

MATAKANA AND RANGIWAEA ISLANDS



HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 1

October 2012

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Executive Summary

Tena Koutou Katoa nga Rangatira o Nga Hau e Wha

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

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

This Hapū Management Plan is a result of the collaborative work of our Hapū from Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands. The five Hapū that this Plan represents are: -

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

We acknowledge the financial support we received from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Western Bay of Plenty District Councils. Without such support it would have been much more difficult to produce this Plan. We also acknowledge our Kaumatua and all the Hapū members who regularly travelled and participated in wananga to provide the content for this Plan. The Plan has 3 main sections.

Section 1: Is short and easy to read. It presents a high level view and commentary of the key environmental, social and economic issues that face our Hapū and Islands.

Section 2: Action Sheets with our guidelines and policies.

Section 3: The Appendix. It contains further detail, reference documents and supporting material.

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

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

People come and go however the land and sea remains.

No reira, tena koutou, tena koutou, otira tena koutou katoa.

Acknowledgements:

We acknowledge the professional advices and support of the following individuals for their input into the Hapū Management Plan: -

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

Richard Coles, Principal Planner of Boffa Miskell

John Koning, Partner of Koning Webster Law

The Hapū, Whanau and Marae of Nga Moutere o Rangiwaea me Matakana

The Working Group including, Donna Poka, Nessie Kuka, Jason Murray, Te Uta Roretana, Bob Rolleston, Brendon Taingahue, Ngaraime Taingahue

Planning Framework for Matakana and Rangiwhaea

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are currently establishing a 'Hapū Authority'. This authority will become the mandated representative entity to manage internal and external relationships on behalf of our hapū.

A main feature of the Hapū Authority will be the creation of the Matakana me Rangiwhaea Resource Management Unit. It is envisaged that the unit when established, will be the first point of contact for environmental matters that may affect our tribal estate.

Map of Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands



0 3 km

1:90,000 @ A4

Data Sources: Aerial photography sourced from Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator



Purpose of the Hapū Management Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Navigating the Plan

This plan is presented in 3 main sections.

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

The second section contains the action sheets with guidelines and policies for the issues we have identified. We present this section in spreadsheet format for easy navigation.

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

Who the Hapū Management Plan is for

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

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

Our perspective

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

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

Principles of Consultation and Engagement we want followed

Principles of engagement for those representing central and local government

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

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

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

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

Principles of engagement for those representing business or private interests

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

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

Contact Details

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

Hapū

Te Whānau A Tauwhao

Contact persons
Postal contact
Office phone
Email address
Website

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



Hapū

Ngati Tauaiti

Contact person
Postal contact
Mobile phone
Phone
Email address

Donna Poka
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136
0272577242
075776102
donnapoka@hotmail.com



Hapū

Te Ngare

Contact person
Postal contact
Mobile phone
Email address

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



Hapū

Ngai Tūwhiwhia

Contact person
Postal contact
Mobile phone
Phone
Email address

Nessie Kuka
Matakana Island, Tauranga 3136
0277278301
075482287
nessiekuka@hotmail.com



Hapū

Ngai Tamawhairua

Contact person
Postal contact
Office phone
Email address
Website

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



The following page contains guidelines for consultation and engagement with our Hapū.

Process for consultation and engagement with our Hapū

Level of consultation and engagement	Example	Indicative timeframes
1. Initial consultation Initial consultation via telephone and email. Once information is provided to the Hapū representative, we will advise whether any further consultation is required.	Minor resource consents Minor plan changes (not including changes to water takes or discharges to water or land). Unlikely to charge fees for this level of consultation.	Allow up to 20 working days to complete this process This consultation requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions • A map of the area affected • A letter from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effects
2. Secondary consultation This level of consultation will be necessary if the works or information required is more in-depth than can be worked through an initial consultation. A fee may apply to this level of consultation.	More in-depth resource consents Typically where a Cultural Impact Report or Statement may be required. Any resource consents relating to water. Resource consents relating to Regional or District Plan changes.	Allow up to 20 working days to complete this process This level of consultation requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions • A map to identify the area affected • A meeting between applicant and Hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify adverse effects • A Cultural Impact Report/ Statement from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effect
3. Full consultation This level of consultation is necessary for any major works. Fees will be required for meetings and work involved in preparing Cultural Impact Reports or Statements.	Major resource consents These include all major resource consents, major developments of any kind. Typically we need to call a full meeting of Hapū members.	Allow up to 30 working days to complete this process This level of consultation requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A phone call and email confirmation to advise us of your intentions • A map to identify the area affected • A meeting between applicant and Hapū representatives to discuss the application in full and identify adverse effects • A Cultural Impact Report/ Statement from the Hapū for resource consent applicants to use as part of their Assessment of Environmental Effects

Environment

Environmental Aspirations

We want our heritage areas, wāhi tapu and taonga protected. Our aspirations involve keeping the human environment in harmony with the natural environment.

We want all those engaged in developmental activities on the Islands to follow environmentally-friendly and sustainable practices that align with our cultural perspective.

Cultural Perspective

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

Environmental Overview

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

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

Rangiwaea Island comprises 267 hectares and is used for

- Forestry
- Pastoral Grazing
- Horticulture
- Agriculture
- Residency

Map 9 - Land Cover shows the various land uses over both islands.

Archaeological Sites

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

There are 4,000 hectares of land on the barrier arm. Over the last 30 years, less than 1,000 hectares have been subject to an archaeological survey. This is graphically presented on **Map 5 – Archaeological Survey Areas**. The Hapū aspire to investigate and apply archaeological protocols to protect and preserve the Islands' taonga and wāhi tapu.

Flora and Fauna

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

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

Maps 6 & 7 identify the flora and fauna important to the hapū.



Endangered Species

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



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

Water

Our Islands are surrounded by the moana which are identified as two separate bodies of water – Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour) and Te Moana Nui a Toi (open coastal waters – Mai nga kuri a whare ki Tihirau). Additionally, there are numerous bodies of fresh water and puna that flow into many of the wetland and saltwater margins. These are shown on **Map 4 – Waterways and Wetlands**.

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

Taonga Species

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



Fisheries

Traditionally, the bountiful resources of the moana have always provided sustenance to the Hapū of the Islands and are referred to as the 'pātaka kai' – the food cupboard. Kaimoana features in the diets of all Islanders as a fundamental food source, and underpins our cultural identity and obligation to provide these taonga when hosting visitors. Our local fishing areas include large areas of Tauranga Harbour and the open coast. These are identified on **Map 4**.

The depletion of kaimoana and fisheries stocks, degradation of coastal environments and associated negative impacts are major concerns for our people. Some coastal ecosystems have been continuously modified and have become so degraded in recent years that the local hapū have effectively become 'disconnected' from them.

It is imperative that research is undertaken for the above issues, and the current coastal restoration projects continue. We want recognition of our mana motuhake over a 2km radius commercial free exclusive zone around the islands.



Air

The dynamic flow of fresh air is plentiful for the islands. We want to investigate alternative methods of sustainable energy for our hapū, for example wind and solar energy.

We experience some air pollution during the pine forest pollination season and the commercial use of herbicides and insecticides. We aspire to better land use options that don't emit toxins into the air.

Being close to the mainland we also experience intrusion from low-flying aircraft.

Environmental Threats and Challenges

We identify four sources of threats to our environment:

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



1. General Threats to Indigenous Biodiversity

The main sources of damage to our indigenous biodiversity are:

- Eutrophication
- Unsustainable land practices including earthworks
- Fire
- Drainage of wetlands
- Climate change

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

2. Threats from Human Activity

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

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

Pollution from the Islands

- Disposal of rubbish
- Effluent disposal
- Excessive chemical use (pesticides)
- Historically contaminated sites (Mill and forest areas)
- Run-off from agricultural and horticultural activities

Pollution from the Mainland

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

3. Threats from Poorly Constructed Policies and Planning Documents

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

These include policies for:

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

4. Threats from natural events

Matakana Island is exposed to the inherent dangers of earthquakes and tsunamis. Civil Defence has plans for evacuation to the highest point on both Islands however, we urgently require an effective warning system for the Islands communities.

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

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

What we are doing to Protect our Environment

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

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



Restoration and Environmental Projects

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

- 25 year riparian restoration of Matakana and Rangiwaia
- New Zealand Dotterel (Tūturiwhatu) Protection Project
- Rena restoration of dune biodiversity project , 2-3 years clean of oil and debris
- Te Kura o Te Moutere o Matakana – Te Kotukutuku, coastal replanting along the foreshore
- Community clean-up of ocean beach, roadways and esplanades
- 3 stage riparian restoration project for Rangiwaia Island

Accordingly, Hapū members have recently undertaken these projects:

- The Hāmiora Whanau Trust wetland project
- Waihirere 11 Trust Wetland Restoration project
- Opureora Wetland Restoration project for a highly modified wetland system
- Murray Orchard Trust project wetland project



Summary of our Environmental Goals

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

1. Protect and enhance areas of natural, cultural and historical significance
2. Promote and provide opportunity to re-introduce native fauna and flora

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

Social

Kō tōku ngākau, kō tōu ngākau, kōtōna reo, tūtūtūtūtūā. Kei runga.
Our strength and bond is with each other in our journey to strive to do the best
we can to achieve a common goal

Social Aspirations

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

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

Cultural perspective

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

Social overview

Population

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

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

Hauora

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

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

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



Education

On Matakana Island we have a bi-lingual primary school (Years 1 to 8) with 42 students as at 2012. The special character of Te Kura o Te Kotukutuku allows whanau whanui to assert educational outcomes for present and future generations. We believe learning comes alive when it is secure with the knowledge passed on by our ancestors, underpinning the values and beliefs of the wider community and validates culture, language and identity. We aim to encourage growth and participation by developing transparent education outcomes for residing whanau, and for the return of whanau to Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands.

We have a Te Kohanga Reo situated within the school complex which has a role of 11 tamariki.

We have 13 college students that travel to the mainland via a daily ferry for schooling. Currently on Rangiwaia Island, our primary aged tamariki are home schooled and one teenager attends college on the mainland.



Housing

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

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

Recreation

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

- Netball
- Rugby
- Tennis
- Softball
- Walking and running
- Hunting and fishing
- Indoor sports

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



Social Threats and Challenges

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

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

Summary of social goals

Our social goals include:

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

Economic

Piki ake ki te taumata teitei, tirohia kia hoka i te rangi
(Climb to the greatest of heights, look to the distant horizons to reap the realization of your dreams)

Economic aspirations

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

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

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

Cultural perspective

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

Economic Overview

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

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

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

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



Employment

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

Economic threats and challenges

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

Other economic threats and challenges involve the following:

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

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

Summary of Economic Goals

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

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

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

End of Section 1
Next is Section 2 – Action sheets

Section 2 -- Environment

Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands HMP

October 2012

Number	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
1	Protecting our taonga				
2		Any activities that interfere or disturb our taonga such as kaimoana, breeding grounds and various species of flora and fauna, etc	We want to be notified before any work is done on any sites where our taonga exist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have procedures and protocols that will be explained at that point • We will work to develop consent conditions within the current consent framework 	NZ Historic Places Trust WDC BOPDC DOC Maritime NZ	WBOP District Plan RMA S6 Conservation Act BOP Coastal Environment Plan BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Laws on protected species
3		We have only a small portion of indigenous taonga (fauna and flora) species left as the landscape has been largely modified, degraded or destroyed.	We want mechanisms in place to protect all our taonga. As tino rangatiratanga, we manage our own resources and require consultation protocols and meaningful dialogue. We are keen to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have procedures and protocols that will be explained at that point • We will work to develop consent conditions within the current consent framework 	MPI Kaitiaki NZ Historic Places Trust BOPRC WBOPDC DOC Maritime NZ	RMA 1st Schedule, S35A, S8 Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading & Other Matters) Amendment Bill Regional Pest Management Strategy NZ Biodiversity Strategy
4		Taking kaimoana -- depleting food stocks from harbour	We want Kaimoana to be sustainably managed by delegated hapu members. Also all tikanga and kaitiakitanga best practices adhered to at all times.	BOPRC Hapu	
5	Protecting our flora and fauna				
6		Affect of introduced species	We want all landowners to take control of invasive noxious plants, fence areas, and reduce their harmful effects. Species include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pinetree needles • Ragwort • woolly nightshade • Kapok weed – and other invasive weeds • PSA infected vines We encourage appropriate disposal of noxious plants and pests – and follow acceptable disposal plans	Council responsible for roadside strips Landowners responsible for own land	Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals
7		The proliferation of animal and plant pests -- pest control	The Hapu requires meaningful engagement and consultation on solutions to the problem of animal and plant pests. We want to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with DOC and other agencies to eradicate pests, such as possums, rats, stoats • Be involved in developing policies, signage, etc • Have a say on fines and penalties for introduced pests 	BOPRC Land owners	Council policies, Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals
8		Release of domestic pets	We want such practices banned. Work with agencies to trap and eradicate	BOPRC	Council policies, Regional Pest Management Plan General Bylaws 2008, Chapter 2 Animals
9		Horse riders unfettered access to flora and fauna	We encourage horse trekking businesses to follow responsible management practices and to care for the environment	Business operators	Council by-laws

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10		Coastal replanting programme	Our goal is to have all coastal margins replanted (including sand dunes and wetlands). We want: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous replanting of the shelter belt for the Islands• Growing of indigenous plants• Take advantage of carbon credits where available	WBOPDC Ministry for Primary Industries Kaitiakitanga for Tangata Whenua	Council policies Carbon credit policies including offsets under the ETS
11	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
12	Protecting our fresh water				
13		We are concerned about the poor state of our fresh water, estuaries, tributaries, catchments and wetlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• springs drying up• daily supply and availability• water take	Water holds special significance for us – we maintain our position as tino rangatiratanga, mana moana, mana wai, mana whenua Our standard position is that we want to be at the decision-making table for all matters affecting our fresh water resources. Anything involving water bodies requires our consultation and engagement,	BOPRC WDC MOE EPA	BOPRC Water and Land Plan Water Take and Discharge consents Dairy and Clean Streams Accord NES Contaminated Sites
14		Inappropriate use of water	We don’t want unauthorised tapping into local springs or bores. We prefer contractors to bring their own water supplies. We encourage locals to use organic sprays and move towards environmentally-friendly and follow practices that conserve water	Contract requirements with Council	BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Water take Water quality Resource Consent Monitoring
15		Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairy and and other commercial land-based activities --including sprays insecticides and pesticides	We want full engagement and consultation about water rights and related activities on the Islands. Our Hapu wants a monitoring role to ensure consent conditions are followed. We also want to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involved in discussions to encourage commercial growers, farmers and others to implement clean systems and manage discharges more effectively• Monitoring arrangements for testing water quality and hazardous and or toxic substances and materials• In plans for alternative land-based waste water treatment systems that can be funded	Agriculturalists Commercial growers Farmers Foresters Orchardists Viticulturists BOPRC Fonterra WDC MOE EPA	Water Use Management Plans Resource consents for water take, water and effluent discharges. Recreational water quality standards Council’s Regional Water and Land Plan
16		Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from domestic users	We encourage responsible use of septic tanks – with proper monitoring and extraction. We are keen to rejuvenate traditional and kaitiakitanga best practices and combine with latest methods for disposing of human waste	Hapu members, landowners	Water Use Management Plans Resource consents for water t and effluent discharges.
17		Release of contaminates, such as nitrates, leachates and other toxins	We require resource consent conditions to be adhered to. We also want to be involved in discussions with farmers and regulatory bodies. Our Hapu encourages and challenges all commercial operators to improve their systems and manage discharges more effectively	BOPRC WDC Farming Industry Standards and best practices	Council’s Regional Water and Land Plan NES Contaminated Land
18		Cattle fouling streams and drinking water	We want resource consent conditions adhered to We want farmers to fence off water ways; prevent their cattle from getting close to water supplies; and install margin and filter strips and systems	BOPRC WDC Farming Industry Standards and best practices	Council’s Regional Water and Land Plan
19		Domestic dumping – car bodies, old washing machines, tyres etc	Our aim is to educate those living in the area on good waste management practices. We will bring problems to attention of appropriate authorities for handling	Hapu, members, landowners, commercial operators	Council’s Regional Water and Land Plan

20	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
21	Protecting our salt water				
22		Maintaining salt water quality standards	Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for use of coastal water resources. We want: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality standards regularly monitored and kept within human safety levels • Tikanga and kaitiakitanga practices are adhered to at all times 	BOPRC Hapu	RMA Foreshore & Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act
23		Sewage pipeline discharging into the ocean off the barrier arm. This directly compromises the coastal environment and poisons our kai moana	This has continued since the 1960's. We strongly object to this activity, and want it to cease. We want Council to invest in other more environmentally- friendly methods of disposing of human waste	BOPRC WDC DOC	RMA Foreshore & Seabed Act Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act
24		Discharges into freshwater streams and waterways from recreational users -- treating the beach and moana as a toilet -- and boats discharging ballast water	We object to recreational users treating the Island as their toilet. We want stringent requirements, signage etc in place. Given the number of visitors, we require new public facilities. We want to be involved in all discussions on the placement and management of such facilities	Iwi, hapu. Maritime NZ. EBOP. Maori forum.	RMA BOP Regional Coastal Environment Plan Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Maona) Act
27	Protecting our coastal regions				
28		The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the barrier arm exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions	Our position is that we want the forest areas on the barrier arm to be carefully managed so it serves as a protective barrier for the Islands.	Forestry company, Hapu	
29		Natural hazards. Given our low-lying land and profile, we are conscious of the risks of Tsunami and other natural disasters	Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for coping with natural hazards. We want to work closely with the relevant authorities to mitigate dangers arising from coastal inundation, tsunami, flooding or earthquakes. We urgently need an effective warning system for the Islands	BOPRC WDC Civil Defense Maritime NZ	RMA Building Act Regional and District Council Policies
30		We are concerned about coastal erosion and sand dune degradation	We require full consultation and engagement on this issue. Our goals are to continue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With riparian and reparation programmes along coastal margins • With intensive propagation and re-seeding programmes of native trees specific to the areas to alleviate erosion. • With risk mitigation procedures, such as enforcing speed limits for recreational boats – to limit wash on foreshore 	BOPRC WBOPDC Coast care Matakana Island Marine Club	NZCPS Regional & District Council policies on erosion Buffer zones Conservation laws Ecological Enhancement Fund
31		Lack of suitable retaining walls	Our goal is to seek funding for Hapu to construct retaining walls in high risk areas around the islands. Work with authorities on practical solutions.	BOPRC Funding agencies WDC	Coast care Matakana Island Marine Club Ecological Enhancement Fund

20	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
32		<p>Foreshore and seabed areas -- we are concerned about the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal application of foreshore reserve provisions • Lack of clarity around responsibility, obligations and jurisdiction 	<p>We want full consultation and engagement on this topic. Our goal is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in discussions with LTA's to achieve desired outcomes and aspirations of Hapu • Gain clarity and around foreshore reserve provisions, responsibilities of management, legislative obligations and jurisdiction • Enter into co-management agreements and MOU's with Councils to maximise natural characteristics of the foreshore and seabed around the islands • Input at the decision-making level for maritime and Council by-laws 	<p>Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC WDC Maori forum LTA's DOC NIWA</p>	<p>Foreshore and Seabed Act Coastal marine legislation</p>
33		Use of coastal resources-- kai moana	<p>Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement to develop plans for use of coastal resources. We want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal restoration and reparation projects implemented • Kaimoana sustainably managed by delegated hapu members • Tikanga and kaitiakitanga practices are adhered to at all times 	<p>Hapu Maritime NZ BOPRC WDC Maori forum LTA's DOC NIWA</p>	<p>Foreshore and Seabed Act Coastal marine legislation</p>
34		Coastal navigation routes and shipping lanes	We want to enter into JV or MOU with Maritime NZ – and have input into by-laws that control navigational routes	<p>Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS EBOP, MP's. Kaumatua, whanau, Whakapapa, Maritime Law. OSH</p>	<p>Navigational Safety By-Laws (5 knots) Kaumatua Whakapapa</p>
35		Inappropriate placement of boat and ski lanes	<p>We strongly object to the inappropriate and dangerous placement of boat and jet-ski lanes. We want ski lanes dangerously close to the Islands closed. We want better policing and enforcement of penalties on those who break the law.</p> <p>We also want the Councils to take the lead by setting better standards, protocols, policies, laws and legislation for recreational boaters. We want our privacy respected</p>	<p>Tourism BOP WDC BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS MP's. Kaumatua, whanau, Maritime Law. OSH</p>	<p>Navigational Safety By-Laws (5 knots) Kaumatua Whakapapa</p>
36		Risks posed by recreational boaters, yachters	<p>Recreational boaters continuously create risks for the Islands and Hapu members, such as leaving rubbish starting fires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We want a greater say and be included in decision-making and forming by-laws that are specific to our rohe • We want clear Signage at wharves, ramps about: Fire dangers; disposal of rubbish; trespassing on private property • We want a greater hand in implementing penalties and by-laws <p>We are keen to look at Joint ventures, and establishing MOU's with Maritime NZ, Tauranga Port & Harbour Masters and other organisations so Maritime By-Laws are adhered to</p>	<p>Iwi, hapu. Maritime NZ. EBOP. Maori forum.</p>	Marine & Coastal Area Act
37		Access to fresh and salt water supplies for boaters, barge and ferry users	Our goal is to establish better facilities -- particularly at the wharf. Ideally there should be appropriate access to water (fresh water and salt water) at the ferry terminals, beach and foreshore	BOPRC	<p>RMA Foreshore and Seabed Act. Marine & Coastal Area Act</p>

20	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
38	Protection of harbour				
39		Dredging of harbour and subsequent damage to kai moana beds	We are opposed to dredging of the harbour. Our position is that we want full consultation and engagement for any request or consent for dredging.		
40		Navigation equipment, beacons, wharves etc	We seek consultation and engagement on keeping all navigation equipment in good repair.	Tourism BOP BOPRC Hapu Maritime NZ Local MPS EBOP, MP’s. Kaumatua, whanau, Whakapapa, Maritime Law. OSH	Navigational Safety By-Laws Kaumatua Whakapapa
41		Pollution of Harbour from -- siltation and sedimentation -- particularly from the mainland	Position on this . . .		
42	Protecting our land				
43		All land development projects	We want all those engaged in development projects to follow environmentally-friendly and sustainable practices that align with our cultural perspective	BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu	Western BOP District Plan Regional Water & Land Plan SmartGrowth
44		Major Development projects	Our standard position is that in all circumstances, applicants must contact our Hapu for advice before proceeding	BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu	Western BOP District Plan Regional Water & Land Plan SmartGrowth
45		Fire risks	We want greater support -- particularly during summer months to police irresponsible behaviour by recreational boaters and visitors. Need clear signage, stronger by-laws, heavier penalties and fines put in place	DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu Fire NZ	Council bylaws
46		The local council recently established Reserves and Facilities by-laws to allow horse trekking on the Islands	We want to be consulted and have meaningful engagement with Council before such by laws are passed	DOC NIWA BOPRC WBOPDC MOE Hapu Fire NZ	Council bylaws
47	Protecting archeological sites				
48		Disturbance of archeological sites. Over the last 30 years, less than 1,000 hectares have been subject to an archaeological survey.	We require full consultation and engagement on this issue. The Hapu aspire to investigate and apply archaeological protocols to protect and preserve the Islands’ taonga and waahi tapu.	NZHPT Hapu Councils	Tracking HPT Authorities granted and identifying areas nor surveyed.

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49	Plowing and V blading of archeological sites	Our position is that V blading should cease around all archeological sites. We require proper archeological research across all sites to prevent further damage.	NZHPT Hapu Councils	
50	Waste management			
51	<p>We face numerous challenges with waste management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety of Hapu, the whenua, he wai • Rubbish disposal and pollution left on beaches • Hazardous waste dumping • Cost of waste disposal • Rate 	<p>We wish to reduce overall waste and develop permitted activity standards to enable a waste transfer station and recycling centre to be developed for the Islands.</p> <p>Ideally the transfer station would cater for all forms of domestic waste</p> <p>Our goal is also to have systems in place for waste collection and management for rubbish washing up on our beaches. We need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular waste collection, control and maintenance systems • Sustainable, affordable eco-systems established • Appropriate signage and input into LTCCP, LTDP • Stronger relationships with LTA's • Education. Para Kore systems and best practices in place 	<p>Local Government WBOPDC BOPRC Dairy NZ</p>	<p>District and Regional Council Policy, Resource Consents, Rates, Private and group disposal systems. TCC and WDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, Sustainable Farm Water use Management Plans , Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act, Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Settlement Act 2011, BOPRC-Floodway & Drainage Bylaw 2008</p>
52	Toxic waste left over from a timber tanalizing plant	Our Hapu definitely want all contaminated sites cleaned up. We intend working closely with the relevant authorities to achieve this. From a cultural and health perspective, we will not be satisfied until the contaminated sites are fully cleansed.	WDC BOPRC MOE	Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act, Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Settlement Act 2011, BOPRC-Floodway & Drainage Bylaw 2008
53	Biosecurity			
54	Lack of tight bio-security border controls	We need stricter border controls to contain foreign, invasive, viruses that threaten native plants and our horticulture and agriculture ventures. The recent grounding of the Rena highlighted the risks and dangers of foreign and invasive species entering via the eastern coastline. We support a regime of bio-security testing and monitoring to mitigate any potential threats.	DOC NIWA BOPRC WDC MOE Hapu	Biosecurity Act Kiwifruit Industry
55	Biodiversity			
56	<p>Endangered species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish • Invertebrates • Birds • Mammals 	<p>We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with endangered species on the Islands. A list of some of the endangered species is found in Section 3.</p> <p>We have several programmes in place to revitalise endangered species and expect to be consulted and be part of any local or central government initiatives</p>	<p>DOC NIWA BOPRC WDC MOE Hapu</p>	<p>Conservation Act Wildlife Refuge Act</p>
57	Restoration of wetlands	<p>We require full engagement and consultation on anything to do with the modification of wetlands on the Islands. A list of some of the wetland projects are found in Section 3.</p> <p>We have several programmes in place to revitalise the biodiversity of wetlands and limit the impact of humans on these areas</p>	<p>Hapu Western BOP District Council BOP Regional Council</p>	<p>BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Western BOP District Plan</p>

58	The removal of significant tracts of forestry from the barrier arm exposes the Islands to damage from adverse weather conditions.	While the exotic forests have long replaced the native forests on the barrier arm, forest trees are needed to protect the Islands. We require full consultation if ever there is a change to the policy of having forest growing on the barrier arm.	Forestry	
59	Protection of air space			
60	Low flying aircraft over Islands	We object to the intrusion of low flying aircraft over our air space. We want by-laws and aviation laws enforced to prevent llow-flying aircraftin invading privacy of Hapu members	CAA	Aviation Laws
61	Use of air space	We assert our rights to own air waves and to broadcast from our own media		
62	Excessively bright lights from the mainland	Lights spill from the mainland industries such as the port lights must be controlled through environmental performance standards in each Districts Plan.	WBOPDC TCC	
63	Air-borne viruses and diseases	PSA is a biosecurity risk that could have catastrophic effects on our kiwifruit orchards. PSA has reached some orchards on the island. Managing this is vital to the economic sustainability of our orchard business.	Industry	Biosecurity Act

Number	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
1	Education				
2		Keeping sufficient numbers to keep Kohanga Reo and primary school operating	Our goal is to encourage those with young families to return to the Islands	Hapu, families, MOE	
3		Maintaining high standards of education	To support families and their tamariki, our goal is to attract dedicated teachers and maintain high standards of bi-lingual, bi-cultural, education	Hapu, families, MOE	
4		Our secondary school students who travel to the mainland each day face special challenges: These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long daily commute • Difficulty in being able to participate in extracurricular activities Promote advanced education	We seek meaningful engagement with the Ministry of Education and other agencies to meet the special challenges our high school students and their families face. We are open to suggestions on how best to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support secondary school students • Support their families with the extra financial burden We are keen to consider scholarships and trade-training for our rangatahi, whanau	Hapu, families, MOE	
5	Maintaining our culture				
6		We are concerned that our sites of significance remain protected	We aim to protect our culture and sites of significance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-naming sites with tuturu names • Promoting practices that keep our water unpolluted • Protecting waahi tapu and other taonga • Archaeology/heritage protection, waahi tapu inventory • Naming sites of cultural significance • Ring fencing islands for future • Educating our Whanau about our whakapapa – hold wananga and develop their knowledge 	NZHPT WBOPDC	Western BOP District Plan RPS BOP Regional Water & Land Plan Cultural Values Assessment Historic Places Act
7		The issue here is that with the changing world, how to keep our language and culture alive, and revitalise the Hapu	Our plans to do this include supporting reo māori, kōrero māori anake marae		
8		Waahi Tapu sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, preservation and conservation • Re-instatement, developments of marae facilities 	We want direct involvement and consultation procedures followed whenever anyone is considered developing a site that we consider to be waahi Tapu. Our goals are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter joint ventures, or have MOU with DOC and other key agencies • Ensure that all Waahi tapu, Waahi Whakahirahira, taonga tuku iho and koiwi are handled, managed and respected according to our cultural values. • Have traditional Maori names for significant sites reinstated 	DOC BOPRC WBOPDC HPT	RMA S6, 7 & 8 RMA 1st Schedule WBOP District Plan CVA
9		Access to traditional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural areas • Harvests • Fishing areas • Hunting areas 	We require full consultation on the use of any of these traditional sites. Our goals are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve, protect and retain ownership of all sites of significance, wahi tapu, wahi whakahirahira and taonga koiwi • Maintain and retain our cultural values and kaitiakitanga principles of our rohe for all areas of cultivation, agriculture, fishing and hunting, taonga species • Reinstatement traditional Maori names of significant sites 	DOC WDC TCC Maritime NZ HPT	WBOP District Plan NZ Historic Places Act RMA S6, S7, S8 Marine and Coastal Area Act Foreshore & Seabed Act

	Disturbance of archeological sites through vblading	We require full consultation on access to all archaeological sites.	NZHPT WBOPDC	NZ Archaeological Association
		Our goal is to map the v-bladed and non-v-bladed areas to establish priority areas. Then conduct further archaeological surveys of both v-bladed areas and non-v-bladed areas, especially where earthworks consents have been granted from the Regional Council.	BOPRC hapu	NZHPT records of authorities granted
		We want areas of waahi tapu and archaeological sites protected and handled according to our tikanga and protocols		
10	Risk of dramatic effect on social fabric of Island with rapid development	For hundreds of years Hapu members along the barrier arm have lived without neighbours. We object to such development projects.	Hapu WBOPDC	
11	External pressure from corporates on small Hapu community to subdivide barrier arm. We see risk of creating class distinctions and social disharmony	We are against barrier arm development. If the barrier arm was allowed to be developed, there is a potential for creating a 'them and us,' situation. We do not believe this is conducive to creating social harmony.	Hapu WBOPDC Development Companies	Western BOP District Plan RPS
12	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies
13	Housing			
14	The land tenure system presents difficulties with multiple ownership – and in some cases the ability to establish administration over land blocks	We plan to work with the Maori Land Court and other agencies to open land for more productive use and for building houses.	Hapu members Landowners HNZ MLC	
		We need more houses. The leased land that will become presents new opportunities for those members who wish to return and live on whanau land. We are keen to explore housing that is affordable, durable, sustainable		
15	Governance and management for administrative roles for land blocks, Hapu, projects	Our aim is to develop comprehensive training regime for Hapu members to fill such roles	Training organisations	
16	Housing for Hapu members • Sustainable land practices Housing for Hapu members • Papakainga, hapu, whanau, kaumatua, kuia	We require direct involvement, consultation and decision-making across all areas of housing development We are actively seeking opportunities to subdivide and develop housing in a sustainable way. We recognise Mana motuhake – ownership, whakapapa, tino rangatiratanga –lineage and birth right. This includes: • The right to develop and manage the future of our whenua, our people • Being involved in decision-making for housing development We strongly oppose 'external developers' or large corporate organisations targeting residential development among our members We prefer to employ self-sufficient and cost effective methods that are beneficial long-term to our hapu, whenua and ngahere	WDC TCC DOC BOPRC	WBOP District Plan BOP Water & Land Plan BOP Regional Policy Statement CVA for Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands

17		A key challenge here is that of meeting the expense of setting up infrastructure for the houses. There are also other factors such as difficulties in whanau members borrowing money to build new houses on land with multiple owners.	Our goal is to build good quality, affordable, houses. Further explore the advantages of papakainga development		
18		Declining population	Our goal is to encourage those with young families to return to the Islands	Hapu	
19		Prevention of land erosion for Opureora and Oruarahi Marae	Our goal is to build retaining walls to stabilise the land.	Hapu members, local Marae	
20		High land and water rates for services received	The hapu are concerned at the level of rates given the average family income and the modest house sizes.	WBOPDC	Rating Act
21		Build infrastructure so whanau can come back and live, go to school and work here	One of the greatest hurdles to attracting our whanau back to the islands is the lack of infrastructure and cost of providing individual water and wastewater system. We seek Council allocate funding collected from the	WBOPDC Government grants	Local Government Act LTCCP
22		Strained relationships with Councils and developers	Our goal is to establish a comprehensive communications plan so that we can build stronger relationships and adequately face challenges and concerns	hapu WBOPDC	
23		Whole of Island Plan' and Hapu relationship to Council's development of the Plan	We require direct involvement, full consultation and decision-making across all areas of the Plan and its development	WDC TCC DOC BOPRC	RMA
24	Access to medical care				
25		Our concern is how to provide improved basic health services to meet the typical health needs of Hapu members, especially the young and the elderly	We require continued support from health service providers and clinicians. Our goals are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the health clinic on Matakana Island • Provide accessible health care services for our elderly • Subsidies for families who need to travel to the mainland for health services, reduce the burden of high medical costs • Management of medical conditions for those who have long-term, medical conditions from timber plant 	MOH	
26		Limited access to accident and emergency services	We are keen to consider ways of improving access for accident and emergency services	St Johns	
27	Recreation and sports				
28		Our challenge here is how to maintain access to recreation and sports -- and provide continued support and sponsorship in such a small community. Families with school-age children who are keen on sports face exceptionally high transportation and other costs	We plan to continue making good use of the local sports club. Our goals are to . . .	Hapu members. Sports Club	

Number	Main topic	Issues and concerns	Our policies, requirements and desired outcomes	Responsible agencies	References
1	Tourism				
2		Tourist activities on the Islands	We require full consultation to ensure sustainable tourist practices.	Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
3		Tourism opportunities for Hapu Groups and members	Our position is that we prefer tourist businesses that are owned and operated by tangata whenua. We want management or significant involvement of all tourist activities directly related to the islands. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Islands resources • Appropriate control of barge access • Consultation with tangata whenua on types of tourist activities • Signage and branding of Island – Iwi, Hapu, Whakapapa (use of intellectual property) Tino Rangatiratanga 	Tourism BOP WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
4	Land development				
5		Lack of quality communication between Hapu, commercial entities and land developers	Our goal is to develop a comprehensive communications plan to provide certainty for all parties in all communications	WBOPDC BOPRC hapu	
6		Land development by corporate organisations -- any intended use of any Maori owned lands	We require engagement with the Hapu and full consultation procedures as outlined in this HMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account other relevant sections of HMP 	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	
7		Any major earthworks	Our position is strictly no development considered without full engagement and participation of Hapu	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu NZHPT	BOP Water & Land Plan, WBOPDC District Plan
8		Any extractions of natural resources	Our position is strictly no extraction of resources considered without full engagement and participation of Hapu	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	BOP Water & Land Plan, WBOPDC District Plan
9		Leasehold lands becoming available	We plan to sponsor new ways for effectively managing our own lands as the long-term leases become available	Hapu lessors MLC	
10		We face costly and time-consuming burdens when attempting to establish proper administration over land blocks with multiple owners. Many land blocks remain without trusts or formal administration	Work with advisors and others to handle economic constraints from unsettled land administration	Hapu lessors MLC advisors	Te Ture Whenua Act
11		Effects of changing land use	Significant changes in land use are likely to affect the hapu. We seek early consultation to ensure our taonga, businesses and property interests are not affected.	WBOPDC, BOPRC, hapu	RMA
12	Employment				
13		Employment and cultural objectives	Our goal is to achieve sustainable employment that aligns with our tikanga, values and ideology. Ideally, such employment opportunities should be diverse and be supported by whanau and Hapu.	Tauwhao te Ngare Trust Other businesses owned by hapu	

14		<p>Hapu members wishing to live and work on the Islands face numerous employment-related challenges. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of diversity in available employment • Limited long-term jobs • A static workforce • Lower wages compared to mainland • Burden of high transport costs • Lack of availability of support via unemployment benefit 	<p>Our Hapu aims to develop business plans that meet local aspirations. We prefer ventures that create sustainable employment for Hapu members</p>	BIZ (NZ Trade & Enterprise)	
15	Locally owned businesses				
16		<p>Operation of Hapu owned and operated enterprises Shops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barge and transportation access points • Tourist attractions • Small industrial businesses and contractors 	<p>Hapu aims to develop business plans to meet local aspirations. We prefer ventures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include self-sufficient work and employment • Flow from trade-training work schemes, programmes • Build and strengthen Islands economic base and capacity 		
17		Lack of employment opportunities	Our goal is to develop a long-term economic plan for the Islands to attract suitable businesses that can also address the employment challenges we face	Chamber of Commerce Sustainable Business Network	
18		Cost of doing business on Islands higher than mainland	Our aim is to explore business ventures that are suitable for the Islands, and that do not incur excessive transport costs		
19		Lack of outsiders understanding our cultural relationship to economic imperatives	We require all decision-makers to recognise our position. We want existing plans and policies at a Regional and District Council level to reflect our position	BOPRC WBOPDC	
20		<p>We need research and development in the following areas:</p> <p>Horticulture Agriculture Aquaculture Medicines</p>	Our goal is to develop businesses that use local knowledge and resources, and that follow best practices, such as organic methods. We aim to promote businesses that create self-sustainability, and self-sufficiency, as well as enhance our environment.	MFE DOC Iwi, hapu	<p>Biodiversity offsets programme Conservation Management Strategy & Plans Water Research Strategy CVA Matakana & Rangiwaia Islands</p>
21	Infrastructure				
22		Lack of robust infrastructure (water, electricity, telecommunications, waste etc)	We want and need improved infrastructure if we are to offer competitive services and participate in the wider economy. Our goal is .		
23		Monopoly on barge transport for domestic and commercial use. The burden on businesses of high transportation costs	Our goal is to own our own barge and ferry service.		
24		Lack of efficient renewable energy sources	<p>Our goal is to invest in renewable --green energy sources -- and to the extent possible become self-sufficient</p> <p>We want to maximise and utilise resources on the island, or within the moana that promotes self-sufficiency and affordable housing for whanau, hapu, Iwi</p> <p>We are keen to explore R & D opportunities for sustainable use of alternative energy sources on the island</p>	WBOPDC BOPRC Hapu	<p>Renewable Energy Act 2008 National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategy</p>

25	Sustainable economic development	Our position is that we are not against economic development , but we want to avoid rapid development that negatively affects our environment	WBOPDC hapu	RMA
26	We have limited roading infrastructure and design. We have high rates, and travel costs are high. We also have recreational and off-road vehicles abusing access routes and beach foreshores and dunes	Our position is that we need to be consulted on the future of all roads on the Islands. We require LTA's to provide Health & Safety road management controls i.e. appropriate signage (speed limits), road markings, footpaths, street night lights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance and upgrading of roads required on the islands • Input into the Land Transport planning and funding priorities programme • Implementation of transport, barge subsidies • Maintain and enhance the well-being, health and safety of our whanau, hapu, lwi 	LTCCP LTA WBOPDC BOPRC	WBOPDC – Road Management Plan EBOP-Barge subsidy BOPRC-Land Transport Programme 2012-13/2014-15
27	Footpaths, tracks and cycle ways need upgrading	Both Islands need roads upgraded. Rangiwea particularly needs more maintenance work to bring up to an acceptable standard. We need improved road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surfaces • drainage • signage • marking and lines • footpaths – pedestrian access • cycle tracks 	WBOPDC BOPRC	Council Policies Bylaws Council Roding Asset Managment
28	Fisheries -- commercial			
29	Share in fisheries	Given our geographic location seafaring whakapapa, the Hapu aspires to acquire fishing quota and explore opportunities to develop aquaculture ventures.	Te Ohu Kaimoana	Fisheries Act
30	Forestry			
31	Corporate landowners lack of understanding of locals relationship with forestry land	Maintain unimpeded access to forestry regions	WBOPDC Land owners formal or informal agreements	Property Law Act
32	Intellectual property			
33	Unauthorised use of intellectual property -- names, brands etc	We aim to vigorously protect our intellectual property -- especially around the use of Taonga for commercial advantage. We will engage advisors to assist us		

Appendix – Section 3 – for Matakana and Rangiwaia Hapū Management Plan

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Whakapapa

WHAKAPAPA RANGINUI = PAPATUANUKU

TANGAROA

MAUI MUA

TUMATAUENGA

RUATANGANUKU

TONGARANGI

RONGO-MARU-WHATU

TOI-KI-TE-HUATAHI

RAURU-KI-TAHI

RANGITAA

AWANUI-A-RANGI

AWAROA

AWAHORE

AWA KI TU MAO I TE RANGI

AWAMOREHUREHU

NOIHE

NUAKE

MANU

WEKA

TOROA

=

KAKEPIKITEA

RUAIHONA

=

MAHANGA I TE RANGI

TE HINGA O TE RA

=

RANGIUEROA

AWANUIARANGI

=

TE UIRAROA

RONGOTANGIAWA

=

TE RAHIKOIA

RONGOMAINOHORANGI

=

PAEWHITU

TE RANGIHOUHIRI

=

PUKAI

Nga Hapū whakapapa o Matakana me Rangiwaea

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

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

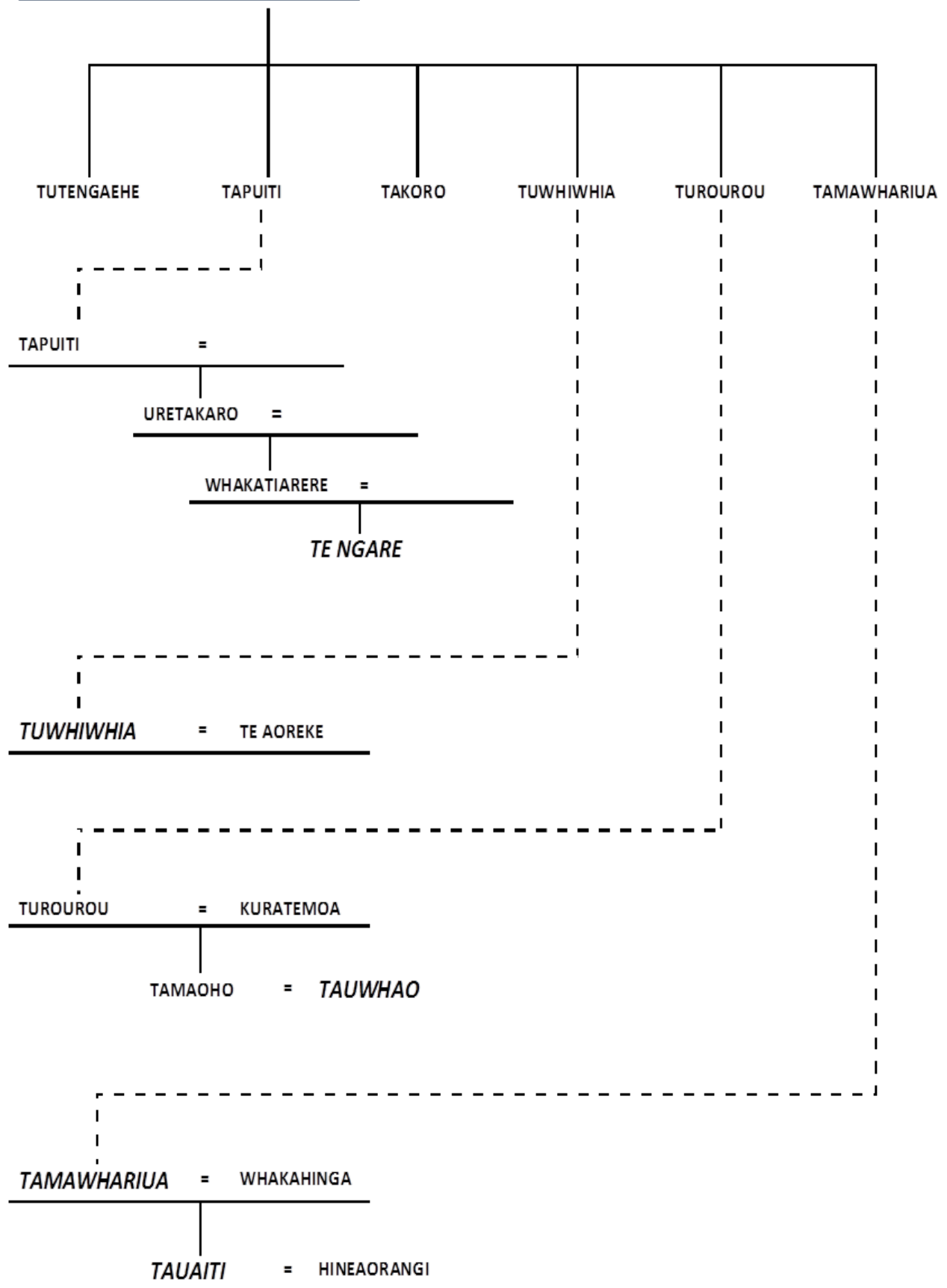
Nga Hapū continued . . .

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

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

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

TE RANGIHOUHIRI = PUKAI



The Perspective of Nga Hapū of Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands

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

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

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

Early History and Settlement of Islands

Te Heke o Te Rangihouhiri

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

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

Ngai Tuwhiwhia

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

The whakatauki derives from this event, where Tauaiti cried out

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

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

Ngai Tamawhariua

Ngai Tamawhariua are descendants of the ancestor Tamawhariua, youngest son of Te Rangihouhiri. One of Tamawhariua's sons is Tauaiti, the eponymous ancestor of Ngati Tauaiti. The ancestor Tamawhariua is closely associated with the taking of Matakana Island, in particular a number of Pa in

the vicinity of Te Uretureture. A number of places are attributed to his occupation of the area along with his son Tauaiti.

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

Te Whanau a Tauwhao

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

Te Ngare

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

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

Ratahi Rock

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

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

Tāhuna-a-Manu

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

Motu Ngaio

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

Motu Manuka

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

Motu Tangaroa

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

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

1800s – 1865

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

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

1900s to 2000

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

Our Position on Te Raupatu o Tauranga Moana

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

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

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

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

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

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

The claims include the:

- Role of Kingitanga
- Role of Hori Tupaea in the war
- Raupatu
- Return and subsequent alienation of Hapū land
- Crown's role in purchasing land

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

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

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

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

Daldy like Russell and Whitaker were of the opinion that:

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

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

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

Our Interests in Panepane and Pūrākau

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

In 1877, the Tauranga Lands Commission under the Tauranga District Lands Act 1867/68 determined the title to the Panepane and Pūrākau blocks. The Panepane block consisted of approximately 200 acres. It is also known as Lot 13 Katikati Parish. The block remained in Maori ownership until the 1920's.

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

Pūrākau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book of maps attached

Environment

Archaeology and sites of significance

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

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

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

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

Matakana Island forms part of a large archaeological landscape within the Bay of Plenty. The Island was extensively occupied in pre-European times. Its favourable environment is reflected in the large number of archaeological sites. There are noteworthy fortifications on Matakana Core, and in the old garden soils on the barrier arm there are large numbers of shell middens.—Marshall 1994.

Local archaeologist Ken Phillips writes:

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

Archaeological surveys

Over the last 30 years archaeological investigations have been completed on the harbour side¹ of the island, and also parts of the barrier arm. These are primarily due to plantation forestry harvesting and associated disturbance.

There is a large part of the barrier arm that is yet to be surveyed. The area has been in plantation forest for around 80 years. There has been between 3 and 4 pine plantation crops on Matakana. In the late 1800's and early 1900's, there was kauri gum digging² in the area.

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

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

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

The process of V-blading³ is thought to have damaged archaeological sites to a depth of 0.5m. However there are likely to be subsurface archaeological features still undisturbed. Marshall, in her 1994 archaeological report, estimates that 1,000 hectares of the 4,000 hectares of plantation forest remains unbladed. Marshall writes:

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

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

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

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

Flora and Fauna

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

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




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

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

³ Sutton 1993, In Press – V-Blading employed by companies to prepare clear-felled areas for replanting. Identified to be causing damage to archaeological sites to a depth of approximately 50cm. Was discontinued when the disastrous effects on archaeological sites discovered.

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

Taonga and endangered species of flora and fauna

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

Harakeke, Pingao,
Kawakawa, Karamu



These taonga plants have practical and medicinal uses and grow on the Islands. Pingao is a revered material used by traditional weavers.

Taonga invertebrates

Spiders and insects

Katipo Spider



In serious decline.

The spider is found on the ocean beach of Matakana Island. Little research has been done on the invertebrates on the Islands.

The katipo spider is an iconic, but threatened, member of this country's unique fauna. It is a coastal sand dune specialist, found mostly on the dunes of warm sandy beaches.

Katipo seem to have a narrow habitat range. It is essential we recognise, protect and restore its habitat.

Taonga fish species

Freshwater and saltwater fish

Inanga, eels, common bully,
fresh water koura



Eels and inanga have been a common food source found throughout both Islands. These two species are a delicacy and are treated with the utmost respect.

Waikoura wetlands contain both short and long finned eels and are harvested only occasionally to ensure the eels reach maturity for breeding.

There has been little research conducted on other fresh water fish species on the Islands.

Tamure/snapper, Flounder,
Kahawai, Yellow Eyed Mullet,
Kingfish, Grey Mullet, Trevally,
Gurnard, Parore, Stargazers,
Stingrays, Bronze Whalers



Many of New Zealand's saltwater fish stocks are in decline.

These salt water species are found around the Islands and are caught seasonally throughout the year.

Taonga bird species

Migratory and other birds

Matuku – Australasian Bittern
(Botaurus poiciloptilus)



This is a nationally endangered species.

This bird lives in shallow, densely vegetated wetlands. It hides among raupo reeds and scrub.

They hunt fish, frogs, eels, mice and young birds. Their numbers have fallen due to drainage of wetlands. They are found in wetlands of Matakana Island.

Kotuku – White Heron



The Kotuku or White Heron is extremely rare.

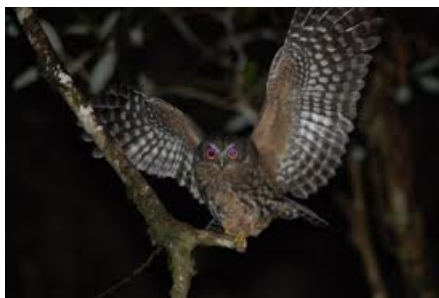
Kotuku had mythical status for Maori because of their rarity and beauty. This beautiful bird visits Matakana on rare occasions.

Kuaka/Hakakao – Bar-tailed godwits – known locally as Curlews.
(Limosa lapponica)



Bar-tailed godwits are the most common Arctic migrant to New Zealand. They make the longest non-stop flight of all birds –11,000 kilometres from Alaska to New Zealand in only 5-6 days. They are found in coastal roosts around the Islands. These birds have been a common food source for the Hapū for generations however, due to loss of habitat, both locally and internationally, this species is in decline and the need to protect this habitat is paramount to ensure their continued presence within the eco-system is maintained.

Ruru (Morepork)



The Ruru is widely found throughout the Islands' pine forests and wetland margins.

They live in native and exotic forest and in open country. They require mature trees for shelter and nesting. Ruru roosts by day in thick vegetation, preferably in gullies with plenty of shelter.

Migratory and other birds

Moho-pereru – Banded Rail
(Gallirallus philippensis)



A nationally endangered species.

This bird is related to the weka, but is slimmer, and can fly. Banded rails inhabit dense rush, salt marsh or mangrove that surrounds freshwater and coastal waterways. Their diet includes land snails and coastal molluscs, crabs, spiders, insects and worms. They also eat berries and seeds.

Tuturiwhatu (NZ Dotterel)



A nationally endangered species.

NZ dotterels are shorebirds, usually found on sandy beaches and sandspits or feeding on tidal estuaries. NZ dotterels can be hard to see, because their camouflage. Matakana Island is New Zealand's most successful breeding site with a successful partnership between DOC and the community.

Tui



Tui are unique and prevalent throughout New Zealand.

They belong to the honeyeater family and feed mainly on nectar from flowers of native plants. Tui are important pollinators of native trees. Tui live where there is a balance of ground cover, shrubs and trees. Tui are found throughout Matakana Island

Taonga mammals

Endangered species

Pekapeka (Long-tailed bat)
Chalinolobus tuberculata



The long-tailed bat (also known as the wattled bat) is found throughout New Zealand.

This species is thought to visit seasonally around Waikoura wetlands of the north-western part of the Island.

In the 1800s, long-tailed bats were found in colonies of hundreds or thousands throughout New Zealand.

In 1930 they became scarce in many areas due to loss of habitat.

Taonga Mammals

Wild boar



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

Water

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

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

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

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

Fisheries

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

Taiapure

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

Mataitai

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

Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana), Act 2011

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

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

Commercial fishing in the inner harbour is limited to only two operators. Yet it is with some indignation that Hapū members are forced to compete with commercial nets and crab pots in a

‘take’ that draws heavily on the limited resource in and around the Islands. The commercial operators are legally permitted to pursue these activities – which are often in direct conflict with customary fishing practises exercised by Hapū members.

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

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

Air

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

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

Threats from Poorly Constructed Policies

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

Sewage Pipeline Discharge

The pipeline has been discharging sewage into the ocean off the barrier arm since the 1960’s, and continues to this day. This directly compromises the coastal environment and poisons our kai moana. We strongly object to this activity, and want it to cease.

Horse Trekking

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

Boats and Ski Lanes

For over 30 years local government has maintained a ski lane policy for Matakana, Rangiwhaea and Motuhua Islands that we consider irresponsible and dangerous. Against our will, we are forced to endure jet skis and jet boats blasting through small tracts of water dangerously close to where we conduct everyday family activities. There have already been 2 water-related deaths. We know of no comparable body of water in New Zealand where this would be considered legal, let alone safe. We object strongly to having our families’ safety, peace and well being compromised by poorly constructed policies.

Esplanade Reserves

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

Port of Tauranga Ltd

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

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

Dredging

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

Shipping Lanes

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

"The New Zealand government has been informed of eleven (11) close calls or near missing regarding accidents – ranging from tankers to passenger vessels – since the Rena disaster happened just over a year ago. Marine experts insist that this exemplifies the need for more enforced control. This report comes at a time when the New Zealand Government are asking for obligatory shipping lanes for the country". Reference: Maritime NZ October 2012

Biosecurity

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

Ballast Waters

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

Rena Monrovia Grounding

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

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

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

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

Organisations and projects

The Matakana Island Marine Club – Incorporated Society

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

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

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

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

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

The Matakana Island Environmental Group

The Matakana Island Environmental Group was established under the umbrella of the Matakana Island Marine Club in 2004. The primary aim was to address environmental issues and to enhance and restore the biodiversity of the Islands.

Te Akakura/Matakana Island Nursery Project

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

With the successful development and ongoing management of Te Akakura/Matakana Island Nursery – The Marine Club has developed strong working relationships with the following;

- Ngai Te Rangi Iwi
- Nga Whenua Rahui
- Blakely Pacific Limited
- Tauranga Moana Maori Trust Board
- The Department of Conservation
- Environment Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- Whangaparoa Coast Care Group
- World Wide Fund

New Zealand Dotterel (Tuturiwhatu) Protection Project

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

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

The Hamiora Whanau Trust Wetland

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

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

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

Waihirere 11 Trust Wetland Restoration

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

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

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

Opureora Wetland Restoration

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

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

Murray Orchard Trust

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

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

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

Restoration of Contaminated Lands

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

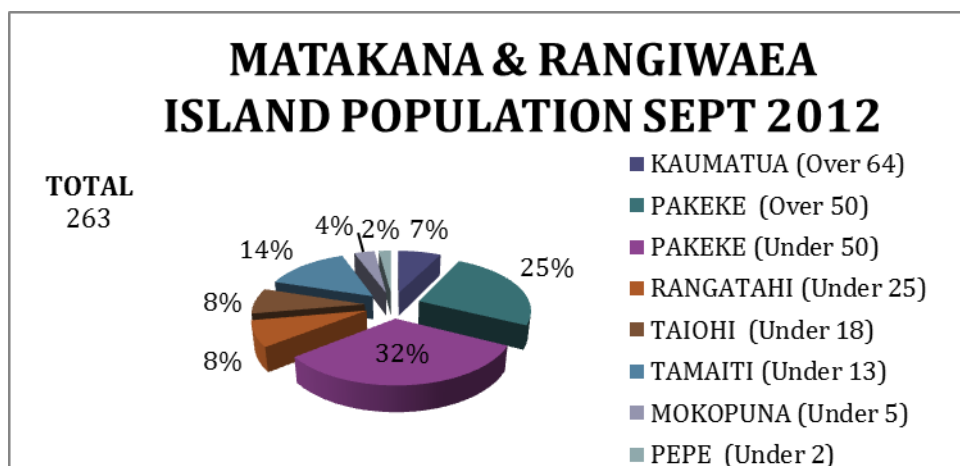
Our identity as a people is intrinsically connected with our environment. We whakapapa to these Islands and this continues to shape our view of the world and our place in it. We lead self sufficient lifestyles that draw on the resources of our environment. To be Tangata Whenua, indigenous, and Islanders,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

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

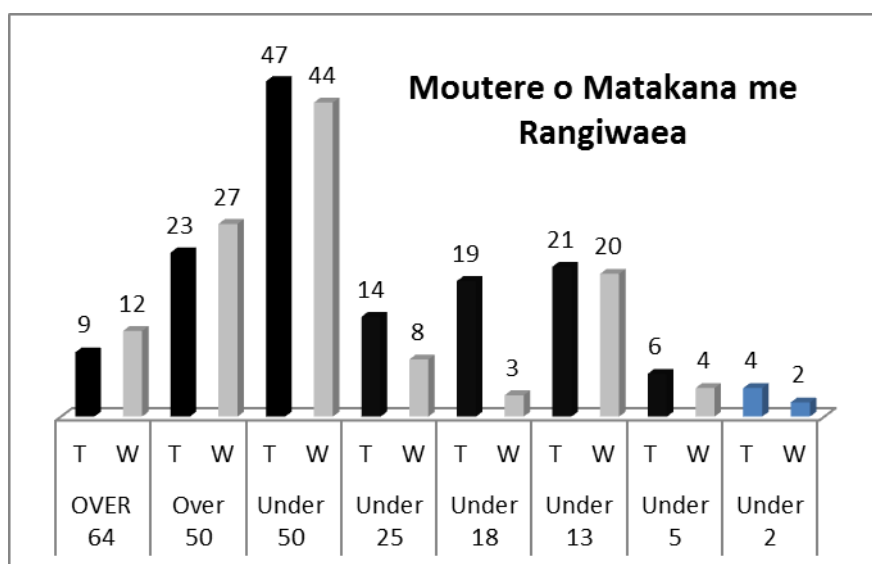
We are a resourceful and fiercely independent breed of people who can deliver our own babies, who grow up safe and secure within the extended family of Matakana. Reference: Cultural Values Assessment, Kuka, T. (2011)

Population

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



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



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

Population challenges

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

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

Also, given the low number of permanent residents on Matakana, some developers are creating pressure to subdivide land on the barrier arm for 'lifestyle living.' For hundreds of years Hapū

members along the barrier arm have lived without neighbours. Any substantial increase in population will affect the social fabric of the Island, especially given that nearby residents are almost all Hapū members.

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

Marae

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

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

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

Hauora Services

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

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

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

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

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

People on the Islands are general healthy and have access to good food and nutrition. Because of low incomes, and lack of easy access to health care, people tend to 'tough it out' and do their best until the doctor arrives.

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

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

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

Education

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

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

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

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

Housing and Papakāinga

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

Within a few years, leased land will become available and this presents new opportunities for those members who wish to return and live on whanau land. The challenge is to set up appropriate

administration structures and access to lending facilities by our Hapū members, given the bulk of land is in multiple ownership. We aspire to the provision of Kaumatua housing. (Ref: Map of current dwellings on the Island)

Papakāinga Development at Rangiwāea Island

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

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

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

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

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

Recreation and Sports

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

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

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

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

the community is always prevalent as the Island community vacates to the mainland for the day to follow its teams.

Social Perceptions of Prejudice and Relationships

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

Disproportionately High Rates for Services Received

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

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

Economic

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

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

Transport and Access to Islands

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry and Employment

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

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

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

Horticulture and Viticulture

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

Forestry

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

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

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

Farming

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

Fisheries

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

Tourism

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

Self Employment

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

Not for Profit

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

Employment Challenge – (lack of diversity)

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

Employment Challenge – (lack of sustainable employment)

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

Lower Wage Rates – (compared with the mainland)

The cost of businesses operating on the Islands is higher than that of mainland businesses due to increased transportation and ongoing costs after set up. This leaves less for business owners to pay workers, hence the payment of lower wages. Living on the Islands incurs higher expenses, in particular escalating transportation costs. This presents a double challenge (low wages and high living costs) even for those who have good employment on the Islands.

Lack of Technological Infrastructure

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

Lack of Support for Unemployed

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

Changing Land Use and Effects on our Economic Base

The Islands, our people, the natural environment and landscape possess unique characteristics. For these reasons, the 'typical planning approach' is not appropriate for the Islands' economic future.

Affects of changing land tenure systems on economic development

Over the decades changes to the land tenure systems have affected relationships between whanau. In the 1860's, legislation and rules were created which undermined the traditional communal land

tenure system and land use. The Native Land Court individualized land interests. That action resulted in fragmentation of land interests and forced ownership of those interests.

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

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

Current impediments to land use and economic development

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

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

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

Appendix – Matakana Island Trust Shares

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access to barrier arm on Matakana Island

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

Future access to the barrier arm will have to be considered as part of the Whole of Island plan and the areas of importance to the Hapū should be avoided. The Panepane Access Heads of Agreement

document established in 2011 between the council and the forestry land owners did not include our Hapū and we do not support this.

Proposed Barge Basin at Waikune/Otapu

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

	MATAKANA ISLAND TRUST SHARES BACKGROUND 1991
1990	1. <u>Matakana Island Trust</u> : Island community, form a charitable trust with the beneficiaries being the community.
1991 – April	<p>2. Matakana Island Corporation Limited, to be later changed to <u>Te Kotukutuku Corporation Limited</u>, or TKC, formed with the support of the community. The share holding – 49% individuals; and 51% MIT on behalf of the Island community - the beneficiaries.</p> <p>3. <u>The Matakana Island Trust</u> (MIT) applies for incorporation as a board under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957. Initial focus in the trust deed was to address unemployment, and establish sustainable Island-based ventures to offer training and business options to the young. Eventually, the focus of the community turned to the possibility of buying the forest assets outright. Funds had already been raised for earlier ventures in 1990-91; by 1992 the target was the purchase of the forest asset.</p>
1991 - May	<p><u>Origins of Te Kotukutuku Corporation</u></p> <p>4. Graeme Ingham presented proposal to the community to establish a company, Matakana Island Corporation Ltd. 51% of the shareholding to be vested in MIT for the community. The main objective was to form a basis so foreign investors could meet with the community to negotiate agreements etc. Part of the proposal was a tri-partite island tourism venture including Tuhua (Mayor Island) and Motiti, and the original shareholdings of this company were allocated to reflect this arrangement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Matakana Island Trust – on behalf of community 51%, * Abe Aukaha – Motiti Island 10%, *Peri Murray – Mayor Island 10%, *Don Shaw – Graeme Ingham 29%. <p>The company was renamed Te Kotukutuku Corporation Ltd ('TKC') and the proposal and shareholding was accepted, although there were several issues the community had that still needed to be sorted out.</p>
1992	<p><u>Te Kotukutuku Corporation</u> - TKC became the vehicle to negotiate the forest asset purchase and the community put their faith behind the Company. The community now had a stake in the purchase of the forest asset because of their 51% shareholding held by MIT in TKC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The allocation of the remaining 49% of the TKC shares did not proceed as had been presented above. There was no reference to the shares being in trust for the other Island (Motiti and Mayor Islands) as first proposed. The shareholding in TKC then became recorded as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Matakana Island Trust – on behalf of community 51%, Abe Aukaha 8.3%,

	<p>*Peri Murray 8.3%,</p> <p>*Mark Ngatai 8.3%,</p> <p>* Don Shaw 12%,</p> <p>* Graeme Ingham 12%</p> <p>Mark Ngatai was included in the 49% shareholding by the individual shareholders, as he had become part of the negotiating team trying to purchase the forest for TKC.</p>
1993 – February	5. First call for contributions of \$1000 from the Island community for legal costs for TKC- Overseas Investment Commissions case. 20 Contributors in all. There was no certainty of success, therefore these contributions were unsecured.
1993 – 27 th April to 10 th October	THE AUKATI
	<p>6. Throughout the Aukati these \$1000 contributions were discussed. <u>Discussions included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No return for your \$1000 was the likely outcome as TKC had no money and assets at the time. b. A hectare of trees for your \$1000. c. A share in TKC for your \$1000. Unclear whether 1 share, or 1% shareholding in T.K.C. d. \$1000 paid back with interest.
1994	<p>7. Sale of half the forestry asset to Blakely Pacific Limited.</p> <p>- <i>All contributors of the first call were paid back one thousand dollars with 15% interest as per 6d above; but the offer for the hectare of trees or the share in TKC were still being discussed as a further recognition to those who gave money as 5 above.</i></p>
1994	8. A special MIT community hui requested by the beneficiaries of MIT to resolve the unclear situation of the Matakana Island Trust shares in TKC. <u>The share issue remained unresolved.</u>
1999	9. Privy Council, London.
1999 - December	<p>10. The <u>Privy Council Decision (Oct 99)</u>, confirms Te Kotukutuku Corporation ('TKC') and Matakana Island Trust ('MIT') partnership is the rightful owner of the Matakana Island forestry asset.</p> <p>Te Kotukutuku Corporation ('TKC') directors presented Waterways Development ('Waterways') to Matakana Island Trust ('MIT'). The Waterways was a joint venture residential development to be located at Duck Bay between TKC/MIT partnership and Pritchard Development.</p> <p>The TKC/MIT partnership eventually became the new company TKC Holdings (TKCH). TKCH's shareholding was set up to reflect the original intended TKC shareholding; 51% MIT & 49% TKC.</p>
2000 – May	11. <u>Waterways Development proposal</u> presented to Tangata Whenua. The

	<p>Waterways was a marina based residential subdivision of 166 houses, 'Pauanui Style', on 75ha of coastal land at Duck Bay.</p> <p>Tangata whenua strongly opposed the Waterways. MIT 51% shareholding in TKCH required support from tangata whenua for the Waterway.</p> <p>Although a 75ha title was subdivided off in 2006, the waterways eventually ceased to be discussed.</p>
2000 – October	<p>12. Special MIT community hui was requested by the beneficiaries. This hui was held and it was resolved by a clear majority of those who attended that:</p> <p><i>The MIT, on behalf of the community, retain its 51% shareholding in TKC; and, for those who wanted, to request a hectare of trees in TKC, as full settlement for their contributions of one thousand dollars.</i></p>
	<p>13. TKC restructured by the TKC – MIT directors to become <u>TKC Holdings Limited</u>. The shareholding being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 49% owned by TKC Limited, the original individuals as above in number 2; and 51% owned by MIT on behalf of the Matakana Island community. <p><i>TKC Holdings Limited is the joint venture partner with Pritchard Developments in the planned Waterway Development at Duck Bay.</i></p>
2002 – June	<p>14. MIT vote to distribute the MIT's 51% shares in TKC Holdings Limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 MIT Trustees voted against distribution - 6 MIT Trustees voted for distribution - The MIT Chairperson casts a second vote in favour of the distribution. - MIT invites contributors, i.e. the individuals who gave \$1000, to request a share from MIT's 51% shareholding in TKC as per 6c above. - 13 contributors requested 24% of the MIT's shareholding in TKC Holdings Limited.
2003 – October	<p>15. MIT's Auditors meeting held <u>questioning</u> the loss of MIT's assets by approximately \$8.5 million. This loss was due to the share distribution to the 13 contributors, as above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, as TKC Holdings had not provided audited accounts confirming MIT's shareholding, MIT Auditors were unable to complete the MIT financial audit for 2003. This is still the case in 2005.
2004 – October	<p>16. Proposed transfer of shares in TKC Holdings Limited by TKC Limited to Matakana Investment Group Limited, MIGL, which seeks to acquire up to 71% of the shares in TKC Holdings Ltd by offering \$16,901 per share or \$169,014 for 1%.</p>
2004 – January	<p>17. Solicitor General investigation into the distribution of MIT's 51% shareholding in TKC Holdings Ltd.</p>
2004 – February	<p>18. MIT Trustees split into two factions.</p>
2004 – 13 th February	<p>19. MIT Trustees against the share distribution, voted to remove those Trustees who voted for the share distribution; and to continue as an interim MIT to continue the business of the MIT.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>February community hui supports the continuation of the interim MIT on behalf of the Matakana Island community.</i>

2004 - 13 th March	20. Community hui requested a special MIT / Community meeting to attempt to resolve the stalemate with the two factions of the MIT to be held on 17 th April, 2004, at Opureora Marae.
2004 – 17 th April	21. The hui was held but the <u>stalemate was not resolved</u> due to the absence of one of the factions, i.e. the MIT Trustees who were for the share distribution did not attend the special MIT/Community meeting. - The MIT Trustees who were for the share distribution also continue to operate as the Matakana Island Trust. May, 2004, these Trustees vote to remove the interim MIT.
2004	22. TKC sought a declaration that the transfer of TKC Holding shares to individuals was valid as per 11 above. - The lawyer for the MIT Trustees against the share distribution did not file a defence.
2005 – June	23. The MIT Trustees who were for the share distribution seek a summary judgement against the decisions made in the February 13 th meeting removing them; and establishing a Kiwibank account under the interim MIT with funds from the MIT Westpac account; and that the meeting to remove the interim MIT in May 2004 was valid.
2005 - July	24. The MIT shareholding is recorded at November 2004 as 270 of 1000 shares, i.e. MIT, on behalf of the Matakana Island community, now owns 27% shareholding in TKC Holdings; individuals, TKC Limited and others, 73% shareholding.
2005 – 5 th August	25. The Community hui outcome tautoko's instruction to barrister Fred Thorpe of Fleming, Foster, Palmer: solicitors Auckland, to challenge decision transferring MIT shares to private individuals.
2005 – 4 th September	26. TKC now the majority shareholder, 53%, with transfer of 5 shares from private shareholders.
2005 – 7 th September	27. Pritchard Development - MIGL and Waterways developers – proposal to private shareholders.
2005 – 22 nd September	28. Summary Judgement goes to High Court. - Solicitor General asked by Court to continue investigation.
2005 – 23 rd October	29. Hui-a-Hapū called on behalf of beneficiaries of Matakana Island Trust: Barrister Fred Thorpe to advise on challenge mounted to the High Court to restore MIT 51% majority shareholdings.
2006	30. A proposal for a "Hapū partition" of the TKC/MIT lands (which have now been transferred into ownership of TKCH), to develop 30% of their land holdings in exchange for 70% to MIT for the Hapū, i.e., tangata whenua of Matakana and Rangiwaia. The MIT shareholding in TKCH had diminished to 27%. TKC had been sold on to Matakana Investment Group ('MIG'). MIG now own 69% of TKCH shareholdings.
2007 – 2008	31. New proposals from TKCH and Blakely Pacific Limited ('BPL') were floated with tangata whenua. Western Bay District Plan and rules allowed rural subdivision of minimum of 40ha. TKCH proposed 56 x 40ha lots, including a turn around barge ramp at Duck Bay. BPL proposed 48 x 40ha lots over their land
2010	32. TKCH approach MIT to canvass a proposal, whereby all 3 forest owners TKCH, BPL and Scorpions would return 70% of total forest lands of Matakana to the Hapū, via the MIT shareholdings – approx 2700ha. In exchange the

	<p>remaining 30% of forest lands would be developed by the 3 forestry owners, BPL, TKCH and Scorpions into residential land use, which Tangata Whenua, had to support.</p>
2011 – May	<p>33. The 70/30 'Hapū partition' was presented to the Matakana Island community. Again Tangata Whenua were strongly opposed to what was proposed. The discussion has stalled and both parties are at a stale mate.</p>

Appendix – Glossary

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

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

Motu Ngaio	Parasite Worm Island
Ratahi Rock	Significant landmark

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Appendix -- Cultural Values Assessment Report – November 2011:

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

Appendix – The Archaeological of Matakana Island – August 2011

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

Appendix – Matakana Island Landscape Assessment August 2011

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

Appendix – Perspectives of Matakana Island – February 2012

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

Appendix – Matakana Island Recreation & Community Incorporated – 467788 Rules

<http://www.societies.govt.nz>

Appendix – Quick stats about Matakana Island – Statistics New Zealand – October 2012

Appendix – Submission to the District Plan – Heritage Chapter – 13 June 2008

Appendix – Wāhi Taonga and Wāhi Tapu

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

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

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

Appendix – Constraints & Opportunities Report – 2011

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

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

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

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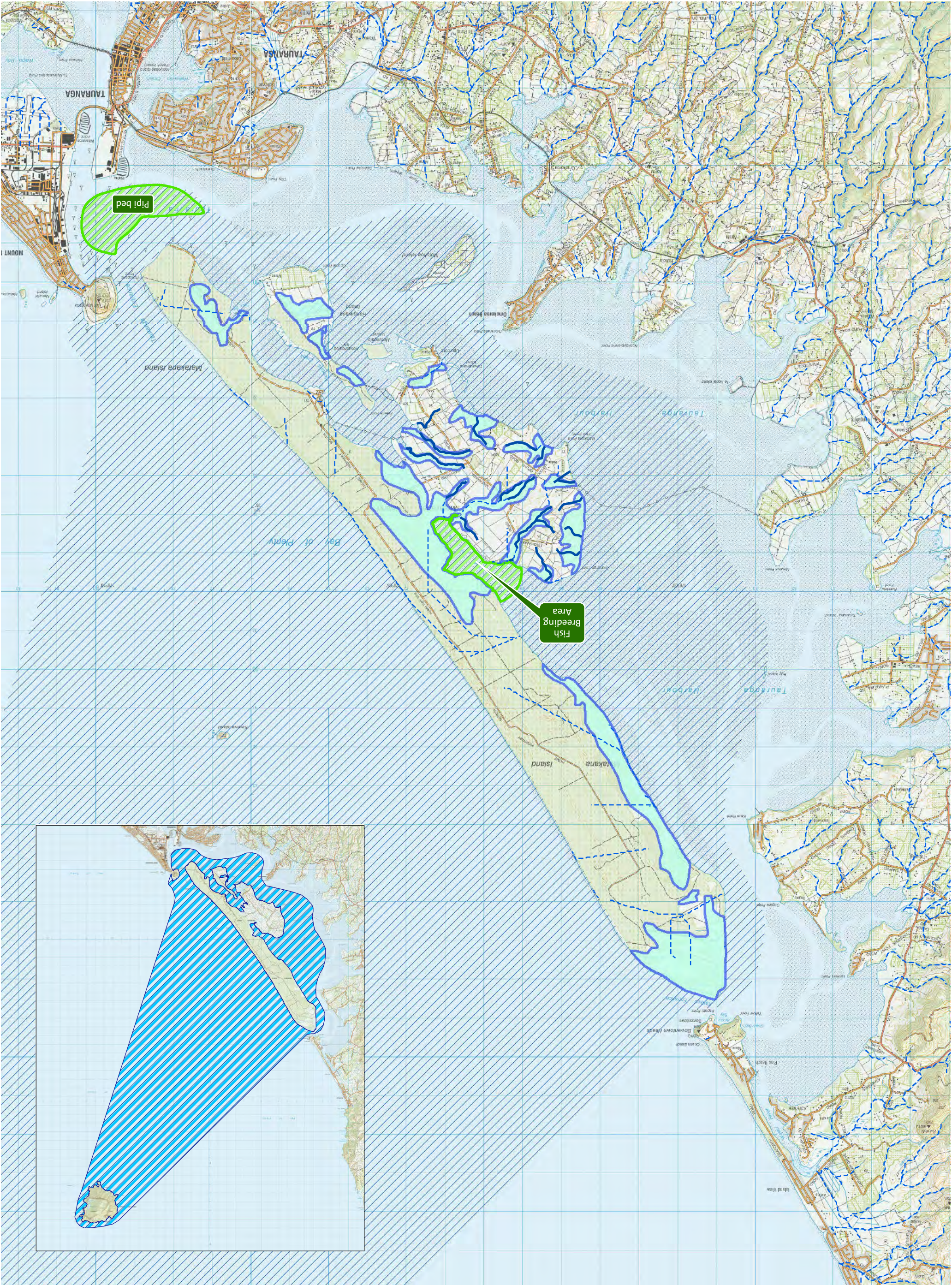


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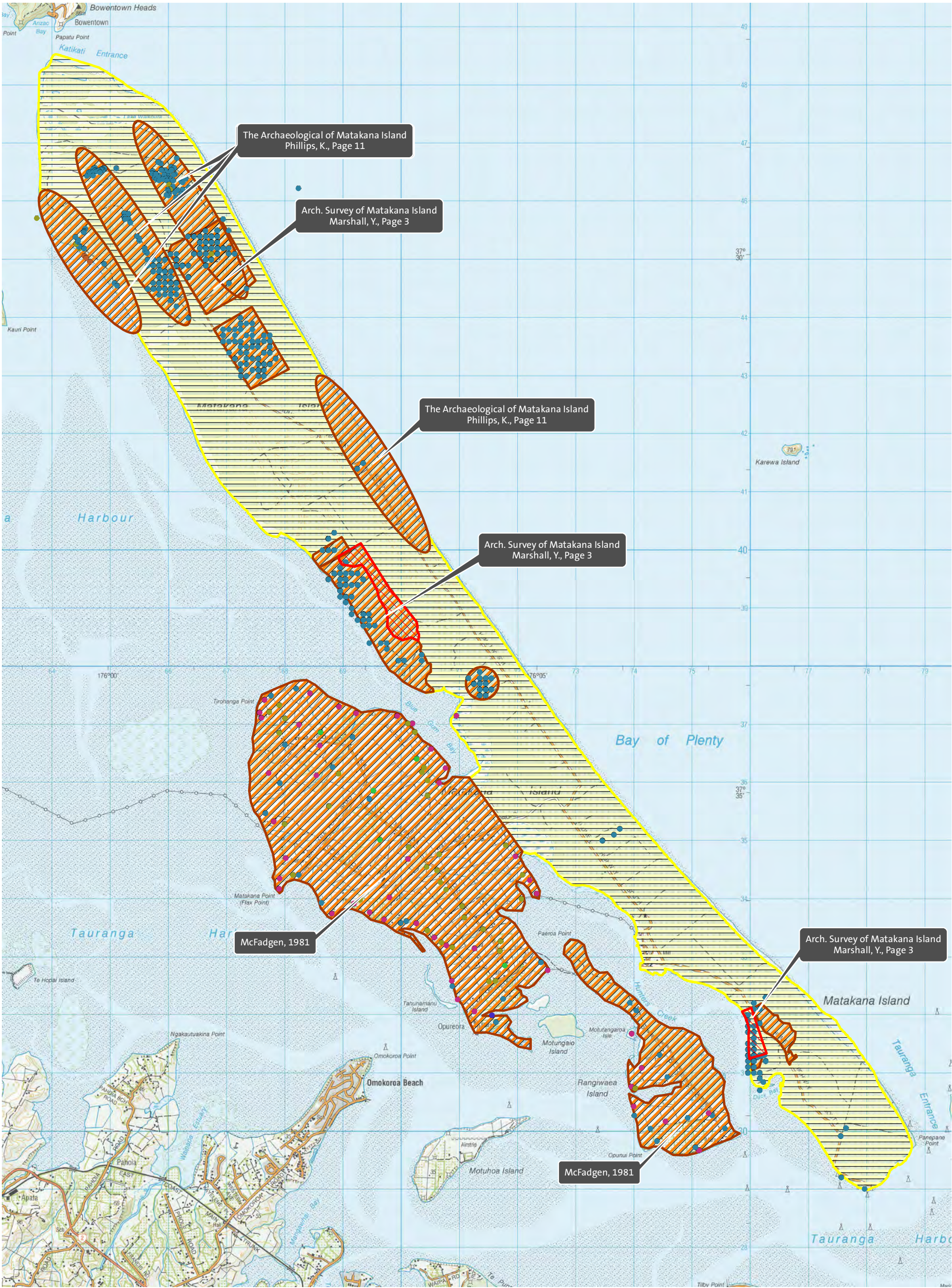


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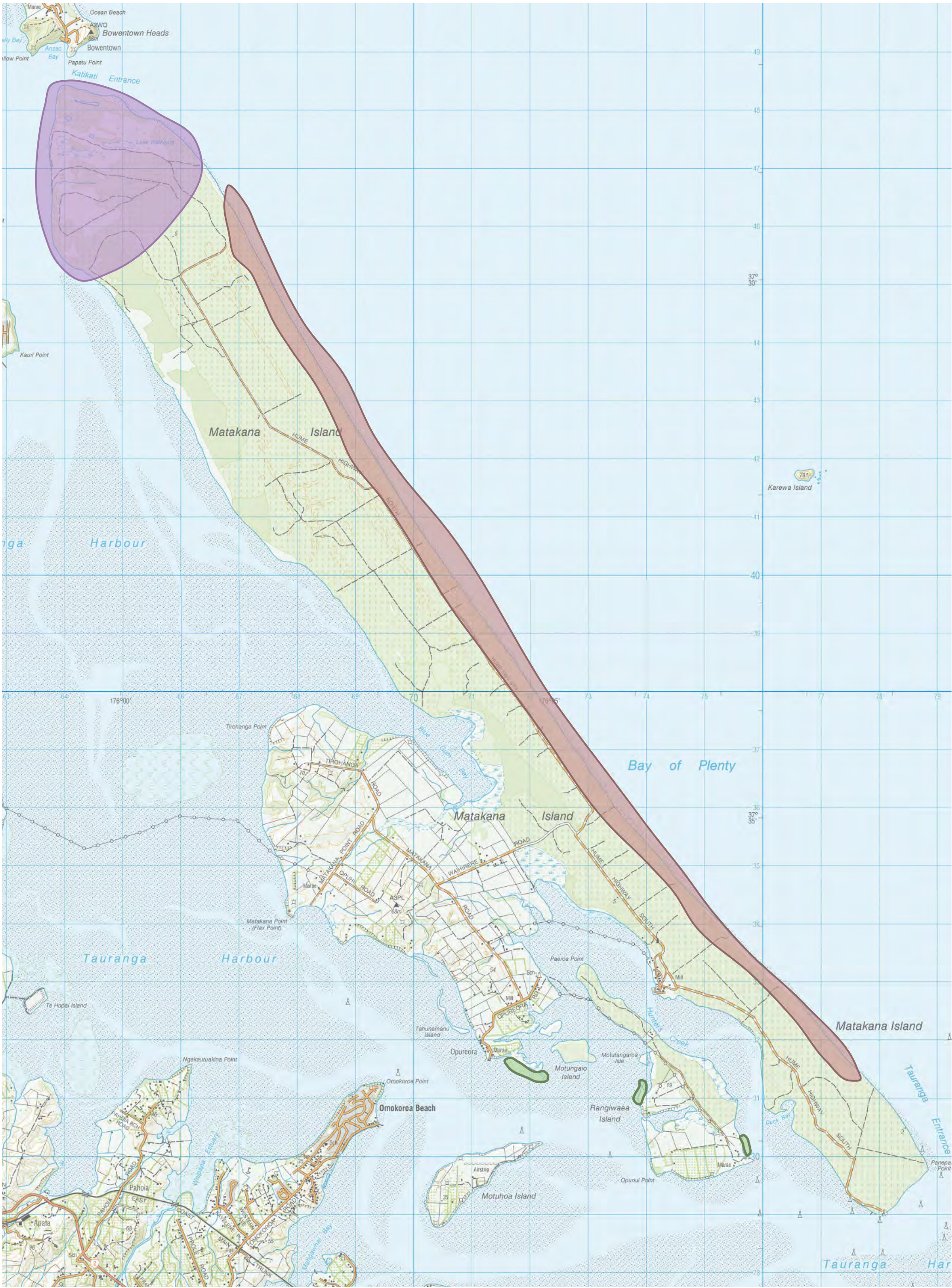


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