

# MATAKANA AND RANGIWAEA ISLANDS



## HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 1

October 2012



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# Executive Summary

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Tena Koutou Katoa nga Rangatira o Nga Hau e Wha

The following whakatauki from Hori Taiaho Ngatai, a 20<sup>th</sup> Century Paramount Chief of Ngai Te Rangi Iwi, encapsulates our view of the land and sea being a continuous body, interconnected and central to the Island landscape and its people.

*Now, with regard to the land below high water mark . . . I consider that as part and parcel of my own land . . . part of my own garden. From time immemorial I have had this land and authority over all the food in the sea . . . Those grounds have been handed down to us by our ancestors. This Māori custom of ours is well established, and none of the inland tribes would dare to go and fish on those places.—Hori Taiaho Ngatai.*

This Hapū Management Plan is a result of the collaborative work of our Hapū from Matakana and Rangiwhaea Islands. The five Hapū that this Plan represents are: -

- Te Whanau a Tauwhao
- Te Ngare
- Ngai Tamawhariua
- Ngati Tauaiti
- Ngai Tuwhiwhia

We acknowledge the financial support we received from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Western Bay of Plenty District Councils. Without such support it would have been much more difficult to produce this Plan. We also acknowledge our Kaumatua and all the Hapū members who regularly travelled and participated in wananga to provide the content for this Plan. The Plan has 3 main sections.

**Section 1:** Is short and easy to read. It presents a high level view and commentary of the key environmental, social and economic issues that face our Hapū and Islands.

**Section 2:** Action Sheets with our guidelines and policies.

**Section 3:** The Appendix. It contains further detail, reference documents and supporting material.

When reading the Plan, you will discover that our cultural view point is interwoven through each section. This Plan is a “living document”. Our goal is to update it each year. We trust that you will find the Plan useful if you need to consult with us or engage in activities that affect our Islands and culture.

*“Toitu te Moana me te Whenua. Whatungarongaro te tangata.*

*People come and go however the land and sea remains.*

No reira, tena koutou, tena koutou, otira tena koutou katoa.

Acknowledgements:

We acknowledge the professional advices and support of the following individuals for their input into the Hapū Management Plan: -

Victor Main of Eight Associates and his Team of Rolande Paekau and Natalia Sexton

Richard Coles, Principal Planner of Boffa Miskell

John Koning, Partner of Koning Webster Law

The Hapū, Whanau and Marae of Nga Moutere o Rangiwaea me Matakana

The Working Group including, Donna Poka, Nessie Kuka, Jason Murray, Te Uta Roretana, Bob Rolleston, Brendon Taingahue, Ngaraima Taingahue

## Planning Framework for Matakana and Rangiwaea

The first formal planning regulations were established in 1954 with the Tauranga County Scheme. This established controls on land use and focused on enabling forestry at Matakana while protecting the identified ecological values.

This planning framework remained largely unchanged until the 1990s when the first generation District Plan under the Resource Management Act (RMA) was prepared. The RMA was effects based and the plan was written in a way that was enabling with a free market approach. This coincided with changes in ownership of the forest on Matakana and new plans for subdivision and development.

The first application for subdivision (2010) was appealed by Matakana and Rangiwaea hapū and turned down by the Environment Court on grounds that it was not responsive to the special cultural values of Matakana. The decision stated that it was necessary for a Whole of Island Plan to be established before further development applications are considered. This action has been incorporated into the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

*17A.4(iv) investigate a future land use and subdivision pattern for Matakana Island, including papakainga development, through a comprehensive whole of Island study which addresses amongst other matters cultural values, land which should be protected from development because of natural or cultural values and constraints, and areas which may be suitable for small scale rural settlement, lifestyle purposes or limited Urban Activities.*

This Hapū Management Plan is a response by our 5 hapū to identify the cultural, heritage, social, ecological and economic matters that are important to us as ahi ka roa and kaitiaki of Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands.

The 5 hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea have always maintained our own governance entities, which range from traditional tribal authorities to current day charitable and a huwhenua trusts. Due to modern day challenges and opportunities the hapū seek a new strategic direction for collective decision-making and representation.

We are currently establishing a 'Hapū Authority'. This authority will become the mandated representative entity to manage internal and external relationships on behalf of our hapū.

A main feature of the Hapū Authority will be the creation of the Matakana me Rangiwaea Resource Management Unit. It is envisaged that the unit when established, will be the first point of contact for environmental matters that may affect our tribal estate.



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Data Sources: Aerial photography sourced from Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator





# Purpose of the Hapū Management Plan

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*Whaia te tapuwai kia whiti, takihaere nga takaranga a kui mā a koro mā  
(No footprint is too big to fill if we tread the pathways of our tupuna)*

The primary purpose of this Hapū Management Plan (Plan) is to serve as a reference and a guide.

This Plan provides practical direction for anyone who needs to consult or engage with the hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands. The Plan emphasises the values, reasoning and special relationship we have with our whenua, ngahere, awa, moana and other taonga in and around our rohe.

The Plan addresses issues that are important to our people – and outlines how we wish to be treated in relation to them.

Many of the challenges and issues facing our people will be documented in this section. Where practical, we have included either the source documents or references to them in the appendix section of this Plan.

## Navigating the Plan

This plan is presented in 3 main sections.

The first section provides a high-level view and commentary of the key environmental, social and economic issues that affect the Hapū and Islands.

The second section contains the action sheets with guidelines and policies for the issues we have identified. We present this section in spreadsheet format for easy navigation.

The third section is the Appendix. The Appendix contains considerable supporting detail for the information referred to in the body of the Plan. The Appendix has its own table of contents.

## Who the Hapū Management Plan is for

While this is a public plan, it has been written with three groups of readers in mind.

1. In the first instance, we have compiled this Plan for those acting on behalf of central and local government.
2. This Plan is designed for anyone conducting any activities that could affect our people, culture or resources. We ask decision-makers to read relevant sections of this Plan before consulting and/or deciding on anything that may affect us.
3. The Plan is also a useful reference for Hapū members.

## Our perspective

We require everyone reading this Plan to understand that nothing should be taken in isolation or apart from our heritage and beliefs.

*We the Hapū also exercise the right of Tino Rangatiratanga and retain the obligation of Kaitiakitanga over all our lands, waters and taonga.*

# Principles of Consultation and Engagement we want followed

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## Principles of engagement for those representing central and local government

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document which outlines the relationship between Tangata Whenua, the Crown and other organisations.

If you represent a government department or other organisation, you are bound by the consultation processes your department has developed. As a matter of principle, we require that you follow your organisation's *written* policies about consulting and engaging with us.

If you represent a local authority, section 81 of the Local Government Act (2002) provides the framework for your organisation to consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity. This is to enable Māori to contribute to decision-making processes. Section 82 of the Act sets out the principles we expect staff within local government to follow.

Likewise, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Historic Places Act 1993 and the Biosecurity Act 1993 require Councils to consult with Māori. Councils must state in their annual reports what they are doing to consult and involve Māori in their planning and decision making. We expect people working for central government and local authorities to follow these and similar guidelines when dealing with our Hapū.

## Principles of engagement for those representing business or private interests

If you represent a business or a private interest, check the relevant sections of this Plan to see if your type of activity is mentioned and discussed. Whether the activity is or isn't mentioned please phone or email us. If necessary, we will arrange for a representative from the hapū collective to discuss the topic with you as soon as possible.

Until such time that the Hapū Authority is created the following page contains the names and contact details of the official representatives of the 5 hapū.

## Contact Details

For any enquires about matters presented in this plan, please contact one of the following official representatives below.

### Hapū

#### Te Whānau A Tauwhao

Contact persons  
Postal contact  
Office phone  
Email address  
Website

Brendon Taingahue  
P O Box 32, Tauranga 3140  
07 578 1045  
[brendon@tauwhaotrust.co.nz](mailto:brendon@tauwhaotrust.co.nz)  
[www.tauwhaotrust.co.nz](http://www.tauwhaotrust.co.nz)



### Hapū

#### Ngati Tauaiti

Contact person  
Postal contact  
Mobile phone  
Phone  
Email address

Donna Poka  
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136  
0272577242  
075776102  
[donna@poka@hotmail.com](mailto:donna@poka@hotmail.com)



### Hapū

#### Te Ngare

Contact person  
Postal contact  
Mobile phone  
Email address

Jason Murray  
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136  
0226359143  
[matakanamci@gmail.com](mailto:matakanamci@gmail.com)



### Hapū

#### Ngai Tūwhiwhia

Contact person  
Postal contact  
Mobile phone  
Phone  
Email address

Nessie Kuka  
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136  
0277278301  
075482287  
[nessiekuka@hotmail.com](mailto:nessiekuka@hotmail.com)



### Hapū

#### Ngai Tamawhairua

Contact person  
Postal contact  
Office phone  
Email address  
Website

Te Uta Roretana  
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136  
07 578 6355  
[roretana.4anau@gmail.com](mailto:roretana.4anau@gmail.com)  
[www.terangihouhiri@naumaiplace.com](http://www.terangihouhiri@naumaiplace.com)



The following page contains guidelines for consultation and engagement with our Hapū.

## Process for consultation and engagement with our Hapū

Level of consultation and engagement	Example	Indicative timeframes
<p><b>1. Initial consultation</b></p> <p>Initial consultation via telephone and email. Once information is provided to the Hapū representative, we will advise whether any further consultation is required.</p>	<p><b>Minor resource consents</b></p> <p>Minor plan changes (not including changes to water takes or discharges to water or land). Unlikely to charge fees for this level of consultation.</p>	<p><b>Allow up to 20 working days to complete this process</b></p> <p>This consultation requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions</li> <li>• A map of the area affected</li> <li>• A letter from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effects</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Secondary consultation</b></p> <p>This level of consultation will be necessary if the works or information required is more in-depth than can be worked through an initial consultation. A fee may apply to this level of consultation.</p>	<p><b>More in-depth resource consents</b></p> <p>Typically where a Cultural Impact Report or Statement may be required. Any resource consents relating to water. Resource consents relating to Regional or District Plan changes.</p>	<p><b>Allow up to 20 working days to complete this process</b></p> <p>This level of consultation requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions</li> <li>• A map to identify the area affected</li> <li>• A meeting between applicant and Hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify adverse effects</li> <li>• A Cultural Impact Report/ Statement from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effect</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Full consultation</b></p> <p>This level of consultation is necessary for any major works. Fees will be required for meetings and work involved in preparing Cultural Impact Reports or Statements.</p>	<p><b>Major resource consents</b></p> <p>These include all major resource consents, major developments of any kind. Typically we need to call a full meeting of Hapū members.</p>	<p><b>Allow up to 30 working days to complete this process</b></p> <p>This level of consultation requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions</li> <li>• A map to identify the area affected</li> <li>• A meeting between applicant and Hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify adverse effects</li> <li>• A Cultural Impact Report/ Statement from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effects</li> </ul>

# Environment

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## Environmental Aspirations

We want our heritage areas, wāhi tapu and taonga protected. Our aspirations involve keeping the human environment in harmony with the natural environment.

We want all those engaged in developmental activities on the Islands to follow environmentally-friendly and sustainable practices that align with our cultural perspective.

## Cultural Perspective

We recognise the interconnectedness of life cycles and the role of tangata whenua to enhance and protect the balance of all indigenous species and their habitats. We are Rangatira of our whenua and moana. We take our kaitiaki roles seriously. We want to ensure sustainable management of our resources, and maintain a healthy and plentiful environment for future generations.

## Environmental Overview

Matakana Island spans approximately 28 kilometres and comprises 6,000 hectares. Matakana is the largest raised sand barrier island in New Zealand. The barrier arm is predominantly a plantation pine forest with isolated pockets of native vegetation. The harbour side of Matakana Island is primarily used for:

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Dairy Farming
- Native Nursery Operations
- Residency
- Pastoral Grazing

Rangiwaea Island comprises 267 hectares and is used for

- Forestry
- Pastoral Grazing
- Horticulture
- Agriculture
- Residency

**Map 9 - Land Cover** shows the various land uses over both islands.

## Archaeological Sites

Our whakapapa illustrates an ancient occupation that recognises the innate relationships we have with our lands and waters. The assimilation of the earliest people with other tribes and subsequent conquest of the Bay of Plenty by the Iwi of Ngai Te Rangi was settled before colonisation.

There are 4,000 hectares of land on the barrier arm. Over the last 30 years, less than 1,000 hectares have been subject to an archaeological survey. This is graphically presented on **Map 5 – Archaeological Survey Areas**. The Hapū aspire to investigate and apply archaeological protocols to protect and preserve the Islands' taonga and wāhi tapu.

## Flora and Fauna

Historically the Islands were covered in coastal forest dominated by kauri, tānekaha, kahikatea, rimu, tōtara, northern rātā, pōhutukawa, maire and kāmahī. The Islands contained a vast diversity of bird and fish life. These included species that inhabited:

- Freshwater Wetlands
- Mixed Fresh-Salt Water Wetlands
- Sand Dunes
- Harbour Margins and Associated Sand Spits
- Intertidal Flats

Maps 6 & 7 identify the flora and fauna important to the hapū.



## Endangered Species

There are 6 nationally threatened plants and 10 nationally threatened birds on the Islands. There are also populations of katipo found along the frontal dune system of Matakana which are critically endangered. Other fauna in this area include the Pekapeka (long-tailed bat). The fragile habitats which these species occupy are critical to their continued survival.



Map 6 shows the location of the katipo spider. Map 8 shows the location of the New Dotterel breeding areas and its habitat.

## Water

Our Islands are surrounded by the moana which are identified as two separate bodies of water – Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour) and Te Moana Nui a Toi (open coastal waters – Mai nga kuri a whareī ki Tihirau). Additionally, there are numerous bodies of fresh water and puna that flow into many of the wetland and saltwater margins. These are shown on Map 4 – Waterways and Wetlands.



We support and endorse the sentiments expressed in the recently ratified Mataatua Declaration on Water (Te Hono o Mataatua– Mataatua Assembly of Tribes 2012).

### Taonga Species

Both Islands contain a mix of fresh and saltwater wetlands and extensive indigenous sand dune ecosystems. Within these areas are a number of taonga species that have significant value to the Hapū. These include migratory species such as the Bar-tailed Godwit (Hākakao) and Short-finned Eel (Tuna).



### Fisheries

Traditionally, the bountiful resources of the moana have always provided sustenance to the Hapū of the Islands and are referred to as the 'pātaka kai' – the food cupboard. Kaimoana features in the diets of all Islanders as a fundamental food source, and underpins our cultural identity and obligation to provide these taonga when hosting visitors. Our local fishing areas include large areas of Tauranga Harbour and the open coast. These are identified on **Map 4**.

The depletion of kaimoana and fisheries stocks, degradation of coastal environments and associated negative impacts are major concerns for our people. Some coastal ecosystems have been continuously modified and have become so degraded in recent years that the local hapū have effectively become 'disconnected' from them.

It is imperative that research is undertaken for the above issues, and the current coastal restoration projects continue. We want recognition of our mana motuhake over a 2km radius commercial free exclusive zone around the islands.



### Air

The dynamic flow of fresh air is plentiful for the islands. We want to investigate alternative methods of sustainable energy for our hapū, for example wind and solar energy.

We experience some air pollution during the pine forest pollination season and the commercial use of herbicides and insecticides. We aspire to better land use options that don't emit toxins into the air.

Being close to the mainland we also experience intrusion from low-flying aircraft.

## Environmental Threats and Challenges

We identify four sources of threats to our environment:

1. General threats to indigenous biodiversity
2. Threats from human activity
3. Threats from poor planning and policies
4. Threats from natural event



### 1. General Threats to Indigenous Biodiversity

The main sources of damage to our indigenous biodiversity are:

- Eutrophication
- Unsustainable land practices including earthworks
- Fire
- Drainage of wetlands
- Climate change

These add significant pressure on the existing biodiversity and the associated habitats. Restoration of these habitats is vital to the balance of life between the whenua and the moana. Further research needs to be conducted on all wildlife, freshwater and saltwater taonga species surrounding both Islands.

### 2. Threats from Human Activity

The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the barrier arm exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions. Our archaeological and wāhi tapu sites would also be at risk.

Modification to water bodies and increased discharge of pollutants to Te Awanui also continue to cause harmful effects. We face pollution from a variety of sources. These include:

#### *Pollution from the Islands*

- Disposal of rubbish
- Effluent disposal
- Excessive chemical use (pesticides)
- Historically contaminated sites (Mill and forest areas)
- Run-off from agricultural and horticultural activities



### *Pollution from the Mainland*

- Run-off from agricultural and horticultural activities
- Industrial pollution
- Effluent disposal
- Storm-water run off
- Sewage from the mainland
- Excessive chemical use (pesticides)
- Siltation and sedimentation
- Excessively bright lights from the Mainland
- Horse riders unfettered access to the Islands

### **3. Threats from Poorly Constructed Policies and Planning Documents**

Threats from poorly constructed policies of central government and local authorities have allowed permitted activities to negatively affect the Hapū of the Islands. The 2012 District Plan also proposes *esplanade reserves* around the whole of Matakana. This has serious ramifications for the hapū and our unencumbered access to our tribal estate.

These include policies for:

- Sewage pipeline discharge
- Reserves
- Horse trekking
- Boat and ski lanes
- Port of Tauranga dredging
- Shipping lanes
- Biosecurity

### **4. Threats from natural events**

Matakana Island is exposed to the inherent dangers of earthquakes and tsunami. Civil Defence has plans for evacuation to the highest point on both Islands however, we urgently require an effective warning system for the Islands communities.

Over the years the entire border of both Islands has been damaged with large areas of land lost to coastal erosion. A closely related threat is that of sedimentation and silting of Te Awanui. This contributes to the depletion of kai moana and fish breeding grounds surrounding the Islands.

Although erosion, sedimentation and siltation are natural processes, land use practices have directly contributed to them.

### **What we are doing to Protect our Environment**

Our people have a strong history of caring for the Islands environment. We have established the following organisations to meet that need: -

- The Matakana Islands Marine Club – Incorporated Society
- The Matakana Island Environmental Group
- Coastal Dune Komiti
- Tauwhao Te Ngare Trust



## Restoration and Environmental Projects

We are actively involved in the facilitation of the following environmental projects on the Islands. They include:

- 25 year riparian restoration of Matakana and Rangiwaea
- New Zealand Dotterel (Tūturiwhatu) Protection Project
- Rena restoration of dune biodiversity project , 2-3 years clean of oil and debris
- Te Kura o Te Moutere o Matakana – Te Kotukutuku, coastal replanting along the foreshore
- Community clean-up of ocean beach, roadways and esplanades
- 3 stage riparian restoration project for Rangiwaea Island

Accordingly, Hapū members have recently undertaken these projects:

- The Hāmiora Whanau Trust wetland project
- Waihirere 11 Trust Wetland Restoration project
- Opureora Wetland Restoration project for a highly modified wetland system
- Murray Orchard Trust project wetland project



## Summary of our Environmental Goals

Below is a summary of the goals embodied in the charters and constitutions of the environmental organisations on the Islands:

1. Protect and enhance areas of natural, cultural and historical significance
2. Promote and provide opportunity to re-introduce native fauna and flora

3. To ensure discharges into the water and land meet environmental and cultural standards
4. To decrease sedimentation
5. To work with landowners to develop riparian margins
6. To maintain the Islands role as the Guardian of Te Awanui (the harbour)
7. To enhance and protect the significance of Te Awanui for Aotearoa
8. To retain the traditional character and values of the Islands
9. To effectively plan and monitor the resources and activities on the Islands
10. To provide educational, training and employment opportunities for Hapū members
11. To encourage landowners to preserve and enhance the biodiversity on the Islands

# Social

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*Kō tōku ngākau, kō tōu ngākau, kō tōna reo, tūtūtūtūtūā. Kei runga.*  
Our strength and bond is with each other in our journey to strive to do the best we can to achieve a common goal

## Social Aspirations

Our enduring aspiration is for our people to lead healthy and culturally fulfilling lives. We envisage:

- Fully functioning marae
- Accessible Hauora services
- Quality education and training
- Sustainable employment
- Recreation and sporting activities
- Durable housing and papakāinga initiatives

## Cultural perspective

We whakapapa to these Islands and this continues to shape our view of the world and our place in it. Our marae are an important part of our culture and are used extensively. We lead self sufficient lifestyles that draw on the resources of our environment.

## Social overview

### Population

As at September 2012, the Islands had a combined population of 263 permanent residents, the majority of which are Hapū members. Matakana has 244 residents and Rangiwhaea 19 residents.

Many who live on the Islands have done so all their lives. Most of the residents of Matakana and Rangiwhaea live in small settlements or on whanau owned land scattered around the Islands.

### Hauora

We actively promote a holistic approach towards health and well-being. As isolated communities, we tend to 'make do' with whatever western health services are available to us on the Islands.

Matakana Island has Te Awanui Hauora, a clinic which provides health services. A General Practitioner and an assistant visit the clinic once a week. Matakana Island has its own accident and fire emergency response services. These services are staffed by volunteer residents from Matakana.

Rangiwhaea Island does not have its own health service or accident and fire emergency response services. The residents are required to meet any and all emergencies from within their own resourcing.



### Education

On Matakana Island we have a bi-lingual primary school (Years 1 to 8) with 42 students as at 2012. The special character of Te Kura o Te Kotukutuku allows whanau whanui to assert educational outcomes for present and future generations. We believe learning comes alive when it is secure with the knowledge passed on by our ancestors, underpinning the values and beliefs of the wider community and validates culture, language and identity. We aim to encourage growth and participation by developing transparent education outcomes for residing whanau, and for the return of whanau to Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands.

We have a Te Kohanga Reo situated within the school complex which has a role of 11 tamariki.

We have 13 college students that travel to the mainland via a daily ferry for schooling. Currently on Rangiwaea Island, our primary aged tamariki are home schooled and one teenager attends college on the mainland.



### Housing

The current housing provisions on the Islands are modest but comfortable and fit for the Island environs. New housing is a priority for our communities. Hapū members currently living on the Islands wish to build durable and low cost homes. It is the expressed desire of Hapū members living on the mainland to build and live on the Islands.

The Hapū on Rangiwaea have embarked on a comprehensive papakāinga housing project for its membership. The Hapū on Matakana Island are also exploring options for sustainable housing development.

### Recreation

The Islands have always supported and participated in sports and recreational activities. Matakana Island Sports and Recreation Inc is a central facility that supports and hosts many of the following activities:

- Netball
- Rugby
- Tennis
- Softball
- Walking and running
- Hunting and fishing
- Indoor sports

The various Marae on the Islands also host and support cultural revitalisation and social activities of whanaungatanga, kapa haka, waiata and reo wānanga.



### Social Threats and Challenges

The people of the Islands face various social challenges which are compounded because of isolation, funding, and limited human resourcing. The hapū on the islands face social threats and challenges which are dealt with head on. Living on the islands with transport costs to and from town is expensive. The following list captures further social threats and challenges:

- Marae revitalisation
- Hauora services
- Education and training
- High workload within a small community
- Employment
- Recreation and sports
- Housing and papakāinga
- Tribal governance authority
- Local government issues and relationships

### Summary of social goals

Our social goals include:

- Preserving our Islands for future generations
- Revitalisation of te reo māori for our hapū
- Building infrastructure so whanau can come back and live, go to school and work here
- Providing educational, training and employment opportunities for Hapū members
- Building renewable energy sources
- Controlling the use of our foreshore and seabed
- Purchasing our own barge or ferry for transportation
- Hapū Revitalisation



# Economic

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*Piki ake ki te taumata teitei, tirohia kia hoka i te rangi*  
(Climb to the greatest of heights, look to the distant horizons to reap the realization of your dreams)

## Economic aspirations

We want sustainable economic development that safeguards the well-being of the Hapū. Our aspirations are for a vibrant, self-sustaining economy with full employment, sound infrastructure and support services.

To achieve these goals, each Hapū asserts its own vision and plan for economic development. We respect the vision of each Hapū and recognise that each has the opportunity to progress its own economic aspirations.

The long term land leases over Māori freehold blocks are coming to an end. The Hapū view this as an ideal opportunity to progress future economic aspirations.

## Cultural perspective

The economic well-being of our Hapū cannot be measured in monetary terms alone. Our economic health is inextricably linked to our cultural, social and environmental well-being.

## Economic Overview

The main businesses and organisations contributing to the economy of the Islands are:

- Transport services
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Horticulture and viticulture
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Self-employed businesses
- Not-for-profit organisations

Matakana Island has a general store that acts as a postal service and dairy for residents. There is a network of roads and access tracks throughout the Island. Regular barges service the commercial and domestic needs of the Islands.

On Rangiwaea, the Tauwhao Te Ngare Trust exists to develop the economic base on behalf of its owners. Matakana has several land Trusts that perform a similar function.



## Employment

Employment is a necessary part for hapū living on both islands. While ‘officially’ there is no unemployment on the Islands, the reality is that employment and economic opportunities are limited or provided in a part time capacity only. Consequently, some Hapū members struggle financially.

## Economic threats and challenges

Kiwifruit is an important export crop from our Islands that provides work for locals and a return on the investment to the owners. The disease PSA represents a significant threat for the national and international economies, and has recently infected the orchards on Matakana Island.

Other economic threats and challenges involve the following:

- Threats to the environment that harm economic development
- Threats to our culture that negatively affect economic development
- Transportation monopoly and high user costs for residents
- Changing land use
- Changing land tenure systems

Section 2 of this plan provides further details about these economic threats.

## Summary of Economic Goals

- Conduct economic activity that is consistent with and enhances the values of the hapū
- Development on the islands that directly benefits the whanau and hapū
- Preference for whanau or hapū managed operations
- Land retained and utilised for economic development
- Only permitting economic development that is appropriate and sustainable
- Whanau and hapū actively involved in robust decision-making of the islands’ future

The sentiments provided below by the late Mr Sonny Tāwhiao encapsulate our passion and commitment to preserving and developing the Island economy. It serves as a critical testimony for the future of the Islands and our people.

*For many years we have allowed outsiders to dictate our needs . . . to service our industries, maintain our roads, develop our land and use our resources. This has led to a gradual loss of control over tribal land and resources while outside interests have benefited, with minimal returns to the Island community to reassert itself and consolidate our control over its remaining resources. We must look at buying back land, leases and industries as we are able; we must enclose all services and industries. We must restore our mana and independence and face up to the challenge of social change.—Bay of Plenty Times, 1 May, 1993.*

End of Section 1
Next is Section 2 – Action sheets



Number	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
1	Protecting our taonga	Any activities that interfere or disturb our taonga such as kaimoana, breeding grounds and various species of flora and fauna. etc	We want to be notified before any work is done on any sites where our taonga exist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have procedures and protocols that will be explained at that point</li> <li>We will work to develop consent conditions within the current consent framework</li> </ul>	NZ Historic Places Trust WDC BOPDC DOC Maritime NZ	WBOP District Plan RMA S6 Conservation Act BOP Coastal Environment Plan BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Laws on protected species
2					
3		We have only a small portion of indigenous taonga (fauna and flora) species left as the landscape has been largely modified, degraded or destroyed.	We want mechanisms in place to protect all our taonga. As tino rangatiratanga, we manage our own resources and require consultation protocols and meaningful dialogue. We are keen to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have procedures and protocols that will be explained at that point</li> <li>We will work to develop consent conditions within the current consent framework</li> </ul>	MPI Kaitiaki NZ Historic Places Trust BOPRC WBOPDC DOC Maritime NZ	RMA 1st Schedule, S35A, S8 Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading & Other Matters) Amendment Bill Regional Pest Management Strategy NZ Biodiversity Strategy
4		Taking kaimoana -- depleting food stocks from harbour	We want Kaimoana to be sustainably managed by delegated hapu members. Also all tikanga and kaitiakitanga best practices adhered to at all times.	BOPRC Hapu	
5	Protecting our flora and fauna	Affect of introduced species	We want all landowners to take control of invasive noxious plants, fence areas, and reduce their harmful effects. Species include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pinetree needles</li> <li>Ragwort</li> <li>woolly nightshade</li> <li>Kapok weed – and other invasive weeds</li> <li>PSA infected vines</li> </ul> We encourage appropriate disposal of noxious plants and pests – and follow acceptable disposal plans	Council responsible for roadside strips Landowners responsible for own land	Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals
6					
7		The proliferation of animal and plant pests -- pest control	The Hapu requires meaningful engagement and consultation on solutions to the problem of animal and plant pests. We want to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with DOC and other agencies to eradicate pests, such as possums, rats, stoats</li> <li>Be involved in developing policies, signage, etc</li> <li>Have a say on fines and penalties for introduced pests</li> </ul>	BOPRC Land owners	Council policies, Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals
8		Release of domestic pets	We want such practices banned. Work with agencies to trap and eradicate	BOPRC	Council policies, Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals
9		Horse riders unfettered access to flora and fauna	We encourage horse trekking businesses to follow responsible management practices and to care for the environment	Business operators	Council by-laws

10	Coastal replanting programme	Our goal is to have all coastal margins replanted (including sand dunes and wetlands). We want: • Continuous replanting of the shelter belt for the Islands • Growing of indigenous plants • Take advantage of carbon credits where available	WBOPDC Ministry for Primary Industries Kaitiakitanga for Tangata Whenua	Council policies Carbon credit policies including offsets under the ETS
<b>Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes</b>				
11	<b>Main topic</b>	<b>Issues and concerns</b>	<b>Responsible agencies</b>	<b>References</b>
12	Protecting our fresh water	We are concerned about the poor state of our fresh water, estuaries, tributaries, catchments and wetlands: • springs drying up • daily supply and availability • water take Inappropriate use of water	BOPRC WDC MOE EPA	BOPRC Water and Land Plan Water Take and Discharge consents Dairy and Clean Streams Accord NES Contaminated Sites
13		Our standard position is that we want to be at the decision-making table for all matters affecting our fresh water resources. Anything involving water bodies requires our consultation and engagement. We don't want unauthorised tapping into local springs or bores. We prefer contractors to bring their own water supplies. We encourage locals to use organic sprays and move towards environmentally-friendly and follow practices that conserve water	Contract requirements with Council	BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Water take Water quality Resource Consent Monitoring
14				
15	Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairy and other commercial land-based activities --including sprays insecticides and pesticides	We want full engagement and consultation about water rights and related activities on the Islands. Our Hapu wants a monitoring role to ensure consent conditions are followed. We also want to be: • Involved in discussions to encourage commercial growers, farmers and others to implement clean systems and manage discharges more effectively • Monitoring arrangements for testing water quality and hazardous and or toxic substances and materials • In plans for alternative land-based waste water treatment systems that can be funded	Agriculturalists Commercial growers Farmers Foresters Orchardists Viticulturists BOPRC Fonterra WDC MOE EPA Hapu members, landowners	Water Use Management Plans Resource consents for water take, water and effluent discharges. Recreational water quality standards Council's Regional Water and Land Plan
16	Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from domestic users	We encourage responsible use of septic tanks – with proper monitoring and extraction. We are keen to rejuvenate traditional and kaitiakitanga best practices and combine with latest methods for disposing of human waste		Water Use Management Plans Resource consents for water t and effluent discharges.
17	Release of contaminants, such as nitrates, leachates and other toxins	We require resource consent conditions to be adhered to. We also want to be involved in discussions with farmers and regulatory bodies. Our Hapu encourages and challenges all commercial operators to improve their systems and manage discharges more effectively	BOPRC WDC Farming Industry Standards and best practices BOPRC WDC	Council's Regional Water and Land Plan NES Contaminated Land
18	Cattle fouling streams and drinking water	We want resource consent conditions adhered to We want farmers to fence off water ways; prevent their cattle from getting close to water supplies; and install margin and filter strips and systems	Farming Industry Standards and best practices BOPRC WDC	Council's Regional Water and Land Plan
19	Domestic dumping – car bodies, old washing machines, tyres etc	Our aim is to educate those living in the area on good waste management practices. We will bring problems to attention of appropriate authorities for handling	Hapu, members, landowners, commercial operators	Council's Regional Water and Land Plan

	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
20	Protecting our salt water	Maintaining salt water quality standards	Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for use of coastal water resources. We want:	BOPRC Hapu	RMA Foreshore & Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act
21			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality standards regularly monitored and kept within human safety levels</li> <li>• Tikanga and kaitiakitanga practices are adhered to at all times</li> </ul>		
22			<p>This has continued since the 1960's. We strongly object to this activity, and want it to cease. We want Council to invest in other more environmentally- friendly methods of disposing of human waste</p> <p>We object to recreational users treating the Island as their toilet. We want stringent requirements, signage etc in place. Given the number of visitors, we require new public facilities. We want to be involved in all discussions on the placement and management of such facilities</p>		
23	Protecting our coastal regions	Sewage pipeline discharging into the ocean off the barrier arm. This directly compromises the coastal environment and poisons our kai moana	BOPRC WDC DOC	RMA Foreshore & Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act	
24		Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from recreational users -- treating the beach and moana as a toilet -- and boats discharging ballast water	Iwi, hapu, Maritime NZ, EBOP, Maori forum.	RMA BOP Regional Coastal Environment Plan Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act	
27	Protecting our coastal regions	The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the barrier arm exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions	Forestry company, Hapu		
28		Natural hazards. Given our low-lying land and profile, we are conscious of the risks of Tsunami and other natural disasters			
29		We are concerned about coastal erosion and sand dune degradation	BOPRC WDC Civil Defense Maritime NZ	RMA Building Act Regional and District Council Policies	
30		Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for coping with natural hazards.			
31	Lack of suitable retaining walls	We want to work closely with the relevant authorities to mitigate dangers arising from coastal inundation, tsunami, flooding or earthquakes. We urgently need an effective warning system for the Islands			
31		Our goals are to continue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With riparian and reparation programmes along coastal margins</li> <li>• With intensive propagation and re-seeding programmes of native trees specific to the areas to alleviate erosion.</li> <li>• With risk mitigation procedures, such as enforcing speed limits for recreational boats – to limit wash on foreshore</li> </ul> <p>Our goal is to seek funding for Hapu to construct retaining walls in high risk areas around the islands. Work with authorities on practical solutions.</p>	BOPRC WBOPDC Coast care Matakana Island Marine Club	NZCPS Regional & District Council policies on erosion Buffer zones Conservation laws Ecological Enhancement Fund	

Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
20	<p>Foreshore and seabed areas -- we are concerned about the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unequal application of foreshore reserve provisions</li> <li>• Lack of clarity around responsibility, obligations and jurisdiction</li> </ul>	<p>We want full consultation and engagement on this topic. Our goal is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage in discussions with LTA's to achieve desired outcomes and aspirations of Hapu</li> <li>• Gain clarity and around foreshore reserve provisions, responsibilities of management, legislative obligations and jurisdiction</li> <li>• Enter into co-management agreements and MOU's with Councils to maximise natural characteristics of the foreshore and seabed around the islands</li> <li>• Input at the decision-making level for maritime and Council by-laws</li> </ul>	<p>Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC WDC Maori forum LTA's DOC NIWA</p>	<p>Foreshore and Seabed Act Coastal marine legislation</p>
32	<p>Use of coastal resources-- kai moana</p>	<p>Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for use of coastal resources. We want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal restoration and reparation projects implemented</li> <li>• Kaimoana sustainably managed by delegated hapu members</li> <li>• Tikanga and kaitiakitanga practices are adhered to at all times</li> </ul>	<p>Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC WDC Maori forum LTA's DOC NIWA</p>	<p>Foreshore and Seabed Act Coastal marine legislation</p>
33	<p>Coastal navigation routes and shipping lanes</p>	<p>We want to enter into JV or MOU with Maritime NZ – and have input into by-laws that control navigational routes</p>	<p>Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS EBOP, MP's, Kaumatua, whanau, Whakapapa, Maritime Law. OSH</p>	<p>Navigational Safety By-Laws (5 knots) Kaumatua Whakapapa</p>
34	<p>Inappropriate placement of boat and ski lanes</p>	<p>We strongly object to the inappropriate and dangerous placement of boat and jet-ski lanes. We want ski lanes dangerously close to the islands closed. We want better policing and enforcement of penalties on those who break the law.</p> <p>We also want the Councils to take the lead by setting better standards, protocols, policies, laws and legislation for recreational boaters. We want our privacy respected</p>	<p>Tourism BOP WDC BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS MP's, Kaumatua, whanau, Maritime Law. OSH</p>	<p>Navigational Safety By-Laws (5 knots) Kaumatua Whakapapa</p>
35	<p>Risks posed by recreational boaters, yachters</p>	<p>Recreational boaters continuously create risks for the Islands and Hapu members, such as leaving rubbish starting fires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We want a greater say and be included in decision-making and forming by-laws that are specific to our rohe</li> <li>• We want clear signage at wharves, ramps about: Fire dangers; disposal of rubbish; trespassing on private property</li> <li>• We want a greater hand in implementing penalties and by-laws</li> </ul> <p>We are keen to look at Joint ventures, and establishing MOU's with Maritime NZ, Tauranga Port &amp; Harbour Masters and other organisations so Maritime By-Laws are adhered to</p>	<p>BOPRC Maritime NZ MP's, Kaumatua, whanau, Maritime Law. OSH lwi, hapu, Maritime NZ. EBOP. Maori forum.</p>	<p>Marine &amp; Coastal Area Act</p>
36	<p>Access to fresh and salt water supplies for boaters, barge and ferry users</p>	<p>Our goal is to establish better facilities -- particularly at the wharf. Ideally there should be appropriate access to water (fresh water and salt water) at the ferry terminals, beach and foreshore</p>	<p>BOPRC</p>	<p>RMA Foreshore and Seabed Act. Marine &amp; Coastal Area Act</p>
37				

	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
20	Protection of harbour	Dredging of harbour and subsequent damage to kai moana beds	We are opposed to dredging of the harbour. Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement for any request or consent for dredging.		
38		Navigation equipment, beacons, wharves etc	We seek consultation and engagement on keeping all navigation equipment in good repair.	Tourism BOP BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS	Navigational Safety By-Laws Kaumatua Whakapapa
39					
40					
41		Pollution of Harbour from -- siltation and sedimentation -- particularly from the mainland	Position on this . . .		
42	<b>Protecting our land</b>				
43		All land development projects	We want all those engaged in development projects to follow environmentally-friendly and sustainable practices that align with our cultural perspective	BOPRC WBOPDC MOE	Western BOP District Plan Regional Water & Land Plan SmartGrowth
44		Major Development projects	Our standard position is that in all circumstances, applicants must contact our Hapu for advice before proceeding	Hapu BOPRC WBOPDC MOE	Western BOP District Plan Regional Water & Land Plan SmartGrowth
45		Fire risks	We want greater support -- particularly during summer months to police irresponsible behaviour by recreational boaters and visitors. Need clear signage, stronger by-laws, heavier penalties and fines put in place	DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu Fire NZ	Council bylaws
46		The local council recently established Reserves and Facilities by-laws to allow horse trekking on the Islands	We want to be consulted and have meaningful engagement with Council before such by laws are passed	DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu Fire NZ	Council bylaws
47	<b>Protecting archeological sites</b>				
48		Disturbance of archeological sites. Over the last 30 years, less than 1,000 hectares have been subject to an archeological survey.	We require full consultation and engagement on this issue. The Hapu aspire to investigate and apply archeological protocols to protect and preserve the Islands' taonga and waahi tapu.	NZHPT Hapu Councils	Tracking HPT Authorities granted and identifying areas not surveyed.



49	Plowing and V blading of archeological sites	Our position is that V blading should cease around all archeological sites. We require proper archeological research across all sites to prevent further damage.	NZHPT Hapu Councils
50	<b>Waste management</b>		
	We face numerous challenges with waste management including:	We wish to reduce overall waste and develop permitted activity standards to enable a waste transfer station and recycling centre to be developed for the Islands.	Local Government WBOPDC BOPRC
	• Health and safety of Hapu, the whenua, he wai	Ideally the transfer station would cater for all forms of domestic waste	Dairy NZ
	• Rubbish disposal and pollution left on beaches	Our goal is also to have systems in place for waste collection and management for rubbish washing up on our beaches. We need:	
	• Hazardous waste dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular waste collection, control and maintenance systems</li> <li>• Sustainable, affordable eco-systems established</li> <li>• Appropriate signage and input into LTCCP, LTDP</li> <li>• Stronger relationships with LTA's</li> <li>• Education. Para Kore systems and best practices in place</li> </ul>	<p>Hazardous Substances &amp; New Organisms Act, Marine &amp; Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Settlement Act 2011, BOPRC-Floodway &amp; Drainage Bylaw 2008</p>
51			
52	Toxic waste left over from a timber tanalizing plant	Our Hapu definitely want all contaminated sites cleaned up. We intend working closely with the relevant authorities to achieve this. From a cultural and health perspective, we will not be satisfied until the contaminated sites are fully cleansed.	WDC BOPRC MOE
53	<b>Biosecurity</b>		
	Lack of tight bio-security border controls	We need stricter border controls to contain foreign, invasive, viruses that threaten native plants and our horticulture and agriculture ventures. The recent grounding of the Rena highlighted the risks and dangers of foreign and invasive species entering via the eastern coastline. We support a regime of bio-security testing and monitoring to mitigate any potential threats.	DOC NIWA BOPRC WDC MOE Hapu
54			
55	<b>Biodiversity</b>		
	Endangered species:	We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with endangered species on the Islands. A list of some of the endangered species is found in Section 3.	DOC NIWA BOPRC
	• Fish		
	• Invertebrates	We have several programmes in place to revitalise endangered species and expect to be consulted and be part of any local or central government initiatives	WDC MOE Hapu
	• Birds		
	• Mammals		
56			
	Restoration of wetlands	We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with the modification of wetlands on the Islands. A list of some of the wetland projects are found in Section 3.	Hapu Western BOP District Council BOP Regional Council
57		We have several programmes in place to revitalise the biodiversity of wetlands and limit the impact of humans on these areas	BOP Regional Water & Lnad Plan Western BOP District Plan

58	The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the barrier arm exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions.	While the exotic forests have long replaced the native forests on the barrier arm, forest trees are needed to protect the Islands. We require full consultation if ever there is a change to the policy of having forest growing on the barrier arm.	Forestry
59	Low flying aircraft over Islands	We object to the intrusion of low flying aircraft over our air space. We want by-laws and aviation laws enforced to prevent low-flying aircraft from invading privacy of Hapu members	CAA
60	Use of air space	We assert our rights to own air waves and to broadcast from our own media	Aviation Laws
61	Excessively bright lights from the mainland	Lights spill from the mainland industries such as the port lights must be controlled through environmental performance standards in each Districts Plan.	WBOPDC TCC
62	Air-borne viruses and diseases	PSA is a biosecurity risk that could have catastrophic effects on our kiwifruit orchards. PSA has reached some orchards on the island. Managing this is vital to the economic sustainability of our orchard business.	Industry
63			Biosecurity Act

Number	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
1	Education				
2		Keeping sufficient numbers to keep Kohanga Reo and primary school operating	Our goal is to encourage those with young families to return to the Islands	Hapu, families, MOE	
3		Maintaining high standards of education	To support families and their tamariki, our goal is to attract dedicated teachers and maintain high standards of bi-lingual, bi-cultural, education	Hapu, families, MOE	
4		Our secondary school students who travel to the mainland each day face special challenges: These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A long daily commute</li> <li>• Difficulty in being able to participate in extracurricular activities</li> </ul> Promote advanced education	We seek meaningful engagement with the Ministry of Education and other agencies to meet the special challenges our high school students and their families face. We are open to suggestions on how best to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support secondary school students</li> <li>• Support their families with the extra financial burden</li> </ul> We are keen to consider scholarships and trade-training for our rangatahi, whanau	Hapu, families, MOE	
5	Maintaining our culture				
6		We are concerned that our sites of significance remain protected	We aim to protect our culture and sites of significance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-naming sites with tuturu names</li> <li>• Promoting practices that keep our water unpolluted</li> <li>• Protecting waahi tapu and other taonga</li> <li>• Archaeology/heritage protection, waahi tapu inventory</li> <li>• Naming sites of cultural significance</li> <li>• Ring fencing islands for future</li> <li>• Educating our Whanau about our whakapapa – hold wananga and develop their knowledge</li> </ul> Our plans to do this include supporting reo māori, kōrero māori anake marae	NZHPT WBOPDC	Western BOP District Plan RPS BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Cultural Values Assessment Historic Places Act
7		The issue here is that with the changing world, how to keep our language and culture alive, and revitalise the Hapu			
8		Waahi Tapu sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection, preservation and conservation</li> <li>• Re-instatement, developments of marae facilities</li> </ul>	We want direct involvement and consultation procedures followed whenever anyone is considered developing a site that we consider to be waahi Tapu. Our goals are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter joint ventures, or have MOU with DOC and other key agencies</li> <li>• Ensure that all Waahi tapu, Waahi Whakahirahira, taonga tuku iho and koiwi are handled, managed and respected according to our cultural values.</li> <li>• Have traditional Maori names for significant sites reinstated</li> </ul>	DOC BOPRC WBOPDC HPT	RMA S6, 7 & 8 RMA 1st Schedule WBOP District Plan CVA
9		Access to traditional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural areas</li> <li>• Harvests</li> <li>• Fishing areas</li> <li>• Hunting areas</li> </ul>	We require full consultation on the use of any of these traditional sites. Our goals are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve, protect and retain ownership of all sites of significance, wahi tapu, wahi whakahirahira and taonga koiwi</li> <li>• Maintain and retain our cultural values and kaitiakitanga principles of our rohe for all areas of cultivation, agriculture, fishing and hunting, taonga species</li> <li>• Reinstate traditional Maori names of significant sites</li> </ul>	DOC WDC TCC Maritime NZ HPT	WBOP District Plan NZ Historic Places Act RMA S6, S7, S8 Marine and Coastal Area Act Foreshore & Seabed Act



	<p>Disturbance of archeological sites through vblading</p> <p>We require full consultation on access to all archaeological sites.</p> <p>Our goal is to map the v-bladed and non-v-bladed areas to establish priority areas. Then conduct further archaeological surveys of both v-bladed areas and non-v-bladed areas, especially where earthworks consents have been granted from the Regional Council.</p> <p>We want areas of waahi tapu and archaeological sites protected and handled according to our tikanga and protocols</p> <p>Risk of dramatic effect on social fabric of Island with rapid development</p> <p>External pressure from corporates on small Hapu community to subdivide barrier arm. We see risk of creating class distinctions and social disharmony</p>	<p>NZHT WBOPDC BOPRC hapu</p> <p>Hapu WBOPDC Hapu WBOPDC Development Companies</p> <p>NZ Archaeological Association NZHT records of authorities granted</p>	
10			
11		Western BOP District Plan RPS	
12			
13			
14	<p>The land tenure system presents difficulties with multiple ownership – and in some cases the ability to establish administration over land blocks</p> <p>Governance and management for administrative roles for land blocks. Hapu, projects</p> <p>Housing for Hapu members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable land practices Housing for Hapu members</li> <li>Papakanga, hapu, whanau, kaumatua, kuia</li> </ul>	<p>Hapu members Landowners HNZ MLC</p> <p>Our aim is to develop comprehensive training regime for Hapu members to fill such roles</p> <p>We require direct involvement, consultation and decision-making across all areas of housing development</p> <p>We are actively seeking opportunities to subdivide and develop housing in a sustainable way. We recognise Mana motuhake – ownership, whakapapa, tino rangatiratanga – lineage and birth right. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The right to develop and manage the future of our whenua, our people</li> <li>Being involved in decision-making for housing development</li> </ul> <p>We strongly oppose 'external developers' or large corporate organisations targeting residential development among our members</p> <p>We prefer to employ self-sufficient and cost effective methods that are beneficial long-term to our hapu, whenua and ngahere</p>	<p>Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes</p> <p>Our aim is to develop comprehensive training regime for Hapu members to fill such roles</p> <p>We require direct involvement, consultation and decision-making across all areas of housing development</p> <p>We are actively seeking opportunities to subdivide and develop housing in a sustainable way. We recognise Mana motuhake – ownership, whakapapa, tino rangatiratanga – lineage and birth right. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The right to develop and manage the future of our whenua, our people</li> <li>Being involved in decision-making for housing development</li> </ul> <p>We strongly oppose 'external developers' or large corporate organisations targeting residential development among our members</p> <p>We prefer to employ self-sufficient and cost effective methods that are beneficial long-term to our hapu, whenua and ngahere</p>
15		<p>WBOP District Plan BOP Water &amp; Land Plan BOP Regional Policy Statement CVA for Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands</p>	
16			

17	A key challenge here is that of meeting the expense of setting up infrastructure for the houses. There are also other factors such as difficulties in whanau members borrowing money to build new houses on land with multiple owners.	Our goal is to build good quality, affordable, houses. Further explore the advantages of papakainga development		
18	Declining population	Our goal is to encourage those with young families to return to the Islands	Hapu	Hapu members, local Marae
19	Prevention of land erosion for Opureora and Oruarahi Marae	Our goal is to build retaining walls to stabilise the land.		
20	High land and water rates for services received	The hapu are concerned at the level of rates given the average family income and the modest house sizes.	WBOPDC	Rating Act
21	Build infrastructure so whanau can come back and live, go to school and work here	One of the greatest hurdles to attracting our whanau back to the islands is the lack of infrastructure and cost of providing individual water and wastewater system. We seek Council allocate funding collected from the	WBOPDC Government grants	Local Government Act LTCCP
22	Strained relationships with Councils and developers	Our goal is to establish a comprehensive communications plan so that we can build stronger relationships and adequately face challenges and concerns	hapu WBOPDC	
23	Whole of Island Plan' and Hapu relationship to Council's development of the Plan	We require direct involvement, full consultation and decision-making across all areas of the Plan and its development	WDC TCC DOC BOPRC	RMA
24	<b>Access to medical care</b>			
25	Our concern is how to provide improved basic health services to meet the typical health needs of Hapu members, especially the young and the elderly	We require continued support from health service providers and clinicians. Our goals are to:	MOH	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the health clinic on Matakana Island</li> <li>• Provide accessible health care services for our elderly</li> <li>• Subsidies for families who need to travel to the mainland for health services, reduce the burden of high medical costs</li> <li>• Management of medical conditions for those who have long-term, medical conditions from timber plant</li> </ul>		
26	Limited access to accident and emergency services	We are keen to consider ways of improving access for accident and emergency services		St Johns
27	<b>Recreation and sports</b>			
28	Our challenge here is how to maintain access to recreation and sports -- and provide continued support and sponsorship in such a small community. Families with school-age children who are keen on sports face exceptionally high transportation and other costs	We plan to continue making good use of the local sports club. Our goals are to . . .		Hapu members, Sports Club

Number	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
1	Tourism				
2		Tourist activities on the islands	We require full consultation to ensure sustainable tourist practices.	Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
3		Tourism opportunities for Hapu Groups and members	Our position is that we prefer tourist businesses that are owned and operated by tangata whenua. We want management or significant involvement of all tourist activities directly related to the islands. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of islands resources</li> <li>• Appropriate control of barge access</li> <li>• Consultation with tangata whenua on types of tourist activities</li> <li>• Signage and branding of Island – Iwi, Hapu, Whakapapa (use of intellectual property) Tino Rangatiratanga</li> </ul>	Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
4	Land development				
5		Lack of quality communication between Hapu, commercial entities and land developers	Our goal is to develop a comprehensive communications plan to provide certainty for all parties in all communications	WBOPDC BOPRC hapu	
6		Land development by corporate organisations -- any intended use of any Maori owned lands	We require engagement with the Hapu and full consultation procedures as outlined in this HMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account other relevant sections of HMP</li> </ul>	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
7		Any major earthworks	Our position is strictly no development considered without full engagement and participation of Hapu	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu NZHPT	BOP Water & Land Plan, WBOPDC District Plan
8		Any extractions of natural resources	Our position is strictly no extraction of resources considered without full engagement and participation of Hapu	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	BOP Water & Land Plan, WBOPDC District Plan
9		Leasehold lands becoming available	We plan to sponsor new ways for effectively managing our own lands as the long-term leases become available	Hapu lessors MLC	
10		We face costly and time-consuming burdens when attempting to establish proper administration over land blocks with multiple owners. Many land blocks remain without trusts or formal administration	Work with advisors and others to handle economic constraints from unsettled land administration	Hapu lessors MLC advisors	Te Ture Whenua Act
11		Effects of changing land use	Significant changes in land use are likely to affect the hapu. We seek early consultation to ensure our taonga, businesses and property interests are not affected.	WBOPDC, BOPRC, hapu	RMA
12	Employment				
13		Employment and cultural objectives	Our goal is to achieve sustainable employment that aligns with our tikanga, values and ideology. Ideally, such employment opportunities should be diverse and be supported by whanau and Hapu.	Tauwhao te Ngare Trust Other businesses owned by hapu	

14	<p>Hapu members wishing to live and work on the Islands face numerous employment-related challenges. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of diversity in available employment</li> <li>• Limited long-term jobs</li> <li>• A static workforce</li> <li>• Lower wages compared to mainland</li> <li>• Burden of high transport costs</li> <li>• Lack of availability of support via unemployment benefit</li> </ul>	<p>Our Hapu aims to develop business plans that meet local aspirations. We prefer ventures that create sustainable employment for Hapu members</p>	BIZ (NZ Trade & Enterprise)
15	<b>Locally owned businesses</b>		
16	<p>Operation of Hapu owned and operated enterprises Shops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barge and transportation access points</li> <li>• Tourist attractions</li> <li>• Small industrial businesses and contractors</li> </ul>	<p>Hapu aims to develop business plans to meet local aspirations. We prefer ventures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include self-sufficient work and employment</li> <li>• Flow from trade-training work schemes, programmes</li> <li>• Build and strengthen Islands economic base and capacity</li> </ul>	
17	Lack of employment opportunities	<p>Our goal is to develop a long-term economic plan for the Islands to attract suitable businesses that can also address the employment challenges we face</p>	Chamber of Commerce Sustainable Business Network
18	Cost of doing business on Islands higher than mainland	<p>Our aim is to explore business ventures that are suitable for the Islands, and that do not incur excessive transport costs</p>	
19	Lack of outsiders understanding our cultural relationship to economic imperatives	<p>We require all decision-makers to recognise our position. We want existing plans and policies at a Regional and District Council level to reflect our position</p>	BOPRC WBOPDC
20	<p>We need research and development in the following areas:</p> <p>Horticulture Agriculture Aquaculture Medicines</p>	<p>Our goal is to develop businesses that use local knowledge and resources, and that follow best practices, such as organic methods. We aim to promote businesses that are create self-sustainability, and self-sufficiency, as well as enhance our environment.</p>	Biodiversity offsets programme Conservation Management Strategy & Plans Water Research Strategy CVA Matakana & Rangiwaea Islands
21	<b>Infrastructure</b>		
22	Lack of robust infrastructure (water, electricity, telecommunications, waste etc)	<p>We want and need improved infrastructure if we are to offer competitive services and participate in the wider economy. Our goal is .</p>	
23	<p>Monopoly on barge transport for domestic and commercial use. The burden on businesses of high transportation costs</p> <p>Lack of efficient renewable energy sources</p>	<p>Our goal is to own our own barge and ferry service.</p>	
24		<p>Our goal is to invest in renewable --green energy sources -- and to the extent possible become self-sufficient</p> <p>We want to maximise and utilise resources on the island, or within the moana that promotes self-sufficiency and affordable housing for whanau, hapu, iwi</p> <p>We are keen to explore R &amp; D opportunities for sustainable use of alternative energy sources on the island</p>	Renewable Energy Act 2008 National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategy

25	Sustainable economic development	Our position is that we are not against economic development ,but we want to avoid rapid development that negatively affects our environment	WBOPDC hapu	RMA
26	We have limited roading infrastructure and design. We have high rates, and travel costs are high. We also have recreational and off-road vehicles abusing access routes and beach foreshores and dunes	Our position is that we need to be consulted on the future of all roads on the Islands. We require LTA's to provide Health & Safety road management controls i.e. appropriate signage (speed limits), road markings, footpaths, street night lights	LTCPP LTA WBOPDC BOPRC	WBOPDC – Road Management Plan EBOP-Barge subsidy BOPRC-Land Transport Programme 2012-13/2014-15
27	Footpaths, tracks and cycle ways need upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular maintenance and upgrading of roads required on the islands</li> <li>Input into the Land Transport planning and funding priorities programme</li> <li>Implementation of transport, barge subsidies</li> <li>Maintain and enhance the well-being, health and safety of our whanau, hapu, lwi</li> </ul>	WBOPDC BOPRC	Council Policies Bylaws Council Roading Asset Management
28	<b>Fisheries -- commercial</b>	Both Islands need roads upgraded. Rangiwaea particularly needs more maintenance work to bring up to an acceptable standard. We need improved road		
29	Share in fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>surfaces</li> <li>drainage</li> <li>signage</li> <li>marking and lines</li> <li>footpaths – pedestrian access</li> <li>cycle tracks</li> </ul>		
30	<b>Forestry</b>	Given our geographic location seafaring whakapapa, the Hapu aspires to acquire fishing quota and explore opportunities to develop aquaculture ventures.	Te Ohu Kaimoana	Fisheries Act
31	Corporate landowners lack of understanding of locals relationship with forestry land	Maintain unimpeded access to forestry regions	WBOPDC Land owners formal or informal agreements	Property Law Act
32	<b>Intellectual property</b>			
33	Unauthorised use of intellectual property -- names, brands etc	We aim to vigorously protect our intellectual property -- especially around the use of Taonga for commercial advantage. We will engage advisors to assist us		



## Appendix – Section 3 – for Matakana and Rangiwaea Hapū Management Plan

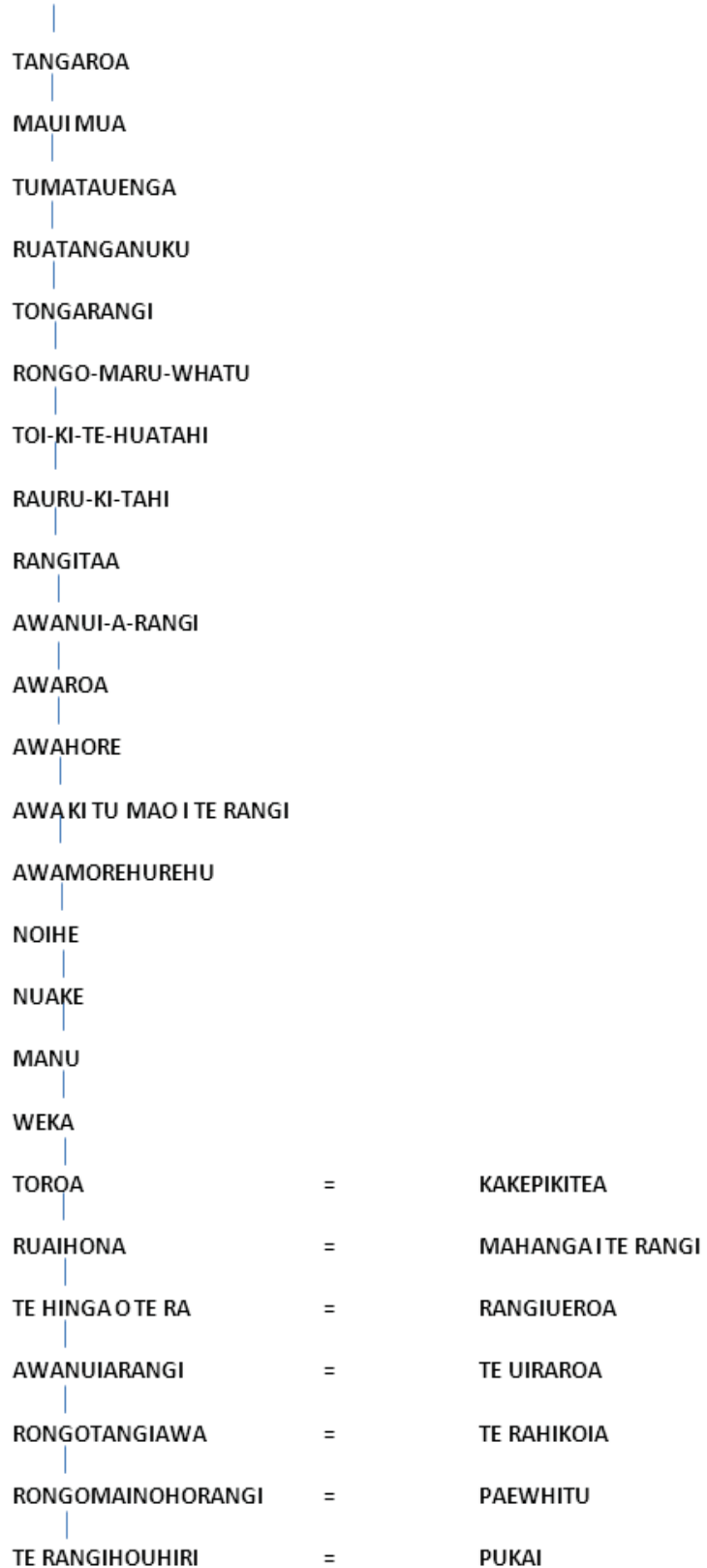
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## Whakapapa

### WHAKAPAPA RANGINUI = PAPATUANUKU



## Nga Hapū whakapapa o Matakana me Rangiwaea

Nga Hapū whakapapa o Matakana me Rangiwaea	
Ngai Tuwhiwhia Te Hapū	
TE MARAE	Opureora
TE WHARENUI	Tūwhiwhia
TE WHAREKAI	Te Aōreke
TE POU HAKI	Kotorerua
TE WHAREMOE	Tauaiti/Ngā Whaea
NGA HAKI	Tuwhiwhia me Kotorerua
TAUMATA NOHANGA – Kāinga	Tauaiti
TAUMATA NOHANGA – Manuhiri	Hineaōrangi
URUPĀ	Opureora
WHAKATAUKI	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>KO TAUAITI TE TAMA A TŪWHIWHIA</b>            AUĒ HE AHA RAWA TAKU HĒ            KIA PENEI AI HE MATE MŌKU            AKUANEI TE MOANA NEI I HŌHONU            ME HANGA KIA PĀPAKU I TĀKU MŌKAI            I A KOTORERUA</p>

Nga Hapū whakapapa o Matakana me Rangiwaea	
Ngai Tamawhariua Te Hapū	
TE MARAE	Ōruarahi
TE WHARENUI	Te Rangihouhiri
TE WHAREKAI	Pūkai
TE POU HAKI	Te Hīkonga
TE WHAREMOE	Ngā Kuia
TE HAKI	Tamawhariua
URUPĀ	Horopōpoto me Tāhiwiroa
WHAKATAUKI	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PŪKAI</b>            PŪKAI REKA RAWA HUNA I TE PO            PŪKAI HE WĀHINE RAWERAWE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TE RANGIHOUHIRI</b>            AUĒ E TAMA HAERE            MŌU TAIHIAHI            MŌKU TAI AWATEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ŌRUARAHĪ</b>            TE RAHINGA O TE KAI,            TE RAHINGA O TE TANGATA            TE RAHINGA O NGA MEA KATOA</p>

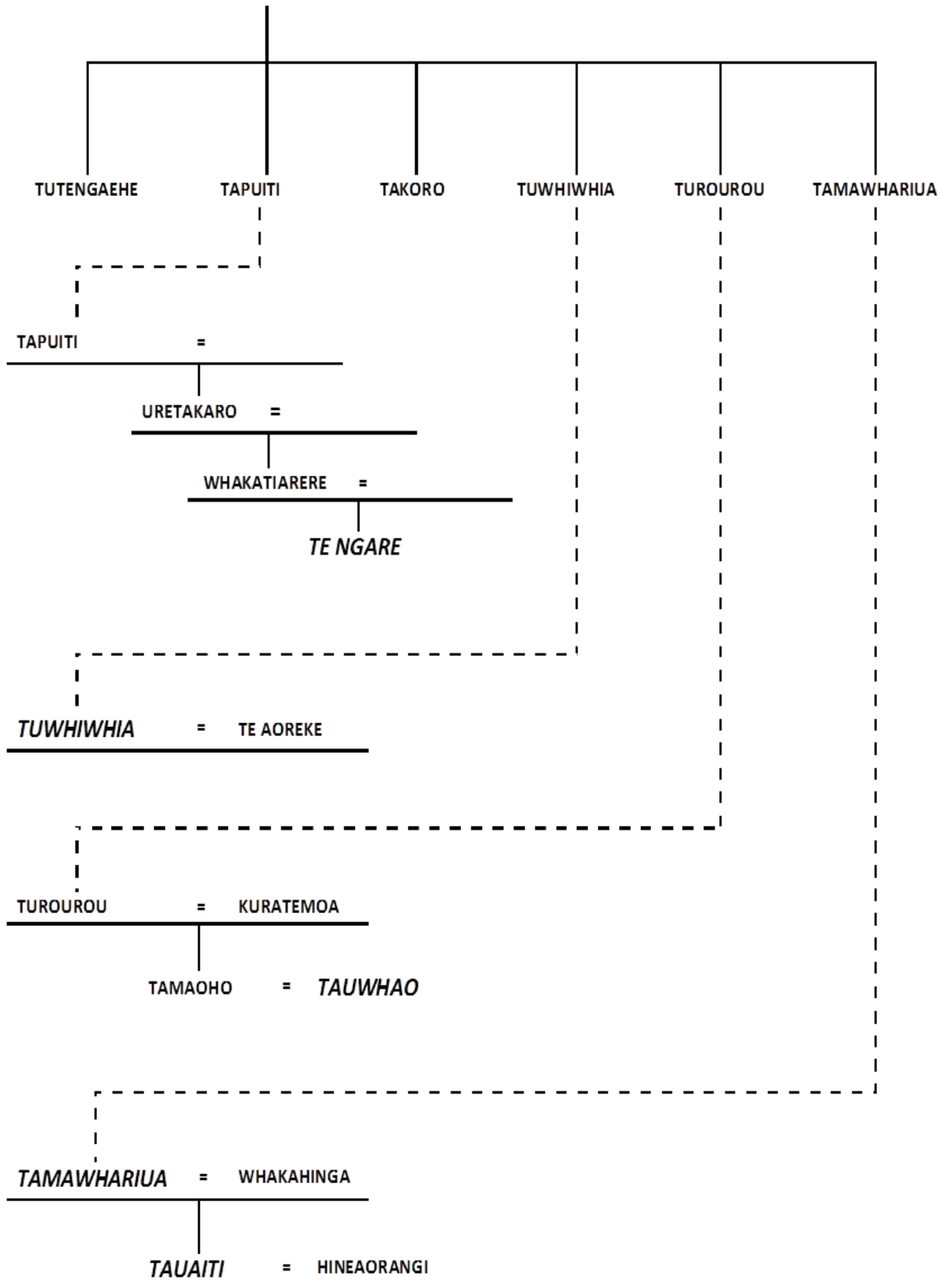
## Nga Hapū continued . . .

<b>Ngati Tauaiti Te Hapū</b>	
TE MARAE	Te Kutaroa
TE WHARENUI	Tauaiti
TE WHAREKAI	Hineaōrangi
URUPĀ	Te Ahipuhipuhi me Tawhaurangi.
WHAKATAUKI	<i>KIA RONGO AKE KI TE KAKARA O TE PUPUHITANGA O NGĀ PUNGAREHU O NGĀ AHI O TE KAI A TAUAITI</i>

<b>Te Whanau A Tauwhao Te Hapū</b>	
TE MARAE	Rangiwaewa
TE WHARENUI	Te Haka A Te Tupere
NGA POU (AMO)	Romainohorangi me Paewhitu
TE TEKOTEKO	Tutengaehe
TE KORURU	Tupaea
TE WHAREKAI	Hinewai
TE POU HAKI	Tauwhao
TE WHAREMOE	Te Whakaruruhau
TE HAKI	Takakopiri
TAUMATA NOHANGA – Kāinga	Te Hautu
TAUMATA NOHANGA – Manuhiri:	Puhikaiwaka
URUPĀ:	Rangiwaewa
WHAKATAUKI	<i>AUĒ MAHUE MAI E AU HE WAHINE MOKEMOKE ME HE RIRI TAKU UTU HE MAMAE TE RONGO KA NOHO AU HEI PUHI KI TE MOANA</i>

<b>Te Ngare Te Hapū</b>	
TE MARAE	Opōnui
TE WHARENUI	Romainohorangi – <i>(He pou kei Rangiwaewa Marae i tenei wa)</i>
TE WHAREKAI	Paewhitu – <i>(He pou kei Rangiwaewa Marae i tenei wa).</i>
URUPĀ	Te Pirau
WHAKATAUKI	<i>TE NGARE O NGA MARAMA E NGARE MAI NGARE ATU PIKI AKE KI TE AU MOANA KIA MARAMA AI I TAKU TITIRO KEI WAHO RA KO TAKU KUPENGA HAO KO PUHIKAIWAKA TE KAITIAKI KO TE MATARAE TE MATATIROHIA KĪ ANA KAI TE NGARE KI RAUKAWA TAKAHI PARU KAWHAKI PO</i>

TE RANGIHOUHIRI = PUKAI



## The Perspective of Nga Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands

*We, the Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea who reside on the Islands are Ahi-kā-roa (ahi kā), we keep our home fires burning as a beacon for our Whanau to come home to. The relationship that Hapū have with our environment is synonymous with whakapapa. Ahi kā ultimately represents an inherent responsibility for exercising mana motuhake or absolute autonomy.*

We do not split or compartmentalize our culture when discussing anything to do with the Islands. Our culture and world-view is interwoven with everything we do.

Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands continue to provide a spiritual and geological whakaruruhau (shelter) for the wider Tauranga area.

## Early History and Settlement of Islands

### Te Heke o Te Rangihouhiri

Te Rangihouhiri as the eponymous ancestor of Ngai Te Rangi Iwi, traversed the East Coast to the Bay of Plenty occupying many places along the way including Torere and Maketu. Ngai Te Rangi eventually arrived in Tauranga and through intermarriage with the original inhabitants, pre-Waka people and subsequent conquest of Kinonui at the Battle of Kokowai, entrenched the mana of Ngai Te Rangi in Tauranga Moana.

There are a number of versions that may differ from the above. What can be said with some certainty is that the Ngai Te Rangi Hapū occupied Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands from this time to now. Reference: Cultural Values Assessment, Coffin A., December 2011

### Ngai Tuwhiwhia

Ngai Tuwhiwhia are the descendants of Tuwhiwhia and Te Aoreke. Tuwhiwhia is the fourth child of Te Rangihouhiri. The ancestor Tuwhiwhia lived at Maketu. Tuwhiwhia and his son Tauaiti were part of a Ngai Te Rangi group gathering toitoi from Te Tumu. They were attacked and Tuwhiwhia was killed. Tauaiti was taken to Tauranga near the Tūkorako stream where he was tortured to death.

The whakatauki derives from this event, where Tauaiti cried out

*“Aue, he aha rawa taku he, kia penei he mate moku. Akuanei te moana nei i hohonu me hanga kia papaku i taku mokai i a Kotorerua”. Oh what have I done to deserve this fate. This ocean though deep will be rendered shallow when my brother Kotorerua hears of this.*

This event was the pre-cursor to Kotorerua coming to Tauranga, taking revenge at the Battle of Kokowai and Ngai Te Rangi moving to Tauranga and occupying to this day. The original wharenuui of Ngai Tuwhiwhia stood at Motuhua Island and was moved to Matakana Island.

### Ngai Tamawhariua

Ngai Tamawhariua are descendants of the ancestor Tamawhariua, youngest son of Te Rangihouhiri. One of Tamawhariua's sons is Tauaiti, the eponymous ancestor of Ngati Tauaiti. The ancestor Tamawhariua is closely associated with the taking of Matakana Island, in particular a number of Pa in

the vicinity of Te Uretureture. A number of places are attributed to his occupation of the area along with his son Tauaiti.

Ngati Tauaiti are the descendants of Tauaiti and Hineaorangi, not to be confused with Tauaiti, son of Tuwhiwhia. The Marae Te Kutaroa was prominent in the 1800s and 1900s. During the 1970s access to the Marae site was compromised. In 1981 the Hapū decided to bury the Wharenui with aspirations of building a new marae complex in the future. The mauri of Tauaiti and Hineaorangi were taken to Opureora Marae for safe keeping.

### Te Whanau a Tauwhao

Te Whanau a Tauwhao are descendants of Tamaoho and Tauwhao. Tamaoho is the child of Turourou the fifth child of Te Rangihouhiri. The Tauwhao Hapū lived at various places including Tuhua, Motiti and Otumoetai. The Tauwhao Hapū at Otumoetai moved to Rangiwaea Island in 1863.

### Te Ngare

The home of Te Ngare descendants is at Oponui, Rangiwaea Island. Te Ngare is a Ngai Te Rangi Hapū however oral accounts suggest that they were living in this area before Te Heke o Te Rangihouhiri arrived. Whilst the Te Ngare origins are not clear, the connections with other Hapū are acknowledged through whakapapa. Te Ngare ancestors originate from Nga Marama, Te Papaunahi and Te Purukupenga and it is acknowledged that they were the first occupants at Rangiwaea Island.

The Tainui tradition in Tauranga is directly associated with Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands. A number of places are named in remembrance of the arrival and travels of the waka Tainui, as well as names linking Tainui descent groups including specific ancestors.

### Ratahi Rock

During the 1200s, the Tainui waka made landfall at Rangiwaea where the visitors stayed for some time. When it came time to leave they decided to continue on their quest via the Paretata entrance. As they made their way through Te Awanui Harbour they encountered shallow waters and had to discard part of the waka ballast rock to a place below Opuhi Point. This ballast forms part of the rocky outcrop known as Ratahi Rock.

*Hei whiunga peehi hei rerenga tākere, he toka tīpuna he hotu kura*

### Tāhuna-a-Manu

This is a land sandspit just off the shore of Opureora. As its name suggest; (tāhuna = shoal, a = of, manu = birds). It was once populated with birds, trees and other flora and fauna. People also stayed on the Island due to the changing of the tides and currents. This area and surrounding moana has been desecrated through dredging and other activities.

### Motu Ngaio

Situated off Te Koutu Opureora as its name suggests, (a motu = island/split off and ngaio = a parasite worm). This was a place that once was abundant in rongoa and fresh water fish in the ponds. The Ngaio was a parasite worm that the fish fed on. Rongoa was gathered for healing by all of the Hapū. The people gathered birds and fish when they came in for feeding. There is another story that explains how (Opureora got its name: O = by way of; pure = restore, ora = good health. It was a place where our tīpuna went to restore their wairua and tīnana).

### Motu Manuka

Situated off Te Kare a small island that, as its name suggests, (is a motu = island/split off, manuka = native tree). An island abundant in Manuka and birds. Another area where food was gathered was Manuka panga on Te Kare ridge. There are known Tupāpaku buried there.

### Motu Tangaroa

Situated off Te Paerata, Rangiwaea Island, as its name suggests, (a motu = island, a = of Tangaroa = fish species). On this small island there was a breed of eel. According to our tīpuna, it is much like Puhikaiwaka on Rangiwaea; they were ika tapu and seen as Kaitiaki that protected. In the case of Puhikaiwaka, Kaitiaki for Rangiwaea Ōponui; (whenua = land, Tangaroa for Tātahi = beaches, tangaroa-a-motu kei puhi paerata. Puhikaiwaka rere ki Ōponui. Paerata and Ōponui describe the winds that blow along the ridges and shores of Rangiwaea.

All of these wāhi according to our tīpuna were wāhi Toma Koiwi; a resting place for bones and wāhi tapu. All of these Islands have been drastically eroded due to the changes in the moana. Therefore much of its life is lost. These taonga were very important to our tīpuna of Matakana and Rangiwaea, and still are today. They are consequently visited by our people.

### 1800s – 1865

The following bullet points provide a chronology of events in and around Tauranga Moana and relates directly to events on Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands.

- Musket wars, land wars, intertribal conflicts – inhabitants moved to Otumoetai and Maungatapu
- Roman Catholic missionaries at Otumoetai
- Te Haka a Te Tupere rafted from Otumoetai in late 1860s
- Battle of Gate Pā 1864 and Te Ranga – British troops from Auckland fought against tangata whenua
- Battle of Gate Pā watched by residents on Rangiwāea – Matakana, Rangiwāea and Motuhoa were participants in battle
- 1865 Tauranga Lands confiscated, NZ Settlements Act 1863
- 29,000 acres including Mauāo because of participation in Battle of Gate Pa & Te Ranga
- Customary tenure to individual title established in Tauranga after confiscation – whenua sold to non māori and public works takings
- Hori Tupaea, 19<sup>th</sup> Century Paramount Chief

### 1900s to 2000

- Entrepreneurial: maize, cropping, agricultural, flax
- Island Whānau conscripted to fight in WW1, WW2, Vietnam, Malaya
- Island Whanau worked the land to contribute to war effort. Mostly mainland whanau conscripted (Te Hautu & Materepo Toitōi etc)
- Power – generators/candles/fires
- Hahi/religion – Ringatu, Ratana and Katorika
- Land development schemes 1920-1975



## Our Position on Te Raupatu o Tauranga Moana

Given our perspective, we present the following information to provide the historical context in which this Plan sits.

*At the Pacification Hui on the 5-6 August 1864, Governor George Grey declared to the Iwi of Ngai Te Rangi' that inalienable reserves would be established at Ohuki, Matapihi, Matakana, Rangiwaea and Motuhua. Inalienable meaning 'that the land is not open to purchase, it is non-negotiable' and yet by 1886 a total of 4488.4 hectares of land was sold to land prospectors.—Matakana Island Claims Committee, 2000.*

The claims for Matakana Islands Hapū Wai 228, Wai 266, Wai 854 were lodged on behalf of Ngati Tauaiti, Ngai Tuwhiwhia and Ngai Tamawhariua by Taiawa Kuka, the late Sonny Tāwhiao and John Te Kira Toma respectively. The claims were then consolidated to cover all lands and waters of Matakana. These claims include:

- Inalienable Reserves declared for land blocks on Matakana
- Raupatu/Confiscation or other acquisition of the said blocks
- Lack of records proving that original Maori ever signed Plans for sale or land transfers
- Seeking a legal definition of ownership
- Public Works takings
- Sewage pipeline
- Financial and asset compensation from the Crown for grievances as a consequence

The 5 Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands, as part of Ngai Te Rangi Iwi, are currently seeking to settle Waitangi Tribunal Claims with the Crown. We expect to have the initial draft Deed of Settlement (DOS) produced by December 2012 and signed between February and April 2013. In the draft Deed we have outlined our aspirations for our whenua and future and the inherent responsibilities.

The claims for Rangiwaea Islands Hapū, Wai 755, and Wai 807 were lodged by Des Tata and the late Tureiti Stockman.

The claims include the:

- Role of Kingitanga
- Role of Hori Tupaea in the war
- Raupatu
- Return and subsequent alienation of Hapū land
- Crown's role in purchasing land

Land loss during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century including the investigation by the Tauranga Land Commission, the lands returned by way of Crown grant and the purchase of the barrier arm by Daldy showed that they were able to influence colonial policy and confiscate Tauranga lands. All these factors meant that Russell & Whitaker had the power and influence to take advantage of the vulnerable position of the Matakana Hapū.