NGAITERANGI IWI RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

"Ko Mauao te maunga"

SLA
NAO
993
.421
NGA

TE RUNANGA O NGAITERANGI
(Ngaiterangi Iwi Incorporated Society)
Acknowledgements

Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi acknowledges the assistance of the following persons and organisations in the preparation of this Iwi Resource Management Plan:

- Tawhai Consultancy (Anthony Fisher)
- Tauranga District Council
- Nga hapu o Ngaiterangi
- Nga koroua me nga kuia o Ngaiterangi

Copyright (February 1995)

This publication is copyrighted to, and is the property of, the Ngaiterangi Iwi. Reproduction or copying of this document in any form is prohibited except with the prior written consent of Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi as the authorised representative of the Ngaiterangi Iwi.
CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction

Mihi ......................................................... 1
Whakatauaki ............................................ 1
Nga wawata - vision statement ..................... 1.1
Te Tiriti o Waitangi ..................................... 1.2
The Mataatua Declaration ............................. 1.3
Resource management principles .................. 1.4
Te rohe o Ngaiterangi ................................. 1.5
Nga hapu me nga marae ............................... 1.6

Section 2: Iwi Resource Management Policy Statements

Te oranga o nga Hapu ................................. 2.1
Te whenua (land) ......................................... 2.2
Marae and marae community zones ................ 2.3
Harbour, inland waterways, estuaries ............ 2.4
Port of Tauranga activities ........................... 2.5
Coastal foreshore ....................................... 2.6
Waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites ............ 2.7
Mauao (visual appearance) ............................ 2.8
Iwi and hapu resource management ................. 2.9
Rates and services to Maori communities .......... 2.10

Section 3: Hapu Resource Management Policy Statements

Ngai Tukairangi ......................................... 3.1
    Estuarine and coastal foreshore ................ 3.1.1
    Tauranga Airport .................................... 3.1.2
    Industrialisation - Mount Maunganui ......... 3.1.3
    Matapihi and retention of Maori land ......... 3.1.4
    Marae development .................................. 3.1.5

Ngati Tapu .............................................. 3.2
    Estuarine and coastal foreshore ................ 3.2.1
    Industrial activities - Mount Maunganui ... 3.2.2
    Matapihi and retention of Maori land ....... 3.2.3
    Marae development .................................. 3.2.4

Nga Potiki ............................................. 3.3
    Desecration of cultural heritage sites ....... 3.3.1
Effluent treatment and disposal 3.3.2
Pollution and silting of inland waterways 3.3.3
Estuarine and coastal foreshore 3.3.4
Maori land retention - urban expansion 3.3.5
Marae development 3.3.6

Ngati He 3.4
Estuarine foreshore 3.4.1
Maori land retention - urban expansion 3.4.2
Maungatapu Peninsula - urbanisation 3.4.3
Recreational use of estuaries 3.4.4
Kaitimako River 3.4.5
Marae development 3.4.6

Section 4: Additional Commentary

Waahi tapu 4.1
Mauao and the coastal foreshore 4.2
Iwi and hapu resource management structures 4.3
Rates and service to Maori communities 4.4
He mihi

Kia hiwa ra, kia hiwa ra. Kia hiwa ra i tenei tuku, kia hiwa ra i tera tuku. Kia whakapuru a koe ki te toto whakapuru tonu, e papaki tu ana nga tai e rua ki te Reinga. Ka po, ka ao, ka awatea.

No reira e rau rangatira ma aha koe kei hea tatou te huihuinga tangata ka hoki ano nga whakaaro ki o tatou tini aitua. Ahakoa ko wheturangihia, ko korerohia, ko tangihia. Ratou tuku ratou kia haere ki te oki oki. Apiti hono tatai hono te hunga mate ratou ki a ratou me ki te wahanga ki a ratou ko rite.

Anei ra tatou nga waihotanga a ratou e kawe nei me te hiki i nga ahuatanga e pa ana ki a ngai tatou. E nga rangatira o te Kaunihera, e nga tuahine e mihi atu ana ra ki a koutou i waiho tenei o nga whakaritenga ki te Iwi o Ngaiterangi. E mihi atu ana i runga i nga ahuatanga ma matou ano e pa ana ki tena Hapu, ki tena Hapu o matou. No reira kei te mihi atu ki nga mema o te Kaunihera. Ki a koe ano hoki te Mayor i homai ai tenei wahanga ki a matou. No reira, tena koutou tena koutou tena koutou katoa.

Kiri Ngatai
Tiamana
Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi
Index of sites of cultural significance

1. Mauao
2. Pukcliinaliiiia
3. Hopukiore  (Mount Drury)
4. Olamataha
5. Te Awa o Tukorako
6. Maungamana (Maungatawa)
7. Hikurangi
8. Te Wai o Te Tokoro
9. Kopukarioa
10. Nga Kuri o Whari
11. Waitakere
12. Te Tahuna o Waikorire (Pilot Bay)
13. Te Taliuna o Waipu (Waipu Day)
14. Te Tahuna o Rangataua (Rangataua Bay).
15. Te Tahuna o Waimapu (Waimapu Estuary)
16. Te Tahuna o Waitaki
17. Te HuoTeTuhi
18. Oruamatua
19. Puwhariki
20. Otumoetai
21. Wairakei

Urupa:
22. Omanu
23. Olunioko
24. TciTii
25. Okahu'
26. Karikari
27. Tahuwhakatiki
28. Tamapahore
29. Waitaia
30. Urumingi
31. Hairini

32. Waikai
33. Whareroa
34. Hungaliungatoroa
35. Tamapahore
36. Maungatapu (Opopo)
37. Rereatukahia
38. Rangihouhiri
39. Kowhararahi
40. Pukekohatu
41. Te Korokoro
42. Orea
43. Pukekura burial reserve
44. Waitangi
45. Otarawhiti
46. Te Ahu o Waitangi
47. Te Awa o Waitangi
48. Te Awa O Maniapoto
49. Te Duva Pi
50. - Waitaki
51. - Waitata
52. - Papanui burial reserve
53. - Waitangi
54. - Otarawhiti
55. - Te Ahu o Waitangi
56. - Te Awa o Waitangi
57. - Te Awa O Maniapoto

KO TE TUATAHI: NGA AHUATANGA
(Section 1 Introduction)
He whakatauaki

_Tu ana ahau i te tihi o Mauao._
_Ka titiro ahau ki te ra to ki Nga Kuri a Wharei ki te ra whiti te awa o Wairakei ki te moana o Te Awanui e tere nei i toona take, e pari nei e timu nei i te ao i te po, i te oho i te moe._
_Ki nga Toka a Tirikawa me nga Kuri a Te Arawhata e tiaki nei i nga wae wae o Mauao._

Ko tenei ra te rohe o Ngaiterangi, Ngati Ranginui, me Ngati Pukenga.

Ko tenei te whakapapa mo Ngaiterangi:

_Toroa_  
_Ruaihona_  
_Tahinga ote Ra_  
_Awanuiarangi_  
_Rongotangiawa_  
_Romainohorangi_  
_Rangihouhiri (Ngaiterangi)_
Ngaiterangi’s vision is one that sees our nation develop in the true spirit of Te Tiriti O Waitangi; where Maori and non Maori advance as equals and with respect for, and understanding of each others cultural values and philosophies.

We see a society in which Ngaiterangi Iwi, hapu, and whanau are culturally, economically, and politically strong; where we have autonomy in the control and use of our ancestral lands; and where the knowledge and practice of Ngaiterangitanga amongst members of our Iwi is fostered and encouraged, and is respected by others.

In the area of resource management, Ngaiterangi sees itself as an active and legitimate partner in the development and implementation of resource management policies and practices. Such policies and practices should seek to give effect to the sustainable management of our natural resources so that they may sustain the needs of future generations of New Zealanders.
VICTORIA the Queen of England in her thoughtfulness to the Chiefs and Hapus of New Zealand and her desire to preserve to them their chieftainship and their land, and that peace and quietness may be kept with them because a great number of the people of her tribe have settled in this country and more will come; has thought it right to send a Chief as one who will make a statement to the Maori people of New Zealand. Let the Maori Chiefs accept the governorship of the Queen over all parts of this country and the islands. Now, the Queen desires to arrange the governorship lest evils should come to the Maori people and the Europeans who are living here without law. Now the Queen has been pleased to send me, William Hobson, a Captain in the Royal Navy to be Governor for all places of New Zealand which are now given up or which shall be given up to the Queen. And she says to the Chiefs of the Confederation of the Hapus of New Zealand and the other Chiefs, these are the laws spoken of:

THIS IS THE FIRST

The Chiefs of the Confederation and all those Chiefs who have not joined in that Confederation give up to the Queen of England forever all the Governorship of their lands;

THIS IS THE SECOND

The Queen of England agrees and consents to give to the Chiefs, hapus, and all the people of New Zealand the full chieftainship of their lands, their villages, and all the things that are held precious, but the Chiefs give to the Queen the purchasing of those pieces of land which the owner is willing to sell subject to the arranging of payment which will be agreed to by them and the purchaser who will be appointed by the Queen for the purpose of buying for her;

THIS IS THE THIRD

This is the arrangement for the consent to the governorship of the Queen. The Queen will protect all the Maori people of New Zealand and give to them all the same rights as those of the people of England.
Te Tiriti O Waitangi is the document which sets the basis for the relationship between the Crown - and therefore the government and its agencies - and the hapu and Iwi of Aotearoa NZ in relation to ownership and control of natural resources. Article II of Te Tiriti guarantees to hapu the full chieftainship or rangatiratanga of their lands, forests, fisheries and all their taonga - everything that is held precious. Natural resources are contained within the realms of Tane and Tangaroa, of Ranginui and Papatuanuku and are taonga; for without them tangata whenua - the people of the land - cannot survive.

This Resource Management Plan embraces the needs, the hopes and the aspirations of the hapu of te Iwi Ngaiterangi in the management of natural resources. It is our attempt to give expression to our rangatiratanga; our right to control and manage our natural resources; a right that is acknowledged in Articles I and II of Te Tiriti O Waitangi, and a right that has not been ceded by Ngaiterangi.

### 1.3 The Mataatua Declaration on the Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Ngaiterangi, through its representative body Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi, is a signatory to the Mataatua Declaration on the Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Mataatua Declaration recognises the special ties that Indigenous Peoples have with the environment and calls on governments to, among other things, ensure that current scientific environmental research (and management) is strengthened by increasing the involvement of indigenous communities and of customary environmental knowledge in environmental research and management. This resource management plan therefore is also an articulation of the principles set out in the Mataatua Declaration.

### 1.4 Resource Management Principles

In developing this plan and giving effect to our resource management role, Ngaiterangi is guided by the following principles:

**The principle of rangatiratanga o te rohe;** the rangatiratanga of hapu and Iwi over their domains is expressly acknowledged in Te Tiriti O Waitangi. Ngaiterangi holds, and must be permitted to give expression to, rangatiratanga over its rohe ‘Mai i nga Kuri a Wharei ki Wairakei’.
The principle of kaitiakitanga; through which Ngaiterangi acknowledges and will exercise its role as guardian and caretaker of our natural and physical resources, and our cultural and intellectual property so that they may be passed on to sustain the needs of future generations of Ngaiterangi.

The principle of whakamana; which acknowledges the 2 other Iwi resident within Tauranga Moana - Ngati Ranginui and Ngati Pukenga - and the rangatiratanga they hold over their respective rohe. In many cases resource management issues for Ngaiterangi will be similar for Ngati Ranginui and Ngati Pukenga. Ngaiterangi does not however presume to speak for those, or other Iwi on resource management issues.

The principle of whakamana extends to local and central government agencies which also have an involvement in resource management.

The principle of manaakitanga; through which Ngaiterangi acknowledges the residence within its rohe, of members of other Iwi and of non Maori. This acknowledgement also recognises the need to accommodate the requirements of a diverse community. In the management of resources, Ngaiterangi will as much as possible endeavour to meet the needs of other members of the wider community resident within our rohe but in so doing will not compromise either the rangatiratanga or the cultural values of Ngaiterangi.

The principle of reciprocity; where in the context of resource management, Ngaiterangi recognises and acknowledges the roles that local and central government agencies have in resource management, and where Ngaiterangi expects those agencies to recognise, manaaki and tautoko the role of Ngaiterangi in resource management.

Similarly, Ngaiterangi recognises the needs of the wider community and in turn expects the wider community to recognise and respect the cultural, social, and economic needs of Ngaiterangi. The hapu of Ngaiterangi have contributed greatly - both voluntarily and under duress - to the growth and development of the Western Bay of Plenty. Much of that contribution has been to the detriment of our own growth and development.

The development of this Ngaiterangi Iwi Resource Management Plan is seen by Ngaiterangi to the foundation stones for practical involvement of, and consultation with, our Iwi in the future growth and development plans for the Tauranga Moana area.
The traditional rohe of the Ngaiterangi Iwi is known as ‘Mai i nga Kuri a Wharei ki Wairakei’. In geographical terms it is all of that area from the Waiorooro Stream north of Katikati, then along a direct line to Mount Te Aroha, along the crest of the Kaimai Ranges to Ngatamahinerua, Waianuanu, Weraiti, Puwhenua and Otanewainuku peaks, along the Otawa hills to Wairakei on the coast. The seaward boundary includes the islands of Motuhoa, Matakana, Rangiwaea, Karewa, Moturiki, Motuotau, Tuhua and that part of Motiti that belongs to Ngaiterangi.

The following Local Authorities with statutory resource management functions operate within our rohe:

Tauranga District Council
Western Bay District Council
Environment B.O.P (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)
The Ngaiterangi Iwi comprises eight (8) hapu with eleven (11) functional marae as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hapu</th>
<th>Marae</th>
<th>District Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngai Tuwhiwhia</td>
<td>Opureora</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngati Tauaiti</td>
<td></td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngai Tamawhariua</td>
<td>Rereatukahia</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rangihouhiri</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngai Tauwhao</td>
<td>Rangiwhae</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Otawhiwhi</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngati Tapu</td>
<td>Waikari</td>
<td>Tauranga DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngai Tukairangi</td>
<td>Whareroa</td>
<td>Tauranga DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungahungatoroa</td>
<td>Tauranga DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Potiki</td>
<td>Tamapahore</td>
<td>Tauranga DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tahuwhakatiki</td>
<td>Tauranga DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngati He</td>
<td>Maungatapu</td>
<td>Tauranga DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Opopoti)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Areas over which Ngaiterangi hapu hold mana and exercise kaitikatanga are shown on the following map.
Hapu rohe and marae

Hapu
1. Ngai Tuwhiwhia
   Ngati Tauaiti
2. Ngai Tamawhariua
3. Ngai Tauwhao
4. Ngati Tapu
5. Ngai Tukairangi
6. Nga Potiki
7. Ngati He

Marae
a) Opureora
b) Rereatukahia
c) Rangihouhiri
d) Rangiwaea
e) Otawhihi
f) Waikari
g) Whareroa
h) Hungahungatoroa
i) Tamapahore
j) Tahuwhakatiki
k) Maungatapu
   (Opopoti)
KO TE TUARUA: TE KORERO HEI ARAHI O TE IWI

(Section 2: Resource Management Policy Statements of the Iwi)
2.0 Guiding Resource Management Policy Statements

The following issues and statements form the basis of resource management policies and goals for Ngaiterangi:

2.1 Te oranga o nga Hapu

Each of the Ngaiterangi hapu maintain their customary hapu communities within their respective rohe. These communities are strong and active and have their marae as the focal point for their activities. Most of the whanau of each hapu reside on ancestral lands within their respective rohe and actively maintain customary activities - from raising vegetable crops and livestock for whanau needs; harvesting kaimoana and other traditional food sources; harvesting flora and fauna for traditional remedies; utilisation of assets for economic development of whanau; to spiritual and cultural practices (tangihanga, hura kohatu etc).

The sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources is essential to the survival and growth of our hapu communities. Hapu, in turn, represent the strength of the Iwi. Any environmental activities that put the survival of Ngaiterangi communities, and the continuation of their customary practices at risk is unacceptable.

Policy statement

All environmental activities that take place within the rohe of Ngaiterangi must take into account the impact on the cultural, social, and economic survival of the Ngaiterangi hapu. No environmental activities will be permitted where that survival will be put at risk.

2.2 Te Whenua (land)

Together with whakapapa, whenua maintains the identity of our hapu and hapu communities. Whenua is not regarded as a commodity but as a means of maintaining the links between our past, our present, and our future. Through retention of our ancestral lands and whenua tuku iho - passing the land on to successive generations of Ngaiterangi - our aim is to use the resource to assist Ngaiterangi whanau in their cultural, social, and economic development.
Ngaiterangi hapu have suffered heavy land losses through confiscation, compulsory acquisition, and pressures of urban expansion. Many of our land and resource losses are the subject of claims to the Waitangi Tribunal. While it is our wish to have lands that have been confiscated and taken unfairly, returned to Ngaiterangi, it is also our need to have those lands that we still own retained in hapu and whanau ownership; to be protected from the pressures of urban expansion; and for the owners to have sufficient flexibility to carry out a range of activities that will meet their continued cultural, social, and economic needs.

**Policy Statement**

Retention by Ngaiterangi of ancestral lands is the primary means by which members of the Iwi maintain links between the past, the present, and the future. The cultural significance of Ngaiterangi’s links to their lands and the values they hold in respect of land, whether still in customary title or not, should be acknowledged and respected in all resource management activities.

All land in single or multiple Maori title will be accorded a specific designation that will aim to give expression to the cultural, social, and economic needs of the members of the Ngaiterangi hapu. There will be sufficient flexibility in the permitted activities on land in Maori title to allow those needs to be met. Unless specified elsewhere in this plan, these permitted activities will be:

- livestock and horticultural farming (commercial and non-commercial)
- nursery activities
- vending activities relating to livestock and horticultural farming and nurseries
- low density housing
- cottage industry

### 2.3 Marae and marae community zones

Marae are the focal point for our hapu communities and provide the basis for the cultural richness of Tauranga Moana. They serve not only the immediate members of that hapu community, but also other members of the community. The marae are kept warm by kaumatua and whanau who live adjacent to them. Increasingly, both the marae and the adjacent communities are having to respond to the evolving needs of the hapu and wider communities. Many marae
are being used as education and training bases, health centres, recreational centres, with moves to tourism and tourism related economic activities.

The role of marae in meeting the growing needs of our communities must be recognised, as must the support role of the adjacent communities. Resource management policies and rules must provide sufficient flexibility to allow marae to respond to the evolving needs of their communities. They must also recognise the institutional and structured nature of the marae, and the ability of marae whanau to make decisions and set standards that are appropriate for their marae.

An area of contention for all Ngaiterangi marae committees is the maintenance of access roadways to their marae. In many cases access to Ngaiterangi marae is across hapu and whanau land, with road or accessways formed but not sealed. Councils will not take responsibility for the sealing or maintenance of these roadways by virtue of the fact that they are on private land. As has been identified, most marae are used by the wider community and not just the marae whanau e.g. health clinics, education programmes, civil defence shelter areas. Ngaiterangi is of the view that Councils must assist in the sealing and maintenance of these roadways given the wider benefits marae offer to the general public.

Policy Statement

Marae provide the basis for the cultural richness of Tauranga Moana.

The key role that they play in supporting the needs of their whanau, hapu, and wider communities - Maori and non Maori - shall be recognised in the development of resource management policies, rules and practices. The evolving nature of that role must also be accommodated.

All marae will be accorded a specific designation with permitted activities that recognise their diverse and evolving roles in meeting the needs of the Maori and non Maori communities. These permitted activities will include the construction of buildings and additions to existing buildings for the following purposes:

- maintaining the traditional functions of the marae - wharepuni, wharekai, whakaruwhau; whare hauora;
- educational and vocational training facilities;
- recreational facilities;
- retailing facilities relating to cottage industry
• medium and high density housing.

Land adjacent to marae and so identified by marae committees will be accorded an appropriate marae community designation with permitted activities that recognise their contribution to the role and function of marae. These permitted activities will include:
  • medium and high density housing;
  • educational and vocational training facilities;
  • recreational facilities;
  • retailing facilities relating to cottage industry
  • light commercial facilities

The sealing and maintenance of road and accessways to marae will be undertaken where required by the Tauranga District Council in conjunction with the marae whanau.

### 2.4 Harbour, inland waterways, and estuaries

The Tauranga harbour, inland waterways and estuaries are of special significance to Ngaiterangi. The increasing industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational activities taking place on and around the harbour and their effects on the quality of the harbour waters, wildlife, and kaimoana beds are a cause for continuing concern amongst the hapu of Ngaiterangi.

Ngaiterangi hapu still exercise customary fishing and seafood harvesting practices in the harbour and bays. The most common kaimoana harvested includes patiki, titiko, pupu, tuangi, ureroa, scallops, as well as a range of wetfish. With the increasing growth of the city and port of Tauranga there has been a noticeable decline, and in some cases disappearance, of kaimoana in the area.

Dredging of the harbour, and the construction of the harbour bridge have combined to alter tidal flows, affecting kaimoana beds and their locations. The discharge of wastes into the harbour also raises concerns about the quality of the kaimoana, and associated health issues.

The altered tidal flows have also affected tidal patterns which, in turn, have caused erosion to the foreshores of Maungatapu and Matapihi peninsulas, and other parts of the Waimapu, Rangataua, Te Tehe (Welcome Bay), and Waipu estuaries.
The location of the effluent treatment ponds at Rangataua Bay has always been a cause for concern. It is culturally offensive for effluent to be either located by or discharged into, waterways; more so where those waterways are also used as a traditional food source. Effluent treatment ponds must be located away from waterways and a land based disposal system introduced.

Any form of pollution of the harbour through effluent discharge, shipping and recreational activities, farm run-off, and the practice of scattering ashes on the harbour from cremated tupapaku, is culturally offensive.

The estuaries are traditional breeding and spawning grounds for a wide variety of fish, shell fish and birdlife. No activities should be permitted that will endanger wildlife breeding and spawning activities, or that will endanger the estuarine ecosystem. The active preservation and restoration of the estuarine foreshore in its natural state must be encouraged.

All Ngaiterangi marae are located in very close proximity to the estuarine foreshore. As the marae are regularly used by our hapu for observing spiritual and cultural events, recreational users of the harbour are expected to respect those events when carrying out harbour and estuarine recreational activities.

Ngaiterangi requires measures to be put in place in order to protect the quality of the harbour, its role as a food source for the hapu, and its value as a recreational amenity for use of the wider community. This will involve the imposition of rules regulating the nature and extent of resource activities that affect or have the potential to affect, the harbour, and for some resource consents the introduction of levies to fund an ongoing harbour care and protection programme.

Policy Statement

The Tauranga harbour - Te Awanui - has special significance for the people of Tauranga Moana, both as a recreational amenity for the wider community and as a traditional food source for the hapu of Ngaiterangi. Its estuaries and inland waterways are of high cultural significance to the hapu of Ngaiterangi who still exercise customary harvesting practices today in their traditional food gathering - mahinga maitai - areas.

Activities on or around the harbour and inland waterways must be controlled in order to maintain and enhance the harbour and estuarine ecosystems, its
value as a food source for tangata whenua, and as a recreational amenity for the wider community.

The quality of the harbour is to be enhanced and maintained through the following measures:

- The discharge into the harbour or any inland waterways, of any form of effluent, commercial and industrial waste; and waste from shipping activities; will not be permitted. A medium term plan is to be developed to eliminate existing effluent and waste discharge into the harbour and inland waterways. Where discharge of wastes into the harbour has been approved under previous resource management regimes, permit holders will be required to develop alternative waste discharge methods over a transitional period as a condition of any renewal of existing permits.

- All residential, commercial, and industrial activities that involve the discharge of material into the Tauranga harbour, or that affect the physical appearance, or ecosystem of the harbour will require a resource management consent. The granting of such resource consents is to be discretionary. Where resource consents are granted, a levy is to be imposed which is to be paid into a fund to be established for ongoing harbour care and protection.

- The effluent treatment ponds at Te Tahuna O Rangataua (Rangataua Bay) are to be removed. The Tauranga District Council should develop a five year plan for removal and implementation of alternative, land based, treatment and disposal methods.

- Regular testing of the quality of the harbour, estuary, and ocean beach waters is to be carried out, and the results of those tests made available to Ngaiterangi.

- The scattering on the harbour of the ashes of the dead who have been cremated will not be permitted.

- Industrial, commercial, and recreational activities that have the potential to endanger the estuarine ecosystem will not be permitted.

- The preservation and restoration of the estuarine foreshore in its natural state is to be encouraged, and is to be undertaken through an
ongoing preservation and restoration programme. The preservation and restoration programmes are to also address foreshore erosion in nga tahuna o Waimapu, Te Tehe, Rangataua, and Waipu.

- livestock, horticulture and agriculture bodies must develop medium term programmes to reduce the amount of farm run-off into the harbour and inland waterways, and to encourage the use of organic farming methods.

- The use of toxic sprays to kill or control vegetation on and around the banks of inland waterways (rivers and streams) shall be banned.

- Apart from exempted recreational uses all permitted activities must be levied a harbour and estuarine preservation fee which will be used to fund the preservation and restoration programme.

- Recreational users of the harbour must respect the spiritual and cultural events that take place regularly on Ngaiterangi marae around the harbour foreshore. An ongoing awareness programme targeting recreational users is to be undertaken, to help them identify when such events are taking place and how to act appropriately.

- Recreational activities carried out on the mud flats of Waipu Bay, Rangataua Bay, Waimapu Estuary, and Te Tehe (Welcome Bay) shall be by consent only. The issuing or withholding of consent is to have regard to the need to protect shellfish beds and the breeding and nesting habitat of wildlife.

2.5 Port of Tauranga Activities

The activities of the Port of Tauranga, while contributing to the economic growth of the region, also have significant impact on the environment. The reclamation of port land at sulphur point and dredging of port channels have affected tidal flows, contributed to foreshore erosion, sand build up in other parts of the harbour, relocation - and in some cases loss - of kaimoana beds, discharge of nutrients and other wastes from shipping and port activity into the harbour, and change in the physical appearance of the harbour itself.

There is a need to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. In this respect, it will be necessary to restrict or prohibit certain activities that
detrimentally affect the environment and/or the inter-relationship between the environment and tangata whenua. Conversely, there is an opportunity to use the ‘by-products’ of some permitted activities to enhance the environment e.g. sand dredgings.

Ngaiterangi requires all activities of the Port of Tauranga to be undertaken in terms of this ethic.

**Policy Statement**

Ngaiterangi recognises the contribution the Port of Tauranga makes to the economic growth of the region. There is a need to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability (environmental sustainability includes the need to protect the special relationship that tangata whenua have with the environment). Where the two are in conflict, environmental sustainability must take precedence. All activities of the Port of Tauranga must be undertaken in terms of this ethic.

- Only essential dredging of the harbour required to maintain shipping lanes and remove sediment/sand build up, should take place.

- Sand dredgings must first be made available for the restoration or maintenance of estuarine beaches and foreshores, and for other projects that are consistent with good environmental management.

- The natural physical appearance of the harbour is to be retained. Future development plans of the Port of Tauranga must have regard to the need to both protect and contribute to the maintenance of, the harbour.

The discharge of solid or liquid wastes into the harbour by shipping is to be prohibited. A system for dealing with offenders is to be developed by port authorities in conjunction with resource management bodies.

### 2.6 Coastal foreshore

The coastal foreshore bounding Te Moananui-a-Toi (Pacific Ocean), is extremely significant to Ngaiterangi, a coastal Iwi. It provides access to customary fishing grounds and shellfish harvesting beds - which are still used by Ngaiterangi hapu today - and contains numerous urupa, battle sites, mahinga kai
and seasonal kainga sites. Its amenity value as a recreational area for the wider Tauranga community and as a seasonal tourist attraction is also acknowledged.

Ngaiterangi supports the continued use of the foreshore for the recreational benefit of the whole community, provided there is no desecration of cultural heritage sites or kaimoana beds, and that the maintenance of the foreshore in its natural state is pursued. Foreshore maintenance and restoration programmes should be carried out in partnership with the appropriate Ngaiterangi hapu.

The current practice of discharging effluent and wastes across the coastal foreshore and into Te Moananui-a-Toi is offensive to Ngaiterangi and must be discontinued.

**Policy Statement**

The coastal foreshore of Tauranga Moana is a significant cultural and recreational amenity for the Tauranga community. Its continued promotion and use for recreational purposes will be supported. Recreational uses that desecrate or endanger cultural heritage and mahinga mataitai sites will not be permitted.

The Mount Maunganui, Omanu, and Papamoa coastal foreshores are to carry a recreational and cultural heritage designation that will give effect to the protection of the recreational and cultural heritage significance of the area.

Future resource activities and management programmes shall focus on the restoration and ongoing maintenance of the coastal foreshore in its natural state. Such programmes shall be undertaken in partnership with the appropriate Ngaiterangi hapu.

Resource consents for activities on the foreshore shall be discretionary consents. Consents will not be available where the proposed activity will compromise the goal of retention of the foreshore in its natural state, or where the proposed activity will desecrate a cultural heritage site or cause offence to tangata whenua. Where resource consents are given, a levy shall be imposed which will go towards an ongoing coastal foreshore restoration and management programme.

The Tauranga District Council shall develop and implement a 5 year plan to cease the piping of effluent across Maori land, the Papamoa foreshore and discharging into the ocean, in favour of a land based disposal system.
2.7 Nga waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites

Tauranga Moana is rich in cultural heritage sites, for Ngaiterangi and other Iwi. Many of these sites are located on lands that are no longer in Ngaiterangi ownership. The significance of the sites varies based on their history, as does the designation of tapu. Many sites are of significance to Ngaiterangi te Iwi, while others are significant to specific hapu.

The identification and management of sites that are of cultural significance to Ngaiterangi must lie with Ngaiterangi itself. In many cases the identification of a site that has high cultural significance to Ngaiterangi, will not preclude activities from taking place on that site, provided such activities do not demean the mana or wairua of the site. The final arbiters of the extent and nature of activities that may take place on a site of high cultural significance or a site that has been designated ‘waahi tapu’ must be the Iwi or hapu.

A major issue for Ngaiterangi is the desecration and destruction of sites through new subdivisional and other development. The Mount Maunganui peninsula, Papamoa, Kaitimako and Kairua areas are rich in cultural heritage sites. The Mount Maunganui urban, industrial and commercial development over the years has resulted in the destruction and loss of most cultural heritage sites in that area. With urban growth spreading through Papamoa, Kaitimako, and inevitably Kairua, there is a need to ensure that cultural heritage sites of significance are protected, and that the losses experienced through development of the Mount Maunganui peninsular are not repeated.

In many cases the history of some of these areas has been lost, and as a consequence the location and detailed history of some cultural sites may not be known until development in an area occurs. What is known however is that in these areas there was extensive Maori settlement and activity - both pre and post European settlement.

To ensure that sites of significance are not lost or destroyed through continued urban growth, Ngaiterangi suggests that the Papamoa, Kaitimako and Kairua/Te Tehe areas carry a designation that identifies them as cultural heritage areas. This designation will require subdivisional development of raw land, and other types of new development to have a cultural heritage impact assessment undertaken as a pre-cursor to resource consent applications.
Where archaeological surveys are undertaken the information from that survey must be made available to the Iwi or hapu concerned, and protocols for its wider dissemination agreed with the Iwi or hapu.

Policy Statement

Promotion of the cultural heritage and protection of cultural heritage sites in Tauranga Moana will be supported in all resource management decisions.

The Ngaiterangi Iwi and hapu shall be involved in the management of sites that are of cultural significance to Ngaiterangi. Activities may be permitted on or around sites that are of high cultural significance provided those activities do not demean the mana or the wairua of the site and the consent of Ngaiterangi has been obtained.

Cultural sites that are vested in the Crown or other agencies for management on behalf of the Crown are to be returned to the control of Ngaiterangi. Where appropriate Ngaiterangi will jointly manage those sites with the appropriate agency.

The Papamoa, Te Maunga, Kaitimako, Welcome Bay, and Kairua areas are to carry a designation that identifies them as being cultural heritage areas. Under this designation, subdivisional development of raw land and other types of new development are to have a cultural heritage impact assessment undertaken as a pre-cursor to resource consent applications.

Resource consent approvals may be require archaeological surveys to be undertaken, or cultural heritage covenants - that restrict or prohibit destruction of part of all or a portion of a site - imposed.

If, during the course of development of a block of land, evidence of Maori activity is revealed (e.g. midden, terracing, hangi pits, bones etc), the Ngaiterangi Iwi and other relevant statutory authorities are to be notified immediately. Development is to be deferred until an archaeological survey is carried out. Where archaeological surveys are undertaken either prior to, or during, the development of a particular site, the information from that survey must be made available to the Iwi or hapu concerned, and protocols for its wider dissemination agreed with the Iwi or hapu.

The following sites are identified as being of very high cultural significance to Ngaiterangi:

Mauao
Waahi tapu
Pukehinahina Waahi tapu
Hopukiore (Mount Drury) Waahi tapu
Otamataha Waahi tapu
Te Awa o Tukorako
Maungamana (Maungatawa)
Hikurangi
Te Waiu o te Tohora
Kopukairoa
Nga Kuri a Wharei
Wairakei
Te Tahuna o Waikorire (Pilot Bay)
Te Tahuna o Waipu (Waipu Bay)
Te Tahuna o Rangataua (Rangataua Bay)
Te Tahuna o Waimapu (Waimapu Estuary)
Te Tehe (Welcome Bay)
Te Hu o Te Tuhi
Oruamatua
Puwhariki
Otumoetai
Urupa:
  - Omanu
  - Otumoko
  - Te Tii
  - Okahu
  - Karikari
  - Tahuwhakatiki
  - Tamapahore
  - Waitaia
  - Urumingi
  - Hairini
Moturiki
Motuotau
Motuhoa
Karewa
Whareroa
ngakaurua o Ngaiterangi
  - Opureora
  - Rangiwaia
  - Otawhitiwhi
  - Waikari
  - Whareroa
  - Hungahungatoroa
The following policies will be adopted in respect of the individual cultural heritage sites named:

**Mauao**

Mauao is a taonga of special significance to the Iwi of Tauranga Moana. It is also a taonga that is available for the enjoyment of the wider community. It is waahi tapu.

Mauao shall be preserved in its natural state. Residential, commercial, industrial and horticultural activities are not permitted. Limited livestock grazing activities may be permitted.

A programme for the removal of exotic and noxious vegetation and the restoration of indigenous vegetation.

The erection of structures on Mauao is forbidden, with the exception of those structures that inform and enhance the cultural and spiritual sanctity of the maunga.

Te Kaoa puna, other puna and natural waterways on Mauao and the native vegetation around them are to be preserved.
Walking tracks and access roads are to be designed, constructed and maintained in a manner that does not detract from the visual attraction of the maunga.

All work programmes undertaken on Mauao are to be undertaken with tangata whenua.

Access rights to Mauao will be given to the hapu of Ngaiterangi, through their representative body, Te Runanga o Ngaiterangi.

Vehicular access to the summit of Mauao is forbidden except for the observation of cultural occasions by tangata whenua, and for maintenance programmes on the maunga.

Certain recreational activities will be permitted provided they do not demean the mana or tapu of Mauao. Resource consents will be required, and will be discretionary consents.

The need for continuation of the motor camp is to be reviewed, and a short term plan for its relocation off Mauao is to be developed and implemented.

Programmes for increasing public awareness of the history of Mauao and the surrounding area are to be developed in conjunction with tangata whenua.

The correct name for the maunga - Mauao - will be used.

Pukehinahina

Pukehinahina shall be preserved as a park reserve in commemoration of the battle of Pukehinahina. It is waahi tapu.

Hopukiore

Hopukiore shall be preserved as a park reserve. It is waahi tapu.

Otamataha

Otamataha is waahi tapu. Future general residential, commercial, industrial activity is not permitted. Existing parks are to be preserved as park reserves for the enjoyment of the wider community.
Burial reserves are to be retained and protected

The only future permitted activities will be those that contribute to the cultural development of the Ngati Tapu and Ngai Tukairangi hapu, and the Ngaiterangi Iwi in general.

**Motuotau & Moturiki**

Moturiki and Motuotau are islands of special cultural significance to the Ngaiterangi hapu. Kainga for hapu members were originally located on Moturiki.

Moturiki is to be retained as a park reserve for the recreational enjoyment of the wider community.

Exotic vegetation is to be removed and indigenous vegetation planted under a medium term vegetation restoration and island restoration programme - in particular the ex Marineland and quarrying sites - to be developed and implemented with tangata whenua.

The erection of structures either for leisure or non leisure activities on Moturiki are forbidden with the exception of approved structures that enhance and inform the cultural and visual sanctity of the island.

Motuotau is to be retained as a cultural and native flora/fauna/wildlife reserve. With the exception of tangata whenua observing cultural events, landing on Motuotau is forbidden.

**Karewa**

Karewa is to be retained as a cultural and native flora/fauna/wildlife reserve. With the exception of tangata whenua observing cultural events, landing on Karewa is forbidden.

**Mount Maunganui & Papamoa foreshores**

The Mount Maunganui and Papamoa foreshores are sites of high cultural heritage value. The area has numerous ancient urupa, battle sites, mahinga kai and seasonal kainga sites. The sanctity of the area should be understood and protected.
Mount Maunganui & Papamoa foreshores (cont’d)

Use of the foreshores for park and recreational purposes shall be encouraged. Designated recreational areas will require resource consents, which will be discretionary. Resource consents will not be given where, in the opinion of the Ngaiterangi Iwi and/or hapu, particular activities will desecrate or demean a particular area.

High rise residential and other construction along the papamoa foreshore shall be prohibited.

Maungamana (Maungatawa)

Maungamana is the site of the pa of Tamapahore, eponymous ancestor of the Nga Potiki hapu. It is also steeped in legend. The desecration and destruction of this very significant site through quarrying is plain to see.
Moturiki (above) and Motuotau (below) are two islands immediately off the coastal foreshore of the Mount Maunganui beach, that are of particular significance to Ngaiterangi hapu. Ngaiterangi requires these islands to be retained as reserves.
2.8 Visual appearance of Mauao

Mauao has special cultural and spiritual significance for the Iwi of Tauranga Moana. It is waahi tapu. It is also a distinctive landmark for the whole of Tauranga. In terms of the cultural values of Ngaiterangi, activities around Mauao directly affect the mana and mauri of the maunga. Care must be taken to ensure that the visual appearance and attraction of Mauao is not detracted from or obscured, in particular by the intrusion of high rise construction.

Although Ngaiterangi does not favour high rise construction in the proximity of Mauao it is suggested that the needs of the different communities of interest can be met by way of compromise. This can be achieved by allowing high rise construction to a certain level. High rise construction above the maximum levels allowed, should not however be approved.

**Policy Statement**

*Mauao has special cultural and spiritual significance for the Iwi of Tauranga Moana and is also a distinctive landmark for the whole of Tauranga. The cultural and amenity value of Mauao is to be preserved by regulating the height of structures erected within a defined radius of Mauao.*

- For residential construction, dwelling height must not exceed three (3) storeys;

- For residential, commercial and industrial construction where high rise construction is permitted, height must not exceed four (4) storeys.

- Resource consents shall be required for all other types of structures that exceed 4 meters in height.
Mauao viewed from Hungahungatoroa Marae (Matapihi)

The adverse visual effect on the maunga of high rise industrial and other structures, is apparent.

2.9 Iwi and hapu resource management structures

Hapu and Iwi must be fully involved in resource management if their unique status as tangata whenua is to be acknowledged. This resource management role can be formalised by the establishment of resource management committees (nga komiti tiaki i te taiao) and the delegation of certain resource management authorities to them.

To ensure the rangatiratanga of hapu is maintained, each hapu will establish its resource management committees either on a marae by marae basis, a hapu by hapu basis, or in conjunction with Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi. The committees will be responsible for resource management within the hapu rohe. For land in Maori title, marae reserves and marae community zones, urupa, cultural heritage areas, this management role will include issuing resource consents for permitted activities, and some discretionary activities. Co-ordination of the resource management activities carried out at hapu level will be provided by Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi.
Policy Statement

The unique status of Ngaiterangi as tangata whenua in their traditional rohe shall be acknowledged through the establishment of mechanisms and processes that provide for their active involvement in resource management.

Hapu resource management roles will be undertaken through hapu based resource management committees. Resource management committees will have the authority to make decisions on resource consents involving land in Maori title, marae reserves and marae community zones, urupa, and cultural heritage areas.

Co-ordination of hapu resource management, and carrying out resource management functions at Iwi level will be the responsibility of Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi.

Exercise of these resource management roles will be undertaken in conjunction with the Tauranga District Council.

2.10 Rates and services to Maori land and Maori communities

The majority of Maori land in Tauranga Moana is under threat from continued and rapid urban expansion. One of the contributors to the pressures Maori landowners are facing, is rates. In many cases Maori land is non revenue producing yet land owners are required to meet rates that have been structured along similar lines to land in or close to urban areas.

The rating structure for Maori land must reflect on the one hand the variety of cultural, social, and economic uses to which that land is put, and on the other hand the fact that the major portion of land in Maori title is located in areas where the level and standard of amenities (e.g. rubbish collection, sewerage and stormwater reticulation, roads and footpaths, parks and reserves etc) is not as high as other inner city land or land close to urban areas. Rating for Maori land must therefore be on a differential basis, with provision for remission of rates where land blocks are non-revenue or non profit generating.

Because of the lack of comparable services to Maori land, a percentage of rates collected must be allocated for the provision of alternative services to Maori communities e.g. roadside beautification programmes; restoration of native flora and fauna, alternative effluent disposal systems for papakainga housing; school bus shelters. Management of these services will be the responsibility of the
hapu based resource management committees working in conjunction with the District Council.

Policy Statement

The land use, ownership, and cultural philosophy characteristics of Maori land and Maori communities shall be acknowledged in the rating structures and amenities provisions, policies, and practices of the Tauranga District Council.

The rating structure for Maori land shall be on a differential basis to reflect the variety of cultural, social, and economic uses to which that land is put, and the fact that the major portion of land in Maori title is located in areas where the level and standard of amenities is considerably below that of other areas.

A percentage of rates collected shall be allocated for the provision of alternative services to Maori communities and is to be managed by the hapu based resource management committees operating in conjunction with the Tauranga District Council.
KO TE TUATORU: TE KORERO HEI ARAHI O NGA HAPU

(Section 3: Resource Management Policy Statements of the Hapu)
3.0 Resource Management issues for Hapu and Marae rohe

The following section sets out resource management issues and policy statements for the individual Ngaiterangi hapu and hapu marae. These are additional to the generic resource management policy statements in Section (2). In some cases they expand on, or enhance the policy statements in the preceding section based on the particular circumstances of each hapu.

3.1 Ngai Tukairangi

Ngai Tukairangi rohe

The geographic area over which Ngai Tukairangi holds rangatiratanga is broadly shown in the above map. The offshore islands of Moturiki and Motuotau are included.

Those parts of the rohe that encompass Tauranga and Matapihi are shared in common with the Ngati Tapu hapu; Omanu/Arataki and the western side of Te Tahuna o Rangataua (Rangataua Bay) with the Nga Potiki hapu.
The 2 Ngai Tukairangi marae located within the rohe are:

- Whareroa marae - located at Taiaho Street, Mount Maunganui;
- Hungahungatoroa marae - located at Hungahungatoroa Road, Matapihi.

Urupa are:

- Omanu
- Otumoko
- Otamataha

The Ngai Tukairangi hapu is now mostly concentrated at Matapihi. Te tahuna o Waipu, Te Tahuna o Rangataua, Whareroa, the harbour - Te Awanui, and the Mount Maunganui foreshore are areas where the hapu still exercise customary fishing and seafood harvesting practices.

Resource management issues for Ngai Tukairangi are:

- harbour pollution
- location of effluent treatment ponds
- discharge of effluent from treatment ponds into Te Moananui a Toi
- activities of the Port of Tauranga and their effects on the harbour, estuary, ecosystem, marae
- industrialisation of the Port area and the effects on the Whareroa marae
- erosion of the estuarine and coastal foreshore
- industrial, commercial, and residential activity and their effect on the skyline and the visual appeal of Mauao
- desecration and pollution of kaimoana beds
- operations of the Tauranga Airport
- Matapihi: retention of Maori land in Maori ownership (pressures of urban expansion)
- permitted activities on Maori land
- desecration of sites of cultural significance to the hapu

Commentary on the majority of these issues, together with Policy Statements has already been provided in Section (2). Commentary on those issues not already covered in the generic statements is provided as follows:
3.1.1 Estuarine and coastal foreshore

The estuarine foreshore for Ngai Tukairangi refers to the foreshore from the base of Mauao around to Whareroa and extending around the foreshores of Te Tahuna o Waipu, the Matapihi peninsula and the western side of Te Tahuna o Rangataua. On the Tauranga side, estuarine foreshore refers to the eastern shore of the Tauranga peninsula.

Coastal foreshore refers to the ocean foreshore from Mauao to Arataki.

With the increasing pressures of urban and industrial expansion and growth, Ngai Tukairangi believes it is in the interests of the community in general, to ensure the natural features of the estuarine and coastal foreshores are maintained. Apart from providing a unique visual setting for the Aotearoa’s sixth largest city, the retention of natural features provides an invaluable recreational amenity while maintaining our resource heritage. Resource management policies and practices must be attune to this preservation and enhancement ethic.

Policy Statement

The estuarine foreshore of Te Tahuna o Waikorire (Pilot Bay) Whareroa, Te tahuna o Waipu, Te Tahuna o Rangataua, the eastern shore of Tauranga central and the coastal foreshore of Mount Maunganui are to be retained in their natural state. Restoration and maintenance programmes should be developed by the Tauranga District Council on a joint venture basis with tangata whenua. Specific policies and programmes are:

Te Tahuna o Waikorire:

- A regular beach re-sanding programme is to be developed and implemented.

- The erection of permanent structures (e.g. boatsheds, kiosks, commercial and recreational structures) on the beach and/or esplanade reserve is prohibited.

- A planting programme at the northern end of the Bay, and the base of Mauao, using appropriate estuarine/coastal native trees (e.g. pohutukawa) should be developed and implemented.
Whareroa, Te Tahuna o Waipu, Te Tahuna o Rangataua

- A regular beach re-sanding programme is to be developed and implemented.

- Removal of foreign residue (e.g. litter, empty containers) from the foreshore is to be undertaken regularly throughout the year (at least six times a year), under an estuarine foreshore management programme.

- A medium and long term native vegetation restoration and maintenance programme is to be developed and implemented. This is to include the planting of appropriate estuarine native trees such as the pohutukawa.

- The construction of an estuary walkway is not supported because of the possible detrimental physical and visual impact on the estuarine environment.

Tauranga City foreshore

- Industrial and marine-industrial activities are to be contained to the existing commercial/industrial estate at the northern end of the Tauranga peninsula. All new industrial developments with a harbour frontage are to include in their design, a contribution to the enhancement or preservation of the visual aesthetics of the Tauranga foreshore e.g. provision of a garden/landscaped area.

- Lands at Otamataha with a foreshore frontage must be developed as park reserves for the enjoyment of the Tauranga community. This area is waahi tapu.

- Recreational and retail/commercial development along The Strand and the Strand Extension foreshores is supported, provided such developments preserve or enhance the visual aesthetics of the foreshore.

3.1.2 The Tauranga Airport

Ngai Tukairangi believes that it is no longer appropriate to have the Tauranga Airport continuing to operate from its present location given the build up of
residential, recreational, industrial and commercial activity around it. From a
cultural perspective, flight paths of aircraft are such that major disturbance is
caused to the Whareroa, Hungahungatoroa, and Waikari maraes during the
observance of cultural events (tangihanga, hura kohatu etc).

The need for an airport of appropriate size and standard to meet the growing
needs of the region is acknowledged. However, the Ngai Tukairangi hapu would
like the airport relocated to a more appropriate location and the lands upon
which it is currently situated and which were acquired compulsorily from the
hapu and against their wishes, returned to the hapu owners.

**Policy Statement**

The need for an airport of appropriate size and standard to meet the growing
needs of the region is acknowledged. Given the rate of growth of Tauranga, the
airport must be located away from residential, commercial and industrial build
up.

The existing Tauranga Airport is no longer appropriate in its current location.
It should be relocated to a suitable area outside the current and proposed city
boundaries within a six (6) year time period. The lands must then be returned
to the hapu owners from whom it was acquired compulsorily.

Flight paths for aircraft using the airport must be determined in such a way
that they avoid, wherever possible, residential and marae areas.

### 3.1.3 Industrialisation of the port area and the effects on the Whareroa

marae

The Whareroa marae has suffered heavily from the effects of industrialisation of
the port area. The marae is now hemmed in by sulphur works, petrol and oil
storage sites, timber treatment and other types of factories, the Tauranga
harbour bridge and its associated causeway, and recreational boating berths.
Customary mahinga mataitai areas off the marae foreshore, where kaimoana
was harvested to support tangihanga and other marae activities, have been
destroyed. Kaumatua living in the kaumatua flats on the marae, as is the hapu
in general, are concerned about the effects of industrial discharge on their
health.
Ngai Tukairangi requires appropriate policies put in place for industrial activities, that will aim to:

- acknowledge and preserve the mana and significance of the Whareroa marae;

- acknowledge the intrusion on the marae, of existing and past industrial activities

- meet the present and future needs of the industrial sector.

These policies and practices should include regular consultation by industry groups and resource management bodies, with marae whanau to discuss industry operations and their effects on the marae; the creation of an industrial buffer zone that permits light industry only (for new industry) within a 1.5 kilometre radius of the marae, and the payment of an annual marae development levy for all industrial resource consents.

**Policy Statement**

All industrial activity carried out in the port area must have due regard to the present, and possibly future, detrimental effects of that activity on the Whareroa marae. All current and future industrial activity shall be planned and carried out in a manner that meets the needs of the industrial sector while also:

- acknowledging and preserving the mana and significance of the Whareroa marae;

- acknowledging the intrusion on the marae, of existing and past industrial activities.

Regulations are to be developed that will seek to ensure the preservation and significance of the Whareroa marae.

- Resource consents for industrial activities within 3 kilometres of Whareroa marae on the Mount Maunganui side of the harbour, are to be conditional on applicants providing a plan showing how regular consultation by their industry with Whareroa marae whanau to discuss industry operations and their effects on the marae is to be
carried out. That plan is to carry the endorsement of the marae committee:

- An industrial buffer zone that permits light industry only (for new industry) within a 1.5 kilometre radius of the marae shall be created;

- Payment of an annual Whareroa marae development levy will be required for all industrial resource consents that are granted for industry activities within 3 kilometers of the Whareroa marae on the Mount Maunganui side of the harbour.

3.1.4 Matapihi: Retention of Maori land in Maori ownership

Retention of land in Maori ownership is a major issue for all Maori - retention of land is retention of identity and mana.

For Ngai Tukairangi, the emphasis on retention of Maori land in Maori ownership focuses at Matapihi where the majority of Ngai Tukairangi land is held, and the majority of the hapu resides.

Of the small amount of land in Tauranga Moana that is still in Maori ownership, Matapihi represents one of the largest concentrations. With the rapid expansion of Tauranga, and its rural-estuarine landscape, Matapihi has considerable appeal to would-be land and housing developers. The hapu has concerns that the City will eventually look to Matapihi to provide much needed land for urban expansion.

Ngai Tukairangi is of the view that the presence and retention of green belt Maori communities such as Matapihi will meet not only the needs of the hapu and other Maori land owners there, but will also be of benefit to Tauranga by providing a unique contrast between urban and rural landscapes within the city boundaries.

In order to protect its unique character and to facilitate the retention by Maori of those lands at Matapihi that are still in Maori ownership, Ngai Tukairangi requires special policies to be adopted for Matapihi as a community, and for those lands at Matapihi that are still in Maori ownership. These policies should recognise the environmental value of having a green belt community within the city boundaries; and the attachment of Ngai Tukairangi, Ngati Tapu who are also resident at Matapihi, and other Maori owners to their lands.
Such policies should aim to preserve the rural appearance of Matapihi by:

- developing roading and services policies that are appropriate to the community and a "green belt environment";

- recognising the land retention aspirations and values of the owners of multiple and non multiple owned Maori land, by creating a special rural zoning for Matapihi.

**Policy Statement**

The retention of Matapihi as a predominantly Maori community and a green belt provides a unique environmental balance between urban and rural landscapes within the City boundaries. The preservation of this green belt and the retention of Maori land in Maori ownership at Matapihi shall be encouraged.

Roading and services are to be appropriate to the needs of the Matapihi community and the environment. Although the specification of services to be provided by the Tauranga District Council may differ in many cases to those for urban developments, standards are to be no less. The provision and maintenance of these services should be such that they enhance the unique Maori and rural character of the Matapihi community, rather than providing opportunities for future urban/semi urban development. Examples are:

- width of public roading to be no greater than that for a residential suburban street (not main arterial route);

- kerbs and channels not required;

- the use of concrete footpaths shall be kept to a minimum, but roadside berms to be maintained on a regular basis to provide a walking track for pedestrians;

- planting of native trees and fauna on berms to public roads at Matapihi to be undertaken;

- effluent disposal via effluent tanks or other community disposal system to be maintained.
• regular bus service to be provided.

A special rural zoning for Matapihi shall be created. This zoning will prohibit residential/lifestyle subdivision and development. Development of Maori land for approved whanau/hapu purposes (but not for general sale) may be permitted as a discretionary use.

3.1.5 Ngai Tukairangi marae development plans

Whareroa Marae

Long term marae development plans include the provision of medium to high density single and two-storey papakainga housing, an administration block, and a cultural/recreational centre on part of the marae lands. The marae whanau does however envisage substantial increases in resident numbers for housing on and around the marae in the short to medium term.

A section of marae land that has potential for housing use is landlocked. The only access available is through Council land. The marae trustees would like the Tauranga District Council to provide access to that parcel of land, thus allowing it to be incorporated into the marae complex.

The beach outside the marae is under increasing use by the general public, and by boat owners using the adjacent boat ramp. Litter and general debris is accumulating on the foreshore. Regular rubbish and debris clearance is required, together with a foreshore restoration and maintenance programme.

The foreshore is silting up as a consequence of altered tidal flows caused by the harbour bridge, and poses a threat to the remaining kaimoana beds off Whareroa. A regular silt clearance programme must be put in place.

Hungahungatoroa Marae

Medium to long term plans are for further development of the marae reserve to provide manuhiri toilets, and manuhiri shelter; further development of the marae community zone to provide additional medium density housing up to two storeys in height, a community centre incorporating training, health, administrative, craft, and recreational facilities. The area of land below the sports and recreation club will be
developed into sports playing fields with ablution block, and a low density cabin-type tourist holiday accommodation facility.

The Hungahungatoroa Marae community is very active and is increasingly looking to the marae and the land around the marae to provide for the wholistic needs of the whanau. The medium to long term will see a further increase in the range and nature of activities undertaken here.

3.2 Ngati Tapu

Ngati Tapu rohe

The geographic area over which Ngati Tapu holds rangatiratanga is broadly shown in the above map.

Those parts of the rohe that encompass Tauranga and Matapihi in some instances are shared in common with the Ngai Tukairangi hapu.
The Ngati Tapu marae located within this area is Waikari at Waikari Road, Matapiti. Urupa are:

Te Tii
Okahu

The Ngati Tapu hapu are now mostly concentrated at Matapiti. Te tahuna o Waipu, the harbour area off the Matapiti peninsula, the Mount Maunganui foreshore, are areas where the hapu still exercises customary fishing and seafood harvesting practices.

Resource management issues for Ngati Tapu that have not been addressed in other sections of this plan are:

- erosion of the estuarine foreshore
- industrial activities at Mount Maunganui
- Matapiti: retention of Maori land in Maori ownership (pressures of urban expansion)

### 3.2.1 Estuarine foreshore

The estuarine foreshore for Ngati Tapu refers to the foreshore from the east side of Maheka Point at Matapiti, around the Matapiti peninsula to Te Ngaio Point by the Maungatapu Bridge. On the Tauranga side, estuarine foreshore refers to the eastern shore of the Tauranga peninsula.

Changing tidal flows caused by harbour dredging, the harbour bridge and its causeway, is causing erosion problems to the western foreshore of the Matapiti peninsula and to the estuarine beaches. Increased population and use of the harbour by commercial and recreational harbour users, has also resulted in a build up of litter and debris along beaches. The intrusion of exotic vegetation detracts from the appearance of the foreshore.

Ngati Tapu supports the views of other Ngaiterangi hapu that it is in the interests of the community in general to ensure the natural features of the estuarine foreshores are maintained.

**Policy Statement**

*The estuarine foreshore of the Matapiti peninsula is to retained in its natural state. Foreshore restoration and maintenance programmes involving beach re-sanding, removal of exotic vegetation, restoration and maintenance of*
native vegetation should be developed by the Tauranga District Council on a joint venture basis with tangata whenua.

Removal of litter and debris from the foreshore is to be undertaken regularly throughout the year (at least six times a year) under an estuarine foreshore management programme.

Tauranga City foreshore - refer to Policy Statement of Ngai Tukairangi.

### 3.2.2 Industrial activities at Mount Maunganui

The environmental effects of the increase in industrial activity at Mount Maunganui are become more evident. Of particular concern are the emissions into the air of residues from sulphur works, treatment factories, and other industrial plants situated on the Mount Maunganui peninsular and wharf areas. Industrial smells are particularly noticeable at Matapihi during windshifts.

Resource management policies must have regard to the effects on communities, of emissions from new or proposed industrial works. Where existing works are creating discomfort, the industry concerned must develop acceptable strategies to reduce or eliminate the problem.

**Policy Statement**

New or proposed industrial activities must have regard to the effects of their activities on residential and rural communities. Applications for resource consents must include a professional assessment of the environmental impact of the activities, including waste discharge and disposal, and emissions into the atmosphere. Such assessment must include the views of tangata whenua and the effects on their communities.

Where existing works are creating discomfort, the industry concerned must develop acceptable strategies aimed at reducing or eliminating the problem before any resource consent renewal will be given.

### 3.2.3 Matapihi: retention of Maori land in Maori ownership (pressures of urban expansion)

The commentary and Policy Statement on Matapihi in the Ngai Tukairangi section of this plan is supported by Ngati Tapu as the other resident hapu and land owner in this community.
3.2.4 Ngati Tapu marae development plans

Waikari marae

Medium to long term development plans for Waikari marae focus on the provision of medium density single and two storey papakainga housing, and medium to high density kaumataua housing on the land adjacent to the marae reserve, and currently designated Marae Community Zone. Subject to the availability of housing finance for individual marae whanau members, the marae committee envisages the provision of housing for between 10 to 20 families in the marae community zone within the next 5 to 7 years.

Development of the community zone has been hindered because of inadequate water supply to the development. Ngati Tapu requires the Tauranga District Council to address this issue as a matter of urgency in order that the development may proceed.

3.3 Nga Potiki

![Nga Potiki rohe](image-url)
The geographic area over which Nga Potiki holds rangatiratanga is broadly shown in the map on the preceding page.

The Nga Potiki marae located within this area are:

- Tahuwhakatiki Marae - located at Welcome Bay Road;
- Tamapahore Marae - located at Maungamana (Maungatawa).

Urupa are:
- Karikari
- Tahuwhakatiki
- Tamapahore

The Nga Potiki hapu are now mostly concentrated in the Welcome Bay, Kairua and Te Maunga areas. Te tahuna o Rangataua and the Papamoa coastal foreshore are the areas where the hapu still exercises customary fishing and seafood harvesting practices.

Resource management issues for Nga Potiki that have not been addressed in other sections of this plan are:

- desecration of sites of cultural significance to the hapu
- pollution and silting of inland waterways
- erosion of the estuarine and coastal foreshore
- effluent treatment and disposal
- retention of Maori land in Maori ownership (pressures of urban expansion)

3.3.1 Desecration of sites of cultural significance

The continued desecration of sites of cultural significance to Nga Potiki remains a cause for concern. Despite the protests of the hapu, quarrying at Maungamana the site of the pa of Tamapahore - eponymous ancestor of the Nga Potiki hapu - has continued until comparatively recent times to provide rock fill for the Mount Maunganui wharves and the harbour bridge causeway; with the site also being used for the water reservoir supplying the city.

The location of effluent treatment ponds, piping and pumping of effluent across ancient burial grounds and battle sites at Papamoa, and the dumping of
untreated septic tank effluent on land at Kairua, also continues to provide offence.

Resource management policies and practices must seek to avoid desecration of sites of cultural significance and, where that desecration is currently occurring, must seek to redress those cultural violations.

**Policy Statement**

Resource management policies and practices will avoid desecration of sites of cultural significance to the hapu of Ngaiterangi. Where desecration of sites is currently occurring through permitted resource activities without the agreement of the hapu, strategies must be developed to redress those violations.

Resource consents for quarrying at Maungamana will no longer be issued.

Applications for resource consents for the conveyance of public utilities (e.g. gas, power, water) across Maori land must be accompanied by confirmation that agreement of the hapu and whanau owners has been obtained.

The Tauranga District Council must develop a medium term plan for the relocation of the effluent treatment ponds at Te Tahuna o Rangataua; the effluent holding ponds at Te Maunga, the piping and pumping of effluent across the burial grounds at Papamoa and the discharge of effluent into the open sea, in favour of alternative land based treatment and disposal methods.

Resource consents for the dumping of raw septic tank effluent will not be approved without the consent of all owners of land immediately adjoining the proposed dumping sites.

**3.3.2 Effluent treatment and disposal**

Refer commentary and Policy Statement above.

**3.3.3 Pollution and silting of inland waterways**

Inland waterways of importance to Nga Potiki are the Waitao River, and Te Awaiti o Maungatawa (commonly referred to as the Te Maunga drain). These
waterways are still used for gathering watercress, tuna, and whitebait, and also provide a habitat for a variety of native wildlife.

The Waitao River, a significant waterway for Nga Potiki in terms of its customary food source and its recreational uses by the hapu, is badly affected by silting. Elders have noted that major silting has coincided with the quarrying operations that are carried out further upstream. As a consequence of the silting, the quality and availability of customary food supplies for the hapu from the waitao River are affected also. All waterways suffer from pollution caused by farm run off and land based activities and the use of toxic sprays to eradicate unwanted vegetation.

Policies are required to ensure the waterways and their contribution to the ecosystem of Tauranga are maintained and enhanced.

**Policy Statement**

The significance of inland waterways to the natural landscape and ecosystem of Tauranga shall be reflected in the development and implementation of policies and practices relating to resource activities. Resource consents will not be given for any activity that places natural inland waterways at risk.

An ongoing maintenance and enhancement programme for the Waitao River shall be developed by the statutory resource management bodies in conjunction with tangata whenua.

Livestock, horticulture and agriculture bodies must develop medium term programmes to reduce the amount of farm run-off into inland waterways, and to encourage the use of organic farming methods.

Apart from exempted recreational uses all permitted activities must be levied an inland waterways preservation fee which will be used to fund preservation and restoration programmes for inland waterways.

**3.3.4 Estuarine and coastal foreshore**

Estuarine foreshore refers to the foreshore of Te tahuna o Rangataua, while coastal foreshore refers to the seaward foreshore from Arataki to Papamoa.
The issues for Nga Potiki are the same as those identified by other Ngaiterangi hapu concerning estuarine and coastal foreshore, namely retention and enhancement of their natural state, with maintenance and restoration programmes being carried out in conjunction with tangata whenua.

**Policy Statement**

The estuarine foreshore of Te tahuna o Rangataua, and the coastal foreshore of Papamoa are to be retained in their natural state. Restoration and maintenance programmes should be developed by the Tauranga District Council on a joint venture basis with tangata whenua. Specific policies and programmes are:

**Te tahuna o Rangataua**

- A regular beach re-sanding programme is to be developed and implemented.

- Removal of foreign residue (e.g. litter, empty containers) from the foreshore is to be undertaken regularly throughout the year (at least six times a year), under an estuarine foreshore management programme.

- A medium and long term native vegetation restoration and maintenance programme is to be developed and implemented. This is to include the planting of appropriate estuarine native trees such as the pohutukawa.

- The construction of an estuary walkway is not supported because of the possible detrimental physical and visual impact on the estuarine environment.

3.3.5 Retention of Maori land in Maori ownership (pressures of urban expansion)

The urban growth strategy of the Tauranga District Council will see the city extend east along the coastline and across Nga Potiki lands, placing them very much under threat in terms of continued ownership by Nga Potiki whanau and hapu. Already sections of Nga Potiki lands in the Papamoa and Te Maunga areas are surrounded by urban residential development. Apart from those
sections of land much of the remaining land in Maori ownership in the Nga Potiki rohe is zoned rural - specifically at Te Maunganga and Kairua.

The spiritual and cultural values placed by Maori on the retention and use of ancestral lands has already been articulated in this plan. It is reinforced by Nga Potiki, as are the policy statements in Section (2) that aim to give effect to the continued retention by Nga Potiki and other Ngaiterangi hapu of their lands.

Nga Potiki is also of the view that, as in the case of Matapihi, the establishment of ‘green belt’ buffer areas that include the Nga Potiki lands, will meet a dual objective of facilitating the continued retention by Nga Potiki of their lands, and providing a benefit to the wider Tauranga community by providing a contrast between rural and urban landscapes within the city boundaries.

For the Kairua community in particular, some of the issues for residents are similar to those experienced by Matapihi residents e.g. the development of policies and practices for the provision of services and utilities to the community that are in keeping with the perspectives of a ‘green belt community’.

Resource policies and practices should therefore reflect these aspirations.

**Policy Statement**

Resource policies and practices that assist the hapu communities at Te Maunganga and Kairua in the retention of their ancestral lands, and encouraging the development of a green belt area that incorporates these lands is recognised as a means of providing an environmental balance between urban and rural landscapes within the city boundaries.

A special rural zoning for Nga Potiki lands at Te Maunganga and Kairua shall be created. This zoning will prohibit residential/lifestyle subdivision and development. Development of Maori land for approved whanau/hapu purposes (but not for general sale) may be permitted as a discretionary use.

For the Kairua community roading and services are to be appropriate to the needs of the community and the environment. Although the specification of services to be provided by the Tauranga District Council may differ in many cases to those for urban developments, standards are to be no less. The provision and maintenance of these services should be such that they enhance the unique Maori and rural character of the Kairua community, rather than
providing opportunities for future urban/semi urban development. Examples are:

- width of public roading to be no greater than that for a residential suburban street (not main arterial route);
- kerbs and channels not required;
- the use of concrete footpaths shall be kept to a minimum, but roadside berms to be maintained on a regular basis to provide a walking track for pedestrians;
- planting of native trees and fauna on berms to public roads at Kairua to be undertaken;
- effluent disposal via effluent tanks or other community disposal system to be maintained.
- regular bus service to be provided.

3.3.6 Nga Potiki marae development plans

Tahuwhakatiki marae

Medium and long term development plans for Tahuwhakatiki include the provision of single and two storey medium density papakainga housing, and medium to high density kaumatua housing; the development of education and training facilities, and social services facilities. In the medium term it is not expected that there will be a large number of households to be accommodated in terms of papakainga housing on the marae and surrounding marae community zone.

At present access to the marae is via a formed but unsealed roadway. Negotiations with the Tauranga District Council are underway with respect to the sealing and maintenance of that roadway. Any work undertaken by Council in respect of that road is to take into account the policy statement and values expressed above and concerning the standards of services and utilities provided to the Kairua community.
Tamapahore marae

Development plans also include further medium density single and two storey papakainga housing and kaumatua housing; education, health and social services centre; administration centre; cottage industry, and tourist facilities.

At the present time a large portion of the road access to the marae development is unsealed. The sealing of this section of the road should be carried out by Council as soon as possible in order to facilitate more comfortable access to the marae and in keeping with the views and policy statement espoused in Section (2) of this plan.

A further point of concern is the danger posed when turning off the main highway to turn into the Tamapahore marae and settlement. A turning lane, similar to that provided for turning into Kairua Road from the main highway, should be provided in order to reduce the dangers to traffic.

Given the substantial contribution that this hapu has and continues to make to the growth and development of Tauranga, e.g. quarrying from their lands, the taking of lands for water reservoirs to supply the city, the location of effluent ponds etc, the Tauranga District Council should look to ways in which that contribution can be recognised and acknowledged. This can include such initiatives as remission of water levies for Nga Potiki marae, roading and other services arrangements for Nga Potiki marae.

3.4 Ngati He

The geographic area over which Ngati He holds rangatiratanga is broadly shown in the map on the following page.

The Ngati He marae located within this area is Maungatapu marae, or Opopoti at Wikitoria Street, Maungatapu.

Urupa are

Hairini
Waitaia
Urumangi
Ngati He rohe

The Ngati He hapu are now mostly concentrated in the Kaitimako, Hairini and Maungatapu areas. Te tahuna o Waimapu and Te Tehe (Welcome Bay) are the areas where the hapu still exercises customary fishing and seafood harvesting practices.

Resource management issues for Ngati He that have not been addressed in other sections of this plan are:

- erosion of the estuarine foreshore
- retention of Maori land in Maori ownership (pressures of urban expansion)
- effects of urbanisation of the Maungatapu peninsula
- pollution and silting of inland waterways (Kaitimako Stream)
- recreational users of Te tahuna o Waimapu , and Te Tehe
3.4.1 Estuarine foreshore

Estuarine foreshore refers to the foreshore of the Maungatapu and Hairini peninsulas that extend into the te tahuna o Waimapu, Te Tehe, and te tahuna o Rangataua.

The issues for Ngati He are identical to those identified by the other Ngaiterangi hapu in relation to estuarine foreshore; namely retention and enhancement of their natural state, actions to halt erosion, development and implementation of maintenance and restoration programmes being in conjunction with tangata whenua.

Policy Statement

The estuarine foreshore of the Maungatapu and Hairini peninsulas is to be retained in its natural state. Restoration and maintenance programmes which also address halting erosion should be developed by the Tauranga District Council on a joint venture basis with tangata whenua. Specific policies and programmes are:

- A regular beach re-sanding programme is to be developed and implemented.

- A strategy and programme is to be developed to halt foreshore erosion.

- Removal of foreign residue (e.g. litter, empty containers) from the foreshore is to be undertaken regularly throughout the year (at least six times a year), under an estuarine foreshore management programme.

- A medium and long term native vegetation restoration and maintenance programme is to be developed and implemented. This is to include the planting of appropriate estuarine native trees such as the pohutukawa.

The construction of an estuary walkway is not supported because of the possible detrimental physical and visual impact on the estuarine environment.
3.4.2 R
expansion

Ngati He lands at Ngati H existing order for land contamination are seen rates lev.

The policy statements in Sections (2...

effect to the continued retention and use lands, are supported by Ngati He.

3.4.3 Effects of urbanisation of the Maungatapu peninsula

The effects on Ngati He of the urbanisation of the Maungatapu peninsula are still being felt by the hapu. These include the upgrading of the main highway with its associated increased traffic flows, high tension power transmission lines across sections, the loss of urupa, the loss of customary lands and acknowledgement of the history associated with those lands. Having already been subjected to these developments, Ngati He is to be subjected to further urban expansion issues as the city continues to grow.

Ngati He requires appropriate resource policies introduced that will ease the pressures that are being brought to bear on this hapu, in the name of urban expansion, and that look to have regard to their values.

Policy Statement

The needs and cultural values of the Ngati He hapu shall be respected in all resource activities that take place in their rohe. Resource activities that place further pressures on the hapu and on the Maungatapu and Welcome Bay communities in general will not be supported.

Resource consents for the upgrading or provision of additional high tension power transmission lines, or other utilities, will not in general be supported.
The Tauranga District Council and other statutory authorities are to look to appropriate alternatives to future plans for upgrading the carrying capacity of the main Maungatapu - Mount Maunganui connecting highway.

Tangata whenua are to be consulted about future plans for the use of public parks and reserves at Maungatapu and the naming of those reserves.

The loss of Ngati He urupa and the need for additional land for urupa shall be addressed by the Tauranga District Council.

The taking of Ngati He lands under Public Works legislation for water catchment for Tauranga City shall be recognised by the Tauranga District Council. The means by which the hapu’s contribution to the city’s needs is to be investigated by the Tauranga District Council, in conjunction with tangata whenua.

3.4.4 Recreational users of the Te tahuna o Waimapu, Te Tehe (Welcome Bay), and Te tahuna o Rangataua

As has already been noted, Ngaiterangi marae are regularly used for a variety of spiritual and cultural events. The waterway at the Maungatapu Bridge end of the peninsula has very high recreational use, with a boat ramp, water ski lanes, and fishing activities undertaken immediately in front of the Maungatapu marae. Although Ngati He supports the appropriate use of the harbour and estuaries for recreational activities, use of the harbour and access to it continue to be at the expense of the marae whanau and hapu. On many occasions, recreational users unwittingly cause offence when their activities intrude on the sanctity and tapu of certain activities taking place on the Maungatapu marae.

While not wishing to deny users access to the recreational benefits of the harbour, Ngati He would like those users to respect the sanctity of events taking place on the marae from time to time and to ensure that the location, timing, and volume of their activities avoid causing offence or disruption to the marae. The hapu would also like all ski lanes and boat ramps relocated away from the marae and access to the harbour through the existing accessway adjacent to Maungatapu marae prohibited.
Policy Statement

The location of designated areas of the harbour for specific and general recreational activities will be situated away from marae in recognition of the offence that may be caused to spiritual and cultural events, through those recreational activities.

Recreational users of the harbour must respect the spiritual and cultural events that take place regularly on Ngaiterangi marae around the harbour foreshore. An ongoing awareness programme targeting recreational users is to be undertaken, to help them identify when such events are taking place and how to act appropriately.

The Tauranga District Council must relocate and redesignate the water ski lanes and boat ramp that are currently located at the front of the Maungatapu marae away from the marae.

Access to the harbour through the land adjacent to the Maungatapu marae is prohibited.

3.4.5 Pollution and silting of inland waterways (Kaitimako River)

The Kaitimako River is of particular significance to Ngati He. It is still used for gathering watercress, tuna, and other kai, and also provide a habitat for a variety of native wildlife.

The river is badly affected by silting and pollution through farm run off and toxic sprays used to control and eliminate noxious vegetation.

Appropriate policies are required to ensure this waterway and its contribution to the ecosystem of Tauranga are maintained and enhanced.

Policy Statement

The significance of the Kaitimako River to the natural landscape and ecosystem of Tauranga shall be reflected in the development and implementation of policies and practices relating to resource activities. Resource consents will not be given for any activity that places the river at risk.
An ongoing maintenance and enhancement programme for the Kaitimako River shall be developed by the statutory resource management bodies in conjunction with tangata whenua.

Livestock, horticulture and agriculture bodies must develop medium term programmes to reduce the amount of farm run-off into inland waterways, and to encourage the use of organic farming methods.

Apart from exempted recreational uses all permitted activities must be levied an inland waterways preservation fee which will be used to fund preservation and restoration programmes for inland waterways.

3.4.6 Ngati He marae development plans

Maungatapu marae (Opopoti)

Medium and long term development plans for the marae include the provision of medium density single storey kaumatua housing, health, social services, tourist, education and training facilities, and the continued recreational development of the land above the marae.

The marae suffers from considerable traffic noise from users of the highway and the Maungatapu bridge. Tree and shrub planting was to have been undertaken when the highway and bridge were constructed, in order to lessen the effects of traffic noise. This has not been done. The marae committee would like the Council to undertake a tree and shrub planting programme during the current financial year.

The stormwater and pumping station adjacent to the marae discharges directly into the harbour. It is both dangerous and causing erosion. The Tauranga District Council should undertake appropriate remedial work.
KO TE TUAWHA: TE KORERO WHAKATUTUKI
(Section 4 Additional Commentary)
4.0 Additional commentary

This section expands on some of the Policy Statements set out in sections (2) and (3) of the Iwi Resource Management Plan. It provides suggestions on how some Policy Statements can be given practical effect and also provides discussion on some of the issues raised in the plan.

4.1 Waahi tapu

Ngaiterangi has been sparing in the use of the term ‘waahi tapu’ in this plan. ‘Waahi tapu’ which literally means ‘sacred place’ has not been defined in the Resource Management Act - and neither should it. This therefore enables an Iwi to identify, if it so wishes, which areas within its rohe are waahi tapu in terms of its own tikanga and free from the constraints of a statutory definition that may be entirely inappropriate.

Ngaiterangi is of the view however, that statutory authorities and others involved in the administration of the Resource Management Act have formed an unofficial or defacto interpretation of waahi tapu, for the purposes of resource management. The danger with this practice is that having had waahi tapu identified by an Iwi, resource management authorities will impose restrictions or prohibitions on the use of a particular site, based on that defacto interpretation. This may or may not achieve the purposes for which a waahi tapu has been identified by an Iwi.

Since it is possible for a person, place or object to move from a state of ‘tapu’ to a state of ‘noa’ by an event or, in some cases, the performance of a ritual, resource management authorities should avoid imposing resource management rules and regulations on an area of waahi tapu that is based on their own perceptions of tapu. It will be necessary in each case, for resource management authorities to ascertain from Iwi the range and nature of resource activities that may or may not be permitted on each site or area that has been identified as waahi tapu.

Section (2) of this plan identifies some sites that are of very high cultural significance to Ngaiterangi. Some of those sites have been declared waahi tapu with statements of permitted activities provided for each waahi tapu in question.

It should be noted that the reluctance by Ngaiterangi to declare all sites as waahi tapu, and instead to identify them as ‘sites of very high cultural significance’, does not lessen their significance in comparison with those that have specifically been tagged as waahi tapu. Rather, the intention is to identify...
sites that are particularly important to the Iwi, and to ensure that Ngaiterangi is actively involved in their management.

4.2 Mauao, and the coastal foreshore

Section (2) provides narrative and Policy Statements on Mauao, and the coastal foreshore including Hopukioire, Moturiki, and Motuotau.

The Tauranga District Council has a statutory responsibility to prepare management plans for the management of Mauao, and the coastal foreshore. While the commentary and Policy Statements from this Iwi Resource Management Plan can be used by Council in the formulation of management plans for these ‘utilities’, they must not be viewed as the Iwi Management Plans for either Mauao and/or the coastal foreshore.

4.3 Iwi and hapu resource management structures

Section (2.9) provides a Policy Statement on the implementation of Iwi and hapu resource management structures.

Ngaiterangi is firmly of the view that the implementation of these structures will provide the means to give practical effect to the involvement of tangata whenua in resource management within the spirit of both the Treaty of Waitangi and the Resource Management Act.

Upon agreeing on appropriate reporting, accountability processes, and standards, it is Ngaiterangi’s intention that these resource management committees make decisions on resource consents in those areas stated in section (2.9). The cost of the committees can be funded in part from resource consent application fees.

It is proposed that Te Runanga O Ngaiterangi co-ordinates this resource management role, and if necessary provides the link between Council and the hapu. In some cases individual hapu may wish to assign the resource management role to the runanga.
Structures for administration of rates and services to Maori communities, as set out in Section (2), are an extension to the hapu resource management structures discussed in the preceding paragraph. In many cases they will be the same. They will work closely with the District and Regional Council, nan Maori members of their communities, and the local Ratepayers and Residents Associations.

*No reira rau rangatira ma, ko enei nga hia hia o te Iwi, o nga hapu hoki, o Ngaiterangi. E mihi atu ra ki a koutou katoa, tena koutou tena koutou tena tatou katoa.*
MEMORANDUM

TO: Manager : Planning  
COPY: Manager : Reserves 
FROM: Assistant Reserves Planner 
SUBJECT: NGAITERANGI IWI RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (verbally) 
DATE: 19 May 1995

In Reply Please Quote: 1880-138-94

Further to your memorandum of 26 April 1995 to the Manager : Reserves, I identify the following issues of relevance and importance to the Department of Community Services, and make recommendations for actions where appropriate.

1. Control of cultural sites vested in the Crown to be the responsibility of Ngaiterangi Iwi.

The Minister of Conservation is ultimately responsible for determining who administers and manages reserves vested in the Crown.

In principle, the Community Services Department does not oppose Crown reserves of cultural significance currently administered by Council being returned to the control of Ngaiterangi Iwi, provided the public interest remains the principle consideration (maintaining reserve status pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, right of public access, maintenance standards etc). In any case where Council or the Crown considers it necessary or desirable for Council to contribute to the on-going management and development of Crown reserves, then Council should either maintain administration and control or share with Ngaiterangi Iwi.

 Recommendation: That Ngaiterangi Iwi, Council, and the Department of Conservation discuss and investigate the administration and management of Crown reserves of cultural significance becoming the responsibility of Ngaiterangi Iwi, or Ngaiterangi Iwi and Council in partnership.

2. Traditional cultural activities on ancestral lands now reserves.

The cultural significance of Ngaiterangi Iwi’s links to ancestral land (whether the land is in Maori title or not) is acknowledged as is the values they hold in respect of the land (in particular regarding customary activities such as raising vegetable crops for whanau needs, harvesting kaimoana and other traditional food sources, harvesting flora and fauna for traditional remedies, and spiritual and cultural practices).
In principle, and having regard to the interests and rights of tangata whenua, the Community Services Department does not oppose Ngaiterangi Iwi using reserve land for customary activities, providing the reserve area is the customary site for the proposed activity, that the activity is not detrimental to the public use and enjoyment of the reserve, that any adverse environmental or ecological effect of the activity is able to be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and that all activities be subject to consideration and approval of Council.

There is some doubt however as to whether Council can legally (Reserves Act 1977) permit Maori to exclusively use reserve land for customary activities such as the uses mentioned above. Accordingly, a legal opinion and a response from the Department of Conservation will need to be sought regarding this issue.

Recommendation: That Ngaiterangi Iwi, Council, and the Department of Conservation discuss, clarify, and consider exclusive use by Ngaiterangi Iwi of parts of reserves of cultural significance for customary activities.

3. Preservation of the estuarine and coastal foreshore.

It is acknowledged that Ngaiterangi Iwi wish that the preservation and restoration of the estuarine and coastal foreshore in its natural state be encouraged, and that activities that have the potential to endanger the estuarine ecosystem not be permitted.

The Iwi’s wishes in this instance are compatible with the Community Services Department’s objectives concerning the acquisition and management of coastal and estuarine (including esplanade) reserves.

It is also noted that Ngaiterangi Iwi wish Council to undertake various foreshore works including regular beach re-sanding programmes, foreshore erosion control works, removal of litter, and vegetation restoration.

The Community Services Department is responsible for the management of public reserve lands along the district’s foreshores; it is not responsible for other lands not in public ownership, including Maori land. Only in certain circumstances (eg. at the Whareroa Marae) have foreshore works on Maori land been undertaken by Council, where this has proven necessary to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects caused as a direct result of adjacent Council or public works and activities.

Recommendation: That Ngaiterangi Iwi be advised that Council is not responsible for the management of foreshore land other than reserves in its ownership, unless works are proven necessary to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects caused as a result of adjacent Council works or activities.
4. Consultation concerning activities on culturally significant reserves.

It is acknowledged that Ngaiterangi Iwi and Hapu wish to be the final arbiters of the extent and nature of activities that may take place on a site of high cultural significance, or a site that has been designated waahi tapu.

The Community Services Department acknowledges and accepts that activities on reserves requiring resource consent will be subject to Council considering the wishes of Iwi and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi as conferred by the Resource Management Act.

In the case of activities on culturally significant reserves not requiring resource consent, the Community Services Department will endeavour to maintain full and active consultation with Iwi concerning the appropriateness of the activity on an as required basis.

Recommendation: That the Community Services Department maintain full and active consultation with Ngaiterangi Iwi concerning the appropriateness of activities on culturally significant reserves.

5. Contracting work on culturally significant reserves to Ngaiterangi Iwi.

Ngaiterangi Iwi has requested that Council employ tangata whenua to carry out required works on reserves of cultural significance.

In recognition of the special relationship that Ngaiterangi Iwi have with reserves of cultural significance, the Community Services Department is not opposed to contracting Ngaiterangi Iwi on a preferential basis to undertake required works on these reserves, providing the attributes of the work unit are satisfactory to Council and market competitive, that the contracts are performance based, and that the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act are conformed with.

Recommendation: That the Community Services Department contract Ngaiterangi Iwi on a preferential basis to undertake required work on reserves of cultural significance, providing all aspects of the contract and work unit are to the satisfaction of Council.


Ngaiterangi Iwi are presently being contracted by the Community Services Department to prepare a Maori Issues Report regarding the management and development of these significant reserves.

Ngaiterangi Iwi are participating in the preparation of these plans at the highest level and accordingly the concerns and aspirations of the Iwi will be comprehensively addressed as part of these projects.
7. Coastal walkways.

It is acknowledged that in general Ngaiterangi Iwi do not support the provision of public walkways along the estuarine foreshore.

It is intended that a comprehensive walkway policy document will be prepared for Council's consideration before 1997, which would incorporate extensive consultation with tangata whenua. It is expected that the concerns of the Iwi will be clarified and considered as part of this project.

8. Otamataha (Dive Crescent).

It is acknowledged that Ngaiterangi Iwi have requested that this land be purchased and developed for reserve purposes. A report on this matter will be prepared for Council's consideration before the 1996/97 financial year.


It is noted that Ngai Tukairangi Hapu wish to gain access to their Marae over an area of adjacent reserve, and accordingly this matter can be further discussed and investigated with the Community Services Department.

10. Maungatapu Marae.

It is noted that Ngati He Hapu wish Council to prohibit access to the harbour through the public accessway beside the Maungatapu Marae.

This issue has been the subject of recent correspondence between Council, Ngati He, and Environment Bay of Plenty. Council is currently awaiting a response from the Environment Bay of Plenty concerning waterskiing in this area of the harbour (adjacent to the Marae). Council's position to date has been that boat launching access through the accessway will continue to be permitted by Council, providing waterskiing is continued to be permitted in this area of the harbour by Environment Bay of Plenty. It is expected that a satisfactory conclusion to this issue will be achieved between the three parties within the near future.

It is further noted that Ngati He wish to be consulted regarding planned developments on reserves in Maungatapu and reserve names. Accordingly, Council will undertake full and active consultation with Ngati He regarding these issues as required.

Craig Fea
COMMUNITY SERVICES
ASSISTANT RESERVES PLANNING OFFICER

cf:mb

0032835.01