

# Cultural Impact Assessment

Whareroa North Structure Plan and Whareroa Bridge Crossing

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# CONTENTS

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CONTENTS.....	1
CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	3
1.1. Executive Summary .....	3
2. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
2.1. What is a Cultural Impact Assessment? .....	4
2.2. When to Prepare a CIA.....	5
3. CONSULTATION WITH TANGATA WHENUA.....	6
3.1. Intellectual Property.....	6
4. OBJECTIVES .....	7
5. METHODOLOGY.....	8
6. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY .....	9
6.1. Whareroa Bridge Construction.....	9
6.2. Whareroa North Subdivision.....	9
7. PLANNING FRAMEWORK .....	10
7.1. Ngāti Tūwharetoa Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi .....	10
7.2. The RMA 1991 .....	10
7.3. Taupō District Council Plan .....	11
7.4. Taupō District 2050-Growth Management Strategy .....	11
7.5. Ngāti Tūwharetoa Iwi Environmental Plan 2003 .....	11
7.6. Environment Waikato Regional Policy Statement .....	12
7.7. Historic Places Act .....	12
8. TANGATA WHENUA ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE HAUHUNGAROA 6 BLOCK .....	13

8.1. Ngāti Tūwharetoa.....	13
8.2. Ngāti Parekaawa .....	13
8.3. Whareroa.....	14
8.4. Hauhungaroa No 6.....	14
9. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSAL ON TANGATA WHENUA .....	16
9.1. Kaitiakitanga .....	16
9.2. Open and Consistent Communication .....	16
9.3. Monitoring of Subdivision Environmental and Cultural Impacts .....	17
Monitoring .....	17
Cultural Health Index.....	17
9.4. Waahi Tupuna Sites.....	19
9.5. Wai (Water) .....	20
9.5.1. Sewage Discharge .....	20
9.5.2. Whareroa Bridge Construction.....	20
9.6. Access Roads .....	21
9.7. Mahinga Kai .....	21
9.8. Stormwater .....	22
9.9. Service Connection .....	22
9.10. Native Flora and Reserves.....	22
9.11. Bridge and Subdivision Construction during Tangi.....	22
9.12. Te Tiriti ō Waitangi .....	23
10. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS .....	24
10.1. Kaitiakitanga Recommendations .....	24
10.2. Open and Consistent Communication Recommendations .....	24
10.3. Monitoring of Subdivision Environmental and Cultural Impacts Recommendations .....	24
10.4. Waahi Tupuna Sites Recommendations.....	25
10.5. Wai (Water) Recommendations .....	25
10.6. Sewage Discharge Recommendations.....	25
10.7. Whareroa Bridge Construction Recommendations.....	25
10.8. Access Roads Recommendations.....	25
10.9. Mahinga Kai Recommendations .....	26
10.10. Stormwater Recommendations.....	26
10.11. Native Flora and Reserves Recommendations.....	26
10.12. Bridge and Subdivision Construction during Tangi Recommendations .....	26
11. SOURCES .....	27

# Cultural Impact Assessment

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## The Proprietors of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block

### 1.1. Executive Summary

This cultural impact assessment (CIA) was commissioned by the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block to assess the cultural impacts of proposed development and for inclusion in work being completed on the Whareroa Structure Plan process.

This CIA also assesses the Whareroa Bridge which was approved for construction by the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (TMTB) in 2008. A recommendation with this approval was to complete this CIA to assure the hapū and other tangata whenua stakeholders that an adequate assessment had been completed.

The land identified through this structure plan process for potential development is the Part Hauhungaroa 6A Block of 19 hectares.

The applicants have also commissioned this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) Report to obtain information on the potential impacts on tangata whenua values as a result of proposed development. The report will enable the applicants to file a more comprehensive consent application in the future that satisfies the Council requirement to assess the application against RMA section 6(e) relationship of Māori with ancestral lands, waters and sites, 6 (f) protection of historic (including cultural) heritage from inappropriate use and development, 7 (a) Kaitiakitanga and section 8 Treaty of Waitangi.

The ecological vulnerability and cultural significance of many landscapes today necessitates the careful consideration of development activities that may adversely impact natural, ecological, or cultural values. The applicants are also tangata whenua so there is a greater onus on them to ensure that there is a balance of all these aspirations so as to preserve the lands for future generations.

A further objective of this report is to provide recommendations to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on tangata whenua values. The recommendations are provided in this report.

*The findings of this Cultural Impact Assessment indicate that the tangata whenua are generally supportive of the proposal, and that it is unlikely that there will be concerns with this consent application, provided that the recommendations provided in this report are addressed to the satisfaction of the tangata whenua.*

This Cultural Impact Assessment Report is intended to provide information that can assist the applicant in understanding the potential impacts of the proposal on tangata whenua values. The Report is a starting point for future communication and cooperation between the applicant and other tangata whenua.

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

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### 2.1. What is a Cultural Impact Assessment?

Cultural Impact Assessments (“CIAs”) have become recognised as valuable tools for assessing the potential impacts of a project on tangata whenua. They typically include a description of the relationship of Māori with the area proposed for development, the relevant cultural values, and details of who the kaitiaki are for those values and landscapes. They usually also suggest how adverse effects on these relationships might be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Because there is no defined process for CIAs in the RMA, a common misconception has arisen that “cultural effects” are limited to issues around waahi tapu or heritage. Although these matters are of great significance to tangata whenua, they are merely one element of a far greater range of effects that could be considered. Effects on the environment are specifically defined in Section 3 of the RMA as including: any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effect; and any past, present or future effect; and any cumulative effect that arises over time or in combination with other effects regardless of scale, intensity, duration or frequency; and any potential effect of high probability and any potential effects of low probability which has a high potential impact.

A comprehensive cultural impact assessment should cover the effects of the proposed activity, as identified by the tangata whenua, over this range of values.

While there is no statutory requirement upon an applicant to prepare a CIA, such an assessment can assist council’s and applicants to meet statutory obligations in a number of ways, such as:

- Preparation of an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) in accordance with 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 in order 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 making a decision 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 council’s of an applications implications in relation to any relevant Iwi Management Plans
- Meeting any specific requirements for councils arising from particular Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation.

## 2.2. When to Prepare a CIA

It is well recognized that early engagement with tangata whenua in the application process can assist the applicant in developing the proposal and preparing a complete application. Early input also provides opportunities for tangata whenua to influence or have input into the design and planning of project to address potential adverse effects on cultural values before commitments are finalised. Early engagement promotes the development of good working relationships between tangata whenua, councils and developers. Undertaking a CIA is appropriate when the proposed activity is on, adjacent to, or likely to impact on:

- a site of historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua such as urupā (burial sites), wāhi tapu (sacred sites), known archaeological sites, or nohoanga sites (seasonal occupation sites)
- flora and fauna of cultural significance to tangata whenua such as a mahinga kai (food) resources or species used for other cultural practices such as weaving (raranga) or traditional medicine (rongoā)
- areas of historical or spiritual importance to tangata whenua
- areas with significant landscape values to tangata whenua
- waterways or wetlands of importance to tangata whenua
- significant areas for tangata whenua within the coastal environment such as tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), mahinga kai areas (food resources and gathering) or wāhi tapu.

A CIA may also be constructive where:

- applications are for large, intensive, or complex projects
- there is not enough information included in a resource consent application to assess the likely effects of the activity on tangata whenua
- an assessment of potential impacts on cultural values and associations would take a lot of time for tangata whenua to complete
- the cultural values associated with the site or in relation to the proposal are not easily assessed or are unknown to tangata whenua and new or additional research is required to identify the effects of the activity
- the proposed activity may be precedent setting.

### **3. CONSULTATION WITH TANGATA WHENUA**

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The focus of the consultation for this CIA was the hapū Ngāti Parekaawa of Ngāti Tūwharetoa and the Māori owners of the Hauhungaroa No 6 block.

#### **Phone Interviews were held with the following owners of the Hauhungaroa No 6 block;**

Mr. Howard Kāhura, Committee Member of the Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

*Date: Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2008, Monday 8<sup>th</sup> of December 2008.*

Mrs. Irene Williams, Chair of the Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

*Date: Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2008*

#### **Interviews were held with the following owners of the Hauhungaroa No 6 block;**

Mr. Keepa Patena, Committee Member of the Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 Block

*Date: Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2008, Tokaanu*

Ms. Marilyn Connolly, Secretary of the Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

*Date: Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2008, Otorohanga*

Mr. Howard Kāhura, Committee Member of the Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 Block

*Date: Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> of December 2008, Whareroa Farm.*

#### **Ngāti Parekaawa Engagement**

Attendance at Ngāti Parekaawa Hapū Hui.

*Date: Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2008, Poukura Marae, Poukura*

#### **3.1. Intellectual Property**

The CIA Report remains the intellectual property of the Proprietors of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

## 4. OBJECTIVES

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The objectives of this cultural impact assessment are as follows;

1. To ensure that tangata whenua aspirations, potential issues and values are identified and documented in relation to the Whareroa Structure Plan process and in the construction of the Whareroa Bridge;
2. Gather cultural impact information for the Proprietors of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block in relation to their proposed subdivision application to the Taupō District Council;
3. That the Proprietors of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block, as the potential applicants, are fully informed of any potential effects on tangata whenua values that the Whareroa Structure Plan and/or the Whareroa Bridge construction may have.
4. To identify how relationships between tangata whenua, their culture AND their traditions AND ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu and other tāonga might be affected by the proposals.
5. To identify the implications for the knowledge and practice of kaitiakitanga by tangata whenua over their tāonga of the proposal.
6. To assess whether the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are affected by the proposal.



## 5. METHODOLOGY

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The process for preparing this Cultural Impact Assessment Report has been:

1. A review of background information regarding the Whareroa Structure Plan
2. A review of the background information regarding the Whareroa Bridge Construction
3. A review of the provisions of the relevant environmental statutes and regulations.
4. A review of sources of information regarding the Ngāti Parekaawa history associated with the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block and surrounding area.
5. A review of previous consultation reports and minutes.
6. A review of the Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects for Part Hauhungaroa 6A Block.
7. A review of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2005.
8. A site visit on the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2008.
9. A site visit on the 12<sup>th</sup> of December 2008.
10. Phone Interviews.
11. Personal Interviews.
12. Hapū Hui Consultation
13. Cultural Impact Assessment Report is completed and sent to Joanne Lewis on behalf of the Proprietors of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

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### 6.1. Whareroa Bridge Construction

The Trustees of Hauhungaroa No 6 have considered the construction of a bridge since the 1980's. The bridge is intended to link the south subdivision to the northern side. The bridge position was carefully considered and the current site noted D in the Whareroa Structure Plan Process; Constraints and Opportunities Report was chosen. This bridge will provide access for residents.

### 6.2. Whareroa North Subdivision

TD2050 indicates that at Whareroa growth will be generally to the north and set back from the Lake, and that the resulting settlement is to retain a "*relatively small and compact nature*". TD2050 (and recent changes to the District Plan) requires that the exact location and form of such future expansion is to be determined by a structure plan process and then incorporated, by way of a Plan Change, into the District Plan. From this plan change further resource consent applications can be made to TDC in the future for development on the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block. This CIA informs the structure plan process.

## 7. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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### 7.1. Ngāti Tūwharetoa Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi

These values were confirmed by Tā Hēpi Te Heuheu as being guidelines for Ngāti Tūwharetoa when dealing with specific principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### 7.1.1. Tino Rangatiratanga

The issue concerns the right of Ngāti Tūwharetoa to exercise full iwi authority and control over their lands, resources and tāonga in accordance with Article Two of the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### 7.1.2. Kaitiakitanga

This issue concerns the responsibility of Ngāti Tūwharetoa to undertake their duties of custodianship, stewardship and guardianship over their lands, resources and tāonga. The Kaitiaki principle applies in respect of all Tūwharetoa tāonga whether in the ownership of Ngāti Tūwharetoa or not.

#### 7.1.3. He here kia mohio - Duty to be Informed

This matter concerns Crown entities duty to make informed resource management decisions through consultation with Ngāti Tūwharetoa as tangata whenua of their rohe.

#### 7.1.4. Tautiaki Ngangahau - Active Protection of Tāonga and Tūwharetoa Interests

Ngāti Tūwharetoa consider that Crown Entities has a duty to actively protect Ngāti Tūwharetoa tāonga for as long as they wish it. The duty of active protection of tāonga applies to all tāonga of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, including their mountains, lakes, rivers, lands and geothermal tāonga.

#### 7.1.5. Whakawhānaungatanga - Partnership

Ngāti Tūwharetoa envisage a partnership between Crown entities and themselves which requires the parties to act reasonably with the utmost good faith in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### 7.1.6. Exclusive and Undisturbed Possession

The right of Ngāti Tūwharetoa to exclusive and undisturbed possession of their land, forest, estates, fisheries and other tāonga.

### 7.2. The RMA 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, which on the basis of the definition of sustainable management contained in section 5a(2), clearly includes the “cultural wellbeing” of people and communities. In addition, the RMA recognises the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their

ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other tāonga as a matter of national importance (Part II s 6(e)), including the protection of site of significance to Māori, including waahi tapu (s. 6(f) historic heritage). Section 7 of the Act identifies kaitiakitanga as a matter that particular regard must be given in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, and section 8 establishes that all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

### **7.3. Taupō District Council Plan**

District plans set out the policies and rules that a Council will use to manage the use of land in its area. As the District Plan is now operative, the Transitional District Plan, no longer can be considered in Resource Consent applications.

Clause 16b of the First Schedule to the RMA, however establishes that those parts of the District Plan amended by a plan change are to be considered in conjunction with any corresponding District Plan provisions.

### **7.4. Taupō District 2050-Growth Management Strategy**

The Taupō District 2050 - Growth Management Strategy outlines where Council prefers future growth to occur and the nature and scale of such growth. Taupō District 2050 provides a policy framework to guide where and how future growth should occur and identifies a series of actions to achieve this desired pattern of urban growth. Although the Strategy looks out to 2050 it has a specific focus on the coming 20 years. At the core of Taupō District 2050 are the 12 Strategic Directions. These provide the framework of interrelated policies that guide decision making on growth related issues. Over time they will be achieved by putting into effect identified policies and undertaking the specific actions identified in Taupō District 2050. TD2050 provides for additional urban growth at Whareroa including the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block which is the focus of this report. TD2050 indicates that at Whareroa growth will be generally to the north and set back from the Lake, and that the resulting settlement is to retain a *“relatively small and compact nature”*. TD2050 (and recent changes to the District Plan) requires that the exact location and form of such future expansion is to be determined by a structure plan process and then incorporated, by way of a Plan Change, into the District Plan<sup>1</sup>. This CIA informs the structure plan process.

### **7.5. Ngāti Tūwharetoa Iwi Environmental Plan 2003**

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan [Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP] is based on Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa, and builds upon the foundation established by *‘Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Strategic Plan 2000’*.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP establishes Ngāti Tūwharetoa environmental base lines and provides tools that will help hapū/whānau and the tribe as a whole to achieve and protect those base lines.

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<sup>1</sup> Lewis, J. 2008. Whareroa Structure Plan Process, Constraints and Opportunities Report.

The Ngāti Tūwharetoa EIMP is driven by all relevant tikanga and kawa to protect Taupō Moana and all tribal tāonga, as a holistic view of the environment is at the very core of Tūwharetoa resource management.

### **7.6. Environment Waikato Regional Policy Statement**

The Regional Policy Statement provides an overview of resource management issues in the Waikato Region. It provides policies and a range of methods to achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources across resources, jurisdictional boundaries and agency functions, and guides the development of sub-ordinate plans (Regional as well as District) and the consideration of resource consents.

The Regional Policy Statement provides a framework for resource use, which enables the Regional community to achieve its social and economic aspirations within the capacity of the environment. Where resource quality is high, it is the intention of objectives and policies to retain high resource quality. Where resource quality has been degraded through inappropriate use, the quality of such resources is intended to be improved over time. The Regional Policy Statement is currently under review.

### **7.7. Historic Places Act**

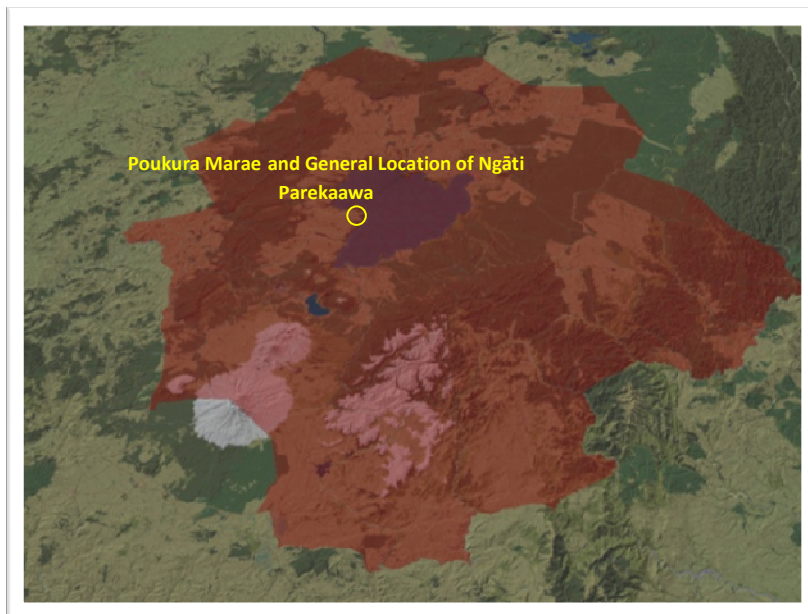
The purpose of the Historic Places Act 1993 is to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. Section 4 of the Act recognises the relationship of Māori with and their cultural and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, waahi tapu and other tāonga. Sections 10-20 of the Act ensure that any person wishing to undertake work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site (both known and unknown) must first obtain an Authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for that work.

## 8. TANGATA WHENUA ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE HAUHUNGAROA 6 BLOCK

### 8.1. Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Lake Taupō and its rivers and tributaries are significant tāonga tuku iho (ancestral tāonga) of Ngāti Tūwharetoa. Ngāti Tūwharetoa is linked by whakapapa to these tāonga tuku iho. Through these familial links, Ngāti Tūwharetoa are committed and bound to protecting and nurturing the mauri of these tāonga.

The ancestral connection to these tāonga is reinforced by the fact the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board is the owner of the bed of Lake Taupō on behalf of the Iwi and owner of the beds of many of the rivers and tributaries of Lake Taupō on behalf of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.



1 NGATI TUWHARETOA 1886 MAORI LAND COURT BOUNDARIES

Ngāti Tūwharetoa as a collective owns approximately 200,000 ha in the Lake Taupō District making it a substantial owner. In terms of population, 8,643 Māori usually live in the Taupō District. Ngāti Tūwharetoa has a population of 34, 674 and is the sixth largest Iwi.

### 8.2. Ngāti Parekaawa

Ngāti Parekaawa is a hapū of Ngāti Tūwharetoa located on the western shores of Lake Taupō and whose ancestral marae is Poukura. Ngāti Parekaawa extends as far as Mōkai, which consists of seven hapū. The boundary at the foot of Rangitukua Mountain was where Parekaawa and her people lived. The boundary extended further in land to the Hauhungaroa ranges. Parekaawa the ancestress of the Ngāti Parekaawa hapū lived where Poukura now sits approximately 250 years ago.

Poukura Marae and its attached Papakainga area is located near the Whareroa North Proposed Subdivision.

### 8.3. Whareroa

At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Whareroa was dominated by Piripekapeka- a fortified pā controlled by Ngāti Parekaawa. About 1803 the tribe was besieged here by a combined raiding party of Ngāti Tama te Rā and Ngāti Hihitaua.

The attackers soon discovered the pā was impregnable and resorted to treachery. They pretended to conduct a tangi in mourning for some their slain warriors. Despite a warning sounded by te Kokopu on his pūtātara, the defenders – drawn by the tangi- flocked down from Piripekapeka into the midst of the war party, which promptly abandoned its pretence and took them prisoner.

The captives were taken by canoe across Lake Taupō to Motutere Point - where they were killed and consumed<sup>2</sup>. Sir John Te Herekieke Grace writes in his book that there was a pā at Whareroa he writes that “the pā situated there had possibilities as a whole fleet of canoes could be sheltered in the cove”<sup>3</sup>.

### 8.4. Hauhungaroa No 6

There were fourteen original owners of Hauhungaroa 6 when it was portioned on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1902 their names were as follows;

- Awhata Materita
- Hinekapi Paehua
- Heuheu Materita
- Kirita Materita
- Monika Paehua
- Materita Materita Kerei
- Ngatau Hoani
- Ngaru Paehua
- Ngapera Materita
- Te Paehua Matekau
- Toko Paehua
- Wharekura Paehua
- Waetapu Paehua

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<sup>2</sup> Whareroa Brochure, Whareroa Incorporation.

<sup>3</sup> Grace. J. 1959. Tūwharetoa: A History of the Māori People of the Taupō District. Reed Publishing, Auckland. Pg 147.

Comprehensive research has been completed by Ms Merilyn Connolly on the succession of the families in the Māori Land blocks from which this list has been obtained.



## 9. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSAL ON TANGATA WHENUA

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The following section outlines key areas of concern that are identified through consultation, interviews and through a literature review specifically of Iwi planning documents.

### 9.1. Kaitiakitanga

Ngāti Tūwharetoa and more specifically the hapū of Ngāti Tūwharetoa are kaitiaki of the lands, waters and other tāonga within the Ngāti Tūwharetoa rohe. Ngāti Parekaawa has close affiliations to the area around the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

This development is being established by the owners of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block who are majority Māori and so with this ownership comes further unique responsibilities on them to provide for the relationship of the whenua with tangata whenua and balancing sustainable economic growth and prosperity. It is clear that the Proprietors of the Hauhungaroa 6 Block are committed to taking into account the views of their owners and Ngāti Parekaawa. The Whareroa Incorporation and Hauhungaroa No 6 have consistently contributed to Poukura Marae in both koha and in time.

Ngāti Parekaawa and the owners of the block are more than aware of their responsibilities as kaitiaki and I believe that they will be implemented effectively if close relationships are maintained over time.

### 9.2. Open and Consistent Communication

The subdivision work on the Whareroa North site will require ongoing and effective communication with owners and Ngāti Parekaawa. It is recommended that once work begins on the resource consent phase and then if approvals are gained, construction, that attendance of the project managers at the Ngāti Parekaawa Hapū hui is required. In regards to Ngāti Parekaawa the Chair is Ms Kia Paranihi who can be reached at [kiaparanihi@xtra.co.nz](mailto:kiaparanihi@xtra.co.nz).

As best practice, where a specific recommendation is sought from the hapū representatives, this will be clearly outlined in the materials that should be distributed to the chair at least 5 working days before the hui. This gives the hapū the opportunity prior to the Hui to clarify any information in the materials with the other party and to provide direction to their representatives prior to the hui. Clear and accurate minutes should be kept and distributed to all those who attended the hui through an attendance register.

Hui should be held at least annually or more if requested from hapū.

Communication will also need to be maintained with the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board who will require regular engagement on the construction of the Bridge, impacts of the works and ongoing monitoring. There will also be discussions on the ownership of the bridge and the access which will need to be addressed before construction occurs and a license is issued.

### **9.3. Monitoring of Subdivision Environmental and Cultural Impacts**

It is recommended that key members of the hapū and owners of the block are actively engaged in the monitoring of the project. In particular ensuring that if there are waahi tapu finds on the block that at least one kaumatua is on call to manage the appropriate tikanga and processes required.

Water and fisheries monitoring should also be a part of any subdivision consent. Water monitoring and fish monitoring should be completed before the construction phase of the bridge to create base readings to compare future testing results. Results should be provided to Ngāti Parekaawa and owners through the AGM.

#### **Monitoring**

##### **Native Fish and Trout**

It is important to determine the present distribution of native fish and their densities to provide important baseline data. It is likely that multiple monitoring methods are required to properly assess the status of all native species.

Key areas of focus should be;

- Fish Population
- Fish Density
- Fish Passage
- Water Quality and Clarity
- Stream Flow

##### **Cultural Health Index**

The CHI is a tool that Māori can use to assess and manage waterways in their area. It is an index that allows iwi/hapū to assess the cultural and biological health of a stream or catchment of their choosing. The CHI outlines how to identify areas that need to be evaluated and how to set the programme up. The CHI then directs on how to collect data and analyse it so that changes at a site are identified and the site can be restored or enhanced if necessary. The CHI can also be used to monitor changes after restoration work has been carried out at a stream site. All aspects of the CHI are grounded in an iwi perspective of stream health and apply cultural values determined by the iwi/hapū.

The CHI is made up of three linked components. Each component is assessed separately by the iwi/hapū and then all three are combined to provide a Cultural Health measure. Combining the three components – status of the site, mahinga kai values and stream health – gives a comprehensive assessment of the Cultural Health of the river site.

### **Component 1 – Site status**

Site status is a statement of whether or not the site is an area of traditional significance to tangata whenua. The status of the site can be assigned by tangata whenua independently of the on-site assessment of the stream. A traditional site is assigned an A, a non-traditional site a B.

A second measure making up the site status is an evaluation of whether tangata whenua would return to the site in future. 1 is assigned if tangata would return to the site, 0 if not.

### **Component 2 – Mahinga kai**

The second component of the CHI allows the mahinga kai values of a site to be evaluated and expressed. Examining mahinga kai values recognises that the mauri of a waterway can be tangibly represented by physical characteristics, indigenous plants and animals, productive capacity and whether mahinga kai is suitable for cultural use.

The mahinga kai measure is made up of four elements:

- Identification of mahinga kai species present at the site. The productive capacity of a site includes the ability of the waterway to support mahinga kai species.
- Comparison between the species present today and the traditional mahinga kai sourced from the site.
- Assessment of access to the site. Mahinga kai implies that tangata whenua have physical and legal access to the resources they want to gather.

Assessment of whether tangata whenua would return to the site in the future as they did in the past.

The four mahinga kai elements are then combined to give a single mahinga kai measure between 1–5.

### **Component 3 – Cultural stream health**

The cultural stream health measure is made up of an assessment of eight individual stream health indicators. These indicators result from research carried out in four catchments across New Zealand where the CHI was developed. Tangata whenua identified a list of indicators that made up overall cultural stream health. At stream sites each of the indicators were assessed, as well as the overall stream health. Of the tested indicators, eight were found to best describe how tangata whenua assess overall stream health. Together, the eight indicators make for a robust cultural stream health measure.

The following descriptions of the indicators show how each indicator can impact on stream health.

- Catchment land use – relates to the land use or land cover in the wider catchment that can be seen from the site being assessed. Heavily used land can impact on stream health.
- Riparian vegetation – is the vegetation, indigenous or exotic, that is visible along the margins (100 m either side) of the waterway. A lack of vegetation along the margins can impact on stream health.

- Use of the riparian margin – is the extent the margins of a stream are being used. Heavy use of the margins can impact on stream health.
- Riverbed condition/sediment – the state of the riverbed can be assessed by the amount of sediment that has built up. Sediment impacts on the habitat of invertebrates ('bugs on the bottom') – a critical source of food for many stream inhabitants.
- Channel modification – refers to the river channel shape and whether that has been modified by work in the channel or other similar types of activities such as gravel abstraction. A modified stream channel can impact on stream health.
- Flow and habitat variety – refers to how variable the rate of flow is in the river. It also examines what variety of flow-related habitats such as pools, runs and rapids are present. Little or no current and a lack of flow-related habitat variety can impact on stream health.
- Water clarity – should water clarity be low the stream might be carrying sediment or some form of effluent that can impact on stream health.
- Water quality – is the most important indicator of cultural stream health. Degraded water might be discoloured and carry films and scum, all of which impact on stream health.

Assessments of the eight indicators are combined for each site to give a single measure of cultural stream health between 1–5.

This measure provides a reliable appraisal of the cultural health of the stream, and the individual indicators provide detail about features which might be responsible for maintaining or downgrading stream health. This information can be very helpful in deciding the most effective management action to improve stream health.

### **Cultural Health Index score**

The overall Cultural Health Index score is made up of the three linked components – site status, mahinga kai and stream health.

## **9.4. Waahi Tupuna Sites**

Several Waahi Tupuna have been identified through an assessment completed in October of 2008. Mr. Howard Kāhura and Mrs. Irene Williams carried out a waahi tupuna survey with a matakite from Otorohanga on both Whareroa and Hauhungaroa No 6. This report is complete, however Mr. Kāhura and the trustees intend to carry out a site visit to ensure that those areas identified are confirmed. I spoke with Mr. Kāhura and Mrs. Williams extensively and a site visit was conducted on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2008. I have also sighted the location map of the identified sites.

Mr. Kāhura indicated that there were no waahi tupuna at risk by either the Whareroa bridge construction or the proposed subdivision on Hauhungaroa no 6. The waahi tupuna sites that were identified within the wider structure plan area as identified in Appendix 1 of the Whareroa Structure Plan Constraints and Opportunities Report, were located on the Whareroa Farm and the Rangiaatea

Farm, however all sites were on the western farm side but not near the boundary of Hauhungaroa 6. There are no sites within 500 metres of the identified development area.

A fencing and protection system is being implemented for these areas by the Whareroa Incorporation. It is the recommendation of this CIA that fences and plantings be implemented along the boundary between the farm and the Hauhungaroa No 6 block to reduce the risk of people wandering onto the farm and accessing these protected sites.

Mr. Kāhura stated that the information in this Waahi Tapu report would be available to the TDC if required during consenting processes and the Structure Plan process.

## **9.5. Wai (Water)**

Water Clarity, quality and quantity are issues of importance to tangata whenua. In particular how these indicators impact of the mauri of the water ways, both in Taupō Moana and the Whareroa Stream.

Some key points that have been articulated;

- The stream should have adequate riparian strips to reduce the impacts of erosion and other contaminants
- There should be no point source discharges of contaminants to waterways.
- The bridge construction should not impact the quantity or flow of water in Whareroa Stream.
- Any other discharges should go through land.

The development should not adversely effect the mauri of the waterways. In order to monitor this, this CIA recommends that the **Cultural Health Index** developed by Dr Gail Tipa through the Ministry for the Environment should be utilised as a monitoring programme in conjunction with a monitoring committee made up of land owners and hapū members. The Tūwharetoa Asset Management Unit utilizes this process and can be contacted to integrate the Whareroa Stream into their current Wai Ora programme for training.

### **9.5.1. Sewage Discharge**

There are identified major cultural concerns around the discharge of human waste into waterways. This is not acceptable and hapū will encourage the implementation of land based disposal systems. It is understood that effluent, including sewage, is to be disposed of directly into the community system and that consequently there is no possibility of any such discharge into waterways.

### **9.5.2. Whareroa Bridge Construction**

Where there are to be earthworks to construct the Whareroa Bridge there should be conditions to ensure that there are minimal impacts on water clarity and quality. As mentioned earlier, baseline data should be collected to have a comparison over time as to the impacts of the works and to instigate mitigation processes if required. Where there are earthworks near the stream, restoration programmes are supported and it is preferred that native vegetation is used.

## **9.6. Access Roads**

It is the view of the Ngāti Parekaawa people that there should be no public access to the Marae. Ngāti Parekaawa strongly recommend design solutions to achieve this outcome by discouraging people from accessing the marae and Papakainga areas. Concerns were expressed that the growth in population of the area will add more stress to the Marae. In particular concerns around people being curious and entering the Marae without permission, increased traffic and a loss of general privacy were articulated. Already there were discussions about pedestrians crossing the stream and walking their dogs along the foreshore outside the marae and how this encroachment will increase with the development. No pedestrian access is the preferred view of the hapu including access along the escarpment down to the foreshore.

To counter this it is the recommendation of this CIA that fencing be erected around the Marae and Papakainga areas and planting of natives along those fences to increase the privacy of the Marae over time. It is also recommended that signage be erected at the fence informing passersby that the Marae is private property. When new residents enter the area or purchase plots for development it is recommended that clear but positive information is provided to new residents that the area is private and that there is no public access.

The hapū also discussed their hope that the sections directly next door to the Marae and Papakainga areas were left out of the development to ensure that there was adequate 'buffer' between the new subdivision and the Marae.

Where there are to be roads within the subdivision and for the naming of the bridge, it is recommended that the naming of those roads and structures reflect the tangata whenua of the region and that close consultation with kaumatua and kuia of the rohe i.e. those elders from Ngāti Parekaawa, be established to ensure that the chosen names are deemed appropriate. This has been identified in previous minutes of the owners in the 1986 AGM of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block.

It will be important for the developers to provide access to and the customary taking or use of indigenous plants and animals and other natural materials from the reserve areas in the development. It will also be important for developers to provide access for maintenance of the relationship between hapū.

## **9.7. Mahinga Kai**

Tangata whenua are concerned with the protection of customary and traditional fishing rights and practices. Through the Cultural Health Index the health of both indigenous species and trout can be monitored over time to ensure that impacts on mahinga kai can be mitigated. Ngāti Tūwharetoa must have access to mahinga kai species that are culturally fit for human consumption. This will provide the first step in protecting and enhancing the mauri of the fisheries resource in accordance with the tikanga and kawa of Ngāti Tūwharetoa. Indigenous species such as the koaro, and kokopu may be found in the stream and koura can be found in the nearby Taupō Moana. Ngāti Parekaawa want to ensure that they have access to Mahinga kai in their rohe now and in the future.

The Whareroa Stream is a spawning stream and an important source of matauranga Māori for tangata whenua. Negative impacts on the species in the Stream should be avoided and the timing and proximity of earthworks to the stream closely monitored particularly during spawning times.

Stormwater options considered must address the issue of the indigenous fishery and how its negative impacts could be avoided.

### **9.8. Stormwater**

Stormwater is an issue for Ngāti Tūwharetoa. Any stormwater option must achieve the following;

- Maximise & maintain storm water quality
- Regenerate and enhance *mahinga kai* resources (e.g. Whareroa Stream and Taupō Moana)
- Encourage diversity of flora and fauna through the creation of and the preservation of reserves. Ngāti Parekaawa supports the creation of Māori Reservations over other structures to create reserves.
- Provide opportunity for compatible recreation and matauranga Māori activities
- Mitigate potential effects on neighboring communities

Storm water systems should be utilised that filter the storm water so as to reduce their negative impacts on water ways particularly as the proposed site is close to Taupō Moana.

### **9.9. Service Connection**

Ngāti Parekaawa have noted that there may be an opportunity to hook onto the services that will be established due to the Whareroa North Subdivision development. At this time that is not a preference but having the option in the future was acceptable.

### **9.10. Native Flora and Reserves**

Ngāti Parekaawa have strong connections with Rangitukua and will reserve this area for cultural and environmental importance. Where there are areas of native vegetation, and native fauna, these areas should be preserved. Māori Reservations are the preferred structure for these reserves to be managed under.

### **9.11. Bridge and Subdivision Construction during Tangi**

Where there are tangi or other cultural events, Ngāti Parekaawa should contact the developers to ensure that noise and/or other disturbances are reduced at these times.

### **9.12. Te Tiriti ō Waitangi**

The proposed development of the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block and the Whareroa Bridge is not contrary to the principles of the Tiriti o Waitangi.



## 10. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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This cultural impact report has identified that there are no major cultural impacts that would hinder the proposed subdivision, nor the construction of the Whareroa Bridge.

*The following are the recommendations of this report:*

### 10.1. Kaitiakitanga Recommendations

This application does not negatively impact on the ability of Ngāti Parekaawa and the owners of the Hauhungaroa No 6 block to carry out their roles and responsibilities as kaitiaki.

### 10.2. Open and Consistent Communication Recommendations

- That the developers liaise with Ngāti Parekaawa (through Poukura) throughout and beyond the subdivision consenting process, including in particular:
  - Arranging with kaumatua to be “on call” throughout the subdivision construction works in the event of a waahi tupuna find (in which case work shall stop until the appropriate cultural response as identified by Ngāti Parekaawa is completed)
  - Send regular written reports to the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board in regards to the Construction of the Whareroa Bridge.
  - Formalise the license and ownership issues with the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board over the Whareroa Bridge.
  - That prior to lodging an application for subdivision approval, the written approval (“neighbours consent”) of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board be sought.
  - Protecting future access for tangata whenua to any sites of cultural significance if these are found during subdivision construction

### 10.3. Monitoring of Subdivision Environmental and Cultural Impacts Recommendations

- That water monitoring be included as a condition of any consent on Whareroa Stream.
- That baseline data be recorded on key fisheries indicators on the Whareroa Stream and then monitored over the consent period, with particular emphasis during the period of construction of the Whareroa Stream Bridge to manage any potential risks to fish habitat.

#### **10.4. Waahi Tupuna<sup>4</sup> Sites Recommendations**

- There are no waahi tupuna in the development area, nor within 500 metres of the development area that would be negatively impacted by this proposal.
- That a summary of the Waahi Tupuna report commissioned by the Whareroa Incorporation, in particular the references to waahi tupuna on the farm closest to the western boundary of the Whareroa Farm report that has been be appended *where appropriate* to future subdivision applications with the permission of the Whareroa Incorporation.
- That appropriate measures can be taken to establish a border or clear division between the Whareroa Farm and the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block at the western boundary to reduce the risk of accidental access to waahi tupuna. This may include options of fencing or native plantings.
- There are no other waahi tupuna in the development area, nor within 500 metres of the development area that would be negatively impacted by this proposal.

#### **10.5. Wai (Water) Recommendations**

- The stream should have adequate riparian strips to reduce the impacts of erosion and other contaminants
- There should be no point source discharges of contaminants to waterways.
- The bridge construction should not impact the quantity or flow of water in Whareroa Stream.
- Any other discharges should go through land.
- That the subdivision design include stormwater management which mitigates any adverse effects on the mauri of the waters of the Kuratau Stream and Lake Taupō, and provides for effective and regular monitoring utilising the Cultural Health Index referred to earlier in this report.

#### **10.6. Sewage Discharge Recommendations**

- That the subdivision design include disposal of human waste by connection to a public sewerage system.

#### **10.7. Whareroa Bridge Construction Recommendations**

- Seeking feedback from Ngāti Parekaawa once a specific subdivision design has been prepared and prior to seeking resource consents including specific discussions on the restoration of earth worked areas with native vegetation.

#### **10.8. Access Roads Recommendations**

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<sup>4</sup> Waahi Tupuna include waahi tapu or areas of prohibition, but also includes areas of significance to local tangata whenua that require protection but are not prohibited from access for example mahinga kai or sites where special occasions occurred such as karakia, or historical events.

- That there be no public access to the Poukura Marae and Papakainga Area.
- That there be no pedestrian access.
- To discourage access by design mechanisms as well as physical barriers where required.
- That native plantings be established around the Marae and signage be erected to communicate that the Marae and Papakainga areas are private property.
- That information be provided to new residents about the private areas reserved for the Ngāti Parekaawa.
- That the preference is the sections directly next door to the Marae and Papakainga areas were left out of the development to ensure that there was a buffer between the new subdivision and the Marae.
- That there be the provision of access to and the customary taking or use of indigenous plants and animals and other natural materials from the reserve areas in the development.
- Engaging with Ngāti Parekaawa about the naming of any new streets (names should relate to the tangata whenua of this area).

#### **10.9. Mahinga Kai Recommendations**

- That access to mahinga kai areas are maintained and enhanced where possible.

#### **10.10. Stormwater Recommendations**

- Stormwater systems should be utilised that filter the storm water so as to reduce their negative impacts on water ways.

#### **10.11. Native Flora and Reserves Recommendations**

- Where there are areas of native vegetation, and native fauna, these areas should be preserved using Māori Reservations.

#### **10.12. Bridge and Subdivision Construction during Tangi Recommendations**

- Where there are tangi or other cultural events, Ngāti Parekaawa should contact the developers to ensure that noise and/or other disturbances are reduced at these times.

As recommended above, further consultation with tangata whenua is recommended once a subdivision design has been prepared. That consultation will potentially generate additional matters which will need to be further addressed or attended to at that time.

## 11. SOURCES

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Ngāti Tūwharetoa Wai 575 Comprehensive Claim, 2-6 Haratua 2005. Tribunal Evidence

Ngāti Tūwharetoa Iwi Environmental Plan 2003, Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

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Lewis, J. 2008. Whareroa Structure Plan Process, Constraints and Opportunities Report.

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Whareroa Brochure, 1988.

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