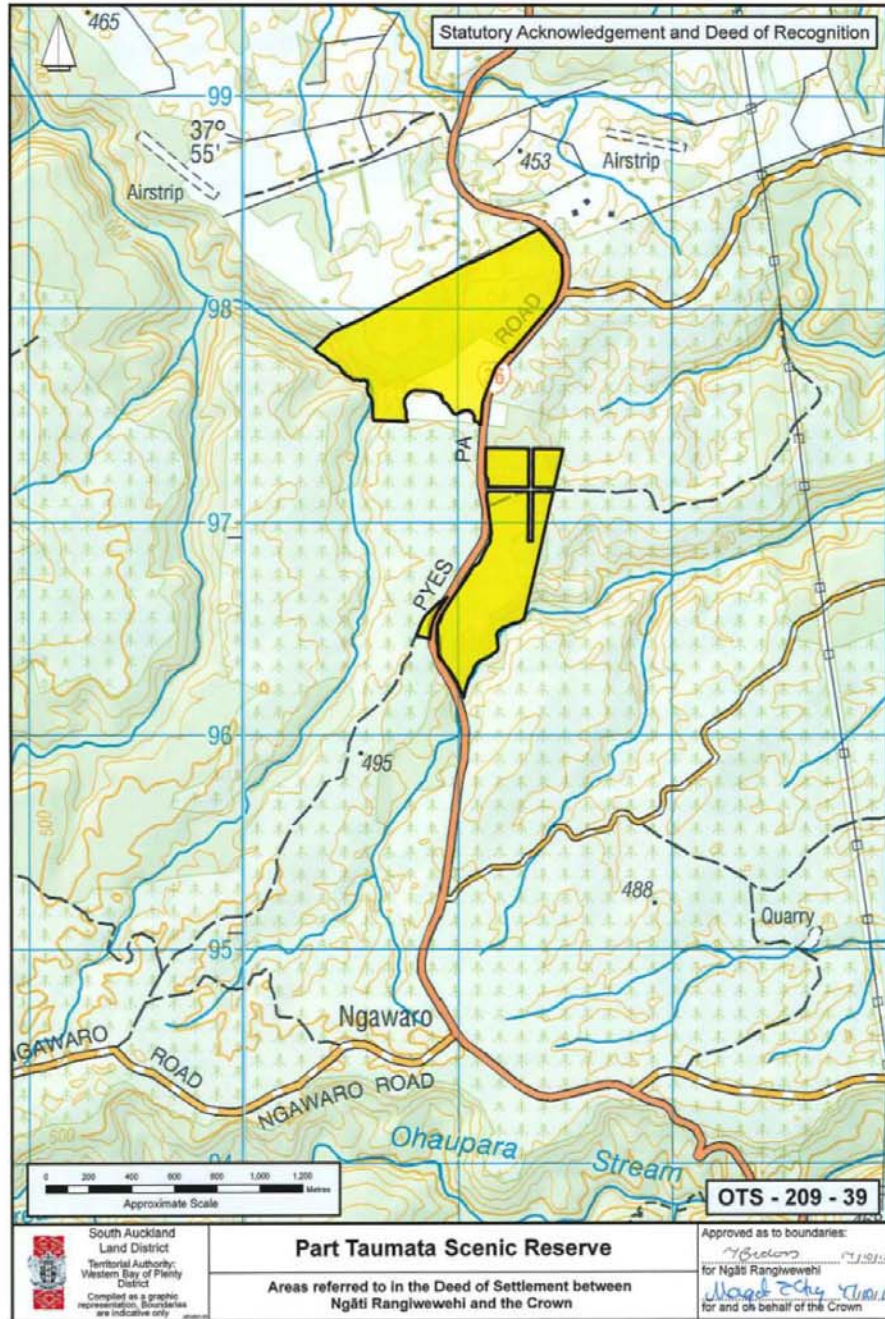
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
PART RUATO STREAM CONSERVATION AREA
(OTS-209-40)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

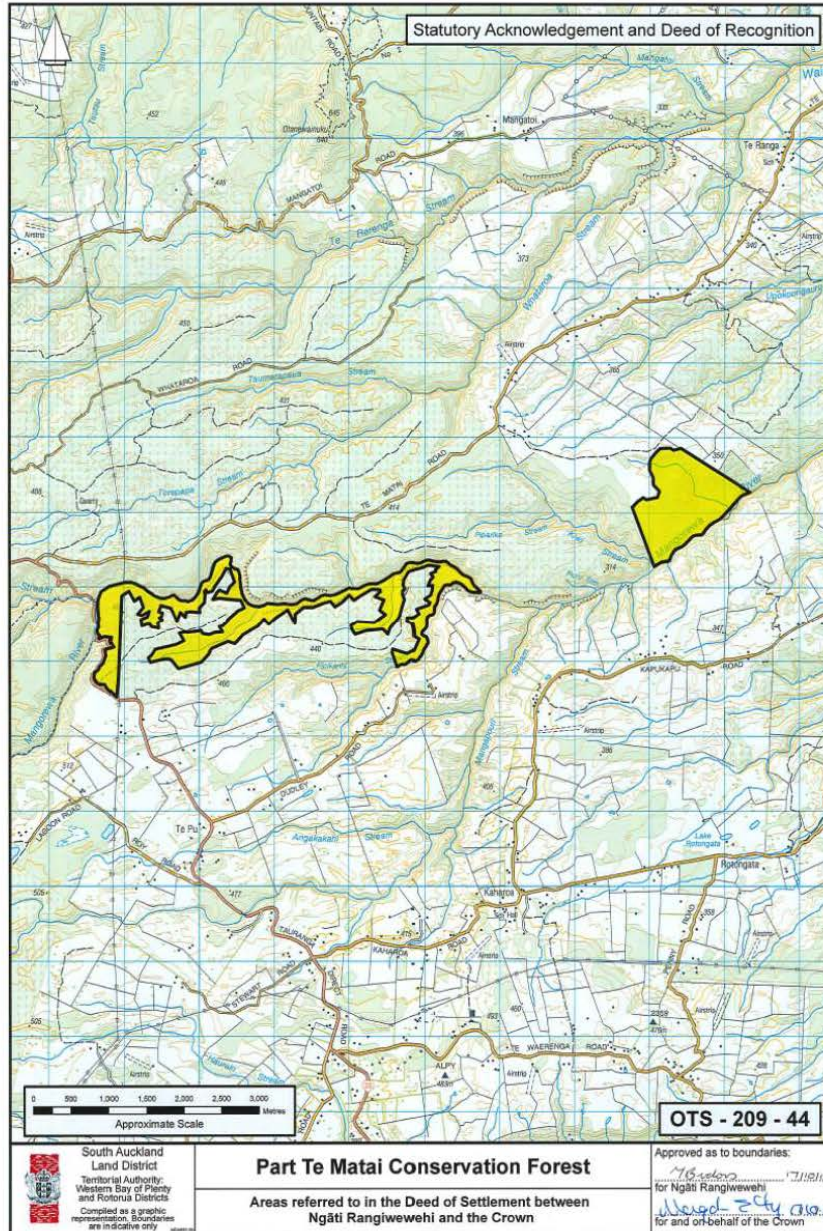
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
PART TAUMATA SCENIC RESERVE
(OTS-209-39)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

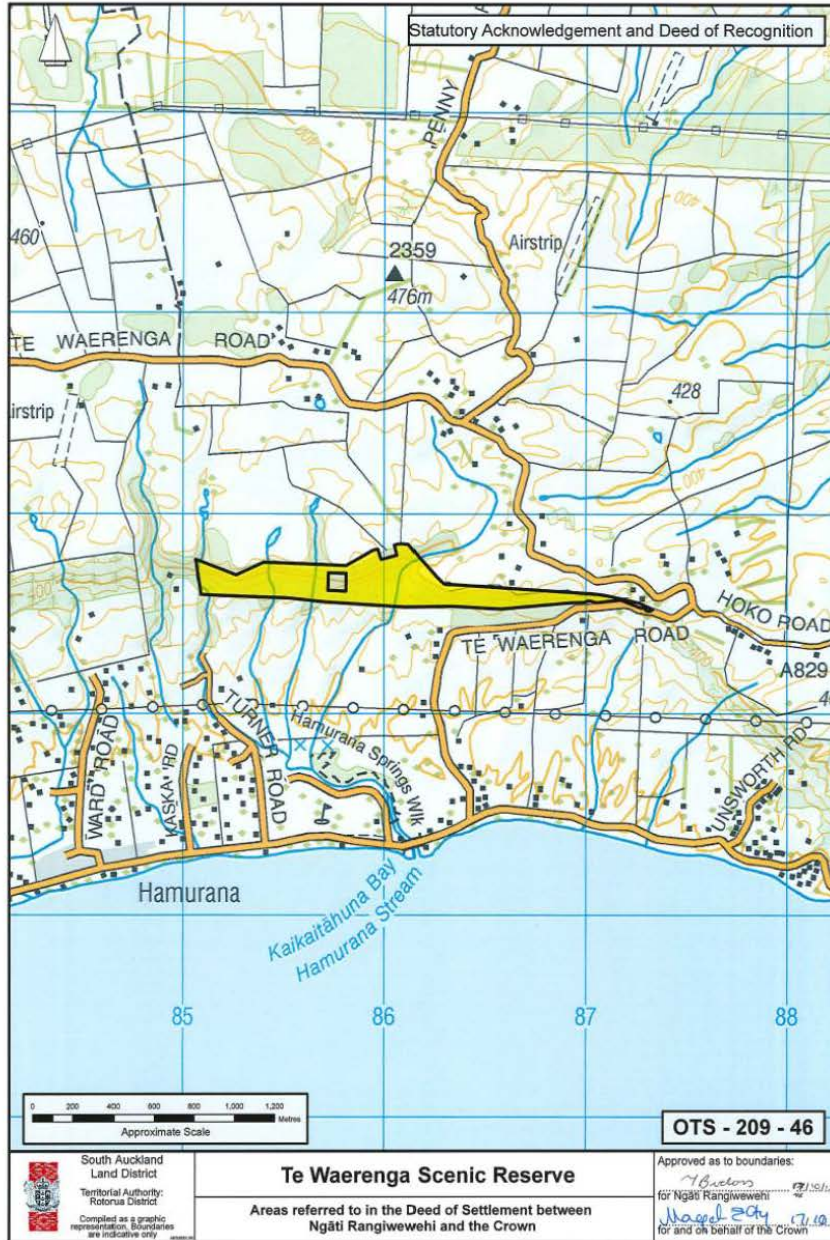
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
PART TE MATAI CONSERVATION FOREST
(OTS-209-44)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

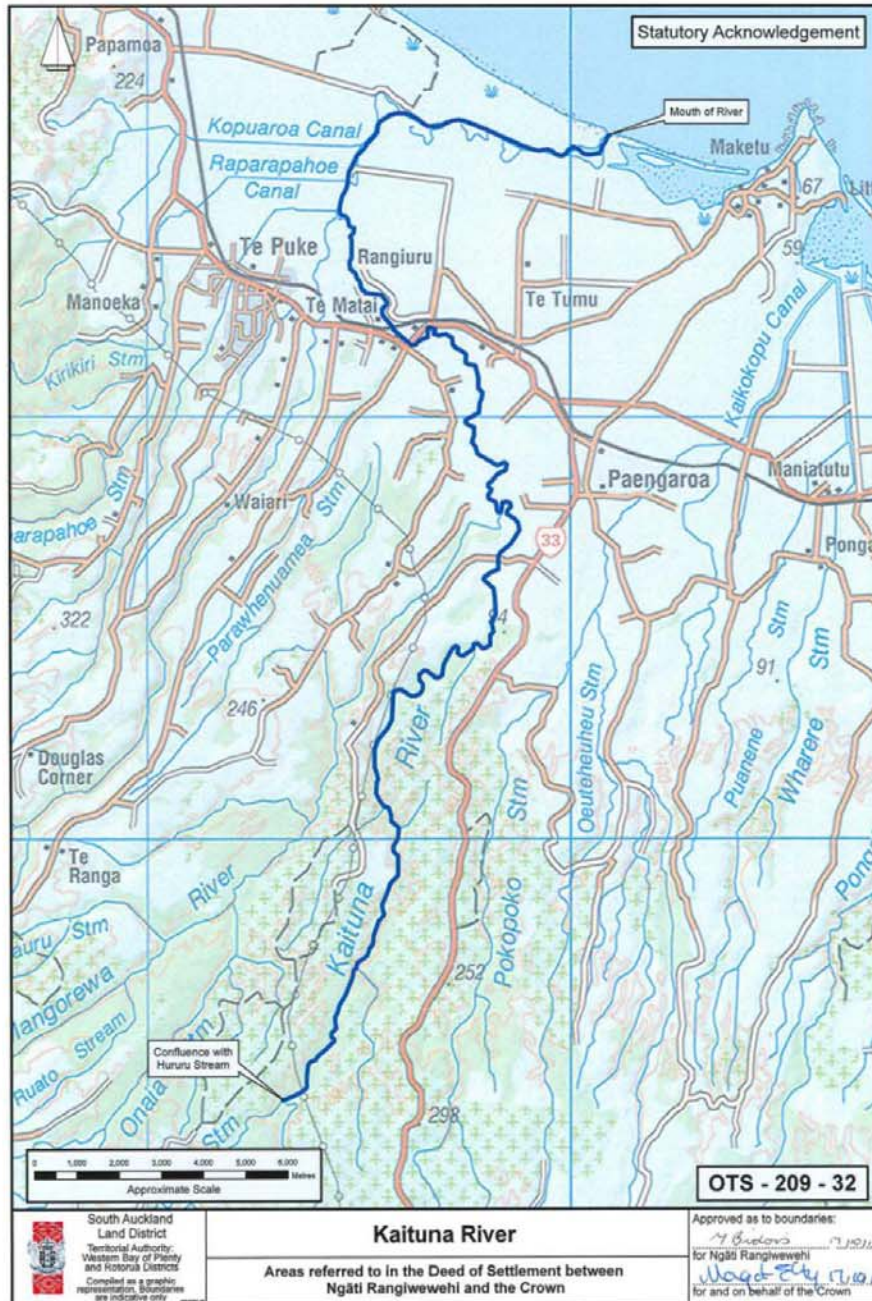
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR
TE WAERENGA SCENIC RESERVE
(OTS-209-46)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

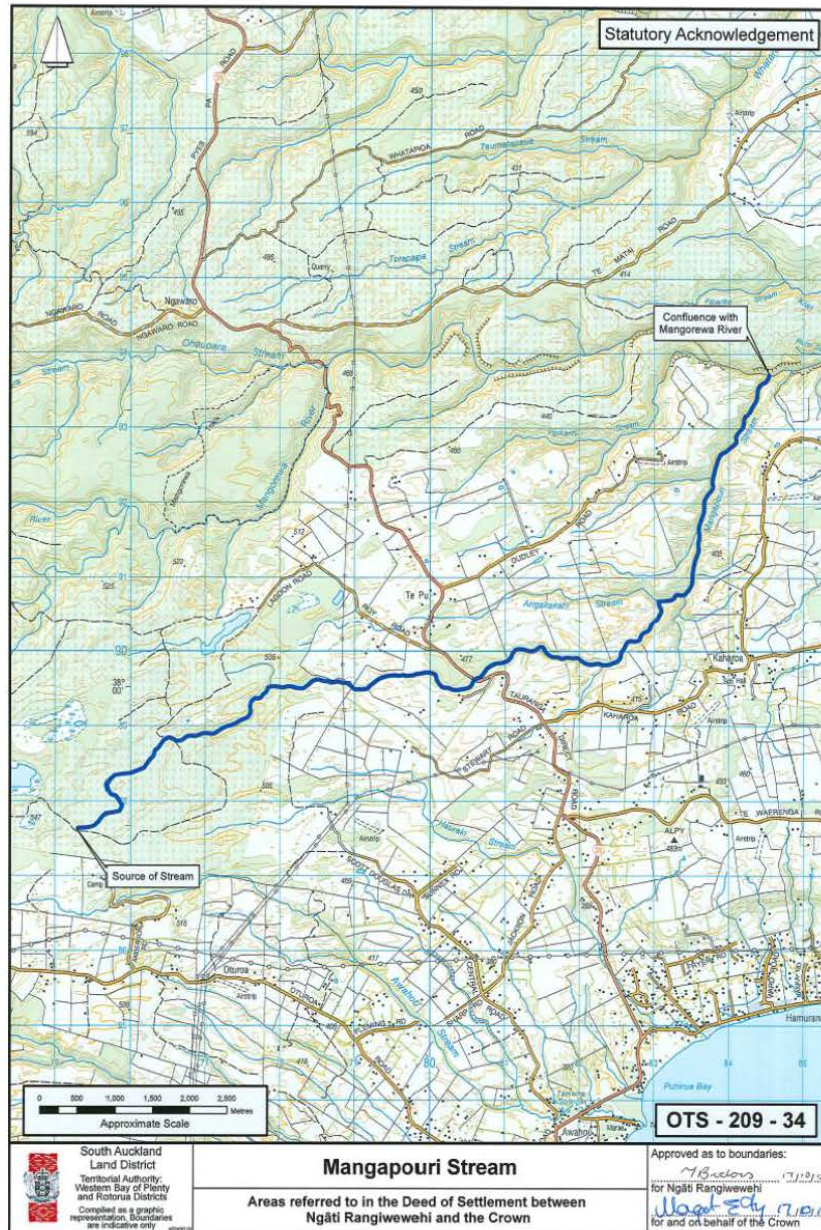
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
KAITUNA RIVER
(OTS-209-32)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

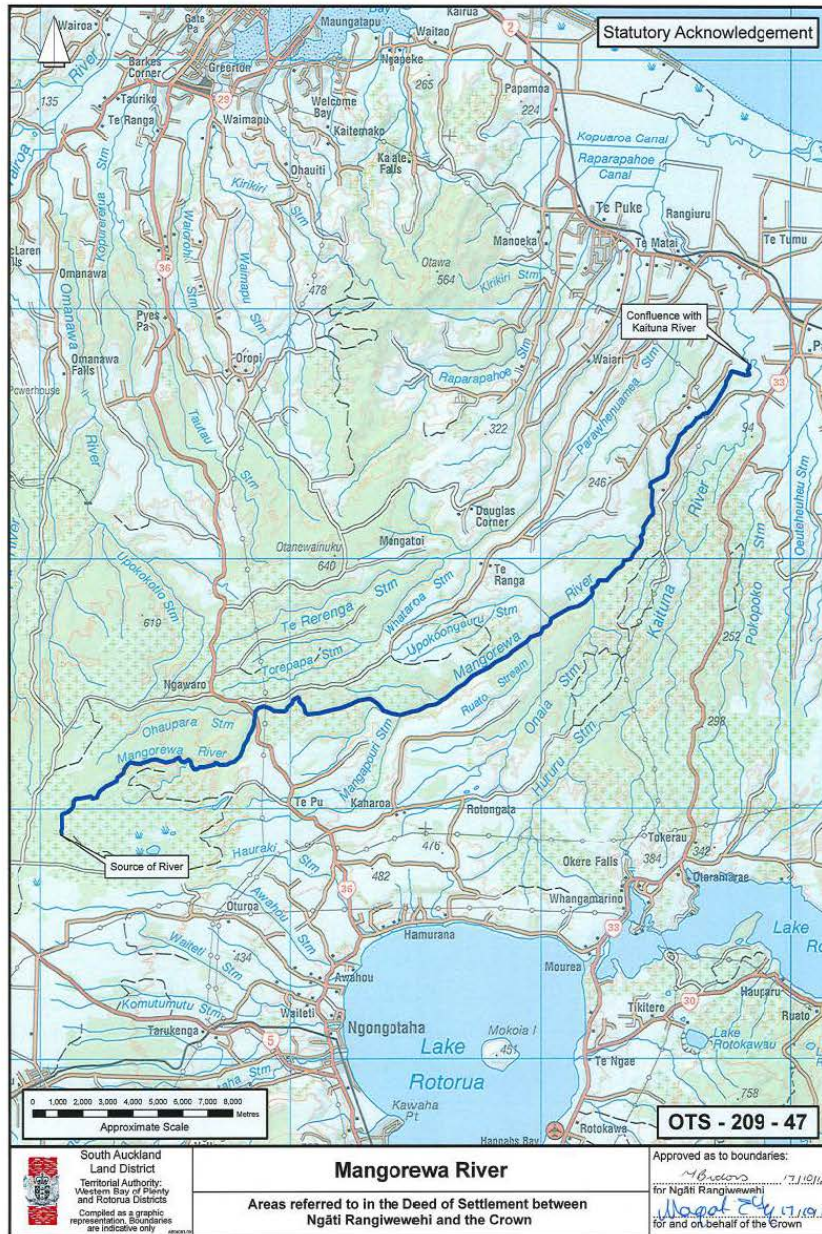
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
MANGAPOURI STREAM
(OTS-209-34)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
MANGOREWA RIVER
(OTS-209-47)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

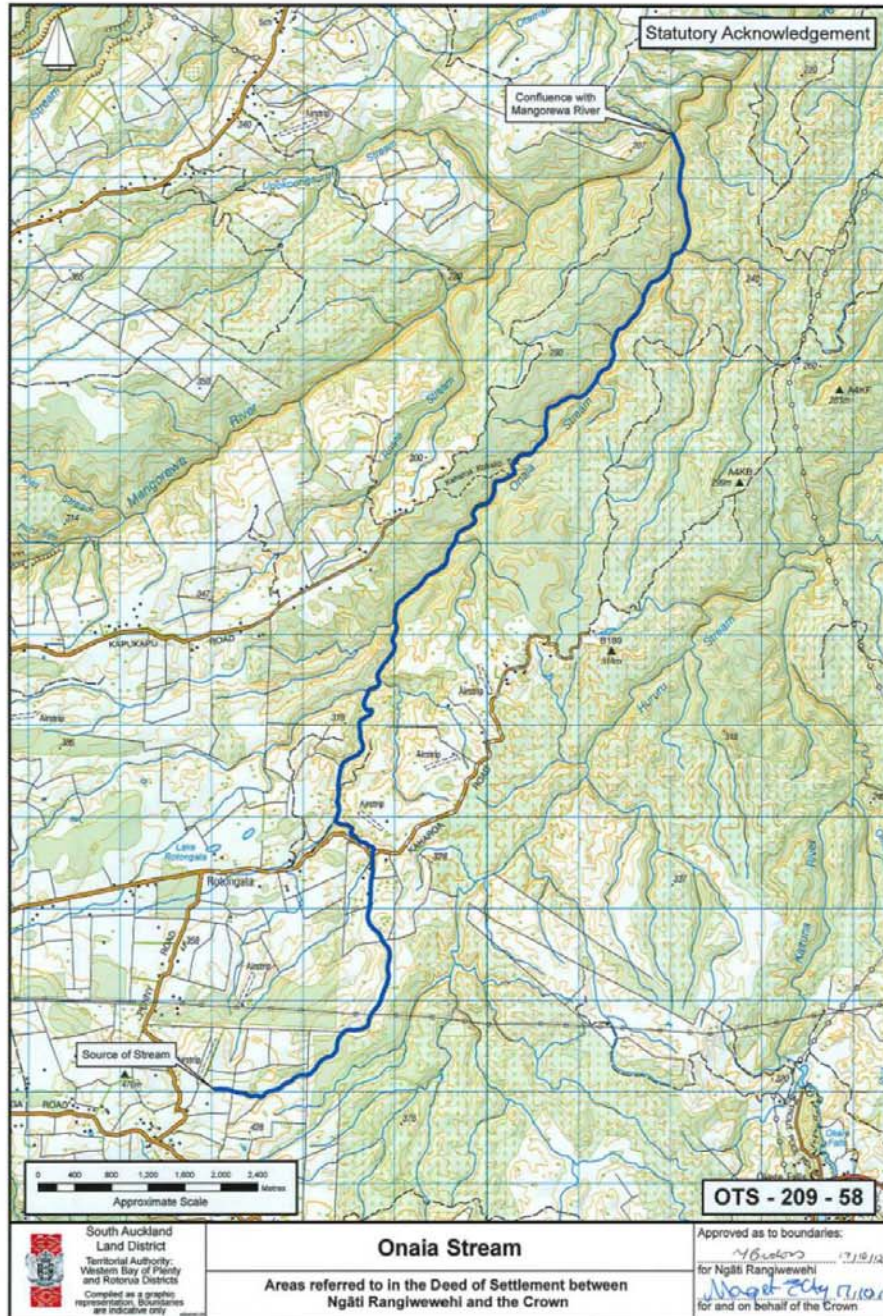
STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
OHAUPARA STREAM
(OTS-209-33)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
ONAI A STREAM
(OTS-209-58)



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR
TE RERENGA STREAM
(OTS-209-59)

