

Appendix III

Statutory acknowledgements

APPENDIX III

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Statutory acknowledgements

1. Statutory acknowledgements

A statutory acknowledgement is a means by which the Crown has formally acknowledged the statements made by the iwi of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of the iwi with the statutory areas.

1.1 Purposes of statutory acknowledgements

The purposes of statutory acknowledgements are

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court and the Historic Places Trust to have regard to the statutory acknowledgements;
- (b) to require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications for activities that would affect the area of which the statutory acknowledgement applies to the governance entity; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of the relevant iwi to cite a statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of the iwi with the area to which the statutory acknowledgement relates.

1.2 Having regard to statutory acknowledgements

Consent authorities must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in forming an opinion in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991 as to whether the governance entity is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on, the statutory area.

1.3 Recording of statutory acknowledgements on statutory plans

Local authorities with jurisdiction in an area that includes a statutory area must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover the statutory area. The attachment of information is for the purpose of public information only, and the information is not part of the statutory plan or subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

In summary, the Taranaki Regional Council is required to attach information in relation to statutory acknowledgements to its Regional Policy Statement and regional plans. This document is therefore attached to the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki in accordance with the relevant iwi deed of settlement legislation.

APPENDIX III

Appendix IIIA

Ngati Ruanui statutory acknowledgements

1. ATTACHMENT TO THE REGIONAL COASTAL PLAN FOR TARANAKI IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 93(1) OF THE NGATI RUANUI CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2003

A statutory acknowledgement is a means by which the Crown has formally acknowledged the statements made by Ngati Ruanui of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the statutory areas. The statutory areas are described in the Schedules of the Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003.

Four statutory acknowledgements have been made which relate to the effect of the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki. These are:

- Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui
Schedule 6 Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Tangahoe River
Schedule 7 Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Whenuakura River
Schedule 8 Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Patea River
Schedule 9 Ngati Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003

The full copy of the schedules is attached. All of the above areas are shown in the attached maps.

2. STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

2.1 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TE MOANANUI A KUPE O NGATI RUANUI Schedule 6

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui (coastal area) as shown on SO 14739.

Preamble

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui (coastal area) as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui

The resources found within Te Moananui A Kupe have, since time immemorial, provided the people of Ngati Ruanui with a constant supply of food resources. The hidden reefs provided koura, paua, kina, pupu, papaka, pipi, tuatua, and many other species of reef inhabitants. Hapuka, moki, kanae, mako, and patiki swim freely between the many reefs that can be found stretching out into the spiritual waters of Te Moananui A Kupe and along the Ngati Ruanui coastline.

Names such as Rangatapu, Ohawe Tokotoko, Waihi, Waokena, Tangahoe, Manawapou, Taumaha, Manutahi, Pipiri, Kaikura, Whitikau, Kenepuru, Te Pou a Turi, Rangitawhi, and Whenuakura depict the whereabouts of either a fishing ground or fishing reef.

All along the shoreline from Rangatapu to Whenuakura food can be gathered, depending on the tides, weather, and time of year.

Tragedies of the sea are also linked to these reefs. Ngati Ruanui oral history records the sinking off Tangahoe of a Chinese trade ship that had just been loaded with a cargo of flax. When the bodies were recovered and brought to shore, none of them had any eyes.

The people of Ngati Hine believe that they did something wrong and in turn were punished by the Ngati Ruanui taniwha named Toi, kaitiaki (guardian) of the fishing reefs and grounds, who is renowned to this day to eat the eyes of his victims.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngati Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui, as provided for in section 95.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
 - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui.
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Ruanui in respect of Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngati Ruanui.

2.2 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TANGAHOE RIVER Schedule 7

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Tangahoe River, as shown on SO 14740.

Preamble

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the Tangahoe River as set out below. Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the Tangahoe River Ngati Ruanui history informs us that the people of the Kahui Maunga (mountain people of the highest rank) inhabited the South Taranaki area prior to the arrival of the Aotea Waka. They in turn were vanquished and enveloped through warfare and intermarriage into the Aotea, Ruanui-a-Pokiwa history. One of the areas in which these people were renowned to have flourished is known as the Tangahoe River and valley.

The late Ueroa (Charlie) Ngarewa, an elder of both Tangahoe and Ngati Hine descent, gave one version of the origin of the name Tangahoe. He said the name Tangahoe was given to the river because of an incident that occurred, in which the steering oar was lost from a large deep-sea fishing waka as it attempted to return to the Tauranga waka. The comment was made that "if there were 2 steering oars like that of the Waka Tipua of Turi Ariki, then the flight to its resting place would remain true." Turi was the Ariki (Rangatira of highest rank) of the Aotea Waka.

Tangahoe: the steering oars of Turi Ariki

The Tangahoe River has been a major supply of food and water resources to its people both prior to, and since, the arrival of the Aotea Waka. The valley, like the rest of the southern lands, was a fertile paradise. Because of the mild temperatures, it was without extremes and promoted lush vegetation that was checked only by the occasional equinoctial weather patterns. Birds such as manunui (which made its nests amongst the koromiko bushes), kereru (the food of nga Ariki), pukeko (the treasured species brought on the Aotea Waka), tiwaiwaka (the guardian left by Kupe), kahu (the sentinel), kakapo, kiwi, korimako, miromiro (the custodians of the forest), and pipiwharau (the herald of the new year) flourished in the berry-filled trees, like the koromiko, kohia, hinau, pipiriri, mamaku, and rewarewa at the side of the eel- and koura-filled creeks. Fish, such as the piharau, kokopu, tunaheke, patiki, and shellfish, were abundant in the waters and on the reefs at the mouth of the river.

During the time of internal warfare, the valley through which the river runs was a trap for the unwary. The many re-entrants and secondary valleys provided natural hiding and attacking areas and, if necessary, places of refuge.

To the people of Ngati Ruanui, all the rivers and their respective valleys are of the utmost importance because of their physical, spiritual, and social significance in the past, present, and future.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Tangahoe River, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngati Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Tangahoe River as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Ruanui of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Tangahoe River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and

- (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Tangahoe River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Tangahoe River.
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Tangahoe River.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Ruanui in respect of the Tangahoe River.

2.3 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR WHENUAKURA RIVER Schedule 8

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Whenuakura River, as shown on SO 14741.

Preamble

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the Whenuakura River as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the Whenuakura River

The name of this river originated during the time of Turi Arikini, Kaihautu of the Waka Tipua Aotea, and his wife Rongorongo Tapairu. They lived with their families between the 2 rivers, Patea nui a Turi and Whenuakura. Turi was the Ariki (Rangatira of highest rank) of the Aotea Waka.

Whenuakura: the land belonging to the people of high rank

Like the Tangahoe River, this river provided the people of the Aotea Waka, and later the people of Ngati Hine and Ngati Tupito, with all the resources of life they required to survive.

The valley through which the river flowed provided multiple bird life, animals, clothing, building, gardening, and warfare implements, as well as places where social activities, fishing, and waka racing could take place. Sporting activities took place within and outside the surrounding forests. There were also places that Tohunga, Rangatira, and other whanau/hapu/iwi representatives used for burial, washing, baptising, and special activities. It was a place where people would go to find peace within themselves.

This river, like the others within the rohe, will always be an integral part of the social, spiritual, and physical lifestyle of the Ngati Ruanui people.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Whenuakura River, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and

- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngati Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Whenuakura River as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Ruanui of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Whenuakura River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
 - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Whenuakura River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Whenuakura River.
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Whenuakura River.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Ruanui or the governance entity in respect of the Whenuakura River.

2.4 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR PATEA RIVER Schedule 9

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Patea River (excluding Lake Rotorangi), as shown on SO 14742.

Preamble

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the Patea River as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the Patea River

The full name of this river is Patea nui a Turi. It was named by Turi on his arrival overland after leaving the Aotea Waka at Kawhia. The name Patea was given by Turi Ariki when, upon seeing nga kaitiaki (the guardians) left by Kupe as guides for him and his family, he exclaimed ``Ka Patea tatou" - we have arrived at Patea.

Since that arrival, the river has played an important part in the lifestyles of the Aotea people. The riverbanks have provided the soil for the gardens of Rongorongo Tapairu called Hekeheke I papa, the karaka grove called Papawhero, and the spring of life of Turi and Rongorongo called Parara-ki-te-Uru.

The source of the Patea River is on the mountain Rua Taranaki and is called Whakapou Karakia. Whakapou Karakia can be found upon the mountain Rua Taranaki within the rohe of Ngati Ruanui.

Upon the arrival of the Aotea people to South Taranaki from Kawhia, Turi Ariki at Te Pou a Turi laid claim to the surrounding territory and the river, which until then has been known as ``Te Awa o Taikehu", as belonging to him and his descendants. Upon completing the respective rituals to

protect the newly gained lands from unwanted entities, he then proceeded to spiritually purify the rest of the area.

The newly claimed river, because of its spiritual and life-giving resources, was then traversed and spiritual Kaitiaki sown in every location that was to become significant to the people of the Aotea Waka along the total length of the river. These purifying rituals continued to the source of the river on the mountain. It was at this locality upon the mountain that the final Karakia of protection was performed to unite all the Kaitiaki as one in the protection of the waters and resources pertaining to the river, hence—

whaka:	<i>to do</i>
pou:	<i>pillar of strength</i>
karakia:	<i>invocation</i>

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Patea River, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngati Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Patea River, as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Ruanui of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Patea River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
 - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Ruanui with the Patea River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Patea River.
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Patea River.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Ruanui in respect of the Patea River.

3. STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

3.1 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TE MOANANUI A KUPE O NGATI RUANUI SO 14739



3.2 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TANGAHOE RIVER SO 14740



3.3 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR WHENUAKURA RIVER SO 14741



3.4 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR PATEA RIVER SO 14742



Appendix IIIB

Ngati Tama statutory acknowledgements

1. ATTACHMENT TO THE REGIONAL COASTAL PLAN FOR TARANAKI IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58(1) OF THE NGATI TAMA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2003

A statutory acknowledgement is a means by which the Crown has formally acknowledged the statements made by Ngati Tama of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the statutory areas. The statutory areas are described in the Schedules of the Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003.

Eight statutory acknowledgements have been made which relate to the effect of the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki. These are:

- Statutory Acknowledgement for part of Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip
Schedule 3 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Tongaporutu conservation area
Schedule 6 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Mohakatino swamp conservation area
Schedule 7 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Pou Tehia historic reserve
Schedule 8 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Mohakatino River
Schedule 9 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Tongaporutu River
Schedule 10 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for Mohakatino coastal marginal strip
Schedule 13 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003
- Statutory Acknowledgement for coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest
Schedule 14 Ngati Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003

The full copy of the schedules is attached. All of the above areas are shown in the attached maps.

2. STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

2.1 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR PART OF MIMI-PUKEARUHE COAST MARGIN STRIP Schedule 3

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14705.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with part of Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with part of Mimi—Pukearuhe coast marginal strip

This is an area of high historic importance to Ngati Tama and contains some significant pa sites, including Titoki, Whakarewa, Otumatua, and Pukearuhe.

The Papatiki stream is located in the area. It is tapu to Ngati Tama because of the way in which it was used by northern invaders after a battle in pre-Pakeha times.

There remain important kaitiaki links to the patiki (flounder/sole) and tamure (snapper) breeding grounds, as well as other fish resources.

A very important feature of the area is the presence of high papa rock cliffs. A unique fishing method was developed by Ngati Tama, using the ledges hewn out by nature at the bottom of these cliffs. Mako (shark), tamure, and arara (trevalli) were caught off these ledges in abundance.

Koura (freshwater crayfish), kutae (mussels), kina (sea eggs), paua, and other resources also contributed to a reliable and plentiful supply of fish in season from the area. Ngati Tama developed a number of different ways of preserving these supplies for later consumption, using every part of the fish. This tradition has survived and continues to be used by Ngati Tama as a form of aroha koha (reciprocal contribution) at special hui.

Where the cliffs incline to sea level, there are a number of tauranga waka (canoe berths) formerly used for fishing canoes. These have special significance to Ngati Tama in their identification with the area as physical symbols of an historical association with it.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip, as provided for in section 60; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Tama of the association of Ngati Tama with the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw;
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of that part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip.

2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of part of the Mimi-Pukearuhe coast marginal strip.

2.2 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TONGAPORUTU CONSERVATION AREA Schedule 6

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the Tongaporutu conservation area, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14708.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu conservation area, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu conservation area

Te Umukaha Pa was another important defence link in this area in the chain of Ngati Tama fighting pa along the coast. Close by, on the opposite bank, stood the mighty Pukeariki, which served as a refuge for the local people in times of war. Pukeariki was also an important beacon point in the coastal network. Beacon fires were lit at strategic points along the coast to carry prearranged messages between settlements.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Tongaporutu conservation area, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu conservation area, as provided for in section 60; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Tama of the association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu conservation area, for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, the Tongaporutu conservation area; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu conservation area described in this statutory acknowledgement

- than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Tongaporutu conservation area.
2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the Tongaporutu conservation area.

2.3 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MOKAKATINO SWAMP CONSERVATION AREA Schedule 7

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the Mohakatino swamp conservation area, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14710.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino swamp conservation area, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino swamp conservation area

This is an area that has many significant wahi tapu. It is also valuable to Ngati Tama due to it being an historical garden area where the cultivation of taewa (potato varieties) and kumara (sweet potato) was a specialist activity. The garden kaitiaki were the local people from Pa Hukunui and Pukekarirua. The area was also used by Ngati Tama for access to mahinga kai and cultivation of other crops.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mohakatino swamp conservation area, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino swamp conservation area, as provided for in section 60; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Tama of the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino swamp conservation area for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw;
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati

Tama with the Mohakatino swamp conservation area described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Mohakatino swamp conservation area.

2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the Mohakatino swamp conservation area.

2.4 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR POU TEHIA HISTORIC RESERVE

Schedule 8

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the Pou Tehia historic reserve, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14694.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Pou Tehia historic reserve, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Pou Tehia historic reserve

Pou Tehia Pa was one of 2 significant Ngati Tama fighting pa on the banks of the Tongaporutu. The other pa was the mighty Pukeariki Pa, which provided refuge for the occupants of the area in time of war, as well as being the lookout and beacon point in the Ngati Tama network of coastal strongholds.

On the northern bank of the Tongaporutu, Umukaha Pa and Omaha Pa formed part of that defence network.

Many urupa (burial sites) are to be found on both sides of the river. These provided the last resting places for the communities and their defenders.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Pou Tehia historic reserve, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the Pou Tehia historic reserve, as provided for in section 60; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Tama of the association of Ngati Tama with the Pou Tehia historic reserve for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw;
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, the Pou Tehia historic reserve; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the Pou Tehia historic reserve described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Pou Tehia historic reserve.
2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the Pou Tehia historic reserve.

2.5 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MOHAKATINO RIVER Schedule 9

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the Mohakatino River, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14718.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino River, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino River

The Mohakatino River has great significance for Ngati Tama, being the landing place of the Tokomaru waka and the original site of Ngati Tama residence. Marae-Rotohia, for centuries the ancient house of learning of Tokomaru descendants, was established in this area by Rakeiora, one of the Tokomaru waka chiefs and tohunga (specialist in traditional knowledge), and faithfully guarded by Ngati Tama during their dominion.

Te Rangihiroa wrote in loving recollection of his kuia Kapuakore's stories about the area:

“On the edge of the sand lapped by the sea which watched over Poutama since the beginning, stands the rock Paroa where 10 Ngati Tama gaily fishing with their faces turned to the sea marked not the mustering ‘taua’ [war party] gathering on the beach behind until the rising tide waist-high upon the rock forced them to turn. I verily believe that Pakeha would have drowned themselves, but the naked and unarmed N’Tama grasping the stone sinkers of their lines unhesitatingly waded ashore and fought like war-gods so that relatives in the ‘taua’ in thrusting, let their spears go. The flying weapons were promptly caught in mid-air and to the valiant ten were armed and slew and slew beneath the shining sun until the enemy were put to flight.”

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mohakatino River, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino River, as provided for in section 60; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Tama of the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw:
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement:
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, the Mohakatino River; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Mohakatino River.
2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the Mohakatino River.

2.6 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TONGAPORUTU RIVER Schedule 10

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the Tongaporutu River, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14719.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu River, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu River

This area can be considered part of the heart of Poutama country, to whose fighting fame some notable Ngati Tama warriors contributed. It was the battleground of many a hostile incursion from the north, located between Te Umukaha Pa and Omaha Pa. On the southern bank of the Tongaporutu stood Pou Tehia Pa. A little westward on the headland stood Pukeariki Pa and offshore was Te Kaeaea's island pa, Pa Tangata.

The proximity and quantity of sea and forest resources, the abundance of river and agricultural produce, the subtropical climate, and relatively protected river inlet was a paradise for the closely linked coastal population. Among the most famous of the area was Te Kaeaea, also known as Taringa Kuri, and brother of Te Puoho, their parents being Whangataki II and Hinewairoro, both of whom trace their lineage back to the Tokomaru.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Tongaporutu River, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu River, as provided for in section 60; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngati Tama of the association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu River for inclusion in a deed of settlement.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw;
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, the Tongaporutu River; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the Tongaporutu River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Tongaporutu River.
2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the Tongaporutu River.

2.7 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MOHAKATINO COASTAL MARGINAL STRIP Schedule 13

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14749.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip

Along this beach between the Mohakatino and Mokau Rivers, Ngati Tama engaged in numerous battles with northern iwi. One of these battles was "Nga-tai-pari-rua" in 1815, which, as its name indicates, was fought during 2 high tides.

Because of such battles and the communities in the area, there are a number of urupa (burial sites) of significance to Ngati Tama in the vicinity.

The mataitai resources along this beach are of great value to the tribes associated with them and were often a cause for dispute.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip, as provided for in section 60.

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw;
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip.
2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the Mohakatino coastal marginal strip.

2.8 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR COASTAL MARINE AREA ADJOINING THE NGATI TAMA AREA OF INTEREST Schedule 14

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area referred to in the deed of settlement as the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest, the general location of which is indicated on SO 14716.

Preamble

Under section 53, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngati Tama of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest, as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Tama with the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest

Te Rangihiroa (Sir Peter Buck) wrote of Ngati Tama's renown throughout the country for their fighting prowess. He recorded the words of an unnamed old man:

“[O]ther tribes fought for fat lands, for birds and rat preserves, an aruhe rahui [fernroot reserve] but Ngati Tama fought for the sake of fighting, with a parcel of wet land as take [cause].”

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 54, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust, as the case may be, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest, as provided for in sections 55 to 57; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity as provided for in section 59; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and members of Ngati Tama to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngati Tama with the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest, as provided for in section 60.

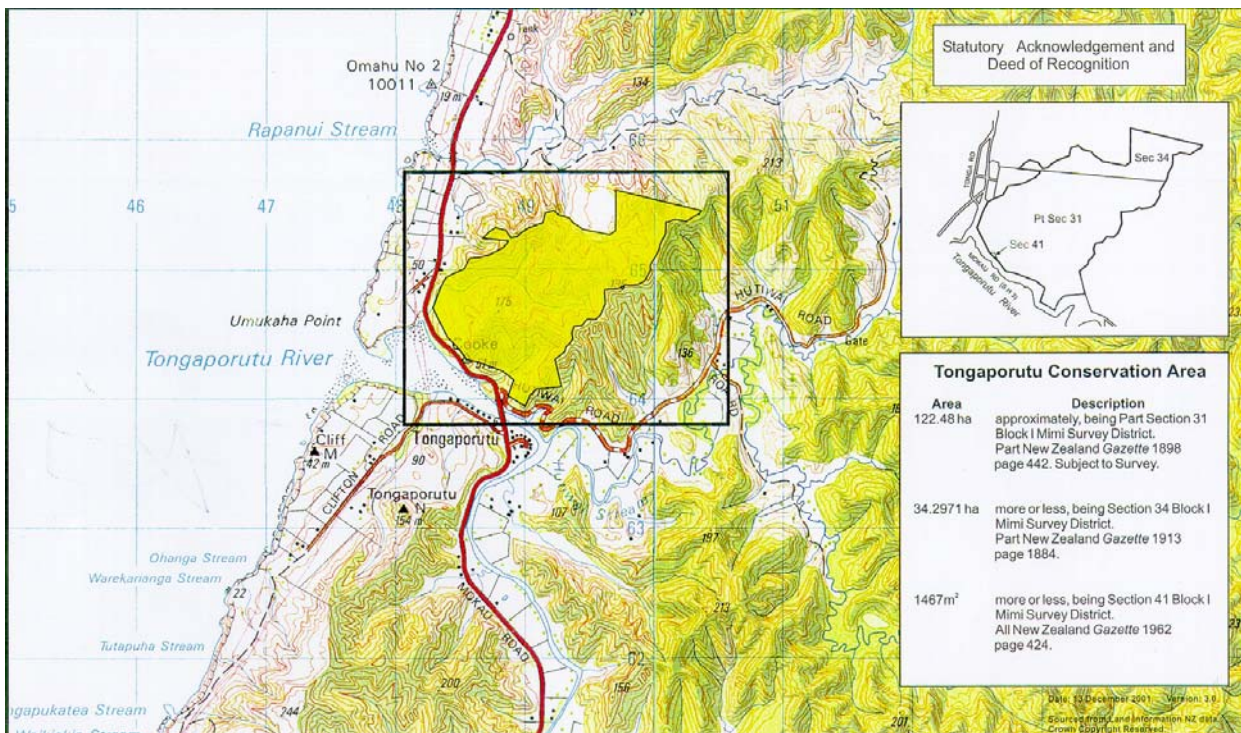
Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

1. Except as expressly provided in subpart 4 of Part 5,—
 - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not—
 - (i) affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under a statute, regulation, or bylaw;
 - (ii) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement;
 - (iii) have the effect of granting, creating, or giving evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest; and
 - (b) no person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under a statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngati Tama with the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest.
2. Clause 1(b) does not limit clause 1(a).

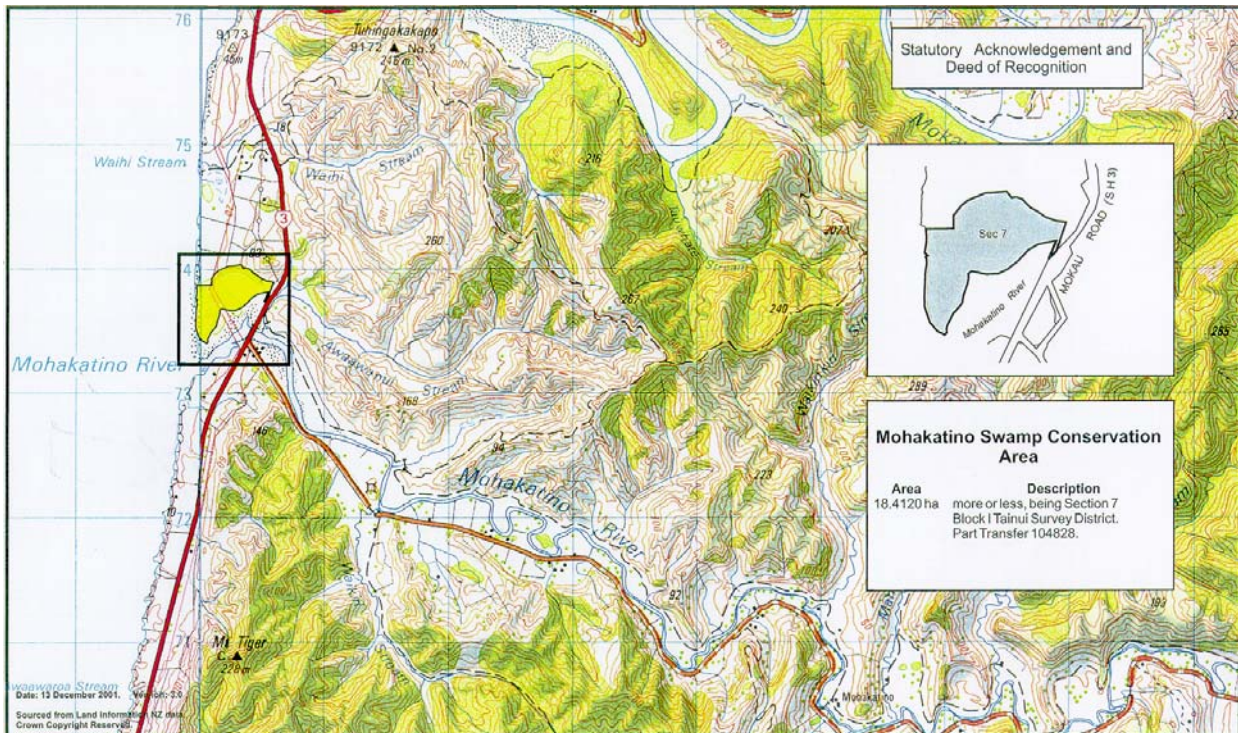
No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngati Tama or the governance entity in respect of the coastal marine area adjoining the Ngati Tama area of interest.

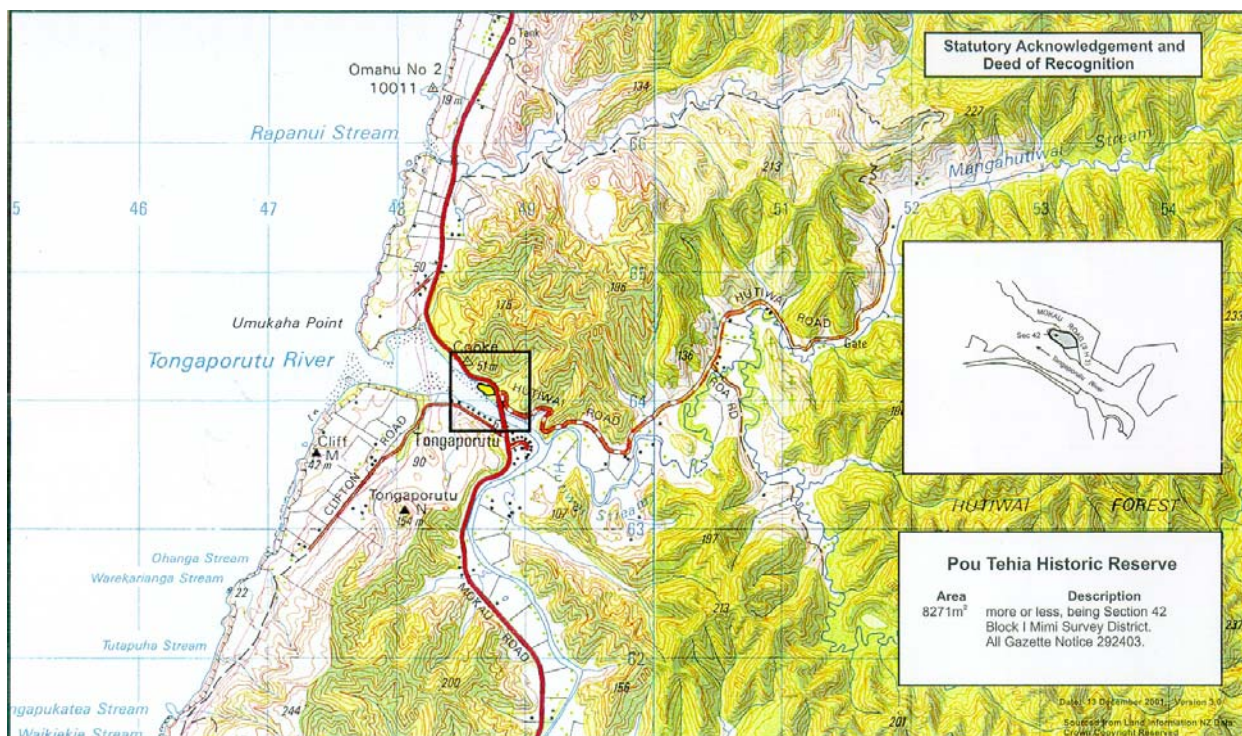
3.1 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR PART OF MIMI-PUKEARUHE COAST MARGINAL STRIP SO 14705



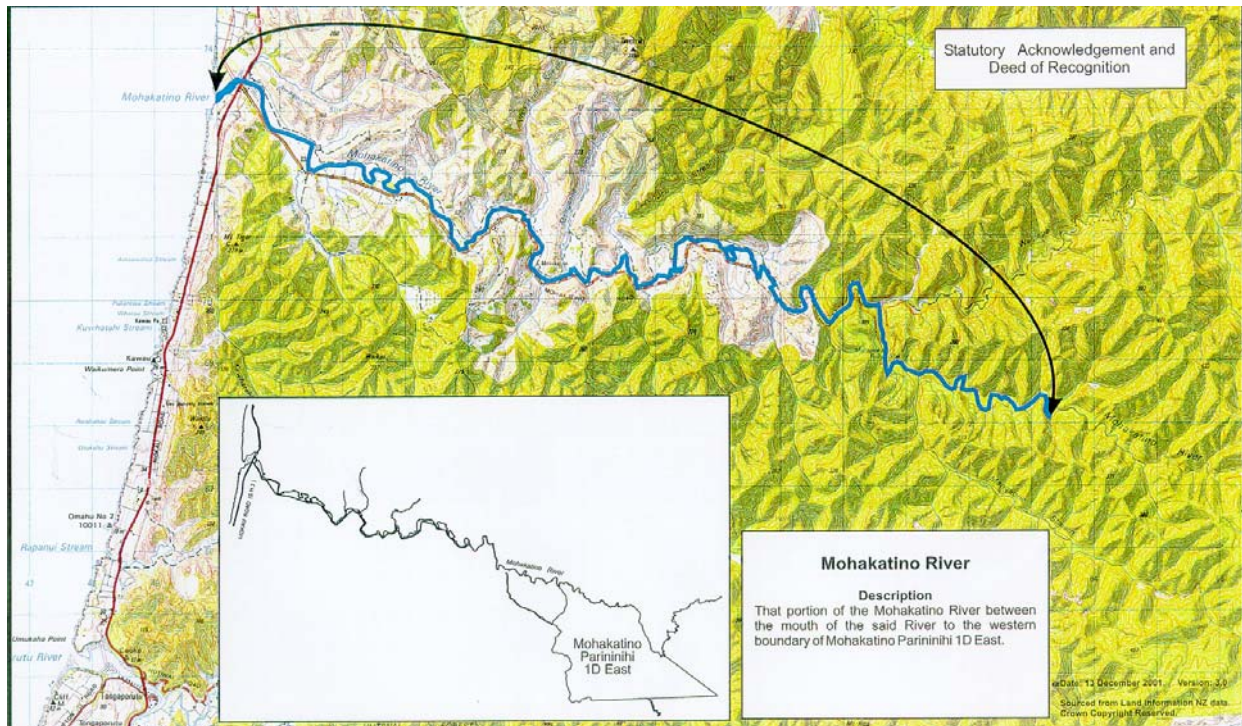
3.3 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MOHAKATINO SWAMP CONSERVATION AREA SO 14710



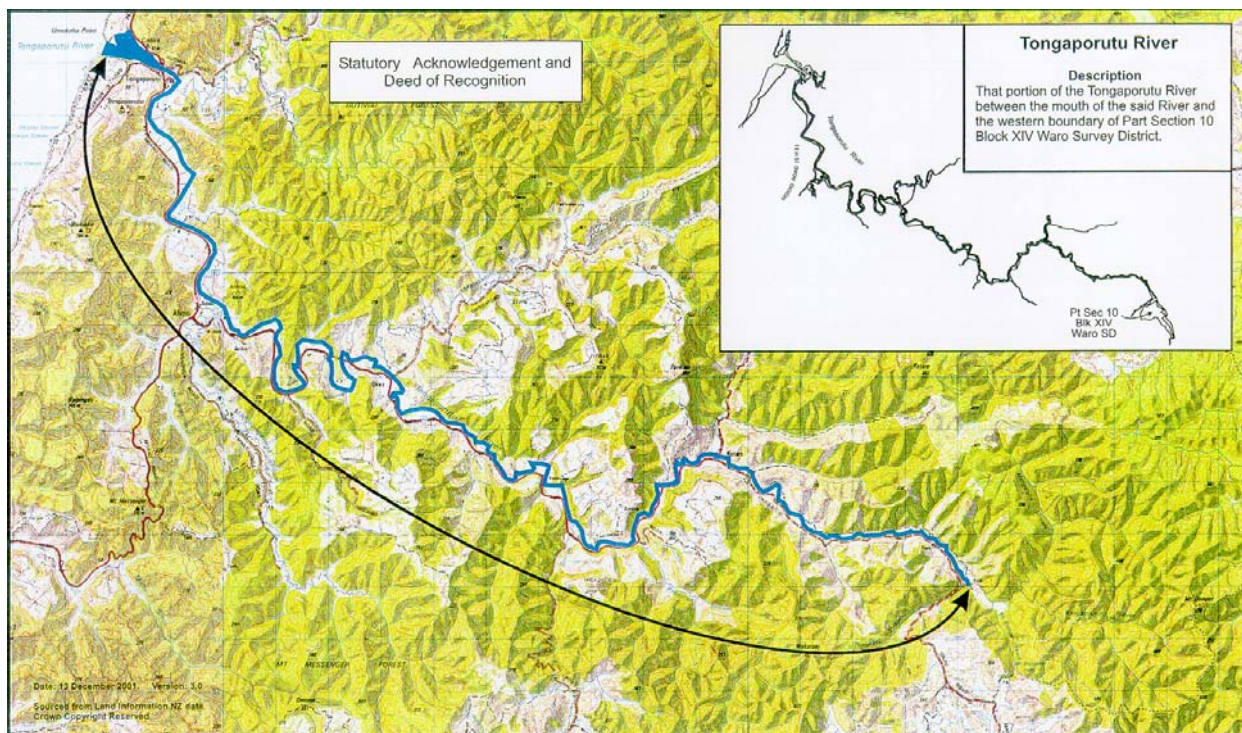
3.4 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR POU TEHIA HISTORIC RESERVE SO 14694



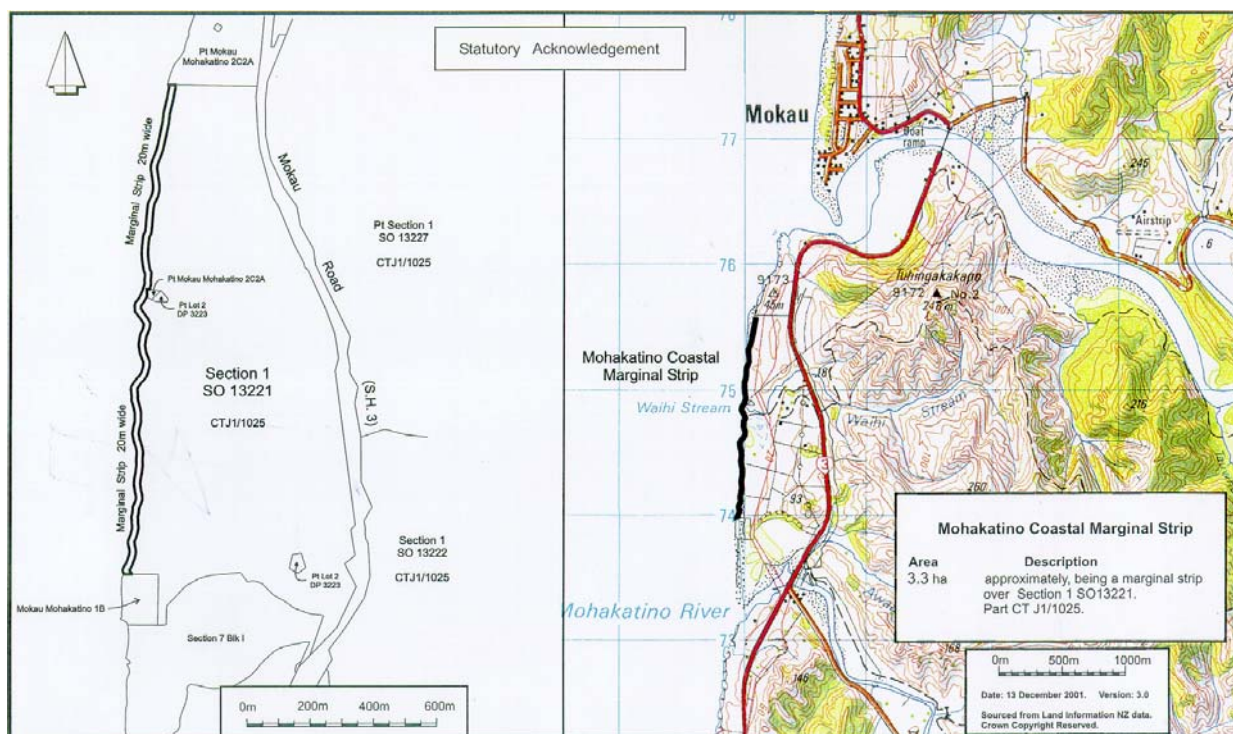
3.5 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MOHAKATINO RIVER SO 14718



3.6 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TONGAPORUTU RIVER SO 14719



3.7 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MOHAKATINO COASTAL MARGINAL STRIP SO 14749



3.1 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR COASTAL MARINE AREA ADJOINING THE NGATI TAMA AREA OF INTEREST SO 14716

