

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua Statutory Acknowledgements

1. This attachment to the One Plan lists:
 - a. The statutory acknowledgement area for Manawatū-Whanganui, as identified in the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Act 2022, within the region that Horizons Regional Council operates;
 - b. The statements of association relating to the statutory acknowledgements; and the maps that show the statutory areas, and
 - c. The relevant clauses from the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Act 2022.

Statutory Areas

2. Attachment of Statutory Acknowledgements to the One Plan is required under section 30 of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Act.
3. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua have statutory acknowledgements for the following areas within the region that the Horizons Regional Council operates.

Statutory Area	Location
Coastal Marine	As shown on OTS-203-02
Arete Hill	As shown on OTS-203-03
Akitio Property	As shown on OTS-203-16
Mākirikiri Property	As shown on OTS-203-24
Mataikona Property	As shown on OTS-203-26
Puketoi Property	As shown on OTS-203-31

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua also have other statutory acknowledgements, as listed below. As these lie outside of the region in which the Horizons Regional Council operates, the information for these sites has been omitted.

Statutory Area	Location
Carter Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-203-04
Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-203-05
Mount Hector Peak	As shown on OTS-203-06
Ōumakura Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-203-07
Pāhāoa Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-203-08

Rewa Bush Conservation Area	As shown on OTS-203-09
Remutaka Forest Park within the area of interest	As shown on OTS-203-10
Rocky Hills Sanctuary Area	As shown on OTS-203-11
Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve	As shown on OTS-203-12
Castlepoint Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-203-13
Ngaumu Forest Licensed Land	As shown on OTS-203-15
Aorangi Property	As shown on OTS-203-17
Awakura Property	As shown on OTS-203-18
Hikapu Property	As shown on OTS-203-19
Kahutara Property	As shown on OTS-203-20
Kākahimakatea Property	As shown on OTS-203-21
Wairarapa Lake Shore Property	As shown on OTS-203-22
Wairarapa Moana Property	As shown on OTS-203-23, sheet 1, sheet 2 and sheet 3
Mangatārera o Te Whakatūrākau	As shown on OTS-203-25
Ngā Rā-a-Kupe Property	As shown on OTS-203-27
Ngātamatea Property	As shown on OTS-203-28
Ōwāhanga Property	As shown on OTS-203-29
Pounui Lagoon Property	As shown on OTS-203-30
Remutaka Property	As shown on OTS-203-32
Remutaka summit Property	As shown on OTS-203-33
Ruamahanga Cutoff Property	As shown on OTS-203-34
Te Hīwawa Property	As shown on OTS-203-35
Te Kopi Property	As shown on OTS-203-36
Te Oroī Property	As shown on OTS-203-37
Te Pouaruhe Property	As shown on OTS-203-38

Tuhirangi Property	As shown on OTS-203-39
Wairarapa Lake Domain Property	As shown on OTS-203-40
Wairarapa Lake Shore Scenic Reserve Property	As shown on OTS-203-41
Whawhānui White Rock Property	As shown on OTS-203-42

Area of Interest

The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua area of interest, as shown on deed plan OTS-203-01, is below. The statutory acknowledgements detailed in this document relate only to those that lie within the area in which the Horizons Regional Council operates.

1 AREA OF INTEREST



Statutory Acknowledgement for Coastal Marine Area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies to Coastal Marine Area as shown on deed plan OTS-203-02.



Wellington Land District
Regional Council: Manawatu-Whanganui and Wellington Regions
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Coastal Marine Area

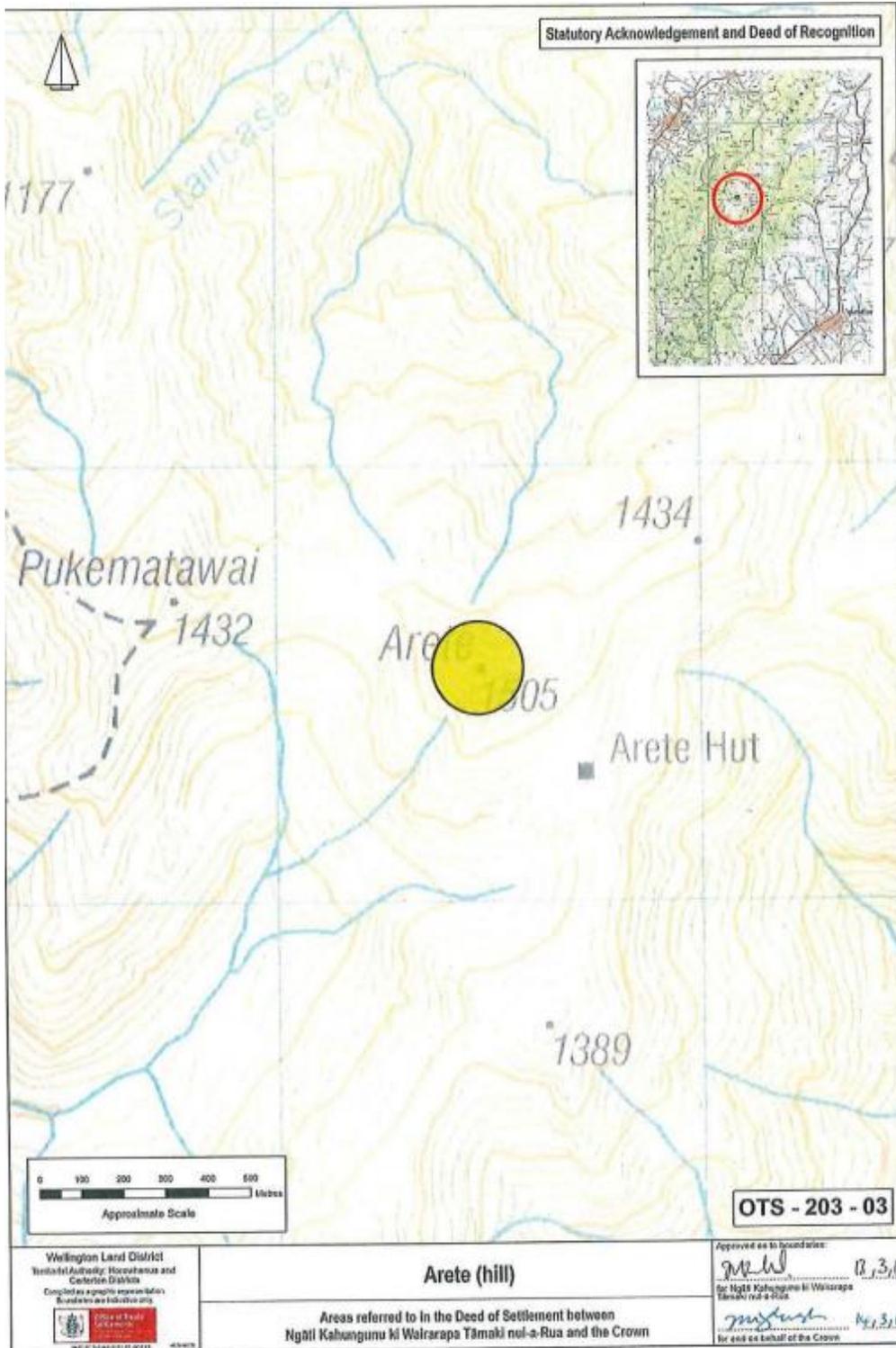
Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between
Ngāi Kahungunu ki Waikarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua and the Crown

Approved as to boundaries:
[Signature] 13/07/05
 for Ngāi Kahungunu ki Waikarapa
 (as laid out in 1992)

[Signature] 10/1/05
 for and on behalf of the Crown

Statutory Acknowledgement for Arete Hill

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies to Arete Hill, as shown on deed plan OTS-203-03.



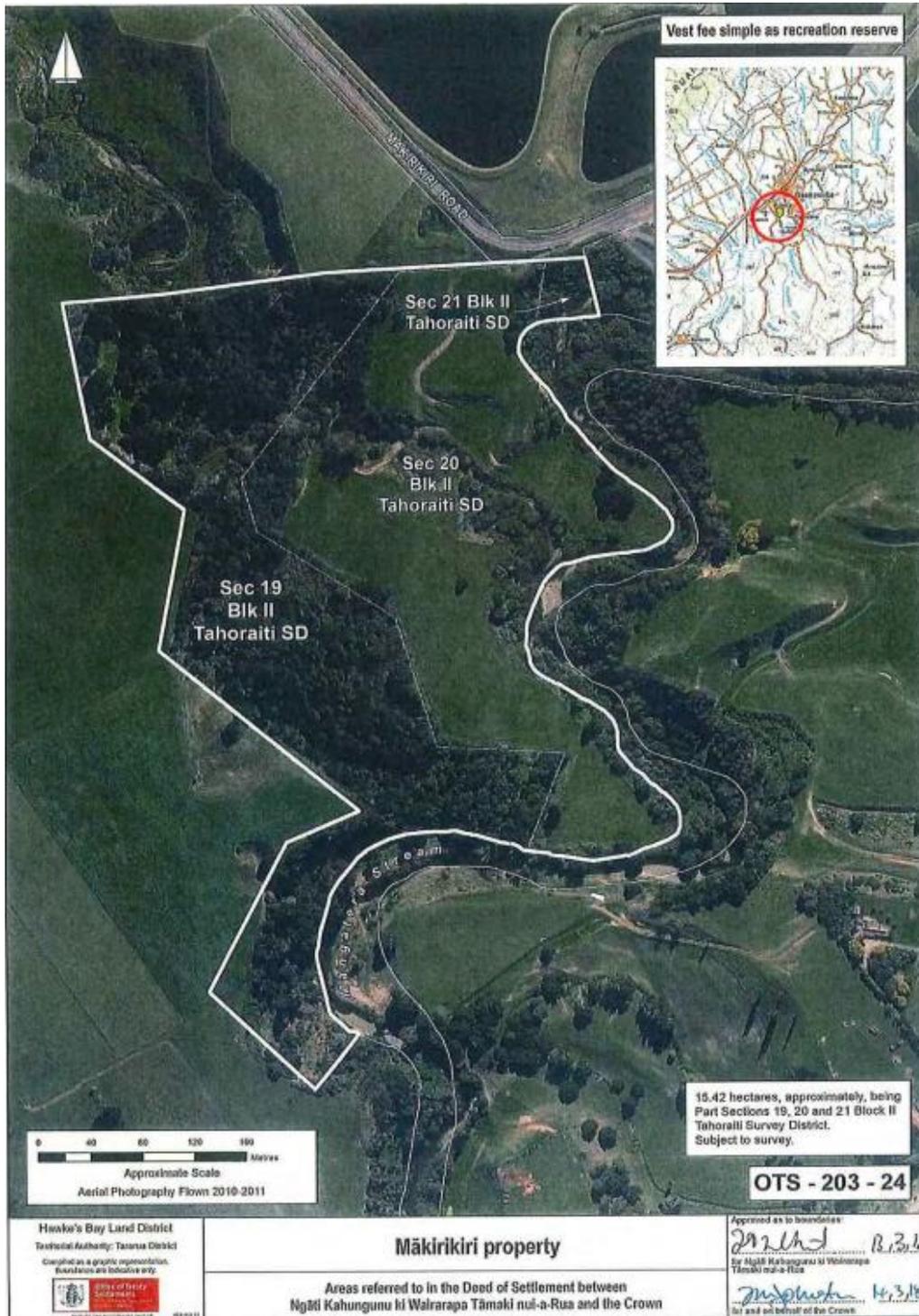
Statutory Acknowledgement for Akitio Property

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies to Akitio Property, as shown on deed plan OTS-203-16.



Statutory Acknowledgement for Mākirikiri Property

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies to Mākirikiri Property, as shown on deed plan OTS-203-24.



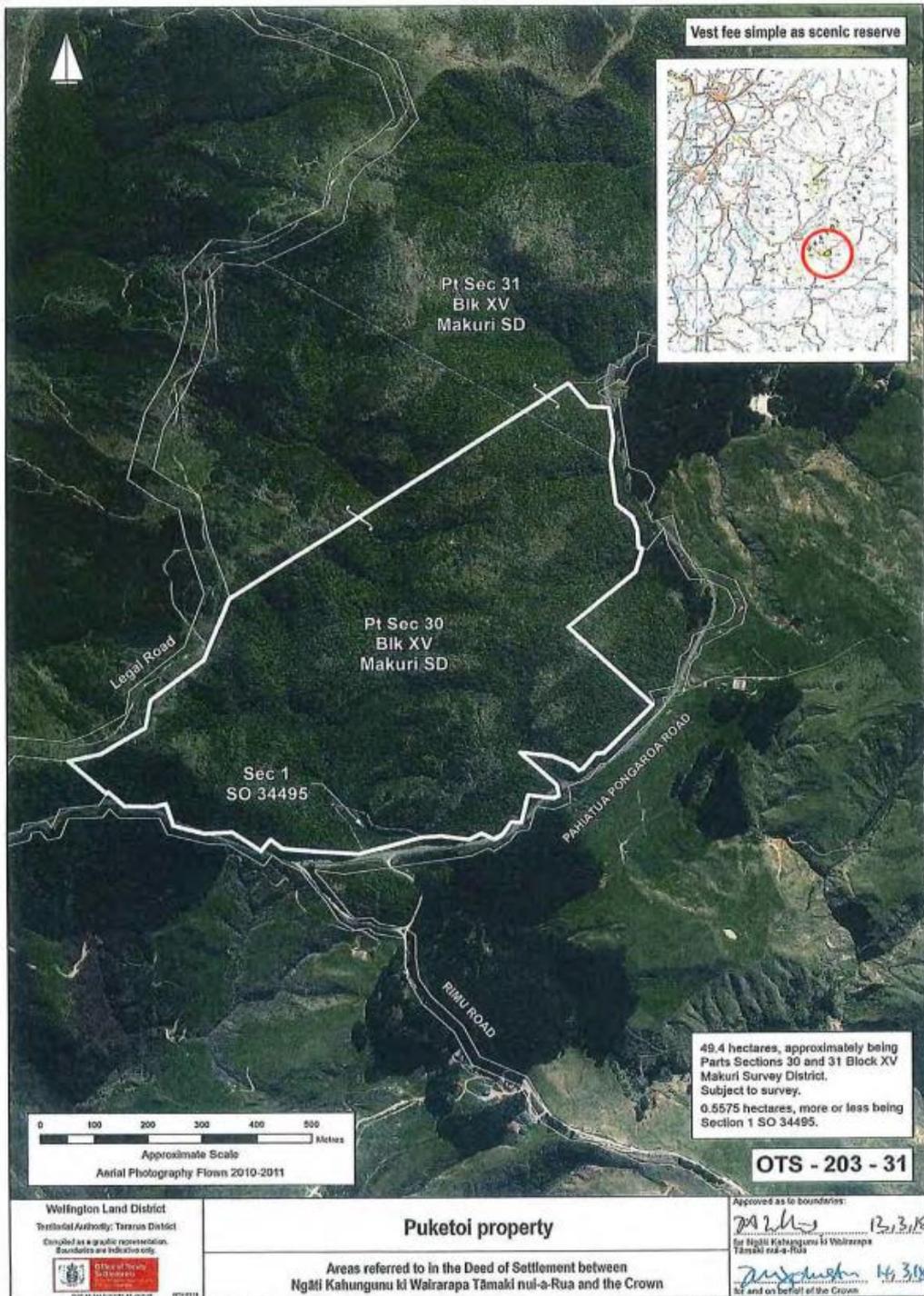
Statutory Acknowledgement for Mataikona Property

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies to Mataikona Property, as shown on deed plan OTS-203-26.



Statutory Acknowledgement for Puketoi Property

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies to Puketoi Property, as shown on deed plan OTS-203-31.



Statement of Association for Carter Scenic Reserve

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Carter Scenic Reserve. This repo or wetland is a part of the traditional Taratahi lands of Ngāti Kahungunu. The wetlands of the Wairarapa are a significant land feature for Ngāti Kahungunu because they are a key area for indigenous flora and fauna and mahinga kai. The traditional connection of Ngāti Kahungunu to what is now Carter Scenic Reserve is evidenced by the creation of eel fishing reserves when the surrounding land was alienated in early 1850's.

This site is a part of the block of land traditionally known as Wairākau. It is farmed as the place the kaihautu of the Takitimu waka came to from Pāhāoa. While he constructed a garden on the lands bordering the wetland, this was the place where he brought a Kaitiaki for the Tākitimu, Parakauiti a taniwha. When the captain of the waka left, the taniwha remained and has become the kaitiaki for this area.

Through the province of Wairarapa there are fewer than five percent of wetlands left, so maintaining Carter Scenic Reserve is important, especially with respect to habitat for indigenous fauna. Ngāi Tāneroa and associated Ngāti Kahungunu hapū, and their marae, Hurunui-o-Rangi, are tangata whenua here and have enjoyed a long connection to this wetland.

Statement of Association for Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve.

This repo is also a part of the traditional Taratahi lands of Ngāti Kahungunu. Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve and the wider wetlands are a key area for indigenous flora and fauna and mahinga kai. The traditional connection of Ngāti Kahungunu to what is now Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve is evidenced by the creation of eel fishing reserves when the surrounding land was alienated in the early 1850s.

Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve has some of the best examples of indigenous flora, especially Kahikatea, and the preservation of these trees is a focus for Ngāti Kahungunu and the community in this area. This repo is important because of its relatively northern location where there are even fewer wetlands than the southern lakes' area of Wairarapa Moana.

The marae community that include Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve in their whenua tawhito (traditional lands) is Hurunui-o-Rangi and the hapū from that marae and for that land is Ngāi Tāneroa. Hurunui-o-Rangi is associated with Ngāti Kahungunu through whakapapa and tikanga, including the powhiri process. Ngāi Tāneroa has a whakapapa association with Ngāti Kahungunu through Kahungunu's uncle, Uhenga Ariki who was the husband of Tāneroa

Statement of Association for Mount Hector Peak (Pukemoumou)

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Mount Hector Peak (Pukemoumou).

Mount Hector is a maunga in Tararua Range of significance to Ngāti Kahungunu. It is located on a traditional trail used as a means of communication and trade across the range to Manawatū District and also while hunting and gathering mahinga kai.

It is also on the ridgeline demarcating a more recent boundary created in 1839 by Ngāti Kahungunu and the iwi occupying Te Whanganui-a-Tara after several years fighting. This solemn peace described the boundary as "the waters that flow west are for you to drink and the waters flowing east will be for us to drink". Thus Ngāti Kahungunu was able to return and re-occupy their lands in the Wairarapa.

Statement of Association for Ōumakura Scenic Reserve

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Ōumakura Scenic Reserve.

Ōumakura Scenic Reserve is a bush area near the coast with several species of native flora and fauna of importance to Ngāti Kahungunu for mahinga kai, rongoā and other uses present. Ōumakura is a significant Ngāti Kahungunu pā and occupation site, located in the hills between the closely occupied Waikekeno lands on the: coast and the Ngā Waka a Kupe blocks inland and is traversed by the Umukuri Stream.

Ōumakura is part of the land given to Ngāti Kahungunu rangatira Māhanga-pūhua in exchange for the waka on which Māhanga-pūhua and his people had travelled from Hawke's Bay. This led to several Ngāti Kahungunu hapū coming to occupy the eastern coastal Wairarapa area. Ngāti Kahungunu hapū Ngāti Mahu and Ngāti Te Kawekairangi consider their association to this area was recognised when a reserve was set aside for Ngāti Kahungunu just a short distance east at Waikekeno in 1855.

Whilst the coastal pā such as at Waikekeno offered access to the abundant seafood resources and horticultural land where kūmara and other foods could be grown, Ōumakura provided these Ngāti Kahungunu hapū with the forest bounty and also the pathways further into the interior and further forest and freshwater resources.

Statement of Association for Pāhaoa Scenic Reserve

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Pāhaoa Scenic Reserve.

Pāhaoa Scenic Reserve is situated on the coast a little over one kilometre south of the Pāhaoa River mouth. The reserve's sand dunes are habitat to one of the few remaining places on the South Wairarapa coast where pīngao plants grow reasonably well. Pīngao is highly prized for weaving.

Pāhaoa has significant historical and cultural significance to tangata whenua. Kupe left his nephew Rerewhakaitu near Pāhaoa and he is represented in the form of a large upright rock signalling to divers a place of abundant kai moana. It is also how the Rerewhakaitu Stream gets its name. Ngārarahuarau, a taniwha from Waimārama who travelled in search of his sister, Parakuiti, caught her scent at Pāhaoa and travelled up the river.

Pāhaoa is part of the land given to Ngāti Kahungunu rangatira Māhanga-pūhua in exchange for the waka on which Mahanga-pūhua and his people had travelled from Hawke's Bay. This led to several Ngāti Kahungunu hapū coming to occupy the eastern coastal Wairarapa area. The gruesome murder of Māhanga-pūhua's mother in this area meant that the peace agreed to by Ngāti Kahungunu was a significant compromise for peace. These events show the significance as maumahara or memorial for Ngāti Kahungunu.

Ngāti Kahungunu hapū Ngāti Rongomaiaia and Ngāti Te Aokino consider their association to this area was recognised when a reserve was set aside at Pāhaoa for Ngāti Kahungunu in 1855.

The Pāhaoa area is one of intensive Ngāti Kahungunu and earlier iwi settlement. The two pa sites above the reserve and the many stone rows, stone mounds, pits, midden, pā, urupā, and terraces in the vicinity reflect the high cultural value of this coastal land, providing access to abundant kai moana, good soil and growing conditions for gardening, and the river provided important access to inland mahinga kai and forests.

Statement of Association for Rewa Bush Conservation Area

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Rewa Bush Conservation Area.

This forest remnant is of great significance to Ngāti Kahungunu. The forest and its waterways have always been a valued source of mahinga kai, such as manu (birds), tuna (eels), berries, fruit, rongoā, and other resources. To access these vital resources Ngāti Kahungunu maintained a pā site a short distance south. The area also provided an important pathway for inland and coastal hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu.

Rewa Bush Conservation Area also marks a watershed of importance to the iwi. To the north-east it includes the headwaters of the Waihora Stream, a tributary of the Whareama River, and to the west it includes in the headwaters of the Kahumingi stream, a tributary of the Taueru River, and to the south it includes the Motuwairaka (Motuwaireka) Stream; all being waterways of great cultural and spiritual significance to Ngāti Kahungunu hapū Ngāi Tūmapūhia-a-Rangi.

The Whareama leads out to one of Ngāti Kahungunu's crayfish spawning places, Waimīmiha. The Taueru is an ara tawhito (an ancient pathway) from the Ruamahanga and then crossing over here to streams leading out to the coast along the Whareama River and the Motuwairaka River. The Motuwairaka River leads out to the sea at what is now known as Riversdale, a very productive stretch on our coastline.

The pā just south of the Rewa Bush Conservation Area was likely a taupahī (seasonal resting place) site where coastal hapū worked to gather kai. While it is now an awa from the Rewa

Bush site, taupahī were located by water sites that could support many people, as people would live there for at least three months. From this pā people would extend out into the ngahere to gather food.

Statement of Association for Remutaka Forest Park

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Remutaka Forest Park.

The Remutaka Forest Park is a site of considerable importance to Ngāti Kahungunu. Remutaka takes its name from Haunui-a-Nanaia, the son of Popoto, one of the rangatira on the Kurahaupō waka. Haunui is also a descendant of Kupe, the first to discover Aotearoa. Haunui is also the tipuna of Rongomaiwahine, the most celebrated wife of Kahungunu who are the progenitors of the iwi Ngāti Kahungunu. Not only was Haunui responsible for naming Remutaka but he also named Wairarapa and many of the major rivers throughout the Wairarapa valley. There are many significant cultural and historical sites within and alongside the Remutaka Forest Park.

Pā are also present and it has been the site of many battles over the long period of Maori occupation and into the early 19th Century in particular as Ngāti Kahungunu were forced to fight to retain mana over our lands, having lost the lands to the west. The Remutaka Forest Park provides an important part of the landscape where the ridgeline defines the now peaceful boundary between east and west. The waters that flow to the east as laid down in the solemn peace agreement between Ngāti Kahungunu and iwi occupying Te Whanganui-a-Tara are for Ngāti Kahungunu to drink and in the case of the Remutaka Forest Park provides important sustenance for the flora and fauna of Wairarapa Moana.

Statement of Association for Rocky Hills Sanctuary Area

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Rocky Hills Sanctuary Area.

This sanctuary is a forest remnant of great significance to Ngāti Kahungunu. It takes in the headwater of the Waipunga Stream a tributary of the adjacent Wainuioru River and Pāhaoa River.

The settlement of Ngāti Kahungunu in the Wairarapa began with a request for land from Te Rangitāwhanga to his uncle, Te Rerewa, a rangatira of the resident iwi who was about to migrate to Te Waipounamu, which was responded to by a request for several waka. More waka were needed to make the exchange and Ngāti Kahungunu iwi came up the Wainuioru to harvest tōtara. To get these trees down the valley, a da was formed by the logs so they water building up behind the logs brought energy to push the logs down the Pāhaoa to the coastline. The logs were carved into waka and exchanged for land, including Wairarapa Moana.

These types of hills are known to Ngāti Kahungunu as taipō. A taipō is a tipua and is connected with eeling and the success of the mahinga kai. If Ngāti Kahungunu people were unsuccessful or successful with their eeling the cause was often the taipō. Geologically the taipō was an uplifted feature that included but isn't restricted to sandstone. The sandstone deposits in the Rocky Hills were vital for processing stone implements such as from pounamu utilised throughout the rohe of Ngāti Kahungunu. This was important to Ngāti Kahungunu as an iwi that valued trading.

Statement of Association for Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve

The following Statement of Association by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to the area Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve.

Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve is located in the most south-western corner of what we know today as Wairarapa. The landforms at the reserve are testament to the enormous geological activity in the region over hundreds of years which has had significant effects for Ngāti Kahungunu on their land and other natural resources most evident with the effects on Wairarapa Moana causing major environmental changes. These effects at Turakirae include huge uplifts that have changed the form of the Cook Strait Canyon that is also the habitat for the inshore fishery. Such disruption of the shoreline can detrimentally affect a rich source of mahinga kai. The changes to Wairarapa Moana throughout time is the emergence of fault lines, especially as puna or springs allowed for new taupahī or seasonal food gathering places.

Turakirae is the pongaihu or nostril of Maui's fish, Te Ika-a-Māui of Aotearoa. However the name, as with several other significant landscapes on the southern Te Ika-a-Māui coastline, is said to have originated with Kupe. Kupe located one of his nephews named Mātauranga at Turakirae to stand watch for Te Wheke o Muturangi and was then recognised as a significant fishery especially for hāpuku.

The Ngāti Ira of Palliser Bay of both Ira and Kahungunu descent ventured over to this region and beyond into Te Whanganui a Tara prior to the incursion of other iwi. These conflicts were resolved by 1840 and Turakirae became a significant landmark in the peace process between Ngāti Kahungunu, and these other iwi. Turakirae is the southern boundary of Ngāti Kahungunu iwi whose coastal rohe is encapsulated in the expression "Mai i Paritū ki te raki tae atu ki Turakirae ki te tonga", ie extending from Paritū in the north to Turakirae in the south.

Traditionally Turakirae was a significant point on the coastal trail, a trade and communication route between Wairarapa and Whanganui-a-Tara and further afield and also an area important to Ngāti Kahungunu as a base for seasonal fishing and seasonal camping.

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Act 2022 - Sections relevant to Statutory Acknowledgement 28 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association for the statutory areas.

29 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 30 to 32; and
- (b) to require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees, in accordance with sections 33 and 34; and
- (c) to enable the trustees and any member of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua with a statutory area, in accordance with section 35.

30 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

31 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

32 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to an application 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.
- (2) On and from the effective date, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in relation to the application.
- (3) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
 - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
 - (b) in determining, under section 59(1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application.
- (4) In this section, **archaeological site** has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

33 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

- (1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- (2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include—
 - (a) a copy of sections 28 to 32, 34, and 35; and
 - (b) descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
 - (c) the statement of association for each statutory area.
- (3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only and, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority as part of the statutory plan, the information is not—
 - (a) part of the statutory plan; or
 - (b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

34 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
 - (a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or

- (b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
- (2) A summary provided under subsection (1)(a) must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) The summary must be provided—
 - (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
 - (b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice must be provided under subsection (1)(b) not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (5) The trustees may, by written notice to a relevant consent authority,—
 - (a) waive the right to be provided with a summary or copy of a notice under this section; and
 - (b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
- (6) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
 - (a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application;
 - (b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

35 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustees and any member of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua may, as evidence of the association of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
 - (a) the relevant consent authorities; or
 - (b) the Environment Court; or
 - (c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; or
 - (d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
 - (a) the bodies referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
 - (c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.

- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
 - (a) the trustees and the members of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua may state that Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - (b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

37 Exercise of powers and performance of functions and duties

- (1) The statutory acknowledgement and the deed of recognition do not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw.
- (2) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no statutory acknowledgement or deed of recognition for the statutory area.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit subsection (1).
- (4) This section is subject to —
 - (a) the other provisions in this subpart; and
 - (b) any obligation imposed on the Minister of Conservation or the Director-General by the deed of recognition.