

Marae Sightlines Report

Prepared for

**SmartGrowth
and
The Combined Tangata Whenua Forum**



By
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Resource Planning & Management

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Ko te kokonga a te whare ka kitea

Ko te kokonga a te ngakau, kaore i kitea.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Planning To Protect Views From Marae

Marae Sightlines is a SmartGrowth planning project that reviews the visual setting, values and landscape context of thirty-six marae throughout the Western Bay of Plenty.

The objectives of this report are to identify significant landscape and visual values to tangata whenua from marae view locations of the region. Using sightlines or view shaft from each marae the extent and nature of ancestral landscape values within each marae sightline is identified.

Establishing an appropriate benchmark of visual and amenity quality provides a measure to monitor future visual status and quality (visible, partly obscured, totally obscured, sustained, devalued, enhanced) within the marae view shafts. Protection of ancestral taonga in the surrounding landscape is enhanced by integration of ancestral landscape values into strategies to manage future growth in the region.

1.2 Tangata Whenua Provide Mapping Information

To investigate these matters information was sought from tangata whenua about known ancestral maunga, awa, moana motu, and wahi hirahira. These elements combine in ancestral or heritage landscapes that act as a cue to the oral traditions and customary relationship of tangata whenua to their turangawaewae, natural, physical and cultural resources including extended kinship. Mapping of this hapu knowledge was completed in collaboration with tangata whenua prior to marae sightlines fieldwork and evaluation.

1.3 Findings Summary

The diversity of visual values and quality ranges from;

- highly modified urban catchments or constrained urban and rural settings
- typical open rural settings with little regard for landscape values but benefiting from rural open space
- enclaves removed from mainstream development, within customary settings retaining visual intactness of landscape taonga.
- Island or insular

The ancestral landscape is generally highly visible given the coastal nature of the sub region, undulating hinterland and prominent ridgelines, the north-south alignment of landform and drainage patterns to the coast.

These may be distant from the viewer in a background position, even if the local foreground and middle ground views are constrained by local topography of valleys, flood plains, and coastal margin.

Urbanisation manifest as an urban fence also compromises foreground and middle ground views.

Marae surrounded by multiple own lands retained greater control of the impact of development on local visual qualities. Others could exercise little control or influence over the type, form, design or extent of development because of alienation of the hapu estate and encroachment of external developmental values. All marae though were dependent on a strategic planning approach to secure the visual taonga values as progressive uptake of residential and industrial development occurred within the district or sub region.

Visually, foreground and middle ground views are critical in sustaining visual access to local icons and cultural reference points. The outstanding natural feature of the Kaimai ranges, Papamoa hills and Tauranga Harbour prevails within the Western Bay of Plenty, while the coastal environment, surrounding hinterland, flood plain and coastal margin prevailed in the eastern part of the sub region.

1.4 Marae Settings

On the basis of the assessment of marae sightlines

- Eight Marae are classified, as within their customary setting with a high degree of visual intactness,
- Five Marae are located on Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands.
- Twelve marae were in typical rural settings, surrounded by open green space as a function of horticultural or farming activities, but with the typical use of road reserves for overhead power lines, utilities, signage and the like. The spatial relationship of natural features and transition from coast to ridgeline is retained as well as the balance of the human scale against the natural.
- Eleven marae were in urbanised areas of the Tauranga district, or immediately adjacent to roading corridors either state highway or local feeder routes. Scale, form, degree of enclosure was of a built nature.

1.5 Recommendations

The following recommendations were drafted in consultation with the Combined Tangata Whenua Forum. It is recommended that consideration be given to:

1. ***The protection of middle ground ridgelines from modification by residential development;***
2. ***The investigation of ancestral landscape awareness and education program with planners, developers, and landscape designers on useful methods of interpreting ancestral landscape values;***
3. ***Review the manner in which Papakainga development impacts on foreground and middle ground views from Marae view locations;***
4. ***Require specific consideration of significant visual values described as heritage landscape in future Residential A and Rural Residential consents, and***
5. ***That SmartGrowth promote the protection of ancestral view shafts from Marae, Papakainga and future settlement areas through establishing an appropriate range of objectives, policies and planning tools.***

1.6 List of Marae in the subregion

Rural Marae (12)	Urban Marae (11)	Enclave Marae (8)	Island Marae (5)
Tutereinga	Huria	Otawhiwhi	Matakana
Poututerangi	Maungatapu	Rereatukahia	Kutaroa
Paparoa	Hairini	Peterehema	Opureora
Tawhitinui	Waimapu	Hungahungatoroa	Opounui
Manoeka	Whareroa	Tahuwhakatiki	Rangiwaia
Te Kahika	Wairoa	Otamarakau	
Te Paamu	Waitangi	Te Matai	
Tuapiro	Tūhourangi	Te Kokakonui	
Pukehina	Whakaue		
Waikari	Te Awhe o te Rangi		
Te Whetuoterangi	Tamapahore		
Haraki			

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify significant landscape and visual values to tangata whenua from marae view locations of the region, and
- Establish appropriate benchmark of visual quality and access to ancestral landscape against which to manage future growth planning within the region.



The base satellite map used to assist in developing commentary for each marae location and presenting the extent of the view shaft for each marae location.

Ancestral Landscapes – Visual Taonga – Marae Sightlines

3.0 **METHODS AND APPROACHES**

This report uses the methodology prepared by Boffa Miskell in December 2002 and a contract entered into between SmartGrowth and Kaahuia Policy.

An initial mapping exercise was completed with tangata whenua, nominating significant elements within the landscape described as ancestral taonga (ancestral / heritage landscape).

A field landscape sheet was prepared to capture information about maunga, awa, moana and waahi whakahirahira from each view location. This field record sheet was trailed by the writer in conjunction with the Maori technical advisor and Boffa Miskell landscape planner at Maungatapu and Hairini marae.

3.1 **View Locations**

Three view locations were selected for there following importance:

- **The Poutuahu from the Wharenui** - adopts the view of the eponymous ancestor scanning the vista;
- **Puaha or Gateway** - views immediately available to manuhiri before entering the marae;
- **Te Tu Kokiringa** - a broader landscape is available from beyond the immediate confines of the marae was the first view location experienced by manuhiri and
- **Panorama View** of the surrounding views.

A 50mm focal length lens was used to take the photographs, as this focal length is consistent with a scale of the unaided eye. Digital photos using a Kodak DC240 zoom were taken from selected view locations to assess the extent of the view shaft and generate commentary for data recoding sheets and a marae thumbnail.



A data record sheet identified the taonga, type, orientation, and comments about the degree of visibility as open – in full view, partial, or restricted.

3.2 Marae Thumbnail Sheets

Each marae thumbnail sheet is structured around three panels:

- three photographs representative of the view shaft and wider vista fills the left hand pane;
- a photographic tile cut from the base satellite map focussed on the part of the region where the marae was located and shows a primary view shaft and
- a narrative describing the marae setting and visual elements broadly scoped under visual enhancers and visual detractors.



3.3 Tangata Whenua Considered The Marae Thumbnails:

- provided a useful snapshot,
- provides a good idea of the marae setting by including some element of the marae within the photographs,
- were of mixed value for urban marae because views were predictably constrained,
- more beneficial locations within the papakainga demonstrated ancestral landscape, and
- should include appropriate names and genealogy for each marae.

The writer explained his approach of not taking full view pictures of the wharenui, as means of protecting the mauri of the wharenui. A set of photographs for each marae setting and panorama will be included as a CD disc with this report. By not taking photos of the wharenui, there was little chance of the mauri being compromised by potential misuse of the visual resemblance of the marae. This risk is typified by Maori concern associated with tourism 'artefacts' use of photographs on table placemats, tea towels and the like. The project did not require an inward looking perspective, but more external view. The final report comprises 36 marae thumbnails.

4.0 **VISUAL ASSESSMENT APPROACHES**

From each view location the following approaches were adopted.

- Capturing the ancestral taonga identified in the collaborative mapping exercise that informed the fieldwork
- Reviewed visual character from a range of perspectives generally described as enhancers or detractors from the ancestral landscape:
 - * The ability to absorb visual elements of the built environment, (buildings, roads, structures, residential and industrial development, plantation or production woodlots),
 - * Visual bulk, horizontal or vertical scale and spatial relationship particularly the transition from coastal margin, valleys, hinterland internal and district-wide ridgelines,
 - * Visual qualities based on land use, vegetation cover, topographical features, openness of the vista or enclosure, and
 - * Potential screening or integration with the surrounding landscape

4.1 **Foreground, Middle ground, Background scale.**

4.1.1 View West From Waikari



Background: Kaimai Ranges

Middle ground: Tauranga CBD

Foreground: Estuary

These measures were used to suggest the availability of views - visual values and the manner in which these supported or compromised the visual taonga.

- The notion of standing proud in the frame suggested that large scale and prominence of the taonga referred to, whether close or distant to the viewer.
- The notion of enclave was applied when the marae was removed from growth or development areas, but may or may not be set within multiple owned lands. The enclave though suggested that whanau of the hapu lived within close proximity to the marae, the landscape taonga were generally immediate and prominent.

5.0 **ANCESTRAL LANDSCAPES**

The Western Bay of Plenty is home to Te Arawa, Ngaiterangi and Ngati Ranginui Iwi. The essence of their identity and wellbeing is inextricably tied and reinforced by the surrounding ancestral landscape. This landscape is unique to the Western Bay of Plenty even though the sub region comprises the type of landscape character (harbours, coastal margin, plains, ridge, plateaux, foothills) are found elsewhere.



Ancestral Landscapes can be understood by use of the notion of mnemonic system – an aid to memory.



When one views Mauao, the settlement traditions are raised as well as the underlying relationship of Iwi or hapu differentiated. The local tauparapara or hallmark expression that relates the Tauranga tangata to prominent landmarks or pou whenua, locations of prominent events or sites of significance



This is demonstrated by the form of waiata known as patere. The patere is a journey, using a rhythm that traces the journey from the coast inland, or from the papakainga to another kinship group, or historical event of significance to the hapu. Ancestral landscapes cue those significant sites and events and constantly reiterate associations or reinforce the mana, mauri, tapu, ihi, wehi.



The flow of the river raises inland linkages, the wetlands previous harvest sites, the estuary's previous endemic diversity, perhaps the call of the bittern, long tailed cuckoo or sites where mud were used to dye piupiu and kete. Thinking along these lines, raises the memory of the kuia expert in these activities and the qualities of their work.

and use.

Even in the highly developed urban environment, the remnant stands of ponga on the escarpments cue memories of the burial caves, their discovery, the koroua and kuia views on such discover, the rules and protocols and the outcome. The seepage found on road reserves, remind those with the memory of the puna – ground spring, visits to collect water, the customary tribal stories and directives implicit in water collection



As long as a marker persist, the mnemonic cues the memory, stimulates thought and possibly the transfer of that information to the generations that because of their era, the activity or the resource had already been lost. The ancestral landscape gives meaning to turangawaewae, rohe, kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and mana whenua.



As one moves around ones district, the ancestral landscapes brings the past generations close to hand, the status as guardian or steward of a wide range of hapu resources within the natural and physical boundaries. The associated rafts of cultural values are also cued into a seamless whole.

6.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of the site visits and assessment, marae of the region can be grouped in a three general categories. While there is some overlap of visual qualities, visual impact, absorption capacity, land use type and character, the categorisation is relatively robust when considered primarily from an ancestral landscape perspective, even though the categorization has been generated by the writer and only applied to this project. It may lead to further refinement and application to multiple owned parcels where future papakainga development may occur.

6.1 Urbanised Settings

Urbanised settings were typified by intensive residential development on at least three fronts. The proximity of residential dwellings compromised local amenity, visual access to foreground or middle ground ancestral landscape and sense of privacy for marae activities, ritual and cultural practice. In some instances because of local topography, the sense of overlooking the marae was strong especially where multiple storey dwellings are immediately adjacent to the marae.

As a function of urbanisation and contraction of the marae estate, the process was further compounded by the seemingly ad hoc development of land surrounding the marae by tangata whenua. This is partly a result of sporadic uptake by whanau of their land interests, and partly as a result of housing affordability, where construction was gradual, used recycled materials, or construction of dwellings incrementally as the whanau could afford.



This is not to comment on aesthetic values, design or form of papakainga dwellings, but the way in which gradual and unplanned uptake of land interests for residential use, compounds the built environment, the sense of enclosure created or compounding the impact of the surrounding built environment. The clutter of foreground positions sometimes created a sense of an urban fence, screening of middle ground positions that provided linkages to more distant taonga.



Where a sense of urban fence was established additional elements were introduced to the visual experience. One was the sense of entrapment, the other of impending doom as the growth dynamic slowly filtered into the inner sanctum of the papakainga. This may be as a result of whanau moving out of the clutter to rural lands, selling up and placing what was once customary settlement as title in fee simple on the property market. The new settlers then renovated to a style atypical of the papakainga. Alternately, forced mortgage sales introduced a speculative dimension involving further sub-division, or cross leasing.

Current residential development is typified by large scale earthworks. To maximise the permitted density baselines, re-contouring through cut and fill methods reduced natural topography and variation. Wetlands and gullies are filled in, freshwater springs tapped and discharged by pipes, high points - knolls and ridges are cut to provide fill material for low lying areas. Design levels are set to achieve an easier slope where steepness is an issue. Benching or terracing is introduced to slopes to enable retention of building platforms, or 'insert' a dwelling more towards the edges of the development giving greater value to 'the room with a view'. This approach screens middle ground views and compromises spatial character and cues to the inland valley systems, or internal ridges.

A view stated was that the nature and extent of development, the rate of uptake, and the investment of external resources mean that almost anything is possible (can be mitigated somehow). If there were mutual concern for tangata whenua interest and developer interests then development would occur within this context:

'Leave a place for those who have nowhere else to go' i.e. Because the identity markers for the Iwi cannot be found elsewhere, it is paramount that these identity makers are recognized and provided some protection, enhancement or even retro-fitting, (cf restoration of the Mangatawa pa, damaged by quarrying of rock for roads and port developments).

6.2 Urban Marae

6.2.1 Huria



Urbanisation and gradual loss of surrounding lands has required uptake of marae lands for private training and educational services, health and kaumatua care, that blocks views to Waikareao estuary, Motuopae, Wharepaia and Te Papa peninsular. There is a mix of tangata whenua and manuhiri living within the surrounding papakainga. Local roads compound the built environment. Previous views to the east and west are now excluded. Residential lots on the higher ground above the marae are ever present and generates a sense of enclosure¹

6.2.2 Maungatapu



The state highway separates the marae from the eastern extent of papakainga, and enclosed (excluded) the eastern views to Rangataua. Intensive residential development to the east limits the views to Kopukairua and Ranginui Peninsular. Karikari is therefore excluded. The natural southern topography sets the residential dwellings as a built edge. The upper slopes of Upuhue and Mangatawa can be seen where pohutukawa trees on the road reserve are separated and provides a window to the eastern background. The Maungatapu headland screens views to the west, and to Te Papa.² The tidal cycles provide a variation of experience. Amenity is high with a full tide because it helps to unify the vista of the Maungatapu embayment to the opposite shoreline, as well a delineating

the opposite eastern Rangataua Bay shoreline, by better defining the coastal edge.

¹ Mapped Taonga

² Mapped Taonga – B9 Kopukairoa

6.2.3 Hairini



While extensive views north are enjoyed and to a lesser degree to the west, the eastern and southern margins are urbanised and experienced as an urban fence. Two storey dwellings further screen views to the east. Residential settlement around the marae was catalysed by state housing development, with relatively large quarter acre sections, large enough to support customary practice (the hangi pit, the garden, and the tent site for visiting relatives. Ownership of some residential lots have transferred to people from outside the whanau, leading to further subdivision and cross leasing, which compounds the sense of enclosure. Tall eucalypts associated with the Hairini Roundabout road reserve also screens views east. Maungarangi in the middle ground is easily defined by the quarry scar. Likewise with Pukunui with firebreak running up the western slope acts as an aid to location as does the vegetation compared to the pasture on the lower slopes.³

6.2.4 Waimapu



Once essentially rural and left to its own devices, Waimapu is now surrounded on all fronts by residential or commercial-industrial development. To the north, uptake of business-commercial zone provisions presents a future urban fence possibly nine meters high, limiting the views to the wetlands, river margins and Waimapu estuary beyond. Tutarawananga is located easily by the tall mature trees of Yatton Park. The large scale buildings-roofline of the Bay of plenty Polytechnic compromises the view, as does the Maleme Street industrial buildings adjacent to Oropi Rd. Progressive uptake of Oropi rural residential opportunities restricts views to the previous landscape. The Hollister Lane western properties are proud at the escarpment edge and combine to present a monolithic form albeit of single storey⁴.

³ Mapped Taonga - B7 Pukunui, B9 Kopukairoa, A9 Awa Waimapu

⁴ Mapped Taonga – A9 Awa Waimapu, A8 Waioroi (tuturu ingoa)

6.2.5 Whareroa



The marae is surrounded on three sides by large scale industrial buildings and structures. The harbour bridge and transition zone immediately restricts the western view, which in turn is crowded by port facilities. The sense of proximity to Tauranga central business development zone is strong and will be compromised by multi storey buildings on the Te Papa-Wharepaia domain areas. The height of buildings may interfere with the views of the Kaimai ranges further west. Views to the southeast are compromised by informal screening of weed species with shrubs and plants occupying lower level and mature wattles a canopy. Views south are open as a function of the Waipu-Waimapu estuaries and the view to the sloping hinterland to the Mamaku plateau.⁵

6.2.6 Wairoa



At the north western gateway to Tauranga, the impact of SH2 is dominating. It is this element that generates a sense of urbanization, because traffic movement is constant and is intensified with seasonal variations associated with public holidays and summer influx. Immediately outside the marae fence, amenity is lost. The lay out of the marae in response to the roading corridor exaggerates this aspect, because the entry to the marae and papakainga is gained off the state highway. While close to the ancestral Wairoa River, it is not visible from the marae. Little else is visible from the marae, save for road, shelterbelt and mature eucalypts.

⁵ Mapped Taonga – B5 Puwhenua, B7 Pukunui, B9 Kopukairoa, B1 Otawa

6.2.7 Waitangi



Is similar to Wairoa, with SH2 running west to east, that separates the papakainga from the marae. Views east are restricted by road reserve plantings. Whanau dwellings on the northern road reserve, screen the road by plantings at the front road boundary, enclosing the marae. The flood plain behind the marae has high taonga value, but is not visible from the nominated locations.

6.2.8 Tūhourangi



Further east along SH2, is in a similar scenario to Waitangi. While views are open to the east and south, the location of the rail corridor north of the marae requires screening, which encloses that view shaft to the marae boundaries. The Kaituna flood plain has high taonga value but is constantly dissected by traffic movement.⁶

⁶ Mapped Taonga A13 Awa Kaituna

6.2.9 Whakaue



Although Maketu is a small coastal village and the physical closeness of the marae to the Maketu estuary, coast and headlands, the marae is immediately constrained by the access road into Maketu from SH2. The views to the southeast are compromised by a two storey dwellings that have the potential if the trend is continued to set a walled corridor.⁷

6.2.10 Te Awhe o Te Rangi



Based on the ridge above the Maketu estuary and beach, and surrounded to the north – east and south by farmland, the sense of enclosure and restriction of northern and western views is created by the two storey dwellings immediately adjacent to the marae. This sense is perpetuated when looking north, as many dwellings along the ridge and along the escarpment are multi-storey and in close proximity to each other. The access road adds to the urban feel by its alignment with the gateway into the marae.

⁷ Mapped Taonga E1 Maketu

6.2.11 Tamapahore

Is grouped with marae in urban settings even though the land to the southwest is essentially rural and within the sheltering embrace of the Mangatawa Pa complex. The elevated position of Tamapahore above the coastal strip focuses attention towards a thoroughly urban coastal residential strip. The rate of residential infill has been rapid for Nga Potiki and is now experienced as a sea of terracotta, cream and green roofs. The views north include Mauao as the beacon, but surrounded by the built elements of the Hewlett's and Newton Road industrial areas. The low lying wetlands also include the sewage treatment, and other industrial activities. SH2 and the railway corridor compound the build experience. The elevated position of the marae ensures full view of the coastal margin, the off shore islands and portions of undeveloped fore dunes that is retained as multiple owned land. These areas of fore dunes breaks the barrier created by ribbon development. In many respects the full impact of residential development has already occurred. The potential for developing visual linkage from the marae, through the residential ribbon to the foreshore is still possible, Dwellings are single storey in the main and presents opportunity through plantings to reunite the base of Mangatawa to it seashore companion.



6.3 Matakana and Rangiwaia Island Marae

Matakana and Rangiwaia Island marae enjoy an insular quality. Because of their position in the Tauranga Harbour, they are enclosed only by the distant arc of the Kaimai ranges, that melds into the Mamaku Plateau to the south and the returning arc north along the Otanewainuku, Otawa, Papamoa Hills ridge lines.

The scale, spatial character and visibility are all retained as natural character as a function of the intervening harbour waters. Opureora and Rangiwaia have a greater sense of proximity to the built landscape of Matua Iwi and Omokoroa. However the marae is oriented away from these vistas, generally facing north.

6.3.1 Rangiwaia





6.3.2 Opureora

Kutaroa⁸ enjoys a broad view facing east, but is more distant from any intensively built area, so too with Matakana Marae⁹. While views to Omokoroa are immediate from the access road, from the marae precincts the orientation is north facing onto a broad open basin that rises to the west, north and east. Based within multiple owned lands, there is direct control over the type, nature and extent of development. With a relatively small island population, those pressures are not as keen as those experienced by mainland hapu.¹⁰

⁸ Mapped Taonga D3 Ongare/Kauri, B16 Hikurangi, B17 Te Aroha,

⁹ Mapped Taonga B4 Otanewainuku, B5 Puwhenua, B1 Otawa, B6 Maungatutu

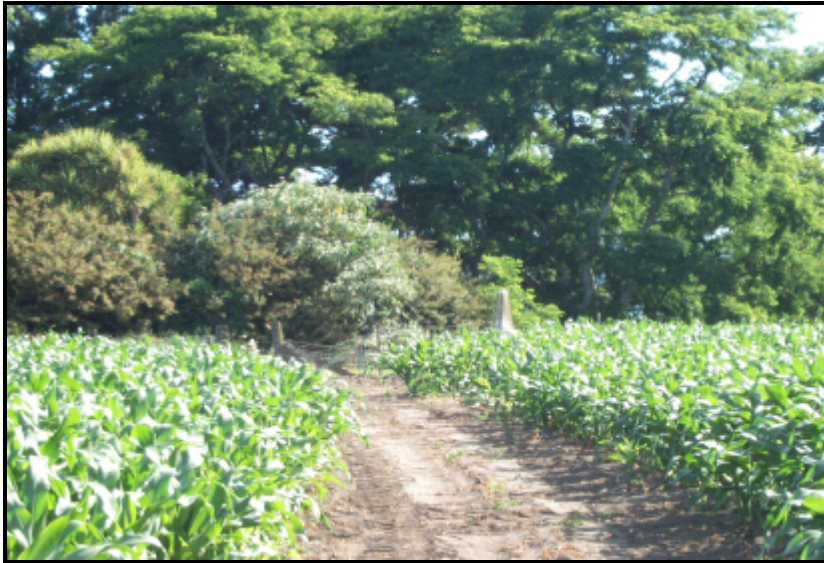
¹⁰ Mapped TaongaB4 Otanewainuku, B5 Puwhenua, B6 Maungatutu



6.3.3 Matakana (Te Rangihouhiri)



6.3.4 Kutaroa



6.3.5 Opounui

6.4 Rural Marae

6.4.1 Te Puna Marae

The Te Puna based marae of Tutereinga, Poututerangi, Paparoa, and Tawhitinui all enjoy a rural setting.

Tutereinga and Poututerangi are set within multiple owned parcels of land and while adjacent to local roads, these roads serve Pirirakau whanau and access to customary settlement areas of the hapu. Given this, the ability to manage vegetation to better access water views and Matakana Island is generally within their control.

There are a number of distractions presented by location of power lines, transformers and the like. However these utilities are set within a rural context, and while they seem invasive when focussed on, the transmission lines are a part of the rural environment, and are absorbed into that setting. The same applies to the impact of roads on the visual experience. The marae were built on whanau lands adjacent to the local road to facilitate access to the marae by locals and visitors. This visual detractor is an outcome of choices made in earlier times by the respective whanau.

Paparoa is in a setting where the vertical scale of shelterbelts restricts views to a road corridor and is so enclosed that only foreground perspective is possible, save for a narrow window to the west that enables views to the Kaimai ranges in the distant western background.



Tawhitinui, because of its elevated position enjoys a more expansive view. Some view shafts from Tawhitinui to Mauao are compromised by mature, tall wood lots that may be managed by presentation of a strategic view to private landowners and negotiation of mutual benefit. Rural views prevail, notwithstanding the old coach access road to Tauranga immediately outside the marae, nor the use of the road reserves for transmission lines.

6.4.2 Manoeka and Te Kahika

These marae are rural in nature, with a mix of vegetation type along the Papamoa Hills, ranging from natural forest cover in the south, progressively adopting pasture cover to the north. The local access roads are immediately adjacent to the marae, but because they are removed somewhat from the marae complex, they do not dominate in the manner of state highways. The ancestral landscape to the west and south is generally available. Enclosure of the marae complex is created more by the alignment of papakainga housing in sympathy with the local roading network.¹¹

6.4.3 Te Paamu

Te Paamu is in a rural setting, sufficiently removed from the Rangiora freezing works to maintain a rural ambience. In many ways this marae could enjoy what I describe as an enclave, retaining its customary setting with a high degree of visual intactness, albeit, rural farmland and flood plain. However the road passes through the marae precincts and part of the papakainga are on the opposite of the road. Because the carriage way is narrow by comparison to state highway, traffic volume, vehicle movements and speed is relatively low, the central position of the road is minimized. The papakainga though introduces an enclosure, excluding undisturbed views to the local church and urupa.

6.4.4 Tuapiro



The rural setting for Tuapiro is maintained even though SH2 passes immediately east of the papakainga. In its elevated position over looking the Tuapiro River and estuary, with the foothills of the Athenree forest and Kaimai ranges proud in the western frame, a rural perspective is supported. The elevated position of the marae avoids the enclosure of residential intensification. However the sense of visual clutter is experienced when looking east (and down) onto the papakainga development. Ad hoc style and form using recycled material introduces an eclectic flavour to the local view that could distract from the remnant visual values of merit. View shafts to eastern harbour views, are restricted by hedgerows in the middle ground position.¹²

¹¹ Mapped Taonga B1 Ottawa, B2 Takarangi

¹² Mapped Taonga B16 Hikurangi, D2 Okere,

6.4.5 Pukehina



On a knoll above the Pukehina Stream and northern Whakatane-Tauranga highway road reserves, the marae enjoys open wide ranging views in all directions. The ancestral landscape in the broad and local scale is visually accessible as a result. The location close to the roading and rail corridor is a detractor because of the associated activity. As a static element in the landscape though they are aligned in the same east – west axis and absorbed into the rural landscape.

6.4.6 Waikari



This marae could fit within the enclave grouping, because of its position in multiple owned parcels and its removed location on the Matapihi peninsula. However because of the open nature of surrounding landscape, the clearing of vegetation from the escarpment edge and the open profile of the Tauranga CBD on the opposite shoreline, Waikari is essentially rural in nature. As a function of its position at the escarpment edge and the flat peninsular landform, the ancestral landscape is open and visually accessible. The middle ground associations with the Te Papa peninsula, Otamataha and linkages inland are obscured by the density, bulk, form, and the emerging vertical scale of the central skyline, as high rise developments progress.

6.4.7 Te Whetuoterangi



Is similar to Waikari in that it could stand as enclave, as is ascribed to Tahuwhakatiki down catchment. The features that place it more in the rural grouping are its proximity to Welcome Bay and Waitao Road. Lands to the west have passed from multiple ownership to general freehold title. In the immediate shadow of Kopukairoa, and the Kaiawha ridge pa, the ancestral landscape is direct and sustained by their scale, position and reiteration of the north-south grain of the landform and the inland watershed.¹³

6.4.8 Haraki

Te Haraki is in a rural setting, where the surrounding land is cropped right up to the marae boundaries. There is separation between the marae and the papakainga, so the sense of enclosure is minor. The views west to the Papamoa hills across the stream, floodplain and eastern residential areas of Te Puke is screened by existing trees, some framework, some weed species. This mix of trees also obscures the diversity and



transition of local topography from escarpment, to stream margins, flood plain to the Papamoa hills. The transition northeast from the escarpment to coastal plain and coastal margin is also lost, presenting an open expansive skyline. The

marae though does enjoy a buffer set by the current horticultural land use. To the east some glimpses of the Maketu peninsula creates a sense of link to the land and kin group. These views are all middle to background views, so the order of scale and perspective can absorb the typical rural scale. View shafts to Maketu though can be protected by careful attention to those elements of Te Haraki's vista.



¹³ Mapped Taonga A10 Waitao/Kaite, B8 Kaiawha, B9 Kopukairoa

6.5 Enclaves

The notion of enclave is used for this grouping as a function of their position at the end of their respective access roads, in some instances the buffer provided by multiple owned lands, or rural location. Equally important for this grouping is the immediate access and visibility of the land form to ancestral taonga, either directly within middle ground views, or because of the bulk and form of the landmark, features proud in the landscape. This presents the capacity to absorb small scale residential dwellings, presents visual quality that supports the notion of aesthetic coherence. When tangata whenua view the landscape item, even though there has been some modification – bush clad to pasture, bush to forest production lots – the form and scale enables the view to ignore those elements and engage with the form, as an expression of mana- power, mauri-essence, ihi-the strength and wehi – the natural form.

6.5.1 Otawhiwhi



To access the marae, one traverses the small settlements, the rural residential lifestyle blocks and the high value, exclusive residential developments closer to Bowentown heads. However once one leaves the access roads and proceeds to the marae, the enclave nature emerges. The Pio's beach embayment, the dominant scale and profile of the Kaimai ranges, and the gentle inclining slope to the east and south, excludes the middle views from the marae. The ancestral landscape features prominently as a function of scale in the middle ground on the opposite shoreline and the background-distant background to the south.¹⁴

¹⁴ Mapped Taonga B16 Hikurangi, B15 Puketoi/Matangi

6.5.2 Rereatukahia



At the end of the Tetley Road, and overlooking the salt marsh and wetland areas to the Tauranga harbour, the enclave nature of Te Rereatukahia is reinforced by the scale and profile of the eastern slopes of the Kaimai ranges. The convoluted and incised landform of those slopes generates a sense of being directly in that context. To the north the escarpment rises to approximately 40 m and to the north the escarpment rises to approximately 40 m and exaggerated by the stand of mature pines. The meander of the local watercourse adds a dimension of natural juxtaposed against the grassed and mowed areas of the papakainga.

6.5.3 Hungahungatoroa



In some ways Hungahungatoroa is in a similar situation to Waikari, but because of the embayment of Waipu Bay, the saltmarsh below the escarpment, the distance between the marae and the Hewlett's Road industrial area contributes to a sense of enclave. The views to the coast, while not direct is constantly reiterated by the outline of Motuatau, Motuariki islands and Mauao, proud in the in the northern frame. The scale and profile of Kopukairoa, and the landforms that lead the eye to that icon all reinforce the enclave status of this marae. Further, the established stands of native trees in the foreground, and the established woodlots on neighbouring lands further enhance the 'set aside' feeling to this marae.¹⁵

¹⁵ Mapped Taonga B9 Kopukairoa, F2 Motuatau

6.5.4 Peterehema

While immediately adjacent to a local road, and with rural residential lifestyle blocks leading into the marae precincts, the location of the marae above Oreanui Bay, Matua Iwi Peninsula, the expansive views to the northern reaches of the Tauranga harbour, sets an enclave character. Peterehema enjoys a margin of saltmarsh, although compromised by the rail embankment, stands of established trees, in the foreground and middle ground positions, that enhances the amenity values of the location, and separates the marae from horticultural activities. Extensive views are enjoyed across the Wairoa River to Oikemoke, Te Puna peninsular, and Katikati and in the distant background the Hikurangi and Bowentown Heads.¹⁶

6.5.5 Tahuwhakatiki



At the Waitao river mouth, the Rangataua Bay, tidal flats leads the eye across the bay to Oruamatua, and Mauao Beyond. Te Huke to the north - east are all at water level. The pa of Upuhue and Mangatawa are proud in the eastern foreground, as is Kopukairoa in the east. The Kairua road saddle and Pukekohatu outcrop link the higher elevated platforms of Mangatawa and Kopukairoa. There is direct and immediate linkage to a wide range of ancestral taonga. The nature and type of land use, together with the bulk, scale and form of associated buildings remains rural in character. A distracting building in the eastern foreground could be easily screened, as can whanau dwellings.¹⁷

¹⁶ Mapped Taonga F7 Motuhoa, F6 Rangiwaia, F5 Matakana, D12 Oikemoke, G1 Te Awa Wairos

¹⁷ Mapped Taonga B8 Kaiawha, B18 Pukekohatu, B9 Kopukairoa, A10 Waitao/Kaite

6.5.6 Te Matai



This marae is in a relatively mundane landscape, raised above the Kaituna river flood plain, but otherwise without distinguishing or outstanding natural character or feature. At the end of an access road that only serves marae and papakainga use, the surrounding view shafts can be made more accessible by strategic management of woodlots, to open the vista. However maintained in its existing context, Te Matai enjoys a panorama somewhat similar to the island based marae in that all landscape features are equally distant from the marae, so blocking the view shaft, introducing distracting developments do not impact because of their position in the distant background.

6.5.7 Otamarakau



Benefiting from its coastal location removed from the Whakatane-Tauranga highway and nestled in multiple owned lands the tiraha status of this marae is outstanding. The expansive rural views to off shore islands, with the white puffs of the volcanic White Island on the distant eastern horizon, the marae is safe from encroachment from everything except aquaculture activities. In the constant presence of the ancestral past associated with the pa site in the foreground, the Matata straights and Motiti Island to the north all combine to absorb even the rail corridor that runs along the marae frontage. From this location time and the spirits will teach.¹⁸



¹⁸ Mapped Taonga – A15, Otamarakau, F1 Motiti

6.5.8 Te Kokakonui

Set in a shallow basin Kokakonui enjoys an enclave status, within a well managed multiple owned land block. Views are restricted to a 100m radius of the buildings. The surrounding bush includes stands of miro, tawa typical of the bush that extends south and west. The entryway to Kokakonui is bordered by a pine plantation that sets a definite edge to the native forest, and will introduce a changing landscape with the harvest cycle. The present orientation of the building is north, with bush views to the west. It is possible to orientate the viewing experience away from the forest planting. The south- western view merges with the surrounding regenerating. A three meter bank to the east limits view to the immediate surroundings. The northern view open up but are still restricted to the foreground.

Te Kokakonui future marae location will be in a position that enables views to the top of Otanewainuku and north to Maungatutu. These views are unique because of proximity to the former, and a view of the eastern slopes of the Maungatutu. In its proposed position the marae will be supported by covenanted lands, retired for environmental and habitat values. The bush arcs from a western foreground position to the Papamoa Hills in the eastern middle ground and then receding to the north. The surrounding bush will sustain the enclave qualities. Harvesting of the plantations will compromise the north-western view. The surrounding rolling country to the north is broad and can absorb built elements if planned with care.



7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Protecting visual access and linkages to the ancestral landscape is critical to the personal and cultural wellbeing of the tangata whenua of the rohe. Discrete taonga identifiable as landscape markers or pou whenua cue the oral traditions, poetry and waiata, traces events leaders and traditions, catalyses and facilitates the education of generation to generation and serves as personal mentor.

By adopting a strategic view, mapping these locations and educating developers, property owners, planners and landscape architects, there is opportunity to capture these icons for the benefit of generations to come. From the various potential viewing locations there is opportunity to reinforce these values by providing different perspectives on the same icon, in the way that Mauao has a unique form from different points of the compass.

There is potential through this approach to profile the outstanding as well as regular landscape values to cue the oral traditions, indeed promulgate new traditions with future residents of the region. This may apply to archaeological sites, harvest and natural resource sites and localised whanau or hapu cultural values.

There is potential to add value to new subdivisions, by highlighting the customary visual values that is enjoyed from the local development. As these traditions become the norm of discourse within the residential development, such oral traditions may be passed from owner to owner as they seek to differentiate the intrinsic values of their property or subdivision from others. This may then broaden awareness across the region, to understand the underlying and intrinsic value of the landscape fabric as taonga.

There is and will be a huge reliance on professionals, and a genuine goodwill on part of developers, be they original farming families who now subdivide the family farm, or institutional investor that recognise economic benefit from a full interpreted landscape, integrating visual taonga as a fundamental first principle. In this case, rather than being primarily a good place to do business, appropriate attitudes may promote it's a good place to live and enjoy a landscape tattooed with heritage.

Recommendations are proposed to secure the views that remain undeveloped, or relatively free of intrusion of the built form, scale and design. This report may contribute to landscape management principles, approaches or monitoring for those values pivotal to tangata whenua sense of identity, relationship with the ancestral landscape or well-being. It has attempted to describe the values, and inform appropriate subdivision and planning.

Without direct and genuine attention to the underlying and explicit customary needs of association and active relationship with the ancestral landscape, a stranger in ones own land is a potential risk, that will and only be absorbed by tangata whenua, because it is their relationship, that policies, objective and principles need to support.

The sense of belonging and turangawaewae is dependent on the quality of the visual of the surrounding landscape. The challenge then is to promulgate a landscape management principle dedicated to tangata whenua interest to protect the mnemonic – iconic values associated with their rohe and turangawaewae. Particular regard for their relationship with the landscape as a component of landscape quality and diversity is required.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. *Protecting middle ground ridgelines from modification by residential development;*
2. *Investigating an ancestral landscape awareness and education program with planners, developers, and landscape designers on useful methods of interpreting ancestral landscape values;*
3. *Review the manner in which Papakainga development impacts on foreground and middle ground views from Marae view locations;*
4. *Require specific consideration of significant visual values described as heritage landscape in future Residential A and Rural Residential consents, and*
5. *That SmartGrowth promote the protection of ancestral view shafts from Marae, Papakainga and future settlement areas through establishing an appropriate range of objectives, policies and planning tools.*

9.0 PART TWO OF THE REPORT

9.1 Marae Thumbnails