

MATAKANA AND RANGIWAEA ISLANDS



HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN Edition 2 Updated March 2017

Tihei Mauriora

Anei e whai ake nei nga korero e pa ana ki nga Moutere o Matakana me Rangiwaea hei whangai i te hinengaro. Kei konei nga whakaaro me nga tumanako a te hau kainga mo matou te iwi me o matou tikanga whakahaere i a matou ano, mo nga whenua me ona hua otira mo te taiao katoa e tau nei. Engari ko te mea nui kei roto ko a matou tirohanga whakamua me nga tumanako mo nga moutere nei.

Nga mihi ki te hunga na ratou te mahi nui ki te tuitui i enei korero.

Kia tau te mauri.

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Executive Summary

Tena Koutou Katoa nga Rangatira o Nga Hau e Wha

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

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

This document looks to insert additions where applicable into the Matakana & Rangiwaia Island Hapu Management Plan 2012; it has purposefully been done this way so all the information and appendices from 2012 are moved into 2017. Key changes to this document have been made to update and inform and then add context.

The purpose to amalgamate the 2012 document and to make additions is to acknowledge the amount and nature of the information collected for the 2012 version that needs to be included as a responsive approach to be available when discussing any matters concerning Matakana & Rangiwaia Islands.

The Plan provides guidance and describes our environmental aspirations, responsibilities and cultural values that encapsulate the views of tangata whenua from the islands of Matakana and Rangiwaia. The Plan encourages participation by our whanau, whanui in overcoming the barriers for our collective growth and development that ultimately allows for responsible decision-making amid the diverse itinerary of network strategies.

The Plan Review has been done with completeness in mind whilst considering that legislation changes and continues to change at a pace that may be missed in this review. It is our intention to be at the forefront of all changes and to participate when and if required.

The Plan is a collaborative effort of our Hapū from Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands and they are:

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

- Section1:** Is short and easy to read. It presents a high level view and commentary of the key environmental, social and economic issues that face our Hapū and Islands.
- Section2:** Action Sheets with our guidelines and policies.
- Section3:** The Appendix. It contains further detail, reference documents and supporting material.

Our goal is to review this Plan every 4 years. We trust that you will find the Plan useful if you need to consult with us or engage in activities that affect our Islands and culture. This Plan is a “living document”. When reading the Plan, you will discover that our cultural view point is interwoven through each section.

Our cultural insightfulness has been under the spotlight over a long period of time by those who are unwilling to understand the complex relationships tangata whenua have with our whenua, moana and all living things that dwell within our cultural landscape.

Current protection mechanisms we seek are for the protection of the physical and spiritual wellness of all living things belonging to ‘Io Matua Kore’. Our connections to our tupuna through our cultural landscape is both physical and spiritual and cannot be separated.

As kaitiaki we have an inherent responsibility to ensure the balance of life is maintained according to our tikanga and matauranga values. These values are passed from one generation to the next and is imbued with mana and spirituality that survives through relationships of people and places.

Our kaumatua have passed on this understanding of wairua as a communication tool. Wairua as a notion looks to historical traditions, cultural identity with sacred tribal landmarks and mystical landscapes.

Our future living under pakeha laws that contradict the very foundation of our existence presents many challenges from the outside world, particularly from those who disregard and change our tikanga, spiritual values and beliefs. We must continue to fight for our culture and ensure our way of life is maintained ‘mo ake tonu atu’.

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

People come and go however the land and sea remains”

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge Nga Hapu o Te Moutere o Matakana me Rangiwaea for their resolute tautoko and continuing input into the Plan that will be utilised to its fullest capacity. The innate understanding of our cultural heritage and inheritance are keystone shared by nga Hapu over a large space of time.

These acknowledgements will feature those from the 2012 version and the updated 2017 document which include:

Environment Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

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

Natalia Sexton Richard Coles, Principal Planner of Boffa Miskell

John Koning, Partner of Koning Webster Law

Rob Enright and Di Lucas

The Working Group including; Donna Poka, Te Uta Roretana, Bob Rolleston, Brendon Taingahue, Ngaraima Taingahue, Jason Murray, Hauata Palmer, Nessie Kuka, Aroha Armstrong and Piatarihi Bennett.

Planning Framework for Matakana and Rangiwaea

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

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

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

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

The Hapū Management Plan for 2012 was a response by our 5 hapū to identify the cultural, heritage, social, ecological and economic matters that are important to us as ahi ka roa and kaitiaki of Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands.

Here in 2017, the Plan is also a response to Development issues and the Regional Coastal Environment Plan (which is currently under review). We are preparing ourselves yet again for Environment Court confronting those who feel a great need to forever change the “Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes” status for our taonga which is our Islands.

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

We are at present establishing a ‘Hapū Authority’. This authority will become the mandated representative entity to manage internal and external relationships on behalf of our hapū. Although the Hapu Authority has not been signed off, each of our Hapu have continued to appoint Hapu members into positions of trust and responsibility, with a vision of mana whenua, mana moana mana tuturu mo ake tonu atu.

The Matakana Island Marine Club is currently operating as the Resource Management Unit. This is the entity that has been dealing with all matters relative to our environment ie; Te Akakura Native Nursery, Waterways Monitoring, The Rena clean-up crew, Mobil Oil Spill

clean-up crew, Matakana Island Recycling Centre, The Hapu Management Plan Update 2017, Pipeline Monitoring and several other big projects that may provide positive employment for our whanau, whanui.

Map of Islands Showing Traditional Place Names

File Ref: T1.2085_A3_traditionalPlacenames.mxd



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0 2 km
 1:60,000 @ A3
 Data Sources: Topographic data sourced from LINZ.
 Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Matakana Island Hapu Management Plan
Map 3: Traditional Placenames
 Date: 31 October 2012 | Revision: A
 Plan Prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited
 Author: john.watt@boffamiskell.co.nz | Checked: Richard Coles

Matakana and Rangiwea HMP Update 2017

Purpose of the Hapū Management Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Navigating the Plan

This plan is presented in 3 main sections.

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

The second section contains Issues, Objectives and Policies

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

Who the Hapū Management Plan is for

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

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

Our Perspective

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

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

Principles of Consultation and Engagement we want followed

Principles of Engagement for those Representing Central and Local Government

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

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

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

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

Principles of engagement for those representing business or private interests

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

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

Contact Details

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

Hapū

Contact persons
Postal contact
Office phone
Email address
Website

Te Whānau A Tauwhao

Brendon Taingahue
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Hapū

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Hapū

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Hapū

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Process for Consultation and Engagement with our Hapū

Level of consultation and engagement	Example	Indicative Timeframes
<p>Initial consultation</p> <p>Initial consultation via telephone and email.</p> <p>Once information is provided to the Hapū representative, we will advise whether any further consultation is required.</p>	<p>Minor resource consents</p> <p>Minor plan changes (not including changes to water takes or discharges to water or land).</p> <p>Unlikely to charge fees for this level of consultation.</p>	<p>Allow up to 20 working days to complete this process</p> <p>This consultation requires:</p> <p>A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions A map of the area affected</p> <p>A letter from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effects</p>
<p>Secondary consultation</p> <p>This level of consultation will be necessary if the works or information required is more in-depth than can be worked through an initial consultation.</p> <p>A fee may apply to this level of consultation.</p>	<p>More in-depth resource consents</p> <p>Typically where a Cultural Impact Report or Statement may be required.</p> <p>Any resource consents relating to water. Resource consents relating to Regional or District Plan changes.</p>	<p>Allow up to 20 working days to complete this process</p> <p>This level of consultation requires:</p> <p>A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions A map to identify the area affected</p> <p>A meeting between applicant and Hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify adverse effects</p> <p>A Cultural Impact Report/ Statement from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effect</p>
<p>Full consultation</p> <p>This level of consultation is necessary for any major works.</p> <p>Fees will be required for meetings and work involved in preparing Cultural Impact Reports or Statements.</p>	<p>Major resource consents</p> <p>These include all major resource consents, major developments of any kind.</p> <p>Typically we need to call a full meeting of Hapū members.</p>	<p>Allow up to 30 working days to complete this process</p> <p>This level of consultation requires:</p> <p>A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions A map to identify the area affected</p> <p>A meeting between applicant and Hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify adverse effects</p> <p>A Cultural Impact Report/ Statement from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effects</p>

Environment

Environmental Aspirations

We want our heritage areas, wāhi tapu and taonga protected with policies that ensure protection of the highest order. A key objective is to have restoration projects and protection mechanisms that safeguard all our taonga and ecosystems. One of our current projects is the roll out of practical restoration projects customized to improve and enhance the health and vitality of all waterways on the Island(s) that enter the Harbour. We hope to have all landowners signed up by 2025. Our aspirations involve keeping the economic environment in harmony with the natural environment. We will never support residential development on our Islands it has been a position that we have and will never lose sight of.

Cultural Perspective

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

Environmental Overview

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

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

Rangiwaia Island comprises 267 hectares and is used for

- Forestry
- Pastoral Grazing
- Horticulture
- Agriculture
- Residency

Map 12 - Land Cover shows the various land uses over both islands.

Archaeological Sites

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

There are 4,000 hectares of land on Te Ure Kotikoti. Over the last 30 years, less than 1,000 hectares have been subject to an archaeological survey. This is graphically presented on **Map 7 & 8 – Archaeological Survey Areas**. The Hapū aspire to investigate and apply archaeological

protocols to protect and preserve the Island(s) taonga and wāhi tapu.

Flora and Fauna

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

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

Maps 9 & 10 identify the flora and fauna important to the hapū.



Endangered Species

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



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

Water

Our Islands are surrounded by the moana which are identified as two separate bodies of water – Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour) and Te Moana Nui a Toi (open coastal waters – Mai nga kuri a wharei ki Tihirau). Additionally, there are numerous bodies of fresh water and puna that flow into many of the wetland and saltwater margins. These are shown on **Map 5 – Waterways and Wetlands**.

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

Taonga Species

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



Fisheries

Traditionally, the bountiful resources of the moana have always provided sustenance to the Hapū of the Islands and are referred to as the 'pātaka kai' – the food cupboard. Kaimoana features in the diets of all Islanders as a fundamental food source, and underpins our cultural identity and obligation to provide these taonga when hosting visitors. Our local fishing areas include large areas of Tauranga Harbour and the open coast. These are identified on **Map 5**.

After 2 years of robust discussion a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed to in September 2015 between Matakana and Rangiwhaea Islands, the Ministry of Primary Industries and the majority of Commercial Fishers in the Te Awanui/Tauranga Harbour. The islands Hapu also seek to apply for a Mātaitai Reserve that will set aside areas of significance to Hapu as confirmed in the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992. The objective is to protect our kai stocks of Te Awanui and to gradually have commercial fishers moved out to the ocean. We want all large commercial fishing vessels (over 3 tonne) to not fish within 30 nautical miles of our foreshore.

The island(s) Hapu are seeking to apply for 'Customary Marine Title' under the Takutai Moana Act 2011, which will recognise our tino rangatiratanga over our traditional fishing grounds and protect them from exploitation.

Another objective is to research opportunities of land-based aquaculture for restocking and have signage put up restricting all fishing activities that compromise our taonga species during breeding times. We want recognition of our mana motuhake over a 2km radius commercial



free exclusive zone around the islands.

Air

The Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwhaea have an integral relationship with air. Our relationship recognises the mana of Tawhirimatea (Atua o Nga Hau e Wha) in its purest essence and the inherent tapu force and power that is mauriora – ‘the breath of life’. We want to investigate alternative methods of sustainable energy for our hapū, for example wind and solar energy. We experience some air pollution from the commercial use of herbicides and insecticides. We aspire to better land use options that don’t emit toxins into the air.

Our Islands are situated along the general flight path of the Tauranga airport so we are constantly subjected to noise pollution. We object to the intrusion of low flying aircraft over our air space and to the ad-hoc activity of aircrafts practicing landing maneuvers on our highly significant coastal areas that also poses fire risks to the forestry plantations. We also assert our rights to own air waves and to broadcast from our own media, such as radio stations.

Environmental Threats and Challenges

We identify four sources of threats to our environment:

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



1. General Threats to Indigenous Biodiversity

The main sources of damage to our indigenous biodiversity are:

- Eutrophication
- Unsustainable land practices including earthworks
- Fire
- Drainage of wetlands
- Climate change
- Pest plants and animals

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

2. Threats from Human Activity

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

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

Pollution from the Islands

- Disposal of rubbish
- Effluent disposal
- Excessive chemical use (e.g. pesticides, insecticides, hi-cane)
- Historically contaminated sites (Mill and forest areas)
- Run-off from agricultural and horticultural activities

Pollution from the Mainland

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

3. Threats from Poorly Constructed Policies and Planning Documents

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

These include policies for:

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

4. Threats from Natural Events

Matakana Island is exposed to the inherent dangers of earthquakes and tsunamis. Civil Defence has plans for evacuation to the highest point on both the Islands; we urgently require an effective warning system for the Islands communities. Most of Te Ure Kotikoti is low-lying sand dunes and would be inundated if a tsunami was to occur. **See Map 13.**

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

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

What we are doing to Protect our Environment

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

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



Restoration and Environmental Projects

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

- 25 yr Wetland Riparian Restoration of Matakana and Rangiwaea
- New Zealand Dotterel (Tūturiwhatu) Protection Project
- MV RENA Restoration of Dune Biodiversity Project , 3 years cleaning of oil and debris on our ocean beach
- Te Kura o Te Moutere o Matakana – Te Kotukutuku, coastal replanting along the foreshore
- Community clean-up of ocean beach, roadways and esplanades
- 3 stage Riparian Restoration Project for Rangiwaea Island

Accordingly, Hapū members have recently undertaken these projects:

- The Hāmiora Whanau Trust Wetland Restoration Project
- Waihirere 11 Trust Wetland Restoration Project
- Opureora Wetland Restoration Project
- Murray Orchard Trust Wetland Restoration Project
- JAG Farms Wetland Restoration Project
- Palmer Farm Wetland Restoration Project
- Rangiwaea Orchard Coastal Restoration Project



Summary of our Environmental Goals

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

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

Social

Ko tōku ngākau, kō tōu ngākau, kō tōna reo, tūi tūi tūi tūia. Kei runga.

Our strength and bond is with each other in our journey to strive to do the best we can to achieve a common goal.

Social Aspirations

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

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

Cultural perspective

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

Social overview

Population

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

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

Hauora

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

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

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



Education

On Matakana Island we have a bi-lingual primary school (Years 1 to 8) with 34 students as at 2017. The special character of Te Kura o Te Moutere o Matakana Te Kotukutuku allows whanau whanui to assert educational outcomes for present and future generations. We believe learning comes alive when it is secure with the knowledge passed on by our ancestors, underpinning the values and beliefs of the wider community and validates culture, language and identity. We aim to encourage growth and participation by developing transparent education outcomes for residing whanau, and for the return of whanau to Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands.

We have a Te Kohanga Reo situated within the school complex which has a role of 8 tamariki.

We have 10 college students that travel to the mainland via a daily ferry for schooling. Currently on Rangiwaia Island, our primary aged tamariki are home schooled and one teenager attends college on the mainland.



Housing

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

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

Recreation

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

- Netball
- Rugby
- Tennis
- Softball
- Walking and running
- Hunting and fishing
- Pool and Darts

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



Social Threats and Challenges

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

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

Summary of Social Goals

Our social goals include:

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

Economic

Piki ake ki te taumata tei tei, tirohia kia hokai te rangi

(Climb to the greatest of heights, look to the distant horizons to reap the realization of your dreams)

Economic Aspirations

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

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

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

Cultural Perspective

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

Economic Overview

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

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

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

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



Employment

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

Economic Threats and Challenges

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

Other economic threats and challenges involve the following:

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

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

Summary of Economic Goals

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

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

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

Key Resource Management Issues, Objectives & Policies

Issue Statement (1)

Nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea are indigenous to the coastal environment and Islands to which they belong. They have rights protected by Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Whilst the Islands are entirely within the coastal environment, there has been limited involvement by nga Hapu in relevant coastal management decision-making.

Hapu values are poorly integrated and reflected in regional and district planning processes. This lack of involvement and understanding too often forces the Hapu into adversarial processes to defend our coastal taonga and unique identity and way of life.

Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands are regarded as tino taonga (areas of significant cultural value) to nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea but this intimate relationship between nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea and the Islands is not respected, understood or adequately provided for in decisions, policy and plan making processes affecting the Islands.

Objective 1 Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands and the surrounding coastal marine environments are protected in accordance with their taonga status and adverse effects are avoided on our relationships with our ancestral lands, waters, waahi tapu and taonga.

Objective 1(a) Nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea are actively involved and engaged at all levels of planning, management and governance (including in regulatory decision making) of the Islands and this is to be reflected in all RMA and local government matters affecting the Island and the Hapu.

Objective 1(b) Mana Whakahono Agreement established with Councils and other authorities within 12 months of the Plan becoming operative.

Policy 1 Rangatiratanga, Mana Motuhake, Kaitiakitanga, Whanaungatanga and Manaakitanga values underpin all decision making that affects the Islands and Hapu.

Policy 1(a) Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands are identified, and afforded the highest order of landscape protection within relevant policy and planning documents and associated schedules.

Policy 1(b) All assessments undertaken in accordance with the RMA must involve nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea and reflect their values in any planning and decision making (including regulatory), be undertaken in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and in a manner that is consistent with tikanga including:

- (i) Cultural Impact Assessments of a proposal

- (ii) Natural Heritage & Landscape Assessment (including ONC, ONFL, ASCV, IBDA)
- (iii) Cultural Heritage (including Historic (Cultural) Heritage, Cultural Landscape, Features & Characteristics)
- (iv) Taonga species and their habitats
- (v) Mahinga kai
- (vi) Ecological corridors/connections
- (vii) Cultural corridors/connections (including seascapes and view-shafts)
- (viii) Waahi tupuna, waahi tapu
- (ix) Socio-cultural wellbeing and amenity value of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea
- (x) Values, Attributes, Criteria and Descriptions for any of (ii) – (ix)
- (xi) Plan and Policy reviews and changes including private plan changes Policy 1(c)

Within 12 months of this Plan becoming operative, take steps to complete a Mana Whakahono Agreement with nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea that as a minimum must:

- (i) Detail aspirations of nga Hapu for the ecosystem's well-being,
- (ii) Identify appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of nga Hapu
- (iii) Identify mechanisms to enable the exercise of kaitiakitanga by nga Hapu
- (iv) Detail collaborative initiatives and outcomes, sustainable development and employment opportunities
- (v) Outline ways of checking the agreement is working well for nga Hapu
- (vi) Outline a clear pathway for handling disputes and conflict between Council and nga Hapu

Issue Statement (2)

Threats to the Island way of life are becoming increasingly evident. Inappropriate development and other proposals have the potential to cause significant adverse social disruption.

Growth and development impacts occurring on the mainland have unseen significant adverse effects on the Hapu at the Islands. Loss of kaimoana beds is occurring at alarming rates. Our lifestyle involves a heavy reliance on healthy kaimoana and fish more so than those living on the mainland. The Hapu(s) draw sustenance from kaimoana and fish and rely heavily on kaimoana and fish to be healthy and free from contaminants.

Water quality in the harbour is showing some signs of deterioration, particularly with regard to increased rates of sedimentation. Nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea are 'end-users' and live with the adverse effects of land-use derived sedimentation from the upper catchments. Navigation channels, habitat (including taonga species habitat) degradation such as sea grass, shellfish beds, and other habitats important for fish, kaimoana and avifauna are undermined and need to be better protected against the effects of sedimentation and other unmanaged effects.

Loss of habitat, access to, indicators and biodiversity result in significant adverse effects for the Hapu as the interdependencies between nga Hapu and environment [such as kaimoana] are severely compromised

Objective 2 The retention, maintenance and active protection of the way of life of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea and a better environment for our tamariki and mokopuna

Objective 2(b) Water quality degradation and kaimoana habitat loss are properly addressed and practically rectified

Objective 2(c) Panepane & Purakau Lands are reunited with their rightful owners and held in nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea ownership on behalf of the original owners

Policy 2 Avoid development or proposals that are inconsistent with the Islands existing way of life, matauranga Maori and traditional and existing cultural practices.

Policy 2(a) Restore, enhance and protect the mauri of nga moutere me nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea

Policy 2(b) Avoid adverse effects that contribute to degradation of water quality within Te Awanui and the surrounding coastal waters of Matakana me Rangiwhaea Islands

Policy 2(c) Return any lands taken under the Public Works Act to nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea and/or their original owners or descendants of

Policy 2(d) All lands are exempt from any future acquisitions under the Public Works Act except where lands are in non-Hapu member ownership and acquisition is for the sole benefit of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea

Issue Statement (3)

Incompatible use and activities that seek to locate on the Island. Aggressive developers, councils and many other groups do not respect or appreciate the Islands natural environment and the relationship of the Hapu to our lands, water, waahi tupuna, taonga and culture.

Outsiders including Councils and developers assert that some use and development, such as regionally significant infrastructure, and transportation infrastructure that provides access to and from the islands, have significant social and economic benefits. In terms of benefits to the Hapu, this is not the case if the infrastructure is not Hapu driven. Balancing the needs for appropriate, demonstrably beneficial and sustainable infrastructure in the Island context and environment is critical.

Land-based restoration projects initiated by the Hapu for the Island are at risk of being compromised by inappropriate use and development. Recorded and unrecorded archaeological and waahi tapu or waahi tupuna sites are being compromised

Decision making that affects the Hapu and the Islands too often occurs in isolation from the Hapu to the detriment of the Hapu.

Objective 3 All proposals are assessed within a framework that is able to thoroughly incorporate the values of the Island Hapu

Objective 3(a) All proposals demonstrate direct and lasting benefits to nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea and enhancement of the Islands natural environments

Objective 3(b) All development proposals recognise and provide for the socio-cultural philosophies required to maintain the wellbeing of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea

Policy 3 Provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea, including by historic-cultural analysis, spatial planning, waahi tupuna mapping and/or mana whenua policy alert frameworks and methodologies

Policy 3(a) Recognise the importance of Maori cultural and heritage values (including natural heritage values) through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments

Policy 3(b) Avoid development or proposals that do not directly benefit Nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea and that do not recognize and provide for the socio-cultural philosophical code of Nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea.

Policy 3(c) Recognise that exotic forestry is now an existing activity at Matakana, established for over 90 years. Forestry provides habitat for taonga species such as katipo and to this extent it plays a supportive kaitiaki role. It also has adverse effects that need to be managed and mitigated.

Policy 3(d) Subdivision and new residential development on Te Ure Kotikoti [the forested sand barrier arm] must be avoided. It is not compatible with protection of our relationships with our ancestral lands, waters, waahi tapu and taonga.

Issue Statement (4)

The Island(s) natural environment is under immense pressures from inappropriate use and development proposals. Adverse effects upon the naturalness of our Island landscapes (including seascapes), features, character, heritage and biodiversity through inappropriate and unsustainable activities, use and/or development are not well understood or accepted.

Dredging in the Port Zone is having significant adverse effects on the Islands natural landscape, particularly at Panepane where accelerated erosion is occurring and the loss of gradual sloping beaches evident.

Our values, practices and mātauranga associated with natural character, natural features and landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are not adequately recognised or provided for resulting in adverse socio-cultural effects on values and attributes associated with the Island(s) landscape and features.

Objective 4 The sustainable and integrated management of the Island(s) environments is achieved in accordance with tikanga Maori and informed by matauranga Maori of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaia

Objective 4(a) Adverse effects upon the naturalness of our Island landscapes, features, character, heritage and biodiversity through inappropriate and unsustainable activities, use and/or development are adequately understood and accepted

Policy 4 Avoid proposals of any kind that have the potential to adversely affect the naturalness of our Island landscapes, features, character, heritage, biodiversity through inappropriate and unsustainable activities, use and/or development.

Policy 4(a) Avoid adverse effects on areas particularly vulnerable to incremental loss and cumulative effects. Vulnerable areas include:

- (i) Waahi tupuna
- (ii) Waahi tapu
- (iii) Urupa (recorded and unrecorded)
- (iv) Headlands and Pa sites
- (v) Taonga species and their habitats, processes/functioning, corridors and buffers
- (vi) Wetlands
- (vii) Sand dunes
- (viii) Coastal forest
- (ix) Intact sequences of estuarine-freshwater-land habitat
- (x) Harbour margins
- (vii) Areas, features and characteristics of significance to nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaia

Issue Statement (5)

Cumulative effects, including the effect of activities on resources over time, and the effects that arise in combination with other effects, are poorly understood in the context of Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands.

A lack of integrated and comprehensive management of the coastal environment may increase adverse effects on the Islands coastal environment and nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea; and limit the ability to restore degraded sites, habitats, landscapes, features and characteristics, ecological and cultural corridors or coastal waters.

There is a need for integrated management of activities in the coastal environment that have components on land and within the coastal marine area, to ensure such activities are well-designed and environmentally sustainable.

Objective 5 An integrated approach that recognises and is consistent with the worldview and tikanga-o-te-taiao of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea, and that provides for the relationship of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea with their Islands and its wider coastal environmental setting underpins all planning and management frameworks that apply in the context of the Islands.

Policy 5 Recognise the interconnectedness of the natural environment and provide for the Maori worldview in the management of the Island(s) environments

Policy 5(a) Assessment of effects of any proposal shall include:

- (i) An assessment of the effects upon the existing receiving environment
- (ii) An assessment of potential effects arising overtime in combination with other effects.
- (iii) An assessment of effects of the foreseeable future needs of the proposal
- (iv) An assessment of effects against the policies and provisions contained in this Hapu Management Plan
- (v) In the case of a resource consent proposal, assessment of effects must align with the term of consent eg. 10 year or 35 years
- (vi) Must be assessed in accordance within the context of Issue Statement
- (1) And the corresponding Objectives and Policy provisions of this Hapu Management Plan

Policy 5(b) In relation to the integrated management of the Islands and the wider coastal environment, activities may be considered appropriate if they do not in any way compromise the cultural, social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the Hapu or if they:

- (i) Enhance the mauri of the Islands natural environment and of nga

Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea

- (ii) Foster the connectedness of the Hapu to the natural environment
- (iii) Restore the Island(s) naturalness
- (iv) Enable the exercise of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga
- (v) Meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwaea

Issue Statement (6)

Loss of biodiversity values is occurring in some parts of our environment. Examples include loss of seagrass beds and areas of sandy intertidal and loss and degradation of sand-dunes and beaches. The reasons for such losses include:

- (i) Increased sedimentation
- (ii) Accelerated erosion
- (iii) Habitat disturbance as a result of activities in or adjacent to the coastal marine area
- (iv) Grazing by Black Swans
- (v) Climate change
- (vi) Unsustainable fishing activity
- (vii) Capital dredging (Port of Tauranga)

Objective 6 Biodiversity values, levels and taonga species are restored

Objective 6(a) IBDA areas are recorded and nga Hapu are supported to exercise kaitiakitanga in the monitoring of the health of these areas

Policy 6 Avoid any further loss of biodiversity by avoiding all adverse effects of activities

Policy 6(a) Reverse the occurrence of biodiversity loss, and enhance biodiversity values overtime

Policy 6(b) Enhance the resilience of the Islands coastal marine environment

Policy 6(c) IBDA's within the Matakana and Rangiwaea Island(s) coastal environment are identified by nga Hapu in collaboration with BOPRC, and afforded the highest order of protection within relevant policy and planning documents

Issue Statement (7)

The forested area, Te Ure Kotikoti, on Matakana is a significant natural feature of the Island and critical component of the Islands natural landscape. Te Ure Kotikoti, is a taonga to the Island Hapu. It gives life or mauri to the whakatauki “ko te moutere whakaruruhau” – “the sheltering Island” [for the entire Tauranga Moana setting].

Te Ure Kotikoti as a natural landscape, includes the plantation forestry. The forested landscape supports a plethora of taonga species and ecological corridors. It is also an important natural hazard defence mechanism acting as an important feature to stabilize the mobile sandy coastal fringes.

Inconsiderate and/or poor planning and decision making for Te Ure Kotikoti could lead to severe environmental and social impacts including the destabilisation of the whole Island which removes the purpose of its ‘whakaruruhau’ abilities against coastal hazards such as sea-level rise, erosion and tsunami and therefore will sever the relationship of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea with the one place they can call home.

Objective 7 Existing environment is maintained and unchanged

Objective 7(a) Activities that occur within the landscape of Te Ure Kotikoti are subject to the approval of nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea

Policy 7 Restrict all future use and activities on Te Ure Kotikoti to existing production forestry, restoration and enhancement projects; and passive cultural activities

Policy 7(a) Avoid all subdivision and residential proposals

Issue Statement (8)

Nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea want a Plan that meets the needs of the Hapu while being influential within RMA and Council plans and processes, particularly those that affect the Island and the way decisions are made that affect the Island and Hapu.

Objective 8 Processes¹, proposals² and decision making³ reflect and are consistent with, the issues, objectives and policies contained in the Plan

Policy 8 Authorities use, reflect and incorporate the Plan into all decision making affecting the Island(s) and Hapu

Policy 8(a) Developers or Resource Consent Applicants use, reflect and incorporate all relevant provisions of the Plan in any proposal, Plan, and Policy reviews and Plan changes including private plan changes.

The following Issues Statements have been brought forward from the 2012 edition of the Hapu Management Plan. They are to be given effect in the same way as Objectives and Policies 1 - 8.

¹ Includes policy reviews, national, regional and district plan reviews, changes or submissions, development or review of assessment criteria, landscape designation, notices of requirement, certificates of compliance, resource consent applications and associated activities, land-use changes or re-zoning, biodiversity overlays, fishing techniques and protections, establishment of new zones, long term and annual plans, plan or policy statement implementation programs; all applies to land and coastal marine areas and the interface between each; applies to all users and authorities identified in RMA, Local Govt, Marine Mammals, Marine Reserves, Pouhere Taonga Act, Maritime regulations, Nav Safety By-laws, Conservation Act and Fisheries legislation

² Ditto

³ Ditto

Issues Statement (9): Protection of Taonga

Any activities that interfere disturb or destroy our taonga such as waahi tapu, kaimoana, ika/fish breeding grounds and various species of flora and fauna are of significant concern to nga Hapu o Matakana me Rangiwhaea. Electricity Companies pose a threat to the natural environment. Actions and activities that alter place names are not supported. Proposals and activities that result in landscape modification, degradation and destruction give rise to concerns about the effects arising from such upon our indigenous taonga (fauna and flora) species and the ongoing restoration projects we have underway at the Islands to support and enhance indigenous taonga species and habitat.

There are real biosecurity threats to the Islands naturalness from introduced invasive weed species. The spread of invasive weeds occurs by way of bird droppings, wind born spores and human introduction via town derived pot plants. We lack of tight bio-security border controls. We need stricter border controls to contain foreign, invasive, viruses that threaten native plants and our horticulture and agriculture ventures. We support a regime of bio-security testing and monitoring to mitigate any potential threats.

Issue Statement (10): Protecting our fresh water

We are concerned about the poor state of our fresh water, estuaries, tributaries, catchments and wetlands:

- springs drying up
- daily supply and availability
- water take
- inappropriate use of water
- Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairy and other commercial land-based activities --including insecticide sprays and pesticides
- Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from domestic users
- Release of contaminates, such as nitrates, and other toxins
- Cattle fouling streams and drinking water
- Domestic dumping

Issues Statement (11): Protecting our Marine/Coastal Water

The Katikati sewage pipeline has been in operation since the 1960's discharging into the oceanbeach off Matakana. We are concerned with the quality of our marine/coastal water:

- We want monitoring protocols to be implemented to ensure the salt water quality is in-line with international standards.
- We require thorough monitoring of water quality, sediment and shellfish within a 1km radius of the sewerage outfall site. We also require that all ocean outfalls be upgraded to align with international standards.
- Ballast water is also a concern not only in a water quality sense but also in a biosecurity sense.

Issues Statement (12): Protecting our Coastal Environment

The removal of significant tracts of forestry from Te Ure Kotikoti exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions and also serves as a protective barrier for the islands. Natural hazards are an obvious concern given we are an Island nation. Given our low-lying land and profile, we are conscious of the risks of Tsunami and other natural disasters. We are concerned about coastal erosion and sand dune degradation. The proliferation of man-made hard structures in the coastal environment on the mainland cause significant adverse effects in areas where natural defences are vulnerable. Our preference is the soft options approach where possible and supporting the Island natural defence mechanisms.

In places, we might need to look at hard options ourselves for instance, where our marae are toppling into the moana and we have limited ability to do anything.

The consequences of mainland or town activities and the adverse effects on the Islands such as the construction of concrete or rock walls are not acknowledged.

We want to work collaboratively with all relevant authorities to mitigate dangers arising from coastal inundation, climate change, tsunamis, flooding, earthquakes and all natural and man-made disasters. We urgently need an effective tsunami warning system for the Islands. We also need to collaborate on risk mitigation procedures that would require speed limits for recreational boating activities around the Island(s) because the wake they create accelerates the erosion problems we face.

Issues Statement (13): Coastal navigation routes and shipping lanes

With the exponential growth of the Port of Tauranga and Tauranga City more generally, there poses a range of challenges, we want:

- (i) To have input into by-laws that control navigational routes
- (ii) All key stakeholders to have a closed-loop approach for any disasters that occur
- (iii) Regulatory authorities to adopt the Rena Framework for engagement
- (iv) Transparency on all aspects of the shipping lanes
- (v) As we hold mana moana, we want to be at the decision making table
- (vi) All opportunities for employment be allocated to Hapu

Issues Statement (14): Inappropriate placement of boat access and ski lanes and recreational boating activities generally

We strongly object to the inappropriate and dangerous placement of boat and jet-ski lanes, we want:

- (i) Ski lanes situated dangerously close to the Islands closed
- (ii) A robust infringement system for dangerous and reckless behaviour and tougher penalties for those who break the law
- (iii) Better policing and enforcement
- (iv) Hapu Enforcement Officers employed by Councils
- (v) Clear signage for trespassing, fire dangers, disposal of rubbish, put up at wharves, ramps and other key areas determined by nga Hapu
- (vi) To establish MOU's with Maritime agencies, POT and all other stakeholders
- (vii) Monitoring of environmental effects due to wave action

We want greater support -- particularly during summer months to police irresponsible behaviour by recreational boaters and visitors. Need clear signage, stronger by-laws, heavier penalties and fines put in place. We also want the Councils to take the lead by setting better standards, protocols, policies, laws and legislation for recreational boaters. We want our privacy respected.

Issues Statement (15): Access to Barge Area and Facility

The Opureora wharf area is a key hub for our Hapu, we want:

- (i) To establish better facilities
- (ii) Those directly affected are included in decision making
- (iii) Vehicle access onto barge signposted
- (iv) Control of public vehicle access on private lands
- (v) Incentives given for frequent users
- (vi) Levy initiatives

Issues Statement (16): Protection of Harbour

Dredging of harbour and subsequent damage to kai moana beds is a major breach. All navigation facilities (equipment, beacons, wharves etc) must be properly maintained and serviced. Placement of new navigational aids or modifications of existing need to involve nga Hapu. We are directly affected parties where any proposal to dredge the harbour is concerned. Any dredging proposals by corporates or private interests must receive the written approval of nga Hapu and all adverse effects avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset.

Issues Statement (17): Waahi Tapu and Archaeological Sites

Minimal archaeological research has been conducted on the Islands. This means that most of the cultural heritage and archaeological features is unrecorded. We want to prohibit any activities that have the potential to disturb, modify or destroy the unrecorded heritage and archaeology on the Island(s). Any archaeological assessments or investigations must be undertaken in accordance with the archaeological protocols of nga Hapu (see Appendix). When the assessment or investigation is in a location that is Hapu specific, the appropriate Hapu must be consulted and provide any additional or specific conditions prior to work commencing.

Issues Statement (18): Waste Management

We face numerous challenges with waste management including:

- (i) Health and safety of Hapu, he whenua, he wai
- (ii) Rubbish disposal and pollution left on beaches
- (iii) Hazardous waste dumping
- (iv) Cost of waste disposal
- (v) Rates
- (vi) Toxic waste left over from a timber treatment plant

We wish to reduce overall waste and develop permitted activity standards. We have established our own Recycling Transfer Centre and our goal is to encourage 100% uptake by our community. We would also like to have systems in place for non-recyclable waste collection and a management plan for rubbish washing up on our beaches. We need:

- Regular waste collection, control and maintenance systems
- Sustainable, affordable eco-friendly systems established
- Appropriate signage and input into LTCCP, LTDP
- Stronger relationships with LTA's
- Education
- Para Kore systems and best practices in place

**Issues Statement (19):
Biodiversity**

We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with endangered species on the Islands. A list of some of the endangered species is found in the Appendix of the HMP.

We have several programmes in place to revitalise endangered species and expect to be consulted and be part of any local or central government initiatives. We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with the modification of wetlands on the Islands. A list of some of the wetland projects are found in the Appendix.

We have several programmes in place to revitalise the biodiversity of wetlands and limit the impact of humans on these areas

Issues Statement (20): Protection of Air Space

We object to the intrusion of low flying aircraft over our air space. We oppose our islands being used as training grounds for flight training. Lights spill from the mainland industries such as the port lights must be controlled through environmental performance standards in each Districts Plan.

We want:

- (i) robust by-laws and infringement capabilities for aircraft
 - (ii) provocative behaviour from aircraft stopped
 - (iii) enforceable standards in relevant Policy and Plan documents including District Plan
 - (iv) by-laws and aviation laws enforced to prevent low-flying aircraft in invading the privacy of Hapu members
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Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Protection of our Taonga				
1		Any activities that interfere, disturb or destroy our taonga such as waahi tapu, kaimoana, ika/fish breeding grounds and various species of flora and fauna present	<p>We have whanau wide aspirations to restore and protect our natural environment therefore adding value to our already existing Matauranga, cultural traditions and heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement with all relevant parties or stakeholders * We have delegated Hapu kaitiaki with appropriate tikanga protocols * We expect to be notified before any disturbance is done at any of our wahi tapu, spiritual areas and all ecosystems of both land and water that are occupied by our taonga species. * We will work to develop consent conditions within the current consent framework to align them with our tikanga practices and matauranga. 	Historic Places Trust WBOPDC BOPRC DOC	Te Tiriti o Waitangi Long Term Plan RMA RCEP Regional Water & Land Plan Conservation Act NZ Biodiversity Strategy Pest Management Strategy Matakana & Rangiwaea HMP
		Electricity Companies pose a threat to the natural environment.	<p>The Hapu require all ONFLs protected due to the high number of waahi taapu waahi taonga waahi tuturu;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Our position is that there be no insertion of power lines due to the ongoing protest of tangata whenua over a long period of time to not be supportive of change ie; Residential Development and tourism facilities *We have delegated Hapu kaitiaki who are able to assist in navigating the Matakana & Rangiwaea Hapu Management Plan 	Hapu	Matakana & Rangiwaea HMP

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
2		Any actions that may alter place names	We want to be notified of any place name changes including the appropriate management of culturally important information	Maritime NZ Nga Hapu Ngai Te Rangī Iwi	Matakana & Rangiwāea HMP
3		Due to the landscape being largely modified, degraded and destroyed, we have only a small portion of indigenous taonga (fauna and flora) species left that need to be protected and enhanced.	We want mechanisms in place to protect all our remaining taonga including the ecosystems that they live within. * Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement with all relevant parties or stakeholders * We have delegated Hapu kaitiaki with appropriate tikanga protocols * We will work to develop consent conditions within the current consent frame work that align with our tikanga practices and Mātauranga We want recognition of Te Ure Kotikoti as a place of regional and national importance.	MPI Te Kooti Whenua Māori Heritage NZ BOPRC WBOPDC DOC Maritime NZ	RMA 1st Schedule, S35A, S8 Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 Climate Change Amendment Bill Regional Pest Management Strategy NZ Biodiversity Strategy Matakana & Rangiwāea HMP
4		Depletion of fish stocks from the harbour due to commercial, environmental degradation and recreational activities	We want robust mechanisms that protect fish stocks into the future * The Hapu requires that the MOU between commercial fishers and our islands is given due consideration * We want limits set for sustainability * We have delegated Hapu kaitiaki with appropriate tikanga protocols * We want to fence off and plant all waterways that enter into the tauranga harbour * We disapprove of ski lanes that impact breeding grounds within our marine ecosystems * We strongly oppose any commercial fishing of vessels greater than 3 tonnes fishing within 30 nautical miles from the Matakana coastline	BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZMPI	Matakana & Rangiwāea HMP

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
5	Protecting our flora and fauna				
		<p>Introduced invasive weed species have contributed to the degradation of large portions of land including; Ragwort, Woolly nightshade, kapok weed, boneseed, lantana, wild ginger, gorse, jasmine, moth plant, pampas, privet, Japanese honeysuckle, PSA infected vines etc. Buried and unseen rubbish tips also have a huge effect on the land</p>	<p>We support all landowners to protect native flora and fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The Hapu seeks robust fencing off of waterways and estuarine margins from stock intrusion. * We encourage restoration projects for our islands are continued * We encourage appropriate disposal of pest plants and pest animals * We have delegated Hapu kaitiaki with appropriate tikanga protocols * A disposal subsidy that encourages whanau to reduce, reuse, and recycle * All opportunities for employment be allocated to Hapu * We will work collaboratively on a pest plant and animal strategy * Be involved in developing policies, signage, etc * Have a say on fines and penalties for introduced pests 	<p>WBOPDC BOPRC Nga Whenua Rahui Te Kooti Whenua Maori Landowners/Nga Hapu DOC BOPRC</p>	<p>Restoration Projects Kawenata Te Ture Whenua Maori Act</p>
6		<p>Release of domestic pets</p>	<p>We want such practices banned. We intend to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Work with agencies and tangata whenua to trap and eradicate * be involved in developing fines and penalties for introduced pests * Have input into fines and penalties for introduced pests 	<p>BOPRC</p>	<p>Council policies, Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals</p>

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
7		Horse riders unfettered access to the Island	<p>We encourage horse trekking businesses to follow responsible management practices by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * having trek plans that in harmony with the environment * be involved in developing fines and penalties for breaches * be involved in developing policies, signage etc * be consulted on any other potential tourist activities that affect the environment 	Business operators Hapu	Council by-laws Matakana & Rangiwaea HMP
8		Coastal replanting programme	<p>We have whanau wide aspirations to restore, enhance and protect our natural environment. We want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To develop policies for decision making in all areas of the coastal zone * To have all coastal margins including sand dunes restored in native vegetation * Growing of indigenous plants * Take advantage of carbon credits where available * Restoration Plans for our islands in place by 2025 <p>The natural buffer along the coastal edge of the entire Te Ure Kotikoti to be set aside for ecological purposes at 350m from the mean high water mark along the open coast and 250m along the inner harbor margins to protect from coastal erosion and the effects of climate change.</p>	WBOPDC Ministry for Primary Industries Kaitiakitanga for Tangata Whenua MIMC Hapu	<p>Council policies</p> <p>Carbon credit policies including offsets under the ETS</p> <p>Biodiversity projects</p> <p>Restoration Projects</p> <p>Matakana & Rangiwaea HMP</p> <p>Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan</p>

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Protecting our fresh water				
9		<p>We are concerned about the poor state of our fresh water, tributaries that run into estuaries, catchments and wetlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * springs drying up * daily supply and availability *Impact of unsustainable water usage 	<p>Water holds special significance for us "Te Waiora a Tane" – we maintain our position as tinorangatiratanga, mana moana, mana wai, mana whenua.</p> <p>Our position is that we want to be at the decision-making table for all matters affecting our fresh water resources. Anything involving water bodies requires our consultation and engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *We maintain our position to manage our own water allocation and water uptake. *We reject any rates put on our water resources. *We want all freshwater tributaries to be fenced-off and planted * Encourage sustainable water use options 	<p>BOPRC WBOPDC MOE EPA</p>	<p>BOPRC Water and Land Plan Water Take and Discharge consents Dairy and Clean Streams Accord NES Contaminated Sites Matakana & Rangiwaea HMP Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan</p>
10		Inappropriate use of water	<p>We do not want unauthorised tapping into local springs or bores. We prefer contractors to bring their own water supplies. We encourage locals to use organic sprays and move towards environmentally-friendly and follow practices that conserve water.</p>	<p>Contract requirements with Council</p>	<p>BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Water take Water quality Resource Consent Monitoring</p>

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
		Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairy and other commercial land-based activities - including insecticide and pesticide sprays.	<p>We want full engagement and consultation about water rights and related activities on the Islands.</p> <p>We also want to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Involved in discussions to encourage commercial growers, farmers and others to implement clean systems and manage discharges more effectively * In a monitoring role to ensure consent conditions are followed * Involved across all monitoring arrangements, testing water quality, hazardous and or toxic substances 	<p>Agriculturalists Commercial growers Farmers Foresters Orchardists Viticulturists BOPRC Fonterra WBOPDC MOE EPA</p>	<p>Water Use Management Plans Resource consents for water take, water and effluent discharges. Recreational water quality standards Council's Regional Water and Land Plan</p>
		Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from domestic users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * We are keen to rejuvenate traditional and kaitiakitanga best practices and combine with latest methods for disposing of human waste * Regular monitoring of systems * At the decision-making table for alternative options for waste water treatment systems 	<p>Hapu members, landowners</p>	<p>Water Use Management Plans Resource consents for water and effluent discharges.</p>
11		Release of contaminates, such as nitrates, leachates and other toxins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *We require resource consent conditions to be adhered to *We want to be involved in discussions with farmers and regulatory bodies. *Our Hapu encourages and challenges all commercial operators to improve their systems and manage discharges more effectively 	<p>BOPRC WBOPDC Farming Industry Standards and best practices</p>	<p>Council's Regional Water and Land Plan NES Contaminated Land</p>
12		Cattle fouling streams and drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * We want resource consent conditions adhered to * We want farmers to fence off all water ways and wetlands * All waterways and wetlands to have an appropriate native riparian margin 	<p>BOPRC WBOPDC Farming Industry Standards and best practices</p>	<p>Council's Regional Water and Land Plan</p>

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Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
13		Domestic dumping – car bodies, old washing machines, tyres etc	Our aim is to educate those living in the area on good waste management practices. We will bring problems to the attention of appropriate authorities for handling. We want to encourage recycling wherever possible.	Hapu, members, landowners, commercial operators	Council’s Regional Water and Land Plan
	Protecting our Salt Water				
14		Maintaining salt water quality standards	<p>Our position as mana whenua, mana moana is to have;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Full consultation and engagement * Be at the decision making table * Water quality standards regularly monitored and kept within human health safety levels * Tikanga and kaitiakitanga practices adhered to at all times * We want recognition of indicator species as assessment tools for water quality * Resource consent conditions monitored regularly 	BOPRC Hapu	RMA Foreshore & Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act
15		The Katikati sewage pipeline has been in operation since the 1960’s discharging into the oceanbeach off Matakana Island	<p>We strongly object to this activity, and want it to cease. Our position as mana whenua, mana moana we want to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Be at the decision-making table when discussing alternative options for wastewater disposal. * We want Council to invest in the latest technology for more environmentally sound methods for disposing of human waste 	BOPRC WBOPDC DOC	RMA Foreshore & Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act

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Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
16		Boats discharging ballast water	<p>We want all discharging of ballast water to be discharged in compliance with the regional bio-security rules and policies.</p> <p>We want regular monitoring of the marine environment for marine pest species.</p>	<p>Iwi Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC Maori forum</p>	<p>RMA BOP Regional Coastal Environment Plan Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act</p>
	Protecting our Coastal Regions				
17		The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the Te Ure Kotikoti exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions and erosion.	<p>Our position is that we want the forest areas on Te Ure Kotikoti to be carefully managed so it serves as a protective barrier for the Islands.</p> <p>* The natural buffer along the coastal edge of the entire Te Ure Kotikoti to be set aside for ecological purposes at 350m from the mean high water mark along the open coast and 250m along the inner harbor margins to protect from coastal erosion and the effects of climate change.</p> <p>* Robust discussions on any developments planned for the forestry area</p>	<p>Forestry companies Hapu</p>	
18		Natural hazards - Given our low-lying land and profile, we are conscious of the risks of Tsunami and other natural disasters as a result of climate change.	<p>Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for coping with climate change and natural disasters.</p> <p>*Utilise Frameworks developed by Tangata Whenua ie; Matakana Island 1st Responders and Tauranga Moana Iwi Response Framework</p> <p>* We oppose any new residential housing developments built within the high risk tsunami zone</p> <p>* We urgently need an effective warning system for the Islands</p>	<p>BOPRC WBOPDC Civil Defense Maritime NZ</p>	<p>RMA Building Act Regional and District Council Policies</p>

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
19		We are concerned about coastal erosion and sand dune degradation	<p>We want to work closely with the relevant authorities to mitigate the challenges of coastal erosion in areas of high risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Our Islands provide a shelter (whakaruruhau) for the wider community of Tauranga Moana - the importance of this needs to be recognised in all coastal planning documents * We want all coastal areas of medium and high risk to be planted in coastal native plants * With risk mitigation procedures, such as enforcing speed limits for recreational boats – to limit wash onforeshore * We oppose ski lanes that encourage erosion along the inner harbour of Te Ure Kotikoti. 	BOPRC WBOPDC Coast care MIMC	NZCPS Regional & District Council Policies on Erosion Buffer zones Conservation laws Ecological Enhancement Fund
20		Lack of suitable retaining walls	<p>Our goal is to seek funding for Hapu to construct retaining walls in high risk areas around the islands with Opureora Marae being top priority.</p> <p>We will work with authorities on practical solutions.</p>	BOPRC Funding agencies WBOPDC	Coast care Matakana Island Marine Club Ecological Enhancement Fund

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Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
21		Foreshore and seabed areas - we are concerned about the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unequal application of foreshore reserve provisions * Lack of clarity around responsibility, obligations and jurisdiction * Mineral Exploration 	We want full consultation and engagement on this topic. Our goal is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Engage in discussions with LTA's for desired outcomes and aspirations * Be responsible for the management, legislative obligations and jurisdiction of our foreshore, the reserves and the seabed around our islands * Enter into co-management agreements and MOU's with Councils to maximise natural characteristics of the foreshore and seabed around the islands * Have input at the decision-making level for maritime and Council by-laws * We oppose any sea bed prospecting, exploration and extraction of minerals within 30 nautical mile zone from the Islands 	Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC WBOPDC Maori forum LTA's DOC NIWA	Foreshore and Seabed Act Coastal marine legislation
22		Use of coastal resources-- kai moana	Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for use of coastal resources. We want: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Coastal restoration and reparation projects and plans implemented by 2020 * Kaimoana sustainably managed and monitored by delegated Hapu members * Tikanga and kaitiakitanga practices are adhered to at all times * We want our tino rangatiratanga recognized over all our traditional kaimoana areas * We require full consultation on the future management of all shellfish beds and traditional fishing areas * We want to set aside areas of significance to the hapu for conservation purposes 	Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC WDC Maori forum LTA's DOC NIWA	Foreshore and Seabed Act Coastal marine legislation

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
23		Coastal navigation routes and shipping lanes	<p>With the exponential growth of the Port of Tauranga there poses a range of challenges, we want;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To have input into by-laws that control navigational routes * All key stakeholders to have a closed-loop approach for any disasters that occur * Regulatory authorities to adopt the Rena Framework for engagement * Transparency on all aspects of the shipping lanes * As the tangata whenua, we want to be at the decision making table 	Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS Kaumatua, whanau, Whakapapa Maritime Law OSH	Navigational Safety By-Laws (5 knots) Kaumatua Whakapapa
24		Inappropriate placement of boat and ski lanes	<p>We strongly object to the inappropriate and dangerous placement of boat and jet-ski lanes. We strongly object to the continuation of the Hunters Creek ski lane and want it relocated to panepane point. We want better policing and enforcement of penalties on those who break the law. We want councils to recognise our mana moana when making decisions on standards, protocols, policies, laws and legislation for recreational boaters. We want our privacy respected. We want meaningful discussions with council around the current management and placement of ski lanes around our islands.</p>	Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS MP's Kaumatua, whanau, Maritime Law OSH	Navigational Safety By-Laws (5 knots) Kaumatua Whakapapa

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
25		Risks posed by recreational boaters, yachters	<p>Recreational boaters continuously create risks for the Islands and Hapu members, such as leaving rubbish and starting fires and contributing to coastal erosion in vulnerable places.</p> <p>* We want a greater say and be included in decision-making in forming by-laws that are specific to our rohe</p> <p>* We want clear Signage at wharves, ramps and coastal margins: Fire dangers; disposal of rubbish; trespassing on private property</p> <p>* We want a greater hand in implementing penalties and by-laws</p> <p>We are keen to discuss establishing MOU's with Maritime NZ, Tauranga Port & Harbour Masters and other organisations to protect areas of significance to the five Hapu of Matakana and Rangiwaia</p>	Iwi, Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC Maori forum	Marine & Coastal Area Act
26		Upgrade facilities for boaters, barge and ferry users	<p>Our goal is to establish better facilities - particularly around Opureora wharf.</p> <p>*We want a covered area erected to shelter passengers waiting at terminal.</p> <p>*We want robust discussions and a greater say into any future planning changes</p> <p>*We want those that are directly affected to be included into the decision making process</p>	BOPRC	RMA Foreshore and Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area Act
		Mineral Exploration	<p>We strongly oppose any mineral exploration within 30 nautical miles off the coast of Matakana Island.</p> <p>*We require full consultation and inclusion into any decision making and policy changes</p>		
	Protection of Te Awanui Harbour				

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
27		Dredging of harbour and subsequent damage to kaimoana beds	We are opposed to dredging of the harbour that poses significant risk to taonga species. *Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement for any request or consent for dredging. *Wherever dredging affects the Hapu of Matakana and Rangiwaea we require our matauranga to be included into any monitoring that is required before and after dredging works		
28		Navigation equipment, beacons, wharves etc	We seek consultation and engagement on keeping all wharfs and navigation equipment in good repair.	Tourism BOP BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS MP's Kaumatua, whanau, Whakapapa Maritime Law OSH	Navigational Safety By-Laws Kaumatua Whakapapa

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
29		Pollution of Harbour from unsustainable land practices that enter through waterways and discharge points around the tauranga ha Harbour margins.	<p>We want stronger monitoring protocols set to international standards.</p> <p>*We want the council to take the lead in increasing the frequency of monitoring on all discharge points around urban zoned areas.</p> <p>*We want stronger fines to be enforced for those who frequently offend.</p> <p>*We want higher standards for water quality particularly around all urban discharge points into the harbour that are equal to international standards.</p> <p>*We want to be notified of any toxic spills that enter into the harbour from urban storm water discharge points.</p> <p>*We want live monitoring stations set up along Te Paritaha and entrance to Tauranga Harbour measuring the impact of increased water traffic on our taonga species.</p>		
	Protecting our Land				
30		All land development projects	We want all those engaged in development projects to follow environmentally-friendly and sustainable practices that align with our cultural perspective and tikanga values.	BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu	WBOP District Plan Regional Water & Land Plan SmartGrowth
31		Major Development projects	Our standard position is that in all circumstances, applicants must contact our Hapu for advice before proceeding	BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu	WBOP District Plan Regional Water & Land Plan SmartGrowth

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
32		Fire risks	We want greater support -- particularly during summer months to manage irresponsible behaviour by recreational boaters and visitors. Need clear signage, stronger by-laws, heavier penalties and fines put in place	Hapu DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu Fire NZ	Council by-laws
33		We want full consultation around Reserves and Facilities by-laws that allow horse trekking on the Islands	We want to be consulted and have meaningful engagement with Council before any by laws are passed	Hapu DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu Fire NZ	Council by-laws
	Protecting Archeological Sites				
34		Disturbing of archeological sites. Over the last 30 years, less than 1,000 hectares have been subject to an archaeological survey	We require full consultation and engagement on this issue. The Hapu aspire to investigate and apply archaeological protocols to protect, enhance and preserve the Island(s) taonga and waahi tapu.	NZHPT Hapu WBOPDC BOPRC	Tracking HPT Authorities granted and identifying areas nor surveyed.
35		Disturbance of significant archeological sites	*We oppose any disturbance around all significant archeological sites. *We require proper archeological research across all sites to prevent further damage. *We want full consultation with the 5 Hapu before any works are carried out.	NZHPT Hapu WBOPDC BOPRC	
	Waste Management				

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
36		<p>We face numerous challenges with waste management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Health and safety of Hapu, the whenua, he wai * Rubbish disposal and pollution left on beaches * Hazardous waste dumping * Cost of waste disposal * Rates 	<p>*We wish to seek improved ways to reduce overall waste and develop a community plan that encourages recycling.</p> <p>*We require continued support from council for the transportation of recycled rubbish off the island.</p> <p>Our goal is to ensure all members of the community participate in reducing our general waste and encouraging our whanau to source recyclable products to reduce the overall impact on our environment</p>	<p>Local Government WBOPDC BOPRC Dairy NZ</p>	<p>District and Regional Council Policy, Resource Consents, Rates, Private and group disposal systems. TCC and WDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, Sustainable Farm Water use Management Plans Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Settlement Act 2011 BOPRC-Floodway & Drainage Bylaw 2008</p>
37		<p>Toxic waste left over from a timber tanalizing plant</p>	<p>Our Hapu strongly require all contaminated sites within Te Ure Kotikoti to be cleaned up particularly around the former mill site.</p> <p>*We intend to work closely with the relevant authorities to achieve this.</p> <p>From a cultural and health perspective, we will not be satisfied until the contaminated sites are fully cleaned.</p>	<p>WBODC BOPRC MOE</p>	<p>Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Settlement Act 2011 BOPRC-Floodway & Drainage Bylaw 2008</p>
	Biosecurity				

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
38		Lack of tight bio-security border controls	We need stricter border controls to contain foreign and invasive viruses that threaten native plants and our horticulture and agriculture ventures. The recent grounding of the Rena highlighted the risks and dangers of foreign and invasive species entering via the eastern coastline. We support a regime of bio-security testing and monitoring to mitigate any potential threats.	DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu	Biosecurity Act Kiwifruit Industry Port of Tauranga
	Biodiversity				
39		Endangered species: * Fish * Invertebrates * Birds * Mammals	<p>We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with endangered species on the Islands. A list of some of the endangered species is found in Section 3.</p> <p>We have a number of programmes in place to revitalise endangered species and expect to be consulted and be part of any local or central government initiatives.</p> <p>We want all ecosystems containing endangered species to be fully protected.</p>	DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu	Conservation Act Wildlife Refuge Act
40		Restoration of wetlands	<p>We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with the modification of wetlands on the Islands. A list of some of the wetland projects are found in Section 3.</p> <p>We have a number of programmes in place to revitalise the biodiversity of wetlands and limit the impact of humans on these areas.</p> <p>We want all wetlands fenced-off and planted by 2025.</p>	Hapu WBOPDC BOPRC	BOP Regional Water & Land Plan WBOP District Plan

Section 2 - Environment

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
41		The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the Te Ure Kotikoti exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions and climate change	While the exotic forests have long replaced the native forests on Te Ure Kotikoti, forest trees are needed to protect the native taonga that occupy the understory. We want the buffer zones to be set at 350m from the mean high water mark on the open coast and 250m along the inner harbour to future proof the island from climate change and natural disasters. We require full consultation if ever there is a change to the policy of harvesting forestry along Te Ure Kotikoti particularly along the coastal edges.	Forestry companies Hapu	
	Protection of Air Space				
42		Low flying aircraft over Islands	<p>*We object to the intrusion of low flying aircraft over our air space.</p> <p>*We want by-laws and aviation laws enforced to prevent low-flying aircraft in invading the privacy of Hapu members.</p> <p>*We oppose our islands being used as training grounds for flight training.</p>	Civil Aviation Authority	Aviation by-laws
43		Use of air space	We assert our rights to own air waves and to broadcast from our own media		
44		Excessively bright lights from the mainland	Lights spill from the mainland industries such as the port lights must be controlled through environmental performance standards in each Districts Plan.	WBOPDC TCC	
45		Air-borne viruses and diseases	PSA is a biosecurity risk that could have catastrophic effects on our kiwifruit orchards. PSA has reached some orchards on the island. Managing this is vital to the economic sustainability of our orchard business.	Industry	Biosecurity Act Kiwifruit Industry Port of Tauranga

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Education				
1		Keeping sufficient numbers to keep Kohanga Reo and primary school operating	Our goal is to encourage those with young families to return to the Islands	Hapu, whanau MOE	
2		Maintaining high standards of education	To support families and their tamariki, our goal is to attract dedicated teachers and maintain high standards of bi-lingual, bi-cultural, education. Encourage outdoor education within the natural environment.	Hapu, whanau MOE	
3		Our secondary school students who travel to the mainland each day face special challenges: These include: * A long daily commute * Difficulty in being able to participate in extracurricular activities Promote advanced education initiatives.	We seek meaningful engagement with the Ministry of Education and other agencies to meet the special challenges our high school students and their families face. We are open to suggestions on how best to: * Support secondary school students * Support their families with the extra financial burden We are keen to consider scholarships and trade-training for our rangatahi, whanau and create job training initiatives.	Hapu, whanau MOE	
	Maintaining our Culture				

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
4		We are concerned that our sites of significance remain unprotected	<p>We aim to protect our culture and sites of significance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Re-naming sites back to their original tuturu names * Promoting practices that protect the quality of our springs, waterways and Moana * Protecting waahi tapu and other taonga of significance to the Hapu * Archaeology/heritage protection, waahi tapu inventory * Naming sites of cultural significance * Ring fencing islands for future generations * Educating our Whanau about our whakapapa – hold wananga and develop their knowledge about sites of significance 	NZHPT WBOPDC	WBOP District Plan RPS BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Cultural Values Assessment Historic Places Act
5		We want to support and maintain ways to keep our language and culture alive.	Our plans to do this include supporting reo māori initiatives, kōrero māori throughout the community and maintaining tikanga practices of the Hapu		
6		<p>Waahi Tapu sites (Including sites of cultural and conservational significance to the Hapu)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Protection, preservation and conservation * Re-instatement, developments of marae facilities 	<p>We want direct involvement and consultation procedures followed whenever anyone is considering developing a site that we consider to be waahi Tapu. Our goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To have robust and meaningful relationships with private and central government agencies. * Ensure that all Waahi tapu, Waahi Whakahirahira, taonga tuku iho and koiwi are handled, managed and respected according to our cultural/Tikanga values. * Have traditional Maori names for significant sites reinstated 	DOC BOPRC WBOPDC HPT	RMA S6, 7 & 8 RMA 1st Schedule WBOP District Plan CVA

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
7		Access to traditional: * Cultural areas (including areas of spiritual significance) * Harvesting areas * Fishing areas * Hunting areas * Shellfish beds	We require full consultation on any land practices that impact on any of these traditional sites. Our goals are to: * Preserve, protect and retain ownership of all sites of significance, wahi tapu, wahi whakahirahira, wahi hauora, wahi rongoa, wahi taonga and taonga koiwi * Maintain and retain our cultural values and kaitiakitanga principles of our rohe for all areas of cultivation, agriculture, fishing and hunting grounds and protection of taonga ecosystems * Reinstate traditional Maori names of significant sites * We want council and key stakeholders to recognise our mana and cultural relationships to areas of significance to the Hapu	DOC WBOPDC TCC Maritime NZ HPT	WBOP District Plan NZ Historic Places Act RMA S6, S7, S8 Marine and Coastal Area Act Foreshore & Seabed Act
8		Disturbance of archeological sites through inappropriate land practices	We want full consultation on access to all archaeological sites. Our goal is to map these areas to establish priority areas. Then conduct further archaeological surveys of the entire forested area. *We want areas of waahi tapu and archaeological sites protected and handled according to our tikanga and protocols * We strongly object to any housing or roading sites being placed over any archaeological sites important to the Hapu. *We require full consultation with Hapu for any disturbance to areas of cultural significance to Hapu.	NZHPT WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	NZ Archaeological Association NZHPT records of authorities granted

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
9		Risk of dramatic effect on social fabric of Island with rapid development	For hundreds of years the five Hapu have occupied these lands and make up 98% of the current population. We have lived in a predominantly maori community with minimal influence from outsiders. Housing development proposals continue to threaten the social make up of our community. We strongly object to any such development projects that impact on our cultural well-being and social make up.	Hapu WBOPDC	
10		External pressure from corporates on small Hapu community to subdivide Te Ure Kotikoti. We see risk of creating class distinctions and social disharmony	We are against Te Ure Kotikoti development. If Te Ure Kotikoti was allowed to be developed, there is a strong potential for creating a 'them and us,' situation thus forever changing the social and cultural make up of a predominantly maori community. We do not believe this is conducive to creating social harmony that aligns with our cultural and tikanga practices.	Hapu WBOPDC Development Companies	WBOP District Plan RPS
	Housing				
11		The land tenure system presents difficulties with multiple ownership – and in some cases the ability to establish administration over land blocks	*We plan to work with the Maori Land Court and other agencies to open land for more productive use and for building houses/papakainga for whanau. *We need more houses for our growing whanau's. The leased land that will become presents new opportunities for those members who wish to return and live on whanau land. *We are keen to explore housing that is affordable, durable and sustainable with minimal impact on the environment as possible.	Hapu members Landowners HNZ MLC	

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
12		Governance and management for administrative roles for land blocks, Hapu, projects	Our aim is to develop comprehensive training regime for Hapu members to fill such roles	Training organisations	
13		Housing for Hapu members * Sustainable land practices Housing for Hapu members * Papakainga, Hapu, whanau, kaumatua, kuia	*We require direct involvement, consultation and decision-making across all areas of housing development *We are actively seeking opportunities to subdivide and develop housing in a sustainable way. We recognise Mana motuhake – ownership, whakapapa, tino rangatiratanga –lineage and birth right. This includes: * The right to develop and manage the future of our whenua and whanau *We strongly oppose ‘external developers’ or large corporate organisations targeting residential development among our members *We prefer to employ self-sufficient and cost effective methods that are beneficial long-term to our Hapu, whenua, moana and ngahere	WBOPDC TCC DOC BOPRC	WBOP District Plan BOP Water & Land Plan BOP Regional Policy Statement CVA for Matakana and Rangiwaewa Islands
14		Expense of setting up infrastructure for whanau houses. There are also other factors such as difficulties in whanau members borrowing money to build new houses on land with multiple owners.	Our goal is to build good quality, affordable, houses. Further explore the advantages of papakainga development *Access to papakainga initiatives *Working collaboratively with agencies for healthy and affordable homes. *Cohesion with plan changes		
15		Declining population	Our goal is to promote and develop job opportunities that encourage whanau to return to their whenua.	Hapu	
16		Prevention of land erosion for Opureora and Oruarahi Marae	Our goal is to build retaining walls to stabilise the land from further erosion.	Hapu members, local Marae	

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
17		High land and water rates for services received	The Hapu are concerned at the level of rates given the average family income and the modest house sizes. We want rates to reflect the amount of services received.	WBOPDC	Rating Act
18		Build infrastructure so whanau can come back and live, go to school and work here	Our goal is to explore ways to fund infrastructure, power, water and wastewater systems for papakainga.	WBOPDC Government grants	Local Government Act LTCCP
19		Strained relationships with Councils and developers	Our goal is to establish a comprehensive communications plan so that we can build stronger relationships and adequately face challenges and concerns	Hapu WBOPDC	
20		Whole of Island Plan' and Hapu relationship to Council's development of the Plan	We require direct involvement, full consultation and decision-making across all areas of the Plan and its development. We want stronger consideration of issues outlined in the HMP 2017.	WBOPDC TCC DOC	RMA
		Residential Development	We strongly oppose residential development along Te Ure Kotikoti.		
	Access to Medical Care				

Section 2 - Social

Number	Main Topic	Issues & Concerns	Our Policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
21		Improvement in basic health services to meet the typical health needs of Hapu members, especially the young and the elderly	<p>We require continued support from health service providers and clinicians. Our goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maintain the health clinic on Matakana Island * Provide accessible health care services for our elderly * Subsidies for families who need to travel to the mainland for health services * Reduce the burden of high medical costs * Management of medical conditions for those who have long-term, * medical conditions from timber plant. * Better access to natural medicinal products. * Support the First Responders 	Ministry of Health	
22		Limited access to accident and emergency services	We are keen to consider ways of improving access for accident and emergency services	St Johns	
	Recreation and Sports				
23		Maintaining access to recreation and sports - and provide continued support and sponsorship in a small community. Families with school-age children who are keen on sports face exceptionally high transportation and other costs.	<p>We plan to continue making good use of the local sports club. Our goals are to encourage a diverse range of sports for our community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Access to funding initiatives that promote fitness, health and well -being of the community 	Hapu members MIRC	

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Tourism				
1		Tourist activities on the Islands	<p>We require full consultation to ensure our tikanga practices are adhered to.</p> <p>*We also require best sustainable tourist practices to ensure our wahi tapu, wahi taonga, matauranga and tikanga is respected.</p> <p>*Limits set on the use of Islands resources for tourism</p>	<p>Tourism BOP</p> <p>WBOPDC</p> <p>BOPRC</p> <p>Hapu</p>	
2		Tourism opportunities for Hapu Groups and members	<p>Our position is that we strongly support tourist businesses that are owned and operated by tangata whenua. We want management or significant involvement of all tourist activities directly related to the islands. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use of Islands resources * Appropriate control of barge access * Consultation with tangata whenua on types of tourist activities * Signage and branding of Island – Iwi, Hapu, Whakapapa (use of intellectual property) Tino Rangatiratanga <p>*We oppose any tourism ventures that exploit or degrade our natural resources.</p>	<p>Tourism BOP</p> <p>WBOPDC</p> <p>BOPRC</p> <p>Hapu</p>	
	Land Development				
3		Lack of quality communication between Hapu, commercial entities and land developers	<p>Our goal is to develop a comprehensive communications plan to provide certainty for all parties in all communications</p>	<p>WBOPDC</p> <p>BOPRC</p> <p>Hapu</p>	
4		Land development by corporate organisations - any intended use of any Maori owned lands	<p>We require engagement with the Hapu and full consultation procedures as outlined in this HMP</p> <p>* Take into account other relevant sections of HMP</p>	<p>WBOPDC</p> <p>BOPRC</p> <p>Hapu</p>	

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
5		Any major earthworks	Our position is strictly no development considered without full engagement and participation of Hapu. *We oppose any major earthworks around sites of significance to Hapu. *We strongly oppose any earthworks that destroy archaeological sites significant to Hapu.	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu NZHPT	BOP Water & Land Plan WBOPDC District Plan
6		Any extractions of natural resources and minerals	Our position is strictly no extraction of resources or minerals considered without full engagement and participation of Hapu. *We strongly oppose any extractions of native flora and fauna for housing development purposes.	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	BOP Water & Land Plan WBOPDC District Plan
7		Leasehold lands becoming available	We plan to sponsor new ways for effectively managing our own lands as the long-term leases become available	Hapu lessors MLC	
8		We face costly and time-consuming burdens when attempting to establish proper administration over land blocks with multiple owners. Many land blocks remain without trusts or formal administration	Work with advisors and others to handle economic constraints from unsettled land administration *We plan to sponsor new ways for effectively managing our own lands as the long-term leases become available *Work with advisors and others to handle economic constraints from unsettled land administration	Hapu lessors MLC	Te Ture Whenua Act
9		Effects of changing land use	Significant changes in land use are likely to affect the Hapu. We seek early consultation to ensure our environment, taonga, businesses and property interests are not affected.	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	RMA
	Employment				
10		Employment and cultural objectives	Our goal is to achieve sustainable employment that aligns with our tikanga and ideology values. Ideally, such employment opportunities should be diverse and be supported by whanau and Hapu.	Tauwhao te Ngare Trust Other businesses owned by Hapu	

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
11		<p>Hapu members wishing to live and work on the Islands face numerous employment-related challenges. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of diversity in available employment * Limited long-term jobs * A static workforce * Lower wages compared to mainland * Burden of high transport costs * Lack of availability of support via unemployment benefit 	<p>Our Hapu aims to develop business plans that meet local aspirations. We prefer ventures that create sustainable employment for Hapu members.</p>	<p>BIZ (NZ Trade & Enterprise)</p>	
		<p>Challenges for employment within a cultural context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Our long term vision is to sustainably maintain the needs of the people with the needs of the environment. We want: *Access to business forums and plan change network list *Access to all local, national government services *Political support to develop sustainable businesses 		

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Locally Owned Businesses				
12		Operation of Hapu owned and operated enterprises * Barge and transportation access points * Tourist attractions * Small industrial businesses and contractors	Our Hapu aims to develop business plans to meet local aspirations. We prefer ventures that: * Include self-sufficient work and diverse employment opportunities * Access to trade-training work schemes or programmes * Build and strengthen Islands economic base and capacity * Understanding our cultural imperatives versus economic		
13		Lack of employment opportunities	Our goal is to develop a long-term economic plan for the Islands to attract suitable businesses that can also address the employment challenges we face.	Chamber of Commerce Sustainable Business Network	
14		Cost of doing business on Islands higher than mainland	Our aim is to explore business ventures that are suitable for the Islands and that do not incur excessive transport costs		
15		Lack of outsiders understanding our cultural relationship to economic imperatives	We require all decision-makers to recognise our position. We want existing plans and policies at a Regional and District Council level to reflect our position	BOPRC WBOPDC	
16		We need research and development in the following areas: Horticulture Aquaculture Natural Medicines Agriculture Permaculture Apiculture	Our goal is to develop businesses that use local knowledge and resources and that follow best practices such as organic methods. We aim to promote businesses that create self-sustainability and self-sufficiency as well as enhance our environment and taonga that live within. *Explore international student exchange opportunities with other indigenous cultures.	MFE DOC Iwi, Hapu	Biodiversity offsets programme Conservation Management Strategy & Plans Water Research Strategy CVA Matakana & Rangiwaea Islands

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Infrastructure				
17		Lack of robust infrastructure (water, electricity, telecommunications, waste etc)	We want and need improved infrastructure if we are to offer competitive services and participate in the wider economy. Our goal is work with key stakeholders to develop a robust plan that promote infrastructure that is sustainable and cost effective.		
18		Monopoly on barge transport for domestic and commercial use. The burden on businesses of high transportation costs	Our goal is to own our own barge and ferry service.		
19		Lack of efficient renewable energy sources	Our goal is to invest in renewable green energy sources and to the extent possible become self-sufficient. We want to maximise and utilise resources on the island, or within the moana that promotes self-sufficiency and affordable housing for whanau, Hapu, Iwi. We are keen to explore R & D opportunities for sustainable use of alternative energy sources on the island	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
20		Sustainable economic development	Our position is that we are not against economic development , but we want to avoid rapid development that negatively affects our environment and taonga including springs and waterways	WBOPDC Hapu	RMA

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
21		<p>We have limited roading infrastructure and design. We have high rates, and travel costs are high. We also have recreational and off-road vehicles abusing access routes and beach foreshores and dunes</p>	<p>Our position is that we need to be consulted on the future of all roads on the Islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * We require LTA's to provide Health & Safety road management controls i.e. appropriate signage (speed limits), road markings, footpaths, street night lights * Regular maintenance and upgrading of roads required on the islands * Regular monitoring of our roads. * Be part of the decision making process. * Robust consultation for decision making. * Input into the Land Transport planning and funding priorities programme * Implementation of transport, barge subsidies * Maintain and enhance the well-being, health and safety of our whanau, Hapu, Iwi 	<p>LTCCP LTA WBOPDC BOPRC</p>	<p>WBOPDC – Road Management Plan BOPRC- Barge subsidy BOPRC-Land Transport Programme 2012-13/2014-15</p>
22		<p>Footpaths, tracks and cycle ways need upgrading</p>	<p>Both Islands need roads upgraded. Rangiwaea particularly needs more maintenance work to bring up to an acceptable standard. We need improved road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * surfaces * drainage * signage * marking and lines * footpaths – pedestrian access * cycletracks 	<p>WBOPDC BOPRC</p>	<p>Council Policies Bylaws Council Roading Asset Management</p>

Section 2 - Economic

Number	Main Topic	Issues and Concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible Agencies	References
	Fisheries - Commercial				
23		Share in fisheries	Given our geographic location seafaring whakapapa, the Hapu aspires to acquire fishing quota and explore opportunities to develop aquaculture ventures that are environmentally sustainable.	Te Ohu Kaimoana	Fisheries Act
		Comercial fishing in close proximity to the island	<p>We strongly object to all commercial vessels over 3 tones that fish within 30 nautical miles of our island foreshore.</p> <p>*We want more mataitai and marine reserves set aside to premote the recovery of depleting fish stocks.</p> <p>*We want full consultation on the management of localised fish and shellfish stocks.</p> <p>*We oppose the quota management system in its current form and strongly support localised management from Hapu, iwi, councils and other key stakeholders.</p>		
	Forestry				
24		Corporate landowners lack of understanding of locals relationship with forestry land	Maintain unimpeded access to all forestry regions	WBOPDC Land owners formal or informal agreements	Property Law Act
	Intellectual property				
25		Unauthorised use of intellectual property - names, brands etc	We aim to vigorously protect our intellectual property - especially around the use of Taonga for commercial advantage. We will engage advisors to assist us.		

Appendix – Section 3

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Whakapapa

WHAKAPAPA RANGINUI = PAPATUANUKU

TANGAROA

MAUI MUA

TUMATAUENGA

RUATANGANUKU

TONGARANGI

RONGO-MARU-WHATU

TOI-KI-TE-HUATAHI

RAURU-KI-TAHI

RANGITAA

AWANUI-A-RANGI

AWAROA

AWAHORE

AWA KI TU MAO I TE RANGI

AWAMOREHUREHU

NOIHE

NUAKE

MANU

WEKA

TOROA

=

KAKEPIKITEA

RUAIHONA

=

MAHANGA I TE RANGI

TE HINGA O TE RA

=

RANGIUEROA

AWANUIARANGI

=

TE UIRAROA

RONGOTANGIAWA

=

TE RAHIKOIA

RONGOMAINOHORANGI

=

PAEWHITU

TE RANGIHOUHIRI

=

PUKAI

Nga Hapū whakapapa o Matakana me Rangiwaea

Nga Tuwhiwhia Te Hapū	
TE MARAE	Opureora
TE WHARENUI	Tūwhiwhia
TE WHAREKAI	Te Aōreke
TE POU HAKI	Kotorerua
TE WHAREMOE	Tauaiti/Ngā Whaea
NGA HAKI	Tuwhiwhia me Kotorerua
TAUMATA NOHANGA – Kāinga	Tauaiti
TAUMATA NOHANGA – Manuhiri	Hineaōrangī
URUPĀ	Opureora
WHAKATAUKI	<p>KO TAUAITI TE TAMA A TŪWHIWHIA AUĒ HE AHA RAWA TAKU HĒ KIA PENEI AI HE MATE MŌKU AKUANEI TE MOANA NEI I HŌHONU ME HANGA KIA PĀPAKU I TĀKU MŌKAI I A KOTORERUA</p>

Nga Tamawhariua Te Hapū	
TE MARAE	Ōruarahi
TE WHARENUI	Te Rangihouhiri
TE WHAREKAI	Te Aōreke
TE POU HAKI	Pūkai
TE WHAREMOE	Te Hīkonga
NGA HAKI	Ngā Kuia
TE HAKI	Tamawhariua
URUPĀ	Horopōpoto me Tāhiwiroa
WHAKATAUKI	<p>PŪKAI PŪKAI REKA RAWA HUNA I TE PO PŪKAI HE WĀHINE RAWERAWE</p> <p>TE RANGIHOUHIRI AUĒ E TAMA HAERE MŌU TAIHIAHI MŌKU TAI AWATEA</p> <p>ŌRUARAHĪ TE RAHINGA O TE KAI, TE RAHINGA O TETANGATA TE RAHINGA O NGA MEA KATOĀ</p>

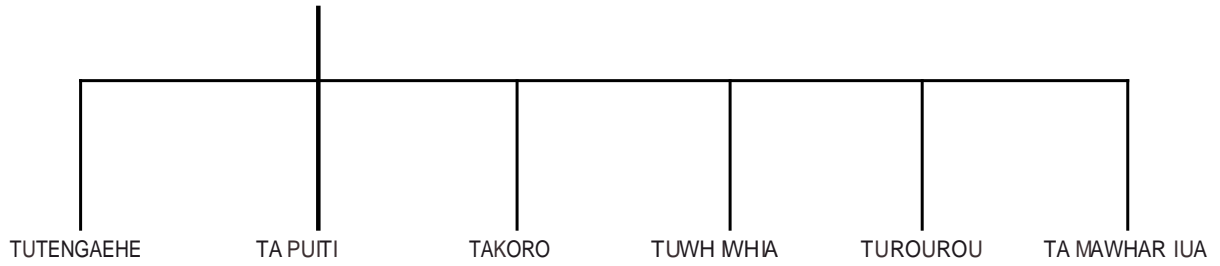
Nga Hapū continued . . .

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

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

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

TE RANGIHOUHIRI = PUKAI



TAPUITI =

URETAKARO =

WHAKATIARERE =

TE NGARE

TUWHIWHIA =

|
|
TUROUROU = KURATEMOA

TAMAHOHO = TAUWHAO

TAMAWHARIUA = WHA KAHINGA

TAUAITI = HINEAORANG I

The Perspective of Nga Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwhaea Islands

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

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

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

Early History and Settlement of Islands

Te Heke o Te Rangihouhiri

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

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

Ngai Tuwhiwhia

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

The whakatauki derives from this event, where Tauaiti cried out

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

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

Ngai Tamawhariua

Ngai Tamawhariua are descendants of the ancestor Tamawhariua, youngest son of Te Rangihouhiri. One of Tamawhariua's sons is Tauaiti, the eponymous ancestor of Ngati Tauaiti. The ancestor Tamawhariua is closely associated with the taking of Matakana Island, in particular a number of Pa in the vicinity of Te Uretureture. A number of places are attributed to his occupation of the area along with his son Tauaiti.

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

Te Whanau a Tauwhao

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

Te Ngare

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

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

Ratahi Rock

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

Hei whiunga pehi hei rerenga tākere, he toka tīpuna he hotu kura

Tāhuna-a-Manu

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

Motu Ngaio

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

Motu Manuka

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

Motu Tangaroa

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

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

1800s – 1865

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

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

1900s to 2000

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

Our Position on Te Raupatu o Tauranga Moana

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

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

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

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

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

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

The claims include the:

- Role of Kingitanga
- Role of Hori Tupaea in the war
- Raupatu
- Return and subsequent alienation of Hapū land

- Crown's role in purchasing and

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

The following narrative from Counsel on behalf of the Matakana Hapū explains the process in which this was achieved.

Whitaker stated in Parliament that it was... "Absolutely essential not only for the sake of ourselves, but also for the benefit of the natives that the Native Title should be extinguished the Native Custom got rid of, and the natives as far as possible placed in the same position as ourselves".

Background details concerning William Daldy were provided by Waitangi Tribunal Researcher, Suzanne Woodley, that he was an associate of Russell & Whitaker and a mediator of the First Bank of New Zealand. He represented Auckland in Parliament between 1855 and 1860. Woodley also suggests that he had a commercial interest in timber and gum which explained his interest in Matakana Island.

Daldy, like Russell and Whitaker, were of the opinion that:

"Maori must be subdued and that Maori lands must, by whatever means, come more freely into European hands".

Boast also suggests that Russell, Whitaker and Daldy were working in concert in acquiring as much land as possible.

"My opinion is that it is unlikely that Russell, Whitaker & Daldy were acting in opposition to each other, and it seems more probably that the three of them had tried to acquire the whole of Matakana Island in partnership, Whitaker and Russell buying up the western side of the Island and Daldy the eastern side of the Island".

The Deed of Settlement for Ngai Te Rangi has been signed in December 2013 but our Settlement Bill has now stalled due to the over-lapping issues by peripheral interests outside our boundaries. It has impeded the potential for whanau, Hapu and iwi Maori of Ngai Te Rangi to grow our place in Tauranga Moana. The over-lapping issue has been exacerbated by the Crown who have allowed outside interests to consider their position in Tauranga Moana as one of mana therefore insisting upon having a governance role on Councils and moreover another iwi for Tauranga Moana.

Our Interests in Panepane and Pūrākau

We present the following information so readers can understand the context in which this Hapū Management Plan operates.

In 1877, the Tauranga Lands Commission under the Tauranga District Lands Act 1867/68

determined the title to the Panepane and Pūrākau blocks. The Panepane block consisted of approximately 200 acres. It is also known as Lot 13 Katikati Parish. The block remained in Maori ownership until the 1920's.

In December 1922 the Crown compulsorily acquired the block under the Public Works Act 1908 for 'harbour improvement purposes.'

Pūrākau

In 1912 the Pūrākau block was partitioned into Pūrākau 11A and 11B. The Pūrākau block comprised 1,342 acres.

In 1923, William Phillips acquired Pūrākau 11A. At the time the block was inalienable under the Native Land Act 1909 and required the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs. This was granted by the Minister following an application by Waiariki District Maori LandBoard.

In 1922, the Crown also acquired a section of Pūrākau 11B comprising around 228 acres under the Public Works Act 1908 for 'harbour improvement purposes.' At the time, Panepane and Pūrākau were covered in manuka and bush. The intent of Tauranga Harbour Board was to plant marram grasses or lupins to control drifting sands. Soon after acquisition the Board planted the blocks in pine with the dual aims of stopping sand drift and creating a cashcrop.

In 1926, the planting of pines commenced. Over 100,000 seedlings were planted during the next five years.

By 1942 a further 428 acres were planted in exotic forest. The Tauranga Harbour Board subsequently applied to government to sell the timber.

On 1 July 1976, Panepane and Part Pūrākau 11B were leased to Forest Products Ltd for 50 years. In 1994, the lease was then transferred to Rayonier New Zealand Limited.

In 1989, Panepane and Part Pūrākau 11B were transferred from the Tauranga Harbour Board to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council. At the time, the Minister of Transport did not consent to the blocks being acquired by the newly established Port of Tauranga Limited.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council retains ownership of Panepane and Part Pūrākau 11B and asserts that the land is still required for 'harbour improvement.' Our aspiration is for the land to be returned to the Hapū of the Islands.

The Hapu are still having robust discussions with the council and we have as yet not found a common ground on which to come to an amicable agreement. The council from our view is hell bent in turning Pane Pane into a recreational zone where only those who have boats are able to enjoy. Tangata Whenua wants to see this land returned to its rightful owners unencumbered with ski-lanes or a recreational reserve our aspiration is to have this land restored into native vegetation.

Environment

Archaeology and Sites of Significance

Our Islands have a strong history of occupation. The first inhabitants lived in the Tauranga moana region for many generations before the great waka migrations. Our people lived a nomadic life. They lived off the plentiful resources provided by Tane (Atua of the Forest), Tangaroa (Atua of the Moana) and Haumietiketike (Atua of uncultivated foods).

Because of the plentiful supply of resources there was no need for warfare. And as archaeological records show (Otawhiwhi) most of their artisan skills were concentrated on fashioning tools for fishing and hunting.

Many generations later, the great waka migration from across the Pacific made landfall in Aotearoa. The migrants spread far throughout the country and gradually integrated with the original people here. The inter-marriage of the early inhabitants with the recent migrants largely makes up the intertwined whakapapa of those that reside here on Matakana and Rangiwaia.

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust has identified areas containing archaeological evidence of substantial, sustained and structured early settlements, rather than temporary and short-term settlements.

Matakana Island forms part of a large archaeological landscape within the Bay of Plenty. The Island was extensively occupied in pre-European times. Its favorable environment is reflected in the large number of archaeological sites. There are noteworthy fortifications on Matakana Core, and in the old garden soils on the Te Ure Kotikoti there are large numbers of shell middens.—Marshall1994.

Local archaeologist Ken Phillips writes:

. . . the only comparable Bay of Plenty archaeological landscape within a coastal dune environment in terms of land area and site density is the Papamoa Dune Plain however, the archaeological landscape of the barrier dune is arguably more significant than the Papamoa Dune in terms of the scale and intensity of settlement, extent of cultivations and antiquity of occupation.

Archaeological Surveys

Over the last 30 years archaeological investigations have been completed on the harbour side¹of the island, and also parts of the Te Ure Kotikoti. These are primarily due to plantation forestry harvesting and associated disturbance.

There is a large part of Te Ure Kotikoti that is yet to be surveyed. The area has been in plantation forest for around 80 years. There has been between 3 and 4 pine plantation crops on Matakana. In the late 1800's and early 1900's, there was kauri gum digging²in the area.

All these activities have disturbed the surface archaeological features, especially where V-blading has been used to prepare the ground for pine forest replanting.

¹ The 'harbourside' includes the farming land on Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands.

² Stokes, E. 1980 Matakana and Rangiwaia – A Report on an Island Community in Tauranga Moana.

The process of V-blading is thought to have damaged archaeological sites to a depth of 0.5m. However there are likely to be subsurface archaeological features still undisturbed. Marshall, in her 1994 archaeological report, estimates that 1,000 hectares of the 4,000 hectares of plantation forest remains unbladed. Marshall writes:

[these] . . . unbladed areas are of prime importance because they contain information no longer recoverable from the V-bladed areas. They must therefore be treated with special care.

Sites have been surveyed to a depth of 1.2m and several midden have been identified, some having a diameter of 80m⁴. This is representative of long term occupation of an area with bulk processing of shellfish.

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust, facilitated by Doug Sutton, identified areas of significance on Matakana. The archaeological results showed settlement in the sandy forested area was substantial, sustained and structured; rather than temporary and short-term. The printed literature from these investigations further supports the korero from the local Hapū.

The relationship we have with our environment is synonymous with our whakapapa, and ultimately represents an inherent responsibility for exercising the fundamental principles of kaitiakitanga. It is in this context that we, the Tangata Whenua, deem the Islands of Matakana and Rangiwaea to be wāhi tapu. **Please refer to the Appendix – Archeology Protocols**

Flora and Fauna

The realm of Tane (the Atua of the Forest) was a special place for our people. Activities such as hunting, fishing and rongoa (medicinal plants), to name a few, were conducted under the guidance of a tohunga who ensured the balance of mauri was maintained. Every human activity within the forest realm of Tane required strict protocols. This knowledge (matauranga) has been passed down through the generations to us, the Ahikaa.

Presently, we have only a few indigenous fauna and flora species left because the landscape has been largely modified, degraded or destroyed. We, the Hapū, maintain strong connections to these areas and ensure that the matauranga associated with the management and use of these areas continues to live on.

Matakana Island contains pocket remnants of native plants and trees that have significant cultural and spiritual value. We have the following species present: Pohutukawa, Karaka, Puriri, Manuka, Kanuka, Rangiora, Whau, Tutu, Kawakawa, Karamu, Taupata, Harakeke, Tauhinu, Turutu, Ti Kouka, Mahoe, Pingao, Spinifex, Pimelea arenaria, Carex grass species, Olearia species and Eel Grass just to name a few.




The Islands also contain taonga and endangered fauna that are found all around both Islands which include migratory and seasonal visitor species. These include: New Zealand Dotterel, Long-tailed bat, Moko, Katipo spider, Torea, Pied Stilt, Kahu, Banded Rail, Bittern, Grey Duck, Pheasant, Quail, Caspian Tern, Pukeko, Kotuku, Hakakao, Kereru, Pied Shag, Riroriro, Fantail, Fernbird, Wild Boars, Pīpiwharauoa, Brown Teal Duck, Grey Heron.




³ Sutton 1993, In Press – V-Blading employed by companies to prepare clear-felled areas for replanting. Identified to be causing damage to archaeological sites to a depth of approximately 50cm. This was




discontinued when the disastrous effects on archaeological sites discovered.




⁴Marshall.Y. 1994 (Page 28) Archaeological Survey of Matakana – Auckland Uniservices Ltd.



Taonga and Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna


Species	Photograph	Status and Commentary
New Zealand Broom (Carmichaelia)		<i>Regionally endangered.</i>
Sand Daphne (Pimelea arenaria)		<i>Chronically threatened, in gradual decline.</i>
Fern. Cyclosaurus Interruptus Thelyptus confluens		<p><i>Nationally very rare.</i></p> <p>The Cyclosaurus interruptus fern is indigenous to the northern North Island, from Te Pahi to Kawhia Harbour, The Bay of Plenty, Mayor Island, and the Rotorua Lakes to Taupo.</p> <p>It is found here on Matakana Island at Waikoura.</p>

Species	Photograph	Status and Commentary
Harakeke, Pingao, Kawakawa, Karamu, Pohutukawa, NZ Broom, Taupata, Whau, Ngaio, Makomako, Mahoe, Ti Kouka, Wharangi, Karo, Manuka, Kanuka, Toitoi, Kahikatea, Horokaka, Pohuehue, Karaka, Raupo, Puriri, Tauhinu.		These taonga plants have practical and medicinal uses and grow on the Islands.
Taonga Invertebrates		
Katipo Spider		<p><i>In serious decline.</i></p> <p>The spider is found on the ocean beach of Matakana Island. Little research has been done on the invertebrates on the Islands.</p> <p>The katipo spider is an iconic, but threatened, member of this country's unique fauna. It is a coastal sand dune specialist, found mostly on the dunes of warm sandy beaches.</p> <p>Katipo seem to have a narrow habitat range. It is essential we recognise, protect and restore its</p>
Taonga Fish species Freshwater and Saltwater fish		
Inanga, eels, common bully, fresh water koura		<p><i>Eels and inanga have been a common food source found throughout both islands. These two species are a delicacy and are treated with the utmost respect.</i></p> <p><i>Waikoura wetlands contain both short and long finned eels and are harvested only occasionally to ensure eels reach maturity age for breeding.</i></p> <p><i>There has been little research conducted on other fresh water fish species on the islands.</i></p>

Species	Photograph	Status and Commentary
Tamure/snapper, Flounder, Kahawai, Yellow Eyed Mullet, Kingfish, Grey Mullet, Trevally, Gurnard, Parore, Stargazers, Stingrays, Bronze Whalers		<p><i>Many of New Zealand's saltwater fish stocks are in decline.</i></p> <p>These salt water species are found around the Islands and are caught seasonally throughout the year.</p>
Taonga Bird species Migratory and other birds		
Matuku – Australasian Bittern (<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>)		<p><i>This is a nationally endangered species.</i></p> <p>This bird lives in shallow, densely vegetated wetlands. It hides among raupo reeds and scrub.</p> <p>They hunt fish, frogs, eels, mice and young birds. Their numbers have fallen due to drainage of wetlands. They are found in wetlands of Matakana Island.</p>
Kotuku – White Heron		<p><i>The Kotuku or White Heron is extremely rare.</i></p> <p>Kotuku had mythical status for Maori because of their rarity and beauty. This beautiful bird visits Matakana on rare occasions</p>

<p>Kuaka/Hakakao – Bar-tailed godwits – known locally as Curlews. (Limosa lapponica)</p>		<p>Bar-tailed godwits are the most common Arctic migrant to New Zealand. They make the longest non-stop flight of all birds – 11,000 kilometres from Alaska to New Zealand in only 5-6 days. They are found in coastal roosts around the Islands. These birds have been a common food source for the Hapū for generations however, due to loss of habitat, both locally and internationally, this species is in decline and the need to protect this habitat is paramount to ensure their continued presence within the eco-system is maintained.</p>
Species	Photograph	Status and Commentary
<p>Ruru(Morepork)</p>		<p><i>The Ruru is widely found throughout the Island(s) pine forests and wetland margins.</i></p> <p><i>They live in native and exotic forest and in open country. They require mature trees for shelter and nesting. Ruru roosts by day in thick vegetation, preferably in gullies with plenty of shelter.</i></p>
<p>Moho-pereru – Banded Rail (Gallirallus philippensis)</p>		<p><i>A nationally endangered species.</i></p> <p><i>This bird is related to the weka, but is slimmer, and can fly. Banded rails inhabit dense rush, salt marsh or mangrove that surrounds freshwater and coastal waterways. Their diet includes land snails and coastal molluscs, crabs, spiders, insects and worms. They also eat berries and seeds</i></p>

Tuturiwhatu (NZDotterel)		<p><i>A nationally endangered species.</i></p> <p>NZ dotterels are shorebirds, usually found on sandy beaches and sandspits or feeding on tidal estuaries. NZ dotterels can be hard to see, because their camouflage. Matakana Island is New Zealand's most successful breeding site with a successful partnership between DOC and the community.</p>
Tui		<p><i>Tui are unique and prevalent throughout New Zealand.</i></p> <p>They belong to the honeyeater family and feed mainly on nectar from flowers of native plants. Tui are important pollinators of native trees. Tui live where there is a balance of ground cover, shrubs and trees. Tui are found throughout Matakana Island</p>

Species	Photograph	Status and Commentary
<p>Taonga Mammals Endangered Species</p>		
<p>Pekapeka (Long-tailed bat) <i>Chalinolobus tuberculata</i></p>		<p><i>The long-tailed bat (also known as the wattled bat) is found throughout New Zealand.</i></p> <p><i>This species is thought to visit seasonally around Waikoura wetlands of the north-western part of the Island.</i></p> <p><i>In the 1800s, long-tailed bats were found in colonies of hundreds or thousands throughout New Zealand.</i></p> <p><i>In 1930 they became scarce in many areas due to loss of habitat</i></p>

Wild Boar



Wild boar are an important food source for our people. Although they are treated as pests in some areas, they are managed sustainably to ensure stock numbers are maintained.

Water

Water (Te Waiora a Tane) is the source of all life that has sustained and nurtured Hapū for generations. All living things depend on the balance and harmony of these water bodies. There is a symbiotic relationship between Ahi kaa, Te Waiora a Tane and Tangaroa. Each relies on the other to nourish, replenish and sustain the resources we depend on for our sustenance. Our connection to these water sources is intrinsically linked through whakapapa and is a starting point for all life that exists on the Islands.

The recently ratified Mataatua Declaration on Water, of Te Hono o Mataatua, The Mataatua Assembly (which Ngai Te Rangi is a member iwi of) states:

We do hereby: Declare that is our desire and wish to continue to retain full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of our ancestral waters including rivers, streams, lakes, aquifers, groundwater, wetlands, tributaries and geothermal features and resources; and their beds and banks, and the airspace above these resources.

The Hapū acknowledge these relationships and view our inherited role as kaitiaki of all the associated water bodies on and surrounding both Islands.

Fisheries

The Hapū of Rangiwhaea and Matakana seek confirmation for the following legislative documents:

Taiapure

Twenty years ago, we actively pursued the establishment of a Taiapure and although the process proved too challenging for our Hapū, we support the notion that Taiapure would give our Hapū a greater say in the management of our traditionally important areas by advising the Minister of Fisheries on Regulations to control all types of fishing including commercial.

Mataitai

We seek the authority of the Ministry of Fisheries to manage and control the non commercial harvest of kai moana. As Tangata Kaitiaki, we require the ability to recommend By-laws to manage customary food gathering and sustainable management practices. We also acknowledge the permanency of Mataitai Reserves.

Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana), Act 2011

Submissions by Tangata Whenua of the Islands were lodged for the Foreshore & Seabed Act 2004 that were subsequently repealed in 2011. We intend to make application that recognizes the Mana Tuku iho of our Hapū for our marine and coastal area, and provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area and give legal expression to customary interests and intrinsic worth.

The increasing numbers of recreational fishers and boats in and around the Islands pose a threat to sustainable fish stock numbers. Recreational fishers and commercial fishing ventures are prevalent throughout the whole year within the Tauranga Harbour and throughout the coastal margins of Te Moananui a Toi.

Commercial fishing in the inner harbour is limited to only two operators. Yet it is with some indignation that Hapū members are forced to compete with commercial nets and crab pots in a 'take' that draws heavily on the limited resource in and around the Islands. The commercial

operators are legally permitted to pursue these activities – which are often in direct conflict with customary fishing practises exercised by Hapū members.

The issue of dwindling fish stocks is not isolated to our Islands. But because of our location and dependency on kaimoana to sustain our Hapū, we feel the impacts severely. We are committed to restoring the breeding grounds in and around our Islands. The restoration of riparian margins on the Islands, and the improved water quality that results, has a direct impact on the restoration of fish breeding grounds.

Aquaculture has been highlighted as an aspiration and natural fit for the Hapū of the Islands to develop as part of our economic goals.

Air

The Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea have an integral relationship with air. Our relationship recognises the mana of Tawhirimatea (Atua o Nga Hau e Wha) in its purest essence, and the inherent tapu force and power that are mauriora – ‘the breath of life.’

Our Islands are situated along the general flight path of the Tauranga airport so we are constantly subjected to noise pollution. We object to the intrusion of low flying aircraft over our air space and to the ad-hoc activity of aircrafts practicing landing maneuvers on our highly significant coastal areas that also poses fire risks to the forestry plantations. We also assert our rights to own air waves and to broadcast from our own media, such as radio stations.

Threats from Poorly Constructed Policies

Threats from poorly constructed local government policies have allowed council-permitted activities to negatively affect the Hapū and Islands. The key issues are listed below.

Sewage Pipeline Discharge

The pipeline has been discharging sewage into the ocean off the Te Ure Kotikoti since the 1960's, and continues to this day. This directly compromises the coastal environment and poisons our kai moana. We strongly object to this activity, and want it to cease. The Pipeline Resource Consents have been given for another 20 years until 2035 when the pipes will then be deemed as expired. A working group has been formulated that will look at alternatives to the Kati Kati Pipeline the options include another site to the ocean, onto forestry in the Kati Kati area or applying to leave it where it is with all new pipes etc. These discussions will be ongoing until an option agreed to by all is found.

Horse Trekking

Without proper consultation with Hapū, the local council recently established the Reserves and Facilities By-laws to allow horse trekking across to Matakana via the Matahui crossing. We object strongly to the passing of this policy and demand to be consulted, and have meaningful engagement with Council before such By-laws are passed.

Boats and Ski Lanes

For over 30 years local government has maintained a ski lane policy for Matakana, Rangiwaea and Motuhoa Islands that we consider irresponsible and dangerous. Against our will, we are forced to endure jet skis and jet boats blasting through small tracts of water dangerously close to where we conduct everyday family activities. There have already been 2 water-related deaths.

We know of no comparable body of water in New Zealand where this would be considered legal, let alone safe. We object strongly to having our families' safety, peace and well being compromised by poorly constructed policies.

Esplanade Reserves

There are several esplanade reserves at various locations on the Island(s) coastal margins. These reserves have been created with no direct engagement with our Hapū. The new Western Bay of Plenty District Plan 2012 proposes "an esplanade reserve wider than 20m in width shall be set aside on: the whole of Matakana Island". This is a blatant example of Raupatu in 2012 and we do not agree to this.

Port of Tauranga Ltd

The contribution the Port of Tauranga Ltd (the Port) has made to the local and national economy is acknowledged. Economic and environmental factors associated with the Port that negatively impact on our Islands and moana are as follows: -

- Dredging of the pipi beds on the main bank known as Te Paritaha o Te Awanui
- Increased volume of container shipping traffic and lack of defined shipping lanes
- Increased bio-security threats (invasive insects and organisms land and sea)
- Increased pollution from ballast waters

Dredging

The Port has consents granted by Environment Bay of Plenty to deepen and widen the shipping channels in the Tauranga harbour. This involves removing boulders from under Mauao, dredging Te Paritaha main bank and scouring Panepane – located at the Tauranga Harbour entrance on Matakana Island. The aim of the expansion of Port activities is to increase the volume of port traffic and to allow bigger container ships into the Tauranga harbour. While conditions have been negotiated between the Port and local Iwi representatives, we believe the accumulative effect of this activity is extremely detrimental for Te Awanui. In addition, much of the scientific evidence submitted by the Port relies on unknown variables that do not provide certainty.

The Island is eroding away at Panepane point placing greater pressure on the taonga populations that occupy that area including the NZ Dotterel (Tuturiwhatu) which is 'critically endangered'. The Hapu of Matakana me Rangiwaea are calling for stronger mitigational efforts to halt the adverse effects of economic developments impacting on our taonga species.

Shipping Lanes

The absence of shipping lanes in New Zealand highlights the tension and risks that exist between economic interests and the integrity of the environment. The protest action at the Auckland wharf resulted in container ships being diverted to Tauranga. We saw this as another threat and potential catastrophe as container ships vied for access to Tauranga Ports and lined up outside Tuhua Island (marine reserve).

"The New Zealand government has been informed of eleven (11) close calls or near missing regarding accidents – ranging from tankers to passenger vessels – since the Rena disaster happened just over a year ago. Marine experts insist that this exemplifies the need for more enforced control.

This report comes at a time when the New Zealand Government are asking for obligatory shipping lanes for the country”.

Reference: Maritime NZ October 2012

Ski Lanes

In 2015 the Hapu worked alongside Council staff to investigate the pros and cons for the continuation of the Hunters Creek (Otapu) ski lanes. Through discussions with key stakeholders it was unanimously decided that the ski lane area was no longer safe and an alternative site was suggested. Whanau from near and far attended the process with strong evidence from the Hapu outlining the significance of the Hunters Creek (Otapu) area to the Hapu. It is an area that the Hapu aspire to set aside for ecological purposes – breeding grounds for the many fish and shellfish that inhabit Te Awanui harbor. Our main concern was around the Health and Safety issues which continue to pose significant risk to both public users and the Hapu(s). The Hapu also outlined the effects of how more and more people on boats, jetskis etc are leaving a bad mark on our Islands by using them as toilets, lighting fires, leaving bottles and rubbish littered along our coastline. Once again our concerns as tangata whenua where being railroaded by political agendas despite our earlier positive discussions with Council staff who all supported our application. Our submissions were rejected with no explanation of the ruling explained the the Hapu. We still strongly oppose the location of the Hunters Creek ski lane and want it to be removed.

Biosecurity

We need stricter border controls to contain foreign, invasive, viruses that threaten native plants and our horticulture and agriculture ventures. The recent grounding of the Rena highlighted the risks and dangers of foreign and invasive species entering via the eastern coastline. We support a regime of bio- security testing and monitoring to mitigate any potential threats.

The Mobil Oil spill in 2015 from the Port of Tauranga bunkers was traumatic for our Islands the amount of oil taken away was heartbreaking for the whole of Tauranga Moana Maori. As a consequence of this spill all those affected were able to see firsthand the mechanisms that Oil & Gas Companies have over our community and our lives.

Ballast Waters

The increased volume of ships to Tauranga Harbour increases the volume and potential of polluted ballast water being spilled accidentally or deliberately into the marine environment.

Rena Monrovia Grounding

The grounding of the Rena in October 2011 highlighted the risks and dangers of weak government policies and protocols that contributed to the biggest recorded environmental disaster in New Zealand.

The oil spill and consequent spread of debris along the ocean side of the Te Ure Kotikoti affected our people spiritually, physically and mentally. It brought to the fore the true notion of kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and kotahitanga concepts. The Whanau, Hapū and Iwi banded together from day 1 to facilitate the clean up and we anticipate a 2-3 year long term project to return the coastline to its pre- Rena state.

The Rena Long-Term Environmental Recovery Plan supported at local, regional and national levels, sets goals and objectives for the environmental recovery following the grounding. It describes the environmental issues and outlines the actions that will be undertaken to address them. Reference: Rena Long Term Environmental Recovery Plan 2012

Matakana Island was identified as one of the 5 most impacted areas alongside Motiti Island, Maketu, Mauao/Papamoa and East Cape. The Rena Long Term Environment Recovery Plan highlights the importance of the role of Tangata Whenua in the affected areas and their partnership with government agencies, scientists and the like to facilitate projects to return the environment to its pre- Rena state.

Organisations and Projects

The Matakana Island Marine Club – Incorporated Society

The Society was created in 1998 to handle the challenges on Matakana arising from land-selling and development. The key objectives for the Marine Club include:

- A forum that allowed Rangatahi/Pakeke to come together for korero/brainstorming
- Applying Matauranga Maori principles, and providing a framework for our people
- Facing up to the challenge of kaitiakitanga within a contemporary context
- An entity that allows for sustainable economic development
- Biodiversity concepts

Although the objectives of the Marine Club remain, the Club has since focused on environmental restoration projects. The members aim to restore and enhance the spiritual well-being of our moana, whenua and taonga tuku-iho. The Club sources funding from various agencies to restore areas of significance on the Islands. The Club also aims to maintain tikanga and kawa protocols pertaining to the matauranga taiao of Matakana and Rangiwaea.

The entity has worked closely with landowners to restore wetlands and coastal areas on both Islands. In 2005, a 20-year project to restore 300 hectares of Riparian Habitats on the Islands was started. To date, we have restored over 50 hectares of wetland and coastal margins.

The Club has identified a vital link in the transition of knowledge from one generation to the next through its relationship with the Te Kura o Te Moutere o Matakana – Te Kotukutuku and Te Kohanga Reo. The Club works with these organisations to develop an environmental curriculum that supports and nurtures sustainable management of nga taonga tuku iho for future generations.

Te Akakura Nursery

Matakana Island Marine Club developed Te Akakura Nursery which was set up to provide a source of local indigenous native plants. These are then used to restore, replenish and enhance our coastal margins, wetlands, waterways and sites of significance. The nursery is strategically placed next to our Kura. It provides employment and a platform for an environmental education kaupapa.

– The Marine Club has developed strong working relationships with the following;

- Ngai Te Rangi Iwi
- Nga Whenua Rahui
- Blakely Pacific Limited
- Tauranga Moana Maori Trust Board
- The Department of Conservation

- Environment Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- Whangaparoa Coast Care Group
- World Wide Fund (WWF)

New Zealand Dotterel (Tuturiwhatu) Protection Project

Matakana Island is one of two important nesting grounds for the endangered New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu). In 1992, the Department of Conservation (DOC) chose Matakana Island as a key breeding site for its Dotterel Recovery Programme. While the birds nest along three main areas, they can be found around the entire coastline of both Islands.

The programme involves Hapū members employed by DOC to undertake predator control. They reduce the risks from human activities, monitor the birds and promote school visits around nesting sites. This project is internationally recognised and is one of the best of its kind in New Zealand.

The Hamiora Whanau Trust Wetland

The Hamiora Whanau Trust wetland has an area of approximately 2 hectares. It is the outlet point of one of the major wetlands on the Island. This wetland is a unique freshwater-estuarine environment and contains a diverse range of avi-fauna, vertebrates, and invertebrates including nationally threatened species. The biodiversity values of this wetland have been threatened by stock intrusion, soil erosion, and nutrient run-off and the suffocation by pest weeds – mainly willow and gorse.

In late 2006 the Trust worked with Matakana Island Environment Group to put the wetland under a Nga Whenua Rahui Kawenata. The Hamiora whanau had for a long time, envisaged restoring their wetland back to its natural state to ensure future generations will have this precious taonga.

The Hamiora Whanau Trust Wetland has also had a boardwalk installed to allow for easy access to the 'little Island' in the middle of the wetland. It is used as an educational tool for our kura, and allows easy access for monitoring of the wetland.

Waihirere 11 Trust Wetland Restoration

The Waihirere 11 Trust Wetland has an area of approx 13 hectares. The current farmers were very keen to restore their wetland and protect and enhance the biodiversity. This is a large freshwater wetland containing a diverse range of avi-fauna, vertebrates and invertebrates species, including nationally-threatened species.

The biodiversity values of this wetland have been threatened by stock intrusion, soil erosion, nutrient run-off, and has been suffocated by pest weeds - mainly willow and gorse. The willow has formed large dense 'forests' in the wetland. However, a flourishing native under storey of mainly Carex grass species, coprosmas and a little manuka are growing.

The Matakana Island Environment Group helped form partnerships between the Trust and Bay of Plenty Regional Council. In 2008 the Trust signed up to an environmental program with Bay of Plenty Regional Council and a Nga Whenua Rahui Kawenata to start the restoration project. Matakana Island Environment Group facilitated and implemented the restoration project.

Opureora Wetland Restoration

The Opureora Wetland is a highly modified palustrine wetland system that is approximately one hectare in size. Intensive grazing has reduced the native plant species to *Carex* species with emergent *Baumea articulata*. The degradation of these native plants negatively affected the small juvenile eels that used this wetland system as a source of refuge. This also had an effect on the bird life that relied on these areas for food, especially the Matuku (Australasian bittern) which is seen on numerous occasions when water levels are high.

This area is of particular importance to Hapū both culturally and environmentally. It is the only known site on Matakana Island that supports such large numbers of juvenile eels which migrate into the wetland through the Waipuna (spring that is connected to the inner harbour via alluvial vents). Without this area many of our Kaumatua say the numbers of eels found on Matakana Island would become scarce and disrupt the balance of wetland biodiversity.

Murray Orchard Trust

This Palustrine wetland system is a five hectare block that runs through a twelve hectare kiwifruit orchard with a nine hectare livestock grazing on the outer edges of the western wetland system. This wetland system is one of the main tributaries that feed into the estuary area (Te Uretureture) which is the main breeding ground for most of the estuarine fish species caught in the Tauranga harbour.

Intensive unsustainable land practices, including agriculture and horticulture, have contributed to substantially decreasing fish numbers in this area. However, native plant species such as Jointed-twig rush and *Baumea articulata* are scattered in clumps throughout the wetland. This highly modified wetland is ecologically important and forms a natural corridor, especially for the juvenile short and long fin eels that use these sites as refuges.

Reputable scientists and researchers recognise the uniqueness of our wetlands, freshwater, coastal and inter-tidal zones around the Islands. Their research combined with Matakana Maori shows the biodiversities of these Islands to be extremely vulnerable. This environment is not only important to us, but to the entire country.

Restoration of Contaminated Lands

It is well documented that as a result of the toxic waste left from the Mill tanning plant, our people are facing ongoing health challenges. Although our land mass is relatively small, our Islands have disproportionately large contaminated sites due to a variety of activities. The chemicals and toxins are the same as those used at similar mill sites throughout New Zealand. Our Hapū want all contaminated sites on the Islands cleaned up. We intend to work closely with the relevant authorities to achieve this. From a cultural, social and health perspective, we will not be satisfied until the contaminated sites are fully restored and cleansed.

Our identity as a people is intrinsically connected with our environment. We whakapapa to these Islands and this continues to shape our view of the world and our place in it. We lead self sufficient lifestyles that draw on the resources of our environment. To be Tangata Whenua, indigenous, and Islanders, means we have unique characteristics. The following quotes encapsulate the identity and culture of our Hapū.

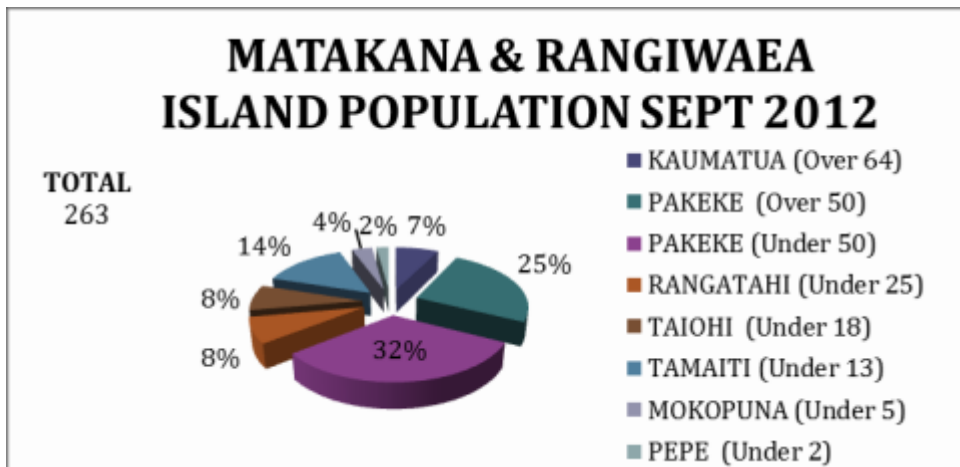
I have been here forever . . . through my tupuna. I will continue to be here through the coming

generations. I belong here and live here because this is where I feel strong. My tupuna are here and this is home . . . Our history and stories are etched all over the whenua. Those stories make the Islands alive for me . . . Reference: Cultural Values Assessment, Taingahue, N.(2011)

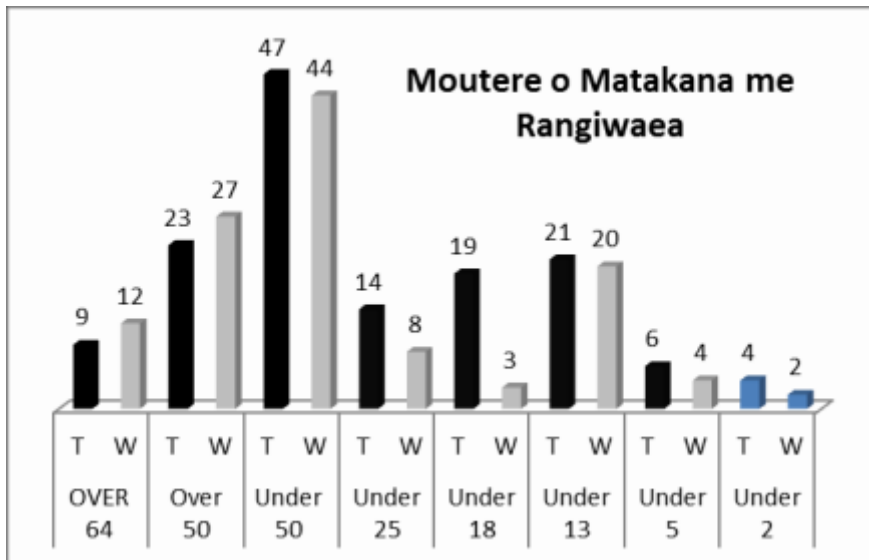
We are a resourceful and fiercely independent breed of people who can deliver our own babies, who grow up safe and secure within the extended family of Matakana. Reference: Cultural Values Assessment, Kuka, T. (2011)

Population

The following graph shows the population according to age. (Table 1)



The following graph (Table 2) shows the population according to male and female and age. A total of 143 residents are Tane and 120 are Wahine.



Many who live on the Islands have done so all their lives. We have a generational relationship with the Island that connects us with our past, our present and our future.

Population Challenges

The population of Matakana and Rangiwaea Island has steadily declined since the 2001 census. We expect this decline to reverse as a result of Hapū establishing papakāinga and gaining funding for social and other housing projects.

Meantime, as noted in graph 1, approximately 7 per cent of our population is over 65 years. With our population low, we are not a high priority for receiving government support. We tend to receive limited local and central government sponsored social services.

Also, given the low number of permanent residents on Matakana, some developers are creating pressure to subdivide land on Te Ure Kotikoti for 'lifestyle living.' For hundreds of years Hapū members along Te Ure Kotikoti have lived without neighbors. Any substantial increase in population will affect the social fabric of the Island, especially given that nearby residents are almost all Hapū members.

Additionally, the most condensed housing of Hapū members is on the harbour-side. If Te Ure Kotikoti was allowed to be developed, there is a potential for creating a 'them and us,' situation – ethnic and other class distinctions. We do not believe this is conducive to creating social harmony.

Marae

Our Marae are fundamental to the retention and practice of our tikanga and kawa including our Reo Rangatira - Maori, and are integral to the wellbeing of our communities. Marae on both Islands are used as extensively for tangihanga, hura kohatu, huritau, wananga, hui a Hapū and for maintaining the social and cultural relationships of the Hapū.

Matakana has two functioning marae (Opureora and Oruarahi) with Hapū representations from Ngai Tuwhiwhia and Ngai Tamawhariua respectively. The Hapū of Ngati Tauaiti is in the process of re- establishing its marae complex at Te Kutaroa.

Rangiwaea Island has a functioning marae (Rangiwaea) and the Hapū representation is Te Whanau a Tauwhao. The Hapū of Te Ngare is also in the process of re-establishing their marae at Ōponui.

Hauora Services

Matakana Island has a health clinic, Te Awanui Hauora which provides health services. A General Practitioner and an assistant visit the clinic once a week. This service is particularly helpful for elderly residents, because it saves money and the inconvenience of travelling to the mainland for medical consultations.

Te Awanui Hauora organises periodic visits from other suppliers of specialist medical and social services. For example, these include:

- Nurses familiar with treating specific medical conditions (such as diabetes and asthma)
- Community training – First Aid
- Support services - provided by Inland Revenue and the Maori Land Court
- Transport to mainland services – for breast screening and hospital appointments

The Islands have their own accident and fire emergency response services. These services are staffed by volunteers. The majority of the residents on the Island are 'friends' of St John Ambulance and Helicopter services.

Rangiwaea Island, with its small population, does not have a medical clinic or doctor's service and residents prefer to engage with mainland health services. The residents are also required to meet any and all emergencies from within its own resourcing.

People on the Islands are general healthy and have access to good food and nutrition. Because of

low incomes, and lack of easy access to health care, people tend to 'tough it out' and do their best until the doctor arrives.

However, the health challenges Hapū members experience are similar to those faced by Maori across the country generally. The difference is that these challenges are compounded by the isolation and higher charges to receive medical care and services. Typically prevalent health issues include:

- Glue ear
- Rheumatic fever
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Gout
- Diabetes
- Breast cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Asthma and eczema
- An increasing number of Kaumatua require specialist and respite care

We have Hapū members who were exposed to chemicals from working at the timber tanalising plant on Matakana Island. Workers at comparable sites have suffered severe, long-term, medical conditions which equates with what is experienced by our Hapū members. Among our Hapū members, we have anecdotal evidence of birth defects, cancers and other problems typical of chemical poisoning.

Education

An educational challenge is that of maintaining educational facilities given our limited population and fluctuating birth rates. Returning families, combined with those currently on the Islands, will ensure enough tamariki to keep Te Kohanga Reo and the primary school open.

Keeping these institutions going is crucial from a cultural and social perspective. A recent Hauora survey revealed approx 7% of adult residents are fluent in Te Reo Rangatira. Te Kohanga Reo, the primary school and the Marae on the Islands play a vital role in revitalising our language.

We have 13 secondary school students who travel to the mainland and back each day for schooling. This is a particularly long day for our students, and the journey can be dangerous in rough weather. There are constraints around getting to and from barges on time. Living on the Islands affects the extent to which students can participate in extra-curricular activities on the mainland. Because of the ferry and barge timings, our students are unlikely to seek guidance from teachers, coaches, mentors and the like.

Some families choose to send their teenagers to board on the mainland during their secondary school years. There are no easy answers for meeting these challenges and providing opportunities for our tamariki. The Hapū are working on plans to successfully address these issues.

Housing and Papakāinga

New housing is a priority for our communities. Hapū members currently living on the Islands wish to build more durable, low cost and environmentally friendly homes.

Within a few years, leased land will become available and this presents new opportunities for

those members who wish to return and live on whanau land. The challenge is to set up appropriate administration structures and access to lending facilities by our Hapū members, given the bulk of land is in multiple ownership. We aspire to the provision of Kaumatua housing. (Ref: Map of current dwellings on the Island)

Papakāinga Development at Rangiwāea Island

At the Annual General Meeting for Tauwhao Te Ngare Trust (known as the Trust) in 2008, a mandate from shareholders to investigate an extension to the current Papakāinga was initiated as there were services for one only remaining house site. The Papakāinga housing project is for the beneficial owners and their descendants who whakapapa to the Hapū of Tauwhao me Te Ngare at Rangiwāea Island. The provision of housing arrangements for its beneficiaries is identified as a key objective in the Trust Order.

The Trust funded the project up until the resource consent process was ready to be undertaken. Planning work was completed by planners, Boffa Miskell and resource consent was provided by Western Bay of Plenty District Council to site an extra twenty two houses at Rangiwāea Island. A capability grant was provided by Te Puni Kokiri under "Social Housing Action Grant" to project manage the venture to Stage 2.

In February 2011, the Trust was successful in securing funding grants from Housing New Zealand to provide homes for the Papakāinga.

At this stage, development is focused on four kaumatua units and one family home, including the installation of infrastructure for the new development. The current infrastructure has exhausted its capacity for the dwellings it currently services.

Planning for the first stage of development will realise people moving to the Papakāinga at Rangiwāea Island in June of 2013.

Recreation and Sports

The Matakana Island Recreation Club Incorporated (MIRCI) supports and hosts most recreational activities.

The principle purpose of MIRCI, as described in the Constitution, is to promote, foster and encourage sporting and recreational activities within the Island community. The land on which the MIRCI complex is located, was gifted by the Owners of the block who whakapapa to the Islands. The provision of land by the Owners was part of a commitment to providing a space for activities that contributed positively to the social and cultural fabric of the Island communities.

The MIRCI is an active organisation that provides a range of activities for a variety of sporting codes and recreational pastimes for its members and mainland visitors throughout the year. The "Club" as it is known, is a public licensed establishment. The membership of MIRCI is connected through whakapapa and observes tikanga Maori in many of its practises to reflect its Maori community ethos.

The challenges of the MIRCI relates to funding. Funding for sports teams across the age groups from primary aged through to adult teams to participate in competition grades on the mainland comes at significant cost. It is a source of pride for Islanders to participate in sporting events that require regular travel to the mainland and further afield. Wherever sporting fixtures are held, the support of the community is always prevalent as the Island community vacates to the mainland for

the day to follow its teams.

Social Perceptions of Prejudice and Relationships

At times our relationships with business developers, local government and other agencies have been in conflict. This is because we have the perception that some decision-makers believe they are 'entitled to do what they want' on our Islands. Many of our Hapū members feel under siege and overwhelmed by developers, central government, and local councils and their policies.

Disproportionately High Rates for Services Received

We have a small population and therefore a smaller rating base. However we are subject to similar rating regimes as those who live in rural areas on the mainland. We supply our own water, dispose of household rubbish and empty and maintain our own septic tank systems. We have few public amenities and services on the Islands compared to mainland rural communities, however we are still required to pay similar rate fees.

At Rangiwaia Island, the Council does not provide the community with any services. The Rangiwaia community maintains its own roading, disposes of its household rubbish and empties and maintains its own septic tank systems. The Tauwhao Te Ngare Trust maintains potable water for the papakainga community and other residents are expected to maintain a bore and pump to service its own water needs. The wharf, pontoon and barge ramp were built by and maintained by the Tauwhao Te Ngare Trust for its Tangata Whenua residents.

Economic

We view any proposed development project that may negatively affect our natural environment or culture as a serious threat.

All land and economic development projects on the Islands must fit with our values. Only we, Ahi Kaa, can determine if any proposed development aligns with our cultural values. While we are not opposed to all development, we insist that our views on all land development are respected. We expect to be consulted before any land development is planned.

Transport and Access to Islands

For us the association of land and sea is our reality; the very essence of our being as it prevails in the day-to-day activities of our lives. Transport issues for the whanau of Matakana and Rangiwaia have always played a pivotal role in the way we interact with the outside world.—Taiawa Kuka/2000 Waitangi Tribunal Hearing at Opureora.

Living on an island can often be a harsh existence; there are few 'services' provided and the physical isolation often means that services always cost more than they do on the mainland. The whanau aspire to the ownership of the Forest Lady (a barge currently up for sale). Ownership of this barge would ensure better access to and from the Islands.

The following list presents the type of transport used for gaining access to the Islands over the years.

- Waka (between Islands and the township of Tauranga)
- Ferry services (from Tauranga township to Rangiwaia and Matakana)

- Horse and cart (from Island to Island and from Matakana to Matahui)
- Tractor (from Island to Island)
- Airplanes and helicopters (from Mount Maunganui to Matakana)
- Cars (from Island to Island, from Island to the township of Tauranga and Omokoroa)
- Roll on roll off barge services (from Omokoroa to Matakana, from Rangiwaea to Tauranga and from island to island)
- Boat dinghy

Access to the Islands is dependent on the tides. To get to the Islands, residents and visitors need to hire a boat, or use the roll-on – roll-off vehicle barges.

The Islands are serviced by two privately owned and operated barges. One barge services Matakana Island and departs regularly from Omokoroa.

Another barge services Rangiwaea Island and departs from the Port of Tauranga and Sanfords Landing, however this is utilised mostly by commercial ventures. The Skookum barge is owned by a forestry company, Blakely Pacific who are also owners of significant tracts of forestry plantations and land.

Residents and visitors to Rangiwaea are required to pay a 'call out' fee to use the Skookum barge service. The Rangiwaea residents all own boats (at considerable cost) to access the mainland and the other Islands.

Local residents and commercial operations face the burden of escalating, high transport costs to and from the Islands. Many choose to own a vehicle and leave it on the mainland. Some residents operate their own boats, however the majority of the community rely on the regular barge timetable to get to and from the Islands.

Industry and Employment

Historically, the Islands main economic activities have been in the primary industry sectors. The 3 main industries; forestry, agriculture, and horticulture have sustained the Islands for many generations.

From the 1950's through to the 1970's, many Hapū members were forced off the Island to seek work and educational opportunities elsewhere. Some of these members and their descendants would like to return, however the lack of employment is problematic.

Our goal is to achieve sustainable employment that aligns with our tikanga, values and ideology. Such employment opportunities should be diverse and supported by whanau and Hapū.

Horticulture and Viticulture

We have 6 kiwifruit orchards and 1 vineyard on the Islands. Horticulture continues to be a stable and successful commercial activity, with a strong focus on the kiwifruit industry. A serious and significant threat to the kiwifruit industry is the disease PSA that is prevalent throughout the industry. These orchards are whanau or Hapū-owned and operated businesses. We plan to retain

the lands of the Hapū member's remain involved in any economic development on the Islands.

Forestry

Forestry is a primary commercial focus for the Islands. Varying ages of established exotic forest plantations from young trees to mature export-grade logs are grown for harvesting.

The forestry lands have been alienated on paper from the Hapū for nearly 150 years. However, our Hapū still perceive the lands and our relationship with the 'bush' and the 'ocean beach' as an integral component of our Moutere and central to our very existence. Throughout the area we have maintained unimpeded access.

We continue to fish, hunt and gather kai and resources from here as our tupuna did before us. The forestry related businesses have sustained the economy on our Islands for many decades. This relationship has not been altered by the transfer of land titles to other people outside our Hapū.

Farming

Farming is a primary industry on the harbour side of the Islands. The aspirations of the Hapū are to develop these ventures further and increase market share.

Fisheries

Given our geographic location seafaring whakapapa, the Hapū aspires to acquire fishing quota and explore opportunities to develop aquaculture ventures.

Tourism

While tourism is small in scale, there is a wide variety of activities including, horse trekking, surfing, and backpacking and home stay operations.

Self Employment

The Islands have a number of self-employed business operators. They include a timber mill, a roading contractor, engineering services, builders, and private contractors.

Not for Profit

Given the size of the community, there is considerable activity in the not-for-profit sector. This includes: Te Kohanga Reo, Te Awanui Hauora, MIRC, MIMC & Te Akakura Nursery and the Marae on the Islands.

Employment Challenge – (lack of diversity)

The Islands working population work in the primary industry sector which limits the career options of Hapū members. This also means that those who leave the Islands seeking work opportunities on the mainland often don't return because of limited job prospects.

Employment Challenge – (lack of sustainable employment)

Many jobs on the Islands involve seasonal work. Many Hapū members want to live and work on the Islands, but for some this is not economically viable or possible. Our goal is to develop a long-term economic plan for the Islands to attract suitable employers and businesses.

Lower Wage Rates – (compared with the mainland)

The cost of businesses operating on the Islands is higher than that of mainland businesses due to increased transportation and ongoing costs after set up. This leaves less for business owners

to pay workers, hence the payment of lower wages. Living on the Islands incurs higher expenses, in particular escalating transportation costs. This presents a double challenge (low wages and high living costs) even for those who have good employment on the Islands.

Lack of Technological Infrastructure

We have poor telecommunications, electrical supply and other services. Poor infrastructure means we operate in an environment that limits our opportunities to easily switch to technology-based or other businesses that can create employment. Again, our goal is to develop a long-term economic plan that addresses these challenges.

Lack of Support for Unemployed

We face a unique situation in which people on the Islands without work are ineligible to receive the unemployment benefit. While we understand the rationale for this – it does place an inordinate burden on those genuinely unemployed.

Changing Land Use and Effects on our Economic Base

The Islands, our people, the natural environment and landscape possess unique characteristics. For these reasons, the ‘typical planning approach’ is not appropriate for the Island(s) economic future.

Affects of changing land tenure systems on economic development

Over the decades changes to the land tenure systems have affected relationships between whanau.

In the 1860’s, legislation and rules were created which undermined the traditional communal land tenure system and land use. The Native Land Court individualized land interests. That action resulted in fragmentation of land interests and forced ownership of those interests.

During the 1950s to ‘60s, Maori Affairs legislation amalgamated land interests and created larger land blocks with 42 year-leases. Ostensibly, the purpose was to consolidate land interests to create bigger, more economically viable land blocks. Land boundaries customarily recognized by whanau and Hapū were changed with the stroke of the Court’s pen.

With larger leasehold dairy farming operations imposed on our Hapū, the smaller whanau farms became uneconomic. Many whanau were forced onto much smaller landholdings that could barely sustain them. Some whanau were forced to move to the mainland to survive. Many Hapū members have not been able to return to this day.

Current impediments to land use and economic development

The Islands have a number of Maori Trusts to administer Maori land blocks with multiple-owners. Yet many land blocks remain without trusts or formal administration.

We face costly and time-consuming burdens when attempting to establish proper administration over these land blocks. It is difficult to coordinate with numerous owners when they live in other parts of the country or the world. The result is that this situation makes it difficult for us to fully utilize our own lands.

The ‘retention – development’ tensions within Te Ture Whenua Maori Act combined with Maori Land Court resistance to further partition Maori land is a huge economic constraints.

Appendix – Archeological Protocols

NGA HAPU O TE MOUTERE O MATAKANA ME RANGIWAEA GENERIC PROTOCOLS & INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS:

Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu have mana whenua on Matakana and Rangiwhaea Islands and are able to demonstrate our active kaitiakitanga over our taonga within the rohe. Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu have achieved a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement with the Crown through Ngaiterangi iwi and through that process have had our histories and mana whenua status recognized. The rohe or area of interest are the Islands of Matakana and Rangiwhaea.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROTOCOL IS TO:

- Facilitate the management of the (PROJECT LOCATION OR GENERAL AREA) area in a manner which recognises and provides for the relationship of Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga;
- To enable Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu kaitiakitanga.
- To recognise the Treaty of Waitangi partnership principles and obligations that exist between Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu with the Local Authorities and the Heritage NZ;
- To ensure that any taonga (including koiwi) are treated with respect in accordance with Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu tikanga standards;
- Facilitate the management and protection of the integrity of 'known' and 'unknown' archaeological, waahi tapu and other sites from damage and loss;
- To maximize the opportunity to retrieve physical and archaeological evidence from disturbed sites;
- To obtain quality information on the lives, activities, food and resource use, trails and nohonga of resource use, trails and nohonga of Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu tupuna from archaeological and/or cultural sites.
- To ensure Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu are satisfied with the process and management of, if any taonga or koiwi are discovered.

PROCESS FOR DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Applicant shall consult with Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu to determine, in accordance with tikanga Maori, if there are any matters of protocol which the iwi wish to undertake in relation to the commencement of any development works, significant events or the commissioning of completed works or any other type of activity associated with the project now or in the future.

In the event of any discovery of suspected cultural remains (e.g. shells, charcoal or charcoal-stained soil, fire-fractured stone, or bones) the contractor / workman shall take the following action:

1. Cease all works immediately in the vicinity of the discovery (generally within 20m)
2. Advise the Project Manager of a find.
3. The Project Manager shall contact the Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu point of contact (Miss Nessie Kuka)

who shall contact experts to advise on the significance of the find, within 24 hours.

4. If the 'experts' believe the find is of potential significance to Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu the Cultural Monitor shall advise the contact person(s) from the iwi must be advised.
5. If required, the Cultural Monitor will also inform the Project Manager or Archaeologist of the significance of the find.

IN CASES OF SUSPECTED KOIWI TANGATA

1. The Project Manager shall take steps to immediately stop work, shut down all machinery or activity, and secure the area to ensure that the remains are not touched.
2. The applicant shall notify the nominated Iwi representatives immediately.
3. The applicant shall consult with Heritage New Zealand and the NZ Police for advice of any requirements under the Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 & Coroners Act 2006 respectively
4. The Project Manager must ensure that staff are available to meet and guide Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu kaumatua to the site and to assist with any requests made to aid in the cultural processes. The area shall be marked off and if the remains are of Maori origin, the kaumatua onsite will make the final decision on what will happen to the remains.
5. Work may only recommence in the area with the approval of the onsite kaumatua and/or the Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu Iwi representative(s), which will be given as soon as practicable.

IN CASES OF WAAHI TAONGA AND WAAHI TAPU

1. The appointed experts and Project Manager will consult with the nominated Iwi representatives to determine further actions to avoid, reduce, remedy or mitigate any damage to waahi taonga and waahi tapu.
2. The applicant shall consult with Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu on any matters of protocol, which they may wish to undertake in relation to the find and prior to the commencement of any investigation.
3. The applicant shall consult with Heritage NZ for advice of any requirements under the Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

CONTACT DETAILS:

Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu

Please contact one of the following official representatives below.

Hapū

Contact persons
Postal contact
Office phone
Email address
Website

Te Whānau A Tauwhao

Brendon Taingahue
P O Box 32, Tauranga 3140
07 578 1045
brendon@tauwhaotrust.co.nz
www.tauwhaotrust.co.nz



Hapū

Contact person
Postal contact
Mobile phone
Email address

Ngati Tauaiti

Margaret Broughton
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136
0212110629
broughton.poka@gmail.com



Hapū

Contact person
Postal contact
Mobile phone
Email address

Te Ngare

Jason Murray
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136
0226359143
matakanamci@gmail.com



Hapū

Contact person
Postal contact
Mobile phone
Email address

Ngai Tūwhiwhia

Nessie Kuka
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136
0277278301
nessiekuka@hotmail.com



Hapū

Contact person
Postal contact
Office phone
Email address
Website

Ngai Tamawhairua

Te Uta Roretana
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136
07 578 6355
roretana.4anau@gmail.com
www.terangihouhiri@naumaiplace.com



RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS PROTOCOL

MATAKANA ME RANGIWAEA HAPU HERITAGE TRUST

1. To inform the applicant of the position of any known sites prior to earth disturbance.
2. To inform the applicant, if there are any matters of protocol which Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu wish to undertake in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to the commencement of work or significant events.
3. To provide a list of contact persons and phone, fax and mobile numbers to the applicant.
4. To adopt a policy of guaranteeing response to notification of a site find, as soon as practicable but within a 24 hour time frame.

This will consist of:

- contacting appropriate people and organizations depending on the nature of the find;
- arranging a time for inspection of the site;
- co-ordination of the appropriate action to remove or recover (or otherwise) any archaeological material from the site.

THE APPLICANT

1. To ensure staff and contractors are aware of the applicant's responsibilities under this protocol
2. To implement a reporting procedure in the instance of a 'find' of any archaeological material and other taonga.
3. To ensure that all statutory obligations under the Historic Places Act 1993 are met.
4. To provide the following reports to Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu no less than 10 working days prior to any earth moving works:
 - A schedule of the dates of all significant earthmoving events, their sequence and duration.
 - A summary of all measures being undertaken to ensure that adverse effects on archaeological and cultural landscape values (including waahi tapu, waahi hirahira) are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
5. Employ Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu nominated and approved Cultural Monitor(s) for the term of the project or a term as otherwise satisfactory to and agreed by the parties involved
6. As part of the completion of works obtain written confirmation from Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu Heritage Trust that completion of works for the project has been achieved under this Protocol.

ADVICE NOTES

These protocols belong to Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu and form the basis of an agreement between the (CONSENT HOLDER) and Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu on how (NAME OF PROJECT) will be managed so as to be consistent and respectful of tikanga Maori and Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu views insofar as they relate to the project and the cultural significance of the (NAME OF ANY KNOWN SITES) and its surrounds in general and Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu(s) relationship to these lands, sites and other waahi tapu.

Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu(s) has no duty to at any time consult with any other iwi or hapu in relation to this Protocol, the project to which they apply, or on any finds made.

Matakana me Rangiwhaea Hapu(s) has no obligation to obtain any form of approval or agreement on any matter under this protocol, from any other iwi, hapu, persons or group not party to this agreement.

Where the extent of an area of a significant find slightly encroaches on to private property, the Applicant shall be responsible for:

- Consulting with the landowner
- Making all reasonable attempts to obtain any necessary consents
- Providing any necessary equipment
- Reinstating propert(ies) that are subjected to any disturbance works

Should any dispute under this agreement arise to which following reasonable efforts to mediate (using an independent mediator if necessary), parties cannot reach agreement, the applicable legislative avenues will apply. The applicant in this situation shall cover all costs associated with engaging the services of a mediator and any other reasonable costs associated with a resolution process.

All parties retain the right to take up the provisions contained in the Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) or Resource Management Act (1991).

Appendix – Matakana Island Trust Shares

The following pages document the formation, development and changing shareholdings of Matakana Island Trust (MIT), in Te Kotukutuku Corporation (TKC) and TKC Holdings.

In 1989 London Pacific the company that owned the forestry asset of approx 4000ha – including Forest Lady barge, Mill Village and Timber Mill - on the Te Ure Kotikoti was placed into receivership. Several proposals were presented to the Island community from local and international corporate investors. These proposals ranged from working alongside the new owners of the forestry asset, to other options of ownership of the asset ourselves, for and on behalf of our Hapū.

The formation of TKC, its relationship with MIT and the subsequent legal battle that ensued for the Matakana forestry asset is a riveting tale full of intrigue, suspense and disappointment.

The following information has been compiled using various documents from the Matakana Island Waitangi Tribunal Hearing in Dec 2000 and other Briefs of Evidence. Specifically, the Brief of Evidence of Mark Ngatai, Taiawa Kuka and other tribunal witnesses from that Hearing. Additional information has been added from the affidavits provided by Graeme Ingham in 2004 and 2006, which have been included in the Constraints and Opportunities Report – Reference: Matakana Island 2011. The attached timeline discussing the shares background explains how MIT, TKC and TKC Holdings evolved into the current shareholding.

In 1992 The FAR- ITT- Rayonier Consortium, which included a Wellington based group of investment companies – FAR and two international forestry companies were in negotiation with the receivers for the forestry asset. The foreign owned component of FAR included a Malaysian company - Earnslaw One, which required consent from the Minister of Lands to purchase the forestry asset. TKC petitioned the Minister who delayed the consent. While in negotiations with the receiver TKC were advised that the forestry asset had been sold to the Far Consortium which now included a New Zealand company - Caldora. It was later revealed that in fact Caldora was a wholly owned subsidiary of Earnslaw One, the Malaysian owned company.

TKC initiated legal proceedings in the High Court, seeking an injunction to stop the sale, challenging the validity of a foreign company bypassing the overseas investment legislation. ITT immediately began mass clear felling the forest. The Island Hapū responded with the Aukati - the dropping of the log across Hume highway the main transport road into the forestry area, an attempt to stall the clear felling until the High Court decision was made.

In Aug 1993 the High Court found that Caldora was a sham company designed to by pass the overseas investment legislation, therefore the Earnslaw One part of the contract was illegal. The FAR – ITT Consortium was found to be not guilty of any wrong.

To avoid further litigation TKC and Earnslaw One negotiated an out of Court deal whereby TKC and MIT jointly purchased Earnslaw's part of the assets owned by Caldora, which were 4000 hectares of land and trees 17 years and under as of 1991.

During this Case, another litigator became involved – Chris Wingate who claimed FAR had stolen his intellectual property and used these for FAR’s pecuniary advantage. This litigation went on for five years, culminating in the Privy Council Case in October 1999, whereby Wingate’s Appeal was unsuccessful and TKC and MIT were deemed to be the rightful owners of the forestry asset.

In 1994, a Heads of Agreement (HOA) was signed between the partnership TKC/MIT and Blakely Pacific Ltd (BPL). This HOA saw TKC/MIT gain 2000 hectares plus cash by selling half the land to BPL, plus the trees 16 years and under. Other terms of the HOA included recognition of cultural sites of significance and the first offer of refusal for any future sales back to TKC/MIT.

Further negotiations with the FAR Consortium resulted in the Minute Man Holdings Company being formed which owned the land under the Mill and houses. This company was a subsidiary of the MIT/TKC partnership.

Access to Te Ure Kotikoti on Matakana Island

Our Hapū has always had unfettered access to Te Ure Kotikoti for maintaining our customary practises. Historically, a Maori roadway was established for our Hapū to access Te Ure Kotikoti. This access was designed specifically for our Hapū and not as a general public access. We intend to continue utilising Te Ure Kotikoti to provide access to the coastline, resources and cultural sites of significance.

Future access to Te Ure Kotikoti will have to be considered as part of the Whole of Island plan and the areas of importance to the Hapū should be avoided. The Panepane Access Heads of Agreement document established in 2011 between the council and the forestry land owners did not include our Hapū and we do not support this.

Proposed Barge Basin at Waikune/Otapu

The resource consent application lodged by TKC Holdings for the turnaround barge basin at the southern end of Matakana was vigorously opposed by the Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaea in 2009. Improved access will be considered as part of the Whole of Island Plan.

MATAKANA ISLAND TRUST SHARES BACKGROUND 1991

1990	<p><u>Matakana Island Trust</u>: Island community, form a charitable trust with the beneficiaries being the community.</p>
1991 – April	<p>Matakana Island Corporation Limited, to be later changed to <u>Te Kotukutuku Corporation Limited</u>, or TKC, formed with the support of the community. The share holding – 49% individuals; and 51% MIT on behalf of the Island community – the beneficiaries.</p>
	<p><u>The Matakana Island Trust</u> (MIT) applies for incorporation as a board under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957. Initial focus in the trust deed was to address unemployment, and establish sustainable Island-based ventures to offer training and business options to the young. Eventually, the focus of the community turned to the possibility of buying the forest assets outright. Funds had already been raised for earlier ventures in 1990-91; by 1992 the target was the purchase of the forest asset.</p> <p>Origins of Te Kotukutuku Corporation</p>
1991 - May	<p>Graeme Ingham presented proposal to the community to establish a company, Matakana Island Corporation Ltd. 51% of the shareholding to be vested in MIT for the community. The main objective was to form a basis so foreign investors could meet with the community to negotiate agreements etc. Part of the proposal was a tri-partite island tourism venture including Tuhua (Mayor Island) and Motiti, and the original shareholdings of this company were allocated to reflect this arrangement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Matakana Island Trust – on behalf of community 51%, * Abe Aukaha – Motiti Island 10%, *Peri Murray – Mayor Island 10%, *Don Shaw – Graeme Ingham 29%. <p>The company was renamed Te Kotukutuku Corporation Ltd ('TKC') and the proposal and shareholding was accepted, although there were several issues the community had that still needed to be sorted out.</p>
1992	<p>Te Kotukutuku Corporation - TKC became the vehicle to negotiate the forest asset purchase and the community put their faith behind the Company. The community now had a stake in the purchase of the forest asset because of their 51% shareholding held by MIT in TKC.</p>
	<p>The allocation of the remaining 49% of the TKC shares did not proceed as had been presented above. There was no reference to the shares being in trust for the other Island (Motiti and Mayor Islands) as first proposed. The shareholding in TKC then became recorded as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Matakana Island Trust – on behalf of community 51%, Abe Aukaha 8.3%,

	<p>*Peri Murray 8.3%,</p> <p>*Mark Ngatai 8.3%,</p> <p>* Don Shaw 12%,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">* Graeme Ingham 12%</p> <p>Mark Ngatai was included in the 49% shareholding by the individual shareholders, as he had become part of the negotiating team trying to purchase the forest for TKC.</p>
1993 – February	First call for contributions of \$1000 from the Island community for legal costs for TKC- Overseas Investment Commissions case. 20 Contributors in all. There was no certainty of success, therefore these contributions were unsecured.
1993 – 27 th April to 10 th October	THE AUKATI
	<p>Throughout the Aukati these \$1000 contributions were discussed.</p> <p><u>Discussions included:</u></p> <p>No return for your \$1000 was the likely outcome as TKC had no money and assets at the time.</p> <p>A hectare of trees for your \$1000.</p> <p>A share in TKC for your \$1000. Unclear whether 1 share, or 1% shareholding in T.K.C.</p> <p>\$1000 paid back with interest.</p>
1994	7. Sale of half the forestry asset to Blakely Pacific Limited. <i>All contributors of the first call were paid back one thousand dollars with 15% interest as per 6d above; but the offer for the hectare of trees or the share in TKC were still being discussed as a further recognition to those who gave money as 5 above.</i>
1994	A special MIT community hui requested by the beneficiaries of MIT to resolve the unclear situation of the Matakana Island Trust shares in TKC. <u>The share issue remained unresolved.</u>
1999	9. Privy Council, London.
1999 - December	<p>The <u>Privy Council Decision (Oct 99)</u>, confirms Te Kotukutuku Corporation ('TKC') and Matakana Island Trust ('MIT') partnership is the rightful owner of the Matakana Island forestry asset.</p> <p>Te Kotukutuku Corporation ('TKC') directors presented Waterways Development ('Waterways') to Matakana Island Trust ('MIT'). The Waterways was a joint venture residential development to be located at Duck Bay between TKC/MIT partnership and Pritchard Development.</p> <p>The TKC/MIT partnership eventually became the new company TKC Holdings (TKCH). TKCH's shareholding was set up to reflect the original intended TKC shareholding; 51% MIT & 49% TKC.</p>
2000 – May	11. <u>Waterways Development proposal</u> presented to Tangata Whenua. The

	<p>Waterways was a marina based residential subdivision of 166 houses, 'Pauanui Style', on 75ha of coastal land at Duck Bay.</p> <p>Tangata whenua strongly opposed the Waterways. MIT 51% shareholding in TKCH required support from tangata whenua for the Waterway.</p> <p>Although a 75ha title was subdivided off in 2006, the waterways eventually ceased to be discussed.</p>
2000 – October 12	<p>Special MIT community hui was requested by the beneficiaries. This hui was held and it was resolved by a clear majority of those who attended that:</p> <p><i>The MIT, on behalf of the community, retain its 51% shareholding in TKC; and, for those who wanted, to request a hectare of trees in TKC, as full settlement for their contributions of one thousand dollars.</i></p>
	<p>TKC restructured by the TKC – MIT directors to become <u>TCK Holdings Limited</u>. The shareholding being:</p> <p>49% owned by TKC Limited, the original individuals as above in number 2; and 51% owned by MIT on behalf of the Matakana Island community.</p> <p><i>TCK Holdings Limited is the joint venture partner with Pritchard Developments in the planned Waterway Development at Duck Bay.</i></p>
2002 – June	<p>MIT vote to distribute the MIT's 51% shares in TKC Holdings Limited.</p> <p>6 MIT Trustees voted against distribution 6 MIT Trustees voted for distribution The MIT Chairperson casts a second vote in favour of the distribution.</p> <p>MIT invites contributors, i.e. the individuals who gave \$1000, to request a share from MIT's 51% shareholding in TKC as per 6 above.</p> <p>13 contributors requested 24% of the MIT's shareholding in TKC Holdings Limited.</p>
2003 – October	<p>MIT's Auditors meeting held <u>questioning</u> the loss of MIT's assets by approximately \$8.5 million. This loss was due to the share distribution to the 13 contributors, as above.</p> <p>In addition, as TKC Holdings had not provided audited accounts confirming MIT's shareholding, MIT Auditors were unable to complete the MIT financial audit for 2003. This is still the case in 2005.</p>
2004 – October	<p>Proposed transfer of shares in TKC Holdings Limited by TKC Limited to Matakana Investment Group Limited, MIGL, which seeks to acquire up to 71% of the shares in TKC Holdings Ltd by offering \$16,901 per share or \$169,014 for 1%.</p>
2004 – January	<p>17. Solicitor General investigation into the distribution of MIT's 51% shareholding in TKC Holdings Ltd.</p>
2004 – February	<p>18. MIT Trustees split into two factions.</p>
2004 – 13 th February	<p>MIT Trustees against the share distribution, voted to remove those Trustees who voted for the share distribution; and to continue as an interim MIT to continue the business of the MIT.</p> <p><i>February community hui supports the continuation of the interim MIT on behalf of the Matakana Island community.</i></p>

2004 - 13 th March	. Community hui requested a special MIT / Community meeting to attempt to resolve the stalemate with the two factions of the MIT to be held on 17 th April, 2004, at Opureora Marae.
2004 – 17 th April	. The hui was held but the <u>stalemate was not resolved</u> due to the absence of one of the factions, i.e. the MIT Trustees who were for the share distribution did not attend the special MIT/Community meeting. The MIT Trustees who were for the share distribution also continue to operate as the Matakana Island Trust. May, 2004, these Trustees vote to remove the interim MIT.
2004	22. TKC sought a declaration that the transfer of TKC Holding shares to individuals was valid as per 11 above. - The lawyer for the MIT Trustees against the share distribution did not file a defence.
2005 – June	. The MIT Trustees who were for the share distribution seek a summary judgement against the decisions made in the February 13 th meeting removing them; and establishing a Kiwibank account under the interim MIT with funds from the MIT Westpac account; and that the meeting to remove the interim MIT in May 2004 was valid.
2005 - July	24. The MIT shareholding is recorded at November 2004 as 270 of 1000 shares, i.e. MIT, on behalf of the Matakana Island community, now owns 27% shareholding in TKC Holdings; individuals, TKC Limited and others, 73% shareholding.
2005 – 5 th August	. The Community hui outcome tautoko's instruction to barrister Fred Thorpe of Fleming, Foster, Palmer: solicitors Auckland, to challenge decision transferring MIT shares to private individuals.
2005 – 4 th September	. TKC now the majority shareholder, 53%, with transfer of 5 shares from private shareholders.
2005 – 7 th September	. Pritchard Development - MIGL and Waterways developers – proposal to private shareholders.
2005 – 22 nd September	28. Summary Judgement goes to High Court. - Solicitor General asked by Court to continue investigation.
2005 – 23 rd October	. Hui-a-Hapū called on behalf of beneficiaries of Matakana Island Trust: Barrister Fred Thorpe to advise on challenge mounted to the High Court to restore MIT 51% majority shareholdings.
2006	. A proposal for a "Hapū partition" of the TKC/MIT lands (which have now been transferred into ownership of TKCH), to develop 30% of their land holdings in exchange for 70% to MIT for the Hapū, i.e., tangata whenua of Matakana and Rangiwaea. The MIT shareholding in TKCH had diminished to 27%. TKC had been sold on to Matakana Investment Group ('MIG'). MIG now own 69% of TKCH shareholdings.
2007 – 2008 . New	proposals from TKCH and Blakely Pacific Limited ('BPL') were floated with tangata whenua. Western Bay District Plan and rules allowed rural subdivision of minimum of 40ha. TKCH proposed 56 x 40ha lots, including a turn around barge ramp at Duck Bay. BPL proposed 48 x 40ha lots over their land
2010	. TKCH approach MIT to canvass a proposal, whereby all 3 forest owners TKCH, BPL and Scorpions would return 70% of total forest lands of Matakana to the Hapū, via the MIT shareholdings – approx 2700ha. In exchange the

	remaining 30% of forest lands would be developed by the 3 forestry owners, BPL, TKCH and Scorpions into residential land use, which Tangata Whenua, had to support.
2011 – May	. The 70/30 'Hapū partition' was presented to the Matakana Island community. Again Tangata Whenua were strongly opposed to what was proposed. The discussion has stalled and both parties are at a stale mate.

Appendix – Glossary

Ahi kā	Burning fire of occupation, title to land through occupation by a group. The group is able through whakapapa to trace back to primary ancestors who lived on the land.
Ahi-kā-roa	Long burning fires of occupation.
Awa	Stream, creek canal, gully.
Hapū	Sub-tribe.
Iwi	Tribe or clan.
Kaimoana	Seafood, shellfish.
Kaitiaki	Custodian; guardian through whakapapa.
Kaitiakitānga	The obligation of guardianship through whakapapa
Kaumātua	Respected elderly person.
Kaupapa	Topic; policy; matter for discussion; plan; scheme.
Kīngitanga	The Kīngitanga is a movement that arose among some of the Māori tribes of New Zealand in the central North Island in the 1850s, to establish a role similar in status to that of the monarch of the colonising people, the British, as a way of halting the alienation of Māori land
Kōrero	To talk; discuss; converse.
Kuia	Elderly female.
Kura	School; education; learning gathering.
Mana Moana	Authority over the sea.
Mana Motuhake	Absolute autonomy
Mana Tangata	Mana of people
Mana Whenua	Authority over the land through whakapapa and occupation.
Mātauranga	Knowledge.
Moana	Sea, Ocean, harbour.
Ngahere	Bush/Forest
Pakeke	Be grown up; adult; mature.

Rangatahi	Younger generation; youth.
Raupatu	Land taken illegally by legislation.
Rohe	Boundary; district area; tribal areas.
Rongoā	Traditional Maori Medicine; remedy; solution.
Taiao	Environment; natural world.
Tāne	Atua of the forest; male.
Tangata Whenua	Local Maori People of a particular area, whanau, Hapū or iwi.
Taonga	Treasures; sacred places; natural resources.
Taonga Tuku Iho	Treasures handed down eg: te reo maori, indigenous species and others
Tawhirimatea	Atua of weather, wind storms.
Te Awanui	Maori Traditional name for Tauranga Harbour.
Te Kōhanga Reo	Maori Language Nest
Te Moana Nui A Toi	Eastern coastline
Tikanga	Customary rule; the traditional way of doing things.
Tino Rangatiratanga	Right to exercise self-determination; absolute authority.
Tohunga	Highly skilled person, chosen expert or priest – deemed to be an expert in a particular field.
Wāhi tapu	Restricted or protected area; prohibited; sacred site. There are various levels of cultural and spiritual significance of wāhi tapu sites on Matakana and Rangiwaia.
Whakapapa	Genealogy, descent.
Whakaruruhau	To provide shelter
Whakatauki	Proverb; saying.
Whānau	Family
Whenua	Land
Motu A Tangaroa	Fish Island
Motu Manuka	Manuka Island
Tahuna A Manu	Shoal of birds
Motu Ngaio	Parasite Worm Island
Ratahi Rock	Significant landmark

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Appendix – Matakana Island Claims Committee – November 2000

<http://www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz/scripts/reports/reports/215/C97F28B4-8643-4B50-8C7E-0517EA1D0176.pdf>

Appendix --Cultural Values Assessment Report – November 2011:

http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Projects/Matakanalsland/BOFFA_CulturalValueAssessmentReport.pdf

Appendix – The Archaeological of Matakana Island – August 2011

<http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Projects/Matakanalsland/ArchaeologyofMatakanalsland.pdf>

Appendix – Matakana Island Landscape Assessment August 2011

<http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Projects/Matakanalsland/LandscapeAssessmentReport.pdf>

Appendix – Perspectives of Matakana Island – February 2012

<http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Projects/Matakanalsland/MatakanalslandPerspectivesPDF.pdf>

Appendix – Quick stats about Matakana Island – Statistics New Zealand –

October 2012 Appendix – Submission to the District Plan – Heritage Chapter

– 13 June 2008

Appendix

– Wāhi Taonga and Wāhi Tapu

http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Projects/Matakanalsland/BOFFA_CulturalValuesAssessmentReport.pdf

Appendix – Matakana and the Crown, Layne Harvey/Richard Boast – December 2000

<http://www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz/scripts/reports/reports/215/C97F28B4-8643-4B50-8C7E-0517EA1D0176.pdf>

Appendix – Constraints & Opportunities Report – 2011

http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Projects/Matakanalsland/BOFFA_CulturalValuesAssessmentReport.pdf

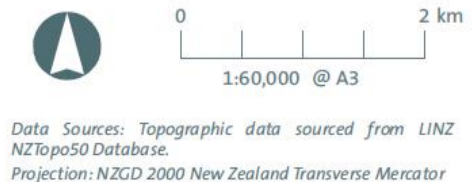
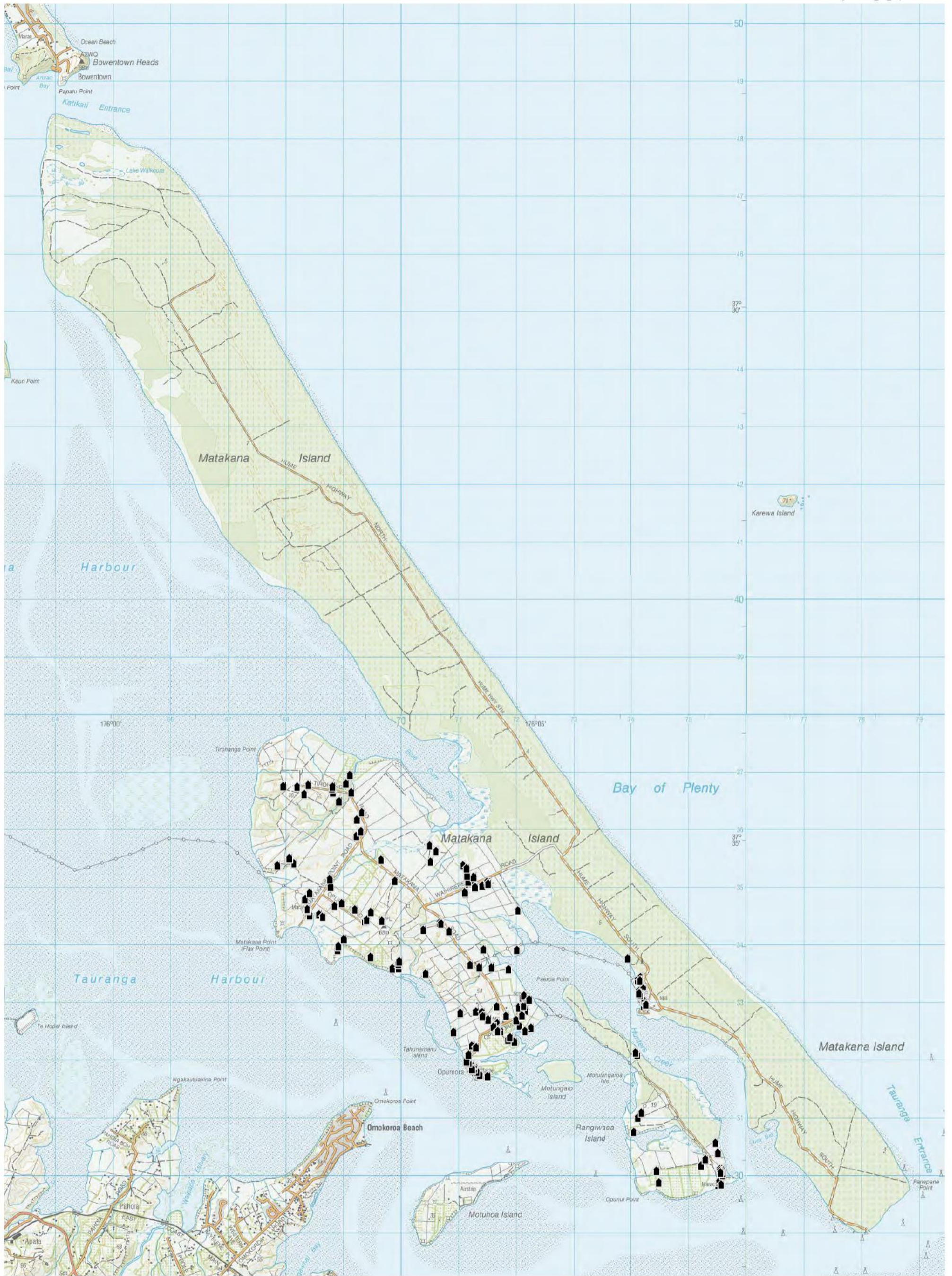
Appendix – Historical Account, Heather Basset of Ngai Te Rangi Claims

<http://www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz/scripts/reports/reports/215/C97F28B4-8643-4B50-8C7E-0517EA1D0176.pdf>

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Legend

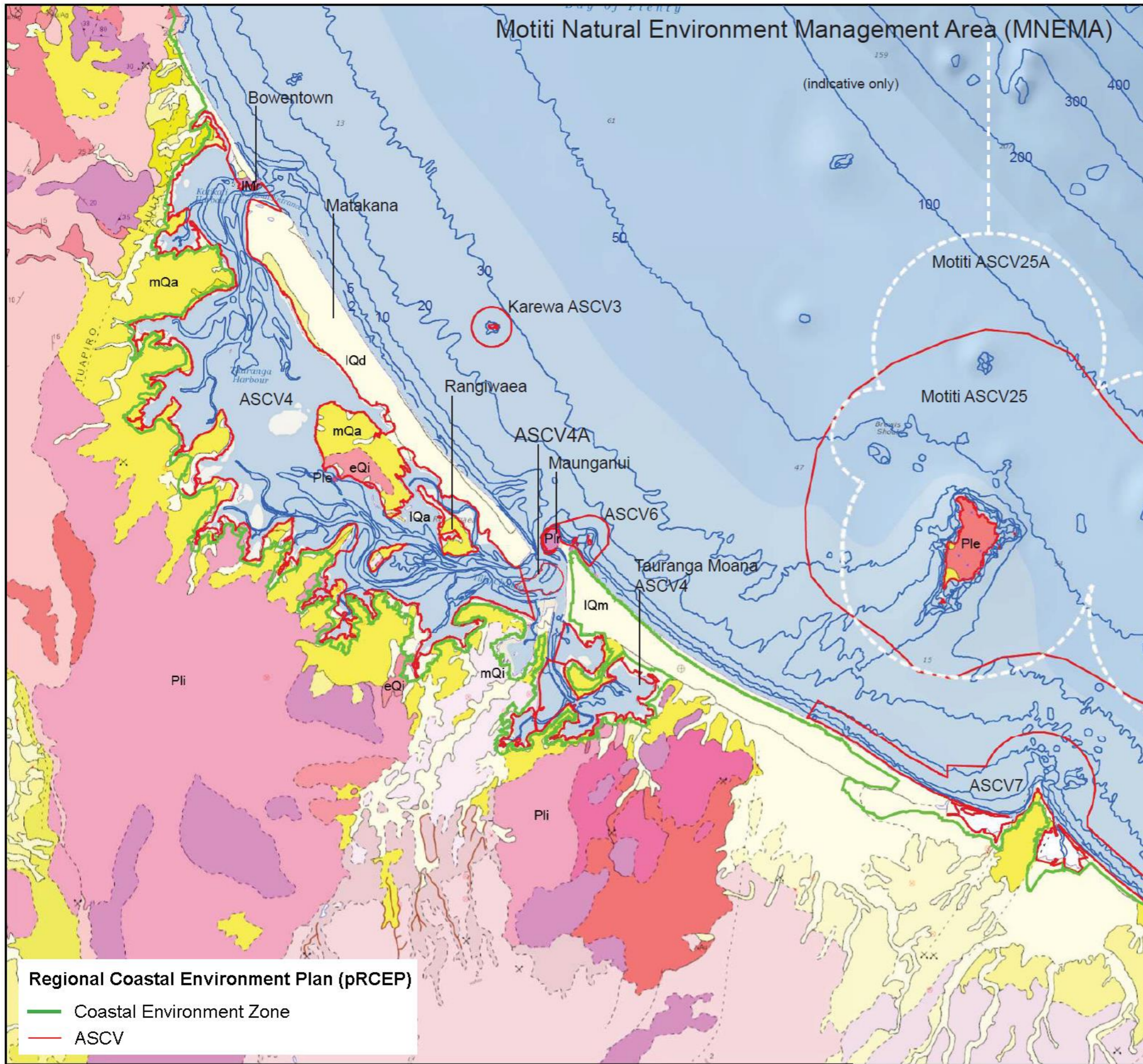
- Dwellings

Matakana Island Hapu Management Plan
 Map 2: Population Map
 Date: 31 October 2012 | Revision: A
 Plan Prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited
 Author: john.watt@boffamiskell.co.nz | Checked: Richard Coles



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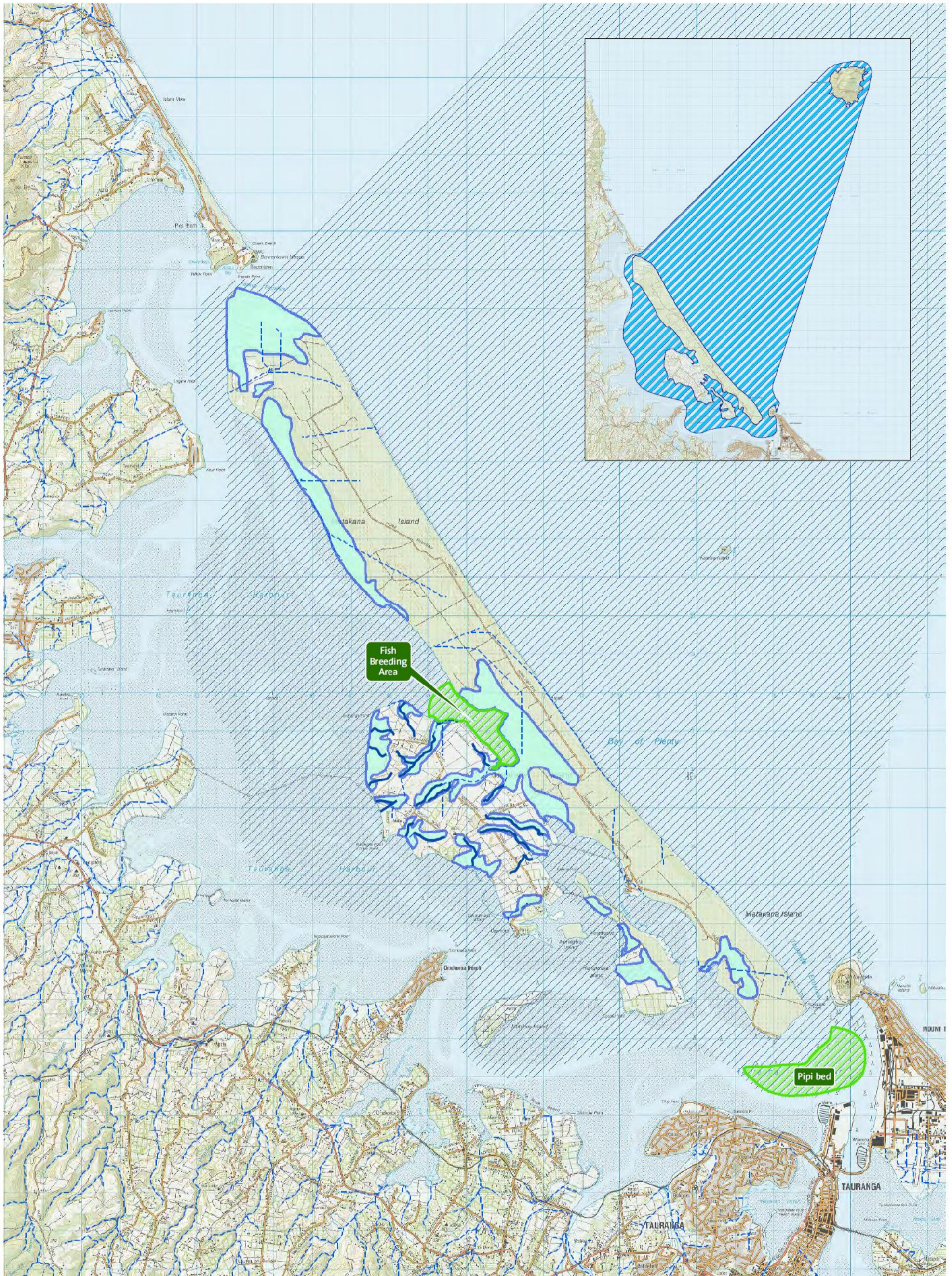
- ### Legend
- eQi** Pakaumanu Group. Non- and variably welded, pumice-rich, rhyolite and minor andesite ignimbrite; some crystal-rich ignimbrite and minor fall deposits. Early Quaternary. Simple name: Zealandia Megasequence Extrusive and Intrusive Rocks (Neogene)
 - IMr** Whitianga Group rhyolite lava and related deposits. Late Miocene to Pliocene
 - IQa** Late Quaternary alluvium and colluvium. Unconsolidated to poorly consolidated mud, sand, gravel and peat. Late Quaternary. Simple name: Zealandia Megasequence Terrestrial and Shallow Marine Sedimentary Rocks (Neogene)
 - IQd** Later Quaternary dunes. Loose to poorly consolidated sand in mobile and fixed dunes locally with paleosols and peat. Late Quaternary. Simple name: Zealandia Megasequence Terrestrial and Shallow Marine Sedimentary Rocks (Neogene)
 - IQm** Late Quaternary beach and terrace cover deposits. Beach sand, gravel and shell of the modern coastal plain; young marine terrace cover beads comprising gravel, sand, peat and mud. Later Quaternary
 - mQa** Middle Quaternary alluvium and colluvium. Alluvial and colluvial gravel, sand and mud, commonly pumice-rich in central areas, with intercalated lignite or peat; locally includes non-welded ignimbrite and tephra, and, in the south east, loess. Middle Quaternary. Simple name: Zealandia Megasequence Terrestrial and Shallow Marine Sedimentary Rocks (Neogene)
 - mQi** Middle Quaternary ignimbrite. Middle Quaternary
 - Ple** Kerikeri Group and Motiti Island (Pliocene andesite). Andesite and basaltic andesite lava and tuff. Late Miocene to Pliocene. Simple name: Zealandia Megasequence Extrusive and Intrusive Rocks (Neogene)
 - Pli** Whakamarama Group dacite ignimbrite. Late Pliocene
 - Plr** Whitianga Group rhyolite to rhyodacite lavas. Rhyolite to rhyodacite flow-banded lavas. Late Pliocene

Regional Coastal Environment Plan (pRCEP)
— Coastal Environment Zone
— ASCV

Map 4 Motiti, Matakana & Rangiwaea Geology map

Date: 27/10/2016 0 5 10 20 Km

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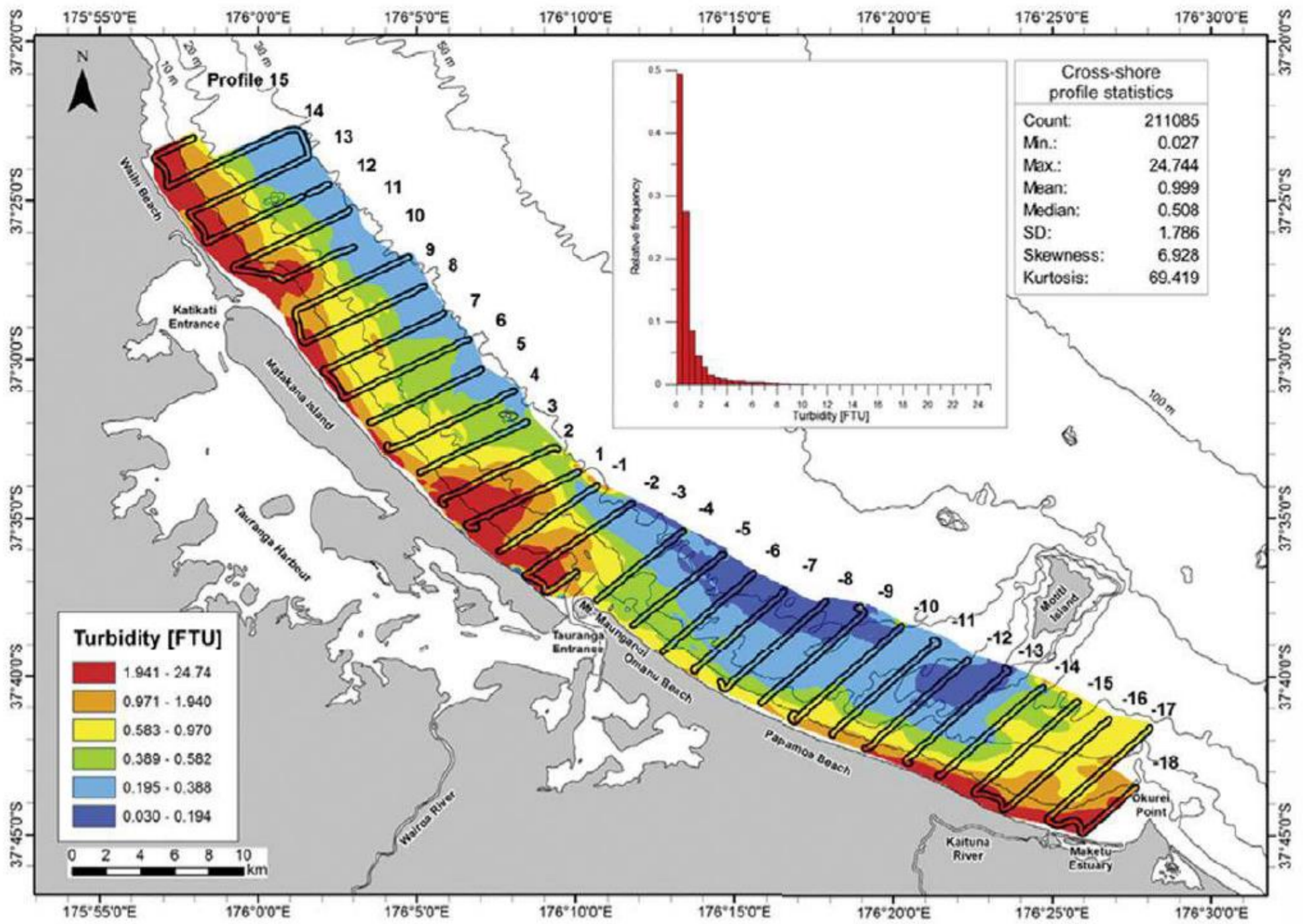


Fig. 9. Bottom water turbidity (0.5 m above the seafloor) in the study area on a quantile scale.

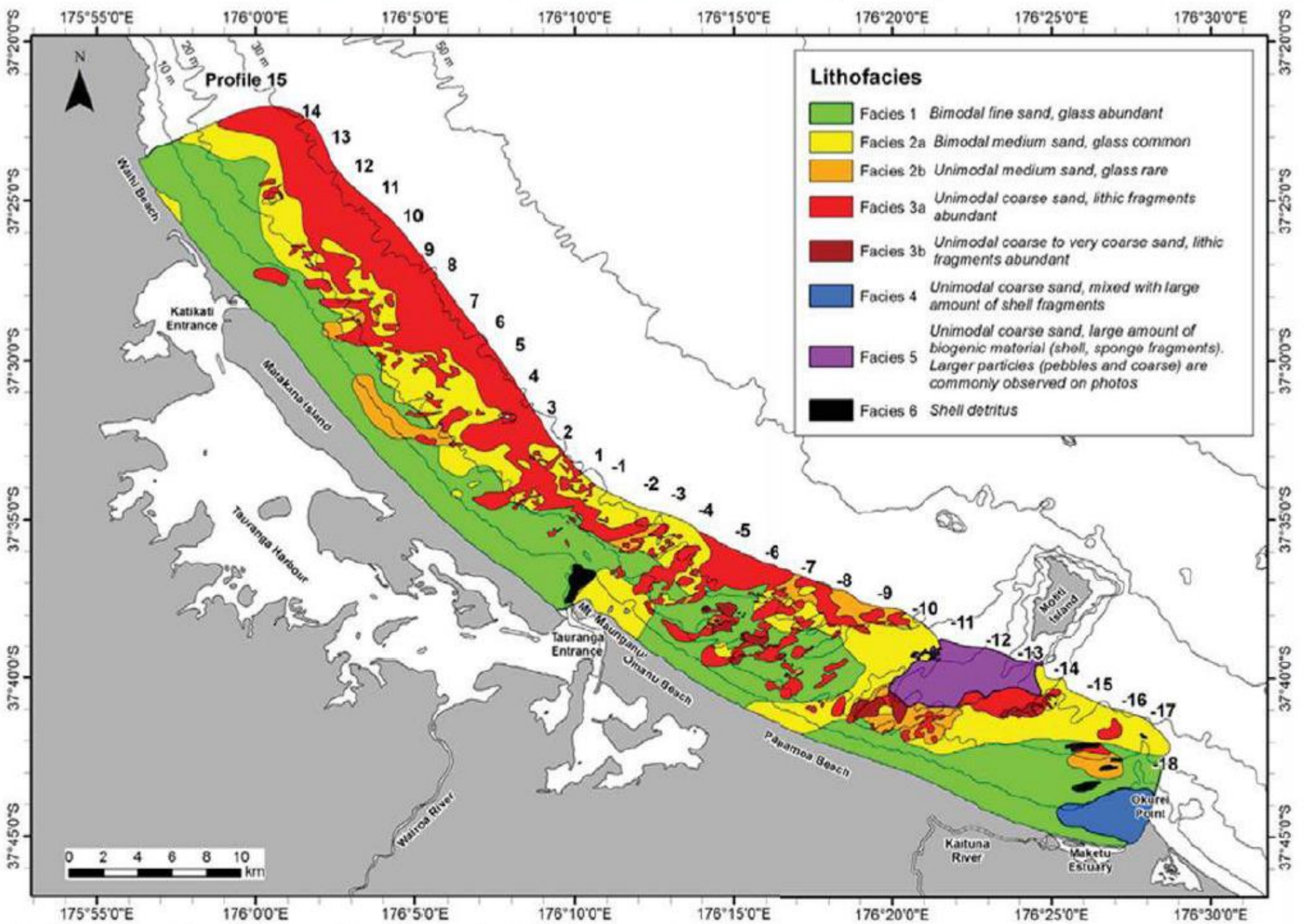
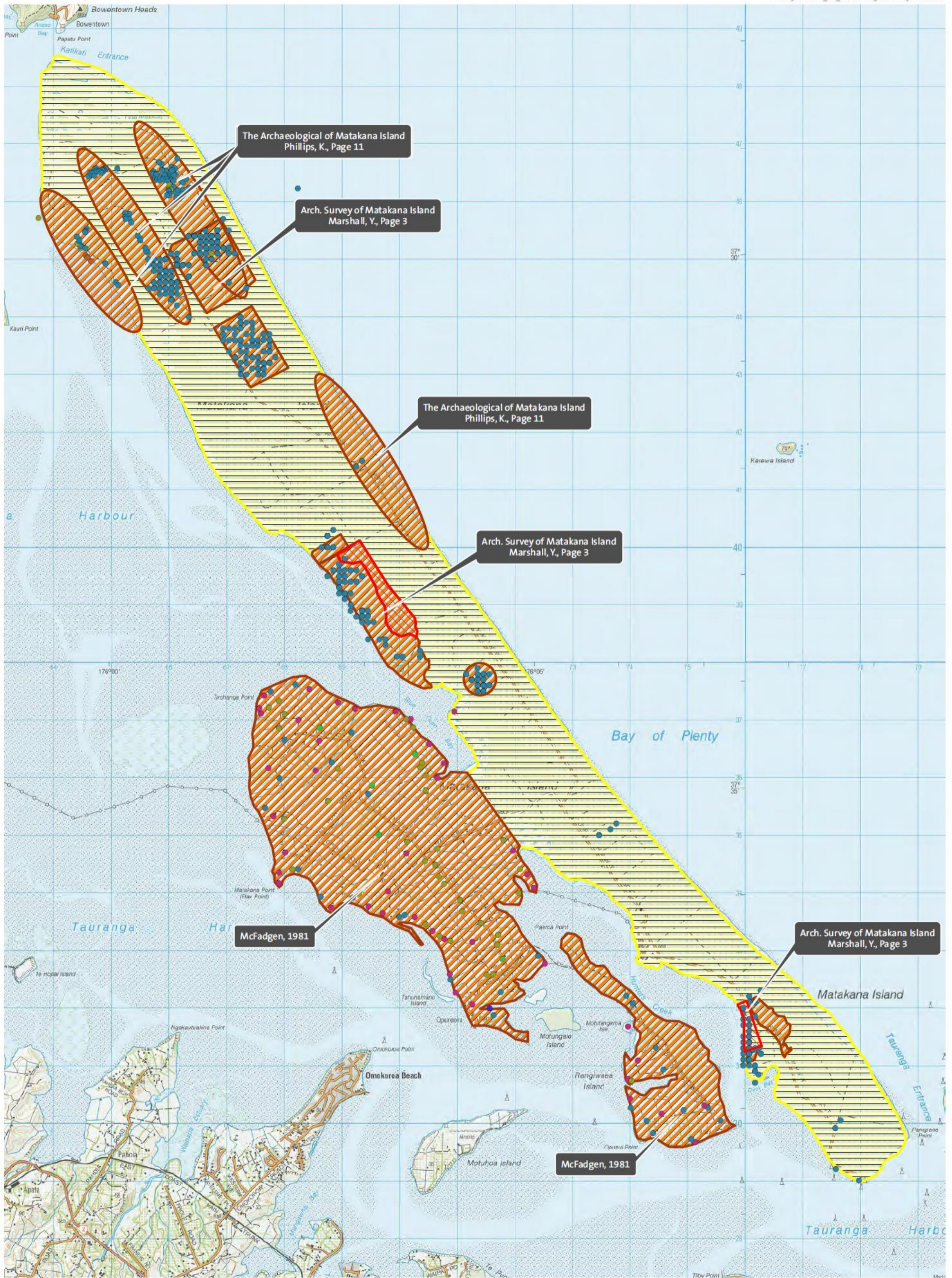


Fig. 10. Lithofacies inferred from granulometry, mineralogical composition and photographic appearance, spatial extent mapped by associated acoustic backscatter.



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Formation, landforms and palaeoenvironment of Matakana Island and implications for archaeology

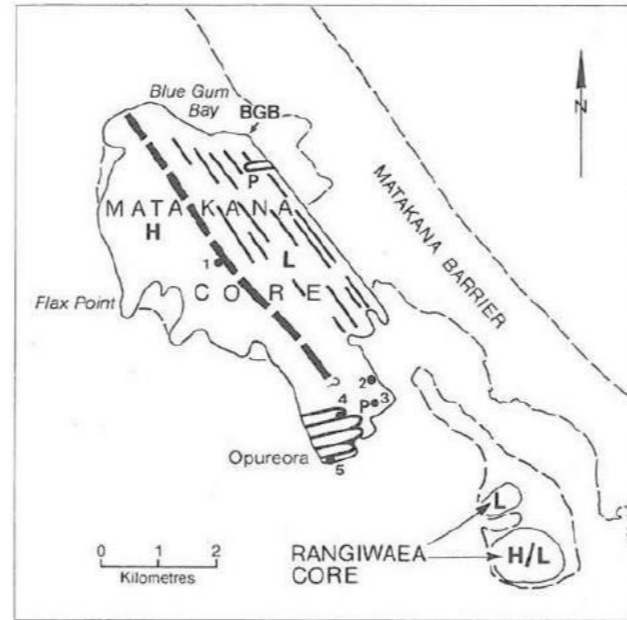


FIGURE 4. MAP OF MATAKANA AND RANGIWAEA CORES SHOWING MAIN PLEISTOCENE GEOMORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES. HEAVY DASHED LINE IS THE RELICT PLEISTOCENE MARINE CLIFF. NUMBERS 1-5 ARE WELL-HEAD LOCATIONS. H HIGHER PLEISTOCENE TERRACES; L = LOWEST PLEISTOCENE TERRACE (INTERGLACIAL COASTAL PLAIN SHOWING RELICT FOREDUNE TRENDS); P = PLEISTOCENE PARABOLIC DUNES; BGB = BLUE GUM BAY SECTION.

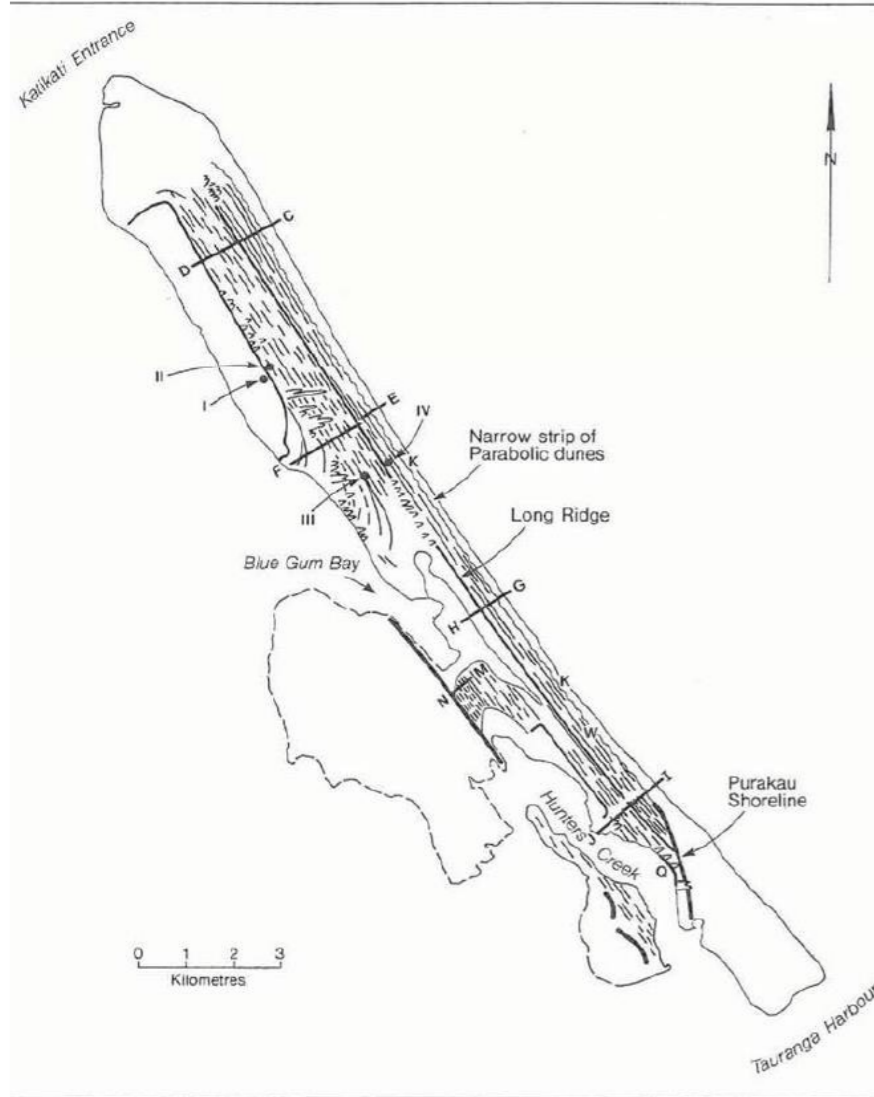


FIGURE 5. MAP OF RELICT FOREDUNE PLAIN SHOWING DEEP BOREHOLE LOCATIONS (I, II, III, IV) AND PROFILES (C-D, E-F, G-H, I-J, M-N). K = LOCATIONS OF KA HAROA TEPHRA BENEATH PARABOLIC DUNES OF THE COASTAL STRIP; W = SEA-RAFTED WAIMIHIA PUMICE; Q = HUNTER'S CREEK SECTION WITH PROVISIONALLY IDENTIFIED STENT TEPHRA.

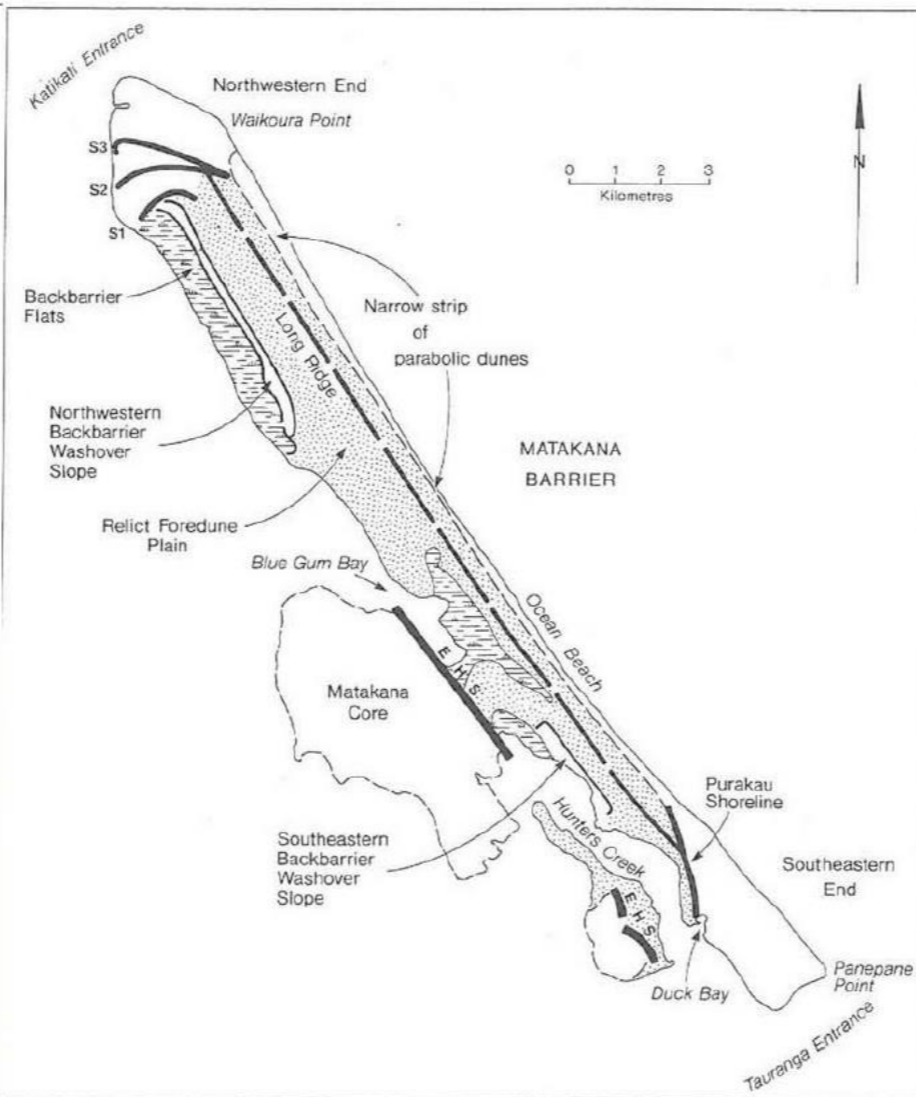


FIGURE 7. MAP OF MATAKANA BARRIER SHOWING LANDFORMS AND FORMER SHORELINES. EHS = EARLIEST HOLOCENE SHORELINE; S1 AND S2 = ERODED SHORELINES; S3 = KA HAROA SHORELINE.

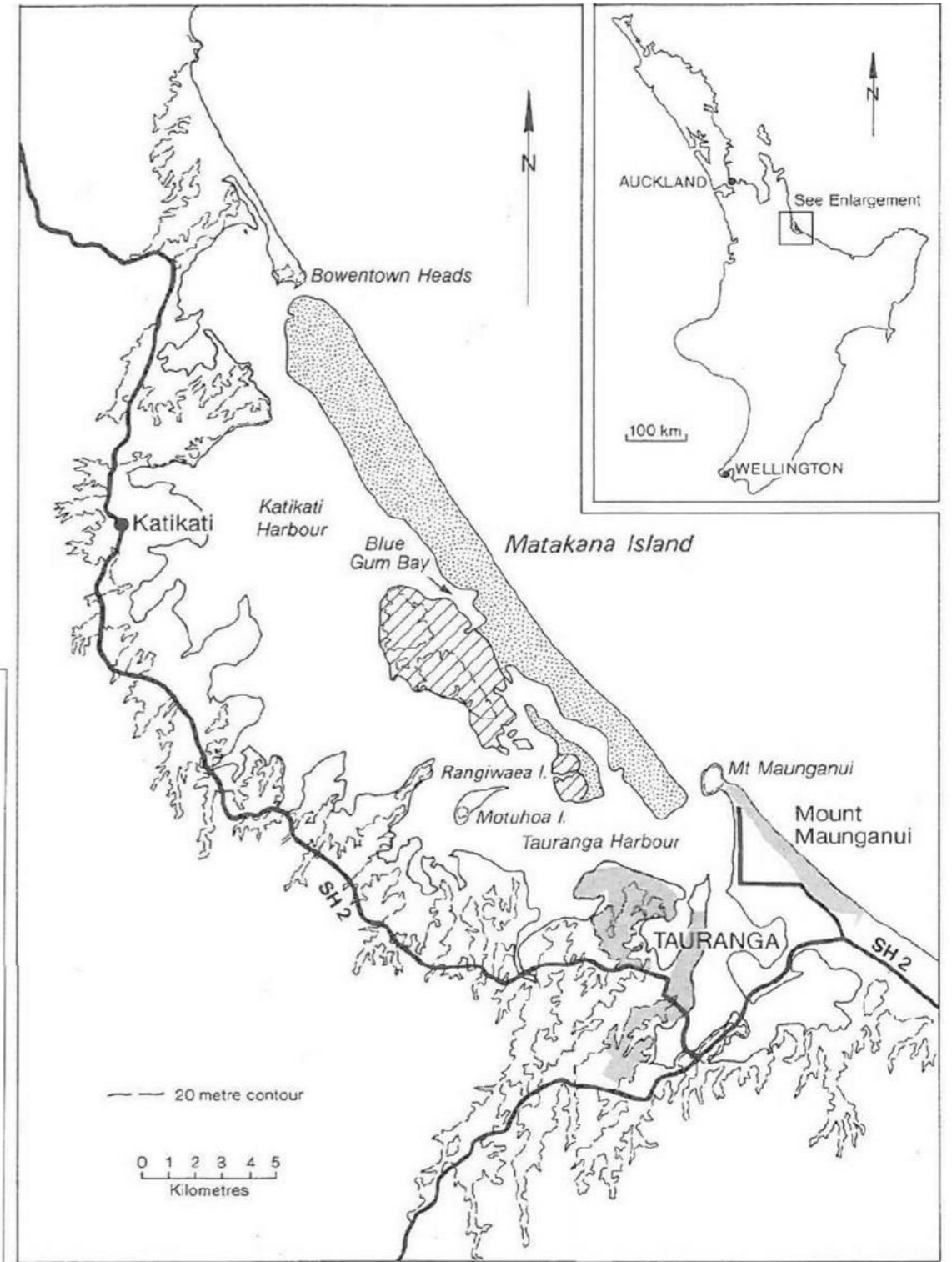


FIGURE 1. LOCALITY MAP FOR MATAKANA ISLAND. HOLOCENE BARRIER INDICATED WITH STIPPLING, PLEISTOCENE CORE OF ISLAND WITH DIAGONAL SHADING. NOTE ALSO THE HOLOCENE BARRIER AND PLEISTOCENE CORE OF RANGIWAEA ISLAND SH 2 = STATE HIGHWAY 2.

Formation, landforms and palaeoenvironment of Matakana Island and implications for archaeology / Mike J. Shepherd ... {et al.}. Wellington, N.Z. : Dept. of Conservation, 1997. 1 v. ; 30 cm. (Science & Research series, 0113-3713 ; no.102.)

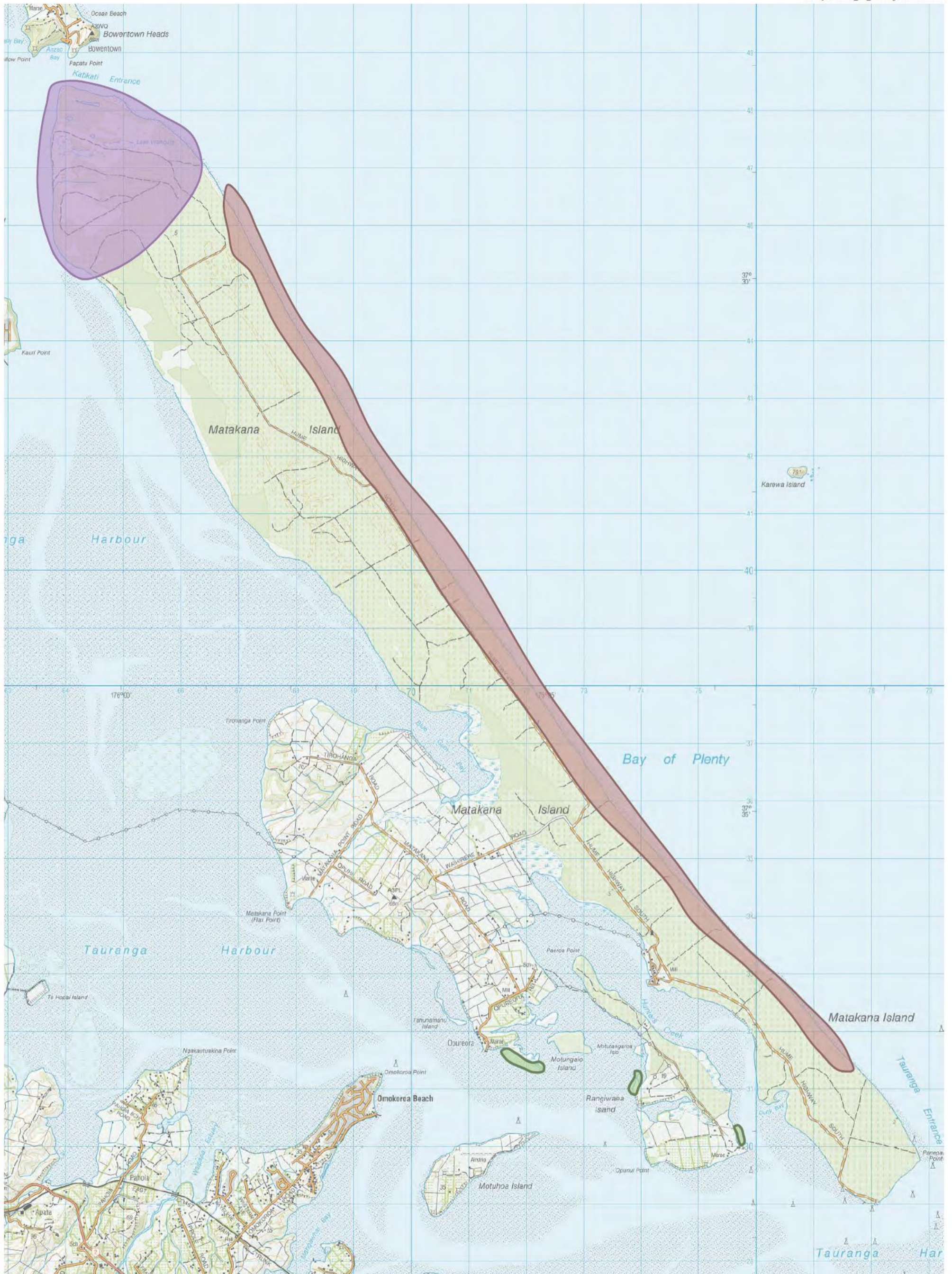
<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/science-and-technical/sr102-Entire.pdf>

Map 8 – Geology of Matakana Island



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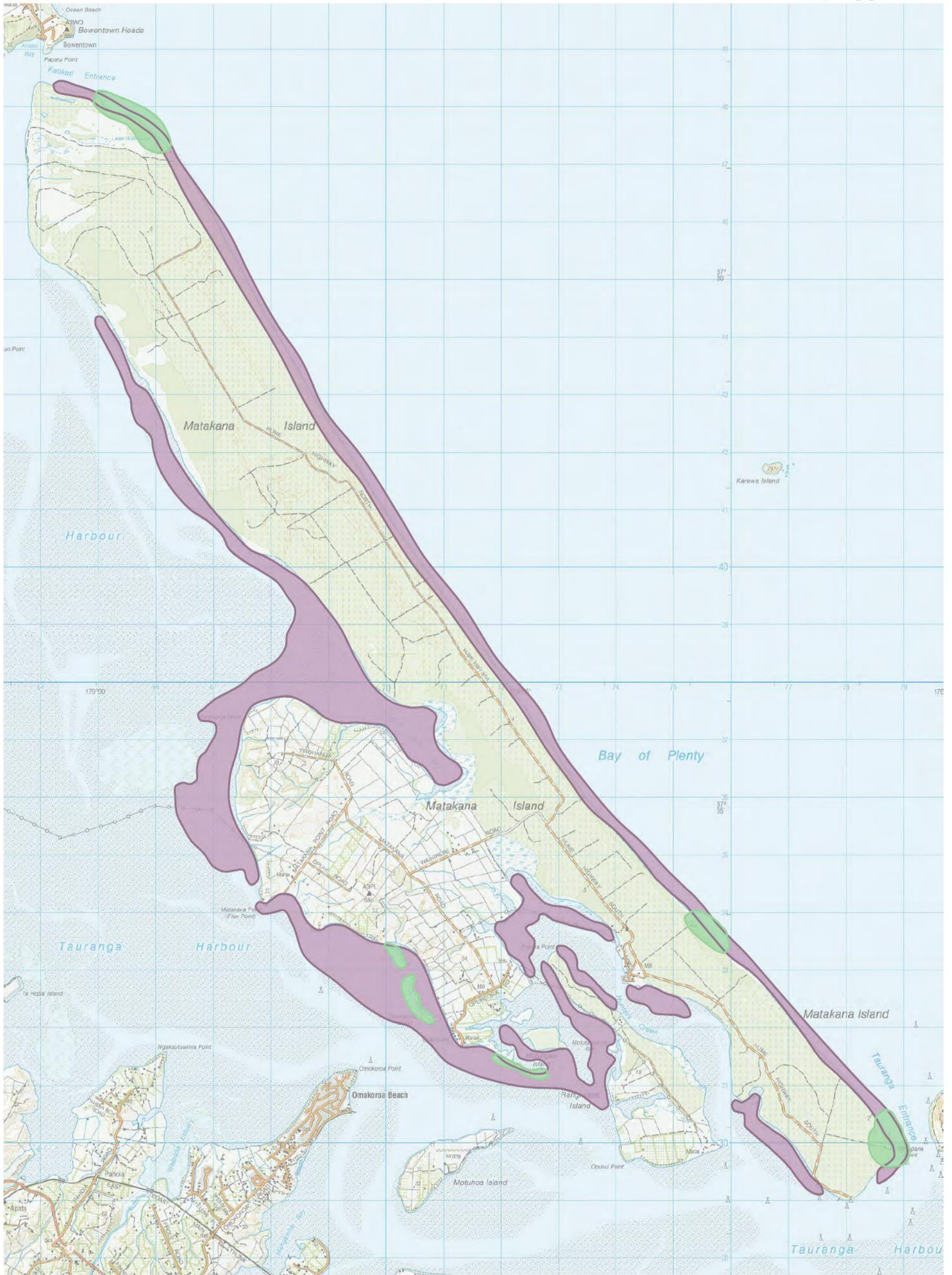
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Legend

- Ice Plant
- Sand Daphne (*Pimelea villosa*)
- Fern (*Cyclosorus interruptus*, *Thelypteris confluens*)

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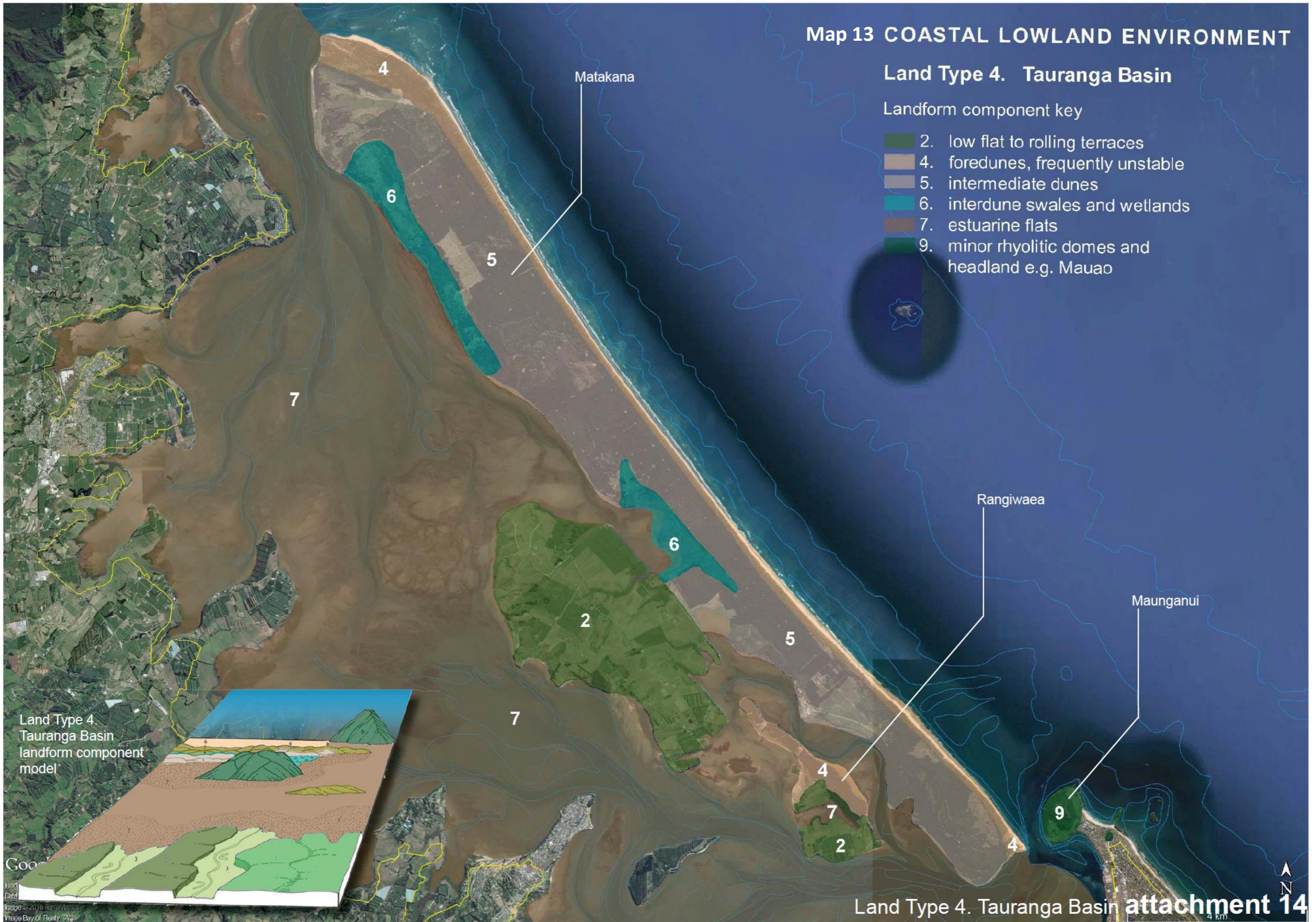


Map 13 COASTAL LOWLAND ENVIRONMENT

Land Type 4. Tauranga Basin

Landform component key

- 2. low flat to rolling terraces
- 4. foredunes, frequently unstable
- 5. intermediate dunes
- 6. interdune swales and wetlands
- 7. estuarine flats
- 9. minor rhyolitic domes and headland e.g. Mauao



Land Type 4. Tauranga Basin landform component model