



Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 – Treaty settlements and other obligations (Section 18) report

Project Name: FTAA-2607-1262 Belmont Quarry Development

To:	Date:
Panel Convener, Jane Borthwick	26 August 2026

Number of attachments: 5	Attachments: 1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 2. Project location maps 3. List of relevant Māori groups 4. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika statutory acknowledgement for the Hutt River 5. Ngāti Toa Rangatira statutory acknowledgement for the Hutt River
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Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport contacts:

Position	Name	Cell phone	1 st contact
Principal Author	Julian Jackson		
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General Manager, Investment Strategy & Operations	Ilana Miller	██████████	

Key points

1. As required by section 49 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations (section 18 of the Act) in relation to the substantive application FTAA-2607-1262 Belmont Quarry Development.
2. The applicant, Winstone Aggregates, proposes to establish a new 15.7-hectare overburden disposal area (OBDA) adjacent to their existing Belmont Quarry at Kelson, Lower Hutt, to enable the extraction of approximately 20 million cubic metres of aggregate.
3. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), as well as approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and Reserves Act 1977, and approval for a land exchange with the Department of Conservation (DOC). No identified Māori land is involved.

4. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. Most of those groups must be invited by the panel to comment on a substantive application under section 53(2) of the Act.
5. We have identified Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc as relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities, Rangitāne o Wairarapa as a relevant iwi authority, Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust as a relevant Treaty settlement entity, and Ngāti Tama ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Society Incorporated and Wellington Tenths Trust as other Māori groups with relevant interests.
6. The Treaty settlements and other arrangements relevant to the project area are the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009, Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014, and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017.
7. The Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira settlements each provide for statutory acknowledgements over the Hutt River into which the project area drains. The application includes proposed activities, such as the construction of the OBDA, use of machinery, and runoff from the OBDA, which could potentially affect these statutory areas.
8. Under the RMA and the relevant Treaty settlements, a consent authority must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether an iwi is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions and must provide a summary of any consent applications relevant to the statutory area to a statutory acknowledgement holder.
9. We consider inviting Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira to comment on the application under section 53 of the Act will meet the obligation under the statutory acknowledgement provisions to provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement.

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Frame', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Stephanie Frame
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

10. For a substantive application that relates to a listed project, under section 49 of the Act, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) must request a report from the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment) that is prepared in accordance with section 18(2) and (3) of the Act (but does not contain the matters in section 18(2)(l) and (m)).
11. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area; and
 - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements.
12. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

13. The applicant, Winstone Aggregates, proposes to establish a new OBDA adjacent to their existing Belmont Quarry in the Western Hutt Hills at 541 Hebden Crescent, Kelson, Lower Hutt. The approximately 15.7-hectare OBDA will be situated within a 23.86-hectare block on a relatively flat ridge adjoining the northern side of the Belmont Quarry, surrounded by steep-sided gullies. The OBDA will be constructed across 10 stages, enable the extraction of approximately 20 million cubic metres of aggregate, and extend the operational life of the quarry by approximately 40 years. The OBDA will accommodate approximately 2.8 million cubic metres of overburden, including topsoil, subsoil, weathered greywacke, and process and pond fines over a 40-year operational period. The project includes a land exchange with DOC, and incorporates extensive ecological mitigation, offsetting, and restoration initiatives, including indigenous forest restoration, wetland creation, and stream restoration.
14. The land on which the project is proposed is owned by Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited, DOC, Hutt City Council, and Greater Wellington Regional Council. No identified Māori land is involved.
15. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the RMA, which may include subdivision, land disturbance, vegetation clearance, earthworks, overburden placement, sediment and stormwater management, noise and vibration, access, associated operational activities, and other matters.
16. The applicant may also seek: a wildlife authority to capture, handle, and relocate indigenous lizard species to designated sites within Belmont Regional Park under the Wildlife Act 1953; an archaeological authority for bulk earthworks and the appointment of an approved archaeologist under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; and a concession under the Reserves Act 1977 to undertake ecological offset works and to relocate lizards within Belmont Regional Park (a recreation reserve administered by Greater Wellington Regional Council).
17. The applicant is also seeking approval under the Act for a land exchange with DOC. The application is for up to 34 hectares of Fletcher-owned land to be added to the conservation estate and approximately 23.24-23.86 hectares of conservation land within Belmont Regional Park to be transferred to Winstone Aggregates.
18. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

Relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, and other Māori groups

19. We note that some entities identified below may be included in more than one category. We have included a composite list of all groups at **Attachment 3**, including contact details.¹

Iwi authorities

20. Under section 4(2) of the Act, 'iwi authority' has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the RMA:

the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

21. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:

- a. Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, representing Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika;
- b. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, representing Ngāti Toa Rangatira; and
- c. Rangitāne o Wairarapa, representing Rangitāne o Wairarapa.

Treaty settlement entities

22. Under section 4(1) of the Act, "Treaty settlement entity" means any of the following:

(a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):

(b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:

(c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:

(d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):

(e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).

23. Under the Act, a PSGE:

(a) means a body corporate or the trustees of a trust established, for the purpose of receiving redress in the Treaty settlement of a claimant group,—

(i) by that group; or

(ii) by or under an enactment or order of a court; and

(b) includes—

(i) an entity established to represent a collective or combination of claimant groups; and

(ii) an entity controlled by an entity referred to in paragraph (a); and

(iii) an entity controlled by a hapū to which redress has been transferred by an entity referred to in paragraph (a).

¹ These are the contact details we could locate in the time available, and in some cases they will be the generic email address for the entity.

24. In keeping with the procedural principles outlined at section 10 of the Act, we only identify those PSGEs which are specified in the relevant Treaty settlement Act or Treaty settlement deed.²

25. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities for this project area:

- a. Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, PSGE for the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009;
- b. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc, PSGE for the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- c. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust, PSGE for Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

26. All historical claims under te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi have been settled in respect of the project area. Ngāti Tama (Wellington) historical claims are settled by the collective Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009. However, the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau advise that Ngāti Tama have the option to pursue an individual settlement.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

27. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.

28. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

Iwi or hapū whose practices are recognised under the Fisheries Act 1996 through regulation or bylaws

29. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area, mātaihai reserve, or area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Owners of identified Māori land where electricity infrastructure or land transport infrastructure is proposed

30. Section 39 of the Act provides that before a substantive application is lodged for a listed project or a referred project, the Minister may determine under section 23 or 24 that, for the purposes of the project, an activity described in section 5(1)(a) is not an ineligible activity if it:

- a. is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure by (or to be operated by) a network utility operator that is a requiring authority; and
- b. would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land.

² Should a panel be made aware of a Treaty settlement entity established after the Treaty settlement Act is enacted (e.g. on the advice of a PSGE), then there would appear to be nothing to prevent the panel from inviting that entity to comment on the application under section 53(2)(c) of the Act.

31. This project does not involve an activity described in section 23(1) (i.e. including both (a) and (b)) of the Act.

Iwi authorities and groups representing hapū who are party to relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements

32. If the project area is within the boundaries of either a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreement, and the application includes a proposed RMA approval described in section 42(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), we are required to identify the relevant iwi authority/group that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.
33. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there no parties to these arrangements to identify.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

34. In addition to the above groups, we have identified the following as other Māori groups which may have relevant interests in the project area:
- a. Ngāti Tama ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Society Incorporated; and
 - b. Wellington Tenths Trust.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

35. Under section 4(1) of the Act, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and representatives of a group of Māori.
36. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
- a. Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009;
 - b. Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
 - c. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017.

Relevant principles and provisions

37. Section 7 of the Act requires all persons exercising powers and functions under the Act to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements. The relevant principles and provisions for each of these settlements are set out below.

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

38. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology to relevant groups as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, to restore honour, and begin the process of healing.

39. As part of its apologies to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa, the Crown stated that it looked forward to building a new relationship with these groups based on co-operation, mutual trust, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The redress mechanisms provided for in Treaty settlements should be viewed in the context of these intentions.

Statutory acknowledgements

40. A statutory acknowledgement is an acknowledgement by the Crown of a 'statement of association' between the iwi and an identified area (the 'statutory area'). The Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira settlements each provide for statutory acknowledgements over the Hutt River³. While the Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika statutory acknowledgement only applies to the main stem of the Hutt River, the Ngāti Toa Rangatira statutory acknowledgement includes the main stem and tributaries of the Hutt River.
41. The proposed OBDA will be developed using machinery largely on an interfluvium (catchment divide) between several small headwater gullies, where runoff from the OBDA drains either west into the Waikoropupu Stream catchment or east into two small adjacent catchments to the north. All of these sub-catchments discharge into the Hutt River a short distance from the project area. There is potential for sediment and other contaminants from the project area to enter the Hutt River via natural waterways and artificial drainage systems.
42. The applicant advises that effective erosion and sediment controls and the separation of 'clean' and 'dirty' water will be implemented as part of the project, with 'dirty' (i.e. sediment laden) water passing through a sediment treatment device before being discharged. The applicant indicates that detailed design, staged development and rehabilitation, construction best practices, and comprehensive monitoring programs will minimise the environmental footprint of the OBDA.
43. The applicant proposes to implement a suite of management plans to address potential effects including an erosion and sediment control plan, flocculation management plan (sediment treatment), ecological offset management plan, dust management plan, remedial action plan, long-term rehabilitation plan, and a cultural management plan.
44. Under the RMA and the relevant settlement Acts, a consent authority must, when considering a resource consent for a proposed activity that is within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
- a. provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement. The summary of the application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under the RMA. The summary must be provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application, but before they decide whether to notify the application; and
 - b. have regard to the statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether the holder (generally a PSGE) is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions under the RMA.⁴

³ The Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira settlements also provide for statutory acknowledgements over the Wellington Harbour, into which the Hutt River flows.

⁴ In addition to consent authorities, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must also have regard to statutory acknowledgements in relation to some of their processes.

45. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite this as evidence of their association with a statutory area in any submission before a relevant consent authority (or the Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the Environmental Protection Authority, or a board of inquiry), which may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgment into account.
46. As outlined above, it is possible that the proposed activities may directly affect the statutory area. We consider the process of inviting comment from the relevant Treaty settlement entities under section 53(2)(c) of the Act (including providing information about the application) is comparable to the process under a Treaty settlement and the RMA of providing those who hold statutory acknowledgements with a summary of the application.
47. For your reference, we have provided the relevant deed plans and statements of association for the Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira statutory acknowledgements over the Hutt River at **Attachments 4** and **5**, respectively.

Te Upoko Taiao

48. Te Upoko Taiao is the Natural Resources Plan Committee, a joint regional planning committee of Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) which has a 50/50 split membership of six councillors and six mana whenua representatives.⁵
49. While Te Upoko Taiao has operated in its current form since 2009, sections 89-91 of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Act 2022 made it a permanent committee, which must not be discharged, or its terms of reference amended, without the agreement of Te Upoko Taiao.
50. The terms of reference for Te Upoko Taiao (as at 15 December 2022) primarily relate to the preparation and review of regional plans under the RMA. This includes appointing hearing committees or hearings panels, to hear and decide upon submissions on proposed regional plans, proposed variations, and proposed plan changes. Such hearing committees or panels may include members of Te Upoko Taiao and/or other persons chosen for their particular skills, attributes or knowledge that will assist the hearing committee or panel.⁶
51. To the extent that a Treaty settlement Act (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Act 2022) includes provisions relating to Te Upoko Taiao, it does not appear to place any specific procedural requirements on a panel under the Act. However, the panel may wish to be mindful of the intent behind consolidating joint decision-making, with regard to resource management planning, through a Treaty settlement.
52. We also note that iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

53. As noted above, the project area is not within a customary marine title area, protected customary rights area, or within or adjacent to ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou.

⁵ The mana whenua groups represented in Te Ūpoko Taiao are Port Nicholson Block Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Inc, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Trust, Ngā Hapū ō Ōtaki, and Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust.

⁶ The latest terms of reference can be found at: [Te-Upoko-Taiao-Natural-Resources-Plan-Committee-ToR-15-December-2022.pdf](#)

Taiāpure-local fisheries/mātaitai reserves/areas subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996

54. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery, mātaitai reserve, or area subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

55. As noted above, we have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area].

Consultation with departments

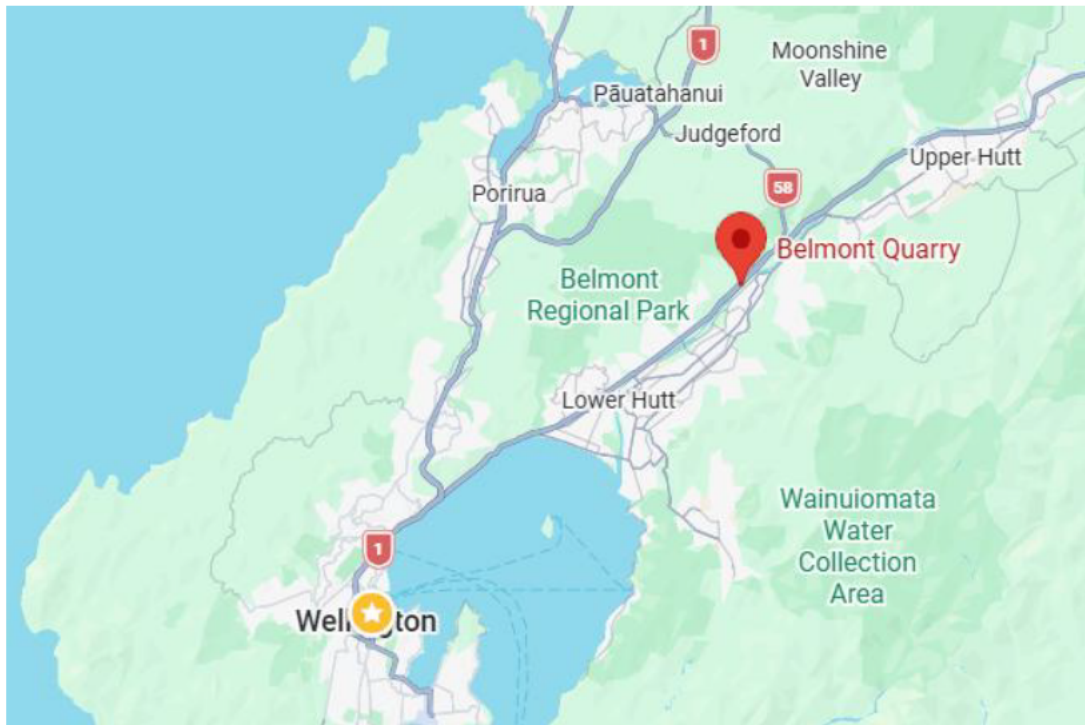
56. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We have previously sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups in this area, and have incorporated their views into this report.

Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

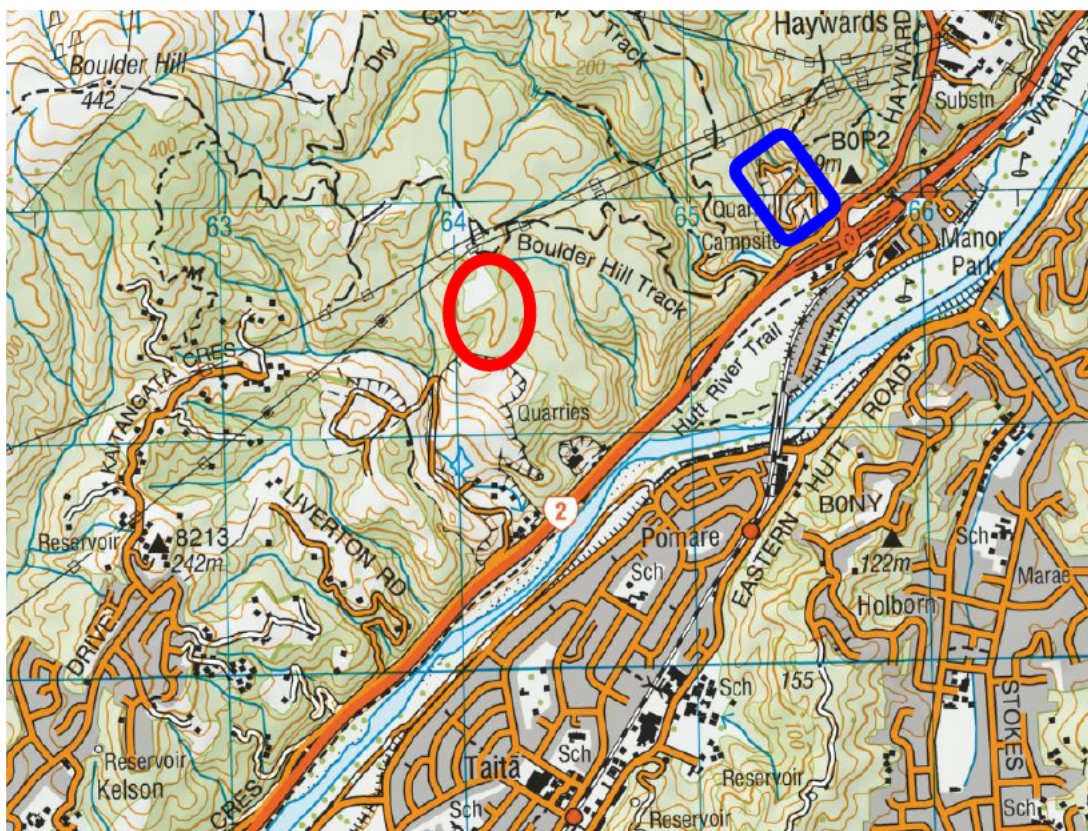
Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	Not applicable to substantive applications – section 18 report is required by section 49.
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	21, 25
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	36
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	37-52
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	26
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	27, 53
18(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	27, 53
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	28, 53
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaihai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	29, 54
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	31
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation),	33, 55

	(i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements. (ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	34
18(2)(l)	A summary of— (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(2)(m)	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	56
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps



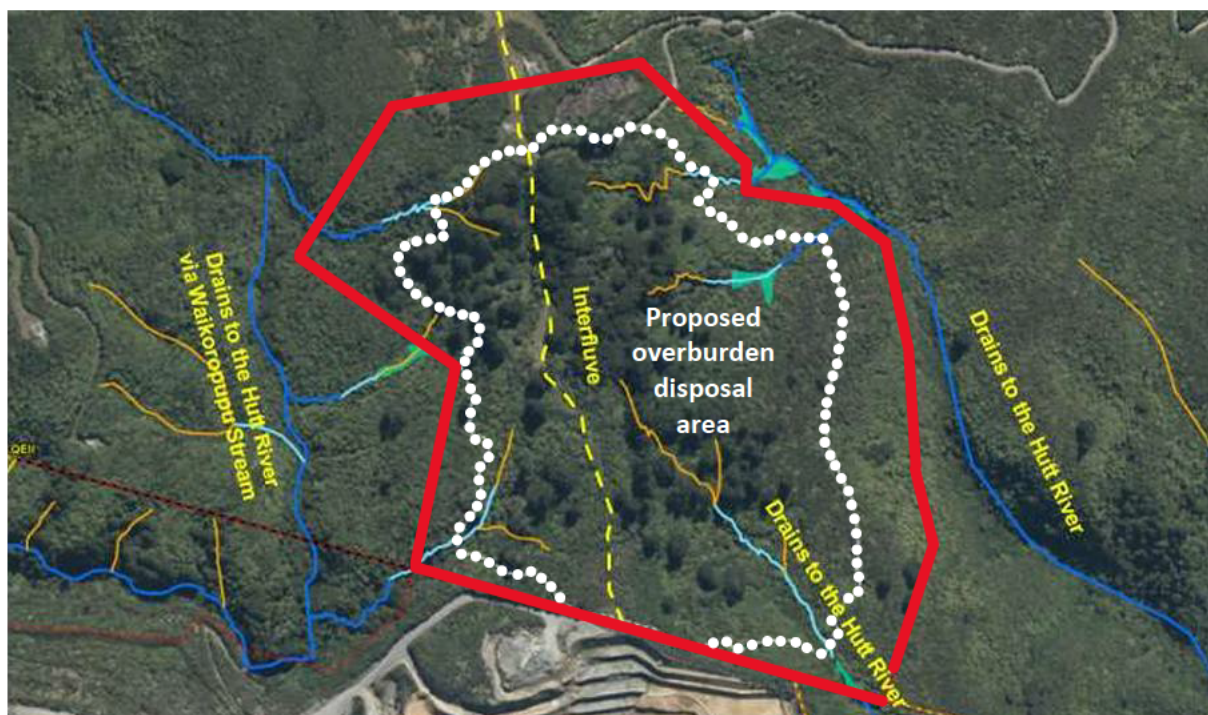
Map 1. Location of Belmont Quarry shown by red marker above.



Map 2. Local area – location of proposed overburden disposal area at Belmont Quarry and Dry Creek land exchange area shown by red and blue markings above respectively.



Map 3. Footprint of proposed overburden area and land exchange areas shown by green and blue shading respectively above. Source: Adapted from Winstone Aggregates 2026



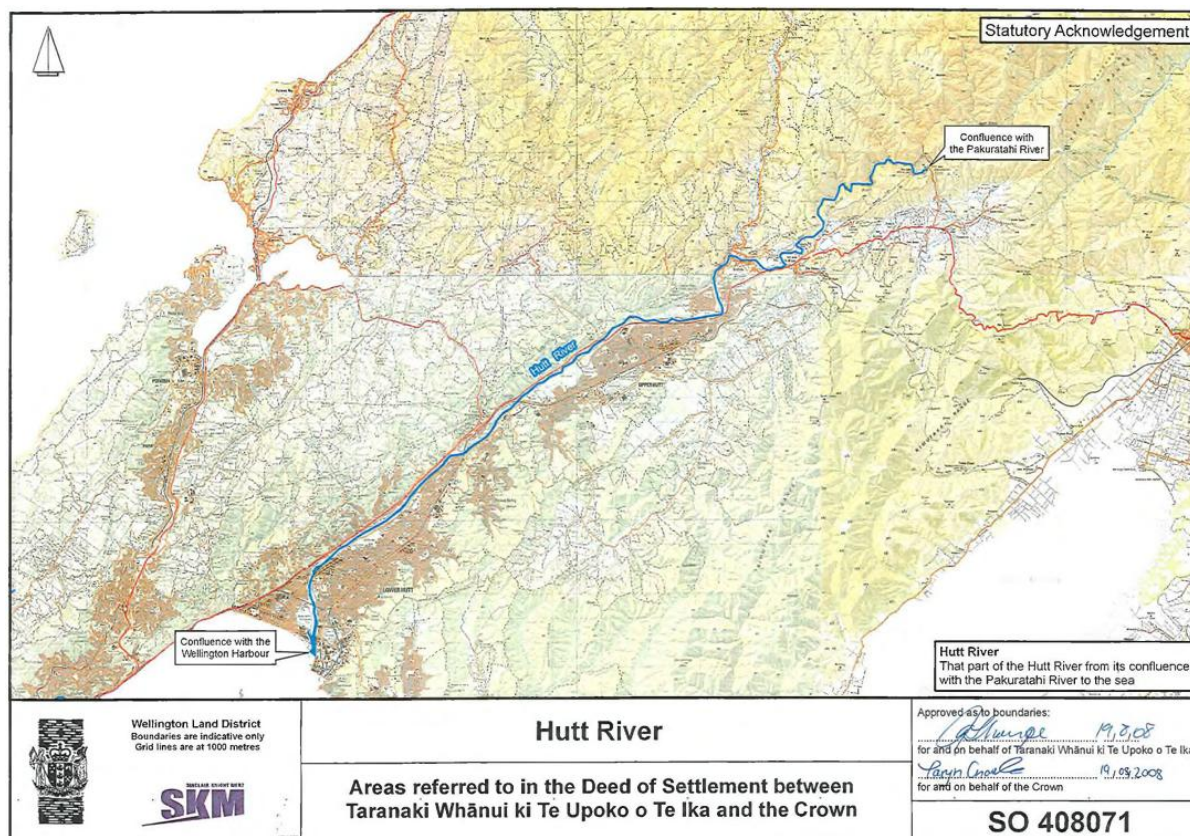
Map 4. Location of proposed overburden area in relation to surrounding waterway networks. Source: Adapted from Winstone Aggregates 2026

Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)	Contact person	Contact email
Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)) - PSGE	Kara Puketapu-Dentice, CEO	[REDACTED]
Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)) – PSGE	Debbie Rene, RMA contact	[REDACTED]
Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)) – PSGE	Darran Apanui, CEO	[REDACTED]
Rangitāne o Wairarapa	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a))	Horipo Rimene	[REDACTED]
Ngāti Tama ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Society Incorporated	Other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	Joseph Kelly, Co-chair Liz Kelly, Co-chair	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Wellington Tenths Trust	Other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	Te Karanga o Te Tui Marino, Kaiarataki Kaupapa Taiao / Environmental Liaison Officer	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Attachment 4: Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika statutory acknowledgement for the Hutt River

Deed plans for statutory areas (documents schedule to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika deed of settlement)



Excerpts from statements of association (documents schedule to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika deed of settlement)

Hutt River

Te Awakairangi is the oldest name for the Hutt River attributed to the Polynesian explorer Kupe. It was also known as Heretaunga in a later period. The origins of the streams flowing to Awakairangi are high in the Tararua Range. The stream and rivers lead down through Pakuratahi at the head of the Hutt Valley. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika had interests at Pakuratahi. The trail linking Te Whanganui a Tara and the Wairarapa came through Pakuratahi and over the Rimutaka Range. Prior to the 1855 uplift Te Awakairangi was navigable by waka up to Pakuratahi and the river was navigable by European ships almost to Whirinaki (Silverstream).

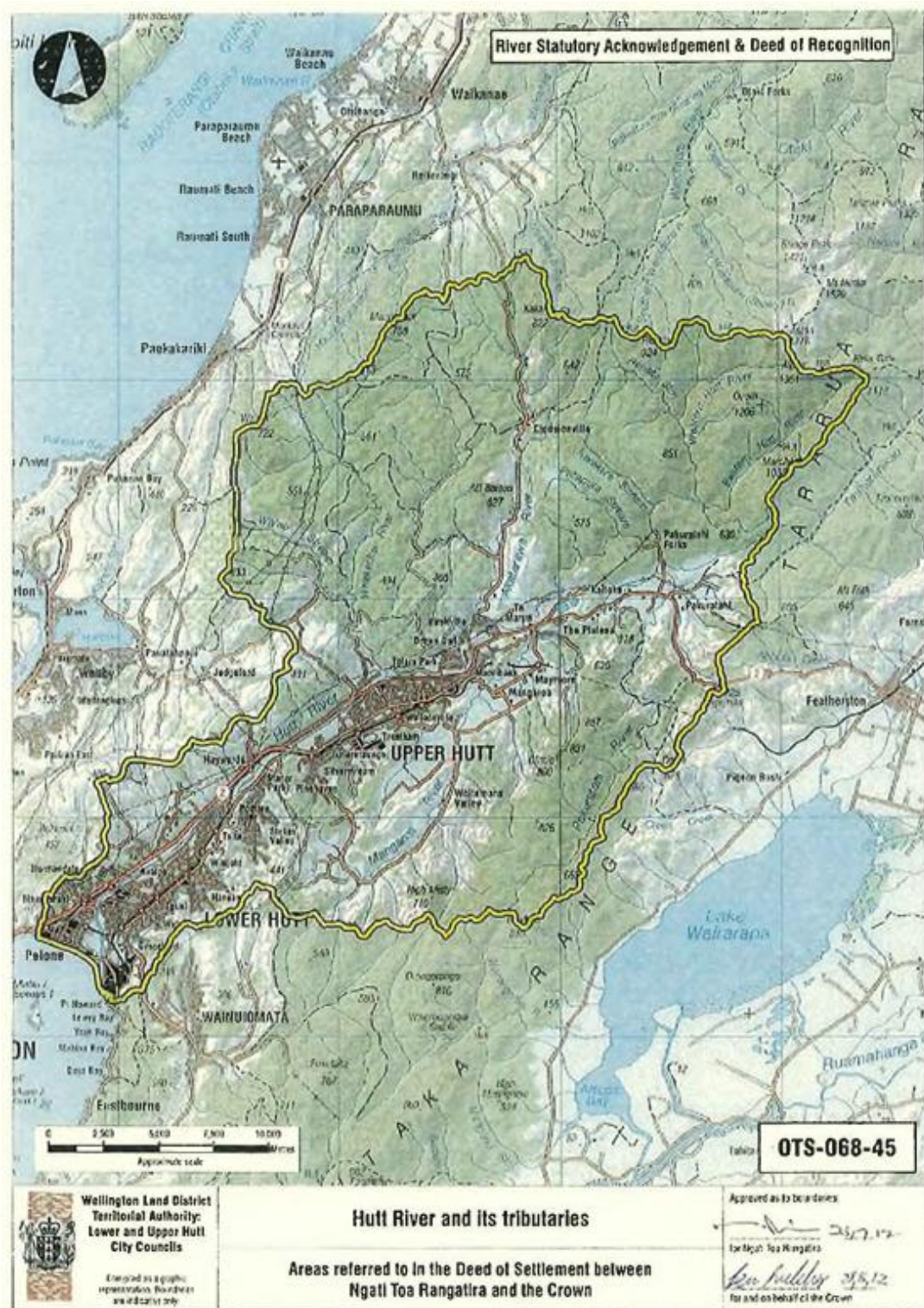
Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika travelled in the Hutt Valley largely by waka. There were few trails through the heavy forest of the valley. Many Taranaki Whānui ki Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Kainga and Pā were close to the river including at Haukaretu (Maoribank), Whakataka Pā (which was across the bank from what is now Te Marua), Mawaihakona (Wallaceville), Whirinaki, Motutawa Pā (Avalon), Maraenuku Pā (Boulcott), Paetutu Pā and at the mouth of the river, Hikoikoi Pā to the west and Waiwhetu Pā (Owhiti) to the east.

Te Awakairangi linked the settlements as well as being a food supply for the pā and kainga along the river. Mahinga kai were found along the river such as Te Momi (Petone) which was a wetland that held abundant resources of birds, tuna and other food sources. The river ranged across the valley floor and changed course several times leaving rich garden sites. Waka were carved from forest trees felled for that purpose close to the river.

The entire document can be found at this link (from page 148): [Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika Deed of Settlement Schedule - Documents 19 Aug 2008](#)

Attachment 5: Ngāti Toa Rangatira statutory acknowledgement for the Hutt River

Deed plan for statutory area (documents schedule to Ngāti Toa Rangatira deed of settlement)



Excerpts from statements of association (documents schedule to Ngāti Toa Rangatira deed of settlement)

Hutt River and its tributaries

The Hutt River (Te Awa Kairangi) is of historical and cultural importance to Ngati Toa Rangatira. The iwi claim an association with the Hutt River from the time of their participation in the invasion of the Hutt Valley during 1819 and 1820.

During that campaign, the taua marched around the western side of Te Whanganui a Tara, defeating the local iwi as they went. When the war party reached the Hutt River, they constructed rafts which they used to aid them in their invasion of the Hutt Valley.

Although Ngati Toa Rangatira did not remain in the area after this invasion, the Hutt River continued to be important to the iwi following their permanent migration and settlement in the lower North Island in the late 1820s and early 1830s. The relationship of Ngati Toa Rangatira to the Hutt Valley and River was not one defined by concentrated settlement and physical presence. Rather, the iwi felt their claim to the land was strong based on the powerful leadership of Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata and the relationship they had with iwi residing in the Hutt Valley who had been placed there by Ngati Toa in the 1830s. For some years these iwi in the Hutt Valley paid tribute of goods such as canoes, eels and birds to Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata.

2.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Ngati Toa Rangatira have a strong historical connection with the Hutt River and its tributaries, and the iwi consider that the river is included within their extended rohe and it is an important symbol of their interests in the Harataunga area.

Te Awa Kairangi was traditionally an area for gathering piharau, or the freshwater blind eel, as well as tuna (eel) from its tributaries. Harataunga also supported flax plantations, which were used by early Maori for trading with settlers. The River was also of great importance as it was the largest source of freshwater in the area.

The river was also an important transport route, and small waka were used along the length of Te Awa Kairangi.

The entire document can be found at this link (from page 22): [Ngāti Toa Rangatira Deed of Settlement Schedule - Documents 7 Dec 2012](#)