

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi Statutory Acknowledgements

This attachment to the One Plan lists:

1. The statutory acknowledgement area (highlighted in yellow) for the Manawatū-Whanganui Region identified by Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi;
2. The statutory acknowledgement areas identified for the Taranaki Region by Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi for information purposes only;
3. The statement of association relating to the statutory acknowledgement in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region;
4. The map that shows the statutory area; and
5. The relevant clauses from the Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005.

Attachment of statutory acknowledgements is in accordance with section 40 of the Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005.

Statutory Areas

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi has statutory acknowledgements for the following statutory areas:

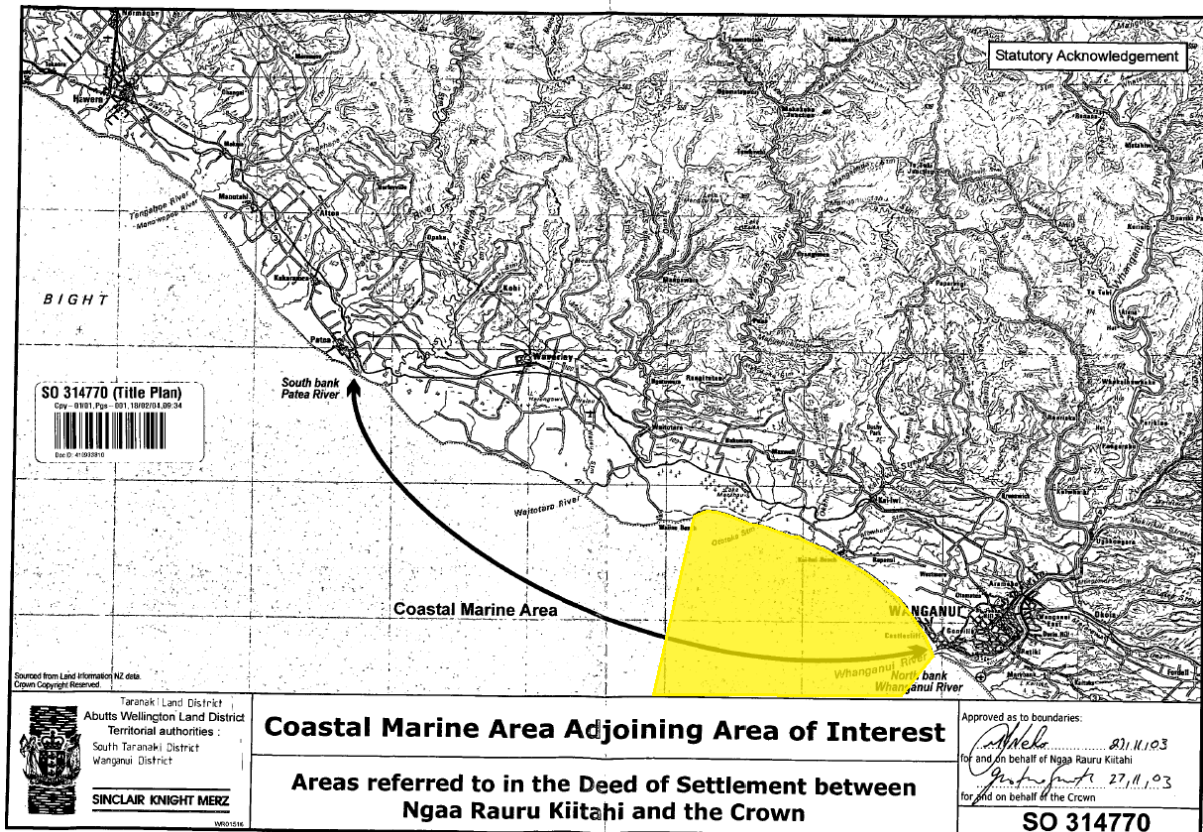
[Note: The row highlighted in yellow describes the statutory area that partly lies within the Manawatū-Whanganui Region, the rest are in Taranaki Region.]

Area	Description
Nukumarū Recreation Reserve (the part that remains in Crown ownership after the vesting of the Nukumarū Site in the Governance Entity under clause 10.2.5)	757 hectares approximately, being Sections 63, 66, 94, 95, 98, 99, 141, 145, 146, 150, 151 and 154 and Part Sections 67, 71 and 71A, Waitotara District, Section 11 SO 34844 and Lot 1 DP 52794, as shown on SO 314760.
Coastal Marine Area adjoining the Area of Interest	As shown on SO 314770
Hawkens Lagoon Conservation Area (to be renamed Tapuarau Conservation Area)	219.6202 hectares approximately, being the Hawkens Lagoon Conservation Area, as shown on SO 314758.
Lake Beds Conservation Area	21.3472 hectares approximately, being the Lake Beds Conservation Area, as shown on SO 314762,
Ototoka Scenic Reserve	1.9579 hectares more or less, being Part Section 1 Block IX Nukumarū Survey District. Balance Computer Freehold Register WN492/259, as shown on SO 314764,
Patea River	That part of the Patea River from its intersection with the boundary of the Egmont National Park to the sea excluding that part of the Patea River between Rawhitiroa Road and the southern boundary of Section 1 SO 12962, as shown on SO 314766.
Whenuakura River	That part of the Whenuakura River from its source in the Matemateaonga Range to the sea, as shown on SO 314767.
Waitotara River	That part of the Waitotara River from its source in the Matemateaonga Range to the sea, as shown on SO 314768.

Statutory Acknowledgement for the Coastal Marine Area Adjoining the Area of Interest [Source: Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi Deed of Settlement: Cultural Redress, Schedule Part 4: Statements of Association.]

Statutory Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Coastal Marine Area adjoining the area of interest, as shown on SO 314770. The area (not to scale) in Manawatū-Whanganui Region is highlighted in yellow.



Rauru of the Gods, Sky, Lands, and Seas

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi emanated from the cosmogenic tree of the gods. It came by way of the legion of spirits who were not seen but heard, down through the generations of the Kahui Rere and the genealogies of the ‘immediate assembly of elders’. In this respect, Rauru is a progeny of both ‘divine and human parentage’ and, therefore, so is Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi.

This divine origin is particular to the sacred, mystical and theological insight of the people of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi. The esoteric nature of these claims is expressed through their own pertinent whakapapa link. It is through a knowledge and awareness of this whakapapa, that one is able to gain a perception of the attitudes of the tribe towards the almighty powers of the celestial realm, the cosmic emanations of the divine beginning, the world and its creation, and the evolution of earth and its people.

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi makes a direct acclamation by stating its origins from the period of the Absolute Void to Rangi and Papa, to Rauru the man, and Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi the tribe. This claim draws together the spiritual and temporal manifestations of which Rauru is the central figure, it deals specifically with the origins of: the gods, man, vegetation and taonga.

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi has a spiritual and physical relationship through whakapapa to its Taonga. It is espoused within mana atua, mana whenua, and mana tangata. These Taonga encompass the expanses of Ranginui (sky), the vastness of Tangaroa (sea), and the immensity of Papa-tua-nuku (land), from the Te Awa nui o Taikehu Patea River inland to the Matemateaonga ranges, seaward to the river mouth of Whanganui to our furthest fishing boundaries to the south, Te Moana o Raukawa, and across the western horizon then back inland to Te Awa nui a Taikehu Patea.

Ngaa Raurutanga has been exercised in relation to every Statutory Area in relation to which the Statutory Acknowledgement is provided. These values have been practised in the following ways:

- **Te reo:** Waiata and koorero relating to a Statutory Area is preserved in te reo.
- **Wairuatanga:** The relationship between Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi and a Statutory Area is expressed in waiata, koorero and karakia. Karakia, in particular, has always been used when harvesting kai. Wairua impacts upon the way in which individuals conduct themselves around kai, the harvesting of kai and the tikanga around the eating of kai.
- **Matauranga:** Matauranga was passed on from one generation to another through karakia, wananga and mihimihi. The knowledge that has been passed on includes the history of a Statutory Area and conservation methods exercised by Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi as kaitiaki of a Statutory Area.
- **Kaitiakitanga:** Kaitiakitanga has been continuously practised through sustainable land and resource management methods. It was the responsibility of the hapuu to only harvest enough kai to sustain their own, and other Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi hapuu, and ensure the ongoing health and sustainability of a Statutory Area.
- **Waiora:** Waiora manifests itself in individuals through the practice of te reo, wairuatanga, matauranga, and kaitiakitanga, and in the fulfilment of an individual's responsibilities in relation to both a Statutory Area and to all of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi.
- **Whakapapa:** The relationship with a Statutory Area has been fostered through individuals' knowledge of the use and occupation of a Statutory Area that has been passed on throughout the generations.

Cultural, Spiritual, Historic and Traditional Association of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi with the Coastal Marine Area from the Patea River to the mouth of the Whanganui River

Within this coastal area between Rangitaawhi and Wai-o-Turi Marae is "Te Kiri o Rauru", the skin of Rauru. Te Kiri o Rauru is an important life force that has contributed to the physical and spiritual well-being of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi.

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi used the entire coastal area from Te Awanui o Taikehu (Patea River) to the mouth of the Whanganui River and inland for food gathering, and as a means of transport. The coastal area was a rich source of all kai moana. Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi exercised the values of Ngaa Raurutanga in both harvesting and conserving kai moana.

Ngaati Hine Waiata, and Ngaati Tai hapuu of the Waipipi (Waverley) area gathered food according to the values of Ngaa Raurutanga and kawa along the coast from the Patea River to Waipipi. Along the wider coastal area Rangitaawhi, Pukorokoro, Ngaati Hine, Kairakau, Ngaati Maika, and Manaia hapuu of the Patea area gathered food according to the values of Ngaa Raurutanga and kawa.

Ngaa Ariki, Ngaati Hou Tipua, Ngaati Pourua, Ngaati Hine Waiatarua, Ngaati Ruaiti, and Ngaati Maika gathered food according to the values of Ngaa Raurutanga and kawa along the coast from Waipipi to Mowhanau and the Kai Iwi stream.

Tamareheroto (Ngaati Pukeko and Ngaati Iti) exercised food gathering according to the values of Ngaa Raurutanga and kawa along the coast from the Okehu stream to the mouth of the Whanganui

River, including from the fishing station of Kaihau a Kupe (at the mouth of the Whanganui River). Ngaa Kaainga at Kaihau a Kupe included Kaihokahoka (ki tai), Kokohuia (swampy area at Castlecliff), Te Whare Kakaho (Wordsworth St area), Pungarehu/Te Ahi Tuatini (Cobham bridge), Te Oneheke (between Karamu stream and Churton Creek), Patupuhou, Nukuiro, and Kaierau (St Johns Hill).

There are many sites of cultural, historical, and spiritual significance to Ngaa Rauru Kiiitahi along the coastal area from the Patea River to the mouth of the Whanganui River. Important kaainga are situated along this coastal area. These include Tihoi Paa (where Te Rauparaha rested), which is situated between Rangitaawhi and the mouth of the Whenuakura River, Poopoa (Te kaainga a Aohehu), and Te Wai o Mahuku (near Te Ihonga). This coastal area includes outlets of streams and rivers that nourish and sustain Ngaa Rauru Kiiitahi, such as Waipipi, Waiinu, Tapuarau Lagoon, the Ototoka Stream, the Okehu Stream, and the Kai Iwi Stream. Other areas of special significance to Ngaa Rauru Kiiitahi include Taipake Tuturu, Tutaramoana (he Kaitiaki moana), Tuaropaki, and Waikaramihi Marae along the coast from Tuaropaki.

Statutory Acknowledgements for the Taranaki Region can be found here:
<https://www.govt.nz/dmsdocument/5374.pdf> (Pages 100 - 122)

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005

Sections relevant to Statutory Acknowledgements

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Statutory acknowledgements

40 Statutory acknowledgements by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements made by Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi with the statutory areas listed in Part 1 of Schedule 3, the texts of which are set out in Schedules 4 to 11.

41 Purposes of statutory acknowledgements

- (1) The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgements are—
 - (a) to require consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgements, as provided for in sections 42 to 44; and
 - (b) to require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 46; and
 - (c) to enable the governance entity and a member of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi to cite the statutory acknowledgements as evidence of the association of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 47.
- (2) This section does not limit the operation of sections 53 to 56.

42 Consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgements

- (1) From the effective date, a consent authority must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in forming an opinion in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991 as to whether the governance entity is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on, the statutory area.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of a consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

43 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgements

- (1) From the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether the governance entity is a person having an interest in the proceedings greater than the public generally in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

44 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgements

If, on or after the effective date, an application is made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area,—

- (a) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of that Act in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area; and
- (b) the Environment Court, in determining under section 59(1) or 64(1) of that Act any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the governance entity is a person directly affected by the decision.

45 Recording statutory acknowledgements on statutory plans

- (1) From the effective date, relevant consent authorities must attach information recording a statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover the statutory area.
- (2) The attachment of information under subsection (1) to a statutory plan—
 - (a) must include the relevant provisions of this subpart in full, the description of the statutory area, and the statement of association (as recorded in the statutory acknowledgement); and
 - (b) is for the purpose of public information only, and the information is not—
 - (i) part of the statutory plan (unless adopted by the relevant consent authority); or
 - (ii) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (3) In this section, **statutory plan**—
 - (a) means a district plan, proposed plan, regional coastal plan, regional plan, or regional policy statement as defined in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and
 - (b) includes a proposed policy statement provided for in Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

46 Distribution of resource consent applications to governance entity

- (1) A relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years from the effective date, forward to the governance entity a summary of resource consent applications received by that consent authority for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on a statutory area.
- (2) The information provided under subsection (1) must be—
 - (a) the same as would be given under section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to persons likely to be adversely affected, or as may be agreed between the governance entity and the relevant consent authority; and
 - (b) provided as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received, and before a determination is made in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (3) The governance entity may, by notice in writing to a relevant consent authority,—
 - (a) waive its rights to be notified under this section; and
 - (b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.

- (4) For the purposes of this section, a regional council dealing with an application to carry out a restricted coastal activity in a statutory area must be treated as if it were the relevant consent authority in relation to that application.
- (5) This section does not affect the obligation of a consent authority to—
 - (a) notify an application in accordance with sections 93 and 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991:
 - (b) form an opinion as to whether the governance entity is a person that is likely to be adversely affected under those sections.

47 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The governance entity and a member of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi may, as evidence of the association of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi with a statutory area, cite the relevant statutory acknowledgement in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concerning activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area.
- (2) The content of the statement of association, as recorded in the statutory acknowledgement, is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as deemed fact on—
 - (a) consent authorities:
 - (b) the Environment Court:
 - (c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga:
 - (d) parties to proceedings before those bodies:
 - (e) any other person able to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the statutory acknowledgement may be taken into account by the bodies and persons specified in that subsection.
- (4) Neither the governance entity nor a member of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi is precluded from stating that Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi have an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement.
- (5) The content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit a statement made under subsection (4).