



SmartGrowth Strategy 2023

Tāngata Whenua - Background Paper

September 2023

Version Control

Version	Details	Prepared by	Date
A	Background Paper – First Draft	Elva Conroy – SmartGrowth Tū Pakari Advisor (Kai Ārahi)	20 September 2023
B	Background Paper – Revised following technical review	Elva Conroy – SmartGrowth Tū Pakari Advisor (Kai Ārahi)	22 September 2023

Part 1: Introduction

Tāngata whenua have been a partner in SmartGrowth since its inception in 2004. This partnership has been exercised through membership on the SmartGrowth Leadership Group (SLG) and the continued operation of the Combined Tāngata Whenua Forum (CTWF).

In 2022, the CTWF developed outcomes that relate to those matters which improve social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing for tāngata whenua (Figure 1). These outcomes reflect the aspirations expressed by the CTWF in their 2012 Aspirational Plan and 2016 position paper to inform the SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern Review.

Te Whenua:	Our people are enabled to occupy, develop and use multiple owned Māori Land and Treaty Settlement Land.
Te Ngākau:	Our marae communities are connected to social and health services, education and sporting facilities, and where practical, public transport.
Nga Wahi Tupuna:	Our sites and areas of cultural significance are cared for and protected from further degradation and loss.
Te Taiao:	The health and wellbeing of our natural environment is not compromised further as a result of land use and development.
Te Manawaroa:	Our communities and cultural infrastructure are resilient to a changing climate.

Figure 1. CTWF outcomes

Underpinning these collective outcomes is the Treaty based principle of partnership through Iwi and hapū engagement and participation in SmartGrowth.

This background paper sets out how the SmartGrowth partnership has considered tāngata whenua values, interests and aspirations in preparing the SmartGrowth Strategy 2023 (Strategy). It includes:

- An overview of the strategic policy context and existing conditions.
- Information about current challenges, constraints and opportunities.
- Engagement carried out with tāngata whenua.
- The approach taken in the Strategy.

The CTWF outcomes, which apply to both urban and rural areas, form the basis for this background report.

Part 2: Strategic Policy Context

The following section briefly sets out the legislative and strategic policy context informing the approach to delivering outcomes for tāngata whenua.

National

In the context of the draft Strategy, the following legislation, bills and strategy is of particular relevance to tāngata whenua.

Legislation

Legislation	Key provision(s) of relevance to tāngata whenua
Natural and Built Environment Act 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5: Take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Section (6)(2): the following aspects of the environment are protected or, if degraded, are restored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the ecological integrity, mana, and mauri of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) air, water, and soil; and (ii) the coastal environment...wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins; and (iii) indigenous biodiversity; (d) cultural heritage. Section (12): The relationship of iwi and hapū, and the exercise of their kawa, tikanga Māori (including kaitiakitanga), and mātauranga Māori in respect of their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna, and other taonga, are recognised and provided for.
Spatial Planning Act 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5: Take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Section 6: Recognise and provide for the responsibility and mana of each iwi and hapū to protect and sustain the health and well-being of te taiao in accordance with the kawa, tikanga Māori (including kaitiakitanga), and mātauranga Māori in their rohe or takiwā.
Resource Management Act 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5(1): Promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Section 6(e): Recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. Section 6(f): Recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage (which includes wāhi tapu and other sites of significance to Māori) from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development Section 7(a): Have particular regard to kaitiakitanga. Section 7(g): any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources. Section 7(i): the effects of climate change Section 8: Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).
Local Government Act 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4: take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Section 14(1)(d): Provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes.

Legislation	Key provision(s) of relevance to tāngata whenua
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 81(1)(b): consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority.
National Policy Statement Urban Development 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 5: Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and Future Development Strategies (FDS), take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). Policy 9: Local authorities, in taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) in relation to urban environments, must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) involve hapū and iwi in the preparation of...any FDSs by undertaking effective consultation that is early, meaningful and, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; and b) when preparing ... FDSs, take into account the values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development; and Clause 3.13 requires the purpose and content of an FDS to include a clear statement of hapū and iwi values and aspirations for urban development. Clause 3.14 requires an FDS to be informed by Māori, and in particular Tāngata Whenua, values and aspirations for urban development.

Treaty Settlement Bills and Legislation

There are a number Treaty Settlements and Deeds of Settlements within the sub-region:

- Ngāti Māhino Claims Settlement Act 2012
- Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013
- Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014
- Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014
- Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective Redress and Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Claims Settlement Bill 2015
- Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki Claims Settlement Bill 2016
- Ngāti Pukenga Claims Settlement Act 2017
- Ngāti Hinerangi Claims Settlement Act 2021 (in part)
- Pare Hauraki Claims Settlement Act 2022 (in part)

Strategy

Document	Key provision(s) of relevance to tāngata whenua
MAIHI Ka Ora National Māori Housing Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 2: Māori-led Local Solutions. Ultimate goal: There is a significant increase in the number of quality, locally-led Māori housing solutions that meet the needs of whānau. Priority 3: Māori Housing Supply. Ultimate goal: The number of Māori owned homes, iwi and hapū owned houses can meet the housing needs of all Māori. Priority 5: Māori Housing System. Ultimate goal: The system supports Māori to accelerate Māori-led housing solutions. Priority 6: Māori Housing Sustainability. Ultimate goal: Whānau are supported to achieve mana-enhancing housing solutions on their whenua. Māori are able to sustain a connection to their own land through housing and their housing is innovative and responsive to the impacts and effects of climate change.

Regional

In the context of the draft Strategy, the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement is of particular relevance to tāngata whenua:

Document	Key provision(s) of relevance to tāngata whenua
Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 10 Cumulative effects of existing and new activities are appropriately managed. Objective 11 An integrated approach to resource management issues is adopted by resource users and decision makers. Objective 13 Kaitiakitanga is recognised and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) are systematically taken into account in the practice of resource management. Objective 14 Partnerships between Bay of Plenty Regional Council, district and city councils and iwi authorities. Objective 15 Water, land, coastal and geothermal resource management decisions have regard to iwi and hapū resource management planning documents. Objective 16 Multiple-owned Māori land is developed and used in a manner that enables Māori to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, while maintaining and safeguarding its mauri. Objective 17 The mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources is safeguarded and where it is degraded, where appropriate, it is enhanced over time.

Sub-regional

There are a wide range of documents, strategies and plans of particular relevance to tāngata whenua.

Document	Overview and/or key elements of relevance to tāngata whenua
Iwi and hapū management plans	<p>There are 18 iwi and hapū management plans lodged within Council within the sub-region. These plans articulate the voice of hapū, Iwi and/or collective of Iwi (including long term aspirations) in relation to the natural environment; cultural heritage and identity; whānau/hapū /iwi wellbeing as well as the impacts of land use and development on those matters.</p> <p>Tūānuku Limited and Conroy & Donald Consultants Limited (2019) carried out a desktop analysis of iwi and hapū management plans to identify tāngata Whenua perspectives on growth management within the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-Region. Many of the findings are reflected in this report.</p>

Document	Overview and/or key elements of relevance to tāngata whenua
Mātaatua Declaration on Water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Water...is of vital importance in sustaining the life principle of all human beings in the past, for the present and in the future. II. Water is also essential in sustaining the life principle of all living forms, flora and fauna and therefore in maintaining the environment in which we live. III. It is the sacred duty to present generations to ensure that water quality and quantity is available to sustain the lives of future generations of peoples of Aotearoa.
Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho: Kaituna River Document (2018)	<p>The Kaituna River Document was prepared by Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority, a co-governance entity established under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014. Local authorities must provide for the vision, objectives, and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River document within the regional policy statement, regional plans and district plans.</p> <p>Vision: E ora ana te mauri o te Kaituna, e tiakina ana hoki mō ngā whakatupuranga ō nāianeī, ō muri nei hoki (The Kaituna River is in a healthy state and protected for current and future generations.)</p> <p><i>The Kaituna Catchment includes Wairākei, Te Tumu, Te Puke, Maketū, Rangiuru Business park.</i></p>
Te Arawa 2050. Te Arawa Vision (2020)	<p>Whaingā Tawhiti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our future is one that recognises the wellbeing of our taiao and is intimately connected to our own wellbeing. Our wai and our whenua are restored and healthy – providing the food and resources we need to sustain us, and we are actively engaged in our taiao. • Our future is one where we work together to increase our commercial success, which is the vehicle that continues our people’s wellbeing.
Te Ara ki Kōpū: Te Arawa Climate Change Strategy (2021)	<p><i>Our Vision: Te Arawa, ahu Hawaiki Past, present and future generations of Te Arawa – secure and well.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Te Arawa homes, marae, urupā and towns are safe from changing weather, waters and landscapes. 2. Te Arawa homes, marae, urupā and towns are able to prepare, adapt, mitigate, respond and recover from emergencies. 16. Our places of significance, wāhi tapū and cultural heritage sites are recognised and protected. 17. Our land use is determined by what is best for our soils, waters and ecosystems. 18. Our collective resources are used sustainably for the benefit of our whānau and hapū.

Part 3: Existing Conditions

Tāngata Whenua

The hapū and iwi of Tākitimu, Mataatua, and Te Arawa waka settled across the sub-region and lived for generations in prosperous kāinga, surrounded by abundant natural resources and access to water for transport and trade.

Refer to Appendix 1 for a full list of marae, hapū and Iwi within the sub-region.

Population

According to 2018 census data, approximately 22.3% of the sub-region is of Māori descent. The Māori population has grown from 23,493 in 2006 to 34,778 in 2018, or an increase of 48%.

Within the sub-region, the iwi of Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Ranginui are the most populous, followed by Te Arawa, Ngāpuhi (Northland) and Ngāti Porou (East Coast). Tāngata whenua within the sub-region make up approximately 42% of the total Māori population.

The Māori population is projected to increase to 52,500 in the next 20 years, compared to a 38% increase for the whole sub-region population. By 2038, it is projected that one in four people within the sub-region will identify ethnically as Māori.

Socioeconomic disparity

Rental and housing costs have grown much faster than incomes, particularly within the sub-region. But Māori communities face higher rates of poverty, unemployment, and lower average incomes compared to the wider population of the sub-region. These socioeconomic disparities can make it difficult for many Māori individuals and families to afford suitable housing.

Māori also have worse housing outcomes than non-Māori. Home ownership rates for Māori (and Pacifica) have declined at greater levels than for non-Māori.

Demand for social housing is growing. More than 40% of people in public housing nation-wide identify as Māori. The number of Māori households on the public housing register has also increased, with more than 47% of new applications nation-wide being Māori.

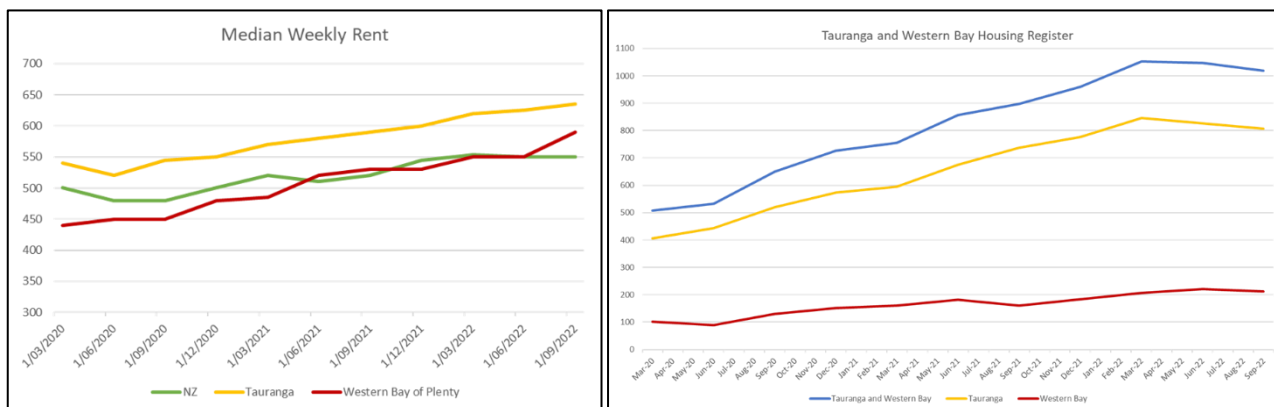


Figure 2. Housing statistics for the sub-region - weekly rent (left) and social housing demand (right)

Employment and Economy

He Mauri Ohooho is the Māori Economic Development Strategy for the Bay of Plenty. Figure 2 highlights the key statistics relating to Māori, in particular youth unemployment, median income and sectors where Māori are employed.

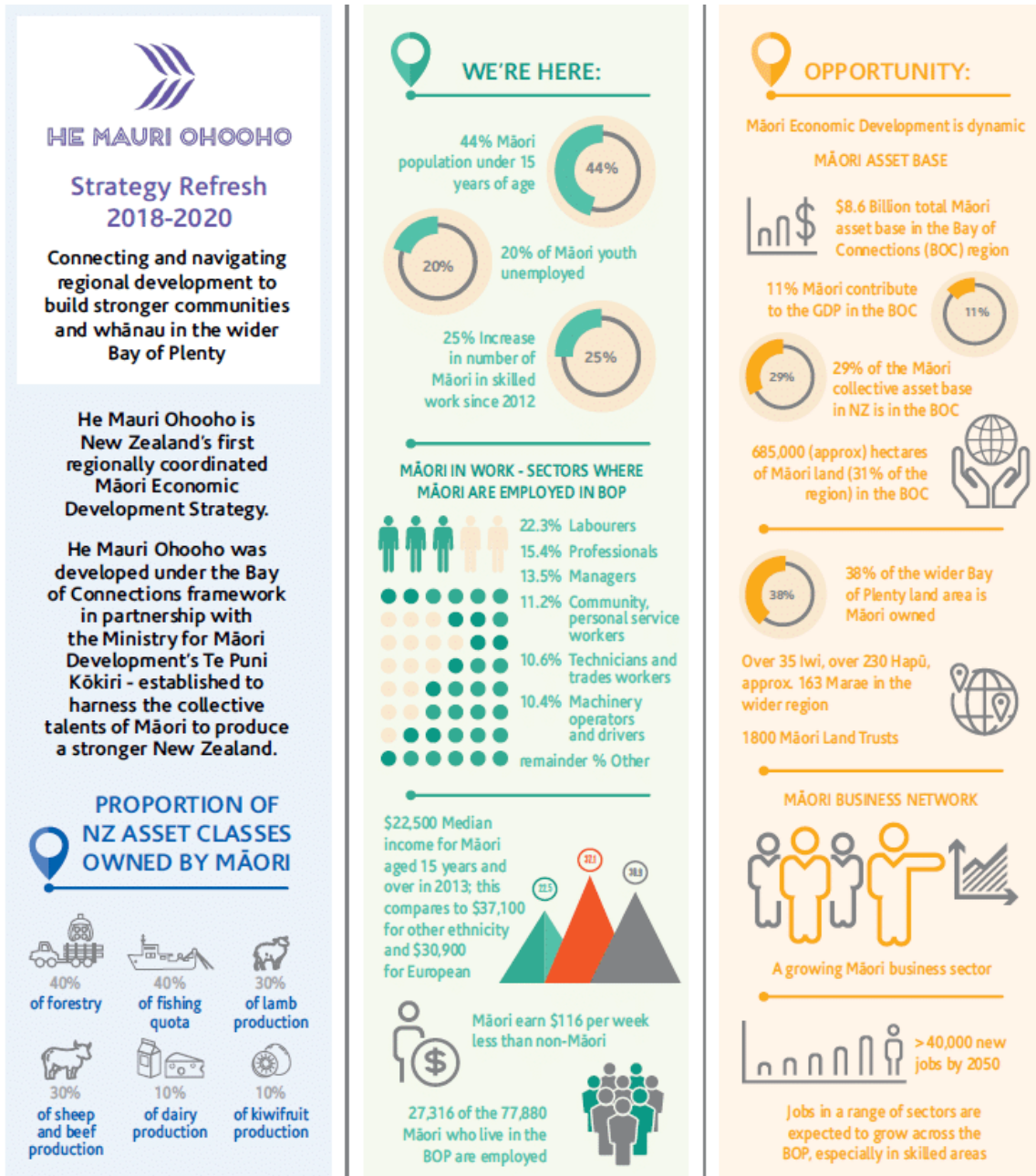


Figure 3. He Mauri Ohooho Strategy Refresh 2018-2020

KEY INITIATIVE: Toi Kai Rawa Trust is the Māori economic development organisation for the Region. It was established to deliver economic development initiatives to advance the prosperity of Māori. Māori land development is a key focus area, given the significant participation of Māori in key land-based industries such as forestry, dairy, sheep and cattle farming and horticulture. Their aim is to build and activate the collective potential of whenua Māori. Other focus areas include Māori business networks and rangatahi Māori (particularly STEAM opportunities).

<https://www.toikairawa.co.nz/>

Te Whenua: Māori Land, Treaty Settlement Land and Papakāinga Development

This sub-section looks at the use and development of Māori Land and Treaty Settlement Land as well as development of Papakāinga. It relates to the following CTWF outcome “*Te Whenua: Our people are enabled to occupy, develop and use multiple owned Māori Land and Treaty Settlement Land.*”

Māori Land

What is Māori Land?

Pre-colonisation, land was not ‘owned’. Instead, land was used and cared for through collectives of whanau or hapū. Land was not seen as a resource but a taonga tuku iho. Over time, legislation changed the concept of land occupation and guardianship to ownership of specific parcels of land.

The Te Ture Whenua Act was introduced in 1993 to prevent further loss of Māori Land. Several categories of Māori Land are defined, including:

- Māori Freehold Land – being land the beneficial ownership of which has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order. They often have many owners which have been decided by whakapapa. Most Māori Land falls into this category.
- Māori Customary Land – being land that is held by Māori in accordance with tikanga Māori. There are no ‘legal owners’ however, there are hapū, iwi, and whānau that whakapapa to this land and may have used it for generations.

There are also Māori Reservations – being land (most often Māori Freehold Land, or occasionally General Land) that has been officially set apart for:

- the purposes of a village site, marae, meeting place, recreation ground, sports ground, bathing place, church site, building site, burial ground, landing place, fishing ground, spring, well, timber reserve, catchment area or other source of water supply, or place of cultural, historical, or scenic interest, or for any other specified purpose; or
- wāhi tapu, being a place of special significance according to tikanga Māori.

How much Māori Land do we have in the sub-region?

Today, only 9.73% of the sub-region is Māori Freehold or Customary Land. Refer to Figure 7 showing the location and extent of Māori Land within the sub-region.

Approximately 19,500 ha of land within the sub-region is classified as Māori freehold land. **Over 96% of Māori land is currently zoned rural.** Approximately 700 ha is zoned for papakāinga, urban/residential or commercial/industrial use. While the development of ancestral lands to improve economic independence and prosperity was key, so too is the critical issue of housing, and community development for whānau.

Many hapū and iwi were left virtually landless as a result of land purchases, land confiscations and use of the Public Works Act. The dispossession of land and associated changes in land use led to the degradation and loss of cultural heritage and food gathering areas (including access to these areas) as well as cultural practices, language and identity. This had long lasting impacts on the collective and intergenerational wellbeing of tāngata whenua.

KEY INITIATIVE: Ara Rau Tāngata Inc. Society has been formed to assist and support whānau, marae / hapū, iwi and Māori individuals or entities to develop affordable, healthy, safe and intergenerational Māori housing and community solutions. This includes but is not limited to Māori freehold Land. The vision for Ara Rau Tāngata is “Hei ara rau kia taki i te tāngata” (Providing a multitude of pathways to success for our people).

Treaty Settlements

What is a Treaty Settlement?

A Treaty settlement is an agreement between the Crown and a claimant group in relation to a Treaty Claim. It relates to the Crown's acknowledgment of breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti) and intended to restore good faith and reset their relationship with iwi/hapū. Past breaches of Te Tiriti include, but are not limited to:

- land confiscation
- taking of Māori land for public works
- impact of native land laws (individualised collectively owned tribal lands)
- promised land reserves not provided or inadequate to sustain Māori communities
- execution or detention of prisoners without trial

The Crown apologies, acknowledgement and redress packages are fundamental to understand the contemporary context for iwi and hapū along with social, economic and cultural aspirations for their people.

How many Treaty claims or settlements do we have in the sub-region?

Within the sub-region, hapū and Iwi are at various stages of the Treaty Settlement process:

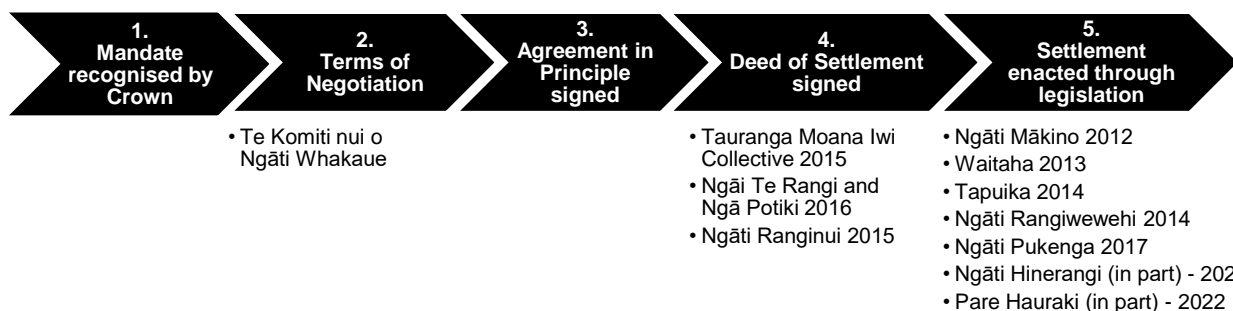


Figure 4. Treaty claims and settlements within the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region (organised by stage of the settlement process)

Cultural redress recognises the historical, traditional, spiritual and cultural significance of sites and or areas to the claimant group. This can be in the form of statutory acknowledgements (which impact statutory plans and resource consents processes); changes in name places; vesting of Crown reserve land to iwi for cultural use as well as the establishment of co-governance entities (e.g., Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority).

Financial and commercial redress is intended to enable long term social and economic wellbeing for the claimant Iwi, which includes the ability to purchase ex-Crown properties and forest sites. This presents opportunities for investment and collaboration with Iwi as well as development or intensification of housing on ex-Housing NZ / Ministry of Justice redress sites. Aspirations for the development of commercial redress lands can only be determined through direct engagement with Post Settlement Governance Entities.

Papakāinga

Papakāinga is not just Māori housing. It relates to the building of homes, communal areas, shared gardens and in some cases co-location of hauora, employment and/or education facilities on ancestral land (Māori and/or General Land). They create opportunities for affordable and secure housing for whanau and reflect a whānau support system through shared whakapapa and strengthened connections, particularly between generations.



Figure 5. Papakāinga example: Mangatawa Papakāinga

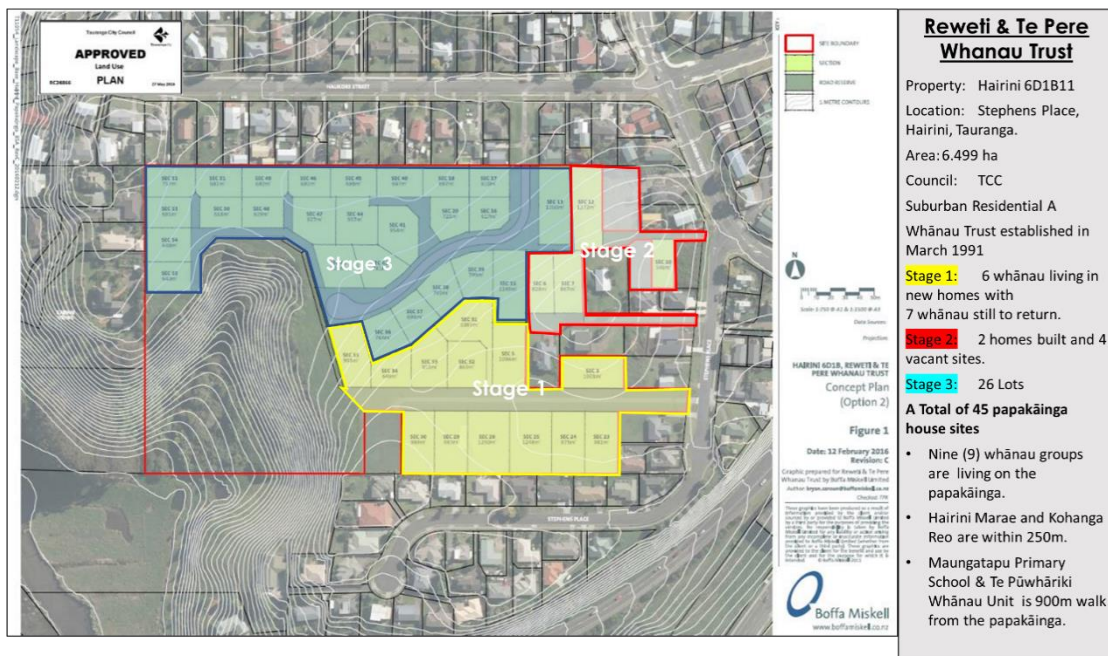


Figure 6. Papakāinga example: Reweti & Te Pere Trust, Hairini

“SmartGrowth, the long term strategy plan for the Western Bay Plenty, indicates that by 2051 our aging population would have trebled. We want to look at the housing needs of our kaumatua. Traditional families are also likely to double so we want to plan around how we can support and advocate on behalf of our whānau to build on their whānau land. Ngāi Te Ahi supports the SmartGrowth Western Bay of Plenty Papakāinga Housing Development programme. One of our hapū whānau is one of ten Papakāinga projects being considered for housing development within the next seven years. We are confident others will follow.”

(Ngāi Te Ahi Hapū Management Plan 2013)

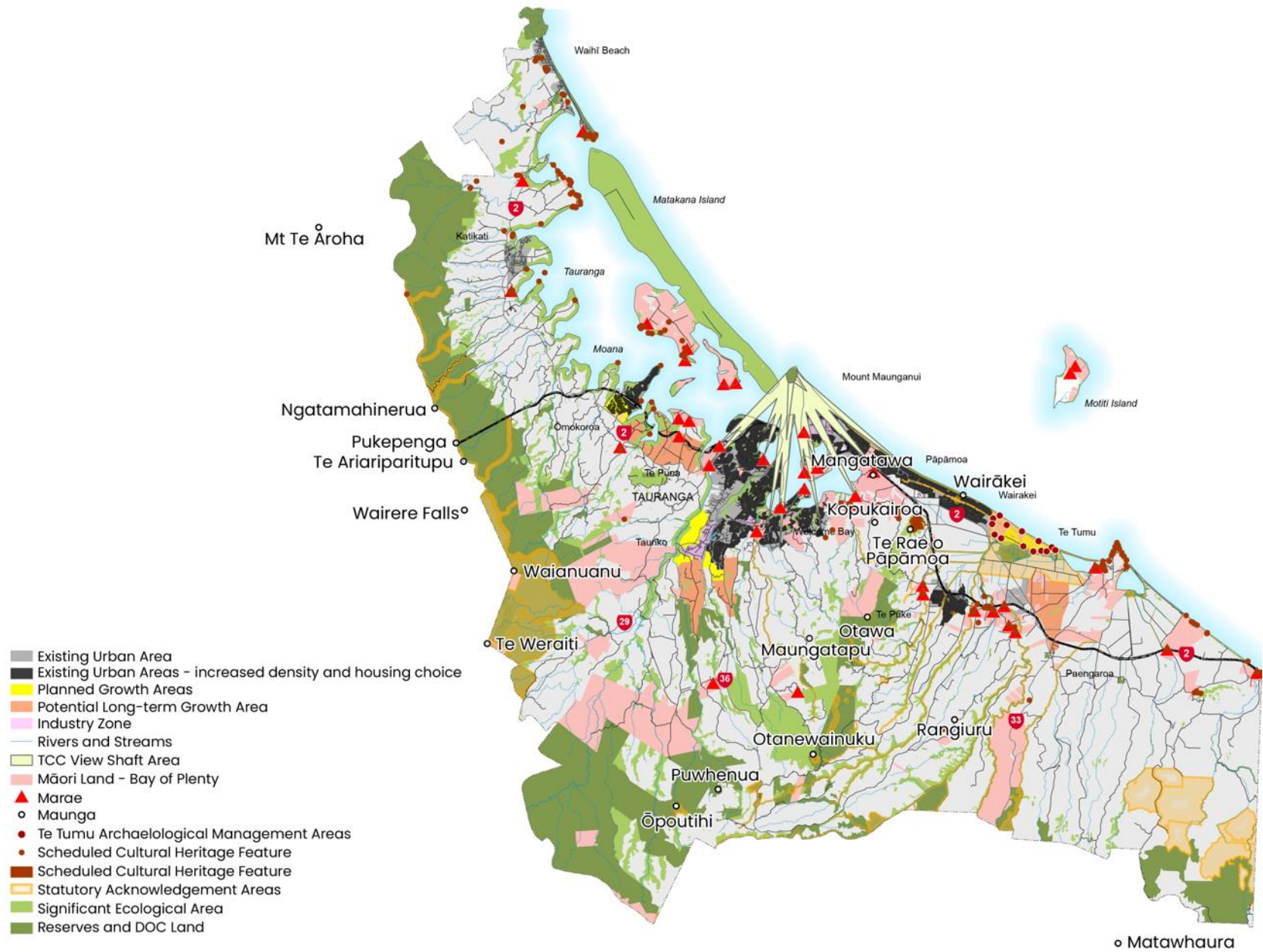


Figure 7. Location of Marae, Māori Land and Scheduled Cultural Heritage Sites

Te Manawa: Marae Communities and Connectivity

This sub-section looks at marae, the heart of hapū and Iwi within the sub-region. It relates to the following CTWF outcome “*Te Ngākau: Our marae communities are connected to social and health services, education and sporting facilities, and where practical, public transport.*”

The western Bay of Plenty sub-region has 36 Marae. They are the heart of Māori communities and a reflection of their collective indigeneity and cultural identity. Marae serve as living representations of cultural history, customs, language, and arts, providing a tangible connection to the past and a strong sense of cultural resilience and pride. Many include urupā, kohanga reo and/or whare kura that form a core component of the social fabric their hapū and their community.



Figure 8. Makahae Marae, Te Puke.

Includes a kohanga reo and hosts koeke weekly for activities with Poutiri Trust

Marae are also places of refuge for whānau and local communities during civil emergencies e.g., flooding, tsunami warnings. There are significant opportunities for housing, social and health services, employment as well as education in close proximity to marae.

Traditional Māori communities of Whareroa, Maungatapu, Hairini, Judea and Bethlehem have become urbanised as Tauranga City has grown over time. Ōtawhiwhi at Bowentown, Ngāti Te Wai at Tuapiro and Te Rereatukahia in Katikati, on the urban boundaries of their communities, and the Maketū community are predominantly Māori.

Refer to Figure 7 which show the location and extent of marae within the sub-region. Appendix 1 also provides a comprehensive list of marae, including their hapū/iwi connection.

Ngā Wāhi Tūpuna: Cultural heritage

This sub-section looks at the protection and celebration of Māori Cultural Heritage, in particular sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance within the sub-region. It relates to the following CTWF outcome “*Ngā Wāhi Tūpuna: Our sites and areas of cultural significance are cared for and protected from further degradation and loss.*”

Māori cultural heritage is recognised under the Treaty of Waitangi, Conservation Act 1987, Resource Management Act 1991 and Historic Places Act 1993. It encompasses the rich tapestry of Māori history, culture, and traditions and includes tangible elements like urupā, pā, maunga tapu, kāinga, tauranga waka and natural features, as well as intangible aspects like customs and knowledge.

These places and areas form and reinforce the foundation of cultural identity and connect tāngata whenua to their past and to each other. Tāngata whenua have an enduring responsibility for the protection over these areas and landscapes as well as the knowledge associated with them.

Physical / tangible heritage places can be described as those land-based places created, formed or shaped by earlier inhabitants

Examples include archaeological sites, such as

- pa (fortified occupation site)
- middens and oven stones
- kāinga/papakāinga (occupation site)
- maara (garden cultivations)
- urupā (known burial places)
- mineral and stone resource sites
- tauranga waka (ancestral canoe landings)

as well as marae buildings and structures (i.e. flagpoles, gateways).

Natural heritage places may be natural features associated with traditional activities or a tribal landmark where no human activity is evident.

Examples of natural features associated with traditional activities include springs, trees, swamp, caves. These related to:

- wāhi taonga mahi-a-ringā (resource sites for art materials)
- wāhi mahinga kai (food gathering)

Examples of tribal landmarks include maunga, awa, whenua, moana. These landmarks marked tribal boundaries. Landforms such as maunga also embody creation stories and whakapapa.

Intangible heritage places are those places that have intangible characteristics where no visible feature or evidence is present but where a significant event or traditional activity took place

Examples include battlefield; places of meeting, of learning, of ritual as well as taniwha den.

Figure 9. Cultural heritage description
(Te Rautau: Te Rāhui Taketake | Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu Hapū Management Plan 2018)

The customary relationships and practises of tāngata whenua as kaitiaki over their land, wāhi tapu and other taonga is recognised and provided for within the district plans. Refer to Figure 7 showing the location and extent of cultural heritage features and areas that are scheduled within the City and District Plans. It is essential to highlight that there are many more non-scheduled sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance within the sub-region.

SmartGrowth acknowledges that only Māori and in particular tāngata whenua can determine these relationships, and the relationship of their culture and traditions, with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

Te Taiao: Environmental Health

This sub-section looks at the protection and restoration of the natural environment and all it sustains. It relates to the following CTWF outcome “*Te Taiao: The health and wellbeing of our natural environment is not compromised further as a result of land use and development.*”

Tāngata whenua are inherently connected to, and defined by, the environment through whakapapa. This is evident by the way in which someone, of Māori decent, introduces their maunga (mountain) and awa (river) before introducing themselves. The natural environment is viewed as a whole system, rather than by individual components (e.g., air, land, water). It is also viewed as a taonga tuku iho (treasure) - handed down from generation to generation - to be cared for and maintained, if not improved, for future generations.

A number of reports have been produced to summarise the ‘current state of the environment’:

- Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report (2019)
- Environmental Summary Report: Kaituna - Pongakawa - Waitahanui Water Management Area (2018)
- Water quality, quantity and allocation information for the Tauranga Moana, Kaituna, Waihi Estuary and Waitahanui Freshwater Management Units (2023)



Figure 10. Technical reports produced by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Refer also to the SmartGrowth Strategy background report for the Te Taiao – Our Environment chapter.

The natural environment has a finite capacity to support human activities. The collective health and wellbeing of our communities is dependent on a healthy environment. Although there are aspirations for land development, tāngata whenua are mindful of the need to balance their kaitiaki responsibilities to their culture, environment, and their communities.

“Iwi seek to a coordinated and sustainable approach to urban growth and housing solutions that incorporate low impact technologies and designs that offer improved ways of managing the impacts of heavy urban development, particularly in regard to wastewater and storm water management. The pressure to intensify and the rate of expansion is regularly mentioned across the IMPs reviewed with great concern expressed by iwi/hapū to the effects of land reclamation, proximity to sites of cultural significance and sites of ecological value e.g., wetlands, impacts on waterways due to sedimentation, erosion and effects on te mauri o te wai.”

(Tūānuku Limited and Conroy & Donald Consultants Limited, 2019)

“We are downstream, at the lower end of large catchment systems, so we see, feel and bear the brunt of upstream land use and associated discharges to land and to water. Rural development is placing increasing pressure on the natural resources within our rohe particularly in relation to water demand and volumes of waste, stormwater and wastewater produced.”

(Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu Hapū Management Plan 2018-2028)

“Within the Mount Maunganui industrial area is land that is the heart and home of Ngāi Tukairangi and Ngāti Kuku, hapū of Ngāi Te Rangi. The area is of great significance as it is home to the Whareroa Marae, traditional pa sites, as well as kaumatua housing, family homes and office facilities. Over the decades, industrial developments have crept ever closer with the consequence of ongoing concerns about the impact of industrial air discharges on health, especially that of children and the elderly.”

(Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report, 2019)

“The practice of customary food gathering now faces ongoing access issues to the harbour which is slowly diminishing those traditional relationships that tangata whenua hold with the harbour as an ancestral taonga. The rate of urban growth has caused great concern for tangata whenua as the natural cleansing processes are no longer capable of keeping up with the rate of land clearance and urban sprawl. The constant land clearing for residential development is continuously contributing to the sediment loads that rivers and streams carry into the inner harbour causing accumulations of silt and mud. Other adverse effects on the harbour include issues caused by sedimentation, stormwater and sewage disposal.”

(Te Awanui – Tauranga Iwi Management Plan 2008).

“The landscape within our takiwā has changed as a result of land use and development. The valley floors and associated wetlands areas - most suitable for high production pastoral farming - have been drained and waterways straightened. There are no longer wetlands for sediment to settle out before reaching the estuary or streams, water moves fast through the catchments due to altered waterways, less forests in upper catchments, and drainage schemes channelling water and shortening waterway reach. Urban areas have large, paved areas with increased runoff. Streambanks are no longer vegetated as they once were, pastoral streambanks are prone to erosion and provide limited habitat for instream fauna.”

(Tūhoromatanui: Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan 2019)

“In reference to Te Tumu & Wairakei:

Issue 4. Impact of development and land use change on amenity and landscape values.

For example:

- Our view from Maketu will permanently change from open farmland to residential dwellings and largely concrete, commercial buildings.*
- There will be more noise as a result of more buildings and roads.*
- There will also be more light pollution at nighttime, which will affect our ability to see celestial landmarks.”*

(Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu Hapū Management Plan 2019)

Te Manawaroa: Climate resilience

This sub-section looks at resilience, particularly in relation to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change. It relates to the following CTWF outcome *“Te Manawaroa: Our communities and cultural infrastructure are resilient to a changing climate.”*

A number of marae within the sub-region were established close to coastal, estuarine and riverine areas to be close to sites for food gathering, bathing and cultural practices. However, these marae are at growing risk of impact of natural hazards such as flooding, erosion, rising groundwater levels and changes in local biodiversity. Climate change will exacerbate these risks.

Maketū, a low-lying coastal area, has seen more frequent coastal flooding in recent years following subtropical storms. This includes flooding near Whakaue Marae and surrounding homes. In 2019 large swells caused a landslide. Koīwi (human remains) tumbled from the clifftop urupā at Ōkurei to the beach below.

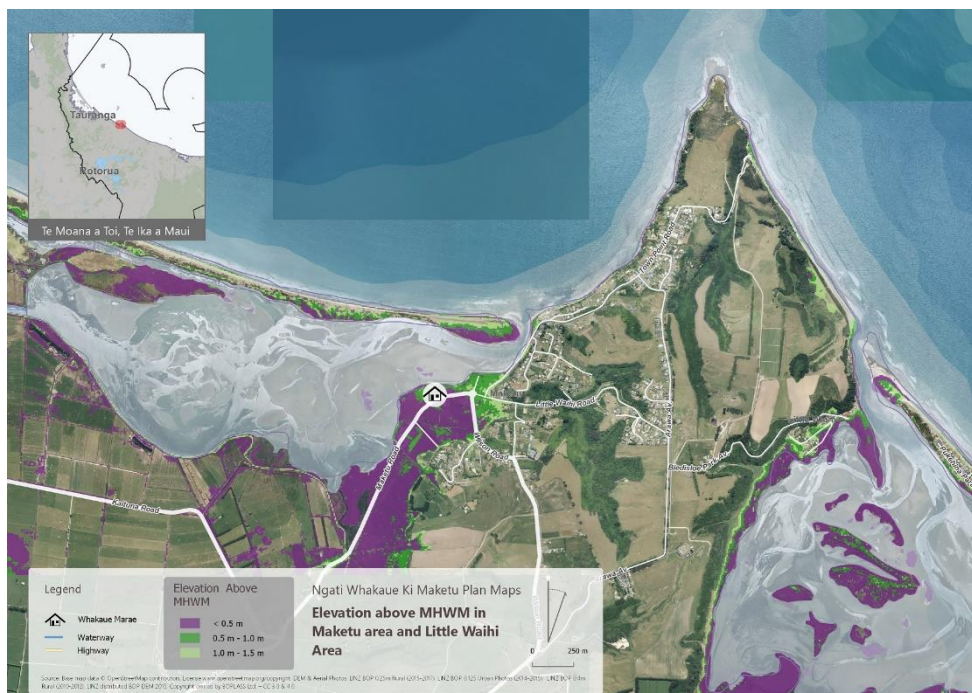


Figure 11. Areas at risk of coastal inundation, erosion and sea level rise (including Whakaue Marae, surrounding homes and neighbouring Little Waihi Village)

The impacts of climate change on coastal, estuarine and riverine marae include the following:

- Risk of flooding and erosion during storms, leading to:
 - Erosion of marae land.
 - Damage to marae buildings and infrastructure (water, wastewater) as well as surrounding homes.
 - Damage or destruction of culturally significant sites, including wāhi tapu.
 - Disruption of onsite marae activities e.g., tangihanga, kohanga reo.
 - Inability to use the marae as a place of refuge for civil emergencies.
- More frequent heat waves and drought events, which impacts surrounding land use and associated livelihoods.
- Disruptions to traditional food gathering due to changing freshwater/estuarine/coastal conditions, loss of habitat, and contamination risks.

In some cases, marae communities will be exploring the option of relocation to, or development of marae facilities in, a safer location (e.g., Whakaue Marae).

KEY INITIATIVE: In 2022, the Maketū Iwi Collective brought together the community to build a common understanding and awareness about the potential impacts of a changing climate on their homes, cultural infrastructure, food supplies, livelihoods and surrounding environment.

He Toka Tū Moana Mō Maketū is the result - an Iwi-led, community-involved and agency-supported plan which identifies local solutions to an increasingly evident problem. Tying it all together is the absolute commitment to restoring the taiao, protecting the people and native species of Maketū, and influencing government and business to do everything possible to reduce the impacts of climate change and to accelerate the transition to a carbon free economy.

Part 4: Constraints and opportunities

This section summarises the constraints, challenges and opportunities identified from the previous sections and outlines possible responses/actions.

Challenges

In the context of the draft Strategy, the following are the key challenges for tāngata whenua in the sub-region:

1. **Building homes on multiple-owned Māori land is challenging and takes a significant amount of time compared to building on General Land.**

This exacerbates the challenges in relation to housing and rental affordability of Māori communities not to mention the continued disconnection with their whenua.

2. **Housing and rental affordability for many Māori communities.**

Māori communities face higher rates of poverty, unemployment, and lower average incomes compared to the wider population of the sub-region. These socioeconomic disparities can make it difficult for many Māori individuals and families to afford suitable housing.

“Policy 21.1 Work with others to identify options to provide a range of housing types and sizes within our rohe. This includes housing for whānau who want to return home, housing for vulnerable populations such as the homeless, elderly, low-income families, and people with disabilities and Papakāinga development”.

(Te Rautau Taketake, Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu Hapū Management Plan 2018)

“Papakāinga housing is the most cost-effective way that our people can utilise our existing land base to build homes for our whānau ... Housing Despite the pressures of urban growth in Tauranga city, the Matapihi peninsula has not undergone significant changes. Residential subdivision and urban expansion is not a priority for the Matapihi community and protecting the rural character is much more imperative to maintaining our integrity as a rural community. Therefore, careful planning of papakāinga / housing is particularly important. Housing can be made available for whānau that wish to return to Matapihi while keeping the balance of rural character for Matapihi through careful planning.”

(Ngāti Tapu Ngāi Tūkairangi Hapū management plan 2014)

3. **Significant historical loss of Māori land.** As outlined earlier, only 10% of the sub-region is Māori Freehold or Customary Land as a result of land purchases, land confiscations and use of the Public Works Act. This had long lasting impacts on the collective and intergenerational wellbeing of tāngata whenua.

“Ngā Pōtiki has a long history of experiencing the impact of urban growth and development in the Tauranga Area. This has been through the use of Public Works and Municipalities Act to take land for public utilities and significant cultural places and areas such as Mangatawa, Hikurangi, Rangataua Harbour and Kōpūkairoa have been desecrated and affected by quarry[ing], sewage ponds and communication towers. The placement of public utilities has destroyed and desecrated waahi tapu, pā and culturally significance ancestral landscape features and this has been on land owned by [Ngā Pōtiki].”

(Tūhoromanui: Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan 2019)

4. Impact of continued urban, commercial and industrial development on:

- Sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance.
- Cultural practices and identity.

As mentioned earlier, sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance form and reinforce the foundation of cultural identity and connect tāngata whenua to their past and to each other.

“Pirirakau face the continual challenge of development and land use within our rohe. Cultural sites have been destroyed to accommodate housing projects, unfortunately the natural character of cultural landscapes were not prized or protected in time. Interventions such as Heritage and District Plan protective mechanisms had not been applied and so a vast portion of sites were lost”.

(Pirirakau Hapū Management Plan 2017)

“A major issue for Ngāi te Rangi is the desecration and destruction of sites through new subdivision and other development. The Mount Maunganui peninsula, Papamoa, Kaitimako and Kairua are areas rich in cultural heritage sites. The Mount Maunganui urban, industrial and commercial development over the years has resulted in the destruction and loss of most cultural heritage sites in that area. With urban growth spreading through Papamoa, Kaitimako, and enviably Kairua, there is a need to ensure that cultural heritage sites of significance are protected, and that the losses experienced through development of the Mount Maunganui peninsula are not repeated.”

(Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Resource Management Plan 1995)

5. Impact of continued urban, commercial and industrial development on:

- Soil, water and air quality.
- The mauri of the natural environment.
- Culturally sensitive ecology, waterways, marine environments and associated mahinga kai (including access to those areas).

The natural environment has a finite capacity to support human activities. The continued development of the western Bay of Plenty sub-region to support an ever-growing population must be guided by the life-supporting capacity and sustainability of natural resources and ongoing care and protection of natural habitats and ecosystems.

Impacts on mahinga kai (food gathering) is a matter of significance for tāngata whenua. It is not just the loss of a food source, it also reduces the ability to exercise tikanga (customs), pass on mātauranga (knowledge), and manaaki (show hospitality).

6. Growing risk of natural hazards and climate change on marae and wāhi tapu.

A number of marae within the sub-region were established close to coastal, estuarine and riverine areas to be close to sites for food gathering, bathing and cultural practices. They are at risk flooding, erosion, rising groundwater levels and changes in local biodiversity. Climate change will exacerbate these risks.

Constraints

The following are the constraints in relation to the above challenges:

1. **Maori Land constraints:** Māori Land has particular constraints that are not found with General Land. This includes multiple ownership; complex decision-making and regulatory processes; housing choice; accessing finance and infrastructure provision. The presence of multiple owners of Māori land can lead to complex decision-making processes, delays in development, and challenges in achieving consensus on land use.
2. **Access to infrastructure:** The majority of Māori land is zoned and located in rural areas which creates significant servicing and connection issues to infrastructure networks, hindering both housing development and growth of marae communities.
3. **Financial constraints:** Limited access to funding and financial resources can impede the development of Māori land and infrastructure as well as climate resilience of at-risk marae.
4. **Location of existing marae and wāhi tapu:** Many marae and wāhi tapu are in close proximity to coastal, estuarine and riverine areas that will be vulnerable to natural hazards and a changing climate.
5. **Legal and regulatory constraints:** Existing planning frameworks may not adequately protect Te Taiao or Māori cultural heritage or provide for Māori Land and Papakāinga development. For example, only 3% of Māori freehold land within the sub-region is zoned for papakāinga, urban/residential or commercial/ industrial.

Opportunities

1. **Opportunities to working in partnership with tāngata whenua**
There are opportunities for SmartGrowth to work in partnership with tāngata whenua, particularly through the CTWF and representation (four seats) on SLG. This ensures that tāngata whenua are:
 - actively involvement in SmartGrowth plans, programmes and decisions.
 - able to progress initiatives to deliver CTWF outcomes.
2. **Opportunities for papakāinga:**
The demand for affordable, healthy, safe, and intergenerational Māori housing solutions are significant and continually increasing across the subregion. There is also a strong desire for whānau to move home and live on and/ or develop ancestral lands - this requires affordable housing, infrastructure and capital investment.

There are significant opportunities for Marae, and Māori land Trusts to develop papakāinga (communal housing opportunities and facilities) for their whānau members on whenua Māori and other general title land blocks. This requires a coordinated and collaborative approach with SmartGrowth partners to support iwi/hapū/whānau led processes. This is to ensure effective and forward planning for papakāinga, particularly to identify infrastructure and regulatory requirements. Long term capital investment will be needed for papakāinga workshops, technical support and design services for feasibility, civil infrastructure, consenting and master planning that enables housing construction on Māori land.
3. **Opportunities to recognise treaty settlement outcomes.**
As discussed previously, there are a number of treaty settlements that are complete, and in effect, through settlement legislation. A number of treaty settlements are still in progress. Each of these settlements includes a commercial redress package involving land that is intended to deliver economic and social wellbeing for settled iwi. It will be essential that SmartGrowth is cognisant of these land blocks to ensure that aspirations for land development are not hampered by infrastructure or regulatory processes.

Part 5: Engagement

The primary mechanism for consultation on the draft Strategy (including the Future Development Strategy) has been the SmartGrowth CTWF. Key meetings and workshops over the last two years:

Date	Type	Topic
2 June 2021	CTWF meeting	Presentation about the Joint Spatial Plan.
7 July 2021	CTWF workshop	Workshop focused on Joint Spatial Plan and Tāngata Whenua Spatial Planning.
4 August 2021	CTWF meeting	Joint Spatial Plan update.
6 October 2021	CTWF meeting	Joint Spatial Plan update.
2022	CTWF meetings x4	Tāngata whenua spatial planning work programme update.
28 March 2023	CTWF meeting	Tāngata whenua spatial planning work programme update.
26 May 2023	CTWF meeting	SmartGrowth Strategy Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview to introduce / reintroduce Forum members to the draft Strategy (formerly known as the Joint Spatial Plan). • Discussion on key parts of the Strategy to tāngata whenua, in particular housing; climate change; areas to be protected and developed carefully; blue-green environment; rural as well as urban form & centres. • Process and timeframes.
28 July 2023	CTWF meeting	SmartGrowth Strategy Session focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformational shifts – what we’re doing differently this time around. • Future Development Strategy – to meet the National Policy Statement (Urban Development) • Approach for Māori housing.
27 September 2023	CTWF meeting	SmartGrowth Strategy update

In addition, three clustered engagement workshops were held in relation to Māori housing and tāngata whenua spatial planning.

The “He Tirohanga Matawānui workshops” were held on:

- 8 November - Ōtawhiwhi Marae, Bowentown.
- 22 November - Hungahungatoroa Sports Club, Matapihi.
- 1 December - Makahae Marae, Te Puke.



Figure 12. Cover slide of the workshop presentations



The following table summarises the topic-specific feedback:

Kaupapa / CTWF outcome	Key themes
<p>TE WHENUA Our people are enabled to occupy, develop and use multiple owned Māori Land and Treaty Settlement Land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whānau want to build / move home but building on Māori Land is really challenging. Infrastructure and funding needed to help make it a reality. Council rules, zoning, development contribution costs need to be flexible. • Whānau are keen on housing-specific workshops to help them understand how to navigate Council, Māori Land Court, funding processes. The guidance and leadership of Ara Rau Tāngata will be essential to support this. Importance of having District Plan staff at workshops to hear and see challenges. And help identify potential pathways forward. • Manoeka Road is a mix of general and Māori land – flexibility needed from a District Plan point of view. • Matapihi Land Use Plan needs to be reviewed by TCC next year. <p>“It’s not just about houses. It must be about homes and communities. It’s about wellbeing” G. Rice</p>
<p>TE NGĀKAU Our marae communities are connected to social and health services, education and sporting facilities, and where practical, public transport.</p>	<p>Whānau are looking forward to continued discussions in 2023 via mapping sessions at a marae level.</p> <p>Threats to Matapihi – encroachment of cycleways and recreation.</p>
<p>TE TAIAO The health and wellbeing of our natural environment is not compromised further as a result of land use and development.</p>	<p>Concerns about urban growth across Tauranga & WBOP. Can our taiao / whenua sustain more people? Need to be factoring in the health of our whenua and wai first. Ensure cultural values guide future planning.</p>

Kaupapa / CTWF outcome	Key themes
<p>NGĀ WĀHI TŪPUNA Our sites and areas of cultural significance are cared for and protected from further degradation and loss.</p>	<p>Continued loss of cultural heritage including Pa sites in recent decades. These sites and areas must genuinely be constraints for development / planning. They must be protected properly.</p> <p>“Does scheduling our sites of cultural significance in District Plans actually makes a difference [given the continued loss of sites” – H. Biel</p>
<p>TE MANAWAROA Our communities and cultural infrastructure are resilient to a changing climate.</p>	<p>Worries about impacts of climate change on coastal / estuarine marae and urupā. Need to plan for managed retreat of houses and/or relocation of marae.</p> <p>Worries about impact on mahinga kai / food gathering sites.</p> <p>Areas highlighted at workshops - Ōtawhiwhi Marae, Waikari Marae, Whakaue Marae. Also Ōtamarākau Marae (via one-on-one hui).</p>

Part 6: Strategy Approach

The draft Strategy introduces a number of initiatives and approaches to deliver CTWF outcomes on behalf of tāngata whenua:

- Recognition of tāngata whenua values and aspirations
- Specific principle (Ngā Wai ki Mauao me Maketū)
- Specific Transformational Shift
- A marae or hapū-centric approach implementation

It is essential to highlight that content relating to tāngata whenua is not just limited to the tāngata whenua chapter of the draft Strategy. Tāngata whenua challenges and aspirations are weaved across many of the topic chapters e.g. housing, rural, economic development.

Inclusion of tāngata whenua values and aspirations

The draft Strategy incorporates tāngata whenua values and aspirations.

Values

Tāngata whenua values form the foundation for the way in which they see, feel and interact with the natural world.

A set of values were developed for the draft Strategy (Figure 13), based on engagement feedback and past work completed by the CTWF.

These values reflect the interconnectedness between people, place and space and recognise the need for a healthy environment for future growth that is responsive to the concerns and aspirations of tāngata whenua.

Manaakitanga – respect and care for others:

We build warm and affordable homes and communities for all socioeconomic backgrounds. We also are good ancestors who plan and make decisions for our mokopuna and future generations.

Kaitiakitanga – environmental responsibility and reciprocity:

We are dependent on the natural world for their well-being and survival and therefore have a responsibility to care for and protect the environment in return. We are good ancestors who leave the natural environment in a better state for our mokopuna and future generations. Environmental reciprocity involves moving away from an exploitative mindset and creating a more balanced relationship between human activity and nature to ensure the health and wellbeing of all.

Figure 13. Tāngata whenua values for the draft Strategy

Aspirations

Tāngata whenua need affordable homes and rentals. They also want to be able to build papakāinga on their own whenua, particularly near their marae. Given that the CTWF outcomes also apply to urban areas, they are able to provide valuable insights in the aspirations of hapū and Iwi for urban development. Past work by the CTWF for the 2016 Settlement Pattern Review also highlighted that “tāngata whenua want to see ourselves reflected in the built environment.” This could include, but not be limited to:

- Enabling housing / papakāinga on Māori Land within urban areas
- Protecting cultural heritage and viewshafts within urban areas
- Providing for intergenerational housing
- Connecting natural areas with urban spaces
- Utilising cultural urban design principles (e.g. Tauranga Moana Design Principles)
- Designing urban communities in a way that facilitates community interactions and connections e.g., more communal areas

Specific principle (Ngā Wai ki Mauao me Maketū)

The draft Strategy identifies six transformational shifts for change. At the heart of the Strategy and underpinning the transformational shifts is the fundamental principle of **Ngā Wai ki Mauao me Maketū**.

This principle recognises:

- **the interconnected nature of people and environment.** Growth planning within the sub-region can have far-reaching impacts on both the well-being of communities and ecosystems.
- **the connection within the environment from the maunga (mountains) to the moana (harbours and ocean), including ngāhere (forests), awa and manga (rivers and streams), repo (wetlands) and tāhuna (estuaries).** This highlights the importance of integrated catchment planning and taking into account cumulative impacts on the natural environment.
- **the cultural significance of the two landmarks to the many hapū and Iwi of the sub-region:** Mauao as the visual and cultural icon to all who live in Tauranga Moana; and Maketu as the landing place of Te Arawa waka.

In essence, it is about protecting and enhancing the interconnected nature of these elements. Methods include taking an integrated catchment management approach, using nature-based solutions and enhancing biodiversity, while improving climate resilience.

Specific transformational shift

The draft Strategy includes a transformational shift specifically for tāngata whenua. It highlights the specific ways in which the draft Strategy and associated Implementation Plan can deliver outcomes for tāngata whenua.

The sub-region is enriched by the presence of multiple marae, which act as vibrant cultural, social, and economic centres for tāngata whenua and offer exciting prospects for the development of papakāinga. For this reason, marae form an important part of the Connected Centres programme.

02. Marae as Centres and Opportunities for Whenua Māori

Marae as cultural, social, and economic centres, activating the affordable development of housing on whenua Māori and opportunities for papakāinga (housing, education, social, hauora facilities). This approach supports mana whenua practice and exercise of “ahi ka / ahikāroa” being the occupation of the whenua in a new and evolving context, strengthening communities in the face of change.

Figure 14. New transformational shift

A marae or hapū-centric approach to implementation

Marae form an important part of the Connected Centres approach. This includes being part of the land use and infrastructure (especially transport) programme through the Future Development Strategy.

A grassroots approach is proposed to support affordable development of housing, opportunities for papakāinga (housing, education, social, hauora facilities). This approach allows for the emergence of distinctive local solutions that foster intergenerational living through communal whānau ownership and activities.

Figure 15 illustrates the marae centres and Māori land development focus areas. Engagement will be clustered by geographic location (e.g. Tauranga City, western part of the WBOP district; eastern part of the WBOP district) and associated hapū and/or Iwi.

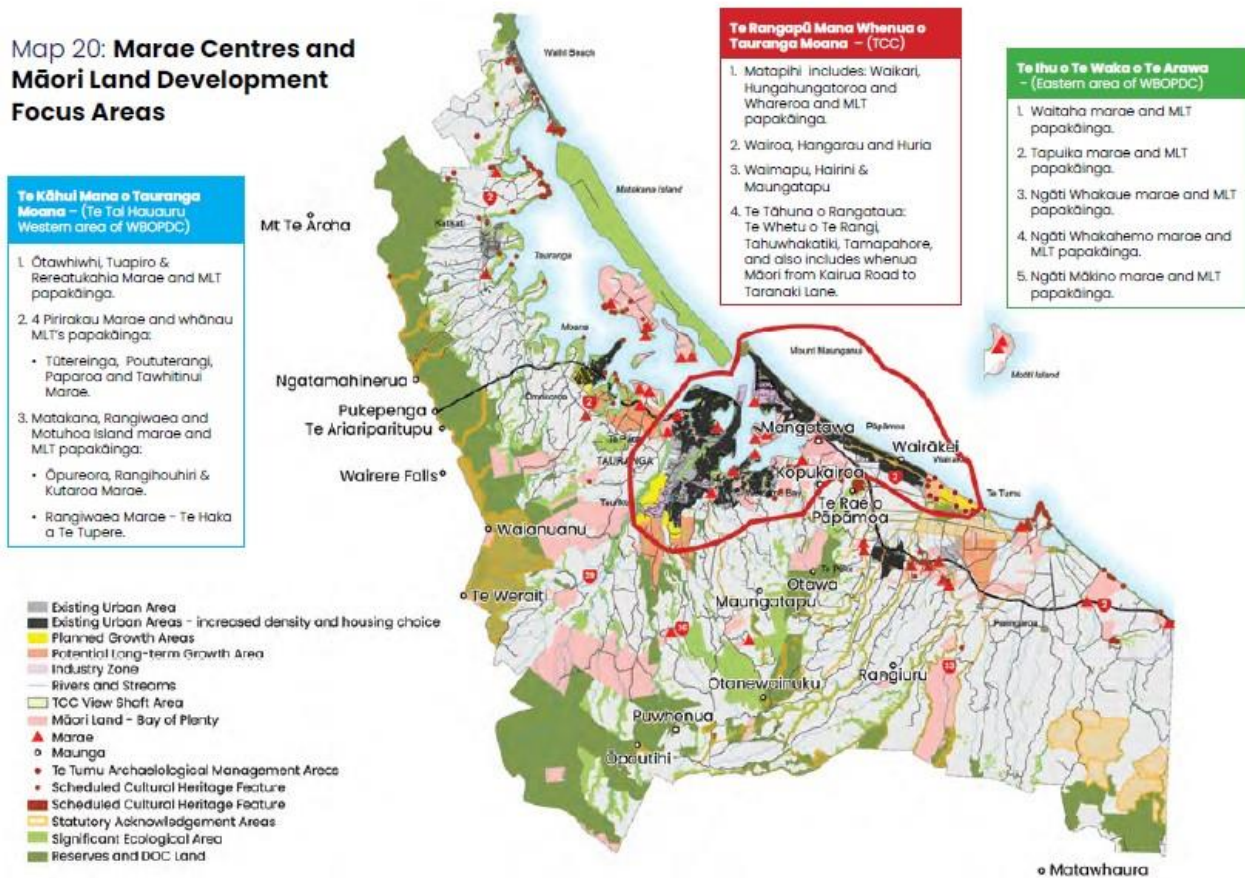


Figure 15. Marae Centres and Māori Land Development Focus Areas

The information gathered through engagement will also guide and inform the CTWF Māori housing and tāngata whenua spatial planning work programmes.

Appendices



Appendix 1 Tāngata Whenua of the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-region

Tākitimu Waka (Ngāti Ranginui)

Marae	Hapū / Iwi	Wharenuī	Location
Hairini	Ngāi Te Ahi	Ranginui	Tamahika Street, Hairini
Hangarau	Ngāti Hangarau	Hangarau	217 Bethlehem Road, Bethlehem
Huria	Ngāi Tamarāwaho	Tamatea Pokaiwhenua	1 Te Kaponga Street, Judea
Te Wairoa	Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Pango, Ngāti Rangi	Kahu Tapu	Wairoa Pā Road, Bethlehem
Waimapu (Ruahine)	Ngāti Ruahine	Te Kaupapa o Tawhito	76-100 Waimapu Road, Poike
Taumata / Akeake	Ngāti Ruahine	Te Reinui Ao	Taumata Road, Omanawa Pyes Pa
Paparoa	Pirirākau	Werahiko	Paparoa Road, Te Puna
Poutūterangi	Pirirākau	Takurua	26 Pitua Road, Te Puna
Tawhitinui	Pirirākau	Kahi	Old Waihi Road, RD6, Tauranga
Tūtereinga	Pirirākau, Ngāti Taka	Tūtereinga	89-101 Tangitu Road, Te Puna
Tuapiro	Ngāti Te Wai	Ngā Kurī a Whareī	20 Hikurangi Road, Katikati

Mōtītī Island - Mātaatua Waka (Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Awa)

Marae	Hapū / Iwi	Wharenuī	Location
Te Ruakopiha	Te Patuwai Ngāti Maumoana and Ngāi Te Hapū,	Tamatea ki te Huatahi	Mōtītī Island, Te Moana o Toi
Te Hihitaua / Te Karioi	Te Patuwai Ngāti Maumoana and Ngāi Te Hapū,	Te Hinga o Te Ra	Mōtītī Island, Te Moana o Toi

Mātaatua Waka (Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngā Potiki, Ngāti Pūkenga)

Marae	Hapū / Iwi	Whareniui	Location
Hungahungatoroa (Whakahinga)	Ngāi Tūkairangi	Tāpuiti	Hungahungatoroa Road, Matapihi
Kutaroa	Ngāti Tauaiti	Tauaiti	Matakana Island
Mangatawa	Ngā Potiki, Ngāti Kaahu	Tamapahore	46 Tareha Lane, Kairua
Maungatapu (Ōpopoti)	Ngāti Hē	Wairakewa	25 Wikitoria Street, Maungatapu
Rangiwaea Marae	Te Whānau a Tauwhao	Te Haka a Te Tupere	Main Road, Rangiwaea Island
Opounui	Te Ngare	Romainohorangi	Rangiwaea Island
Ōpureora	Ngāi Tuwhiwhia	Tuwhiwhia	14 Ōpureora Road, Matakana Island
Ōtawhiwhi	Te Whānau a Tauwhao	Tamaoho	Seaforth Road, Bowentown
Tahuwhakatiki (Romai)	Ngā Potiki	Rongomainohorangi	681 Welcome Bay Road, Welcome Bay
Te Rangihouhiri (Oruarahi)	Ngāi Tamawhariua	Te Rangihouhiri	142 Matakana Point Road, Matakana Island
Te Rereatukahia	Ngāi Tamawhariua	Tamawhariua	46 Te Rereatukahia Road, Katikati
Waikari	Ngāti Tapu	Tapukino	62 Waikari Road, Matapihi
Te Whetū o Te Rangi	Ngāti Pūkenga	Te Whetū o Te Rangi	612 Welcome Bay Road, Tauranga
Whareroa	Ngāti Kuku, Ngāi Tūkairangi	Rauru ki Tahī	25 Taiaho Place, Mount Maunganui

Te Arawa Waka

Marae	Hapū / Iwi	Wharenui	Location
Haraki	Waitaha, Ngāti Rangiwewehi ki Tai	Haraki	225 Manoeka Road, Te Puke
Makahae (Te Kahika)	Ngāti Tuheke	Makahae	20 Te Kahika Road West, Te Puke
Manoeka	Waitaha	Hei	147 Manoeka Road, Te Puke
Moko	Ngāti Moko	Mokotangatakotahi	314 SH2, Te Puke
Ōtamarākau	Ngāti Mākino	Waitahanui a Hei	2655 SH2, Ōtamarākau
Pukehina	Ngāti Whakahemo	Tawakemoetahanga	1903 SH2, Pukehina
Tawakepito	Ngāti Tuheke	Tawakepito	16 Te Kahika Road West, Te Puke
Te Awhe o te Rangi	Ngāti Pīkiao, Ngāti Whakahemo, Ngāti Mākino	Te Awhe o te Rangi	29 Te Awhe Road, Maketū
Te Matai (Ngāti Kurī)	Ngāti Kurī	Tapuika	49 McMeeking Road, Rangioru
Te Paamu	Ngāti Marukukere	Tia	20 Malcolm Avenue, Rangioru
Tūhourangi	Tūhourangi	Tūhourangi	429 SH2, Rangioru
Whakaue (Tapiti)	Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū	Whakaue Kaipapa	643 Maketū Road, Maketū

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