

Appendix C – Treaty Settlements and Iwi Management Plans
Assessment

Treaty settlements

The relevant Treaty settlement legislation and settlement documents have been reviewed to identify any statutory acknowledgements, cultural redress properties, protocols, relationship arrangements or other settlement provisions relevant to the Tauriko West – Tupenga Project (Project) or the Project area.

The settlements considered include:

- The Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki settlement arrangements
- The Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement and associated collective redress arrangements;
- The Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act; and
- Ngā hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Deed of Settlement.

These settlements recognise the cultural, historical, spiritual and traditional associations of the relevant iwi and hapū with Tauranga Moana, ancestral lands, waterways and other natural and cultural resources. They are therefore relevant to understanding the cultural context within which the Project is being considered.

The review has not identified any cultural redress property or settlement land that is directly affected by the Project, or any specific settlement provision that imposes a separate statutory requirement on the Project. The settlement arrangements are nevertheless relevant because the Project is located within the wider Tauranga Moana catchment and affects whenua, waterways and environments with recognised cultural associations.

The relevant Treaty settlements and their relationship to the Project are summarised in the following table.

Treaty settlement	Relevance to the Project
Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki	The Ngāi Te Rangi Claims Settlement Act 2016 provides cultural redress, including statutory acknowledgements, cultural redress properties and protocols recognising the cultural, historical, spiritual and traditional associations of Ngāi Te Rangi with ancestral lands, waterways and natural resources. The Project is located within the wider area of interest of Ngāi Te Rangi and affects freshwater catchments that ultimately discharge to Tauranga Moana and Te Moana ā Toi. No cultural redress property or specific statutory acknowledgement area has been identified as being directly affected by the Project. The settlement is therefore of contextual relevance through its recognition of the relationship of Ngāi Te Rangi with the wider Tauranga Moana environment.
Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective	The Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective settlement provides collective cultural redress for Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga and recognises their shared interests in Tauranga Moana. The collective redress includes statutory acknowledgements, cultural redress and the Te Kūpenga Framework. The Project is located within the wider Tauranga Moana catchment and affects waterways and receiving environments connected to Tauranga Moana. No specific provision of the collective settlement has been identified as directly applying to, or being affected by, the Project. The settlement is therefore principally of contextual relevance through its recognition of the collective relationship of Tauranga Moana iwi with the harbour, its catchments and associated natural and cultural resources.
Ngāti Pūkenga	The Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 provides cultural redress to Ngāti Pūkenga, including statutory acknowledgements, cultural redress properties, protocols and relationship arrangements recognising their cultural, historical, spiritual and traditional associations with ancestral lands, waterways and coastal environments. The Act also recognises the relationship of Ngāti Pūkenga with Tauranga Moana and associated receiving environments. The Project does not directly affect any identified cultural redress property or settlement land but affects freshwater catchments, including the Kōpūrerua Stream, Wairoa River and associated tributaries, that ultimately discharge to Tauranga Moana and Te Moana ā Toi. The settlement is therefore relevant through its recognition of the wider interconnected environment with which Ngāti Pūkenga has recognised cultural associations.
Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Deed of Settlement	The Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Claims Settlement Act 2025 records the Crown acknowledgements and apology and gives effect to provisions of the settlement of the historical claims of Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui. The settlement recognises the historical and cultural relationships of Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui with the Tauranga landscape and provides cultural redress in recognition of those relationships. Ngāti Ranginui is hapū-centric, and Ngāi Tamarāwaho, Ngāti Hangarau and Ngāti Kahu have direct mana whenua interests in the wider Project area and have been engaged through Tūpenga. The settlement is

Treaty settlement	Relevance to the Project
	therefore particularly relevant to understanding their relationship with the whenua, waterways and cultural landscape affected by the Project.

Overall, the Project is not inconsistent with the relevant Treaty settlements and does not directly affect any identified cultural redress property. The settlements nevertheless provide important context for recognising the relationships of Tauranga Moana iwi and hapū with the Project area, affected waterways and downstream receiving environments.

Iwi management plans

In addition to the Treaty settlement framework outlined above, the relevant iwi and hapū management plans and environmental management documents have been reviewed. These documents provide a more detailed expression of the values, priorities and resource management outcomes sought by iwi and hapū with interests in the Project area and the wider Tauranga Moana catchment.

The management documents considered include:

- Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Resource Management Plan;
- Te Whatu: Natural Resources Environment Management Manual;
- Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi Management Plan;
- Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Te Mana o Te Wai Statement;
- Ngāti Kahu Hapū Environmental Management Plan;
- Te Mana Taiao o Ngāi Tamarāwaho;
- Te Koikoi Karoro – Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Management Plan; and
- Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016–2026.

While each document reflects the particular rohe, relationships, values and aspirations of the relevant iwi or hapū, there is substantial commonality in the matters they address. Collectively, the documents emphasise:

- Recognition of mana whenua, rangatiratanga and the exercise of kaitiakitanga;
- Active tangata whenua participation in environmental management and decision-making;
- Protection and restoration of the mauri of freshwater, wetlands and receiving environments;
- Recognition of the interconnected relationship between land, waterways, ecosystems and Tauranga Moana;
- Protection of indigenous biodiversity, aquatic habitat, fish passage, mahinga kai and cultural heritage; and
- Restoration and enhancement of degraded natural and cultural resources.

Given the significant overlap between the relevant management documents, the assessment below considers these matters thematically rather than undertaking a separate assessment of each document. Particular values or outcomes identified in individual plans are noted where relevant.

Mana whenua, rangatiratanga, kaitiakitanga and participation

Recognition of mana whenua, rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga is a consistent theme across the relevant management plans. The plans seek recognition of the relationship of iwi and hapū with their ancestral lands and waters and provide for active tangata whenua involvement in resource management and decision-making.

The Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Resource Management Plan identifies rangatiratanga, kaitiakitanga and tangata whenua participation as central resource management matters. The Ngāti Kahu, Ngāi Tamarāwaho and Ngāti Hangarau plans similarly emphasise kaitiakitanga and the importance of tangata whenua involvement in decisions affecting their rohe, waterways and environmental values. The Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan also seeks active involvement of tangata whenua in environmental management and decision-making.

The Project has been developed through ongoing engagement with mana whenua, including through Tūpenga. That engagement has informed Project development, assessment and the proposed environmental and

cultural management framework. The Project also provides for ongoing mana whenua involvement in relevant aspects of implementation and monitoring.

The engagement approach taken for the Project is therefore generally consistent with the management plans' expectation that tangata whenua are actively involved in the management of resources and values with which they have a relationship.

Whenua, wai, mauri and interconnected catchments

A strong recurring theme across the management plans is the need to recognise the interconnected relationship between land, freshwater, wetlands, coastal environments and Tauranga Moana.

The Ngāi Te Rangi documents emphasise maintaining and restoring the mauri of waterways and recognising the relationship between freshwater systems and the health of Tauranga Moana and Te Moana ā Toi. The Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi Management Plan and Te Mana o Te Wai Statement similarly emphasise water quality, sedimentation, ecological health and the relationship between freshwater catchments and downstream receiving environments.

The Ngāti Kahu plan identifies the Wairoa River as a defining cultural and environmental feature and recognises the interconnected nature of the river, its tributaries, Tauranga Moana and the wider coastal environment. The Ngāi Tamarāwaho and Ngāti Hangarau plans similarly promote protection and restoration of waterways and recognise the relationship between land, water and ecological health.

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan brings these matters together through an integrated "mountains to the sea" approach. It seeks restoration and protection of the mauri of freshwater systems, enhancement of wetlands, maintenance of fish passage, management of sediment and stormwater discharges, and recognition of the cumulative relationship between land use, water quality and the health of Tauranga Moana.

These matters are directly relevant to the Project because it affects the Kōpūrererua Stream, Wairoa River catchment, associated tributaries, wetlands and downstream receiving environments.

The Project responds through an integrated freshwater management approach that includes stormwater treatment and attenuation, erosion and sediment controls, naturalised stream realignments, provision for fish passage and aquatic habitat, riparian restoration, wetland management and compensation, and ecological monitoring.

In particular, the Kōpūrererua and Nanako Stream realignments have been designed as naturalised stream corridors that increase stream length and provide for fish passage, aquatic habitat and riparian restoration. The Belk Road watercourses are also proposed to be reconstructed and naturalised as part of the wider stream and ecological response. These works are intended to improve riparian condition, habitat and ecological connectivity over time.

While the Project will result in permanent modification of some streams and wetlands, the proposed measures recognise the integrated catchment approach sought by the iwi management plans and are directed toward maintaining and restoring the health and function of affected freshwater systems and their downstream receiving environments.

Indigenous biodiversity, aquatic habitat and mahinga kai.

Protection and restoration of indigenous biodiversity and habitat is also a consistent theme across the iwi management plans.

The Ngāi Te Rangi plans emphasise protection of indigenous biodiversity, aquatic ecosystems and wetlands. Ngāti Pūkenga identifies protection of harbour and estuarine ecosystems and kaimoana resources as important outcomes. The Ngāti Kahu plan places particular emphasis on indigenous biodiversity, fish passage and mahinga kai values associated with the Wairoa River catchment.

The Ngāi Tamarāwaho and Ngāti Hangarau plans similarly support restoration of ecological health, waterways, wetlands, riparian margins and ecological corridors. The Ngāti Hangarau plan in particular seeks improvement of the life-supporting capacity of the taiao and restoration and enhancement of freshwater systems.

The Project will result in adverse effects on freshwater and terrestrial habitats, including modification of streams and wetlands and removal of vegetation and habitat. Those effects have been avoided or minimised where

practicable and are addressed through detailed stream design, fish passage, wetland management and compensation, restoration planting, ecological management measures and fauna management.

These measures respond to the iwi management plans' emphasis on maintaining and restoring ecological function and indigenous biodiversity. While they do not avoid all habitat loss or modification, they provide a comprehensive response to the residual effects of the Project and seek to support the long-term health and resilience of affected ecosystems.

Cultural heritage and sites of significance

The protection of wāhi tapu, sites of cultural significance and other cultural heritage values is identified in a number of the iwi management plans.

The Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Resource Management Plan identifies safeguarding wāhi tapu and culturally significant places as an important resource management outcome. The broader iwi management planning framework also recognises the relationship of tangata whenua with ancestral lands, waterways and cultural resources and the importance of protecting those relationships through resource management decision-making.

The Project traverses an area with a significant history of Māori occupation and contains recorded and potential archaeological sites. Effects on those values have been considered through Project design and the archaeological approvals framework, including archaeological assessment, management and discovery procedures and provision for mana whenua involvement.

A specific example is Puketoromiro Pā, which is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Designation near Takitimu Drive. The Project has been designed to avoid further physical modification of the pā by locally raising the Takitimu Drive carriageway profile rather than widening further into the existing cut batter adjacent to the pā. This outcome is secured through a proposed designation condition requiring that the detailed construction of the four-laning of Takitimu Drive does not involve further cutting, excavation or removal of material from the existing benching profile adjacent to the pā.

The Project therefore provides for direct physical effects on Puketoromiro Pā to be avoided, while effects on other recorded and potential archaeological sites are addressed through the archaeological authority and management framework.

Restoration and enhancement

The iwi management plans consistently seek not only protection of existing values but also restoration and enhancement of degraded environments.

This is particularly evident in relation to freshwater systems, wetlands, riparian margins and indigenous biodiversity. The Ngāi Te Rangi documents seek restoration of the mauri of waterways and associated ecosystems. The Ngāti Pūkenga documents emphasise restoration of ecological health and improvement of freshwater and receiving environments. The Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Tamarāwaho and Ngāti Hangarau plans similarly promote restoration of waterways, habitats and ecological function.

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan takes a similarly restorative approach, with a collective focus on restoring and enhancing the mauri of Tauranga Moana and its connected freshwater and wetland systems.

The Project incorporates restoration and enhancement response through the naturalisation and restoration of stream corridors, wetland restoration and compensation, riparian and landscape planting, ecological management and long-term monitoring. These measures address residual effects while also contributing to the longer-term restoration of freshwater and ecological values within the wider catchment.

Overall assessment

The relevant iwi and hapū management plans express a broadly consistent set of outcomes centred on recognition of mana whenua and kaitiakitanga, active tangata whenua participation, protection and restoration of the mauri of freshwater and receiving environments, recognition of the interconnected relationship between land and water, protection of indigenous biodiversity and cultural heritage, and restoration and enhancement of environmental values.

The Project will result in effects on some of the resources and values addressed by the iwi management plans, including through the modification of streams and wetlands, habitat loss and earthworks. These effects have informed the development of the Project and the measures proposed to avoid, minimise, remedy, mitigate, offset or compensate for adverse effects, as appropriate.

The Project response is reflected in both its design and the proposed conditions. This includes avoidance of direct physical effects on Puketoromiro Pā, naturalised stream design and provision for fish passage and aquatic habitat, management and compensation for wetland effects, stormwater and erosion and sediment controls, ecological restoration and planting, archaeological management and ongoing mana whenua involvement. Together, these measures address the key matters identified through the iwi management plans and also provide opportunities for restoration and enhancement of freshwater and ecological values.

Overall, the Project is considered to be generally consistent with the common resource management outcomes sought through the relevant iwi and hapū management plans.