



Cultural Impact Assessment:

Proposed Rangitane Boat Ramp/Parking Reclamation

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Te Runanga o Ngāti Rēhia, Ngāti Hineira & Te Uri Taniwha

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30 January 2021

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OVERVIEW

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia, Ngāti Hineira and Te Uri Taniwha (the hapū) are pleased to submit this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) of the proposed Rangitane Boat Ramp/Parking reclamation by Far North Holdings Limited (FNHL). The hapū have been in discussions with Far North Holdings Limited since 2019 on the creation of a new public boat ramp in Rangitane.

The proposal is to reclaim part of the coastal marine area for the purpose of a new public boat launching facility on Rangitane Loop Road and the northern shore of Keirkeri Inlet, that consists of:

- Seabed reclamation including rock armour
- Sealed carpark area
- public boat ramp
- pontoon
- Concrete walkway
- Landscaping and swale gardens

The proposal will require a consent from Northland Regional Council for the associated activities, being:

- Removal of mangroves.
- Reclamation of coastal marine area.
- Storm water management
- New structures in the coastal marine area.

FNHL has applied for fast tracking under the Covid-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 (Fast-track Act). It has been accepted as a referred project by the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Conservation to be reviewed by an expert consenting panel for consideration, under part 2 of the Fast-track Act.

This CIA will ensure that matters of national importance under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA); the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (Takutai Moana Act); and the Fast-track Act are considered and the views of the hapū on the proposal are documented.

The RMA requires those exercising powers and functions under the Act, to:

- Section 6(e) – ... “recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance: the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites wāhi tapu, and other taonga.”
- Section 7(a) – ... “have particular regard to – kaitiakitanga”
- RMA definition of kaitiakitanga – “means the exercise of guardianship by tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.”
- Section 8 – “In achieving the purpose of the Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).”

The purpose of the Takutai Moana Act is to:

- Section 4.1(b) “recognise the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whanau as tangata whenua”
- Section 4.1(c) “Provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area”
- Section 4.1(d) “Acknowledge the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)

The Fast-track Act requires all persons performing functions and exercising powers under the Act, to:

- Section 6 ...”act in a manner that is consistent with the principles of The Treaty of Waitangi”

The Fast-track Act outlines the process to make sure that s6 of the Act is addressed appropriately, this includes (but not limited to) a report that must be completed by the Minister of the Environment and the Office of Māori and Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti.

The hapū are currently experiencing intense growth and see the need for improved relationships with developers in the community to ensure sustainable development does not impact on our values. Therefore, an in-depth investigation to produce a Moana Plan and a Tane Mahuta Plan was required to contribute to this CIA.

OBJECTIVE

This process allows the views of the hapū to be documented collectively via a familiar and comfortable process that aligns with our tikanga and kawa, while providing us with a very robust tool concerning resource management legislation.

The Fast-track Act places a statutory requirement upon an applicant to prepare a CIA, such an assessment can assist agencies and applicants to meet statutory obligations in several ways, such as:

- Preparation of an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) under section 88(2)(b) and Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (‘the RMA’).
- Requests for further information under section 92 of the Act to assess the application.
- Providing information to assist the council in determining notification status under sections 93 to 94D of the RMA.
- Providing information to enable appropriate consideration of the relevant Part II matters when deciding on an application for resource consent under section 104 of the RMA.
- Consideration of appropriate conditions of resource consent under section 108 of the RMA.
- Informing councils of an applications implications in relation to any relevant planning documents such as the Ngāti Rēhia Hapū Management Plan.
- Meeting any specific requirements for councils arising from Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation

This CIA is intended to be a catalyst for the continued building of beneficial outcomes between the hapū and Far North Holdings Limited and to ensure that the Ministry for the Environment and Northland Regional Council (NRC) can be certain that the appropriate safeguards are in place as directed by resource management legislation for the protection of the hapū.

The information contained within this CIA is to be used for the proposed Rangitane Boat Ramp/Parking Reclamation and no other purpose without prior approval by Ngāti Rēhia.

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCOPE

The CIA is for the proposed reclamation of the Coastal Marine Area (CMA) adjoining the current boat ramp at Rangitane Loop Road, Kerikeri (the site) in Rangitane.

The health and wellbeing of the Te Awa o nga Rangaira (Kerikeri Inlet), its surrounding environs, the coastal landscape, and the cultural history of the location are all of significance to the hapū. They view the inlet and its environment from a holistic perspective, this means that the site cannot be viewed separately from its surrounding natural and cultural environment. Therefore, the scope of this CIA is wider than just the direct location of the site.

The proposal

The proposal is to reclaim a portion of the Marine Coast and Foreshore Area for the purposes of a new public car and trailer park, and boat launching facility in Rangitane (figure1). The current proposal at the time of writing this CIA includes:

- Seabed reclamation with rock armouring to a total of 7400m²
- Sealed carpark area of approximately 4400m², comprising:
 - 19 x Vehicle trailer parks
 - 8 x Single vehicle parks
 - 8 x Horizontal vehicle parks
 - 2 x Boat loading zones
- 40m boat ramp
- Dinghy racks
- 1.4m wide concrete path running the parameter of the carpark area
- Landscaping with native vegetation planting and vegetated swales

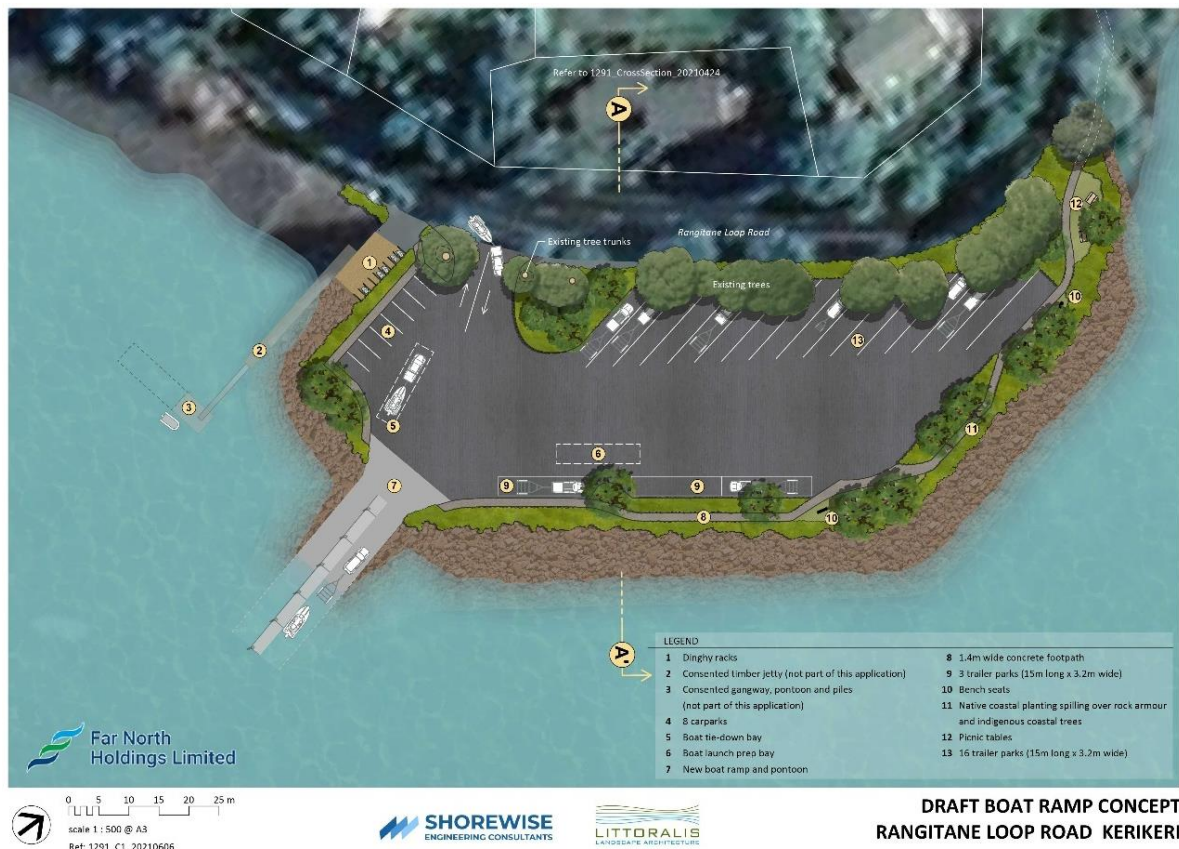


Figure 1: Proposed reclamation design. Shorewise Engineering Consultants, 6 June 2021.

The site

The site is approximately 12km northeast of Kerikeri township on the northern shores of the Kerikeri Inlet (figure 2) on Rangitane Loop Road. It is next to the existing dilapidated jetty and includes the existing single lane, tidally impaired boat ramp (image 1) that is accessed directly from the Road. The site is zoned in the Far North District Council Operative Plan as a Coastal Marine and in the Proposed Northland Regional Coastal Plan as General Coastal.

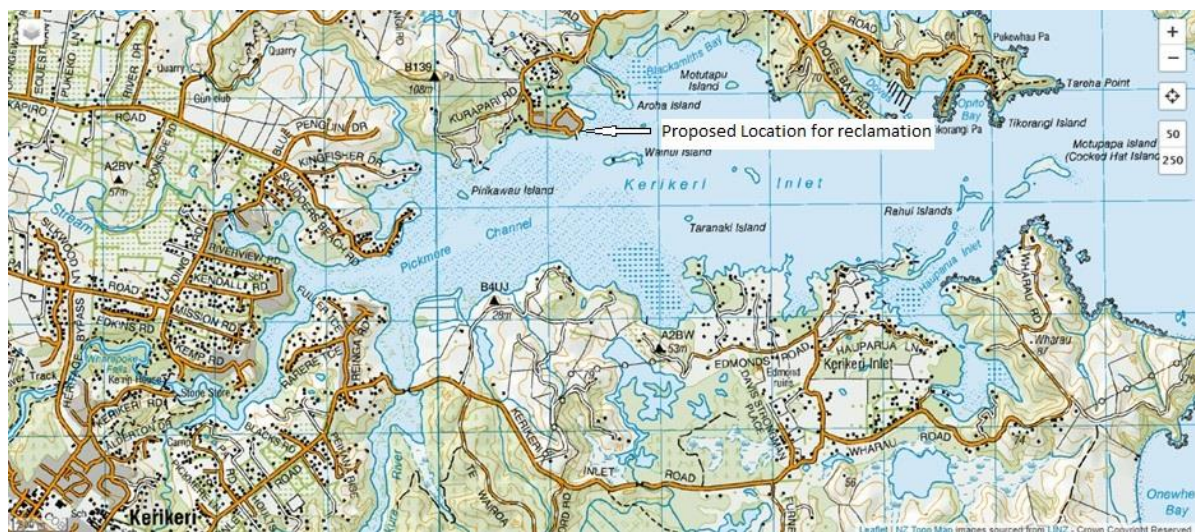


Figure 2: Location of the Proposed reclamation area, Topomap.co.nz, 2021



Image 1: Current boat ramp and jetty, at the site of proposed reclamation, April 2021

Methodology

TRONRAhi Kaa Advisors were contacted by the applicant pre application in 2020 to discuss a CIA and an initial site visit was conducted by Ngāti Rēhia in March 2021. The CIA scope was agreed on 30 March 2021 with the applicant.

Following is a list of project deliverables:

Deliverable	Description
Site visit	To complete the preliminary assessment of the proposal
Meeting to scope CIA	Agree on the scope and timeframes, request further information if required
CIA	<p>The overall report on the impacts of the activity including an assessment of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hapū Environmental Management Plan(s) 2. The level of cultural effects <p>Recommendations on how the impacts shall be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.</p>
Hapū engagement for CIA development	<p>Hui to develop collective CIA, attendance lists attached as appendix 2 for the below meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 June 2021 (TRONR) • 5 July 2021 (Northtec Kerikeri) • 15 July 2021 (TRONR)
Moana Plan	An in-depth investigation of the impacts and opportunities of the coastal waters and their environs. This investigation included a second site visit to assess the coast marine environment.
Tane Mahuta Plan	An in depth investigation of the impacts and opportunities of the indigenous flora and fauna

In preparation for this CIA, the hapū reviewed the following documents that are referenced throughout the CIA:

- Rangitane Loop Rd Reclamation. Shorewise Engineering Consultants, 27 April 2021
- Proposed Rangitane Boatramp/Parking Reclamation, Initial commentary on landscape, visual amenity and natural character effects. Littoralis Landscape Architecture, April 2021.
- Memorandum: Rangitane Loop Road Boat Ramp – Ecology Overview. 4Site Consulting, 6 April 2021.
- Memorandum: Coast Processes – Effects Overview Statement. 4Site Consulting, 6 April 2021
- Rangitane Loop Road Reclamation. Shorewise Engineering Consultants, 27 April 2021.
- Far North Holdings Limited Proposed Reclamation Rangitane Loop Rd Ecological Assessment Report V1.0 Final Draft 10052021. 4Site Consulting, 10 May 2021.
- Engineering Design Report Rangitane Loop Road Reclamation and Boat Ramp. Shorewise Engineering Consultants, 27 May 2021.
- Construction Management Plan Rangitane Loop Road reclamation and Boat Ramp. Shorewise Engineering Consultants. 27 May 2021
- Proposed Boat Ramp and Maritime Facility Rangitane, Kerikeri Inlet. 2nd Draft Assessment of landscape, natural character and visual effects. Littoralis Landscape Architecture. June 2021.

Post the preliminary site visit in March 2021, a coastal marine investigation was conducted in April 2021. Site visits are a vital tool for hapū, they provide an avenue to understand the site and the potential effects of the proposal on the natural and cultural landscape. This assists in evaluating the effects, and developing the Moana Plan and Tane Mahuta Plan as components of the CIA.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Embedded within our whakapapa, stories, memories, and landscapes are the pathways for the expression and practice of our values and tikanga.

Ngāti Rēhia

Ko Matakā te tūtei
 Ki te hauraro o te pūaha
 Ko Rākaumangamanga ki te Rāwhiti
 E rere atū nei Te Kerei Mangonui
 Te Awa o ngā Rangatira
 E tū mai rā
 Te Pā o Kororipo
 Titiro whakararo ki Orongo ki Tākou Awa
 Te wahi I mataaraatia ai e Puhi
 Te waka tupuna a Mataatua e moe mai rā
 Whiti whaka te uru
 Ki te ngāherehere nui o te Puketi
 Pohutu noa atu ki te moana o Omapere
 Āwhiowhio ki te rangi
 Kei runga Whakataha maunga
 Kei raro ko te awa o Waitangi
 Ka hirere ki Pokākā
 Tōtika te whatumanawa o Īpipiri
 Ko Ngāti Rēhia te hapū

Matakā is the sentinel mountain that stands at the
 northern aspect of the harbour mouth
 Rākaumangamanga stands to the east
 Both Te Kerei Mangonui and Te Awa o ngā Rangatira
 flow there-ward
 Where stands
 Kororipo Pā
 Gazing northward to Mount Orongo and Takou River
 The territory cautiously guarded by our ancestor Puhi
 The ancestral canoe Mātaatua there gently sleeps
 Before crossing westward
 To join the great forest of Puketi
 Sweep past and onward to Lake Omapere
 We turn rising skyward
 To Whakataha mountain
 The fountain head of Waitangi River below
 Gushing eastward to Mount Pokākā
 Inexorably to the head of the Bay of Islands
 Ngāti Rēhia the Tribe

Ko Ngāpuhi nui tonu te Iwi
Ko Whītiora, ko Hiruharama Hou, Ko
Whetu Mārama ōnā marae
Tihewa mauri ora, ki te Wheiao
Ki te Ao Mārama

Ngāpuhi the Nation
Whose marae are Whītiora, Hiruharama Hou and
Whetu Mārama
This breath drawn life animates the emergent World
Into broad daylight

The above pepeha outlines the ancestral relationship of Ngāti Rēhia to its mountains, rivers, and the land, (Figure 2). It is through this whakapapa that we are inextricably linked to our world. Our social, cultural, environmental, and economic well-being is dependent on the continued connection and knowledge. Today, Ngāti Rēhia claim Ahi-Kaa in the general area of:

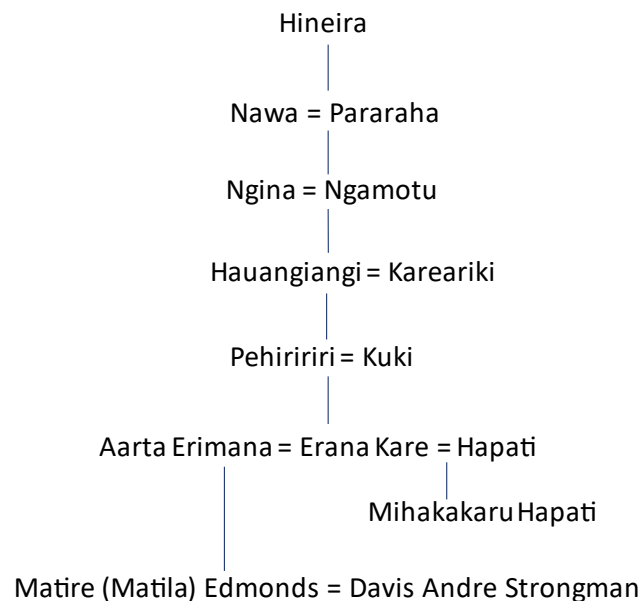
- Tākou Bay
- Rāhiri
- Omapere
- Waitangi
- Purerua Peninsula
- Kerikeri



Figure 3: Ngāti Rēhia rohe

Ngāti Rēhia are proudly Ngāpuhi and acknowledge the guardianship of times past and the mana in which resources were shared with neighbouring Ngāpuhi hapū, whose lives, stories, and whakapapa are also interwoven into the landscape. We acknowledge those common interests and kaitiakitanga of our neighbouring whanaunga hapū.

Ngāti Hineira



Hineira, the founding ancestor of Ngāti Hineira was a descendant of Rangiheketini, the granddaughter of the eponymous Ngāpuhi ancestor Rahiri. The above whakapapa shows the connection of the living Edmonds and Strongman whanau to their tupuna Hineira.

Rangitane

The site is in the cultural landscape of Rangitane Pā, identified through the environment court as Māori ancestral land of Ngāti Rēhia¹, and located west of the site in Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira. Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira was an area of intensive Māori settlement before the arrival of Europeans. This can be seen in the many archaeological sites represented in figure 4 (figure 4 includes post European settlement sites). Both Ngāti Rēhia and Ngāti Hineira have tupuna buried at Aroha Island, which is in the cultural landscape of Rangitane Pā, and north east of the site.

Māori occupation in the local vicinity of Rangitane Sandspit continued until at least the late 19th century and can be found on old survey and planning maps of the area and is consistent with archaeological records held for the two sites (NZAA P05/20 Kainga & P05/474 shell middens) in the immediate proximity of the proposed Rangitane Reclamation.

¹Environment Court Decision No. [2013] NZEnvC108. *Marc and Tina Verstraete vs Far North District Council*. 16 May 2013. Paragraph 46-47.

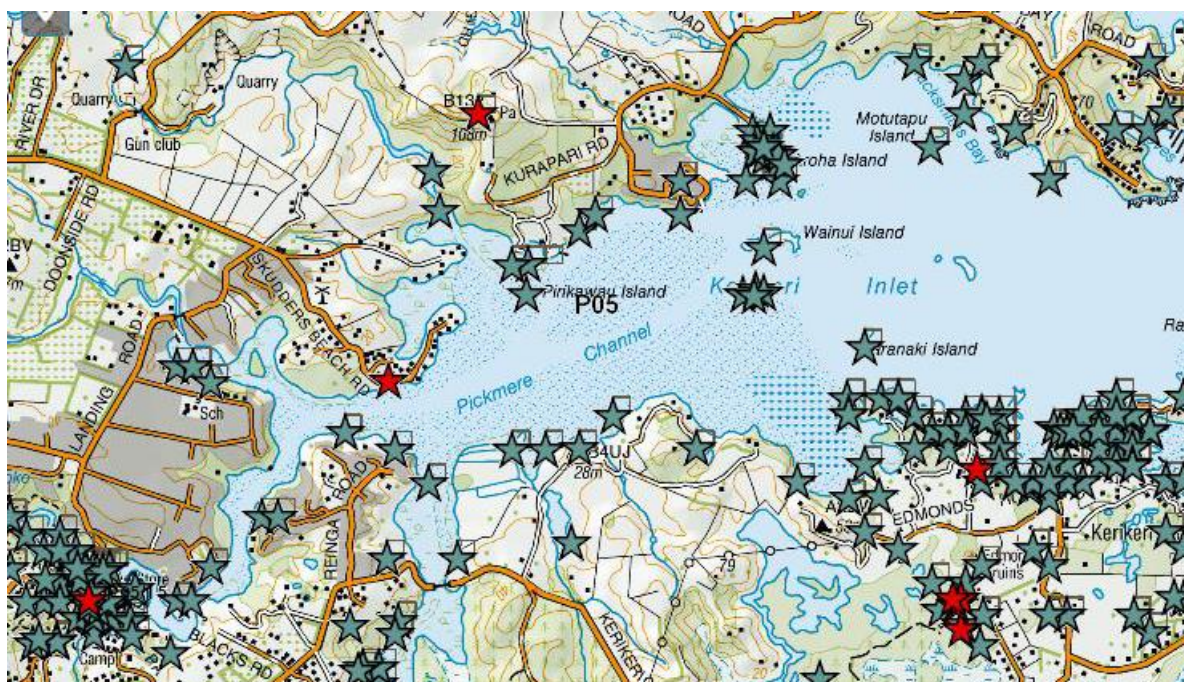


Figure 4: NZAA Map highlighting the many archaeological sites around the Kerikeri Inlet and river mouths. ArchSite, 2021

The Bay of Islands was the location for some of the earliest contacts between Māori and Europeans and a focal point for early European settlement. Land sales during early settlement and other legislative means have left fragments of traditional land in Māori ownership today. A search of the Māori Land Online website shows that the nearest Māori owned whenua is Wainiu (Wainui Island) which is directly across from the proposal site.

There are 10 known High Court applications under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 in the coastal water of Te Awa o Te Rangitira. These are held by the following applicant groups:

Huhana Lyndon	O Nga Hapu o Taiaimai ki te Marangai
Ngati Rahiri hapu	Mokau Whanau (Walker)
Nga Puhi nui toni, Ngati Rahiri, Ngati Awa, Nga Tahu and Ngaitawake	Hapu of Ngāti Mokokohi, Te Tahawai, Te Uri-o-Te-Aho, Ngāti Raumahue, Te Uri o Hua, Ngāti Rehia and Ngāti Torehina
Ngaitawake	Samuel Phillip George
Te Hikitu Hapū	Ngati Kawau and Te Waiariki Korora

This shows the breath of hapū interests to the coastal area of Rangitane.

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

The hapū believe in and promote the agreements and promises made in both He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Niu Tirenī (Declaration of Independence) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi) and are of the view that they are the founding documents of Aotearoa. The Waitangi Tribunal Te Paparahi o Te Raki 2016 Stage 1 Report found that Ngāpuhi never ceded sovereignty.

Tareha, on behalf of Ngāti Rēhia, signed the 1835 Declaration of Independence organised by the British Resident Busby. Ngāti Rēhia did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi. Tareha considered the mana of Ngāti Rēhia was protected in the earlier document.

The hapū recognise the Treaty and the earlier 1835 Declaration of Independence as foundation documents defining the partnership between hapū and the Crown. We recommend that Te Rūnanga A Iwi O Ngāpuhi advise all agencies to consider both documents as “relevant planning documents”.

WAI 492 Waitangi Tribunal Report includes some of the Ngāti Rēhia evidence.

Ngati Rehia kaitiakitanga is the preferred management system and the tools of rahui, tapu, manaaki and karakia are used. The failure to live sustainably and in harmony with the environment and the seasons has severe and drastic consequences for our people.

To summarise, the Treaty principles include, inter alia:

- Duty to act in good faith and in partnership;
- Protection of Māori interests, taonga and development – the duty of the Crown is not just passive but extended to active protection of Māori people in the use of their lands and waters ‘to the fullest extent practicable’;
- The Government must be able to make informed decisions;
- To remedy past Treaty of Waitangi grievances; and
- The Government has the right to govern in exchange for the exercise of rangatiratanga (control and authority) over resources as listed in Article 2 without unreasonable and undue ‘shackles.’²

Another key Treaty principle is the active duty to protect Māori interests, which includes protecting taonga (all that is treasured), and to identify the full history and evidence of taonga under s 6(e), RMA. The duty to protect Māori interests then is a relationship of tangata whenua with the natural resources that obliges an assessment of any impact on Māori interests in the resources.

Consultation is another important Treaty of Waitangi principle where the Government, inter alia, ‘must make sure that it was [is] informed in making decisions relating to the Treaty.’ Substantively, consultation requires being fully informed by having full and timely information and being informed sufficiently as to the full implications for the hapū of what exactly was proposed, or of how to give effect to some of the hapū’ customary practices, early enough in the decision-making process. Consultation as a Treaty principle requires the fulfilment of both the substantive and procedural elements. All Local Authorities and even a public listed company ‘cannot purport that it has no obligation to consider tangata whenua issues or to consult with the relevant parties’ which inaction is ‘hurtful and disrespecting of rangatiratanga. Performing consultation in such an active manner would indicate that the Crown and Local Authorities are fulfilling their duty to act reasonably and in good faith.

² <https://sustainableseaschallenge.co.nz/sites/default/files/2018-11/The%20Treaty%20Tikanga%20RMA%20-%20Prof%20Robert%20Joseph%20Sept%202018.pdf>

ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES

This section ensures that any Hapū Environmental Management Plans and required tangata whenua sections of associated local government plans are assessed. The proposed scope of works triggers of significance to the hapū are as follows:

Hapu Environmental Management Plan(s)

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia (TRONR) represents the people of Ngāti Rēhia within its rohe moana and whenua. Ngāti Rēhia is the recognised Tangata Whenua, Ahi-Kā and Kaitiaki of their area. The main objective of TRONR is to develop a sustainable economic, social, and cultural base for the continued growth of Ngāti Rēhia. The Ngāti Rēhia Hapū Environmental Management Plan sets out their vision, values, and responsibilities as the Tangata Whenua of our rohe.

Ngāti Rēhia HEMP Policies	
9. RELATIONSHIP POLICIES As Kaitiaki Ngāti Rēhia: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is answerable firstly to the relationships our Tūpuna forged with all the children of the Atua and to the relationship our mokopuna need to have with Te Ao Mārama. 2. Will seek to protect taonga of value to past, present and future generations and seek that best practice when consulting is actively recognised and practiced by all participants. 	
9.3 OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY 2. TRONR will continue to work collaboratively and proactivity with all community groups whose policies and initiatives contribute to the sustainable management and enhancement of resources within our rohe.	
9.4 OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH DEVELOPERS 2. TRONR will enter into consultation with all developers to ascertain the actual or potential effects of the development proposals on Ngāti Rēhia, our values and our environment. 3. TRONR will ensure that adequate measures are in place before any development begins to adequately avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on Ngāti Rēhia, our values and our environment. 5. TRONR will to the best of our capacity monitor all developments once commenced to ensure that they do not result in adverse effects and that they are completed in accordance with the conditions of their consent. 6. TRONR will seek the highest standards be adopted for development and will work with developers to ensure that best practice is adopted for all development initiatives.	
Local Government Policy	Level of Effects
THE REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 8 Policies and methods – Tangata whenua 8.1.1 The regional and district councils shall provide opportunities for tangata whenua to participate in the review, development, implementation, and monitoring of plans and resource consent	It is always valuable to continually build on relationships with developers and encourage early engagement during the pre-application phase. This allows for the hapū to discuss and mitigate the potential effects pre lodgement and incorporate the mitigation measures into the draft designs for the application where appropriate and agree on proposed consent conditions. Agreement to the CIA is a positive cultural effect .

<p>processes under the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p>8.1.3 The regional and district councils shall provide opportunities for the use and incorporation of Mātauranga Māori into decision-making, management, implementation, and monitoring of natural and physical resources under the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p>8.2.1 The regional council will recognise the value of iwi and hapū management plans in decision-making under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the need to support tangata whenua in the development and implementation of these plans.</p> <p>THE FAR NORTH DISTRICT PLAN</p> <p>2. Tangata whenua</p> <p>2.8.2 That tangata whenua be consulted over the use, development or protection of natural resources where these affect their taonga.</p> <p>2.8.3 That the Council will have regard to relevant provisions of any whanau, hapū or iwi resource management plans, taiapure plans or mahinga mataitai plans.</p> <p>2.8.5 That waahi tapu and other taonga be identified and protected by provisions in the Plan.</p>	<p>The recommendations of this CIA being addressed by the applicant and included in the application as agreed consent conditions, modified draft concept plans and/or a relationship agreement would lead to a positive cultural effect.</p>
<p>Ngāti Rēhia HEMP Policies</p>	
<p>10 WHENUA/LAND POLICIES</p> <p>2. Further development of land resources within the rohe of Ngāti Rēhia should not be at the expense of the ancestral relationship of Ngāti Rēhia with that land, our culture and heritage.</p> <p>3. Further development of land resources within the rohe of Ngāti Rēhia should not be at the expense of the environment.</p> <p>4. Further development should be preceded by proper planning for infrastructure (roading, water, sewerage, waste, amenities).</p> <p>5. Ngāti Rēhia will participate fully in all decision-making processes, and monitoring of development of land resources and its effects on both Ngāti Rēhia and our environment.</p> <p>10.4 PUBLIC ACCESS</p> <p>1.. All public access policies and plan prepared by local government or crown agencies must recognise the right of access that Ngāti Rēhia have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to all wāhi tapu; b) for the harvesting and collection of kaimoana and mahinga kai; c) to our fisheries and; 	

d) to taonga prized for traditional, customary and cultural uses.

10.6 BIODIVERSITY

1. Kaitiakitanga, practiced by empowered Ahi-Kā Kaitiaki is essential for the future sustainable management of our indigenous biodiversity. Agencies need to provide greater priority and resourcing to empowering hapū at all levels of biodiversity decision-making and management.
2. The decline of our biodiversity has to be turned around to become at least no more losses for native species and no more increases in pests.
3. TRONR will support initiatives for protecting and enhancing biodiversity on a case by case basis.
4. TRONR believes biodiversity values are better managed through encouragement, collaboration and assistance rather than by regulation.

Local Government policy	Level of Effects
<p>REGIONAL WATER AND SOIL PLAN FOR NORTHLAND</p> <p>12 Land Management</p> <p>12.6.12 To have regard to the cultural and spiritual values held by the tangata whenua for the resource when considering applications for land disturbance activities.</p> <p>FAR NORTH DISTRICT PLAN</p> <p>12 Natural and Physical Resources</p> <p>12.1.4.10 That landscape values be protected by encouraging development that takes in account:</p> <p>(f) Maori cultural values associated with landscapes;</p> <p>(g) the importance of the activity in enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being.</p>	<p>The hapū are tangata whenua / Ahi-Kā / Kaitiaki – literally the people of the land. Our relationship to this land is central to our being. As kaitiaki we have a responsibility and a right to ensure that papatuanuku (earth mother) is protected and her mana and mauri enhanced.</p> <p>Increasing development brings with it all the associated problems of increase population in a small area – increased stress on space, fisheries, coastal resources to name a few. These pressures need to be carefully managed to ensure that our hapū, our culture, our taonga and our heritage are not the unfortunate casualties.</p> <p>The proposed reclamation includes vegetation removal on the road berm and a landscape planting plan.</p> <p><u>Vegetation removal</u></p> <p>Majority of vegetation clearance is likely to take place along the length of the road berm, along the lower banks and upper foreshore. There are mature Pohutukawa trees that run along the length of grassed berm and other native species such as oioi, coastal five finger and flax along the lower banks, as well as some exotic pest species.</p> <p>The vegetation removal will include some native species including oioi, coastal five finger and flax along with some pest exotic species such as agapanthus. The removal of native species is a negative cultural impact. The removal of exotic weed species is a positive cultural impact.</p> <p>Any removal of the mature Pohutukawa trees will be a negative cultural impact.</p> <p><u>Landscape Plan</u></p>

	<p>The conceptual proposal for the landscape plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging the reclamation to ensure that the Pohutukawa alongside the road are conserved in a uncompromised state. • Further tree planting along the outer rim of the reclamation. • Incorporating an extensive fringe of indigenous coastal riparian plantings down the armoured face of the reclamation to the MHWS level. • Incorporating linear rain gardens amongst the planted margins of the surfaced area. <p>The tree planting and indigenous coastal riparian planting proposed will enhance the native biodiversity of Rangitane and is seen as a positive cultural impact.</p> <p>The landscape overview did not provide specific information on plant types or locations and no draft designs have been provided for review. This is a negative cultural impact.</p> <p><u>Public Access</u></p> <p>The current boat ramp use is impacted by the tide and the jetty is a health and safety risk for boaters and general members of the public. The proposed reclamation will provide a superior facility for greater public access during all tidal phases to the Kerikeri inlet and popular kai moana areas within the vicinity of Rangitane, including a 10m wide entrance to the reclamation from the road. This is seen as a positive cultural impact.</p> <p>This location for an upgraded public access area to the moana is supported by the hapū, as it is seen as the most appropriate location.</p> <p>MITIGATION</p> <p>To mitigate the negative cultural effects and further enhance the positive cultural impacts, the following is recommended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The applicant and the hapū co-design the planting programme associated with the proposed landscape design for the proposal.</i> 2. <i>The final landscape plan is co-designed with the hapū</i> 3. <i>Options are investigated regarding ongoing weed management of the road berm and any proposed planting areas associated with the landscape plan.</i> 4. <i>Plants are eco sourced from the Rangitane ecological district where appropriate</i>
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	5. <i>The applicant provides opportunities to support hapū surveillance of myrtle rust as part of any ongoing plant management programme established as part of the reclamation.</i>
Ngāti Rēhia HEMP Policies	
12 MOANA / OCEAN 1. Ngāti Rēhia are the kaitiaki of the fishery and home for the fish within our rohe moana. 3. Further pollution of our oceans and further depletion of our fisheries through unsustainable management is unacceptable. Restoration of our customary fisheries and development of sustainable hapū-based aquaculture is a high priority issue for Ngati Rēhia. 4. Ngāti Rēhia will participate fully in all decision-making processes affecting the oceans within our rohe moana.	
Local Government policy	Level of Effects
REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 4 Policies and Methods – Water, land and common resources 4.4.1(2) In the coastal environment, avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse of subdivision, use and development on: (b) Habitats of indigenous species that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional and cultural purposes. 4.4.2 Support voluntary efforts of landowners and community groups, iwi, and hapū, to achieve Objective 3.15. 4.7.2 Support land owners, iwi, hapū and community efforts to actively manage or improve key aspects of the environment especially where there is a willing collaboration between participants and those efforts are directed at one or more of the activities in Policy 4.7.1 THE PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN UPDATED APPEALS VERSION MAY 2021 D1 Tangata whenua D1.1 When an analysis of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga is required A resource consent application must include in its assessment of environmental effects an analysis of the effects of an activity on tangāta whenua and their	As coastal dwellers, the hapū have always had a significant relationship with the ocean. It has sustained us since the beginning of time, physically and spiritually. It is our duty and right as kaitiaki to continue (as we always have) to oversee the management and wellbeing of our traditional waters and access to kaimoana. The proposed reclamation will occupy an area of approximately 7,400m ² of seabed for a public carpark, all tide boat ramp, pontoon, and rock armour wall. This will increase the structural footprint within the CMA and remove an area of foreshore in the Kerikeri Inlet. <u>Reclamation and pontoon construction</u> As we are in the pre application phase for resource consent, there was a time lag in receiving the engineering reports and the construction plan prior to the initial draft CIA being completed. These reports once received required further time to review to assess the full effects on the hapū. This was a negative cultural impact. The reclamation is to be constructed of imported fill, ranging from rock fill to clay type overburden materials. There is to be a maximum of 500m ³ of unsuitable materials, that will be carted offsite. The boat ramp will be made of reinforced concrete over a compacted rock subbase with minor removal of softer surface sediments. The disposal location and/or method of any of the sediments and unsuitable materials that is removed from site is important. There is a whakapapa relationship to the para, transferring that para onto

taonga if one or more of the following is likely:

1) Adverse effects on mahinga kai or access to mahinga kai

3) Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the beds of waterbodies or the coastal marine area where it impacts on the ability of tangāta whenua to carry out cultural and traditional activities

THE REGIONAL COASTAL PLAN

11 Recognition of the provisions for Maori and their culture and traditions

11.4.1 To recognise and, as far as practicable, provide for the concerns and cultural perspectives of tangata whenua with respect to the protection of the natural and physical resources (especially seafood) in the coastal marine area.

another people as a waste product is a **negative cultural impact**.

The infill for the reclamation and boat ramp is to be sourced locally were appropriate, this is a **positive cultural impact**.

The pontoons piles will be steel beams protected with black polyethylene sleeves. The concrete pontoons will have timber walers either side and sit on rubber buffers to protect the pontoons from contact with the concrete boat ramp.

Intertidal and subtidal biota

The current proposed reclamation would require the removal of approximately 7 mangroves that are growing along the lower shore and in the rock retaining wall, with their pneumatophores extending out further in the intertidal zone. The removal of the mangroves will create short term habitat loss for other native fauna species that rely on them. This is seen as a **negative cultural impact**.

The draft Ecological Assessment Report by 4Sight Consulting Limited (10 May 2021) notes that sediment in the site consists of dark grey muddy sand and the hard rock surfaces are mostly heavily silted.

During the site visit Pacific oysters, mud crab, black nerita and blue-banded periwinkle were seen within the site and their habitat will be lost for the reclamation. This habitat loss is seen as a **negative cultural impact**.

The draft ecological assessment further notes that there is no significant intertidal habitat or biota such as seagrass or edible shellfish within the site. Historically this was a place where kai moana was gathered, therefore it did have edible shellfish. The impacts of human behaviour with land practices have heavily reduced the ability for this area to continue to provide edible shellfish. The potential of the proposal to create new subtidal habitat for edible shellfish on the rock armour could be a **potential positive cultural impact**.

Tidal flow

The draft plans for the proposed reclamation by Shorewise Engineering (27 April 2021) indicate a low-profile design that will extend perpendicular into the intertidal zone and outside of the main channel, beyond the main tidal currents. The Coastal Processes Overview Memo (6 April 2021) comments on how the design aspects of the proposal will have a minimal impact on the local coastal processes. The hapū

	<p>support this view and believe that being nearer to a swifter waterflow will help reduce sedimentation. It is mentioned in above memo, there will be no increased wave reflection off the sloped face of the rock armour due to the low slope, compared to the current coastal edge, which is vertical in nature. This is seen as a positive cultural impact.</p> <p><u>Storm water</u></p> <p>There will be an increase of impervious area from the proposed reclamation car and trailer parking. Vegetated swales will be used and designed as bioretention devices for water quality treatment only, to Auckland Council GED01 guidelines. The vegetated bioretention swale, on the roadside, will run the length between the car park and the road edge, forming a continuation of the existing road berm and tree planting area.</p> <p>The design is expected to provide treatment to in excess of 90% of the first flush runoff from the carpark surface. 4 outlet pipes of approximately 200-300mm are expected to provide sufficient capacity.</p> <p>The use of vegetated swales for stormwater is seen as a positive cultural impact.</p> <p>MITIGATION</p> <p>To mitigate the negative cultural impacts and further enhance the potential positive cultural impacts, the hapū recommend the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <i>To offset the removal of 7400m² of CMA the applicant will provide coastal enhancement (namely for kai moana habitat) of an area that is a similar size to the reclamation, on the northern side of the Kerikeri Inlet, agreed by the hapū</i> 7. <i>The full erosion and sediment control plan will be provided to the hapū for assessment and agreement prior to any commencement of site works.</i> 8. <i>All construction works will be managed using best practise standards to minimise any discharge of debris, soil, silt, sediment, or sediment-laden water to the CMA.</i> 9. <i>The successful construction tenderer and their site workers will go through cultural induction by the hapū prior to any earthworks taking place.</i> 10. <i>A cultural monitor is present during all dredging in the CMA and any earthworks along the banks of the road berm.</i>
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	<p>11. <i>The outlet pipes of the stormwater system will include backflow prevention devices to prevent saltwater ingress during high tides and storms.</i></p> <p>12. <i>A maintenance plan for the reclamation and jetty is co-designed with Ngāti Rēhia and sets out a plan for regular structural maintenance of the pontoon to minimise future damage to the CMA.</i></p> <p>13. <i>The rock material to be used in the rock batters and rock armour has a surface that will allow for oyster and other such biota to populate.</i></p>
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RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a direct cultural impact of this proposal by the removal of CMA, although the hapū do recognise the many positive cultural impacts associated to the reclamation such as access to kai moana gathering areas. The hapū support in principle the reclamation however, this support does not remove the negative cultural impacts.

As noted in the above table and for the avoidance of doubt, to reduce the negative impacts and complement the hapū aspirations for their rohe moana and their people, the following recommended mitigation measures are proposed:

- 1. The applicant and Ngāti Rēhia co-design the planting programme associated with the proposed landscape design for the proposal.*
- 2. The final landscape plan is co-designed with the hapū.*
- 3. Options are investigated regarding ongoing weed management of the road berm and any proposed planting areas associated with the landscape plan.*
- 4. Plants are eco sourced from the Rangitane ecological district where appropriate*
- 5. The applicant provides opportunities to support hapū surveillance of myrtle rust as part of any ongoing plant management programme established as part of the reclamation.*
- 6. To offset the removal of 7400m² of CMA the applicant will provide coastal enhancement (namely for kai moana habitat) of an area that is a similar size to the reclamation, on the northern side of the Kerikeri Inlet, in a location agreed by the hapū. The plan for delivery of the coastal enhancement will be co-designed with the applicant and the hapū.*
- 7. The full erosion and sediment control plan will be provided to the hapū for assessment and agreement prior to any commencement of site works.*
- 8. All construction works will be managed to minimise any discharge of debris, soil, silt, sediment, or sediment-laden water to the CMA.*
- 9. The successful construction tenderer and their site workers will go through cultural induction by the hapū prior to any earthworks taking place.*
- 10. A cultural monitor is present during any dredging in the CMA and any earthworks along the banks of the road berm.*
- 11. The outlet pipes of the stormwater system will include backflow prevention devices to prevent salt water ingress during high tides and storms.*
- 12. A maintenance plan for the reclamation and jetty is co-designed with Ngāti Rēhia and sets out a plan for regular structural maintenance for the pontoon to minimise future damage to the CMA.*
- 13. The rock material to be used in the rock batters and rock armour has a surface that will allow for oyster and other such biota to populate.*



The hapū understand that there are some mitigation measures outlined above are that are relationship based. The hapū look forward to furthering our relationship with Far North Holdings Limited and formalising these relationship-based mitigation measures.

MOANA PLAN



INTRODUCTION

Te Moana Nui ā Kiwa, the domain of the Atua Tangaroa, is the great ocean our Tūpuna travelled when they first came to Aotearoa on the many waka including Mataatua. That great waka now lies within the Ngāti Rēhia rohe at Tākou. Te Moana Nui ā Kiwa connects us still with Hawaiiki. Our oceans have sustained us since the beginning of time.

Once our oceans teemed with life, now only a fragment of that biodiversity remains. Increasingly the seas are subject to pollution – from the bilge waters and contaminated hulls of passing ships, effluent, and litter discharges from boats and, in particular, the discharges and sedimentation of poor land use practices and pollutants and contaminants flushed into the seas by our waterways.

The hapū have always been a fisher people. Our middens are testament to the range and quality of kaimoana that have sustained us over the centuries. Traditionally we have shown manaaki to our manuhiri with all the delicacies that Tangaroa could provide. Koura (crayfish), pāua (abalone) and scallops have been replaced by pipi and kahawai as the staples on our marae tables. The traditional practices of tikanga associated with fishing that saw stocks harvested sustainably and in rotation are all but gone. There is little respect shown for the traditional spawning and nursery grounds. The importance to the hapū of maintaining our customary fisheries cannot be overstated.

The balance between development and impacts on the marine environment are critical to the hapū. For instance, sedimentation from inappropriate land use practises smoothers the kaimoana beds that the hapū rely on to show their manaaki. When these resources are compromised by inappropriate development, so to, our way of life is compromised.

FORESHORE ASSESSMENT

The intertidal zone of our coastal environments are important habitat areas for traditional food species such as pupu (cats eye), black and greenlip mussels, tio (oyster), kina and many others, as well as providing shelter to juvenile fish species such as snapper, mullet, and kahawai. They also provide an area for recreational activity, places where people can be and experience nature.

Kai Moana

During the site visit the main traditional food species found along the foreshore within the intertidal zone of the proposed site for the reclamation was the tio. Tio was found as high up as the high tide rocks along the banks of the land (image 2) all the way down to the low tide.



Image 2: Tio on rocks at the base of the rock retaining wall along the coastal bank of the reclamation site, April 2021

The site is a high depository for sedimentation (seen in image 3). This sedimentation has smothered the tio beds and reduces the ability of the hapū to collect tio that is safe for consumption.



Image 3: Pacific oysters covering the exposed rocky areas above the heavy silt, April 2021

Kaumatua Richard Civil of Ngāti Hineira and Te Uri Taniwha has seen an increase in the sedimentation of this area during his lifetime. In a letter dated 20 May 2021 (appendix 1) he states:

'In 1981 a massive flood gouged a channel on the Hororoa side of Wainui which caused silting on the Rangitane side. The channel below Rangitane and Wainui used to be 3ft deep it is now 1ft at low water causing boats to get stuck. The rocks below Rangitane are almost silted over which has seen the demise of Kai Moana which were abundant 25 years ago.'

This is consistent with images taken during the site visit where there was an abundance of tio shells on the surface of the heavily silted intertidal zone (image 4).



Image 4: Dead tio shells and heavy sedimentation deposits, April 2021

The Ecological Assessment by 4Sight Consulting, May 2021 stated that there is no significant habitat or biota such as seagrass or edible shellfish at the site. As mentioned by kaumatua Richard Civil, this was not the case in the past.

The unrestrained landuse issues that has increased siltation needs to be addressed for the long-term sustainability of kai Moana in Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira. Developments such as the proposed reclamation have a responsibility to guarantee that the enhancement of the natural environment takes place, and support habitat creation and protection for kai moana.

Intertidal Habitat

The ecological Assessment by 4Sight Consulting, May 2021 highlights the limited intertidal habitat and the impacts of sedimentation on those present. This is consistent with the hapū assessment where alongside tio as the most abundant species, other species such as the black nerita and mudcrab holes were seen.

Kaumatua Richard Civil, letter dated 20 May 2021:

'If one inspects rocks between Aroha Island and Motutapu Island the rocks there are covered with silt and Tio which were abundant until 2 years ago are no longer sticking and the area is becoming barren.'

Reducing the ability of siltation to continue in Rangitane if the proposed reclamation takes place, would be of benefit. The hapū believe that an increase of flow rate in the channel between Rangitane and Wainui Island would assist in reducing future sedimentation, understanding that it is behaviour change on land that is required to reduce sedimentation.

The ecological Assessment by 4Sight Consulting, May 2021 indicated that the most abundant species found in the sediment was the introduced marine pest species - Asian date mussel. This mussel is

known to alter benthic habitats and can displace the natural occurring benthic communities³. It is likely that this mussel has come to our shores through biofouling or ballast water from vessels that travel through international waters. The presence of this mussel further highlights the unrestrained impacts of human behaviour on our precious environment in Te awa o Ngā Rangatira.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As tangata whenua, we have a responsibility to make sure the continued use of our natural world is done in a way that allows our natural environment to flourish, and in return give us the sustenance to flourish as a people. The increase in population of Kerikeri is only going to further increase the demand for safe public access to the moana alongside an increase in pressure and demand on our natural world. Developments need to be considered in a way that does not alienate the hapū from tupuna whenua, our rohe moana and our cultural practises but enhance that relationship.

Land use practises that increase siltation and sediment load alongside the introduction of pest species has added to the loss of kai moana in Rangitane. The hapū requires all developers in the coastal area, to enhance the coastal environment in a way that is culturally appropriate. To assist in doing that meaningfully, the hapū proposes the following further recommendations are part of any resource consent for the proposed reclamation:

1. The hapū are a decision-making party to any clauses in the resource consent in relation to consent reviews and renewals.
2. Dredging of the channel between Rangitane and Wainui Island to increase flow rate.
3. The applicant funds a revised hapū Coastal Plan for Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira within 2 years of granting consent. The hapū will provide the project scope to develop a hapū Coastal Plan, on which the funding terms of reference will be agreed between the applicant and the hapū.
4. A hapū research and educational fund is established to support hapū members in tertiary education associated to the marine Environment and the hapū aspirations.

³ For further information on the Asian date mussel: [Asian date mussel » Marine Biosecurity Porthole](#)

TANE MAHUTA PLAN



INTRODUCTION

Indigenous animals and plants are the results of countless generations of whakapapa from ngā Atua. They are a priceless taonga bequeathed to us from the dawning of all time. Our Tūpuna have interacted with these animals and plants since they arrived in Aotearoa.

They had to because their survival depended on these taonga and their sustainable management, which was learnt through observation over time and the practice of Kaitiakitanga.

The Ngāti Rēhia HEMP states that:

During the past 160 years since the Crown has given itself the responsibility of looking after our native plants and animals, we have seen significant and devastating losses in biodiversity through poor management practices and because of an explosion of largely uncontrolled competing introduced species.

The fragmentation of the whenua through private land ownership, the continually changing nature of land uses, removal of vegetation, habitat, and the loss of access to taonga species, has severely affected the hapū traditional relationship with their native plants and animals. The continual siloed approach to land management, undervaluing the ecological value of these species and their role in indigenous ecosystems, alongside intensive development, and economic pressure, has led to severe habitat loss and population decline of our taonga species throughout our rohe.



What little remains of that which we once had needs to be maintained and enhanced to the best of our collective ability, to ensure that our mokopuna have as many options as possible and have the necessary tools.

INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA

As kaitiaki the hapū, are answerable firstly to the relationships our Tūpuna forged with all the children of the Atua and to the relationship our mokopuna need to have with Te Ao Marama; and will seek to protect taonga of value to past, present and future generations. The hapū view native plants and animals as taonga species and require all developers to enhance the natural environment that surrounds them to provide enough healthy habitat for our taonga species to flourish.

Site Visit

The hapū Independent Consultant completed a specific site visit to investigate plants and bird life within the site in April 2021. During the site visit the following species were observed:

Birds			
Species		Species	
Tui		Matuku	
Plants			

Species	Significance / use	Species	Significance / use
Pohutukawa	Rongoa, food source for birds and insects	Five Finger	Native shrub
Oioi	Native rush	Mangroves	Habitat for birds and fish
Flax	Raranga, Rongoa, food source for birds	Scatted pest plants	

It is understood from the Ecological Assessment by 4Sight, May 2021, that the mature Pohutukawa trees will stay although the other vegetation will be removed during the works to create the reclamation. Any loss of habitat, regardless of how temporary, can impact on the surrounding fauna that rely on that habitat for food and shelter. It is important the landscape design for the reclamation re-establishes native habitat as soon as possible.

Landscape Plan

Preliminary suggestions by the hapū for the type of flora for incorporation into the landscape design:

Native Trees			
Species	Significance/use	Species	Significance/use
Ti kōuka	Sustainable heritage kai and food source for birds and insects.	Kowhai	Rongoa species, Flowers are a food source for birds and insects
Akeake	Used for making war implements such as patu and walking sticks	Puriri	Berries all year round, food source for birds and insects

Native Shrubs			
Species	Significance/use	Species	Significance/use
Napuka	Rongoa, food species for insects namely bees	Kawakawa	Rongoa, food source for birds
Harakeke	Rongoa, raranga, food source for birds and insects	Taupata	Berries are ripe in autumn (food source for birds), indicator of season change

Native herbaceous plants & grasses			
Species	Significance/use	Species	Significance/use
Rengarenga	Rongoa, food source	Wharawhara	Raranga, weaving, mats, berries are a food source for birds

HE WAHINE, HE WHENUA, KA NGARO TE TANGATA – RECONNECTING PEOPLE TO THE LAND

Without women and land, the people are lost. The health of tangata whenua is related directly to their connection to land. The ability to express that connection through interacting with the environment is essential for cultural health of the people.

To revitalise the connection between people and the land, it is essential to consider how to reconnect people to the land, having space for people to sit, and encouraging walking from the Rangitane Reserve, the sheltered bay and the length of the proposed reclamation provides the opportunity to create that coastal connection to Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira. Allowing a greater connection to the site for the hapū and the ability to share the cultural significance of the local area is important to the hapū.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To maintain the health and wellness of our coastal landscapes, provide for the hapū aspirations for biodiversity, and further support the growing connection of people to place, the following recommendations are offered:

- The hapū co-design the final landscape plan
- Planting is conducted during the months of June-September and the maramataka is utilised to support the successful growth of the plants
- Native plant species that are significant to the hapū are used
- Opportunities are provided to the hapū for supply of appropriate plants from their local nursery
- Weed management plan is developed implemented and monitored in conjunction with the hapū
- The landscape design includes the acknowledgement of the hapū mana in the proposed area of work, using appropriate signs and sculptures designed by the hapū.
- Any naming of the site is co-developed with the hapū

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

Majority of cultural sites of significance are not known or registered with Heritage New Zealand, or the district council, therefore the potential for these sites to be destroyed is high. Te awa o Ngā Rangatira is considered by the hapū to be a cultural landscape of significance. The awa was a lifeline to our tupuna, using it for travel, as a food source, for ritual, as a camping site during journeys, plus many other activities. The banks of the Te awa o Ngā Rangatira are known to hold many cultural artefacts and the potential of coming across something is considered high by the hapū.

This accidental discovery protocol sets out the procedures that must be followed if taonga, burial sites/kōiwi, or Māori archaeological remains are accidentally discovered. In all cases this material will be taonga, and in some cases even tapu. They require appropriate care and protection, including being retrieved and handled with the correct tikanga.

If suspected archaeological deposits, material or features are identified, the following steps shall be taken:

1. All work on the site will cease immediately.
2. Immediate steps will be taken to secure the site to ensure the archaeological material is not further disturbed.
3. The contractor will notify the hapū and the site Archaeologist (or Area Archaeologist of the NZHPT). In case of kōiwi, the New Zealand Police will be notified.
4. The site Archaeologist and hapū representatives together will confirm it is an archaeological site and notify Heritage NZ.
5. The hapū Ahi Ka Kaitiaki and the site Archaeologist will work together on the archaeological assessment.
6. If kōiwi are uncovered, in addition to the above, the area must be treated with discretion and respect, and the kōiwi dealt with according to both law and tikanga, as guided by the hapū kaumatua.
7. If any artifacts are found, the hapū will work with the site Archaeologist to gain custodianship of the taonga for the hapū.
8. Works in the site area shall not recommence until authorised by the hapū, the site Archaeologist, and any other authority with statutory responsibility, to ensure that all statutory and cultural requirements have been met.
9. All parties will work towards work recommencing in the shortest possible timeframe while ensuring that any archaeological remains discovered are protected until as much information as practical is gained and a decision regarding their appropriate management is made.
10. The site Archaeologist and Ngāti Rēhia will work together on the required report to Heritage NZ.

APPENDIX 1

Letter Richard Civil, 20 May 2021

Richard Civil Kaumatua – Kaitiaki,
Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature I Nga Taonga O Tangaroa

Arthur, Monica, Ashby & myself collaborated to put together history of fishing Te Awa o Nga Rangatira. This was given to Leatrice of TIRAION to apply for Mahinga Kai Rohe Moana.

We were given a Rohe moana from Te Haumi to the Takou river mouth 200 mile out to sea. I was appointed Kaitiaki gazetted by minister of fisheries Mat Rata since then we have achieved a Te Puna Mahinga Mataitai of which I was also appointed Kaitiaki by Minister of MPI Guy Nathan.

Since then we as Kaitiake stopped Sanfords putting in a 15ha oyster farm in the middle of our Awa.

The hapu of Wainui Island don't live on the island and do not realise what has happened along the shores of Rangitane. In 1981 a massive flood gouged a channel on the Hororoa side of Wainui which caused silting on the Rangitane side. The channel below Rangitane and Wainui used to be 3ft deep it is now 1ft at low water causing boats to get stuck. Also the rocks below Rangitane are almost silted over which has seen the demise of Kai Moana which were abundant 25years ago.

I would suggest to Far North Holdings to dredge the silted channel below Rangitane and with the completion of the proposed reclamation at Rangitane will create a stronger flow of water and stop any further siltation.

If one inspects rocks between Aroha Island and Motutapu Island the rocks there are covered with silt and Tio which were abundant until 2 years ago are no longer sticking and the area is becoming barren.

I do not have authority to give consent to any developments of Rangitane Reserve but I do have mandate to authorise developments in Te Awa O Nga Rangatira.

One of the shareholders on Wainui Island were informed at the time that the reclamation was suggested and even signed a petition for it to go ahead. At a hui held on the reserve at Rangitane, 17 January 2021, shareholders of Wainui including a large contingent of Tango Whanau were in attendance.

At a meeting in Te Tii in 1998 the Tango were represented by Barbara Woodman and Ata. They did Tautoko our endeavours to create our Rohe Moana.

At the original meeting of Te Roopu Kaitiaki Whakature I Nga Taonga O Tangaroa it was agreed that each Kaitiaki would not encroach on other Kaitiaki Rohe Moana. That is why Arthur and Monica and myself only gave permits for our river in the Rohe Moana and worried about developments in our Rohe Moana.

Nga Mihi

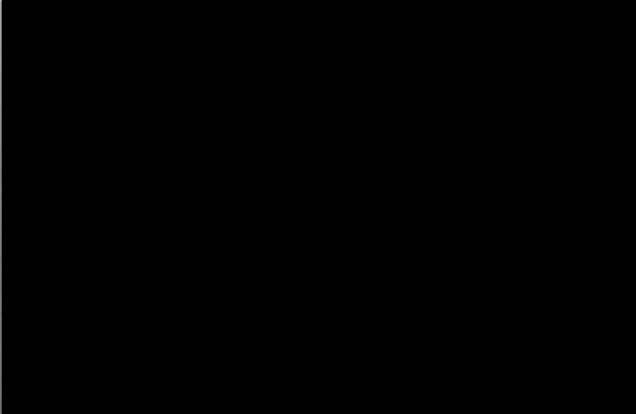
Richard Civil
Kaumatua
Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature I Nga Taonga O Tangaroa
20 May 2021

APPENDIX 2

Attendance List from hapū hui the development of a collective CIA

23 June 2021

Dangitane CIA hui 23 June 2021 Ngāti Pehia

Name	email
Jo Civil	
Richard Civil	
riogreening	
HONE TIATOA	
Hoki Tura	
Ursula Beazley.	

5 July 2021

Hui facilitated by Kipa Munro

Cultural Impact Assessment hāpu hui.
Proposed Rangitane Reclamation
Northtec, Kerikeri 5 July 2021

Name	Email
Celia Wihira	[REDACTED]
Annie Tautari	
Rosanne Tautari	
Mereana Tango	
Ngah Rihari	
avallenT@gmail.com	
Taua Aua	
Daveng Penney	
Pat Schen	
Hori TUA	
Tenge Craven	[REDACTED]
HONE TIATOA	
Jo Civil	
Richard Civil	
Rose Tipene	
Ursula Beazley	
Cynthia Barker	

Cultural Impact Assessment hāpu hui
Proposed Rangitane Reclamation
Northtec, Kerikeri 5 July 2021

Name	Email
Ricky & Zandra Ashby	[REDACTED]
Hene Mihaka	
Tiwai Rawiri	
Tecaraba Matenga	

15 July 2021

Technical working group

Apologies received by: Ursula Beazley, Ricky & Ziandra Ashby

NGĀTI RĒHIA

RANGITANE PROPOSED RECLAMATION CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSEMENT HUI

ATTANANCE LIST

17 JULY 2021, NGĀTI RĒHIA OFFICE, KERIKERI

NAME	HAPŪ
Tenge Craven	Te Whiu.
HONE TIATOA	TE WHIU / TE URITANIWHA
HOKI TUA	Ngati Rēhia
Hone Mihika	Ngati Hineira