

## APPENDIX 2: NGĀTI RUANUI STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

### STATUTORY AREAS

### NGĀTI RUANUI CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2003

#### **88. Statutory acknowledgements by the Crown—**

The Crown acknowledges the statements made by Ngati Ruanui of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngati Ruanui with the statutory areas listed in Part 1 of Schedule 4, the texts of which are set out in Schedules 5 to 9.

#### **89. Purposes of statutory acknowledgements—**

- (1) The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgements are—
  - (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to the statutory acknowledgements in relation to the statutory areas, as provided for in sections 90 to 92:
  - (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94:
  - (c) to enable the governance entity and a member of Ngati Ruanui to cite the statutory acknowledgements as evidence of the association of Ngati Ruanui with the statutory areas, as provided for in section 95:
  - (d) to enable the Minister of the Crown responsible for the management of the statutory areas, or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to enter into deeds of recognition, as provided for in section 96.
- (2) This section does not limit the operation of sections 103 to 106.

#### **90. Consent authorities must have regard to statutory acknowledgments—**

From the effective date, and without limiting its obligations under Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, a consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in forming an opinion in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of that Act as to whether the governance entity is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on, the statutory area.]

**91. Environment Court must have regard to statutory acknowledgements—**

- (1) From the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the governance entity is a person having an interest in the proceedings greater than the public generally in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**92. New Zealand Historic Places Trust and Environment Court must have regard to statutory acknowledgements—**

From the effective date, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in forming an opinion under section 14(6)(a) or section 20(1) of the Historic Places Act 1993, as the case may be, as to whether the governance entity is a person directly affected in relation to an archaeological site within the statutory area.

**93. Recording of statutory acknowledgements on statutory plans—**

- (1) Local authorities with jurisdiction in an area that includes a statutory area must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover the statutory area.
- (2) The attachment of information under subsection (1) to a statutory plan—
  - (a) may be by reference to this subpart or by setting out the statutory acknowledgement in full; and
  - (b) is for the purpose of public information only, and the information is not—
    - (i) part of the statutory plan (unless adopted by the relevant regional council or district council); or
    - (ii) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (3) In this section, statutory plans means regional policy statements, regional coastal plans, district plans, regional plans, and proposed plans as defined in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and includes proposed policy statements referred to in Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**94. Distribution of resource consent applications to governance entity—**

- (1) A relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years from the effective date, forward to the governance entity a summary of resource consent applications for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on a statutory area.
- (2) The information provided under subsection (1) must be—

- (a) the same as would be given under section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to persons likely to be [adversely] affected, or as may be agreed between the governance entity and the relevant consent authority; and
  - (b) provided as soon as reasonably practicable after the application is received and before a determination is made under [sections 93 to 94C] of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (3) The governance entity may, by notice in writing to a relevant consent authority,—
- (a) waive its rights to be notified under this section; and
  - (b) state the scope of any waiver that is given.
- (4) This section does not affect the discretion of a relevant consent authority as to whether—
- (a) to notify an application under sections 93 [to 94C] of the Resource Management Act 1991; or
  - (b) the governance entity is a person who is likely to be [adversely] affected under those sections.
- (5) In this section, relevant consent authority means a consent authority of the region or district that contains, or is adjacent to, a statutory area.

**95. Use of statutory acknowledgement—**

- (1) The governance entity and a member of Ngāti Ruanui may, as evidence of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with a statutory area, cite the relevant statutory acknowledgement in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a consent authority, the Environment Court, or the New Zealand Historic Places Trust concerning activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area.
- (2) The content of the statement of association, as recorded in the statutory acknowledgement, is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as deemed fact on—
  - (a) consent authorities:
  - (b) the Environment Court:
  - (c) the New Zealand Historic Places Trust
  - (d) parties to proceedings before those bodies:
  - (e) any other person able to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the statutory acknowledgement may be taken into account by the bodies and persons specified in that subsection.
- (4) Neither the governance entity nor a member of Ngāti Ruanui is precluded from stating that Ngāti Ruanui have an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement.
- (5) The content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit a statement made under subsection (4).

## SCHEDULE 4

ss 12, 88, 96

### STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DEEDS OF RECOGNITION

#### PART 1

#### STATUTORY AREAS FOR STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

##### *Taranaki Land District*

Area	Location
Otoki Gorge Scenic Reserve	As shown on SO 14738
Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui (Coastal Area)	As shown on SO 14739
Tāngāhoe River	As shown on SO 14740
Whenuakura River	As shown on SO 14741
Pātea River	As shown on SO 14742

**SCHEDULE 5**

s 88

## STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR OTOKI GORGE SCENIC RESERVE

**Statutory area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve, as shown on SO 14738.

**Preamble**

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve.

The Pukemoko Pa site is located within the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve, which can be found within the area of Whakamara. It was within this pa that Wharematangi, a Rangatira of Ngāti Hine (a close fighting ally of Hanataua of Tāngāhoe), resided before joining Hanataua in his battles with Waikato and Te Rauparaha of Ngāti Raukawa.

The pa was a large ridge pa, which had general usage. Its strategic geographical position made it ideal as a fortified village. During the time of warfare, sharp contoured hills, thick underbrush, hidden man-made traps, and skilled warriors knowledgeable in the surrounding rugged terrain made life a misery for those who attempted to conquer the pa. In modern times, this manner of warfare is commonly recognised as "guerrilla tactics".

Within the surrounding valleys, the richness of the soil and waterways provided an abundance of food (birds, animals, fish), building materials, and materials for clothing, gardening, and warfare. Otoki was also used as one of the sites for gathering in times of peace.

The pa remains one of the areas where the footsteps of our Tupuna remain pristine. The area remains uncut, uncultivated, and in its unspoiled state. It is a remote place where the people would be able to sit and reflect on the life of their ancestors sensing the Ihi (power), Wehi (fear), and the Mauri (life force) emanating from the land.

**Purposes of statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and

- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngāti Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve, as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

**Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement**

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
  - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
  - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve.
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a)

**No limitation on the Crown**

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngāti Ruanui in respect of the Otoki Gorge scenic reserve.

## SCHEDULE 6

S88

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TE MOANANUI A KUPE O NGĀTI RUANUI

**Statutory area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui (coastal area) as shown on SO 14739.

## Preamble

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui (coastal area) as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui.

The resources found within Te Moananui A Kupe have, since time immemorial, provided the people of Ngāti Ruanui with a constant supply of food resources. The hidden reefs provided koura, paua, kina, pupu, papaka, pipi, tuatua, and many other species of reef inhabitants. Hapuka, moki, kanae, mako, and patiki swim freely between the many reefs that can be found stretching out into the spiritual waters of Te Moananui A Kupe and along the Ngāti Ruanui coastline.

Names such as Rangatapu, Ohawe Tokotoko, Waihi, Waokena, Tāngāhoe, Manawapou, Taumaha, Manutahi, Pipiri, Kaikura, Whitikau, Kenepuru, Te Pou a Turi, Rangitawhi, and Whenuakura depict the whereabouts of either a fishing ground or fishing reef.

All along the shoreline from Rangatapu to Whenuakura food can be gathered, depending on the tides, weather, and time of year.

Tragedies of the sea are also linked to these reefs. Ngāti Ruanui oral history records the sinking off Tāngāhoe of a Chinese trade ship that had just been loaded with a cargo of flax. When the bodies were recovered and brought to shore, none of them had any eyes.

The people of Ngāti Hine believe that they did something wrong and in turn were punished by the Ngāti Ruanui taniwha named Toi, kaitiaki (guardian) of the fishing reefs and grounds, who is renowned to this day to eat the eyes of his victims.

## Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngāti Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui, as provided for in section 95.

## Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
  - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
  - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association

of Ngāti Ruanui with Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui.

- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a)

#### **No limitation on the Crown**

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngāti Ruanui in respect of Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui.

## **SCHEDULE 7**

s 88

### STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TĀNGĀHOE RIVER

#### **Statutory area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Tāngāhoe River, as shown on SO 14740.

#### **Preamble**

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Tāngāhoe River as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Tāngāhoe River

Ngāti Ruanui history informs us that the people of the Kahui Maunga (mountain people of the highest rank) inhabited the South Taranaki area prior to the arrival of the Aotea Waka. They in turn were vanquished and enveloped through warfare and intermarriage into the Aotea, Ruanui-a Pokiwa history. One of the areas in which these people were renowned to have flourished is known as the Tāngāhoe River and valley.

The late Ueroa (Charlie) Ngarewa, an elder of both Tāngāhoe and Ngāti Hine descent, gave one version of the origin of the name Tāngāhoe. He said the name Tāngāhoe was given to the river because of an incident that occurred, in which the steering oar was lost from a large deep-sea fishing waka as it attempted to return to the Tauranga waka. The comment was made that ``if there were 2 steering oars



like that of the Waka Tipua of Turi Ariki, then the flight to its resting place would remain true." Turi was the Ariki (Rangatira of highest rank) of the Aotea Waka.

the steering oars of Turi Ariki

Tāngāhoe:

The Tāngāhoe River has been a major supply of food and water resources to its people both prior to, and since, the arrival of the Aotea Waka. The valley, like the rest of the southern lands, was a fertile paradise. Because of the mild temperatures, it was without extremes and promoted lush vegetation that was checked only by the occasional equinoctial weather patterns. Birds such as manunui (which made its nests amongst the koromiko bushes), kereru (the food of nga Ariki), pukeko (the treasured species brought on the Aotea Waka), tiwaiwaka (the guardian left by Kupe), kahu (the sentinel), kakapo, kiwi, korimako, miromiro (the custodians of the forest), and pipiwharau (the herald of the new year) flourished in the berry-filled trees, like the koromiko, kohia, hinau, pipiripi, mamaku, and rewarewa at the side of the eel- and koura-filled creeks. Fish, such as the piharau, kokopu, tunaheke, patiki, and shellfish, were abundant in the waters and on the reefs at the mouth of the river.

During the time of internal warfare, the valley through which the river runs was a trap for the unwary. The many re-entrants and secondary valleys provided natural hiding and attacking areas and, if necessary, places of refuge.

To the people of Ngāti Ruanui, all the rivers and their respective valleys are of the utmost importance because of their physical, spiritual, and social significance in the past, present, and future.

#### **Purposes of statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Tāngāhoe River, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngāti Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Tāngāhoe River as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Tāngāhoe River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

#### **Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement**

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
  - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
  - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Tāngāhoe River described in this statutory acknowledgement

than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Tāngāhoe River.

- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Tāngāhoe River.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a)

**No limitation on the Crown**

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngāti Ruanui in respect of the Tāngāhoe River.

## SCHEDULE 8

S 88

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR WHENUAKURA RIVER

STATUTORY AREA

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Whenuakura River, as shown on SO 14741.

**Preamble**

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Whenuakura River as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Whenuakura River

The name of this river originated during the time of Turi Arikinui, Kaihautu of the Waka Tipua Aotea, and his wife Rongorongō Tapairu. They lived with their families between the 2 rivers, Pātea-nui-ā-Turi and Whenuakura. Turi was the Ariki (Rangatira of highest rank) of the Aotea Waka.

the land belonging to the people of high rank

Whenuakura:

Like the Tāngāhoe River, this river provided the people of the Aotea Waka, and later the people of Ngāti Hine and Ngāti Tupito, with all the resources of life they required to survive.

The valley through which the river flowed provided multiple bird life, animals, clothing, building, gardening, and warfare implements, as well as places where social activities, fishing, and waka racing could take place. Sporting activities took place within and outside the surrounding forests. There were also places that Tohunga, Rangatira, and other whanau/hapu/iwi representatives used for burial,

washing, baptising, and special activities. It was a place where people would go to find peace within themselves.

This river, like the others within the rohe, will always be an integral part of the social, spiritual, and physical lifestyle of the Ngāti Ruanui people.

#### **Purposes of statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Whenuakura River, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngāti Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Whenuakura River as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Whenuakura River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

#### **Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement**

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
  - (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
  - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Whenuakura River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Whenuakura River.
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Whenuakura River.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a).

#### **No limitation on the Crown**

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngāti Ruanui or the governance entity in respect of the Whenuakura River.

**SCHEDULE 9**

S 88

## STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR PĀTEA RIVER

**Statutory area**

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the area known as the Pātea River (excluding Lake Rotorangi), as shown on SO 14742.

**Preamble**

Under section 88, the Crown acknowledges the statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Pātea River as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Pātea River

The full name of this river is Pātea-nui-ā-Turi. It was named by Turi on his arrival overland after leaving the Aotea Waka at Kawhia. The name Pātea was given by Turi Ariki when, upon seeing nga kaitiaki (the guardians) left by Kupe as guides for him and his family, he exclaimed ``Ka Pātea tatou" - we have arrived at Pātea.

Since that arrival, the river has played an important part in the lifestyles of the Aotea people. The riverbanks have provided the soil for the gardens of Rongorongō Tapairu called Hekeheke I papa, the karaka grove called Papawhero, and the spring of life of Turi and Rongorongō called Parara-ki-te-Uru.

The source of the Pātea River is on the mountain Rua Taranaki and is called Whakapou Karakia.

Whakapou Karakia can be found upon the mountain Rua Taranaki within the rohe of Ngāti Ruanui.

Upon the arrival of the Aotea people to South Taranaki from Kawhia, Turi Ariki at Te Pou a Turi laid claim to the surrounding territory and the river, which until then has been known as ``Te Awa o Taikehu", as belonging to him and his descendants. Upon completing the respective rituals to protect the newly gained lands from unwanted entities, he then proceeded to spiritually purify the rest of the area.

The newly claimed river, because of its spiritual and life-giving resources, was then traversed and spiritual Kaitiaki sown in every location that was to become significant to the people of the Aotea Waka along the total length of the river. These purifying rituals continued to the source of the river on the mountain. It was at this locality upon the mountain that the final Karakia of protection was performed to unite all the Kaitiaki as one in the protection of the waters and resources pertaining to the river, hence—

whaka:            *to do*

pou:                *pillar of strength*

karakia:          *invocation*

### **Purposes of statutory acknowledgement**

Under section 89, and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

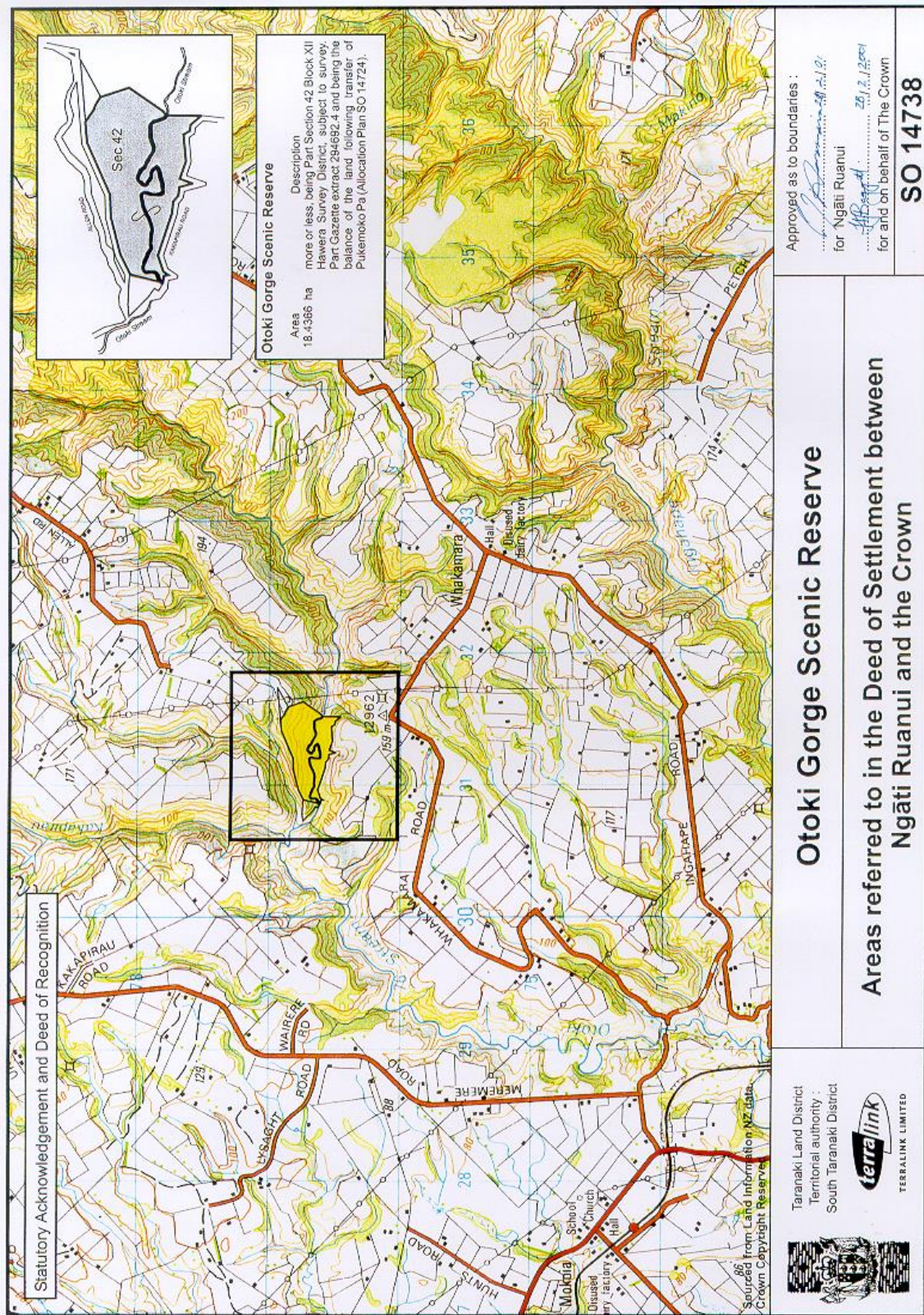
- (a) to require consent authorities, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, or the Environment Court, to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Pātea River, as provided for in sections 90 to 92; and
- (b) to require consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the governance entity, as provided for in section 94; and
- (c) to enable the governance entity and any member of Ngāti Ruanui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Pātea River, as provided for in section 95; and
- (d) to provide a statement by Ngāti Ruanui of the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Pātea River for inclusion in a deed of recognition.

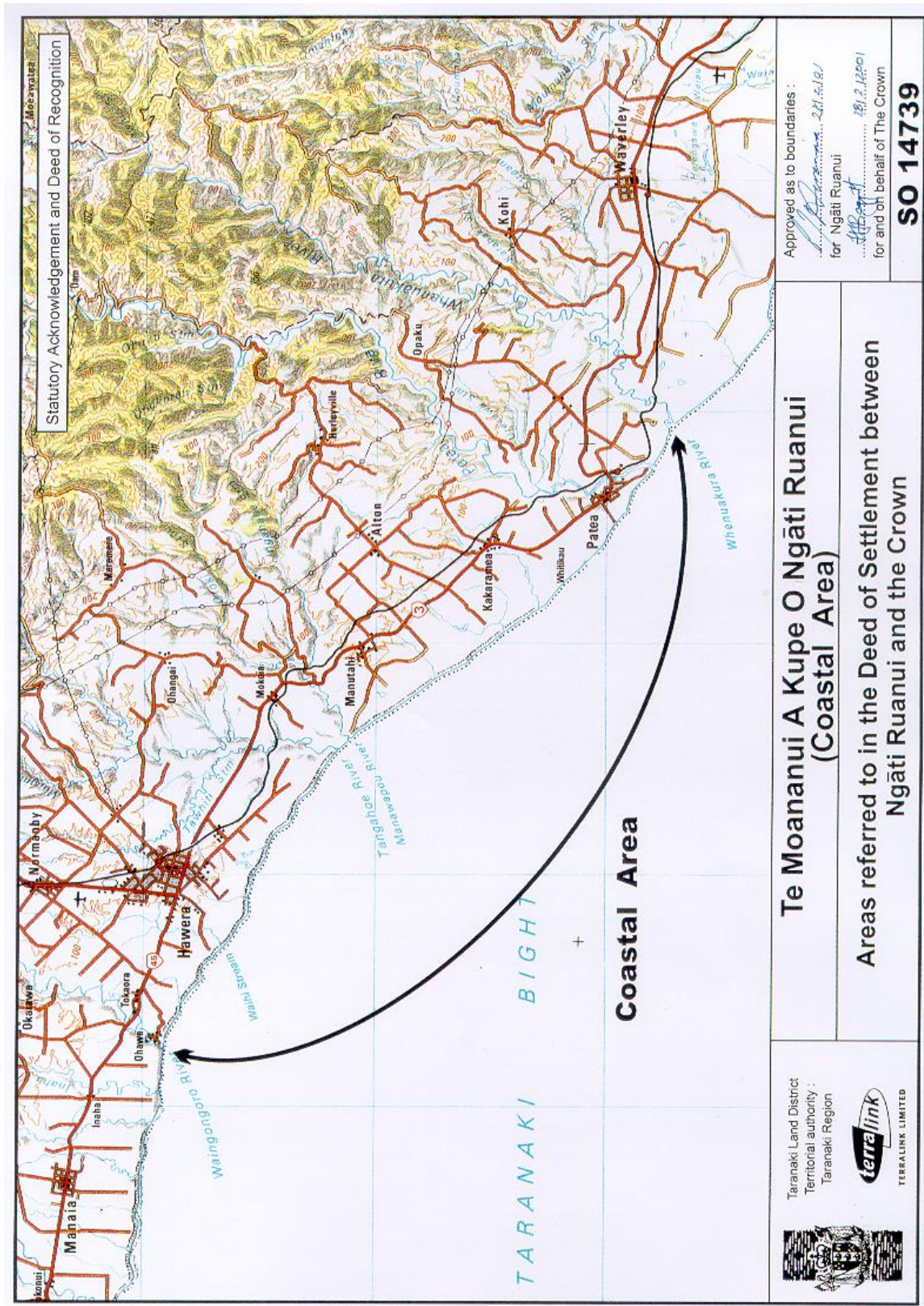
### **Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement**

- (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 89 to 92 and 95,—
  - (a) This statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
  - (b) No person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Ngāti Ruanui with the Pātea River described in this statutory acknowledgement than that person would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Pātea River.]
- (2) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.
- (3) Except as expressly provided in subpart 5 of Part 5, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or any rights relating to, the Pātea River.
- (4) Clause (1)(b) does not limit clause (1)(a)

### **No limitation on the Crown**

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement to a person other than Ngāti Ruanui in respect of the Pātea River.





Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition

Approved as to boundaries:  
 for Ngāti Ruanui  
 for and on behalf of The Crown

**SO 14739**

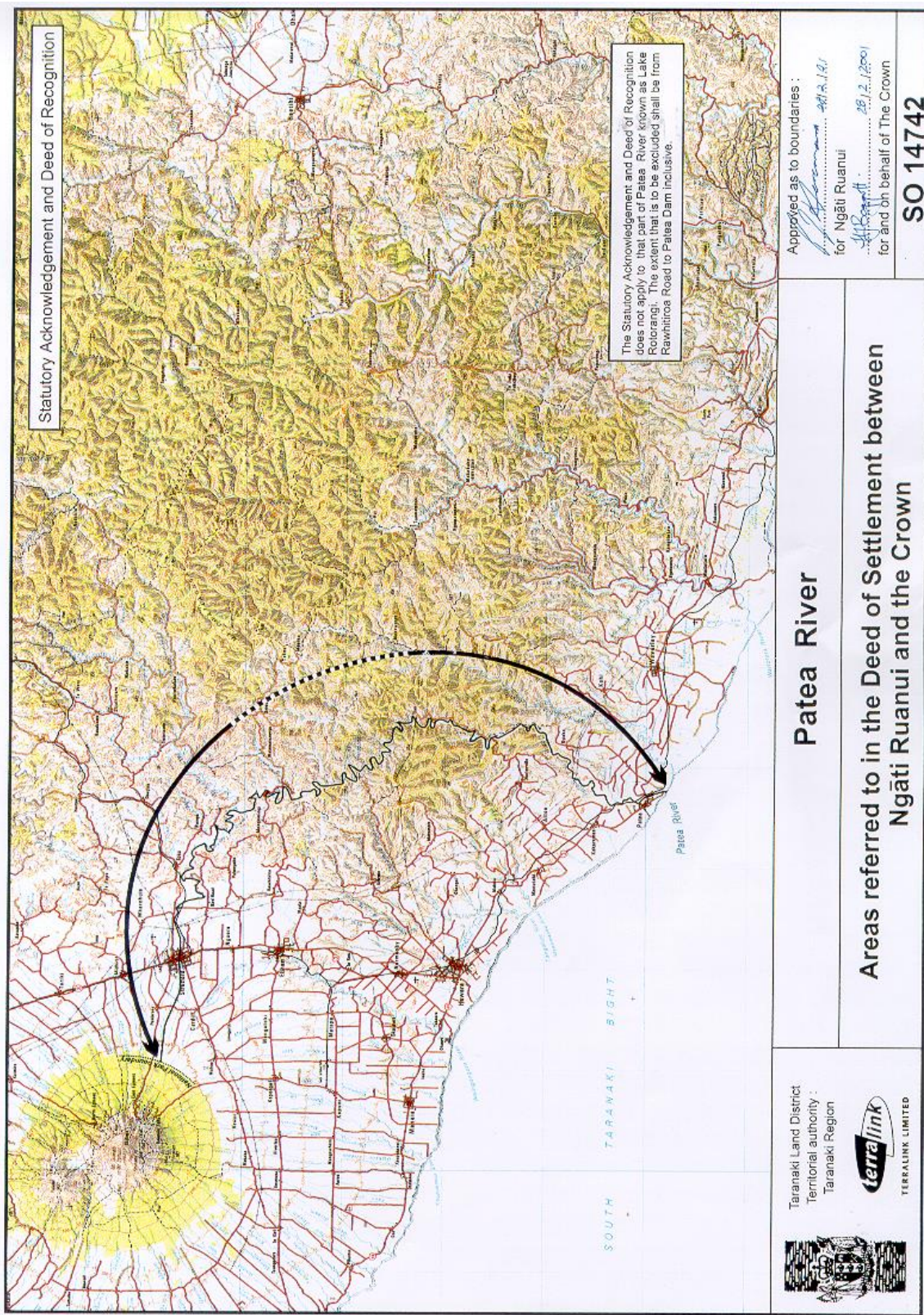
**Te Moananui A Kupe O Ngāti Ruanui  
 (Coastal Area)**

Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between  
 Ngāti Ruanui and the Crown

Taranaki Land District  
 Territorial authority:  
 Taranaki Region

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition</p>	<p>Approved as to boundaries :                  for Ngāti Ruanui                  for and on behalf of The Crown</p> <p>SO 14740</p>
<p><b>Tangahoe River</b></p> <p><b>Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between Ngāti Ruanui and the Crown</b></p>	<p>Taranaki Land District                  Territorial authority :                  Taranaki Region</p> <p>TERRALINK LIMITED</p>





Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition

The Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition does not apply to that part of Patea River known as Lake Rotorangi. The extent that is to be excluded shall be from Rawhitiroa Road to Patea Dam inclusive.

Approved as to boundaries:

for Ngāti Ruanui  
 28/12/2001  
 for and on behalf of The Crown

SO 14742

**Patea River**  
**Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between**  
**Ngāti Ruanui and the Crown**

Taranaki Land District  
 Territorial authority:  
 Taranaki Region

