



NGAI TUKAIRANGI · NGATI TAPU

— Hapu Management Plan 2014 —



MIHI

Tauparapara

E Papaki tu ana nga tai ki Mauao
I whaka nukunuku hia
I whaka nekeneke hia
I whiua reretia
E Hotu a Wahinerua ki te wai
Ki tai wiwi ki tai wawa
Ki tai papaki onepu
Ki te Whai Ao
Ki te Ao marama.....Tihei Mauriora

Ko Mauao te Maunga
Ko Te Awanui te Moana
Ko Ngai Tukairangi raua ko Ngati Tapu Nga Hapu
Ko Taapuiti raua ko Tapukino Nga Tangata.....Tihei Mauriora

No reira Tena koutou, tena koutou, tena tatou katoa



Toku Taumata

E noho ana au ki toku taumata ki Hungahungatoroa
Kei reira ra etahi whare tupuna o Ngai Te Rangi
Ko Taapuiti me tana tamahine ko Whakahinga
Te mana wahine o Ngai Tukairangi

Ka huri whakamuri ki te whenua e tu nei
Ko nga papakainga o ratou ma
Oruamatiua, Otuawahia
Ko Ohuki, Ko Te Mahiwahine e

Kia tua o Te Ngaio o Papa ki Whareroa e
Tu maia nga whare tupuna ko Rauru Ki Tahī e
Me tana hoa ko Kura I Monoa
I runga I te papakainga o te rangatira Taiaho e

Ka whakawhiti atu I nga ngaru e
O Tauranga ki te marae o Waikari
Ko Ngati Tapu te hapu o te whanau e
Ko Tapukino ko Kahumoeangi nga whare

Kei Otumoko, kei Omanu, Kei Te Tii
Nga papa koiwi I okioki ai te hunga ngaro ki te po e
Kia aro atu au ki te pataka o nga korero
Te Maunga hirahira I noho ai a Te Hauoterangi
Ki runga..... Mauao e
Ka timu te tai
Ka pari te tai
I te Ao, I te Po....i



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ngai Tukairangi, Ngati Tapu Hapu Management Plan (“HMP”) was initiated as an active planning tool that reflects the tikanga of our hapu on relevant cultural and environmental matters within Matapihi and wider significant areas. Development of the plan will assist both hapu and councils to improve relationships and assist with management of local environmental resources. It will enhance succession planning and education and improve cultural and environmental awareness for the Matapihi community.

The HMP is designed to be informative for hapu members, councils and resource users and relates directly to ensuring that our Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu values are acknowledged with respect to areas of significance or importance.

The plan is operative for a period of **5 years**, after which time it will need to be reviewed and updated. Hapu representatives reserve the right to resubmit the plan or submit amendments prior to the review timeframe should this be required.

Ngai Tukairangi Hapu Trust and Ngati Tapu Hapu Trust are the mandated hapu entities who have commissioned the HMP. The hapu have been assisted by both the Tauranga City Council (TCC) and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC).

PROJECT TEAM

The project team acknowledges those that assisted in the development of the plan through feedback and discussion during community meetings. Those involved in providing this vital feedback included: Joshua Gear, Hayden Henry, Neil Te Kani, Titihuia Ririnui, Wiremu Hiamoe, Ngareta Timutimu, Kataraina Paraire, Reina Dickson, Wiremu Smith, Awhina Thatcher, Pani Lawson, Joe Briggs and Raewyn Keith.

The project team consisted of a small working party of three, namely: Puhirake Ihaka (Project manager, cultural advisor), Kia Maia Ellis (Author, environmental advisor, researcher), and Riri Ellis (Researcher, cultural and technical advisor).



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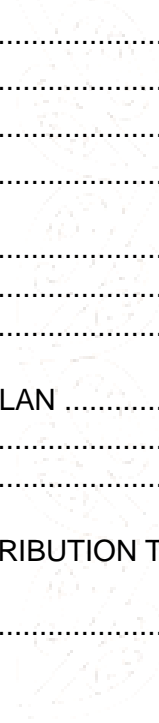


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CHAPTER ONE – TIMATANGA KORERO

1.0 Vision

“To ensure that the Tino Rangatiratanga of Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi is paramount in the Kaitiakitanga of our Whenua and Moana in Tauranga Moana”

1.1 Purpose

To develop an active planning document that reflects the tikanga of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu on relevant;

- Cultural, historical and environmental enhancement and preservation matters;
- Economic and housing (papakainga) development matters;
- Social, health and educational enrichment matters;
- Relationship enhancement protocols between hapu and council representatives;
- Participatory matters for hapu in relation to resource management matters;
- Local and regional councils develop policies and how they relate to hapu;
- Hapu expectations in regards to appropriate and timely consultation.

1.2 Scope

The HMP is based on geographical boundaries, resource sets and defined activities relative to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. We have identified areas outside Matapihi to ensure that our connections are recognised by other iwi and hapu and to give effect to our cultural, environmental, social and economic relationships.

The HMP seeks to address environmental and cultural issues that are important to our hapu. This includes cultural and environmental impacts that affect the environment of our rohe either from local sources or upper and lower catchment issues relative to land use and management. The cultural and environmental components of the plan are closely linked and at times overlap during activities that we intend to carry out as part of the plan.

This document covers a timeframe of 5 years before a review will occur. The review will focus on whether modifications need to be made to ensure we have covered sustainable resource management, cultural development, education and wider social outcomes.



1.3 Background

Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu occupied expansive areas, which over decades has dwindled due to colonial acquisition following the Maori land wars, public works takings and ongoing urban sprawl. Matapihi, through the land granting process was reserved for our people. Matapihi has always been considered by previous local and regional government bodies, such as TCC of BOPRC, as having special natural characteristics which should be preserved, maintained and enhanced. It has been referred to as “the jewel in the crown” due to the green landscape and the productive activities of its inhabitants. These are some of the reasons why hapu leaders have retained the rural character of the peninsular and its surrounds. In addition, Matapihi has retained ownership of most of the peninsular, which has meant the area is predominantly Maori populated. The tenure of the land in Maori ownership has also influenced the makeup of the area being still in Maori title (approx 80%).

There are three marae community areas formally recognised in the TCC City Plan as supporting the cultural activities of the hapu. In 2008/9 a Matapihi Land Use Plan was also developed and implemented for the purpose of managing the current (at that time) use of the land in terms of housing / papakainga development and its future growth. Four papakainga development areas were identified in the Plan. There were economic, cultural and social matters that were identified and acknowledged for future consideration within the Plan as well (see Appendix).

Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi have always sought to determine and manage the use of our own lands and moana, and work with TCC and other relevant territorial authorities on matters related to preservation and development. In particular, we have always sought to advance and assert our tino rangatiratanga in the kaitiakitanga of our whenua and moana. It is important for us to have control of our own destiny. Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi have interests in other areas in Tauranga Moana and the surrounding areas which are either currently owned by the Crown, Councils (TCC and WBOPDC) or in private ownership.



1.4 Contact Details

For any enquiries regarding the information presented within this plan please contact any of the following representatives.

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1.5 Methods

Several methods have been adopted to develop this HMP, including the following:

Stage 1: Literature Review

A review of relevant iwi and hapu planning documents was carried out. The review included Te Awanui, Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management (2007), Ngai Te Rangi Iwi Resource Management Plan (1995) and the Matapihi Land Use Plan (2008). The TCC hapu protocols were reviewed and edited. Development of the framework and content for the HMP was initiated following the review of these documents.

Stage 2: Policies and Actions

Site visits were conducted to ascertain where specific planning issues required attention in relation to specific sites. This also assisted with developing the content of the plan. The actions were designed for the hapu as a community to resolve issues or concerns through cultural and environmental education programs or through protection and enhancement efforts to work alongside local and regional councils.

Stage 3: Matapihi Community Hui

Two community meetings were carried out with key community members on 24 June 2014 and 9 July 2014. In the first meeting, the recommended framework, policies and actions for the plan were discussed. In the second meeting, the community provided feedback on the draft plan and made recommendations where required.

Stage 4: Draft Hapu Management Plan

Amendments based on feedback from the community were made to the drafted plan and submitted to TCC and BOPRC as a draft document.

Stage 5: Matapihi Community Hui

The final draft document was presented to the wider community for further feedback and ratification.

Stage 6: Finalisation of Hapu Management Plan

Any changes resulting from feedback from the community, TCC and BOPRC were taken into consideration for the final version of the plan.



CHAPTER TWO - MA WAI TENEI TAKE

2.0 Introduction

The HMP has been prepared on behalf of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.

2.1 Whareroa Marae



Whareroa Marae is a traditional pa site and key marae for Ngai Tukairangi. Papakainga also grew throughout the Matapihi area and whanau would often travel across Waipu estuary to attend gatherings at Whareroa.

The wharekai at Whareroa is Kuraimonoa and the wharenuī is called Rauru ki Tahī. The marae was the central hub of Ngai Tukairangi prior to the development of the area and its subsequent industrialisation. Whareroa was renowned for its size and prominence as one of the biggest communities in the late 1800s, and at one time a majestic native school was nestled within the community.

Figure 1: Rauru ki Tahī, Te Whare Tupuna o Whareroa Marae, est. 1873

Whareroa is most closely situated near the Tauranga Harbour bridge and is often impacted upon by the airport traffic, erosion at the beach and seaward traffic. A papakainga is situated at the marae; which includes kaumatua flats and Kohanga Reo. More recently, Te Runanga o Ngai Te Rangi has office facilities located at the other end of the marae reserve.



2.2 Hungahungatoroa Marae



Hungahungatoroa was built in the 1950s, to cater to the growing hapu community which were residing in the Matapihi area following the intensification of the industrial area within the Whareroa area. It is said, that several homes were actually transported from Whareroa to Matapihi, following the formalised public works taking of the area.

The tupuna whare of Hungahungatoroa marae is Taapuiti who is represented on the tekoteko standing at the apex of the whare. His son Tukairangi who the hapu is named after, is represented by the centre pou.

The wharekai is named Whakahinga who was the sister of Tukairangi and the wife of Tamawhariua.

Figure 2: Taapuiti, Te Whare Tupuna o Hungahungatoroa Marae, est.1975

The name Hungahungatoroa represents the kaitiaki of Mauao, which for Ngai Tukairangi is the toroa (albatross). Hungahunga represents the downy white feathers of toroa. Other components significant to the hapu as taonga kai are incorporated into the carvings. These are the papaka (crab) and the titiko (mudsnail). There is a surrounding papakainga, hauora and sports complex within the immediate vicinity of the marae, and nearby is the Kura and Kohanga Reo.



2.3 Waikari Marae



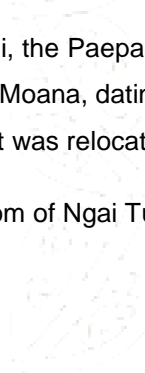
The customary interests of Ngati Tapu lie within an area stretching from Otumoetai / Matua through Te Papa peninsula inland to the bush at Maenene (Waitangi Tribunal, 2010). Customary interests were also from Matapihi, the inner harbour (Taumata kahawai) through Horoipia to the moana. In some areas Ngati Tapu share interests with Ngai Tukairangi.

A significant sub hapu of Ngati Tapu is Te Materawaho, who have customary interests in the Te Papa peninsula through to Otumoetai.

Figure 3: Tapukino, Te Whare Tupuna o Waikari Marae, est. 1881

The tupuna Whare of Waikari is Tapukino, the Wharekai is Kahumoeangi, the Paepae Tapu is Takoro, the Whare Ruruhau Manuhiri is Tumeke, the Waharua is Te Ruru. This tupuna whare is one of the oldest wharenui in Tauranga Moana, dating back to 1881. This wharenui was originally sited at Te Mania pa on the foreshore of Matapihi facing Te Papa where Matapihi Road ends before it was relocated to its present site.

All three marae communities are seen as constituting the heart and bosom of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.



CHAPTER THREE – MATAPIHI COMMUNITY

3.0 Introduction

Whilst both hapu have expansive rohe in different areas around the Western Bay of Plenty region, Matapihi and Whareroa together are the papakainga of them both. The community of Matapihi endeavours to ensure that the health and wellbeing of our whanau is nurtured and protected. There are various community activities that occur independently of the HMP; or any other type of plan; and that approach is encouraged for organisational independence. Where those activities are known, they are referred to below.

3.1 Marae

Marae is the central point of hapu activities regarding tikanga Maori and associated customary functions. The three marae that the hapu of Matapihi affiliate to are Waikari, Hungahungatoroa and Whareroa. Often, various events, activities and tangihanga take place on our marae.

3.2 Hauora Services

Waipu Hauora is a Maori health clinic based at Hungahungatoroa marae. The services provided include the kaumatua and kuia programme, whanau ora programme, mirimiri, and a variety of health promotions.

The Hauora also gets involved in rangatahi and mama-pepi educational programmes as well.

3.3 Te Kura o Matapihi

Te Kura o Matapihi is a total immersion primary school, with a vision to develop confident, life-long learners who will make difference in Te Ao Maori me Te Ao Whanui. The Kura encompasses all that we believe in and value. This vision guides us in ensuring that we provide a wide range of activities and experiences which are aimed at developing our tamariki to their fullest.



3.4 Te Kohanga Reo o Matapihi

Te Kohanga Reo o Matapihi provides pre-school education to our tamariki aged from one to five years. It ensures the protection of Te Reo Maori, tikanga me nga ahuatanga Maori by targeting the participation of mokopuna and whanau into the Kohanga Reo movement. Its vision is to totally immerse kohanga mokopuna in Te Reo Maori, tikanga me nga ahuatanga Maori.

The kohanga provides this programme to mokopuna of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu hapu, and Ngai Te Rangi iwi.

3.5 Ngai Tukairangi Trust and Other Maori Land Trusts

The Ngai Tukairangi Trust is one of the larger Ahu Whenua Maori land trusts in the area. It has approximately 50 hectares of arable land which is used predominantly for the production of kiwifruit. There are several other smaller Maori land holdings within the Matapihi peninsular which are managed by whanau trusts; which operate in a similar fashion to the Ngai Tukairangi Trust, but on a smaller scale. There are other trusts, such as the Ongare Trust, which are directly associated to Ngai Tukairangi, and for that matter, the Otamataha Trust, which is associated to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu that need to be considered within the context of the environmental aspirations of our hapu.

3.6 Papakainga Areas

In the Matapihi Land Use Plan, certain areas were identified for papakainga development purposes. These are identified in the City Plan as Matapihi Papakainqa Scheduled Sites (Figure 18). Future papakainga areas have been identified to ensure that there is scope for growth for our whanau that is not unfairly restricted by rural zoning provisions and which are consistent with current papakainga scheduled site provisions. Those areas identified are currently Maori land blocks. Papakainga housing is the most cost-effective way that our people can utilise our existing land base to build homes for our whanau.

Members of both hapu have always wished to ensure papakainga / housing development is provided for. During the community meetings it was ascertained that this would need a more focussed discussion carried out separately to the development of the HMP and more so in the context of detailed plans for papakainga housing.



Currently, the Matapihi Papakainga Scheduled Sites relate to Mahiwahine/Ohuki, Otuawahia and also Te Mania. The two marae zones of Hungahungatoroa and Waikari have been confirmed as papakainga housing areas; and Whareroa marae is included as well, although outside the provisions of the Matapihi Land Use Plan.

Whanau within the blocks at Oruamatua indicated that they wish to pursue a small housing development at the Oruamatua point.

The City Plan currently recognises Oruamatua as a Group 1 Significant Maori Area and states that *“These areas are of high value and still reflect or retain features associated with their original or continued use. Subdivision use or development should not adversely affect Significant Maori Areas in this group.”* It is also listed as a Significant Archaeological Area and therefore *“destruction, damage or modification of any archaeological site, regardless of whether it is listed in the City Plan or not, requires an authority from the New Zealand Historical Places Trust under the Historic Places Act 1993.”* The status of Oruamatua will need to be considered as part of any housing proposal at Oruamatua.



CHAPTER FOUR: MATAURANGA ME NGA TIKANGA

4.0 Vision Statements

The following statements instil a vision to improve, enhance and nurture our people and our connections to the surrounding environment. These cultural principles will guide the way we deal with cultural and environmental management and give us direction as to how we look after our resources and our people. The cultural principles guide the way we protect our associated matauranga, tikanga and kawa which are highly valued.

“Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu seek to uphold mana atua relative to our environment”

The values intrinsic to the mana of atua Maori include maintaining the integrity of mauri, wairua and tapu. We are directly linked to our atua through whakapapa and kawa. Tikanga and kawa are part of how each hapu conducts matters particularly for the purposes of activities carried out on marae, moana and whenua. It is important that hapu maintain these values and practices to ensure that the guidance of our tupuna is passed on to future generations.

“Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu seek to advance tino rangatiratanga over our land, sea, air and people”

We will enhance and protect our environment and develop capacity in all aspects of kaitiakitanga. We recognise and intend to develop good environmental leadership and practice whilst maintaining tikanga Maori. We will maintain the intrinsic connection to the environment that encompasses an inherent obligation towards our role as guardians of resources that bind us through whakapapa. We intend to grow good leadership and good leaders through participation and learning about the environment and its associated tikanga Maori.

“Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu will maintain ahi ka”

Kaitiakitanga is a practice that will be continued for as long our people remain on this land. We recognise that the health and wellbeing of our people is inextricably intertwined with our environment. To maintain this - as hapu, we will retain Maori land for the benefit of our people.



“Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu will develop strong relationships within our hapu to advance solidarity, wellbeing and purpose”

We will enhance our intrinsic connection to the environment through education, relationship building and tikanga. We will teach our children and grandchildren about mauri of the environment and our role as kaitiaki. As a community, we will work together to enhance our ability to participate in matters concerning the health and wellbeing of our whanau and hapu. Developing and supporting whanau relationships is paramount to maintaining whanaungatanga.

“Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu will look after our physical environment... whenua, moana, rangi”

As a community we intend to develop and apply programmes that enhance and protect our environment, as well as providing tools for our people to continue to learn and grow from and by, actively participating in kaitiakitanga.

“Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu seek to preserve, retain and maintain matauranga and enhance that knowledge for future generations”

Policy Statements:

- *Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu will govern the process for how the above statements will be achieved, whether this is at a Hapu level or a Marae level.*
- *Where karakia or other tikanga is utilised in relation to council processes or projects, hapu must ensure that the process for how this occurs is determined and managed by tangata whenua.*



CHAPTER FIVE – NGA POU TOKO MANAWA

5.0 Introduction

This chapter describes historical information that relates to significant areas of importance to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. As whanau and hapu, we are inextricably linked to our environment. Mauao and Tauranga Moana, including the harbour and associated coastline are considered taonga. Significant areas pertaining to the timeline of our history and experiences as a people in Tauranga Moana anchors our identity and cultural wellbeing as tangata whenua. The following iconic sites have been identified and described as a basic foundation for describing our landscape, who we are and why we are here. This chapter provides the basis for an understanding of part of our identity and our presence in Tauranga Moana. It does not outline all significant areas of interest to us in their entirety but does provide a brief understanding of our history for the purpose of the HMP.

5.1 Ko Mauao Te Maunga

Customary areas of Mauao both land and sea based, are of high importance to Tangata Whenua in Tauranga. The following commentary provides an overview of the ways in which Tangata Whenua connect with this area.

At the southern entrance to Tauranga Moana is Mauao, standing alone, and dominating the surrounding landscape. This mountain originally resided beside Otanewainuku to the south. Mauao was in love with a neighbouring mountain named Puwhenua who was pledged to Otanewainuku. The heartbroken maunga decided to drown himself in the ocean as a result. He enlisted the help of the 'patupaiarehe' who intended to drag him out to sea. However, when they reached the shore the sun rose and the 'patupaiarehe', who could not stand the sunlight, fled back into the forest. As a result, the maunga was stranded in his present location and was given the name Mauao – meaning caught or fixed in place by the dawn.

Various tribes who occupied Tauranga at certain times have formed strong associations with Mauao and there are many sites of significance located on and around this mountain depicting pa sites, battle sites and waahi tapu.

Historically, there is no question that Mauao is a significant landmark and geographical emblem that personifies not only legendary meaning but also majestic significance to Tauranga Iwi at different times throughout history.



The earliest inhabitants of the Tauranga district were the Nga Marama people, who were absorbed by later comers. The first waka recorded to visit was Tainui, whose inhabitants did not settle here but made their final landfall at Kawhia. The next waka to make landfall was Te Arawa, whose people settled mainly to the south of Tauranga, apart from Waitaha, who occupied part of the Tauranga district. They shared the district with the people of Takitimu, the third waka to arrive. Takitimu landed at Mauao, where the leader of the expedition placed the mauri of his people on the summit of Mauao.

Their occupation in the area was challenged when the final Maori migration into the Tauranga district took place. This journey involved the people of Mataatua Waka who had landed at Whakatane. Known as Ngai Te Rangi, they travelled along the Bay of Plenty coast to Tauranga. This event is recalled as Te Heke o Rangihouhiri. Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu are descendants of Ngai Te Rangi and our ancestors were involved in the journey.

Mauao is at the forefront as an iconic symbol of our identity for all Ngai Te Rangi and by association Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi. The pepeha “Ko Mauao te Maunga, ko Tauranga te Moana, ko Ngai Te Rangi te iwi resonates with our people.”

For Ngai Tukairangi in particular, the association is so much greater, as the rohe is within our hapu domain. It is well known that Ngai Tukairangi is the predominant hapu in the area; who continues to this day to insist on this recognition and on the return of the Mauao recreational reserve which is located at the base of Mauao. The return of the Mauao historical reserve to Ngai Te Rangi, Ngati Ranginui and Ngati Pukenga was premised on the basis that no other hapu or iwi would challenge that stance on the aspirations for the return of the recreation reserve to our hapu.

The management of Mauao is performed in two parts. The first part is through the Mauao management project team, which will shortly be superseded by a new co-management regime stemming from aspirations of the Maori historic reserves trustees who sought a higher level regime connected to the reserves ownership imperatives. The co-management approach will have representatives from the Council and Iwi and will be reflected as part of the Treaty of Waitangi settlement provisions for the three iwi, which is currently being considered by

Policy Statement:

- ***That Ngai Tukairangi maintains a hapu mana whenua position in regards to the management of Mauao and the future return and management of the Maori recreational reserve.***



5.2 Ko Te Awanui Te Moana

The meaning of Tauranga is a resting place or anchorage for canoes (tauranga waka) or fishing ground (tauranga ika). This may also have been the original name for a specific place within Te Awanui, the harbour. The importance of Te Awanui stems from a long history as a resting place for many voyaging waka, including several of the great ancestral waka voyaging from the homeland of Hawaiki (Waitangi Tribunal, 2004).

The name Te Awanui depicts the main tidal currents that flow through the channels of Tauranga Harbour. The path Mauao took to reach his final resting place was through the harbour, gouging out the valley where the Waimapu River now flows. Waimapu is named after the flow of tears as Mauao passed through.



Throughout history, the gathering of kai moana has been a part of life for many local Maori families in Tauranga Moana. Te Awanui once teemed with fish that came into the harbour to feed on the abundance of shellfish. Te Awanui is an important traditional resource that has provided sustenance to the families of Tauranga Moana and other travellers for many generations.

Figure 4: Te Matau a Maui ki Runga i Te Awanui 2013

The Te Awanui, Tauranga Harbour, Iwi Management Plan is a document that is supported by Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. Issues that affect any part of Te Awanui has the potential to impact upon us all. As hapu we outline our specific issues within this plan whilst recognising the existing policies that are outlined within the harbour plan.

Policy Statements:

- *That Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu maintains a strong kaitiakitanga role in harbour management.*
- *For the values of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu in the protection of mauri for Te Awanui and its tributaries be accounted for within legislative processes.*
- *That the Te Awanui, Tauranga Harbour, Iwi Management Plan is taken into account during all legislative processes.*



5.3 Nga Motu

Karewa

Karewa Island is a pest free wildlife sanctuary administered by the Department of Conservation (DoC). It is inhabited by tuatara, fur seals, tiitii (mutton bird) and other seafaring birds. Traditionally it has been an important harvesting place for tiitii, paua, koura (crayfish) and kina. Both hapu aspire to have a more proactive involvement with Karewa Island. The significance of Karewa to tangata whenua is reflected in Ngai Te Rangi waiata.

Motuotau and Moturiki

Motuotau is a scenic reserve, also administered by DoC. It is home to korora (little blue penguins) tiitii, and other seafaring birds and is often visited by fur seals. Both islands are part of an important rocky habitat area that has been utilised by tangata whenua for customary harvesting for many generations. This includes the mussel reef, Te Toka o Marutuahu. Kai harvested from this area includes paua, kina, crayfish, kuku and historically also the tiitii.

Our coastline is often visited by marine mammals such as whales, dolphins and orca. These species are all considered taonga by tangata whenua, and require consultation particularly when strandings occur. Hapu require effective consultation in this area and will seek formalise this process with DoC.

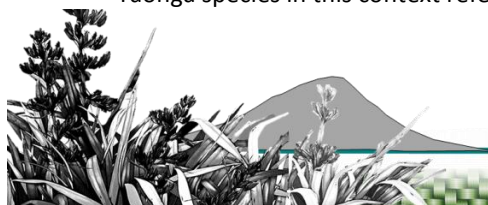


Figure 5: Moturiki raua ko Motuotau 2014

Policy Statements:

- *That hapu and DoC initiate and maintain an effective relationship regarding consultation and engagement for management of these islands.*
- *To maintain and/or improve the natural habitat of these islands.*
- *To protect and/or restore the health of taonga species¹ of these islands.*
- *To ensure that any desecration of taonga within these islands is avoided.*
- *That hapu maintains a strong kaitiakitanga role in the management of these islands.*
- *That no development occurs on or around these islands without the express permission and consultation with hapu.*

¹ Taonga species in this context refers to the native or indigenous species that inhabit or once inhabited the island.



CHAPTER SIX – TE TAIAO

6.0 Introduction

This chapter describes key environmental matters that relate core principles of kaitiakitanga and areas that need to be addressed through the implementation of actions such as protection, enhancement or restoration. The development of the HMP is identified as a key method for the removal of economic and planning barriers and for the development of funding arrangements, tools and methodologies. Reference to the following environmental topics highlights the need for project development in these areas that are described as outcomes or actions within the HMP (see Ngai Tukairangi, Ngati Tapu Action Plan).

Policy Statements:

- *That the HMP is recognised and implemented in local and regional council planning and resource consent processes.*
- *Hapu to work with local and regional councils to ensure the process and protocols meet the needs of both parties concerning environmental management.*
- *To maintain and enhance the practice of kaitiakitanga and build capacity for hapu to undertake good resource management practices with the support from local and regional councils.*
- *For hapu to source funding to build environmental projects that support sustainable environmental management and enhancement.*
- *For hapu to implement an environmental unit that supports the needs of environmental sustainability within the rohe of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.*
- *Local and regional councils will provide resourcing to hapu when requesting consultation, assessments, monitoring or other activities where the assistance of hapu representatives is required.*



6.1 Te Whenua

Papatuanuku represents the earth, our whenua. She is symbolic to us as one of the ancestral parents to all living things on earth. Papatuanuku is a powerful representation of the regenerative foundation of all life and therefore of the utmost importance to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. Our aim as kaitiaki is to maintain and enhance the condition of our whenua.

6.1.1 Housing

Despite the pressures of urban growth in Tauranga city, the Matapihi peninsula has not undergone significant changes. Residential subdivision and urban expansion is not a priority for the Matapihi community and protecting the rural character is much more imperative to maintaining our integrity as a rural community. Therefore, careful planning of papakainga / housing is particularly important. Housing can be made available for whanau that wish to return to Matapihi while keeping the balance of rural character for Matapihi through careful planning.

Policy Statements:

- *That Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu continues to support the papakainga and cluster zones outlined in the Matapihi Land Use Plan.*
- *Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu identifies potential future housing areas without impacting the rural quality of Matapihi.*
- *That TCC provides support to hapu to implement future housing areas and if needed to register special housing action zones (SHAZ)*
- *For the values of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu to be recognised and provided for within the resource consent process in partnership, regarding any residential development and urban growth within our rohe.*
- *To ensure that early consultation with hapu is carried out prior to any resource consent application for housing where it will have an impact on the environment or the people of Ngai Tukairangi or Ngati Tapu.*
- *The protection of significant cultural values to have precedence over any building, housing or other development activity.*
- *To critically examine appropriate subdivision options while protecting or enhancing natural, ecological and cultural values associated with Matapihi.*
- *That Matapihi maintains its rural character and is excluded from the urban limits boundary.*



6.1.2 Urupa

The four urupa in Matapihi are Omanu, Otumoko, Te Tii and Okahu. Although space available for the next five years is sustainable, planning beyond that needs to be highlighted as a need for both Otumoko and Te Tii. Regarding the Omanu urupa, an agreement has been reached with the neighbouring land block to increase the urupa size when this is required.

The risk of erosion at Omanu, Otumoko and Te Tii has been raised during community meetings. Replanting of the eroding fringes is recommended as a preventative measure to further erosion.

Policy Statements:

- *That Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu identifies potential future urupa space to ensure it is sustainable in the long term.*
- *That local and regional councils provide the support to ensure that urupa space is provided for, and protected.*
- *That local and regional councils work with hapu to ensure that surrounding environments of urupa are well maintained, free of rubbish and protected from erosion.*
- *That access to water for cleansing is culturally necessary.*

6.1.3 Horticulture

Approximately 80% of the Matapihi peninsula is in Maori land ownership. Significant areas of land are held in trusts including the Ngai Tukairangi Trust which manages large kiwifruit orchards across the peninsula. For this land to remain productive, it should be managed well to support a long term industry. However, this needs to be balanced by considering the potential impacts on the surrounding environment which is also the lands that we are obligated to manage and care for.

Policy Statements:

- *That all horticultural regulations are followed to ensure environmental sustainability.*
- *That suitable buffer zones exist where any spraying or application of toxic material does exist - to protect the health of the neighbouring community.*
- *That appropriate signage is always displayed where spraying does occur.*



6.1.4 Agriculture



Figure 6 Grazing Cattle in Matapihi 2014

There are a variety of areas throughout Matapihi that are used for grazing horses and cattle. It is important that waterways and coastal margins are protected from the impacts of grazing animals. Any agricultural development or land use must not increase the potential effects of erosion.

Policy Statements:

- *That agriculture does not impact on wetlands, waterways or other significant areas.*
- *To prevent any agricultural activity that causes contamination of land or water.*
- *To apply appropriate fencing to control stock access to estuarine areas.*
- *To enhance riparian zones to assist and minimise the effects of any farming activities.*
- *To ensure that grazing animals do not cause erosion issues in coastal areas.*

6.1.5 Earthworks

Earthworks that result from any development has the potential to effect significant sites. The protection of waahi tapu in particular and other areas of significance must be ensured. Whenua ki te whenua - any removal of earth from the whenua of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu must be returned to the rohe.

Policy Statements:

- *Any earthworks being conducted in the significant areas identified must have prior consultation with hapu representatives*
- *Any earthworks being conducted within the rohe of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu must follow earthworks protocol as outlined by hapu representatives.*
- *That the entire peninsula and coastline from Mauao to Arataki is considered highly significant. Any intended earthworks disturbance of this area must have prior consultation with hapu.*



6.1.6 Erosion

Some of the areas that are susceptible to erosion in Matapihi include Te Tii urupa, Otumoko urupa and Omanu urupa. Other known areas along the Matapihi peninsula include Oruamatua, Te Ngaio and other historical pa sites. Priority for restoration should focus on urupa to ensure that desecration of gravesites does not occur. Omanu urupa was identified as a high risk to erosion due to the presence of cattle along its fringes which has been addressed by fencing to prevent access of cattle to this area. However replanting of those banks still needs to be conducted. Te Tii and Otumoko urupa will also require native planting along the banks.



Figure 7 Coastal Banks of Te Tii and Otumoko Urupa 2014

Policy Statement:

- *That erosion prevention projects are established by hapu with support from local and regional councils.*



6.1.7 Transmission Lines



The use of Maori land for the purpose of transmission/power lines has been an ongoing issue within the rohe of Matapihi. Matapihi is an active horticultural area where transmission lines affect the planning or operations of the business. Considering this impact, mitigation for the use of Maori land for this purpose should be considered.

Some examples have been illustrated in figure 8, however, there are other transmission lines in Matapihi that are also close to housing. Potential health issues need to be clarified and outlined to neighbouring properties.

Figure 8 Transmission Lines on Maori Land

Policy Statements:

- *That the power provider removes power lines from identified Maori land areas or provides forms of mitigation for use of land.*
- *That the power provider investigates potential health issues resulting from the proximity of power lines to residential housing areas.*



6.1.8 Traffic



Figure 9 Roadside Impacts Lacking Kerb and Channelling and Cyclist Issue

There are future projects that are being discussed, which include development of flyovers at Girven Road and Te Maunga junctions. Both hapu have been part of the consultation process for the flyover development project. Lanes for cyclists has been a good addition to Matapihi. However, many cyclists that pass through Matapihi do not use the lane and continue to cause risk of accidents to motorists. Kerbing and rainwater channels are not present in many areas of Matapihi which causes damage to roadside vegetation and a flooding risk.

Policy Statements:

- *That all new transport projects that potentially impact Matapihi include preliminary consultation with hapu.*
- *That enforcement for use of cycle lanes is applied e.g. fines for not using cycling lane and strict signage to ensure its use.*
- *That road maintenance is upgraded to prevent roadside erosion and improve stormwater channelling.*
- *That appropriate signage is erected regarding safety of the cycling lane in Matapihi.*



6.1.9 Non-Maori Land Use

During community engagement the subject of how we address non Maori land use was discussed. If we as a community are monitoring our own land use principles to improve environmental management, then engagement with non-Maori land users should be considered. Particularly where it potentially impacts upon our aspirations for retaining the rural landscape and environmental sustainability.

Policy Statement:

- *To involve non Maori land users in environmental activities for Matapihi.*

6.1.10 Landfill

During consultation with hapu it was highlighted that there are areas in Matapihi that may require restorative measures to protect and enhance the natural character and utilisation of land. Historically, wood waste going to landfill has occurred near Hungahungatoroa marae, and several other areas. Hapu would like to identify restoration measures that would support the utilisation of this area for other activities that enhance community character. There are also other landfill practices happening in Matapihi that should be investigated to ensure contamination of land is not occurring.

Policy Statements:

- *To identify areas where landfill has occurred and mitigate any impacts with support from local or regional council.*
- *To provide restoration measures to any toxic areas with assistance from local or regional council.*
- *To ensure past and future resource consents for landfill take into consideration potential regulation changes.*

6.2 Te Moana

Tangaroa represents the moana, our water environment. Tangaroa is progenitor of both freshwater and marine life. Our hapu seek to improve the purity of all water systems in our rohe for the benefit of important ecosystems and for the benefit of the people that rely on its resources. The following whakatauki describes the importance of water from a Maori perspective.

“Ko te moana ehara rawa i te wai kau, no Tangaroa kei tenei marae, he maha ona hua i ora ai nga manu o te rangi, te iwi ki te whenua.”
“The sea is not only water, it is the marae of Tangaroa, it yields life for many things, the birds in the sky, the people on the land.”



6.2.1 Kai Moana

Both Waipu and Rangataua are important fishing grounds to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. The fish and shellfish nurseries of estuarine areas are also of great ecological value. The impacts upon kai moana in estuarine areas generally relate to poor land management that can be addressed through pollution prevention and restoration of wetlands and coastal margins. It is also important to ensure that we share traditional knowledge and implement projects to achieve this. The coastal rocky shore habitat areas around Mauao, Moturiki and Motuotau are also of high significance to hapu and are still very important fishing grounds. The wider harbour area in Mauao, out towards the islands including Motiti were also ample fishing grounds for our whanau in the past, and still today.

Kaumatua and kuia can recall a great abundance of kai moana, both fish and shellfish that has severely diminished within their lifetime. The effects of land development and pollution has taken its toll on an important resource to tangata whenua. Toxic algal blooms occur every summer appearing to worsen each year. This is affecting the health and wellbeing of our people and preventing a long standing tradition of customary harvesting. We fear that our mokopuna may never learn to harvest kai moana in a future where it may no longer naturally exist.



Figure 10 Patiki, Titiko, Pipi and Kuku

Policy Statements:

- ***That local and regional council support hapu in the development of projects that assist in the sustainable management of kai moana.***
- ***That hapu initiate projects that promote kaitiakitanga and build upon cultural and environmental knowledge of the moana.***
- ***That the impact of toxic algal bloom is thoroughly investigated by local and regional councils.***
- ***That all resource consent applications that potentially impact on kai moana are avoided, remedied or mitigated.***
- ***That matauranga – traditional knowledge is utilised in the development of any research and monitoring projects.***



6.2.2 Mangroves and Sedimentation



Figure 11 Mangroves and Sedimentation – Waipu 2012

Increased silt and sediment is a widespread issue throughout Te Awanui. This has led to the spread of mangroves where they had not existed previously. Mangroves are extremely widespread in Rangataua. The spread of mangroves in Waipu is also becoming more prominent. Mangroves are introduced to estuarine areas through poor land management practices that create a build-up of sediments through waterways that lead to estuarine areas. Priority should be given to preventing sediment materials entering the estuary by improving catchment land management, and applying more riparian growth at waterways and coastal margins.

Policy Statements:

- ***That mangrove management is applied to areas identified by Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.***
- ***That catchment management systems are provided to reduce sedimentation mangrove growth in Rangataua and Waipu.***
- ***That toxins within sediments entering any waterways are appropriately managed by local and regional council authorities.***



6.2.3 Wastewater/sewage

The harbour and wetland area supports a diverse ecological community that includes many taonga species of kai moana. Any mixing of waste to water, also impacts upon the mauri of the environment. Current land use and future development must consider the impact on these ecosystems. The infrastructural needs for the disposal of wastewater in Matapihi is inadequate and must be addressed in the near future for improvement. The majority of properties in Matapihi rely on septic tanks for the disposal of sewage. Local council representatives continue to source access through the lands of Matapihi for the southern pipeline to address wastewater issues for other communities. Imposing such an activity on the community of Matapihi must be supported through improvements to the wastewater issues of Matapihi. There is currently no firm benefit to Ngai Tukairangi or Ngati Tapu from the development of the Southern Pipeline in which case the activity is opposed by both hapu.

Policy Statements:

- ***All discharge of waste to water is opposed by Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.***
- ***Hapu oppose any wastewater activity that provide no benefits to our people or the environment.***
- ***Hapu oppose development of the Southern Pipeline utilising lands of Matapihi without direct benefits to our hapu.***
- ***Where there are any negative or adverse effects resulting from the Southern Pipeline as it goes through the rohe of Matapihi, local council must consult with hapu regarding potential compensation for damage.***
- ***That wetland enhancement is applied as consent conditions for any wastewater schemes.***
- ***To promote and implement restoration of, enhancement and protection of receiving environments.***
- ***To promote alternative, cost effective, environmentally sound options for waste treatment and disposal.***
- ***That local council provides options to improve wastewater disposal for Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.***
- ***That matauranga - traditional knowledge is utilised in the development of all research and monitoring projects.***



6.2.4 Influx of Swans

The presence of swans in the harbour causes risk to the health of kai moana species particularly in areas like Waipu which does not have strong tidal flows. Swan excrement can easily settle on the sea bed and cause a health risk from the consumption of kai moana. The population of swans appears to be increasing each year with numbers reaching up to three hundred within Waipu at one time.

Policy Statements:

- ***That swans are managed appropriately to ensure that numbers are reduced annually.***
- ***That consultation with hapu representatives is carried out regarding this issue.***



Figure 12 Swans Gathering in Tauranga Harbour 2013

6.2.5 Rena

Potential future oil or contaminant spills from the Rena can still possibly impact the rohe of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. The stance of hapu is “to remove the Rena in her entirety from Otaiti”. This must be coupled with adequate environmental monitoring and recovery techniques to repair the damage that removal would cause.

Policy Statements:

- ***That full wreck removal of the Rena is coupled with environmental monitoring and restoration.***
- ***That Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu are made aware of any potential impacts associated with the Rena.***
- ***Any shipping disasters must be appropriately notified to Iwi and Hapu***



6.2.6 Harbour Dredging

The results of economic growth and development for the Port of Tauranga has diminished the connection, relationship and customary fishing practices of hapu with the harbour. Ngai Tukairangi, in particular have suffered great loss of land in order for the economic development of the port to proceed. It has also been at the demise of traditional food gathering areas of other hapu that share a treasured resource. Harbour dredging detrimentally impacts upon our people.

Policy Statements:

- *Any impact relative to dredging activity carried out in Te Awanui must have mitigation of impacts to kai moana outlined in resource consents.*
- *Consent conditions relative to mitigation of impacts on kai moana must be carried out in conjunction with tangata whenua.*
- *Dredged materials should be made available for the restoration and maintenance to areas susceptible to erosion as a mitigation measure (Coastal foreshore of Whareroa Marae is one such area).*

6.2.7 Reclamation of Foreshore/Seabed

Reclamations of land has contributed to substantial losses of traditional mahinga kai gathering sites throughout Te Awanui (Ellis, 2008). Many of these areas were not managed appropriately and were completed in an ad hoc manner by private land owners. This type of activity is now managed under the RMA (1991) and therefore has legislative rules attached to it. Land reclamation has occurred within Waipu prior to the new legislative requirements which has disturbed the natural character of the area without environmental mitigation or consultative measures being applied.

Policy Statements:

- *That land reclamation does not impact upon the natural character of coastal foreshores of Waipu and Rangataua.*
- *That any reclamation of Waipu is prohibited.*
- *That any land reclamation resource consent applications in Te Awanui are coupled with meaningful consultation with Hapu.*



6.3 Te Wai Maori

Te Wai Maori not only provides life for freshwater species but is also a spiritual food and cleanser for our people. Our hapu seek to enhance the purity and integrity of all fresh waterways in our rohe.

6.3.1 Freshwater Resources

Tuna (eels) are often present in waterways that enter Waipu and Rangataua estuaries. These are an important taonga species that can be cared for through better management of freshwater margins, including but not limited to re-vegetation of these areas. Any discharge to these waterways must be carefully managed and monitored to ensure that it does not impact on the health of waterways.

Policy Statements:

- *To protect and enhance the quality of freshwater and wetland areas within the rohe.*
- *To support integrated catchment management that improves water quality for the rohe.*
- *To build knowledge and capacity for hapu to participate in freshwater resource management.*

6.3.2 Puna Wai

Puna wai are freshwater springs where water flows to the surface of the earth from underground. The spring pictured left is an area significant to Ngai Tukairangi. This is a spring that kuia once used for doing washing. This is one such identified puna wai that requires restoration and protection.

Policy Statement:

- *To ensure identification, protection and enhancement of significant puna wai within the rohe.*



Figure 13 Puna Wai behind Hungahungatoroa Marae



6.3.3 Storm Water Discharge

The impacts of stormwater on the ecology and health of Waipu estuary is of significant concern. Hapu have had particular focus on the stormwater drain exiting the Tauranga Airport as this one is in very poor condition. It appears that the discharge of stormwater in this area is providing sediment material that promotes the spread of mangroves. Introduced sediments and silt is the material that mangroves tend to thrive. Harmful contaminants including heavy metals that are through these fine sediments can also cause damage to the ecology of Waipu and Rangataua.

Hapu have carried out cultural impact assessment reports relative to stormwater issues and have proposed mitigation options to Tauranga City Council including: hapu involvement in monitoring, testing, reporting and providing mitigation programmes. This is an opportunity to develop an educational tool for the hapu to get involved in environmental restoration projects. Ongoing water quality testing and riparian recovery and growth is recommended in this area.



Figure 14 Stormwater Drain Discharging into Waipu Estuary 2013

Policy Statements:

- ***That mitigation and enhancement measures are provided to all storm water discharge waterways.***
- ***That cultural indicators are utilised for storm water monitoring and that this component is carried out by hapu and resourced by local or regional council.***
- ***That storm water discharge is effectively monitored to ensure compliance is achieved.***
- ***That significant storm water incidents are reported to hapu immediately.***
- ***That signage is applied to stormwater outfalls to indicate potential contaminants within waterways and beachfront outfalls.***
- ***That annual monitoring reports are directly disclosed to hapu.***



6.3.4 Water Reticulation

The Matapihi Land Use Plan identified that the existing water infrastructure system was unable to cope with any additional houses being built in Matapihi. As a result, local council made a commitment to upgrade the water reticulation system in 2008/09 financial year. Community meetings have identified that the works done so far do not meet the requirements of good water reticulation for the community.

Policy Statement:

- *That the water reticulation system in Matapihi is reviewed and improved.*

6.4 Te Rangi

Te Rangi represents the air, sky and cosmos. The significance of airspace relates to matauranga of atua Maori from Te Kore, Te Po, Te Ao Marama. The atua within this realm includes Ranginui, and Tawhirimatea. Tane also played a part in this realm when he climbed the tiers of the heavens to collect the three baskets of knowledge. The relevance of matauranga Maori in this realm must be respected and acknowledged.

Our hapu seek to maintain and enhance the quality and utilisation of airspace above our rohe. To date, our capacity to make decisions on how this airspace has been utilised and exploited has been very limited. Our hapu aims to become more involved in the decision making that impacts on our airspace. Specifically noise, chemical and aesthetic pollution. We seek to uphold our rights of rangatiratanga concerning all future airspace utilisation including transmission and communication.

Policy Statement:

- *That hapu are involved in the process as a Treaty partner for the allocation or use of airspace within our rohe.*



CHAPTER SEVEN: SIGNIFICANT HAPU AREAS

7.0 Introduction

Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu have strong associations with important sites throughout the rohe of Tauranga Moana. It is therefore important that these associations are represented and positioned within the plan along with sites of importance within the Matapihi peninsula. These are also identified in the following illustrations. The identified significant sites within this chapter covers an initial outline of areas important to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. It provides some of the foundation areas of significance that resonate who we are and identifies where we belong. These sites have not been submitted as a full account of all significant sites to hapu, instead they identify areas where actions to initiate further research in this area by hapu to ensure that knowledge of these areas is retained and shared with hapu and whanau and that they are appropriately recognised and managed by authorities.

Policy Statements:

- *That no development takes place where the values of any significant hapu site is adversely affected.*
- *Any activity that has the potential to adversely affect any significant hapu site must be communicated to hapu representatives to resolve any potential issues.*
- *Hapu will work with other stakeholders to ensure that significant hapu sites are protected, preserved and enhanced in a way that is meaningful to hapu.*
- *Hapu will oppose any application for development that has the potential to adversely impact on significant hapu sites.*
- *That the areas listed are included in the Tauranga City Plan.*



7.1 Description of Significant Hapu Areas

Some of these areas have been identified in the City Plan as Significant Maori Areas - “these areas are of high value and still reflect or retain features associated with their original or continued use. Subdivision use or development should not adversely affect Significant Maori Areas.” Hapu need to decide whether some of the following list of sites need to be recognised under any local and regional council regulations and how they should be addressed. Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17 show the locations of the following list of significant hapu areas.

Table 1 Description of significant sites to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu

SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION
WIDER ROHE AREAS	
Karewa Island	Karewa Island is located in the inner harbour opposite Matakana Island. This island was awarded to various Ngai Te Rangi hapu; of which two were affiliated to Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi. The island is a wildlife sanctuary and is governed by the Department of Conservation. Both hapu aspire to have a more proactive involvement with Karewa Island.
Maenene	Maenene is a site that was traditionally occupied by Ngati Tapu and was awarded back to Ngati Tapu as part of the native land granting process. However, it has now been acquired by the Tauranga City Council. Not only does Ngati Tapu wish to be more closely associated with this site, Ngati Tapu would eventually like to obtain this property back from the Council.
Mauao	The significance of Mauao has been outlined in Chapter 5. Both Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi have a connection with Mauao, however, Ngai Tukairangi has an aspiration for the Mauao Recreational Reserve to be returned back to the hapu.
Motuotau	This significant island is located within the parameters of the Ngai Tukairangi rohe in Mount Maunganui.
Moturiki	This significant island is located within the parameters of the Ngai Tukairangi rohe in Mount Maunganui.
Otamataha	This is a significant site located within the Te Papa peninsular to both Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi. Many of our tupuna lie in the urupa that now resides there.
Ongare	Ongare is known in the past as a pa site. Today there is an orchard located there that is managed by whanau under the auspices of Enoka Te Whanake of Ngai Tukairangi.
Otauna	This is a site of importance to Ngati Tapu located in the Taumata/Pyes Pa area. It was acquired for water works although not all used for that purpose by the Tauranga City Council.



Otumoetai	This is a significant pa that was occupied at one time by several Ngai Te Rangi hapu including Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi. Others included the Matakana island whanau and Te Whanau o Tauwhao.
Taumata Kahawai	This is significant battle site that is now covered over by a netball court in the central Tauranga city district previously called Te Papa. It is significant to both Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi.
Te Awanui	This is the name of the waterway within the inner Tauranga harbour, it is significant to Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi, as well as all other Ngai Te Rangi hapu.
Te Papa	This is the traditional name for the previous landblock located within the Tauranga city area. It is significant to Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi.
Te Paritaha	Traditional mataitai gathering area now a reclaimed land area known as Sulphur Point.

There are also other significant sites located within the Matapihi peninsular which are identified in Figure 16.

These sites are important as significant historical events provide connections to history, occupation and places of importance to tangata whenua. Maori principles are often difficult to define within contemporary western resource management systems. The intrinsic quality of those principles referred to and adhered to by tangata whenua are often misunderstood and the meaning and value behind them diminished. By identifying and making connections with these places of significance, as tangible representations of our principles, we aim to ensure that adequate participation and consultation is provided for Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu with regard to any governance, development or other activities that relate to these areas.

Figure 18: name shows archaeological sites that are registered with the Historic Places Trust (HPT) There are a number of known archaeological sites on the Matapihi peninsula, with HPT informing TCC that an archaeological authority would be required for any form of ground works within Matapihi peninsula (Matapihi Land Use Plan, 2008). There are restrictive parameters associated with these sites as part of this regime.

Other areas that were identified by the community and key stakeholders as important cultural sites during development of the Matapihi Land Use Plan, 2008 (and were not protected by the District Plan at that time) were:

- Hungahungatoroa Marae
- Waikari Marae



- Te Mania (pa site)
- Te Matapihi (pa site)
- Ahipouto (pa site)
- Te Ngaio (pa site)
- Matapihi School (Te Kohanga Reo - Tauranga Moana)
- NZAA Archaeological sites
- Urupa

Figure 19 outlines the existing Rural Marae Community zones for Waikari Marae and Hungahungatoroa Marae. Currently, there are twenty one papakainga houses and seven kaumatua flats at Hungahungatoroa Marae and fourteen at Waikari Marae with six associated rural lots. There are six kaumatua flats at Whareroa, and a number of homes, although not designated as papakainga. As a permitted activity, the Tauranga City Plan allows a maximum total of up to fifty independent dwelling units in each of these zones at a maximum density of one independent dwelling unit per 800m²⁰ or such greater area of land required to service the independent dwelling unit by an approved on-site effluent treatment system.

There are three Matapihi Papakainga Scheduled sites, Ohuki/Mahiwahine, Otuawahia and Te Mania. Special permitted activity conditions apply to these sites including a maximum density of development of 800m² per independent dwelling unit or such greater area of land required to service the independent dwelling units by an approved on-site effluent treatment disposal system.

In the Rural Zone, Matapihi Rural Area 2 independent dwelling units per multiple owned Maori Land Parcel are a permitted activity.

Figure 20 shows subdivision and partition occurrence in Matapihi. This outlines potential areas where further housing development could occur under the current City Plan. Further workshops with the community are recommended to review future development requirements for Matapihi community members.



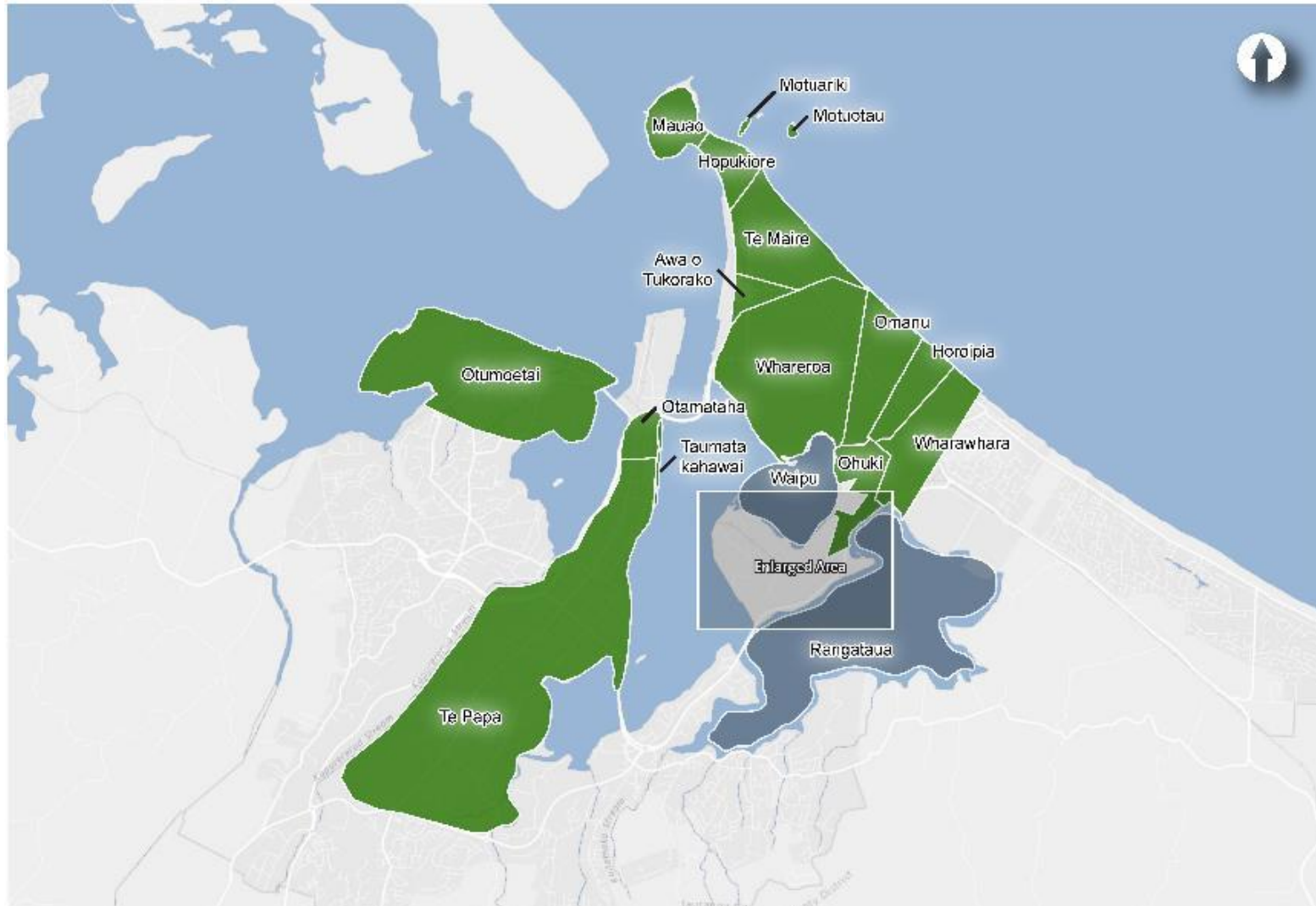


Figure 15 Significant Sites within Tauranga City



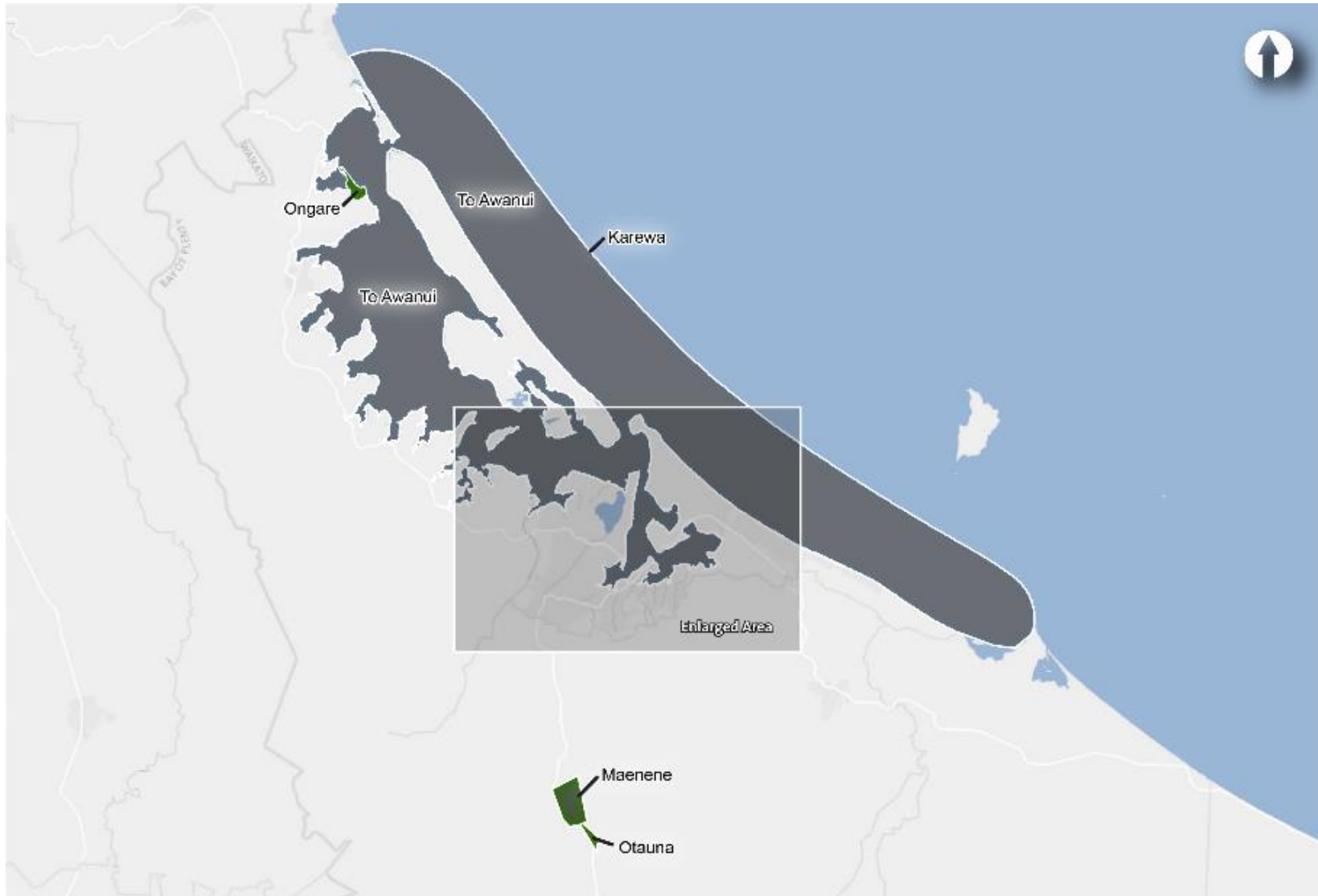


Figure 16 Significant Sites in Tauranga Moana





Figure 17 Significant Sites within Matapihi





Figure 18 Archaeological Sites



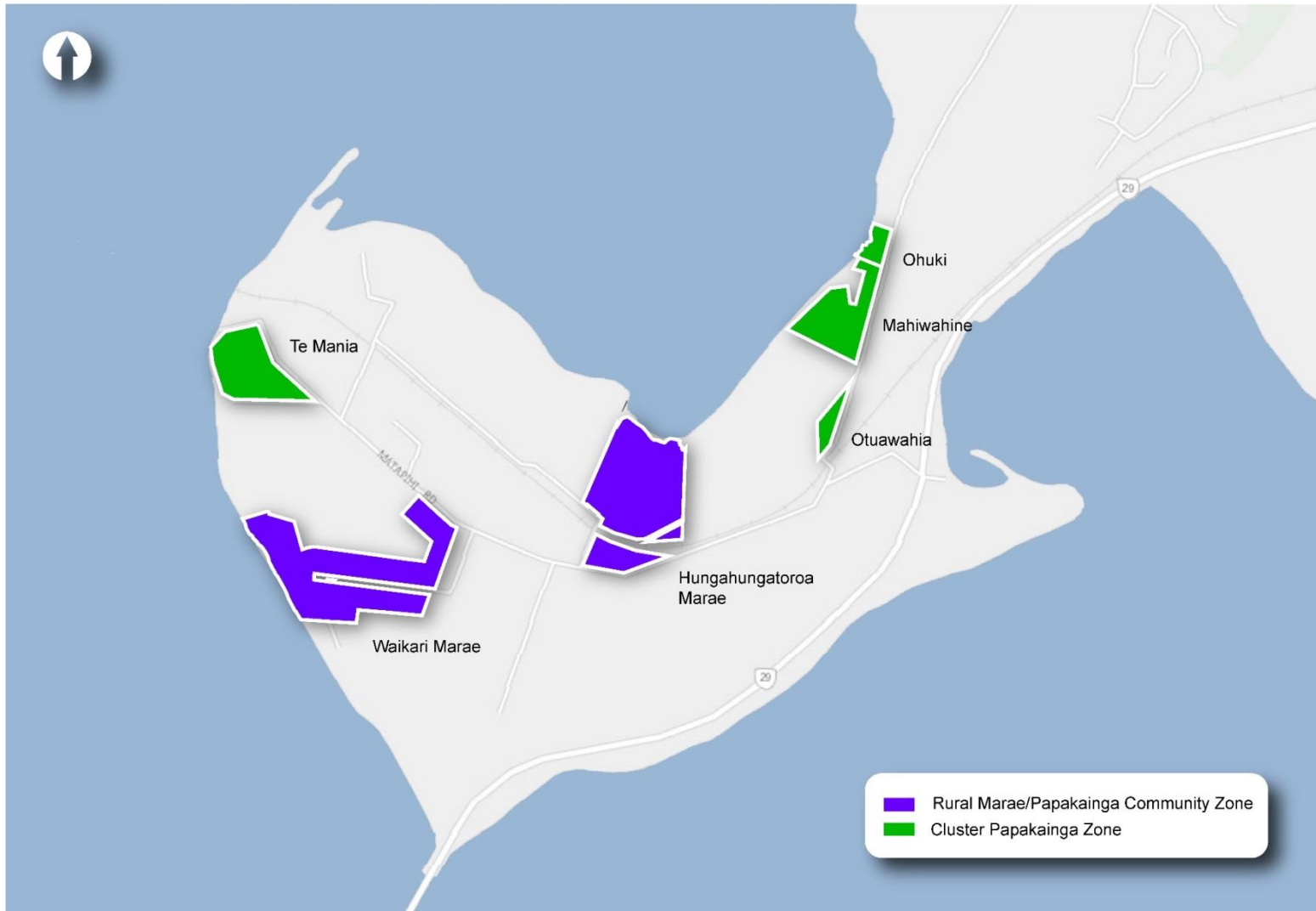


Figure 19 Marae and Papakainga Zones





Figure 20 Papakainga/Housing Development





Figure 21 Significant Maori Areas: Tauranga City Plan



CHAPTER EIGHT: NGATI TAPU, NGAI TUKAIRANGI ACTION PLAN

8.0 Introduction

This section identifies actions that can be initiated by representatives of either or both Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu. These actions seek to reflect the core values of our hapu as well as emphasising principles for protection and restoration of important cultural sites. A secondary aspiration is to identify and regenerate resources and opportunities for learning that will enhance our understanding of matauranga Maori relative to our culture and to our environment. Hapu intend to seek resourcing to review progress on these actions every two years.

8.1 Active Planning

Table 2 Cultural and Environmental Action Plan.

	• ACTION	WHOM	TIMEFRAME
TIKANGA MAORI			
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct wananga to identify hapu affiliations and significant areas (e.g. Mauao, Te Awanui, Waipu, Rangataua, Te Tumu, Papamoa, Otauna, Maenene, Poripori, Ongare). Identify customary interests of other areas. 	Marae/Hapu	Two wananga in 2015
Marae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct wananga that improves our knowledge in marae practices. 	Marae/Hapu	2014-2015
Whakapapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate whakapapa knowledge into wananga. 	Marae/Hapu	2014-2015
Whaikorero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training opportunities for the next generation. 	Marae/Hapu	At least annually
Waiata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate waiata into wananga. 	Marae/Hapu	At least annually



TE TAIAO			
Generic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hapu Management Plan is implemented in local and regional council planning and resource consent processes. Maintain and enhance kaitiakitanga practice and capacity building for hapu. Ensure that Matapihi remains excluded from the urban limits boundary. Source funding for environmental enhancement projects. Implement an environmental unit that supports the above practices. That Council assists hapu to achieve the aspirations outlined within this plan. That Council supports hapu in developing relationships with significant organisations that are essential to actioning this plan. That all listed significant sites are identified in the Tauranga City Plan. 	Hapu / TCC / BOPRC / DoC	2015 onwards
TE WHENUA			
Housing / Papakainga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and designate housing areas/blocks of land and align with relevant TCC plans. Implement changes to the City Plan. Work with land trusts to secure significant resourcing to progress aspirations. 	Whanau/Hapu TCC /MBIE	2015 onwards
Urupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake planning to ascertain potential future sites. 	Marae	2015 onwards
Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide proactive opportunities for tamariki and rangatahi to become fully conversant in horticultural development on our whenua Ensure that pesticide use is consistent with aspirations by community to be more environmentally friendly. 	Hapu / Trusts	2015 onwards
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide proactive opportunities for tamariki and rangatahi to become fully conversant in agricultural development on our whenua Ensure that cattle do not enter waterways or estuarine areas. 	Hapu / Trusts	2015 onwards
Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review hapu earthworks protocol with TCC and determine cultural integrity for developing a training model for hapu. Adopt Hapu Earthworks Protocol. Develop knowledge building opportunities for tamariki and rangatahi. 	Hapu Hapu Hapu	2015 onwards



Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply erosion prevention planting at Omanu urupa, Te Tii urupa, Otumoko urupa and investigate erosion issue at Oruamatua. Provide support and resourcing for this action. 	Hapu TCC/BOPRC	2015-2017
Transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up on actions towards removal of transmission lines from Maori land in Matapihi 	Transpower and Transfield	2015 onwards
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and propose roading improvements. Enforce cyclist lane in Matapihi. 	Hapu / TCC / NZTA	2015 onwards
Non Maori land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate, provide the opportunity for non-Maori land users in the community to participate in environmental projects. 	Hapu	2015 onwards
Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where landfill is impacting the whenua and seek restoration measures. 	Hapu / BOPRC	2015 onwards
Other land areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-emphasise our interests in other areas (Te Papa, Otauna, Otumoetai, Maenene, Ongare and Otamataha). Identify ownership and/or shareholding interests and reserve protocols with local government agencies. 	Hapu	2015 onwards
TE MOANA			
Nga motu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a formal agreement with DoC regarding management of islands Develop a formal agreement with DoC regarding and marine mammal strandings. 	Hapu / DoC	2015
Kai moana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop projects that support sustainable management of kai moana. Build capacity regarding katiakitanga and matauranga Maori for hapu. 	Hapu	2015 onwards
Influx of swans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the impacts and options for management of swans. 	Hapu / Forest & Bird	2015 onwards
Mangroves and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate mangrove management and identify areas for removal. Improve land management practices to reduce sedimentation. 	Hapu / TCC / BOPRC	2015
Wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate options and mitigation regarding the Southern Pipeline. Review options for environmentally sound wastewater in Matapihi. Ensure that wastewater does not impact on freshwater and marine environments. 	Hapu /TCC / BOPRC	Ongoing



Rena grounding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that hapu are informed of potential impacts. 	Hapu/BOPRC	Ongoing
Harbour dredging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate consultation is achieved in all mana whenua, mana moana areas where dredging occurs. 	Hapu / Port	Ongoing
Reclamation of foreshore/seabed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure consultation is achieved for any proposed foreshore and seabed reclamations in mana whenua, mana moana areas. 	Hapu/BOPRC/ TCC	Ongoing
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement an active learning program relative to the moana. 	Hapu/BOPRC / TCC	2015 onwards
TE WAI MAORI			
Freshwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement an active learning program relative to Wai Maori. 	Hapu/TCC/ BOPRC	2015 onwards
Puna wai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and restore traditional puna wai. Apply for environmental enhancement funding and implement project. 	Hapu Hapu/BOPRC	2017
Stormwater discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation and enhancement measures are provided to all storm water discharge areas. Use of cultural indicators are applied to stormwater monitoring in conjunction with hapu. Stormwater discharge is effectively monitored to ensure compliance. 	Hapu/TCC/ BOPRC	2015 onwards
Water reticulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address better water reticulation options and improvements. 	TCC/Hapu	2015 onwards
TE RANGI			
Airspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Become proactive in the decision making process of airspace pollution and utilisation. 	Hapu/ TCC	2015



CHAPTER NINE: CONSULTATION, ENGAGEMENT AND CONTRIBUTION TO DECISION MAKING

The Treaty of Waitangi is New Zealand's founding constitutional document. Under the Treaty, the Crown has a duty to act reasonably and in good faith. The Crown must also provide active protection of Maori interests. Underpinning all of this is the principle of partnership between Tangata Whenua and the Crown.

How Tangata Whenua engage with Local Government is set out in various statutes such as the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002), and the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). In accordance with the LGA 2002, local authorities must consider ways to foster the development of Maori capacity to enable Maori to contribute to decision-making processes. The development of the HMP is one such way. Furthermore, the LGA 2002 expects local authorities to specifically develop a process of consultation with Maori. Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu expect local authorities to comply with the principles set out at s 82 of the LGA 2002 at the very least.

The HMP is also a useful reference for the general public to understand what is important to Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu, and to identify issues that hapu expect to be formally approached in regard to consultation and engaged decision making. The plan should be read in conjunction with all applicable statutes, including the LGA 2002, the RMA, the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and any other relevant legislation.

When any local government planning matters affect the mana whenua or mana moana of Ngai Tukairangi and/or Ngati Tapu, the HMP must be read in conjunction with any proposed or operative:

- Regional policy statement;
- Regional plans;
- District plans; or
- Local government document (i.e. strategies) which concerns any of the objectives and policies set out in this plan.

When any of the above mentioned local government documents are being prepared, it is expected that where relevant, the contents of the HMP will be incorporated into those documents prior to public notification. Where there is potential conflict between the HMP and any proposed plan prior to notification, Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu expect to be consulted.

Furthermore, resource consent applicants should consult with hapu regarding the HMP prior to consent lodgement to identify potential cultural and/or environmental issues. Regarding known potential cultural and environmental issues, Council staff will contact the hapu representatives (contact details held by TCC and BOPRC).

Consultation areas are clarified by Figures 15 and 21 for BOPRC and consultation areas for TCC are clarified in Figure 15 only.

See following page for policy statements.

Policy Statements:

- *Tauranga City Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council will notify hapu of all resource consents where it affects the rohe or the people of Ngai Tukairangi or Ngati Tapu.*
- *Tauranga City Council must refer to the Hapu Protocols for terms of engagement with hapu regarding any resource consent related activity that potentially impacts upon the rohe or the people of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.*
- *Tauranga City Council must refer to the Hapu Protocols for terms of engagement with hapu regarding any other activity that potentially impacts upon the rohe or the people of Ngai Tukairangi and Ngati Tapu.*
- *Resource consent applicants must provide appropriate resourcing to hapu representatives for any development of material that supports the consultation process of the applicant.*
- *Any potential impacts on any components outlined in this plan must refer to the above policies for guidance on consultation with Ngai Tukairangi and Ngai Tapu representatives.*



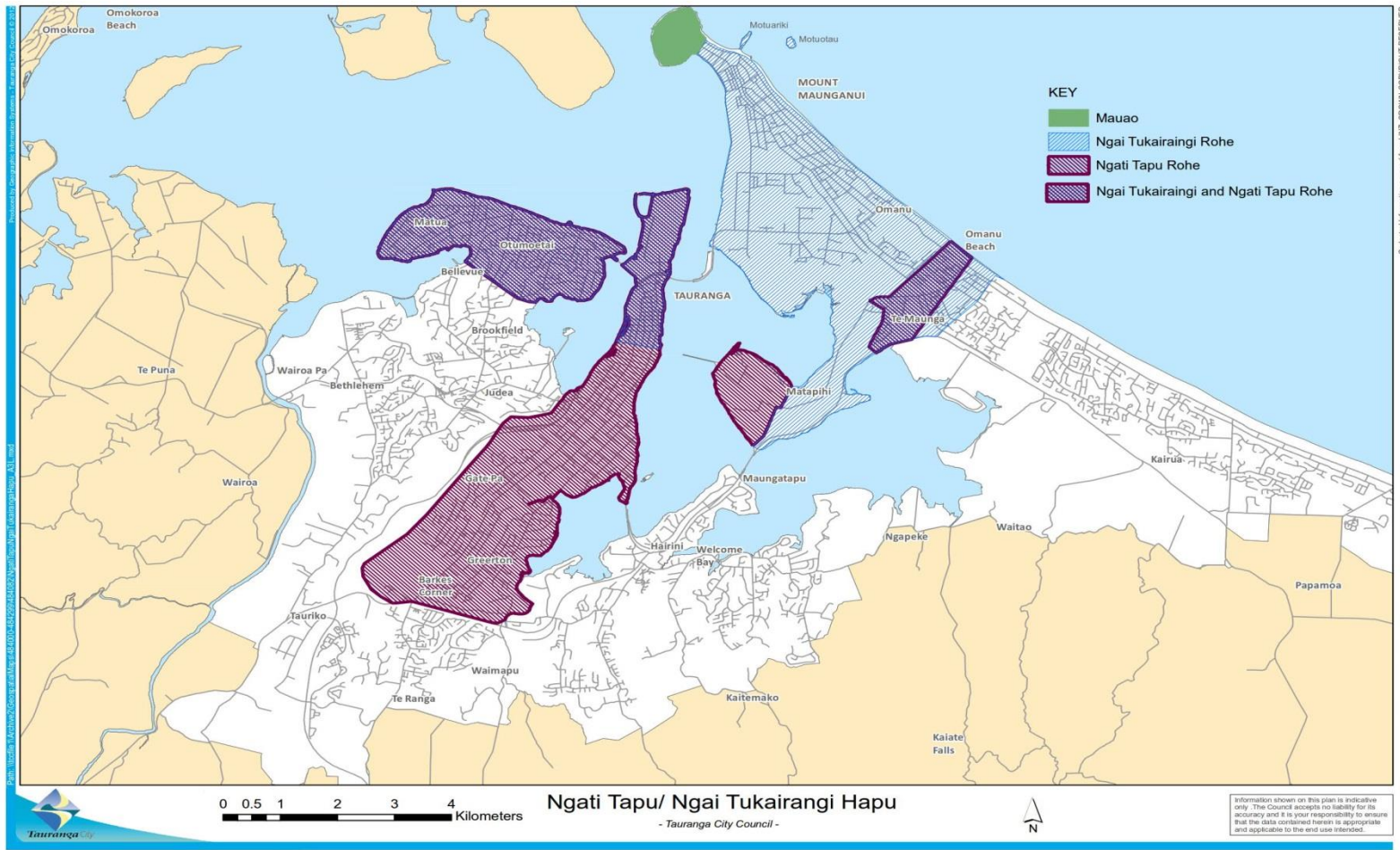


Figure 22 Tauranga City Consultation Areas



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