

Attachment 6 ONF and HHP Significance Statements

Statement of Significance under Policy B4.2.2(4)(k) of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Outstanding Natural Features Overlay

ID241 - Waitomokia

Waitomokia is a pā and kainga that sits on the shores of the Manukau Harbour and Te Wai o Ruarangi ('Oruarangi') and is of traditional, spiritual, and cultural significance to mana whenua. Te Wai o Ruarangi takes its name from Ruarangi, a son of the early and renowned explorer Toi Te Huatahi, and is also associated in tradition with the arrival of the Tainui Waka and another tupuna by the same name. Around Waitomokia and along the course of Te Wai o Ruarangi are to be found urupā, wahi tapu, mahinga kai and mara. Waitomokia forms part of the cultural/ancestral landscape known as Ihumatao. It supported settlement, extensive horticulture and transport links with the wider region.

Waitomokia is of considerable importance to Mana Whenua.

ID88 - Mānukapua Island

Mānukapua (cloud of birds) is a low-lying island in the Kaipara Harbour. It is a tauranga waka (waka landing place and in early times was the location of kainga (settlement) and maihinga kai (food gathering place). Oral tradition records it was once part of a larger peninsula known as Taporapora that extended further into the Kaipara Harbour. It was and remains an important habitat for a number of native bird species important to Mana Whenua, including mioweka (banded rail), mātātā (fernbird), pūweto (spotless crane), matuku hūrepo (Australasian bittern), tūturiwhatu (New Zealand dotterel) and tara iti (New Zealand fairy tern). Additionally the island was important as a location for the gathering of kai moana such as patiki (flounder), kanae (mullet), pioke (shark), tamure (snapper), kuakua (scallop), pipi, and kutae (mussel).

Mānukapua is of considerable importance to Mana Whenua.

Statement of Significance under Policy B5.2.2(1)(c) of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Historic Heritage Places Overlay

ID 00655 – Orona Settlement Site

Orona Settlement Site sits within Ngā Motu O Pahurehure, a group of three islands of traditional, spiritual, and cultural significance to mana whenua of Pahurehure.

The three islands Pararekau, Kopuahingahinga/Waikirihinau and Orona/Orewa, were used and occupied since early settlement of the region. Their strategic location within Te Mānukanuka O Hoturoa (Manukau Harbour) meant they were used as tauranga waka (landing places) and wāhi nohoanga (resting places/camps) by groups traveling through the harbour, inlets and streams of the region. Pahurehure was also one of the best fishing grounds in the area and so the islands were used setting nets, preparing and storing food and other fishing/shellfishing activities. Orona island was used as a pā taua from which to defend the wider area.

Ngā motu o Pahurehure have **considerable** local mana whenua value.

ID 00693 - Kaarearea Paa

Kaarearea/Kaaeaea is an ancient pā taua of the Te Maketū area. It is a place of traditional, cultural and spiritual significance, with a whakapapa that stretches back to some of the earliest events of the region. It has been occupied as a pā taua since the time of the first peoples of the area and remains an integral part of the history and identity of their descendants including Ngāti Pou, Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai and Ngāi Tai. It is one of the few remaining pā kōwhatu (stone-built pā) in Tāmaki and includes ancient wāhi tapu, urupa, wāhi tupuna, tūāhu and wāhi pakanga. The pā remains a wāhi tapu of regional significance.

Kaarearea Paa has **considerable** local mana whenua value.