

## 11 Tapuika Statutory Acknowledgements

In accordance with section 38 of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014, information recording the statutory acknowledgments is hereby attached to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. This information includes the relevant provisions from the schedules to the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 in full, the description of the Statutory Area and the statement of association as recorded in the statutory acknowledgments.

### 11.1 Statutory Acknowledgment for Tapuika

#### 11.1.1 Statutory Areas

The Statutory Areas for which Tapuika has statutory acknowledgments are:

<b><i>Statutory Areas that are reserves</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-14
Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-15
Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngatokaturua)	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-16
Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-73
Mangorewa Scenic Reserve	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-22
<b><i>Statutory Areas that are conservation areas</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Kiwi Stream Conservation Area	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-17
Maketū Conservation Area	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-19
Part Whataroa Road Conservation Area (Kaiakatia)	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-20
Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-21
Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-77
<b><i>Statutory Areas that are ecological areas</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Part Mangorewa Ecological Area	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-23
<b><i>Statutory Areas that are marginal strips</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Parts of Mangorewa River, Kaituna River, Te Rerenga Stream and Whataroa Stream	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-25
<b><i>Statutory Areas that are water courses</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Kaituna River	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-26
Mangorewa River	As shown on deed plan OTS-209-28
Waiari Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-29
Pokopoko Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-60
Te Rerenga Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-62
Kiwi Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-63

<b><i>Statutory Areas that are reserves</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Ruato Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-64
Whataroa Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-65
Ohaupara Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-66
Mangatoi Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-69
Kaokaonui Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-70
Onaia Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-71
Ohineangaanga Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-76
Raparapahoe Stream	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-75
<b><i>Statutory Area (coastal)</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>
Coastal marine area from Little Waihī to Wairakei	As shown marked in blue on deed plan OTS-209-74

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

## 11.2 **Statutory Acknowledgement for the Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve**

### 11.2.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve as shown on deed plan OTS-209-14.

### 11.2.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve was originally part of a 215 acre block known as Papahīkahawai. According to Tapuika the name Papahīkahawai refers to the method by which kahawai were caught in the waters of the Maketū estuary.

Tapuika have a long association with Papahīkahawai because it was a prized fishing ground within the takapū. The tūpuna (ancestors) had intimate knowledge of the land, forests and waters within the takapū. Many areas including Papahīkahawai were occupied on a rotational basis. Tapuika constantly moved around the takapū occupying various pā (wā kainga) for specific purposes such as harvesting or fishing. These movements were dictated by the weather patterns and tribal knowledge of the movements of stars, moon, sun and the wind.

The first appearance of Rehua (Antares) in the night sky and the early flowering of the pohutukawa trees along the coast heralded the arrival of raumati (summer). Tapuika would move to their coastal pā at Papahīkahawai to fish and gather shellfish all of which would be dried and preserved in preparation for the coming of takurua (winter). The soil at Papahīkahawai was mainly light sand and not suitable for cultivations which meant that Tapuika relied on their mahinga kai at nearby pā along with dried kumara, taro, ti kouka and manu brought to supplement their diet of fish and shellfish while fishing at Papahīkahawai.

During the kahawai runs numerous kahawai would enter the channel on the turn of the tide. The traditional method of catching kahawai at Papahīkahawai relied on holding pens constructed from kahikatea and harakeke, which were placed in the water at the narrow part of the inlet. Large kūpenga kaharoa (drag nets) also made of harakeke, mähē and hue would be dragged along the bed of the inlet. The kahawai would be surrounded by a wall of netting and driven into the holding pens to be caught. This fishing technique demonstrates traditional skills that further reinforce the capability of the tūpuna to exploit the rich natural resources within the takapū. This knowledge of the natural environment was balanced with respect indicated by the seasonal cyclical gathering of resources and shaped the relationship between Tapuika and Papahīkahawai.

### 11.2.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### 11.2.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### 11.2.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.2.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.3 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve**

#### 11.3.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve as shown on deed plan OTS-209-15.

#### 11.3.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The traditions of Tapuika affirm the cultural, historic and spiritual association of Tapuika to the lands that now comprise the Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve from the time of the arrival of Te Arawa waka to the present day.

The Waihi estuary is fed by the Kaikokopū, Wharere, and Pukehina streams including the Pongakawa River. Hinemaru was the great grand-daughter of Tapuika. She and her husband lived on the lands around the Kaikokopū as it flows into the Waihi estuary from the Pokopoko Stream.

The estuary is the last remnant of the large Nohonohoa Wetland or repo (swamp). To Tapuika the repo or wetlands maintained the mauri or life force of the estuary. The repo controlled the release of cleansing nutrients from the water, as well as the flood waters, into the estuary. The Nohonohoa Wetland at Waihi estuary also provided an incredibly diverse range of food resources for example, tuna, pātiki, kōheru, kūpae, araara, titiko, kawau, pūkeko, karoro, harakeke, pingao and many others.

As the Pokopoko Stream flows towards Waihi estuary it becomes known to Tapuika as the Kaikokopū Stream. The Pokopoko Stream is known as the habitat of the kirikopuni (silver belly eel). Tapuika would camp at the mouth of the Kaikokopū Stream as it enters the Waihi estuary, as this was the only point of entry for the kirikopuni to migrate to the sea, and would set large hinaki (eel traps) to harvest and dry them.

The banks of the Kaikokopū stream were once an important resource area for the highly prized kokowai (red ochre) clay. The kokowai was dried and ground, then mixed with oil and smeared over the face and body of high ranking members of Tapuika for important occasions such as war and celebratory feasts (hākari), particularly after a successful battle.

The kokowai was also used to colour waka, carvings and kākahu (clothes). The kokowai was comprised of compounds that produced colour but also acted as a preservative. Due to its versatility and rarity the kokowai was able to be easily bartered for other items. The significance of the kokowai is reflected in a Tapuika tradition. In the late 1700s, the gift of the precious kokowai from the Kaikokopū stream was used as a means to secure entry into the impregnable fortress of Mauao.

During the summer months, Tapuika would camp beside the Waihi estuary lagoon to collect fish, shellfish and birds which would be dried or preserved in hue (gourds) for the lean winter months. At night the men would wero pātiki (spear for flounder) in the warm waters of the estuary with a pātia (spear) and bundles of ti kouka leaves which were lit to provide light. Once the light shone on the flounder, the fish would stop moving and were easy to catch. Kupenga (nets) were used to catch large numbers of pātiki for important occasions such as visiting manuhiri or hākari (feasts). The men knew that the best time to net pātiki was at the half turn of the tide, particularly the low tide, as the pātiki run occurred as the fish looked for deeper water.

There have been many battles for control of this resource rich area. Poporohuamea was a major pakanga (battle) below the cliffs of Waihi north of the Waihi Estuary. During the Battle of Poporohuamea many Tapuika were killed including the Tapuika rangatira Tatahau whose territory, according to Tapuika tradition, included both Maketū and Waihi.

Between 1820–1830 was a period of turbulence for Tapuika living at Waihi estuary and Maketū. There were raids along the coastline from other iwi and then, in the 1830s, the battles of Te Tumu. In 1845, when peace was finally achieved, Tapuika returned to their former homeland of Maketū and Waihi estuary by waka up the Pongakawa River. Today Tapuika continues to maintain their association with the area now known as the Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve as did their ancestors aboard the Te Arawa waka who made landfall in Aotearoa at Maketū.

### **11.3.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Waihi Estuary Wildlife Management Reserve in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.3.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.3.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### 11.3.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.4 Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngātokaturua)

### 11.4.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngātokaturua) as shown on deed plan OTS-209-16.

### 11.4.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngātokaturua).

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Tamitami and Kahukura.

The relationship between the tribe and the waterways is a spiritual relationship embedded in Tapuika whakapapa that is reinforced by ngā mahi ā ngā tūpuna ake o Tapuika (the activities of the ancestors). Amawake was the name of the mahinga kai plantation of Ngātokaturua. Ngātokaturua was the pā kainga of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Totokau, and was located above the Te Rerenga Stream on the Taumata lands.

This area was a favoured place for the customary harvest of tuna heke when the adult tuna would begin their migration to the sea during Ngāhuru (autumn). In preparation for the harvesting tuna hinaki (eel traps) would be constructed from the roots of the kiekie and the vines of the rata. The hinaki would be baited with huhu grubs and toke (worms) and placed in the stream at night. In the early morning the hinaki would be removed from the stream and eels the hung on rails of mānuka to bleed before being gutted and salted and then left to dry. Pāwhara tuna (dried eels) were a delicacy that could be stored and eaten at a later time.

#### **11.4.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Part Taumata Scenic Reserve (Ngātokaturua) in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.4.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **11.4.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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



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

#### 11.4.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.5 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve**

#### 11.5.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve as shown on deed plan OTS-209-73.

#### 11.5.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Te iri o komata.

The relationship between the tribe and the waterways is a spiritual relationship embedded in Tapuika whakapapa that is reinforced by ngā mahi ā ngā tūpuna ake o Tapuika (the activities of the ancestors). In this respect Tapuika associations with the Pokopoko Stream begin with Hinemaru, the great grand-daughter of Tapuika, who occupied the lands from Papanui south following the Pokopoko Stream to its outlet at Waihi estuary.

To Tapuika, the Pokopoko Stream is a taunga ika (customary fisheries resource) for the customary catch of kirikopuni the silver belly eel. The Pokopoko Stream is one of the few remaining streams where kirikopuni can be caught in their migration to the sea.

On the banks of the upper reaches of the Pokopoko stream is Te Hiapo. The Pokopoko Stream forms the eastern boundary of Te Hiapo. This area was known for the numerous hilltop pā sites of Tapuika, referred to in the waiata 'Tera Koia Ngā Uru Whetu' as 'aku puke Ngāhuru.' Te Hiapo was a strategic site midway between Rotorua and Maketū. During the 1830's at the height of the flax trade, Te Hiapo was the scene of many battles for control of the Pokopoko Stream which provided easier access to Waihi estuary and ultimately Maketū, the centre of the flax trade.

### **11.5.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Pokopoko Stream Scenic Reserve in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.5.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.5.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.5.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.6 Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangorewa Scenic Reserve

#### 11.6.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Mangorewa Scenic Reserve as shown on deed plan OTS-209-22.

#### 11.6.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Mangorewa Scenic Reserve.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The lands within the Mangorewa Scenic Reserve contain many sites of significance to Tapuika. For Tapuika the area is predominately associated with occupation including seasonal nohonga for the purpose of trapping birds and food gathering including cultivation. The entire area was highly defended throughout time, as this was a natural resting place of groups travelling inland or likewise to the coastal areas. The name of the old track that wound through this area was Te Kaharoa o Ruangutu which commences at the Paraiti Stream (Mangorewa River), crosses to Te Rerenga Stream and then down into the Gorge before crossing the Mangorewa River to Kaharoa and Rotorua.

In the gorge below the Mangorewa River and the Ohaupara Stream converge. This place is known as Te Taita, where a significant battle was fought. From this point the waterway flowing towards the Kaituna River is known to Tapuika as the Paraiti.

Also within the area is placed the remnant of the ancient burial cave Te Ana o Taipō, steeped in early traditions. According to Tapuika, it was a very dangerous place once inhabited by Maero (mythological creatures). Recently a stone carving of the taniwhā, Te Maero a Taipō has been erected at the site. This acts as a pou (mana whenua stake) that recognises and acknowledges Tapuika's association with the Mangorewa.

### **11.6.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mangorewa Scenic Reserve in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.6.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.6.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

## 11.6.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.7 Statutory Acknowledgement for Kiwi Stream Conservation Area

### 11.7.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Kiwi Stream Conservation Area as shown on deed plan OTS-209-17.

### 11.7.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Kiwi Stream Conservation Area.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Te Maeoro a Taipō.

The Kiwi Stream commences at the western portion of the Pāhiko Block east of Te Matai Rd. The Kiwi Stream is known to Tapuika as the Piparika stream. The Kiwi Stream was a pātaka kai (food storehouse) of kōwhitiwhiti, tuna, inanga, koura, and other freshwater fish for the Tapuika hapū of Ngāti Totokau who lived nearby at Ōnaumoko.

At the confluence of the Kiwi Stream as it enters the Mangorewa River is the pā maioro of Whaititiri located on the ridgeline. The surrounding steep terrain made this pā easier to defend against possible attacks from others as the people from the pa could see anyone coming up the Mangorewa valley and the pā had only one entrance to guard. A well known track from Whaititiri still in evidence today was used by the inhabitants of Whaititiri pā to go down to collect water from the Mangorewa Stream.

### **11.7.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Kiwi Stream Conservation Area in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.7.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.7.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### 11.7.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.8 Statutory Acknowledgement for Maketū Conservation Area

### 11.8.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Maketū Conservation Area as shown on deed plan OTS-209-19.

### 11.8.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Maketū Conservation Area.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The Maketū Conservation Area comprises the last remnants of the Kawa repo (swamp), which was once a large saltwater tidal wetland fed by the Kaituna River and covering much of the Maketū plains right up to the estuary. The traditions of Tapuika affirm the cultural, historic and spiritual association of Tapuika to the area now known as the Maketū Conservation Area from the time of the arrival of Te Arawa waka to the present day. From ancient times to today Tapuika have always believed that they were one with their environment, understanding the relationship between the wetlands and the waterways which collectively nurtured and provided for our people.

To Tapuika the Kawa (wetlands) were a pātaka kai (food storehouse) of great importance providing a variety of fish including tuna, pātiki, pārore, kanae and inanga while titiko could be collected in the mud flats adjacent to the estuary. Fish and shellfish were supplemented with water fowl such as pāteke, pāpera and karoro providing a balanced and varied diet. Ōrongohaua at the northern end of Kawa was a special food gathering area reserved for the sick and elderly of Tapuika. The shell fish collected at Ōrongohaua was said to be particularly juicy and tasty.

The wetland was particularly renowned for the quality of the paru used in dyeing, its location kept a close secret amongst whānau members. The abundance of harakeke made for a readily available supply of mats, kete, herea (ropes), rongoā (medicine) and clothing. The raupō was used for thatching and dried moss for bedding. The feathers of the pūkeko and hūrepo were used to adorn kākahu (cloaks) and other garments.

The Kawa wetlands throughout the Takapū o Tapuika played an important role as the ate or liver of the waterways filtering and cleansing the water through the plant life such as raupō, manawa (mangrove) and many other plants to ensure the wai (water) was of high quality and safe for humans, fish and birdlife. The wetlands of Kawa also controlled floodwaters entering the estuary by trapping and slowly releasing the flood waters making it safe for the fish and shellfish in the estuary.

Due to the rich food resources many battles were fought over Maketū, with rangatira caught and killed in the area now known as the Maketū Conservation Area (Kawa repo) as battles raged for control of this historic area. Despite events that threatened the traditional association with this area, Tapuika have nevertheless maintained their customary association with the Maketū Conservation Area.

### **11.8.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Maketū Conservation Area in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.8.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.8.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.



Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.8.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.9 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Whataroa Road Conservation Area (Kaiakatia)**

#### 11.9.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Part Whataroa Road Conservation Area (Kaiakatia) as shown on deed plan OTS-209-20.

#### 11.9.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Part Whataroa Road Conservation Area (Kaiakatia).

***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this area and waterways are Tamitami, Kahukura and Omarutahatonga.

The relationship between the tribe and the waterways is a spiritual relationship embedded in Tapuika whakapapa that is reinforced by ngā mahi ā ngā tūpuna ake o Tapuika (the activities of the ancestors). In this respect and in relation to this area the pā korikori (non palisaded pā) of Ngāti Totokau named Kaiakatia was located downstream from Ngātokaturua, another pā kainga on the Te Rerenga Stream. Located in close proximity to the Whataroa area the food resources taken from the stream here were plentiful and included tuna, koura and kōwhitiwhiti (native watercress). When supplemented with aruhe (bracken) from the nearby ngāhere (forest) and kumara from the mahinga kai at Kaiakatia, the hapū enjoyed a varied and balanced diet.

When celebratory feasts were held Ngāti Totokau would gather eels, koura and kōwhitiwhiti from their pā located along the length of the Te Rerenga Stream including Kaiakatia.

### **11.9.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Part Whataroa Road Conservation Area (Kaiakatia) in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.9.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.9.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.9.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.10 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area**

#### 11.10.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area as shown on deed plan OTS-209-21.

#### 11.10.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area.

***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with the waterways are Parerora, Pareawheawhe and Te Maero a Taipō.

The Ruato Stream, though small, is a stream of significance to Tapuika. It commences in the Mangorewa – Kaharoa Block and flows through the north-eastern portion of the Pāhiko lands catchment area. The Ruato Stream has a stony stream bed like many of the streams within the upper Mangorewa catchment. The Ruato was one of the streams that the tuna kūwharuwharu (long finned eel) would migrate upstream to as young elvers or tuna kuao. On reaching the Ruato they would feed on koura, insect larvae and worms gradually gaining the dark coloration and became known as tuna kukahika. The tuna kūwharuwharu would reach maturity after 15 – 20 years when it would stop feeding in preparation to migrate downstream and out to sea to spawn. It was during this stage that the tuna became known as tuna heke.

The Ruato and Onaia Streams lie within the area known as Te Waonui o Tapuika (the great forest of Tapuika). It is rich in resources used for medicinal purposes and food gathering and the making of tools. Opanaki is a major māra kai plantation of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Pāhiko on the hillside above the Ruato stream.

At the confluence of the Ruato Stream and the Mangorewa River is Te Pehu pā made up of limestone caves which were used as a defensive system. Te Pehu is intrinsically linked to Tapuika.

#### **11.10.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Part Ruato Stream Conservation Area in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.10.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.10.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### **11.10.6 Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## **11.11 Statutory Acknowledgement for Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest**

### **11.11.1 Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest as shown on deed plan OTS-209-77.

### 11.11.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The traditions of Tapuika affirm the cultural, historic and spiritual association of Tapuika to the peak of Ōtānewainuku.

Ōtānewainuku is a significant maunga to Tapuika. With its peak outlined against the sky it can be viewed from numerous points throughout te takapū o Tapuika. From ancient times Ōtānewainuku has always been known to Tapuika as a maunga rawā rich in food resources, building and weaving materials, tools, nets, food and rongoā. Ōtānewainuku means the many waters that spring from the domain of Tane overlord of the forests. There are many springs that emanate from Ōtānewainuku forming the Mangatoi stream and many others.

The peak or tihi of Ōtānewainuku was known to Tapuika as Karioi. Cloaked in majestic forests of rimu, tawa, kamahi and rewarewa, Karioi was said to be the gathering place of the patupaiarehe, the guardians of Ōtānewainuku. Their presence is evidenced by the mists that frequently cover the maunga. The hapū of Tapuika knew that when the mists rolled in over Ōtānewainuku it was unwise to be away from their main settlement of Whatongapū on the western slopes of Ōtānewainuku. If the men were away hunting birds (patungā manu), or eeling and were caught in the mists they would hurriedly make camp, lighting fires to repel the patupaiarehe reciting karakia to keep them safe from being taken. Tutanekai whose mother was Rangiuru of Tapuika was said to have leapt from Karioi in order to avoid pursuers.

From ancient times to the late 1860's, there were many battles over this land however through whakapapa, marriage and alliances, Tapuika has continued to maintain their association with Ōtānewainuku.

### 11.11.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Ōtānewainuku Conservation Forest in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.11.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **11.11.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### **11.11.6 Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.12 Statutory Acknowledgement for Part Mangorewa Ecological Area

### 11.12.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Part Mangorewa Ecological Area as shown on deed plan OTS-209-23.

### 11.12.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Part Mangorewa Ecological Area.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this area are Omarutahatonga, Kahukura and Te Maero a Taipō.

The relationship between the tribe and the waterways is a spiritual relationship embedded in Tapuika whakapapa that is reinforced by ngā mahi ā ngā tūpuna ake o Tapuika (the activities of the ancestors). In this respect Tapuika have a long standing association with the lands that now form part of the Mangorewa Ecological Area. Two areas, in particular, are of great significance to Tapuika

Within the Mangorewa Ecological Area are a number of sites significant to Tapuika, these being Otuakakari which was a cultivation area (māra kai) for Paieka Pā situated in close proximity. Te Auapatutangata, is a wahi tapu situated close to the current walking track which is also in close proximity to Otuakakari.

Other places within the ecological area are Tahere kahakaha (Bird spearing hunting ground), Te Horoa and Tereare au Tapu (a place associated with the clearing of spiritual obstructions) and Te Kakao Tuiro o Matariki (a place was for predicting seasonal changes associated with cultivation).

#### Te Kaharoa o Ruangutu

Te Kaharoa o Ruangutu was one of the main passages leading inland from the coast to Rotorua. Te Kaharoa o Ruangutu was named after the Tapuika rangatira Ruangutu. The passage begins where the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River enters the Kaituna moving upstream before making its way to Te Manga o Ngākōhua on the Te Rerenga Stream. The path then crosses Te Āpiti o Mangorewa (Mangorewa Gorge) in the area generally known as the Mangorewa Ecological Area, travelling to Te Kaharoa before exiting near Awahou. Te Kaharoa o Ruangutu was a busy passageway for Tapuika travelling to visit relatives in Rotorua.

#### Te Tapuae o Taipō

The Mangorewa Ecological Area was predominantly associated with patunga manu (bird hunting), which were in abundance in the surrounding ngāhere (forest). People using Te Kaharoa o Ruangutu track there needed to be fully alert and vigilant whenever passing in close proximity to this area. The banks of the Mangorewa River were a favoured whenua pēhi (ambush) area for the half bird half human kaitangata (man eating) taniwhā,



Taipō. He would wait by the banks for long periods of time waiting for potential victims. His feet from these vigils left imprints in the rock at Mangorewa that are still visible today. The name of that specific area is known to Tapuika as Te Tapuae o Taipō (the feet of Taipō).

### **11.12.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Part Mangorewa Ecological Area in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.12.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.12.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### 11.12.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.13 Statutory Acknowledgement for Parts of Mangorewa River, Kaituna River, Te Rerenga Stream and Whataroa Stream

#### 11.13.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Parts of Mangorewa River, Kaituna River, Te Rerenga Stream and Whataroa Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-25.

#### 11.13.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Parts of Mangorewa River, Kaituna River, Te Rerenga Stream and Whataroa Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

##### **Kaituna River**

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwhā associated with the Kaituna are Te Mapu, Pareawheawhe and Porohinaki.

The presence of tribal taniwhā as guardians of the Kaituna River engendered fear in those who transgressed and showed disrespect for the river. To Tapuika the taniwhā on the river represent the power and authority of the spiritual world. They were the protectors of the river and of the people, providing warnings when the tribe was in crisis.

Tapuika believe that as descendants of the god Pūhaorangi they are the link between the spiritual world and the natural world:

Pōua ki te rangi

Pōua ki te whenua

Anei a Tapuika e tū atu nei

From the heavens to the land here stands Tapuika - as such Tapuika are responsible for protecting and ensuring respect for the mauri of the river as expressed through Tapuika custom, laws, and sacred sanctions. The mauri or life force of the Kaituna river is the integral essence that binds together the spiritual elements and the natural elements. The mauri of the river is an important element that governs the use and wellbeing of the river. The relationship of Tapuika with the Kaituna River and the lands adjoining the river lies at the heart of the spiritual and physical wellbeing of Tapuika. It is our identity as a river people and this is expressed in the tribal proverb:

Ko Rangiuuru te maunga Ko Te Kaituna te awa Ko Tapuika Te Iwi

Rangiuuru is the mountain, Kaituna is the awa, Tapuika is the Iwi. To Tapuika the Kaituna River is a taonga of immeasurable importance a gift from the Gods, imbued with great mana.

The Kaituna River is known to Tapuika as Te Awanui o Tapuika or the great river of Tapuika, and was named by Tia for his son. The source of Te Awanui o Tapuika, a spring, is located in the Ōhau channel. The traditions of Tapuika confirm the intrinsic connection of Tapuika to the Kaituna River and the mauri or life force of the river. These traditions are expressed in the oratory, customs, genealogy, sayings, songs and occupation of Tapuika beside the waters of the Kaituna.

The Tapuika waiata Tera Koia Nga Uru Whetu recounts the numerous Tapuika settlements along the Kaituna River: Te Hape ā Tāwakepito, Ohautira, Pukemotiti, Paengaroa, Ōporouruao, Whirinaki, Te Huruhuru o Tōpea and many others. There are many sacred places of Tapuika along the length of the Kaituna River including Ōteiere, Ōtamamarere, Te Ana o Kaiongaonga, Te Kuaha o Te Urutapu.

The Kaituna River is a provider. It sustains and nurtures all who live by its waters. It has been a pātaka awa for Tapuika for generations. Its river banks crowded with watercress, its waters filled with tuna, kākahi (fresh water mussels), Koura (freshwater crayfish), inanga and koaro. Its tributaries fed numerous swamps where flaxes of untold varieties were harvested to make clothes and building materials. The name Kaituna is derived from the eating of eels which were caught in abundance.

The Kaituna River is the umbilical cord that joins the tribes of the river together. From its commencement at Ōkere Falls, to the Kaituna plains to its outlet at Te Tumu, the river tribes are joined together through whakapapa and a united responsibility to ensure the Kaituna is protected for the generations yet to come.

### **Whataroa Stream**

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Omarutahatonga.

The Whataroa Stream begins in the valley between Whataroa Rd and Te Matai Rd and is approximately 6.5km long. It is fed by the Taumatapaua and Torepapa tributaries and flows through steep ravines, valleys and gorges on its path eastwards to the Mangatoī stream. On the western boundary of the Pāhiko Block and at the junction of the Torepapa and Taumatapaua Streams was Onaumoko, one of the largest settlements of Tapuika spreading inland over an extensive area.

The pā maioro (fortified pā) was situated on the top of a valley at the northern end of the settlement and was strategically placed on banks high above a waihirere (waterfall) so that Ngāti Totokau, a hapū of Tapuika could retreat there in times of attack. The location of the pā maioro made it difficult for other Iwi to stage a surprise attack as strangers could be seen approaching from some distance and the putaanga or sentry post at the gateway to the pā was always manned. In addition access to the pā was barred by its environs comprised of rapidly flowing water, rocks and a steep incline. Access to water was important during these times however Ngāti Totokau knowledge of their environment was such that they knew the tracks and places on the stream where they could safely take water without being detected. During the battle of Te Rāhui Ngāti Totokau, living there retreated into the pā Maioro as a precaution against attack spreading inland up the Waiari.

Following the Whataroa in a north east direction it enters the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream. In close proximity is Waiwiri pā located on the banks of the confluence of the Te Rerenga and Mangatoī streams where it becomes known as the Waiari.

### **Mangorewa River**

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with the waterways are Parerora, Pareawheawhe and Te Maero a Taipō.

The Mangorewa River originates in the Mangorewa-Kaharoa Block, flowing in an easterly direction until it reaches the Kaituna River. The banks of the upper reaches of the Mangorewa River was the favoured hunting area of the kai tangata (eater of people) Taipō. According to Tapuika, Te Maeoro a Taipō was a giant who would lay in wait below the small waihirere on the Mangorewa for people to come down to the river to bathe and then kill them taking their bodies to his lair to devour at his leisure. The footprints of Taipō which are enormous in size are imprinted in the rocks along this part of the river and can be seen even today.

Te Taita is the name of the pakanga (battle) which took place at the confluence of the Ohaupara stream and the Mangorewa River in revenge for the killing of the Ngāti Tauana (a Tapuika hapū) pūhi (high born woman) Kahukura. Some years after this event, when Tapuika were on their way to Paterere a female tāniwha was seen entering the Paraiti River from the Ohaupara, this tāniwha was regarded to be Kahukura, and is remembered in the expression "aue te iringa ote upoko o Kahukura" (Alas the hanging head of Kahukura), which hence forth was known as a pouririwai.

According to Tapuika it is at the confluence of the Ohaupara and Mangorewa rivers that the river becomes known as the Paraiti. In traditional times the Paraiti (Mangorewa) river was considered a tapu awa for Tapuika due to the number of urupa and burial caves along the length of the river. Otangikura was the principal burial cave of Tapuika living on the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River while Okaha was an urupā where the dead of Ngāti Tūpari (a Tapuika hapū) were buried. Piako was also a burial cave further downstream on the Paraiti. The burial ana of Te Pehu is at the eastern end of the pā. Site checks in 2005 by the Tapuika kōiwi kaitiaki confirmed the twenty kōiwi including children were undisturbed.

There are also numerous pā along the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River. At the confluence of the Kiwi stream and the Paraiti (Mangorewa) river is the pā maioro Te Whaititiri which looks down into the Mangorewa valley. Continuing downstream at the confluence of the Ruato stream and the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River is the well known Te Pehu pā. It is characterized by the number of limestone caves throughout the area which were used as a defensive system for the pā. A short distance downstream is Te Weta pā situated above the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River. Access onto the site was difficult as the narrow causeway was bounded on both sides by a steep drop down onto the stony river bed. A further difficulty was that the causeway was camouflaged and therefore indistinguishable from the surrounding forest. Te Weta was also similar to Te Pehu with limestone caves all over the site and used as a defensive system to confuse attacking tribes.

Kuratau was a kainga further downstream as the Paraiti (Mangorewa) river enters the Kaituna River. According to Tapuika traditions the kokowai growing on the banks on the River at Kuratau was reserved particularly for Tapuika. Kuratau was also a favoured area for catching ducks and shags as well as tuna heke.

The forest along the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River was a rich resource for the hapū of Tapuika including trees and plants used for building materials, tools, weaponry, rongoa, food and dyes. There was an abundance of birdlife along the river that provided for the people. The waters of the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River were abundant in eels, koura, inanga and kakahi. Kopuapatiki (deep pool of flounders) was a bend on the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River close to the river mouth, named for the river flounder that were unique to this river. Ngāti Kuri and Ngāti Marukukere hapū of Tapuika were able to snare the flounder all year round. For the hapū of Tapuika the retention of the special status of this awa and the reclaiming of its name remains a high priority.

### **Te Rerenga Stream**

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway are Tamitami and Kahukura.

The full name given by Tapuika to the Te Rerenga Stream is Te Rerenga Wairua o Kahukura. Kahukura was the great grand-daughter of Tauana the eponymous ancestor of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Tauana who was killed by a party travelling through the area. This led to her brothers seeking support from their Te Arawa whanaunga to obtain utu (revenge) for her death.

Te Rerenga Stream commences from an underground waterway within the vicinity of Ngawaro. It flows east to Te Manga o Ngākōhua in the Taumata Reserve where a wāhi tapū site was marked by a tipua (giant) solitary karaka tree. This tipua marked the western most boundary of the tūpuna Ngākōhua, the matāmua (eldest son) of the rangatira Ruangutu who held extensive lands throughout the Takapū o Tapuika during the 15th Century. Continuing in a north east direction above the Te Rerenga stream is the mahinga kai plantation of Ngāti Tauana known as Te Hunua. This area marked the boundary between Ngāti Tauana and a neighbouring hapū.

Continuing on along the Te Rerenga Stream is the pā kainga of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Totokau called Ngātokaturua located above the stream within close proximity of the Whataroa Conservation area. This area was a favoured place for the customary harvest of tuna heke when the adult tuna would begin their migration to the sea during Ngāhuru (autumn). In preparation for the harvesting of the tuna hinaki (eel traps) would be constructed from the roots of the kiekie and the vines of the rata. The hinaki would be baited with huhu grubs and toke (worms) and placed in the stream at night. In the early morning the hinaki would be removed from the stream and the eels hung on rails of mānuka to bleed before being gutted and salted and then left to dry. Pāwhara tuna dried eels were a delicacy that could be stored and eaten at a later time. Amawake was the name of the mahinga kai plantation of Ngātokaturua.

As the river journeys east the Te Rerenga Stream flows past the location of the Tapuika pā Kaiakatia which was occupied by Ngāti Totokau in the Whataroa area. Food resources from the stream here were plentiful and included tuna, koura and kōwhitiwhiti (native watercress) supplemented with kumara and aruhe.

The Te Rerenga Stream continues past the northern end of Te Matai Forest. Located below the Te Rerenga Stream in a north west direction is the Pukehunu pā of the Ngāti Tūheke rangatira Paora Paruhi. Pukehunu pā was a renowned taunga ika or eeling place with many pā tuna (eeling weirs). The mahinga kai beside the stream was specific to those that took part in the trapping of the tuna.

A short distance from Pukehunu is Te Waikōkō Tamateranini. Tamateranini was an important ancestor of Ngāti Tauana, who named this portion of the stream after the sound of the water as it raced over the rocks there. As the Te Rerenga Stream continues to flow through the Whakauma Block it becomes known to Tapuika as the Ōturuturu Stream.

There are two significant tohu on the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream here. Te Waitakahi o Tamateranini (the trampling of water) marks the ritual performed by Tamateranini to confirm his occupation of the area as a taonga māpuna (prized possession). Te Waitohi o Tamateranini (the sprinkling of water) is the customary ritual used by Tamateranini to clear the land of negative influences with karakia and water.

Continuing north above the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) stream is Kihikihi, a pā maioro or fortified pā of the Ngāti Totokau (a Tapuika hapu) rangatira Te Matahi. The name of the whare he resided in was Te Arorangi. The mahinga kai was also known as Kihikihi but was situated a short distance from the pā beside the stream where the terrain was more fertile. The Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) stream continues north until it meets the Mangatoī stream where it becomes known as the Waiari.

### **11.13.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Parts of Mangorewa River, Kaituna River, Te Rerenga Stream and Whataroa Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.13.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.13.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### 11.13.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.14 Statutory Acknowledgement for Kaituna River

### 11.14.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Kaituna River as shown on deed plan OTS-209-26.

### 11.14.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Kaituna River.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with the Kaituna are Te Mapu, Pareawheawhe and Porohinaki.

The presence of tribal tāniwha as guardians of the Kaituna River engendered fear in those who transgressed and showed disrespect for the river. To Tapuika the tāniwha on the river represent the power and authority of the spiritual world and their rangatiratanga over the river is undisputed. They were the protectors of the river and of the people, providing warnings when the tribe was in crisis.

The Tapuika belief is that as descendants of the god Pūhaorangi they are the link between the spiritual world and the natural world as expressed in the following proverb:

Pōua ki te rangi

Pōua ki te whenua

Anei a Tapuika e tū atu nei



From the heavens to the land here stands Tapuika - as such Tapuika are responsible for protecting and ensuring respect for the mauri of the river as expressed through Tapuika custom, laws, and sacred sanctions.

The mauri or life force of the Kaituna River is an important element that governs the use and wellbeing of the river. The mauri of the Kaituna River is the integral essence that binds together the spiritual elements and the natural elements. The relationship of Tapuika with the Kaituna River and the lands adjoining the river lies at the heart of the spiritual and physical wellbeing of Tapuika. It is our identity, it is who we are as a river people expressed in the tribal proverb:

Ko Rangiuru te maunga Ko Te Kaituna te awa Ko Tapuika Te Iwi

Rangiuru is the mountain, Kaituna is the awa, Tapuika is the Iwi'. To Tapuika the Kaituna River is a taonga of immeasurable importance a gift from the Gods, imbued with great mana.

The Kaituna River is known to Tapuika as Te Awanui o Tapuika or the great river of Tapuika, was named by Tia for his son. The source of Te Awanui o Tapuika, a spring, is located in the Ōhau channel. The traditions of Tapuika confirm the intrinsic connection of Tapuika to the Kaituna River and the mauri or life force of the river. These traditions are expressed in the oratory, customs, genealogy, sayings, songs and long time occupation of Tapuika beside the waters of the Kaituna.

The Tapuika waiata Tera Koia Nga Uru Whetu recounts the numerous Tapuika settlements along the Kaituna River: Te Hape a Tāwakepito, Ohautira, Pukemotiti, Paengaroa, Ōporouruao, Whirinaki, Te Huruhuru o Tōpea and many others. There are many sacred places of Tapuika along the length of the Kaituna River including Ōteiere, Ōtamamarere, Te Ana o Kaiongaonga, Te Kuaha o Te Urutapu.

The Kaituna River is a provider. It sustains and nurtures all who live by its waters. It has been a pātaka awa for Tapuika for generations. Its river banks crowded with watercress, its waters filled with tuna, kākahi (fresh water mussels), Koura (freshwater crayfish), inanga and koaro. Its tributaries fed numerous swamps where flaxes of untold varieties were harvested to make clothes and building materials. The name Kaituna is derived from the eating of eels which were caught in abundance.

The Kaituna River is the umbilical cord that joins the tribes of the river together. From its commencement at Ōkere Falls, to the Kaituna plains to its outlet at Te Tumu, the river tribes are joined together through whakapapa and a united responsibility to ensure the Kaituna is protected for the generations yet to come.

### 11.14.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Kaituna River in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### 11.14.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### 11.14.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.14.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.15 Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangorewa River

### 11.15.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Mangorewa River as shown on deed plan OTS-209-28.

### 11.15.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Mangorewa River.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway are Parerora, Pareawheawhe and Te Maeoro a Taipō.

The Mangorewa River originates in the Mangorewa-Kaharoa Block, flowing in an easterly direction until it reaches the Kaituna River. The banks of the upper reaches of the Mangorewa River was the favoured hunting area of the kai tangata (eater of people) Taipō. According to Tapuika, Taipō was a giant who would lay in wait below the small waihirere (waterfall) on the Mangorewa for people to come down to the river to bathe and then kill them taking their bodies to his lair to devour at his leisure. The footprints of Taipō which are enormous in size are imprinted in the rocks along this part of the river and can be seen even today.

Te Taita is the name of the pakanga (battle) which took place at the confluence of the Ōhaupara stream and the Mangorewa River in revenge for the killing of the Ngāti Tauana (a Tapuika hapū) puihi (woman of high rank) Kahukura. According to Tapuika it is at the confluence of the Ōhaupara and Mangorewa Rivers that the river becomes known as the Paraiti.

In traditional times the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River was considered a tapu awa due to the number of urupā and burial caves along the length of the river. Otangikura was the principal burial cave of Tapuika living on the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River while Okaha was an urupā where the dead of Ngāti Tūpari (a Tapuika hapū) were buried; Piako was also a burial cave further downstream on the Paraiti. The burial ana of Te Pehu is at the eastern end of the pā. Site checks in 2005 by the Tapuika kōiwi kaitiaki confirmed the twenty kōiwi including children were undisturbed.

There are also numerous pā along the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River. At the confluence of the Kiwi Stream and the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River is the pā maioro Te Whaititiri which looks down into the Mangorewa valley. Continuing downstream at the confluence of the Ruato stream and the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River is the well known Te Pehu pā. It is characterized by the number of limestone caves throughout the area which were used as a defensive system for the pā. A short distance downstream is Te Weta pā situated above the Paraiti (Mangorewa) river. Access onto the site was difficult as the narrow causeway was bounded on both sides by a steep drop down onto the stony river bed. A further difficulty was that the causeway was camouflaged and therefore indistinguishable from the surrounding forest. Te Weta was also similar to Te Pehu with limestone caves all over the site and used as a defensive system to confuse attacking tribes.

Kuratau was a kainga further downstream as the Paraiti (Mangorewa) river enters the Kaituna River. According to Tapuika traditions the Kokowai growing on the banks on the River at Kuratau was reserved particularly for Tapuika. Kuratau was also a favoured area for catching ducks and shags as well as tuna heke.

The forest along the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River was a rich resource for the hapū of Tapuika including trees and plants used for building materials, tools, weaponry, rongoā, food and dyes. There was an abundance of birdlife along the river that provided for the people. The waters of the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River were abundant in eels, koura, inanga and kākahi. Kōpua pātiki (deep pool of flounders) was a bend on the Paraiti (Mangorewa) river close to the river mouth, named for the river flounder that were unique to this river. Ngāti Kuri and Ngāti Marukukere hapū of Tapuika were able to snare the flounder all year round. For the hapū of Tapuika the retention of the special status of this awa and the reclaiming of its name remains a high priority.

### **11.15.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mangorewa River in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.15.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.15.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.15.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.16 Statutory Acknowledgement for Waiari Stream

#### 11.16.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Waiari Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-29.

#### 11.16.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Waiari Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or tāniwha whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Tamitami.

The Waiari Stream commences at the confluence of the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream and the Mangatoi Stream. According to some Tapuika, Waiari or Waiariari means clear waters and is a reference to the number of springs and aquifers in the Waiari River which gives the water a crystal clear clarity. There are many pā, waahi tapū and places of significance to Tapuika along the length of the Waiari.

A short distance downstream in the vicinity of the Waiari Conservation lands is Purunui pā of Ngāti Totokau. Te Totara is the urupa. Continuing downstream is the pā Waiwhero. Below the pā is the taunga ika (fishing place) called Pukerimu. This was a special place for the collecting of koura or fresh-water crayfish. The name Pukerimu refers to the placing of rimu branches in the water to form a small mound. The koura would colonize in the branches and after several weeks the branches would be pulled out of the water with large amounts of koura trapped inside. This method of catching koura is known as tau koura.

Travelling further downstream Te Raho o Totokau (the penis of Totokau who was the eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Totokau) enters the Waiari. The ancient puna Ngaengaenui is located here. Te Raho o Totokau and Ngaengaenui are two very sacred wāhi tapū sites for Tapuika. Like the taumau of Tia, by naming the tributary after his body, Totokau rendered that body of water sacred to him and his descendants. The spring Ngaengaenui is associated with tohi or birth-right ceremonies where a child was dedicated to a particular god. The child would be taken to the puna where the tohunga would recite incantations over the child using the branch of a karamu tree to sprinkle water over the child during the ceremony. Ngaengaenui is also known as a resting place for spirits upon their final journey. The waiata Tenei Te Aroha and Tera Tau Toru also commemorate the importance of the puna Ngaengaenui to Ngāti Tūheke and Tapuika.

In the waters of the Waiari below the ancient pā and cultivation grounds is found the wāhi tapū Maioro, where the bodies of the slain in battle were prepared for burial, by submerging in the icy cold waters in order to preserve the bodies for later burial ceremonies.

Further down the river (on the Te Puke side) is the track Te Ārero o Ngākōhua named for the matāmua (eldest son) of the Tapuika chief Ruangutu. This was an ancient track used by Tapuika to travel from Te Puke inland towards Te Rerenga.

Moving downstream is Te Kahika the Ngāti Tūheke settlement and pā above the Waiari on the Rangiuru side of the river. The Waiari provided access via waka from Maketū to Te Puke Township, with the landing place located at the foot of Te Kahika pā. It is here that Ngāti Tūheke brought the first Europeans to Te Puke. This place is of special significance for it represents the gateway through which the Waiari was accessed.

Tāwakepito (the father of Tūheke) and Makahae are two pā above the Waiari located within the Te Kahika settlement. Tawakepito is the oldest remaining Tapuika pā built during the late nineteenth Century. The urupā of Tawakepito and Makahae are Taumata and Kahikatea above the Waiari Stream.

Below the two pā on the Waiari is Te Pōtaka, named because the water at this place churned like a spinning top. Te Pōtaka was the main water source for Makahae and Tawakepito pā. The elders of Ngāti Tūheke still speak of the times when they would go down to the Waiari to wash clothes, bath and collect water for cooking and drinking. The Waiari was the centre of social activity.

A short distance downstream is the lair Te Kōpua a Tamitami. Tamitami is the tāniwha kaitiaki of the Waiari. Te Kōpua a Tamitami is still able to be located by those of Ngāti Tūheke who were raised by the river. In accordance with Ngāti Tūheke memory there has never been a drowning of any Tapuika in the Waiari because their tāniwha Tamitami watches over them.

Just downstream from Te Kōpua a Tamitami is the wāhi tapū Te Pito o Te Whenua. This is where the afterbirths of Ngāti Tūheke people are buried, the intention being that after death their bodies will return to the awa signalling the intergenerational link between Ngāti Tūheke and the awa.

Continuing downstream in the middle of the Waiari is the island Taniwhanui the kainga of the tūpuna Te Koata. The island was known for its high quality harakeke and fertile soils making it easy to grow kumara and other tubers. It was on Taniwhanui that Te Koata died.

Ngaeo was a mahinga kai of Ngāti Moko in close proximity to Taniwhanui. Te Rāhui is a wāhi tapū pakanga (battle) site at the confluence of the Waiari and Kaituna River. The cause of the pakanga was the killing of a dog owned by the tūpuna Patuara of Ngāti Moko.

### **11.16.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Waiari Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.16.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.16.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.16.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

#### 11.17 Statutory Acknowledgement for Pokopoko Stream

##### 11.17.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Pokopoko Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-60.

##### 11.17.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Pokopoko Stream.

##### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwha associated with this waterway is Te iri o Komata, named after an event where the tūpuna Te Komata, sort revenge against an invading force, which had killed women and children. This event is remembered in the name Te Pokopoko a te tangata (where those people were beaten).

Tapuika association with the Pokopoko Stream begin with Hinemaru, the great granddaughter of Tapuika who occupied the lands from Papanui south following the Pokopoko Stream to its outlet at Waihi estuary. To Tapuika, the Pokopoko Stream is a taunga ika (customary fisheries resource) for the kirikōpuni the silver belly eel. The Pokopoko Stream is one of the few remaining streams where kirikōpuni can be caught in their migration to the sea.



On the banks of the upper reaches of the Pokopoko Stream is Te Hiapo. The Pokopoko Stream forms the eastern boundary of Te Hiapo. This area was known for the numerous hilltop pā sites of Tapuika, referred to in the waiata 'Tera Koia Nga Uru Whetu' as "aku puke ngahuru". Te Hiapo was a strategic site midway between Rotorua and Maketū. During the 1830's at the height of the flax trade, Te Hiapo was the scene of many battles for control of the Pokopoko Stream which provided easier access to Waihi estuary and ultimately Maketū, the centre of the flax trade.

#### **11.17.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Pokopoko Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.17.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **11.17.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.17.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

#### 11.18 Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Rerenga Stream

##### 11.18.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Te Rerenga Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-62.

##### 11.18.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Te Rerenga Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwha associated with this waterway is Tamitami and Kahukura.

The full name given by Tapuika to Te Rerenga Stream is Te Rerenga Wairua o Kahukura. Kahukura was the great grand-daughter of Tauana the eponymous ancestor of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Tauana who was killed by a party travelling through the area. This led to her brothers seeking support from their Te Arawa whanaunga to obtain utu (revenge) for her death.

The Rerenga Stream commences from an underground waterway within the vicinity of Ngāwaro. It flows east to Te Manga o Ngakohua in the Taumata Reserve where a wāhi tapū site was marked by a tipua (giant) solitary Karaka tree. This tipua marked the western most boundary of the tūpuna Ngakohua, the matāmua (eldest son) of the rangatira Ruangutu who held extensive lands throughout the Takapū o Tapuika during the 15th Century. Continuing in a north east direction above the Te Rerenga stream is the mahinga kai plantation of Ngāti Tauana known as Te Hunua. This area marked the boundary between Ngāti Tauana and a neighbouring hapū.

Continuing on along the Te Rerenga Stream is the pā kainga of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Totokau called Ngatokaturua located above the stream within close proximity of the Whataroa Conservation area. This area was a favoured place for the customary harvest of tuna heke when the adult tuna would begin their migration to the sea during Ngahuru (autumn). In preparation for the harvesting of the tuna hinaki (eel traps) would be constructed from the roots of the kiekie and the vines of the rata. The hinaki would be baited with huhu grubs and toke (worms) and placed in the stream at night. In the early morning the hinaki would be removed from the stream and the eels hung on rails of manuka to bleed before being gutted and salted and then left to dry. Pāwhara tuna dried eels were a delicacy that could be stored and eaten at a later time. Amawake was the name of the mahinga kai plantation of Ngātokaturua.

Continuing its journey east the Te Rerenga Stream flows past the location of the Tapuika pā Kaiakatia which was occupied by Ngāti Totokau in the Whataroa area. Food resources from the stream here were plentiful and included tuna, koura and kowhitiwhiti (native watercress) supplemented with kumara and aruhe.

The Te Rerenga Stream continues past the northern end of Te Matai Forest. Located below the Te Rerenga Stream in a north west direction is the Pukehunu pā of the Ngāti Tuheke rangatira Paora Paruhi. Pukehunu pā was a renowned taunga ika or eeling place with many pā tuna (eeling weirs). The mahinga kai beside the stream was specific to those that took part in the trapping of the tuna.

A short distance from Pukehunu is Te Waikōkō Tamateranini, an important ancestor of Ngāti Tauana, who named this portion of the stream after the sound of the water as it raced over the rocks there. As the Te Rerenga Stream continues to flow through the Whakauma Block it becomes known to Tapuika as the Ōturuturu Stream.

There are two significant tohu on the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream here. Te Waitakahi o Tamateranini (the trampling of water) marks the ritual performed by Tamateranini to confirm his occupation of the area as a taonga māpuna (prized possession). Te Waitohi o Tamateranini (the sprinkling of water) is the customary ritual used by Tamateranini to clear the land of negative influences with karakia and water.

Continuing north above the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream is Kihikihi, a pā maioro or fortified pā of the Ngāti Totokau (a Tapuika hapu) rangatira Te Matahi. The name of the whare he resided in was Te Arorangi. The mahinga kai was also known as Kihikihi but was situated a short distance from the pā beside the stream where the terrain was more fertile.

The Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream continues north until it meets the Mangatoī stream where it becomes known as the Waiari.

### **11.18.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Te Rerenga Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.18.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.18.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

## 11.18.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.19 Statutory Acknowledgement for Kiwi Stream

### 11.19.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Kiwi Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-63.

### 11.19.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Kiwi Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwhā associated with the waterway is Te Maero a Taipō.

The Kiwi Stream commences at the western portion of the Pahiko Block east of Te Matai Rd. The Kiwi Stream is known to Tapuika as the Piparika stream. The Kiwi Stream was a pātaka kai (food storehouse) of kowhitiwhiti, tuna, inanga, koura, and other freshwater fish for the Tapuika hapu of Ngāti Totokau who lived nearby at Onaumoko.

Continuing downstream at the confluence of the Kiwi Stream as it enters the Mangorewa River is the pā maioro of Whatitiri located on the ridgeline. The surrounding steep terrain made this pā easier to defend against possible attacks from others as the people from the pa could see anyone coming up the Mangorewa valley and the pā had only one entrance to guard. A well known track from Whatitiri still in evidence today, was used by the inhabitants of Whatitiri pā to collect water from the Mangorewa River.

### **11.19.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Kiwi Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.19.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.19.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### 11.19.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.20 Statutory Acknowledgement for Ruato Stream

### 11.20.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Ruato Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-64.

### 11.20.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Ruato Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwha associated with this waterway is Parerora.

The Ruato Stream though small is a stream of significance to Tapuika. It commences in the Mangorewa – Kaharoa Block and flows through the north eastern portion of the Pāhiko lands catchment area. The Ruato Stream has a stony stream bed like many of the streams within the upper Mangorewa catchment. The Ruato was one of the streams that the tuna kūwharuwharu (long finned eel) would migrate upstream to as young elvers or tuna kuao. On reaching the Ruato they would feed on koura, insect larvae and worms gradually gaining the dark coloration and became known as tuna kukahika. The tuna kūwharuwharu would reach maturity after 15 – 20 years when it would stop feeding in preparation to migrate downstream and out to sea to spawn. It was during this stage that the tuna became known as tuna heke.

The Ruato and Onaia Streams lie within the area known as Te Waonui o Tapuika (the great forest of Tapuika). It is rich in resources used for medicinal purposes, food gathering and making of tools. Opanaki is a major māra kai plantation of Ngāti Pāhiko, an historical hapū of Tapuika, on the hillside above the Ruatō stream approximately 4 kms downstream.

At the confluence of the Ruato Stream and the Mangorewa River is Te Pehu pā made up of limestone caves which were used as a defensive system. Te Pehu is intrinsically linked to Tapuika.

### **11.20.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Ruato Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.20.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.20.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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



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

#### 11.20.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

#### 11.21 Statutory Acknowledgement for Whataroa Stream

##### 11.21.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Whataroa Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-65.

##### 11.21.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Whataroa Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwhā associated with this waterway is Omarutahatonga.

The Whataroa Stream begins in the valley between Whataroa Rd and Te Matai Rd and is approximately 6.5km long. It is fed by the Taumatapaua and Torepapa tributaries and flows through steep ravines, valleys and gorges on its path eastwards to the Mangatoī stream. On the western boundary of the Pahiko Block and at the junction of the Torepapa and Taumatapaua Streams was Onaumoko, one of the largest settlements of Tapuika spreading inland over an extensive area.

The pā maioro (fortified pā) was situated on the top of a valley at the northern end of the settlement and was strategically placed on banks high above a waihirere (waterfall) so that Ngāti Totokau could retreat there in times of attack. The location of the pā maioro made it difficult for other iwi to stage a surprise attack as strangers could be seen approaching from some distance and the putaanga or sentry post at the gateway to the pā was always manned. In addition access to the pā was barred by its environs comprised of rapidly flowing water, rocks and a steep incline. Access to water was important during these times however Ngāti Totokau knowledge of their environment was such that they knew the tracks and places on the stream where they could safely take water without being detected. During the battle of Te Rahui, a hapū of Tapuika, Ngāti Totokau, living there retreated into the pā Maioro as a precaution against attack spreading inland up the Waiari River.

Following the Whataroa in a north east direction it enters the Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream. In close proximity is Waiwiri pā located on the banks of the confluence of the Te Rerenga and Mangatoi streams where it becomes known as the Waiari.

### **11.21.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Whataroa Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.21.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.21.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.21.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

### 11.22 Statutory Acknowledgement for Ohaupara Stream

#### 11.22.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Ohaupara Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-66.

#### 11.22.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Ohaupara Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The Ohaupara Stream marks the boundary between the Mangorewa – Kaharoa and Taumata lands. In ancient times the Ohaupara Stream was renowned for the number and variety of birdlife such as kereru, tui and kiwi whose feeding area was in close proximity to the stream. It was a favoured patunga manu (bird hunting) area particularly for kereru with snaring rights fiercely contested between various hapū and iwi living nearby.

According to Tapuika traditions when the demi-god Maui Tiketike a Taranga descended into Hine- nui-te-po (the underworld), he assumed the form of the kereru carrying with him his mother Taranga's tatua (belt) around his neck and maro (apron) around his chest. This is the reason why the kereru has a dark plumage around its neck and a white breast.

Taherekahakaha was a nohonga, patunga kereru (kereru hunting) area beside the Ohaupara Stream occupied during the kereru snaring season in autumn when the kereru were fat from feasting on the berries of the miro, rimu, maire, and matai trees which once grew profusely around the Ohaupara Stream. Tapuika knew that after eating on the berries the Kereru would become thirsty and head for the stream. The men would go out at dawn and set the waka kereru (kereru snares) filling it with water from the stream. The kereru would come down to the stream and drink the water in the waka kereru placing their head through the flax noose which then tightened.

Te Taiki was the name of the Tapuika customary kiore runs which commenced at Taherekahakaha and continued to Opoutihi. There is a Tapuika taiaha movement that is based on the movements of the kiore during these kiore runs.

At the confluence of the Ohaupara Stream and the Mangorewa River is Te Taita. The name Te Taita refers both to the surrounding land and to the pakanga (battle) site there. According to Tapuika the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River commences at Te Taita and continues downstream until it empties into the Kaituna River at Kuratau.

### **11.22.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Ohaupara Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.22.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.22.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

### **11.22.6 Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## **11.23 Statutory Acknowledgement for Mangatoī Stream**

### **11.23.1 Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Mangatoī Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-69.

### 11.23.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Mangatoī Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Tamitami.

The Mangatoī Stream flows on the eastern side of Otanewainuku until it meets the Ōturuturu Stream and becomes known as the Waiari Stream. The Mangatoī Stream is a sacred stream to Tapuika because it is in the Mangatoī that the puna Mangakino is located. To Tapuika the Mangakino puna is a taonga tuku iho (treasure handed down through the generations) that provides the mauri (life force) for the Waiari and is commemorated in the Tapuika tribal waiata Tēnei Te Aroha and Tēra Tau Toru.

In times past, when Tapuika wished to take eels from the Mangatoī Stream, a rāhui was placed on the stream so that other iwi would know that if they were caught breaking the rāhui they would be put to death.

A number of Tapuika pā are located on the banks of the Mangatoī Stream including Waitakahi pā. The full name of the pā is Te Waitakahi o Tamateranini. The pā was named after the customary ritual performed by Tamateranini (on the Te Rerenga stream) to demonstrate his occupation of the area. At the confluence of the Mangatoī and Ōturuturu (Te Rerenga) Stream is Waiwiri pā and urupā of Totokau of Tapuika. Okaha is the name of the mahinga kai there.

### 11.23.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mangatoī Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### 11.23.4 **Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### 11.23.5 **Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.23.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.24 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Kaokaonui Stream**

### 11.24.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Kaokaonui Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-70.

### 11.24.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Kaokaonui Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwha associated with this waterway is Tamitami.

The Kaokaonui Stream originates in the steep gullies within the Mangatoi catchment in close proximity to area referred to today as No.2 Rd Te Puke. It is known to Tapuika particularly as a pataka kai koura (storehouse for koura) the preserve of the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Totokau. It is said that the goddess of freshwater Parawhenuamea is the guardian of koura and that it is she that nourishes them.

Kaokaonui was a noho kainga on the raised bank of the koinga wai (river bend) used by Ngāti Totokau as a fishing base. Due to the small size of the koura the men would be away from the main Ngāti Totokau settlement of Waiwiri for days at a time, particularly if the koura was being gathered for a celebration or hakari (feast).

Tau koura is the traditional method most favoured by Tapuika for catching large numbers of koura. Bundles of aruhe (bracken) would be tied together and fastened with strips of harakeke (flax) or totara. A kohatu (stone) would be placed into the tau koura which would then be placed into the stream bed and left for the koura to colonize it. Tau koura were not placed in the middle of the stream or in fast flowing water but near the banks where the koura were most known to habitate. Takahiparu was the name of the feast held at Kihikihi pā in which the customary catch of koura was gathered from the Kaokaonui.

The Kaokaonui Stream continues downstream until it finally flows into the Mangatoi stream below the site of the sacred puna Mangakino.

### 11.24.3 **Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Kaokaonui Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and



- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.24.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **11.24.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### **11.24.6 Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.25 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Onaia Stream**

### 11.25.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Onaia Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-71.

### 11.25.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Onaia Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Parerora.

The Onaia Stream commences in the Mangorewa – Kaharoa block and stream flows through steep forest clad gorges until it reaches the south west portion of the Pāhiko Block, flowing past the Onaia Ecological area in a north west direction until it meets the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River.

Access down onto the stream was difficult due to the many steep gorges and ravines which were ideal places to hide koiwi in hard to find ana (burial caves). The area within close proximity to the Onaia Stream however was rich in bird life including kereru, tui, ruru and pipiwharau.

South of the confluence of the Onaia Stream and the Paraiti (Mangorewa) River is the island pā of Tapuika known as Te Weta. Access to the pā was deliberately hard to access except by way of a causeway flanked by steep gorges on either side. This was a defensive measure to prevent other iwi from attacking the pā. The pā was occupied by the Tapuika hapū Ngāti Pāhiko from which the block takes its name. The urupā of Pukeroa is in close proximity to the pā.

### 11.25.3 **Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Onaia Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and

- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.25.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **11.25.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### **11.25.6 Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.26 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Ōhineangaanga Stream**

### 11.26.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Ōhineangaanga Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-76.

### 11.26.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Ōhineangaanga Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The tāniwha associated with this waterway is Tunanui.

The Ōhineangaanga Stream commences in close proximity to Putaruru maunga. Further downstream were the nohonga Otaikaka and Ngapāri occupied by the Tapuika hapū Ngāti More. According to Ngāti More the name Ōhineangaanga refers to the skull of a female child which was used as an omen when fishing and harvesting cultivations at the nohoanga sites mentioned.

As the Ōhineangaanga reaches the township of Te Puke it flows past the area known today as Donovan Park. This was a highly favoured taunga ika or fishing area for catching tuna and in particular kokopū. The Ōhineangaanga flows behind the town into the Raparapahoe canal where it discharges out into the Kaituna River.

### 11.26.3 **Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Ōhineangaanga Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### 11.26.4 **Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### 11.26.5 **Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.26.6 **Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.27 Statutory Acknowledgement for Raparapahoe Stream

### 11.27.1 Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Raparapahoe Stream as shown on deed plan OTS-209-75.

### 11.27.2 Statement of Association

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Raparapahoe Stream.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The rivers, streams and wetlands within the Takapū o Tapuika were an important source of food, building materials, clothing and dyes. However, the relationship between Tapuika and their waterways was not solely confined to food gathering and other uses. It also incorporated an intrinsic connection with the mauri of the waterways and the tribal kaitiaki or taniwhā whose rangatiratanga over the streams and rivers provides evidence of Tapuika's long standing association with the waterways within the takapū. The taniwha associated with this waterway is Wakairoa.

The Raparapahoe Stream commences from an underground fissure within the vicinity of Te Riu o Hua. The upper reaches of the Raparapahoe Stream is known to Tapuika as having special 'feeder' eels. These were the eels that did not migrate out to sea. According to Tapuika tradition, their purpose was to gather food for the taniwha. When the taniwhā wanted to eat they would nibble on the tails of the feeder eels. The feeder eels would then go to get the food for the taniwhā. These eels could only be taken at certain times and only certain families knew the customary rituals and practice for taking them.

Following east to the confluence of the Wairapukao and Raparapahoe Streams was a favoured eeling place of Ngāti Totokau. According to Tapuika tradition the name of the Raparapahoe Stream refers to the splitting open of the tuna for drying purposes 'me te whata raparapa tuna e iri mai ana te tuna'. Continuing on downstream is the junction of the Waikoki and Raparapahoe Streams. Waikoki pā was located on the bank of the Raparapahoe Stream.

Further downstream the Kirikiri Stream merges with the Raparapahoe Stream. The Raparapahoe Stream continues on past the settlement of Manoeka. The name Manoeka means 1000 acres and is a reference to the setting aside by the Native Land Court of a reserve of land in the sale of the Te Puke Block. Continuing on from there the Raparapahoe Stream flows into the Raparapahoe Canal where it meets the Kaituna River.

### 11.27.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Raparapahoe Stream in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and

- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

#### **11.27.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **11.27.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### **11.27.6 Limitations**

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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

## 11.28 **Statutory Acknowledgement for Coastal Marine Area Little Waihi to Wairakei**

### 11.28.1 **Statutory Area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Coastal Marine Area Little Waihi to Wairakei as shown on deed plan OTS-209-74.

### 11.28.2 **Statement of Association**

Under section 33, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Tapuika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with the Coastal Marine Area Little Waihi to Wairakei.

#### ***Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Tapuika with Statutory Area***

The traditions of Tapuika affirm the cultural, historic and spiritual association of Tapuika to the coastal marine area from Wairakei Stream on the coast at Papamoa to Little Waihi from the arrival of the Te Arawa waka to the present day.

As the Te Arawa waka lay offshore between Mōtiti Island and the Wairakei Stream, Tia stood to taumau (claim) the land for his son Tapuika

‘Mai i nga pae maunga ki te toropuke e tu kau mai ra,

ki te awa e rere mai ana waiho te whenua

ko te takapu o taku tamaiti a Tapuika’.

From that range of mountains

To the peak in the distance there

To the river flowing in the distance

I claim this land as the belly of my son Tapuika

According to Tapuika customary traditions, by naming the land after parts of his son’s body Tia rendered the land the claim applied to tapu thus ensuring that the claim for his son would be respected by others.

The ancient path of the Wairakei Stream flowed out to sea at Papamoa. Tapuika would gather tuatua (ocean pipi) at its outlet into the ocean. Wairakei is the acknowledged boundary of the Iwi of Te Arawa waka.

Along the coast midway between Wairakei and Maketū is Kerikeripatuwi the burial place and waahi tapū of the rangatira (Chief) Tatahau of Tapuika. Kerikeripatuwi is named after the whale bone patu of Tatahau. Tapuika also consider Kerikeripatuwi to be the traditional boundary between Tapuika and one of their neighbouring iwi on the coastline.



Continuing south along the coast are Te Paraoa and Takaihuahua, coastal fishing pā of the Tapuika rangatira Paruhiterangi built above the sand dunes overlooking the sea. Paruhiterangi gifted the two pā to another iwi who had recently arrived in the district. According to Tapuika tradition, many years later Te Koata, seeking revenge for the killing of his father at Te Karaka, a short distance inland on the Kaituna River, reclaimed the two pā for himself and his hapū.

The remnants of the pā can still be seen in the sand dunes today. Continuing further south along the coast is Te Tumu pā, once owned by Tapuika. The Te Tumu Battles of the mid 1830's focused on the taking of this pā.

From Te Paraoa to Te Tumu was the favourite fishing ground for Tapuika. A great variety of fish was caught from shore with an aho (fishing line). Kahawai was fished throughout the year. Juvenile kahu (kingfish) were fished during the summer months as they chased their prey in the shallow waters a short distance from the beach while tamure (snapper) were caught inshore from September to December. Kumukumu (gurnard) was favoured for its tastiness and was caught during the spring.

However the aua (yellow eyed mullet) was caught with kaharoa (large seine nets) made by Tapuika living inland. The base of the net was weighted down with mähē (sinkers) with hue (gourds) used as pōito or floats. The ends of the net were attached to a rākau (stick) with each end being dragged along the bottom of the sand trapping the fish as the ends of the nets came together. This method of netting fish could be also undertaken by using two waka. When sufficient fish were collected they would be divided up into individual piles for each family.

Just inland from the coast at Te Tumu is Papahikahawai. This was an area known for kahawai which would be trapped as they entered the Maketū estuary. A short distance south of Papahikahawai at the former mouth of the Kaituna River is Koaretaia the burial cave said to contain the bones of Tapuika, his son Makahae and other rangatira of Tapuika.

A short distance from Koaretaia are the cliffs of Maketū. The base of these cliffs is strewn with rocks. This area is prone to swift currents with waves lashing against the rock-strewn beach. This was a favoured area for kina and juvenile kuku (mussels) clinging to the rocks there. However due to the strong currents only the strongest of swimmers would dive for the larger kina further out from the beach.

Further out from the cliffs in deeper waters was a favoured fishing ground for crayfish. Koura tāruke (crayfish pots) filled with bait were used to catch crayfish. The pots were made from young mānuka stems, which were bent around a frame of kareao (supplejack) vine and mānuka, and then tied with harakeke (flax).

Continuing south is the headland of Maketū, known as Te Ōkureitanga o Tamatekapua. It is a well-known land mark that protrudes out to the sea. As the Te Arawa waka travelled towards Maketū, Tamatekapua, the captain of the waka and a key ancestor for many Arawa iwi, claimed the headland by naming it after the bridge of his nose. Around the headland of Ōkurei (the shortened name for the peninsula) west of Maketū, the waters were known for particularly large and juicy kuku. While gathering these kuku was a challenge, the taste of the mussels out from the beach made it worthwhile.

Below the headland, the cliffs descend onto a rock strewn beach, where the waters of the Little Waihi estuary flow out to sea. The estuary here is known for the abundance of shellfish including pipi and oysters. On the western side of the estuary the lagoon was known for patiki (flounder).

The headland separates Maketū from Little Waihi. On the western side of the headland above the cliffs overlooking the sea is the ancient Tapuika pā Mataitangaroa. Further around overlooking Little Waihi Estuary is Ōwhara the pā owned by Ngākōhua, the eldest son of the Ruangutu a veritable chief of Tapuika during the 1500's. It was Ngākōhua who gifted Ōwhara pā to his cousin Tamapahore and his tribe. Eventually both Mataitangaroa and Ōwhara would pass into the hands of the tribe of Tamapahore through conquest.

The area above the headland is a wāhi tapu burial ground of Tapuika and Te Arawa filled with the many warriors who fought to retain possession of Maketū and Little Waihi Estuary. After many generations both Maketū and Little Waihi would return to the ownership of the tribes of Te Arawa. The Tapuika lands at Waewaetutuki are on the western side of Maketū and the Little Waihi Estuary.

### **11.28.3 Purposes of Statutory Acknowledgement**

Under section 34, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are to:

- (a) require that relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Coastal Marine Area Little Waihi to Wairakei in accordance with sections 35 to 37; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees of in accordance with sections 38 and 39; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of Tapuika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Tapuika with the statutory area, in accordance with section 40.

### **11.28.4 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 35, relevant consent authorities must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for a resource consent has been made. This requirement does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **11.28.5 Environment Court and Historic Places Trust to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 36, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if the trustees are persons who have an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. This requirement does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under section 37, if an application is made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to that statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

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

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

#### 11.28.6 Limitations

Except as expressly provided in sections 34 to 37 and 40:

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

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

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



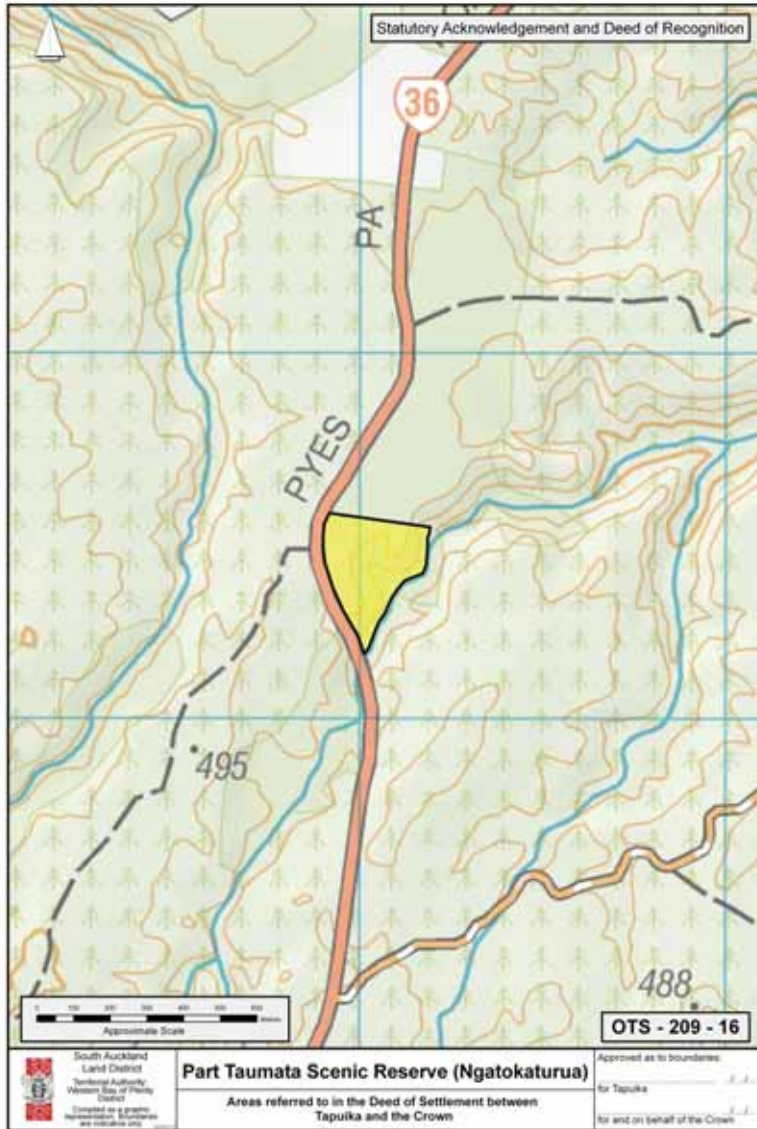
## 11.29 **Maps of Tapuika Statutory Areas**

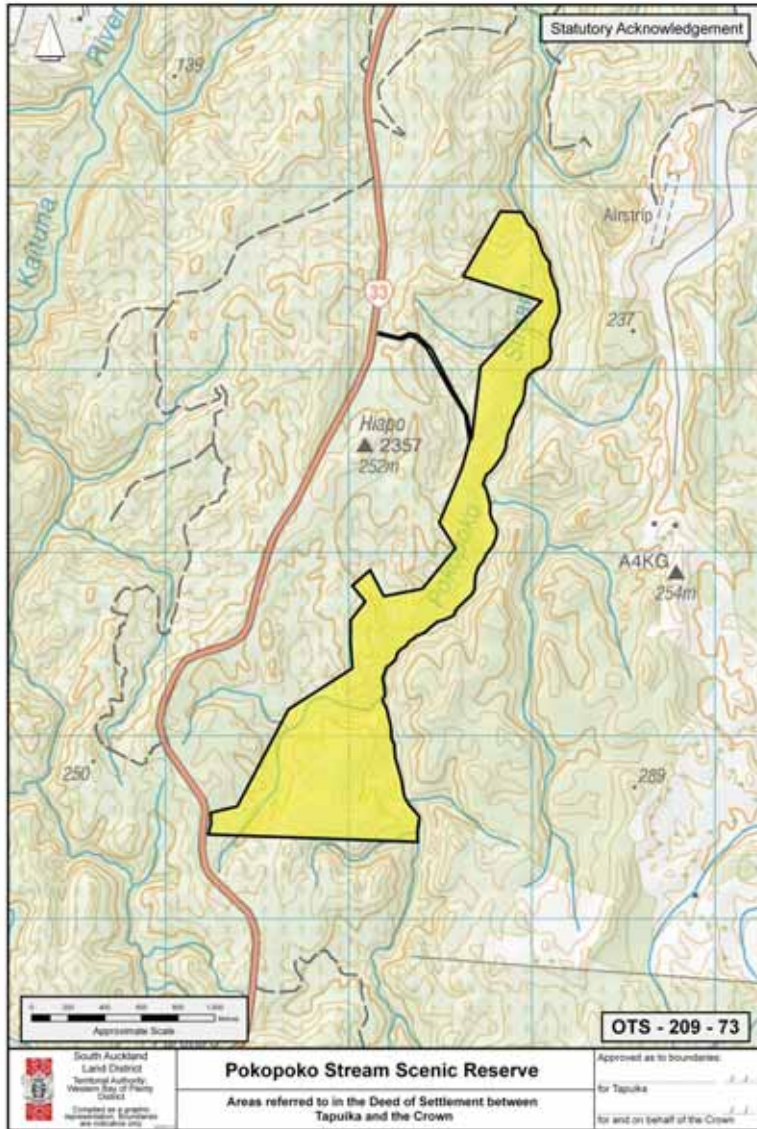


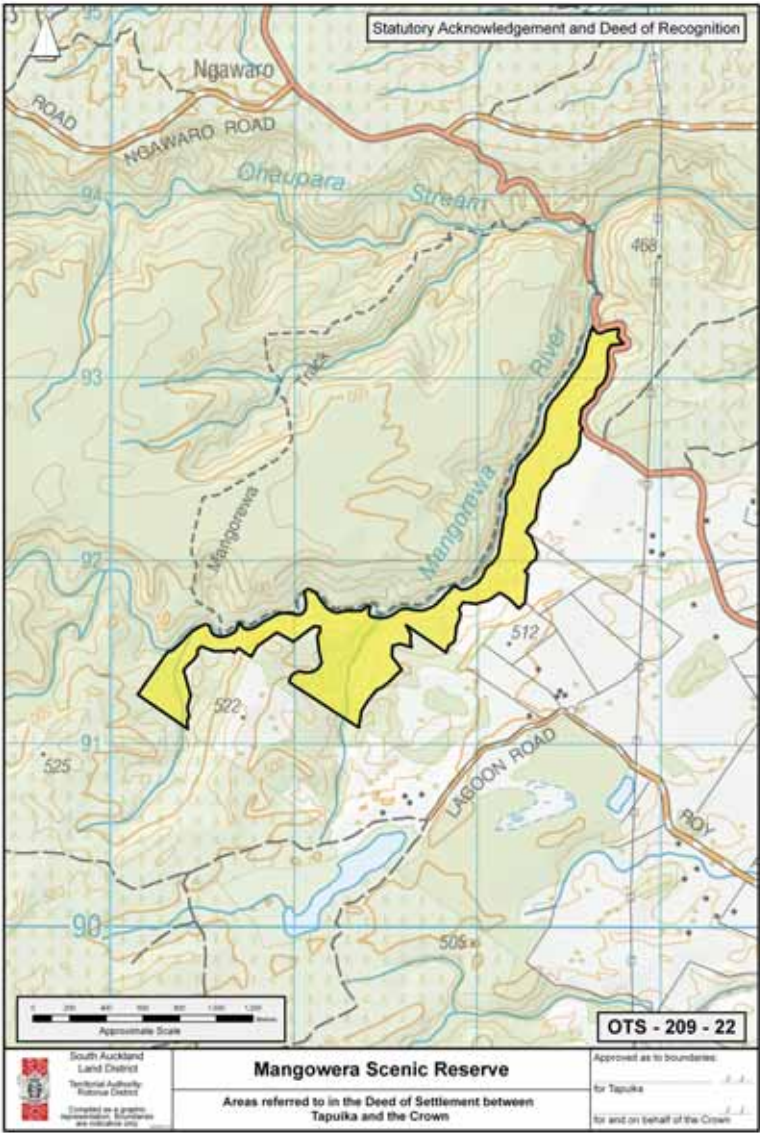












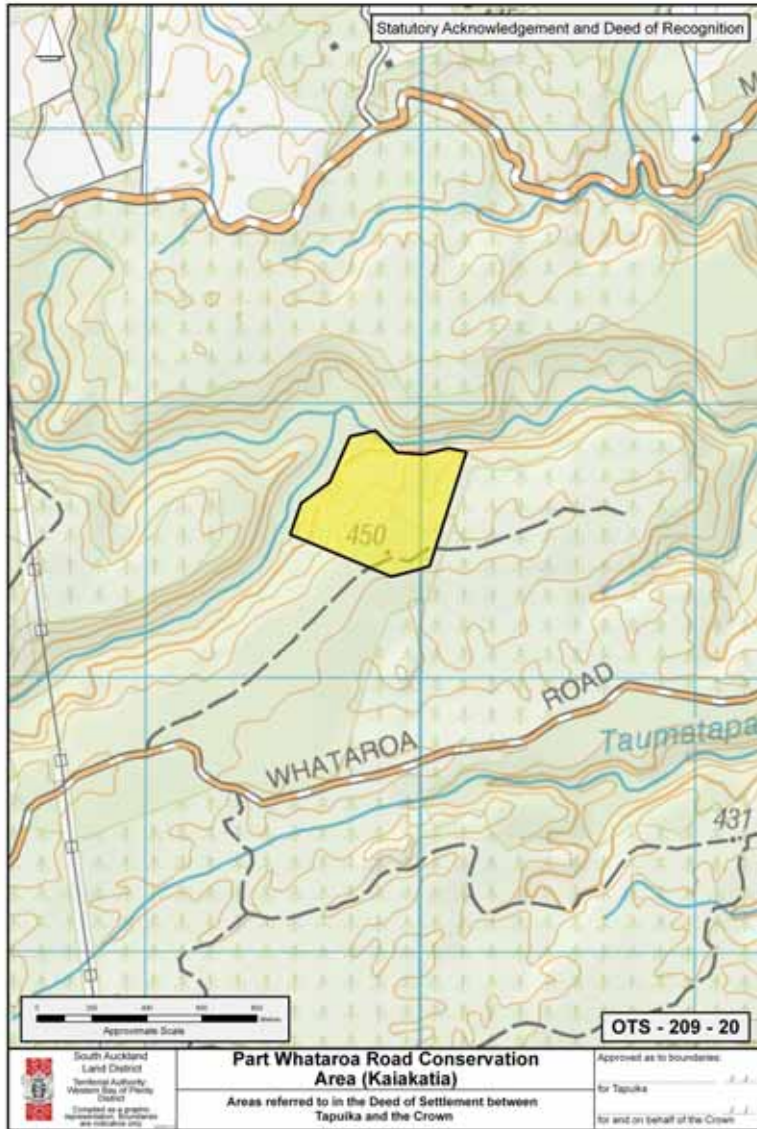


South Auckland  
Land District  
Territorial Authority  
Western Bay of Plenty  
District  
Consent and a grant  
representation boundaries  
are indicated only.

**Kiwi Stream Conservation Area**  
Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuika and the Crown

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

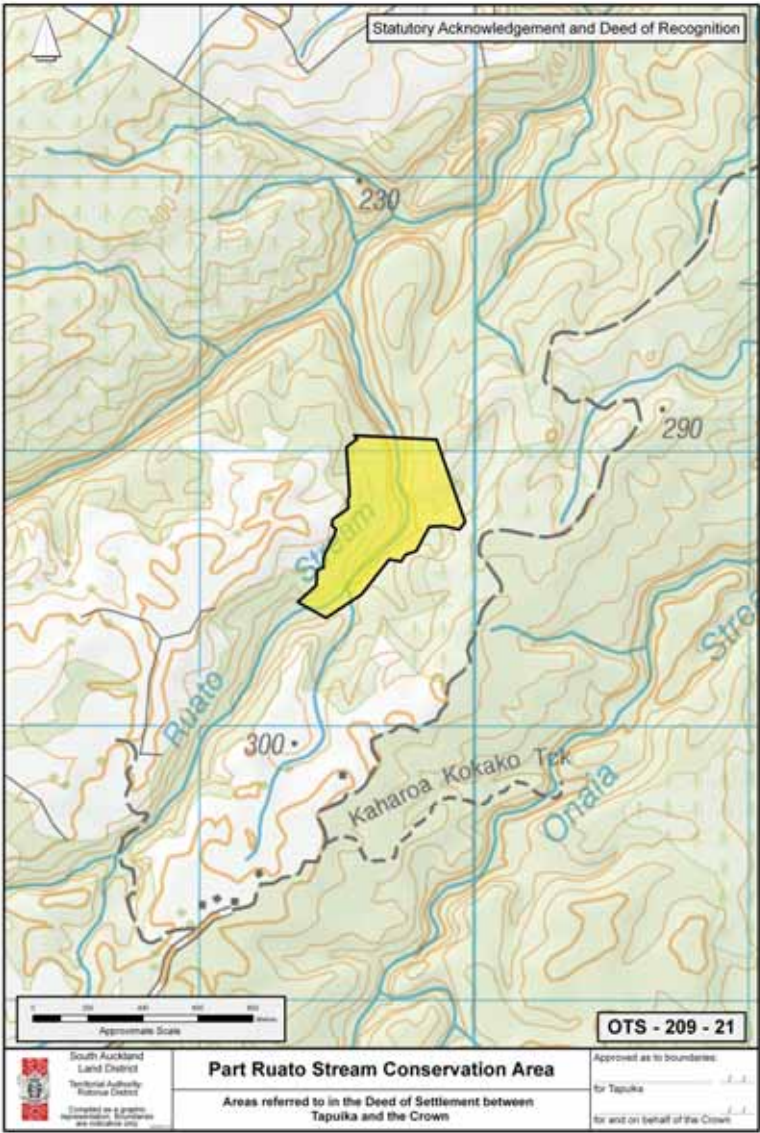


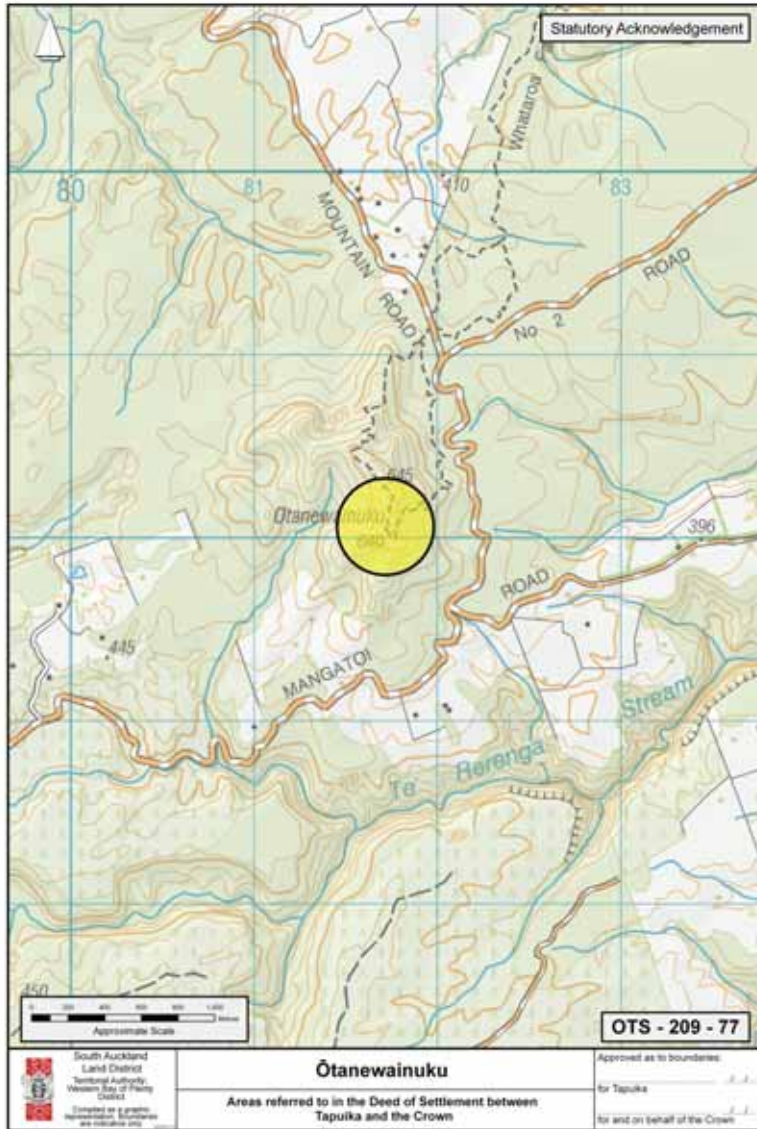


South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Territorial Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty  
 District  
Created using a geomatics  
 representation. Boundaries  
 are indicative only.

**Part Whataroa Road Conservation  
 Area (Kaikatia)**  
 Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuika and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
 for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_





Statutory Acknowledgement



OTS - 209 - 77

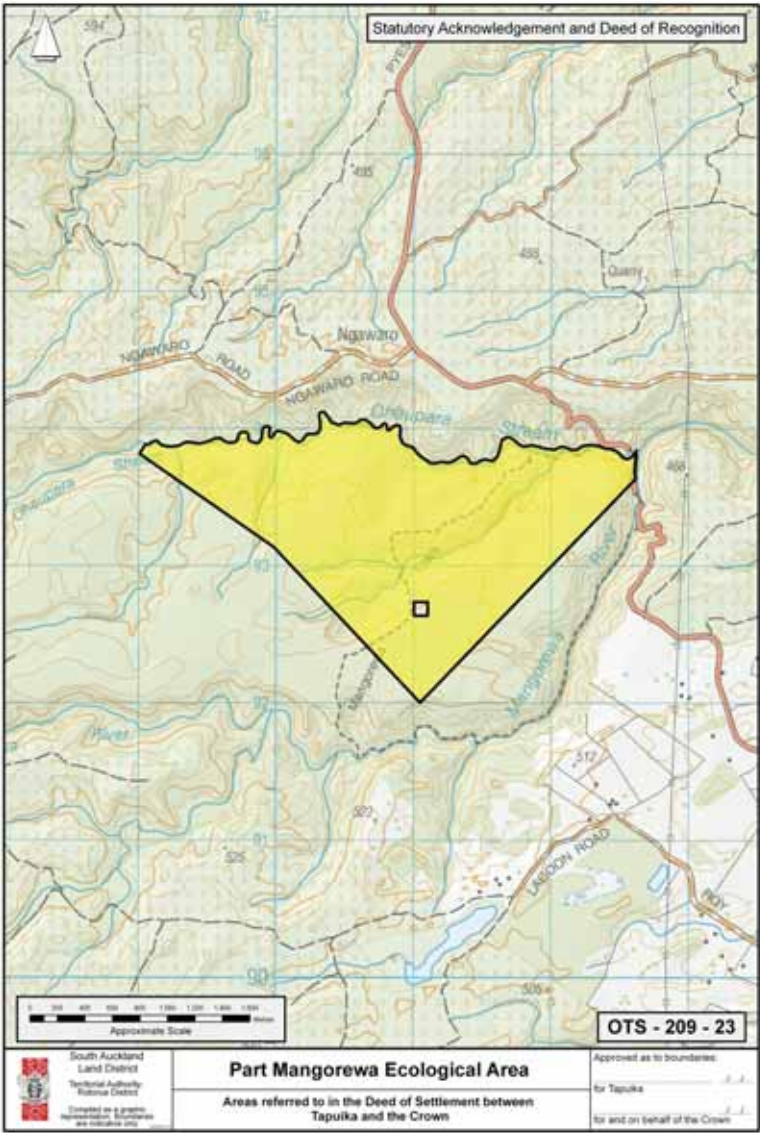
South Auckland  
Land District  
Territorial Authority  
Western Bay of Plenty  
District  
Created as a graphic  
representation of boundaries  
and not a deed.

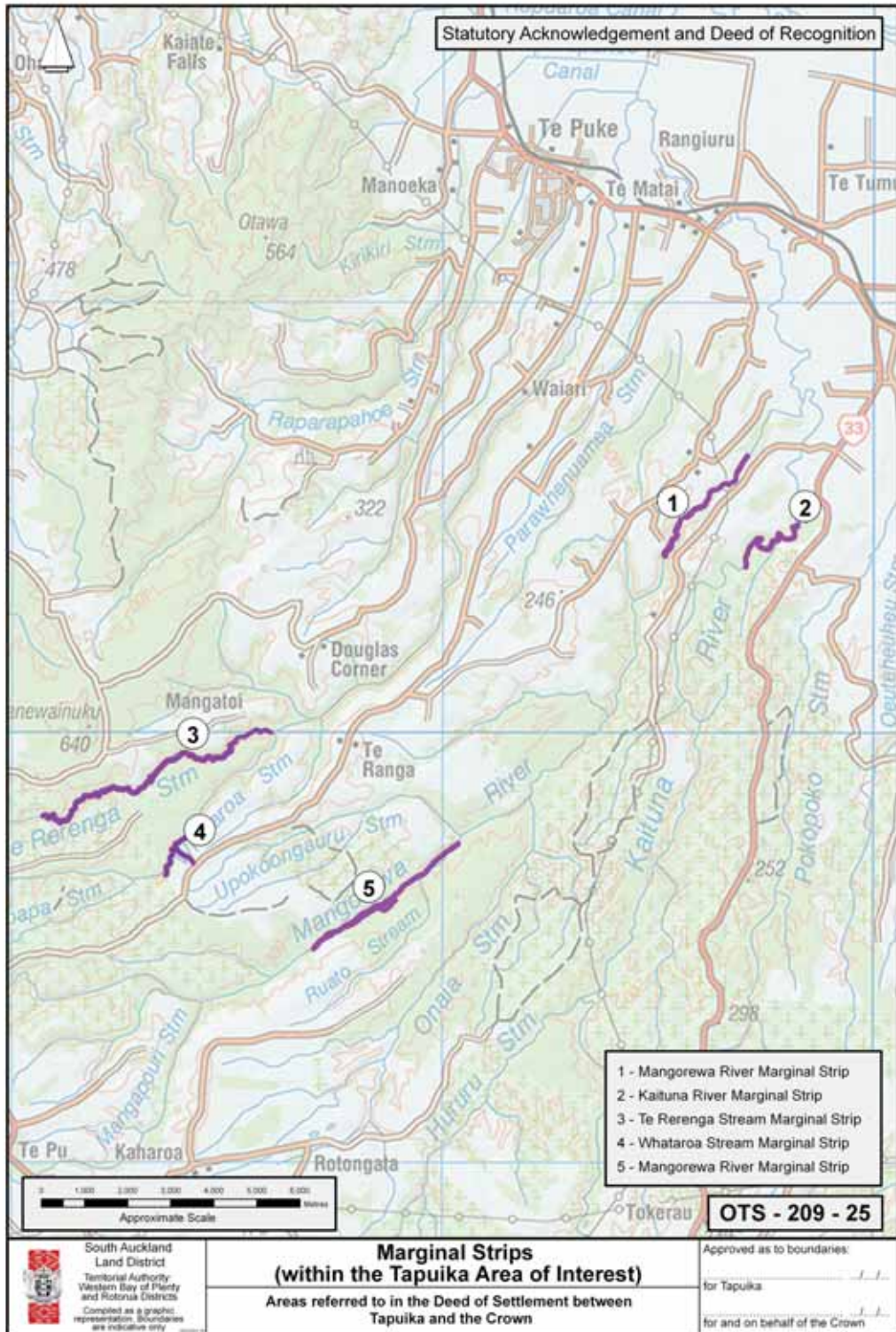
**Otanewainuku**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuka and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
for Tapuka *J. J.*  
for and on behalf of the Crown *J. J.*









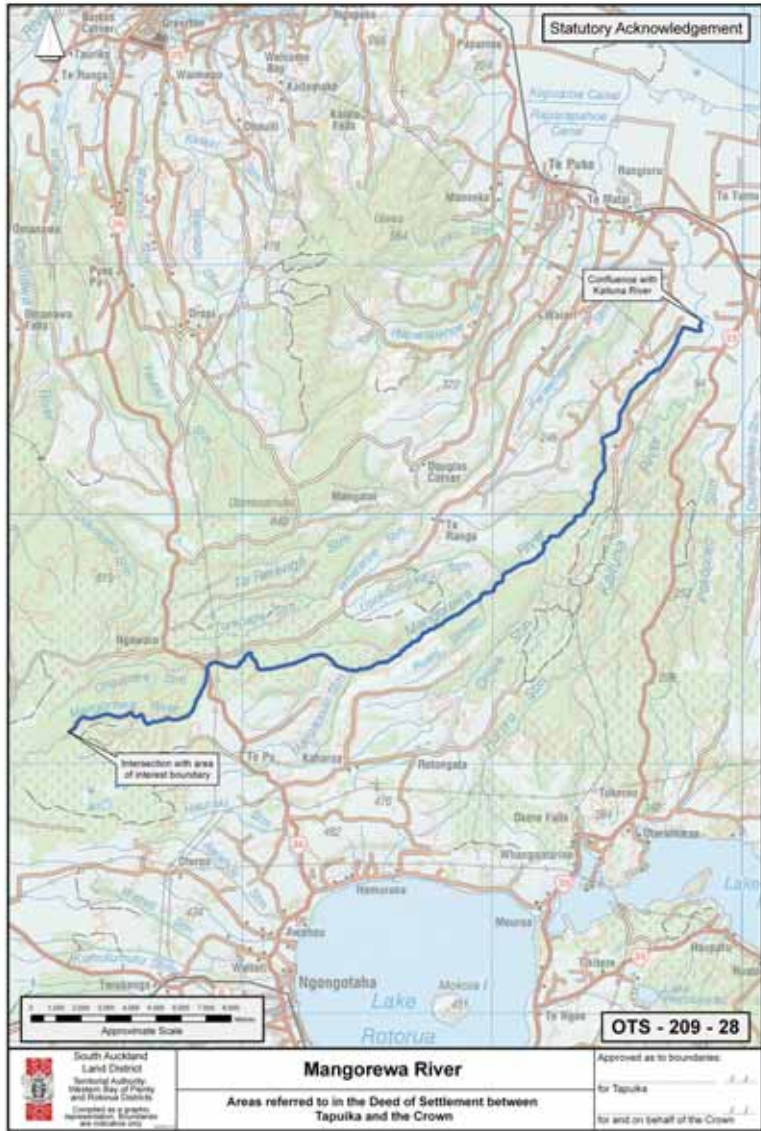
South Auckland  
Land District  
Regional Authority  
Western Bay of Plenty  
and Western Districts  
Created as a graphic  
representation of boundaries  
and conditions only.

**Kaituna River**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuika and the Crown

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

**OTS - 209 - 26**

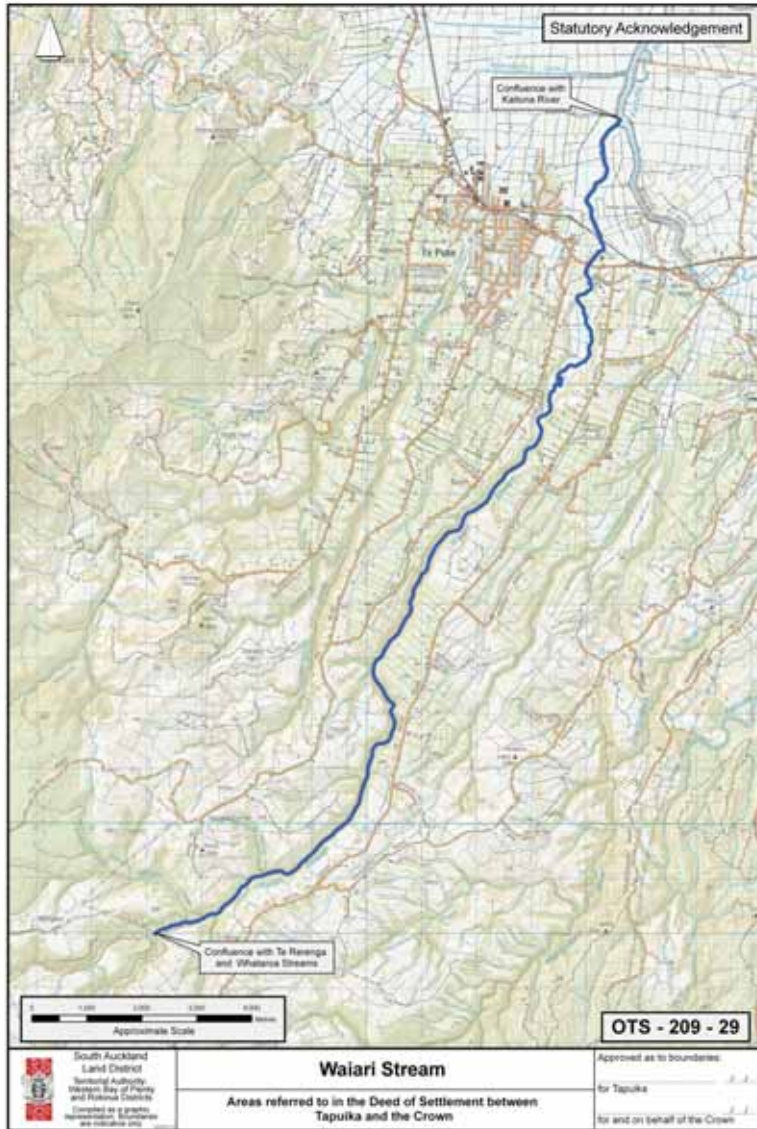


South Auckland  
Land District  
Regional Authority  
Western Bay of Plenty  
and Western Districts  
Created as a graphic  
representation of features  
and relations only

**Mangorewa River**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuika and the Crown

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

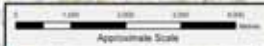


Statutory Acknowledgement

Confluence with Kaituna River

Te Pahi

Confluence with Te Rerega and Whakana Streams



OTS - 209 - 29



South Auckland  
Land District  
Regional Authority  
Western Bay of Plenty  
and Western Districts  
Created as a result  
of the 2010  
reorganisation of boundaries  
and institutions only

**Waiari Stream**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuika and the Crown

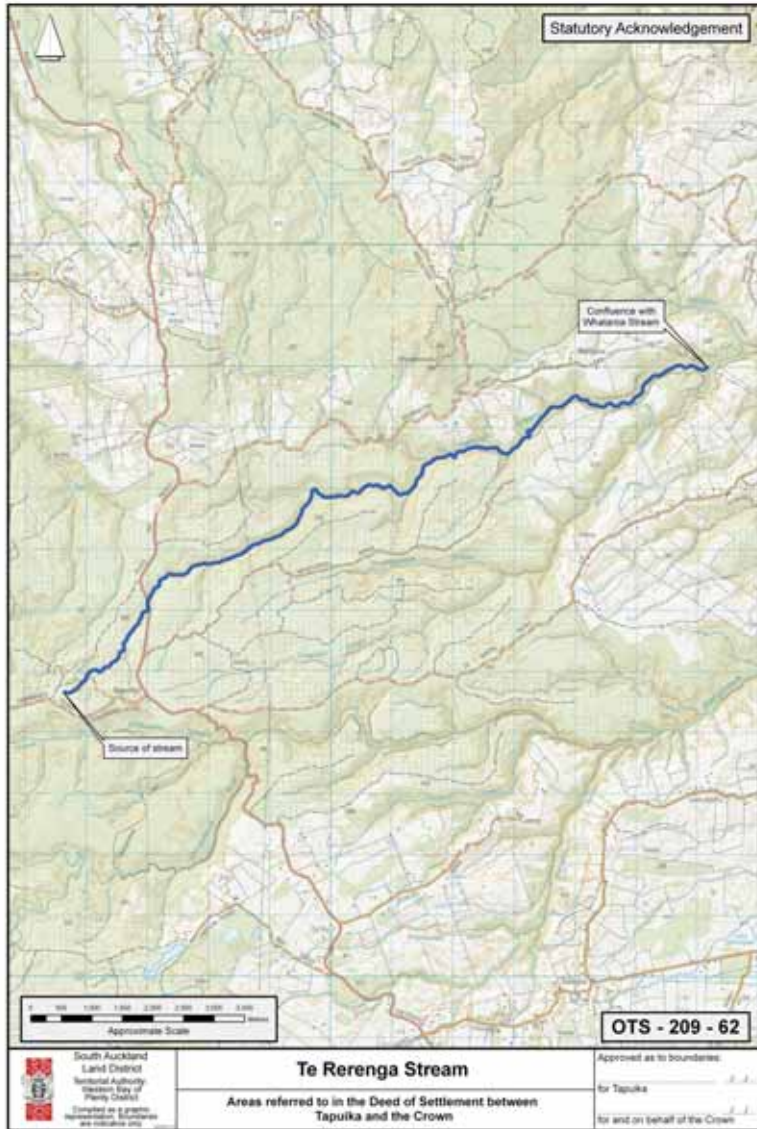
Approved as to boundaries:  
for Tapuika  
for and on behalf of the Crown



South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Regional Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty District  
 Created as a grant  
 representation boundaries  
 are indicated only

**Pokopoko Stream**  
 Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuika and the Crown

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



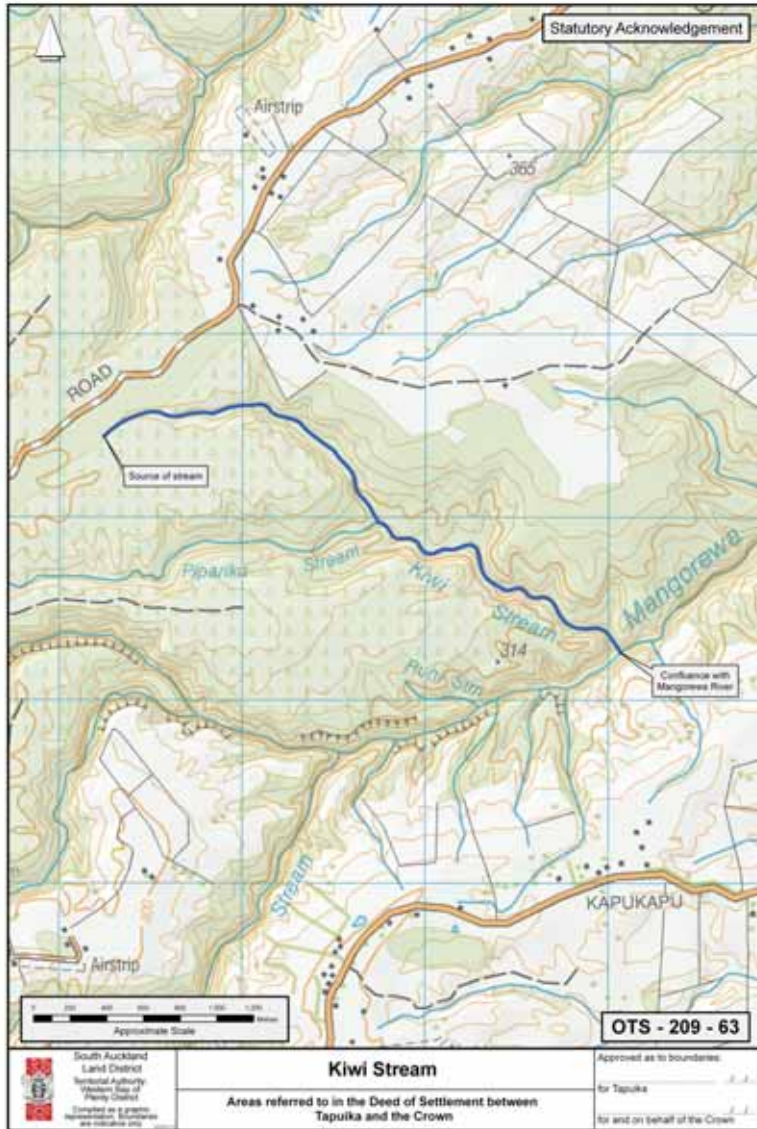

 South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Regional Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty District  
 Created as a public  
 information resource  
 and available only

**Te Rerenga Stream**  
 Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuika and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
 for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_

**OTS - 209 - 62**






 South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Territorial Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty District  
 Created as a graphic representation. Boundaries are indicated only.

**Kiwi Stream**  
 Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuka and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuka *S.S.*  
 for and on behalf of the Crown *S.S.*







Statutory Acknowledgement

Confluence with Mangatōi Stream

Confluence with Terepapa and Tautahapapa Streams



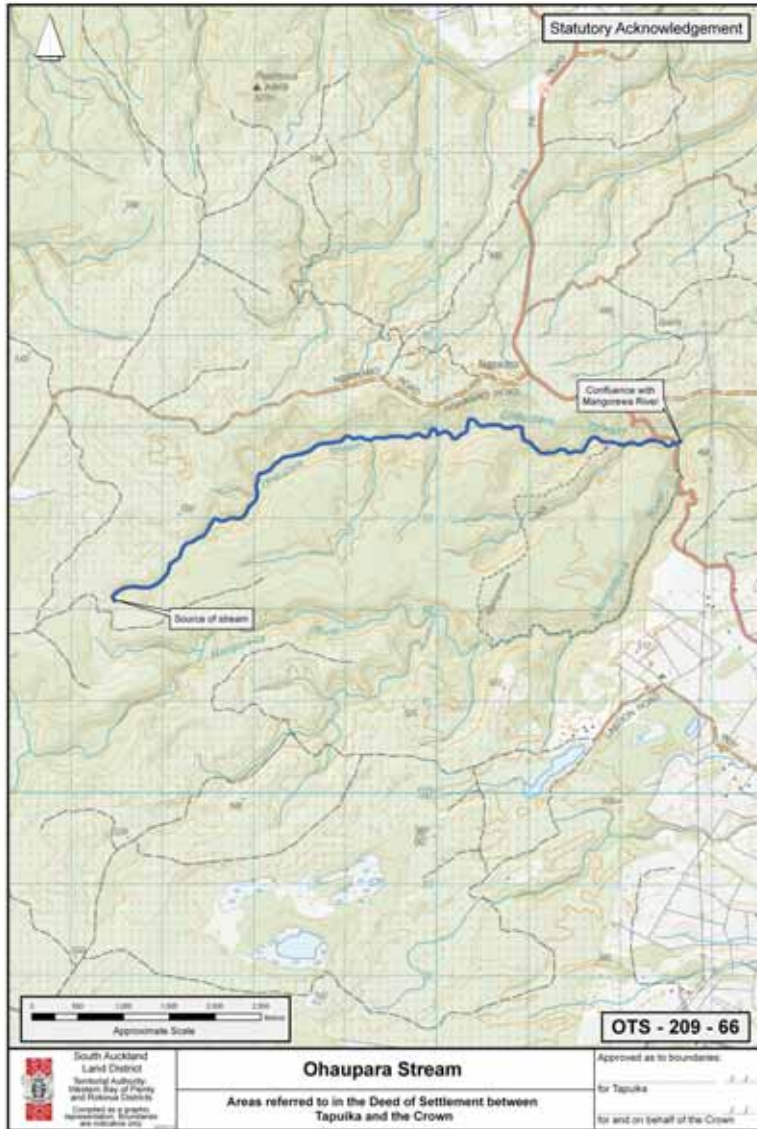
OTS - 209 - 65

South Auckland  
Land District  
Regional Authority  
Division: Bay of Plenty District  
Consented as a private  
representation. Boundaries  
are indicative only.

**Whataroa Stream**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuika and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_

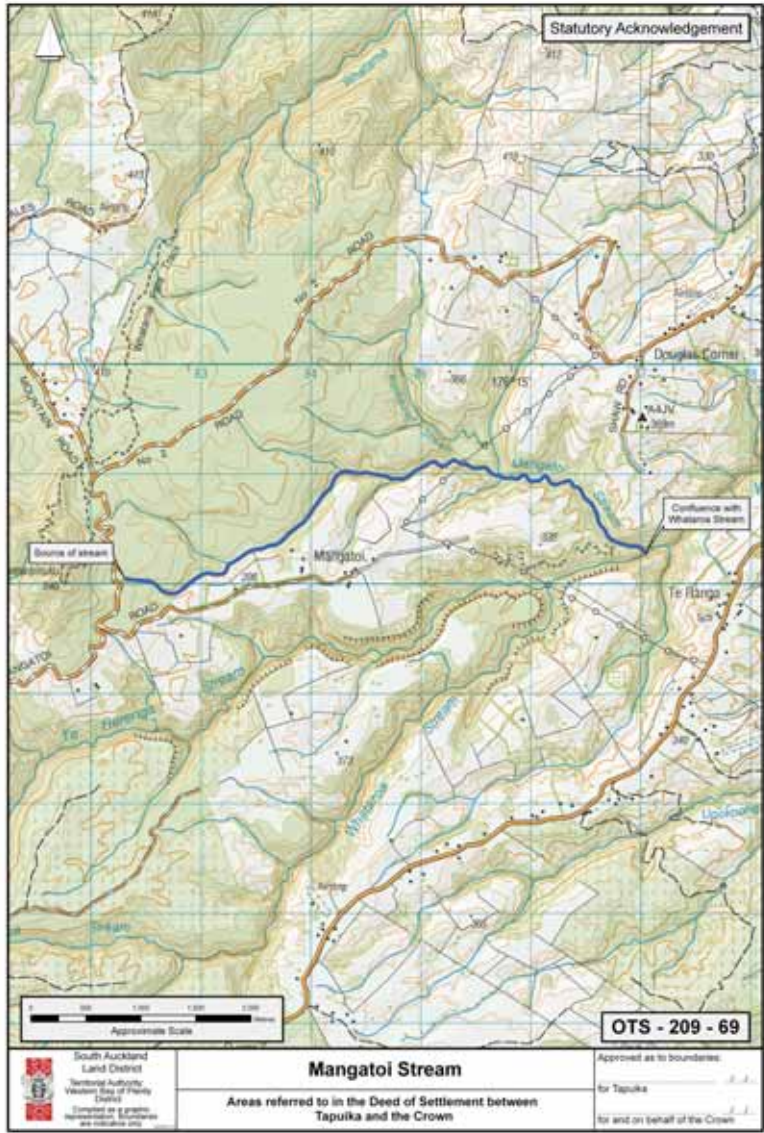


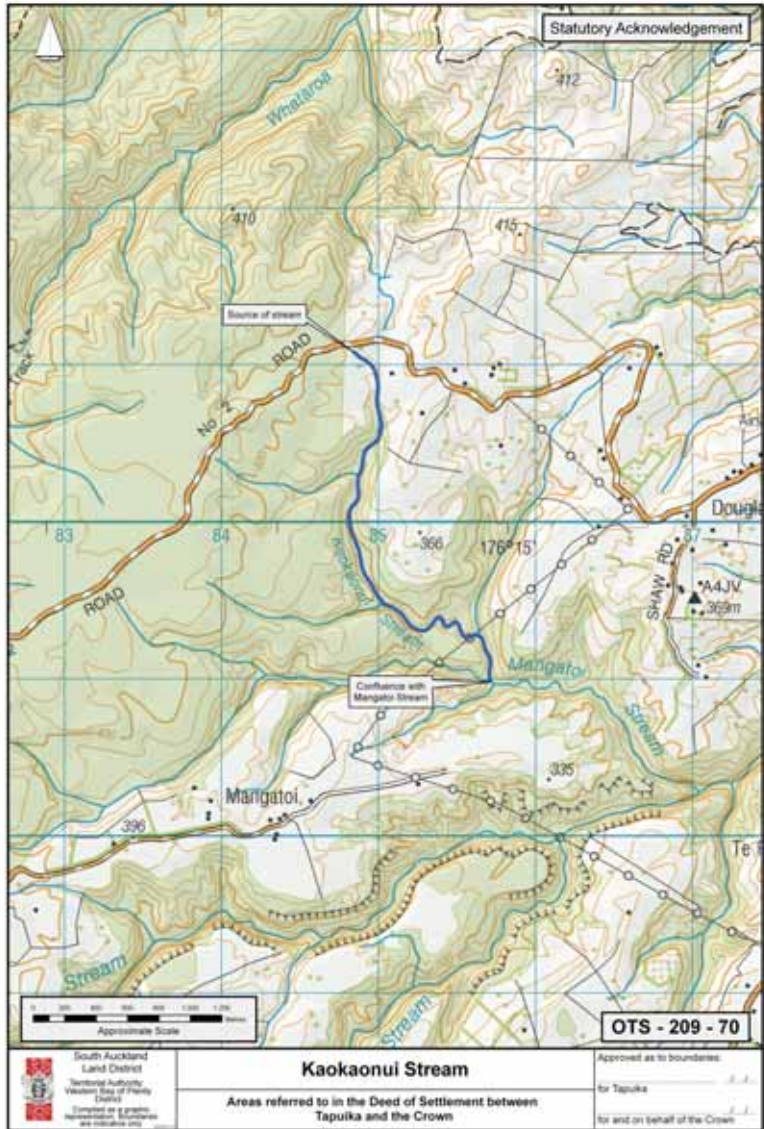

 South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Regional Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty  
 and Western Districts  
 Created as a result  
 of the 1987  
 reorganisation of  
 local government

**Ohaupara Stream**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuika and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
 for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_





Statutory Acknowledgement

Source of stream

Confluence with Mangatoto Stream

OTS - 209 - 70



**Kaokaonui Stream**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuka and the Crown



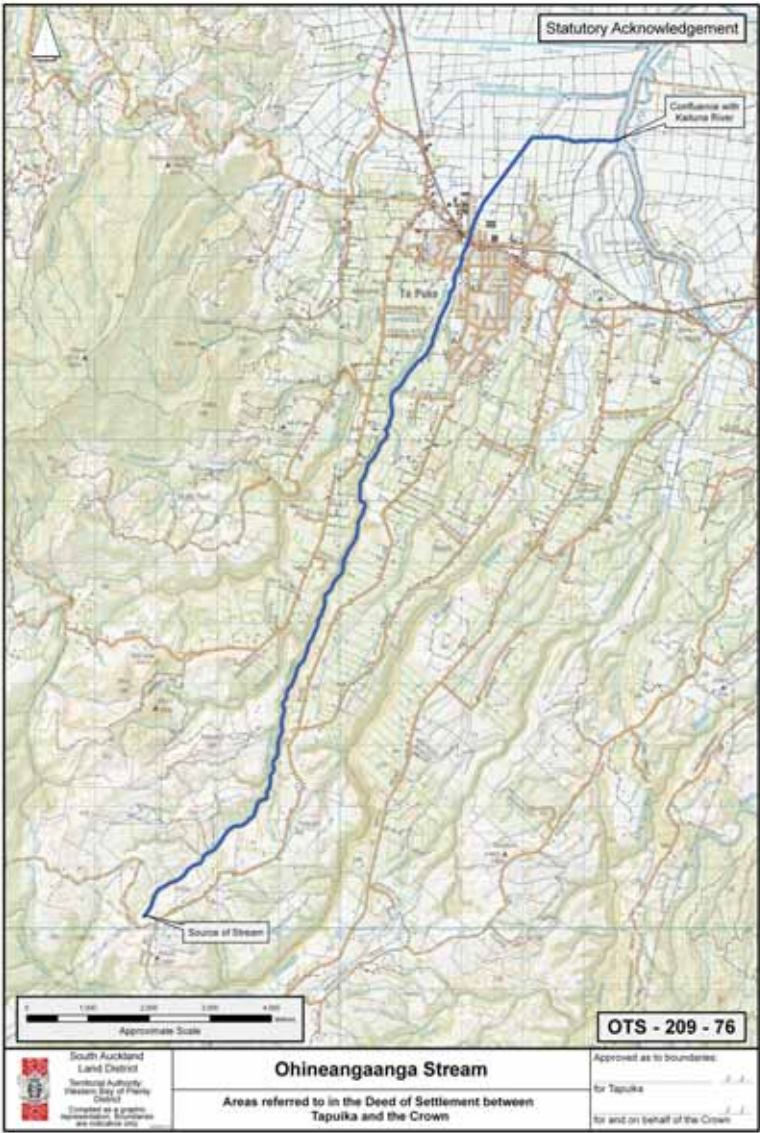

 South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Territorial Authority  
 Waikato, Bay of Plenty  
 and Rotorua Districts  
 Compiled as a graphic  
 representation. Boundaries  
 are indicative only.

**Onaia Stream**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuika and the Crown

**OTS - 209 - 71**

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
 for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_



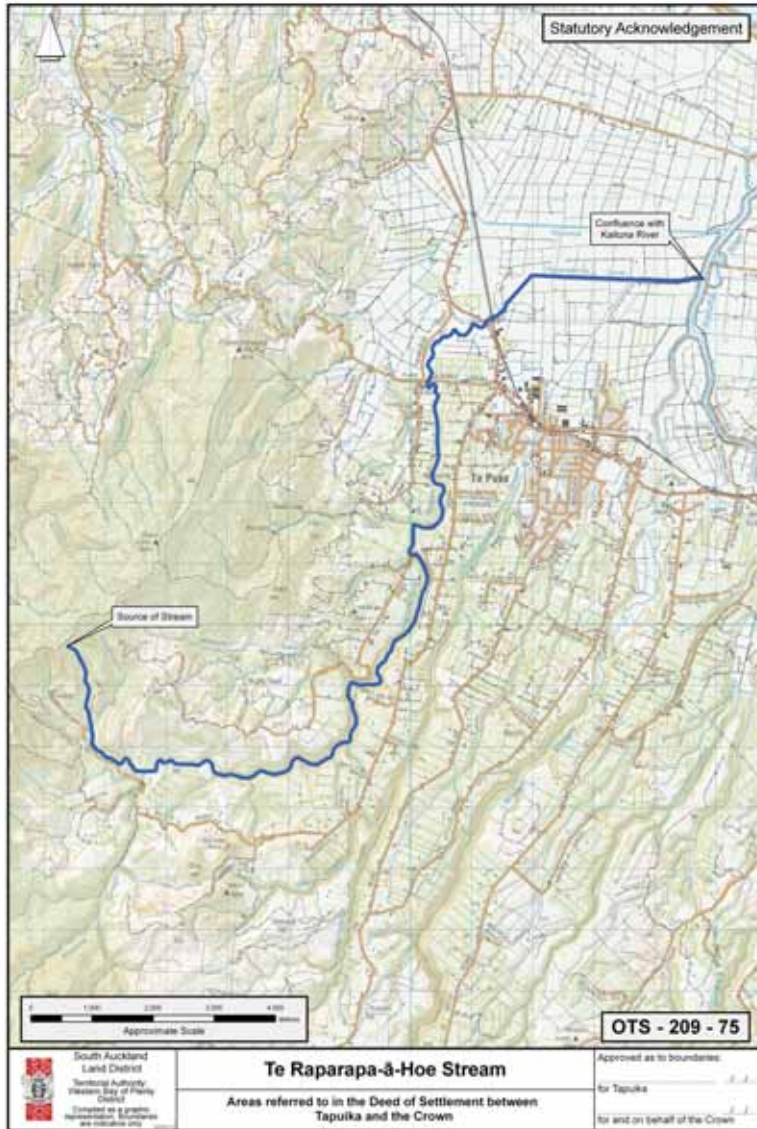

 South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Territorial Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty  
 District  
Created with a grant  
 representation fund  
 and subsidies only

**Ohineangaanga Stream**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuka and the Crown

**OTS - 209 - 76**

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuka *S.S.*  
 for and on behalf of the Crown *S.S.*




 South Auckland  
 Land District  
 Territorial Authority  
 Western Bay of Plenty  
 District  
Created with 8 pages  
 representation boundaries  
 are indicated only.

**Te Raparapa-ā-Hoe Stream**  
 Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Tapuika and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
 for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_





Statutory Acknowledgement

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000  
Approximate Scale

OTS - 209 - 74

South Auckland  
Land District  
Territorial Authority  
Western Bay of Plenty District  
and Tauranga City  
Compiled as a general  
representation. Boundaries  
are indicated only.

**Coastal Marine Area**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
Tapuika and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:  
for Tapuika \_\_\_\_\_  
for and on behalf of the Crown \_\_\_\_\_