

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

1131 - Fraser McNutt - SL1 Concept Plan March 2024 Final



SL1 Concept Plan

Hamilton South | March 2024



Urban & Environmental

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Document date:

March 2024

01

Introduction

Purpose & Background

1.1 Introduction & Purpose

This document has been prepared to support the submission of SL1 (**the Site**) in respond to the Emerging Areas Candidate Area - Information Package, on behalf of submitting landowners. Section 2 of this document includes the context analysis of the site.

Section 3 provides and exploration of opportunities and constraints relevant to urban design outcomes in the context of a potential redevelopment of the site.

Section 4 and Section 5 include a high-level concept plan of the site,

1.2 Background

A large proportion of SL1 is strategically owned by several motivated landowners (see **Section 1.3 Land Ownership** figure), who have similar goals and ambitions for their land. Together, the large landholdings form a significant area on the southern edge of Hamilton City.

SL1 seeks to deliver a range of housing typologies, open space, employment all together as a well-functioning urban environment.

an indicative staging plan and a conceptual masterplan of proposed Stage 1 area.

This is intended to demonstrate how the site can be developed in a comprehensive way, and to meet of the Waikato’s industrial development needs in a way that is consistent with relevant territorial, regional and national policy while ensuring a high standard of development can be achieved.

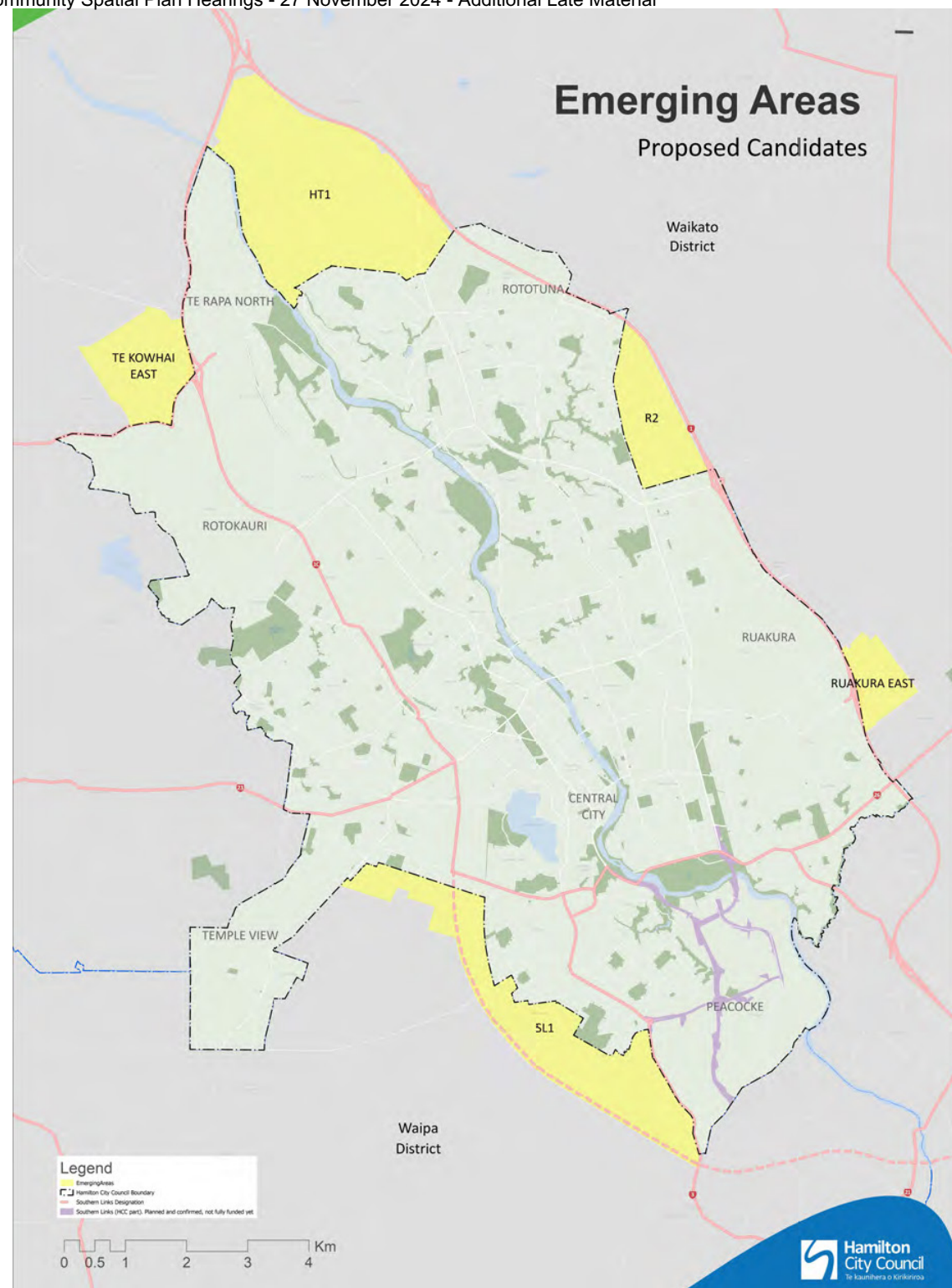


Figure 1: Emerging Areas Locality

1.3 Land Ownership

Composition of landownership within SL1 is shown along with crown owned land and Hamilton City Council Land.

See cover page for comments on owner's commitment towards a joint approach to development.

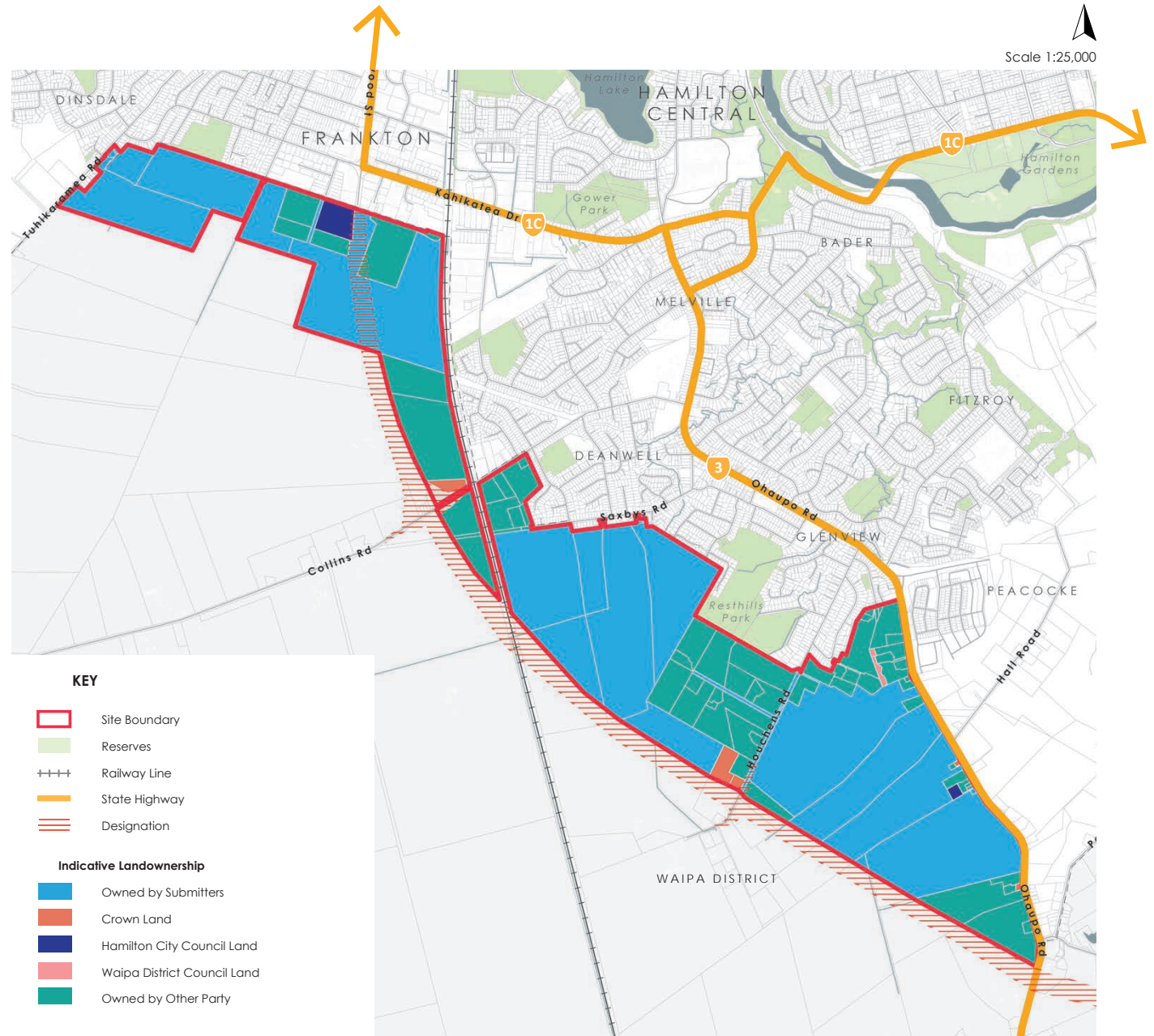


Figure 2: Indicative Land Ownership Map

02

Context Analysis

- 2.1 Regional and City-wide Context
- 2.2 Local Context
- 2.3 Strategic Alignment
- 2.4 Accessibility

2.1 Regional and City-wide Context

Hamilton is the Waikato region's largest city and one of the fastest growing urban areas in New Zealand.

Strategically, Hamilton is situated between the ports of Auckland and Tauranga, and about an hour away from New Zealand's main international airport.

Hamilton plays a significant role in supporting the economic golden triangle (Hamilton, Auckland, Tauranga) which

generates 52% of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The subject site currently sits within the Waipā District, adjoining the Hamilton City boundary to the south-west boundary. This land through is formally identified as 'Southern Links 1' (SL1), which as of August 2022, was identified by Hamilton City Council (HCC) as one of the 'Emerging Areas'.

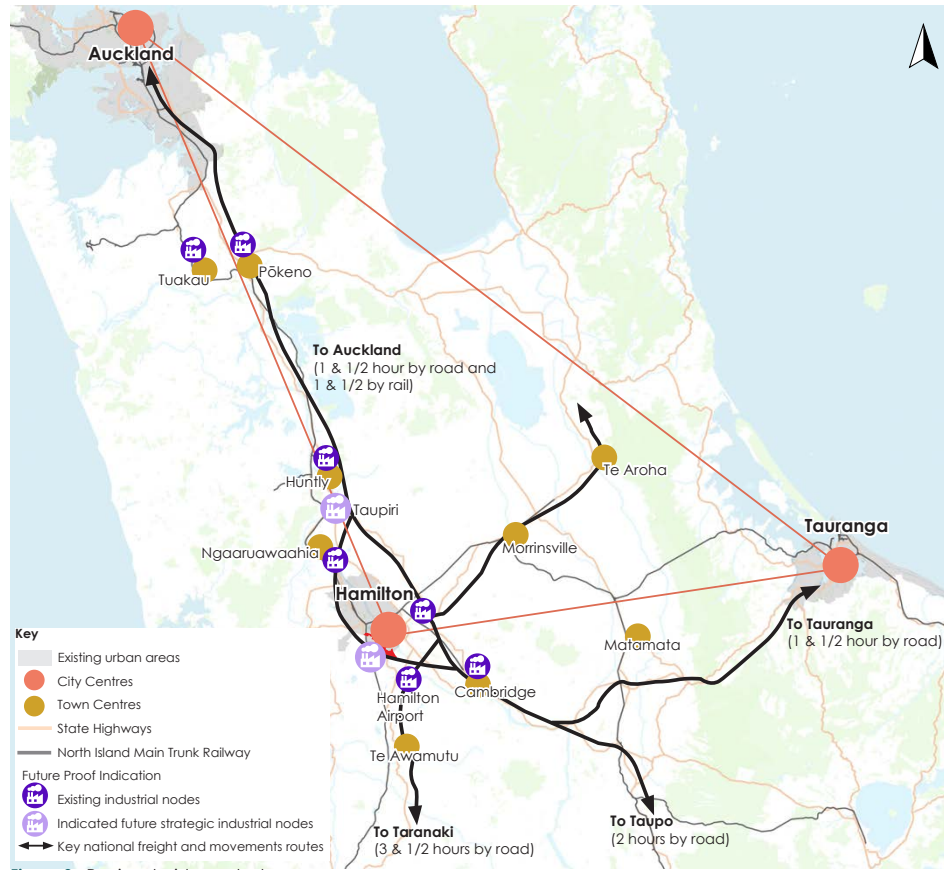


Figure 3: Regional wide context map

Scale 1:1,000,000

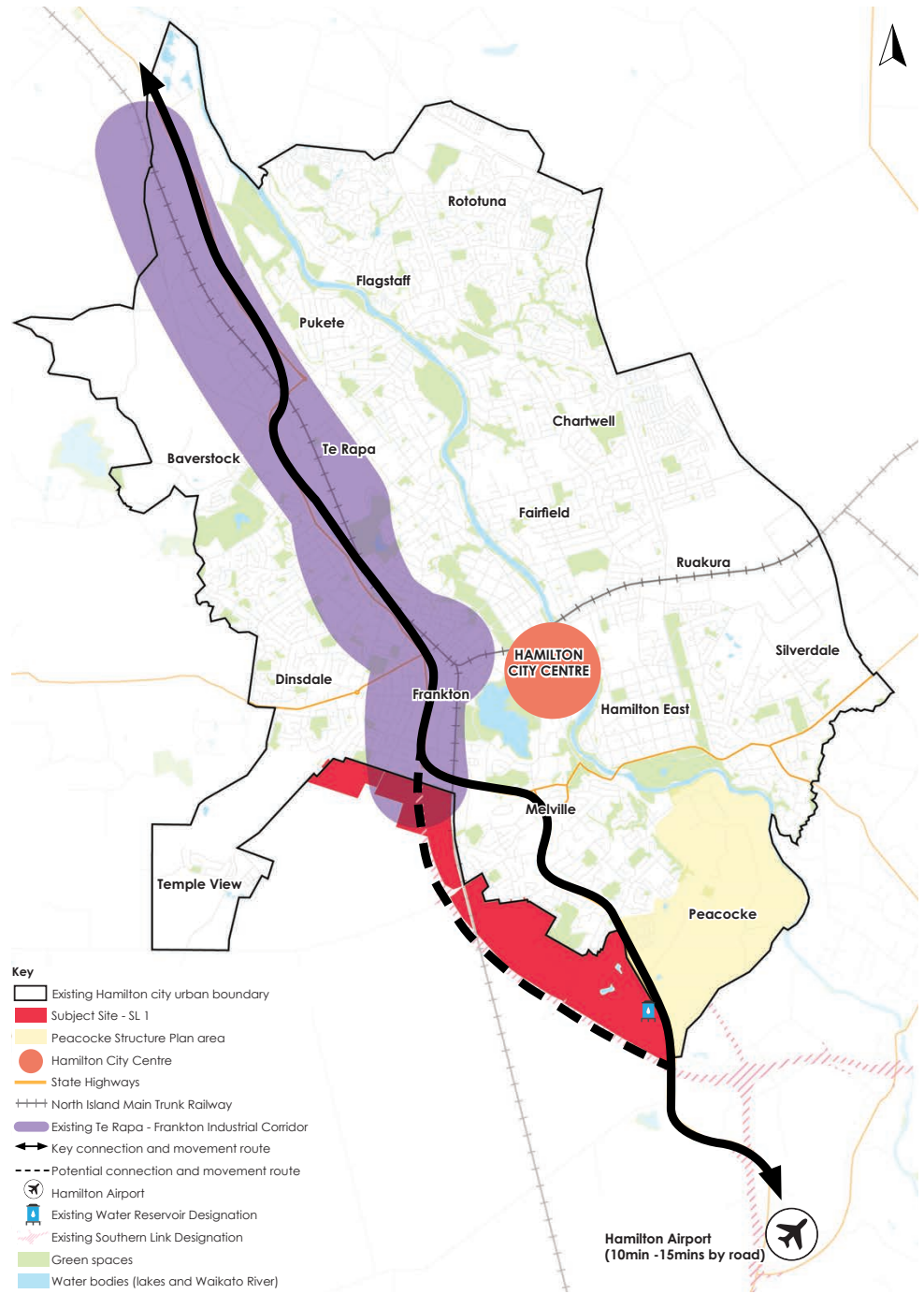


Figure 4: City wide context map

Scale 1:75,000

2.2 Local Context

The site is adjacent to the established suburbs of Dinsdale, Frankton, Deanwell and Glenview and predominately bounded to the west by the Southern Links designation.

The site is approximately 440 ha in size and it is rural zoned land under the Waipā District Plan. It reaches from southern Frankton to the southern end of the Peacockes Structure Plan area (Plan Change 5).

The site currently comprises of lots in pasture, rural lifestyle, equine industry and peri-industrial use.

The following points summarise the key contexts of SL1:

- 3 - 4 km south of Hamilton City Centre and adjacent to the Peacocke Structure Plan to east.
- 4.5 km north-west of Hamilton airport.
- Existing Frankton industrial activities to north and further connect to Te Rapa industrial area.
- Partially bound to the south / southwest by the Southern Links designation.
- North Island Main trunk Railway runs through the site.



Figure 5: Local Context Map



2.3 Planning Context

The site is currently zoned as Rural Zone and Large Lot Residential under the Waipa District Plan. Future development of the SL1 area, specifically for the industrial areas, should carefully consider the planning context under the Hamilton City Operative District Plan, in order to create a cohesive and comprehensive transition from the existing rural / semi-rural environment context into urban environment context.

Industrial

Industrial Objectives that are relevant of the Operative District Plan are listed below. The corresponding policies and standards are sought to be adhered to for land development of the intended industrial zone component of SL1. There is no intention to endorse wet industry development and no focus on non-industrial activities (unless supportive) within the industrial zone of SL1.

We note that the proposed area of industrial is contiguous with the existing Hamilton South industrial zone, separated from residential, accessible and future proofed via Southern Links designation. Integration of multi modal pathways that interact with future stormwater wetland devices is an opportunity that is explored and connectivity is considered and shown within the planning maps at a high level to indicatively confirm movement in all forms between land holdings.

9.2.1 Industrial activities are able to establish and operate within the zone in an efficient and effective manner.

9.2.2 Non-industrial activities which establish and operate within the zone do not undermine the primacy, function, vitality and amenity of the Central City, the sub-regional centres and the function of the lower order centres in the business hierarchy.

9.2.3 The amenity levels of industrial areas are to be enhanced.

9.2.4 The adverse amenity impacts of industrial activities on residential and open space areas are to be avoided.

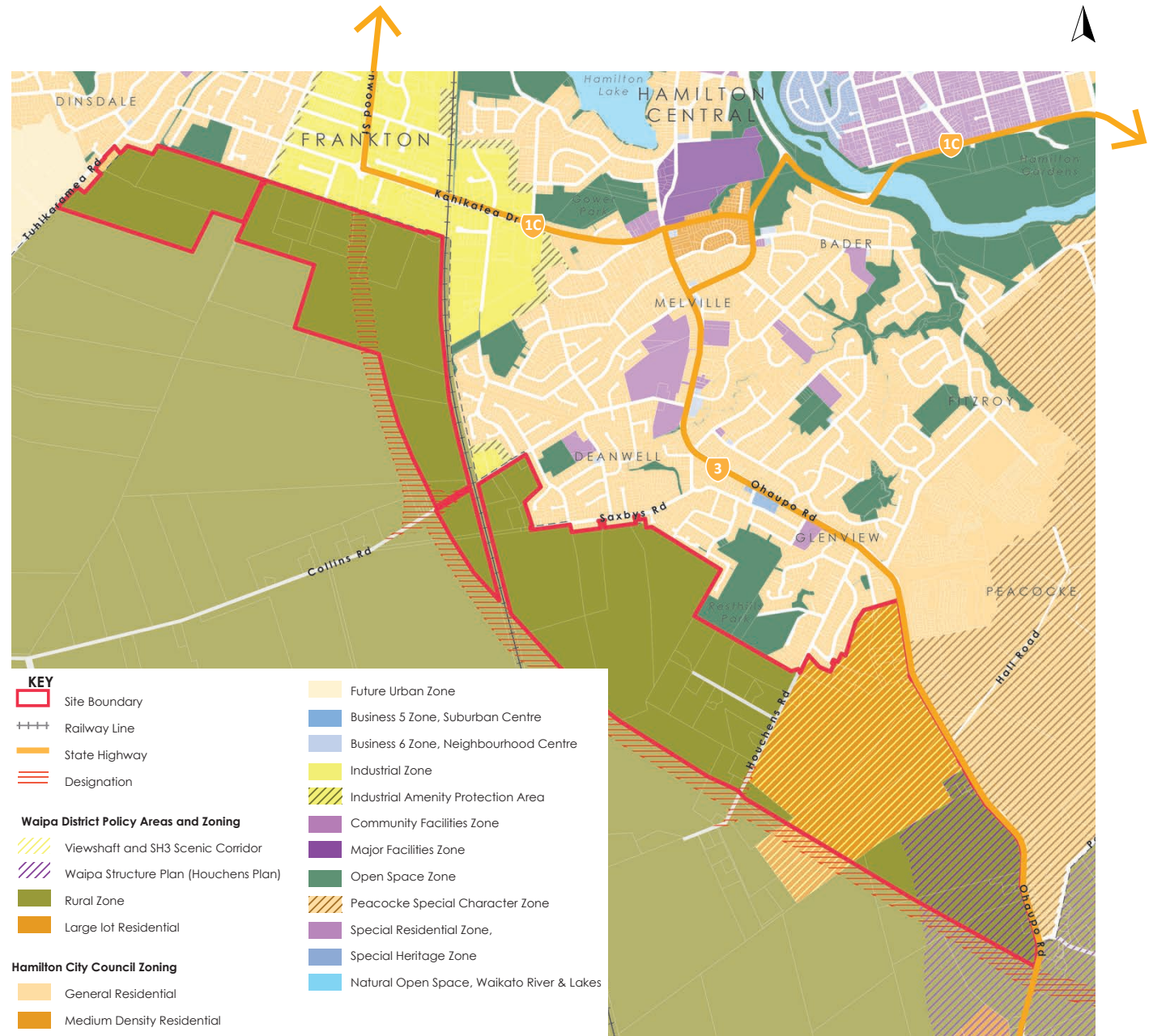


Figure 6: Existing Zoning Map
Scale 1:25,000

2.4 Strategic Requirements

National direction from central government supports and guides local decision-making under the Resource Management Act (**RMA**). Issued under the RMA, national policy statements (**NPS**) provide national direction for matters of national significance relevant to sustainable management. The RMA requires local authorities to give effect to an NPS by amending planning documents to meet the requirements. This section considers and addresses the key strategic considerations and national directions that are of relevant to SL1.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)

This document has been prepared with consideration to the NPSUD. The high-level plan is generally consistent and in alignment with the NPSUD in the following way:

- The site is a large landholding on the edge of the city, where a holistic approach is being taken to deliver a well-functioning urban environment. It will enable people to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing now and into the future. In particular, the SL1 area will be able to provide **a variety of housing types, locations and prices, enabling sites for different business sectors and providing good accessibility for people to housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces and open spaces.**
- The site can assist with delivering **significant development capacity** to meet the demand for housing and business land. It is anticipated that the site can deliver good yield with approximately 8,000 – 10,000 houses.
- Intensification outcomes are being enabled through the **provision for higher density housing around key movement routes, key centres and areas with existing services, facilities and amenities.** This is consistent with Objective 3 and Policy 3 of the NPSUD.
- The site has good accessibility and connections with Southern Links. In addition, it **encourages and promotes active transport through a range of walking and cycling options** to housing, employment, schools, community

services and open spaces.

- The provision of infrastructure in terms of the development capacity that will be enabled has been considered. It is intended that **infrastructure will be delivered through a staged approach** and could be funded privately but also alongside and in conjunction with TAs.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB)

This document has been prepared giving careful consideration to the freshwater and biodiversity national directions. It is generally consistent with and aligns with the policy and regulatory direction in the following ways:

- The waterbodies (wetlands and streams) on the site will be retained and protected. An appropriate buffer shown around these existing and proposed waterbodies will be provided. They are proposed to be set aside and **protected through reserve and open space status.** The protection of these waterbodies will also assist with providing **a high-quality natural environment and amenity** for the future residential areas.
- No works will occur within any identified wetlands on site.
- Maximising the opportunities within the proposed reserve and open space areas for future enhancement, particularly within the buffer areas including **ecological restoration and enhancement, replanting and offsetting.**
- Whilst there is no confirmed or known habitats currently present on site, **black mudfish and long-tail bats are proposed to be protected.** This will be achieved through the indicative reserve and open space areas identified on the concept plan.
- Significant opportunities for restoration and enhancement across the site, including through the **maintenance of habitat and vegetation cover where possible.**

Future Proof Strategy and Hamilton Waikato Metropolitan Spatial Plan (MSP)

The Future Proof Strategy and MSP is a vision and framework for how Hamilton City and the neighbouring communities within Waipā and Waikato districts will grow and develop over the next 100 + years creating one of the most liveable places in New Zealand.

Both documents emphasises that the Hamilton-Waikato metro area is an urban subregion of the Waikato. Enabling development of the SL1 site, will give effect to the objectives, by **improving housing affordability and choices, improving access to employment, education and services, enabling quality-built environments.**



2.5 Infrastructure (Existing)

Figure 7 shows the key existing infrastructure servicing the city.

Future development of SL1 will need to take into account of any potential infrastructure related constraints, including to demonstrate how the SL1 area would be able to be serviced during initial stages and over the longer term.

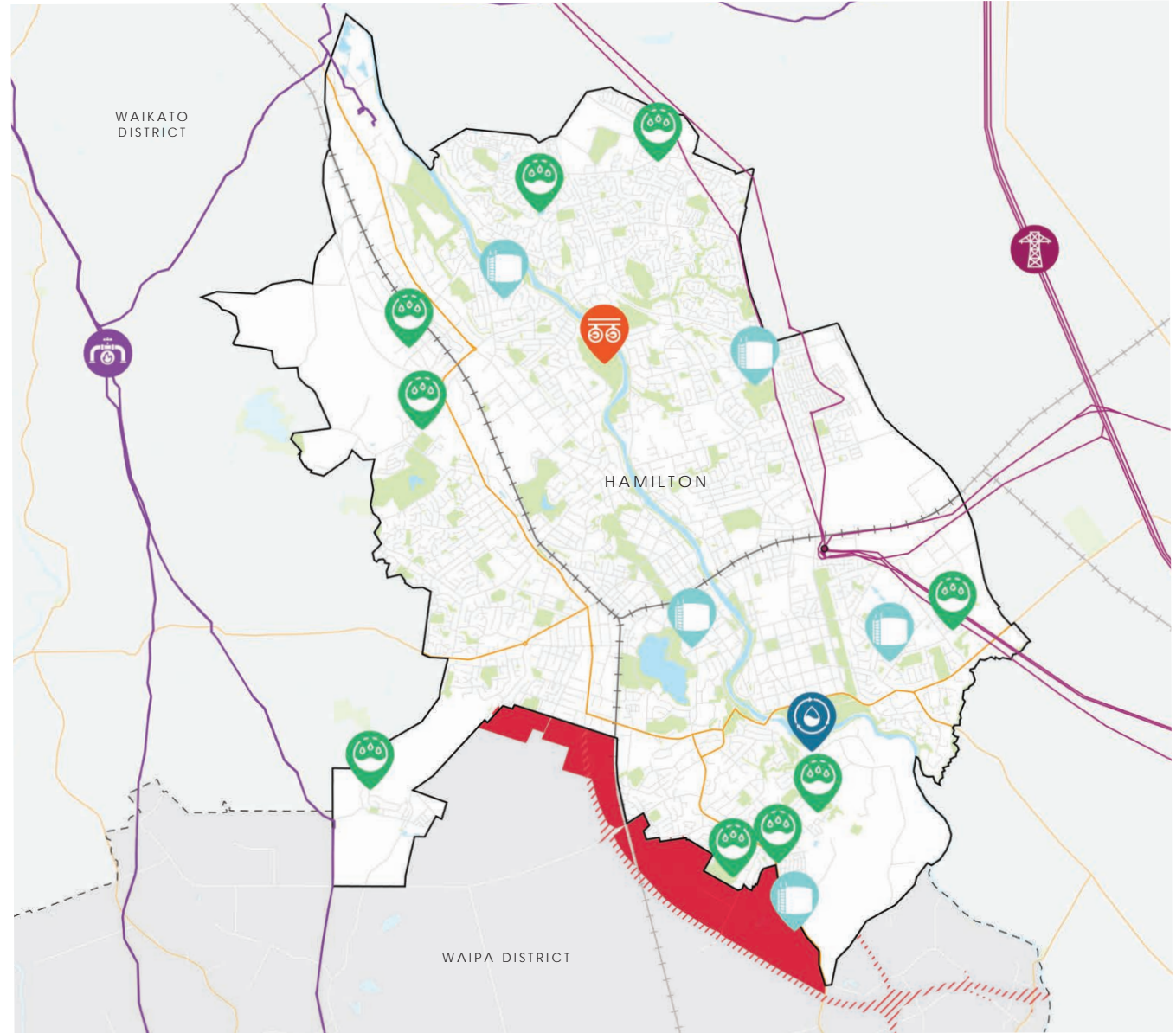
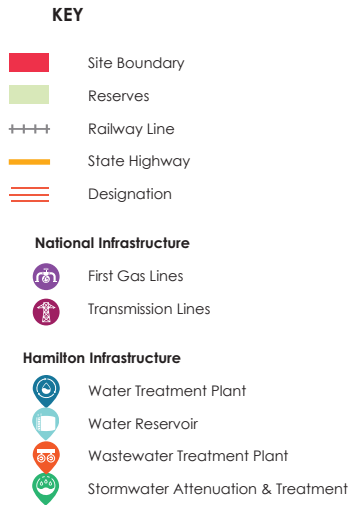


Figure 7: Existing Infrastructure Map
Scale 1:75,000

2.6 Land Transport

The site has access to both the arterial and local road network of Hamilton. The local road network, including primary and secondary collector roads, provide opportunities to link the site to proximate social amenities including schools and parks.

Key opportunities to connect include:

- Macmurdo Avenue
- Fourth Crescent
- Saxbys Road
- Houchens Road
- Latham Court
- Wickham Street
- Collins Road
- Higgins Road
- Tuhikamea Road
- Ohaupo Road

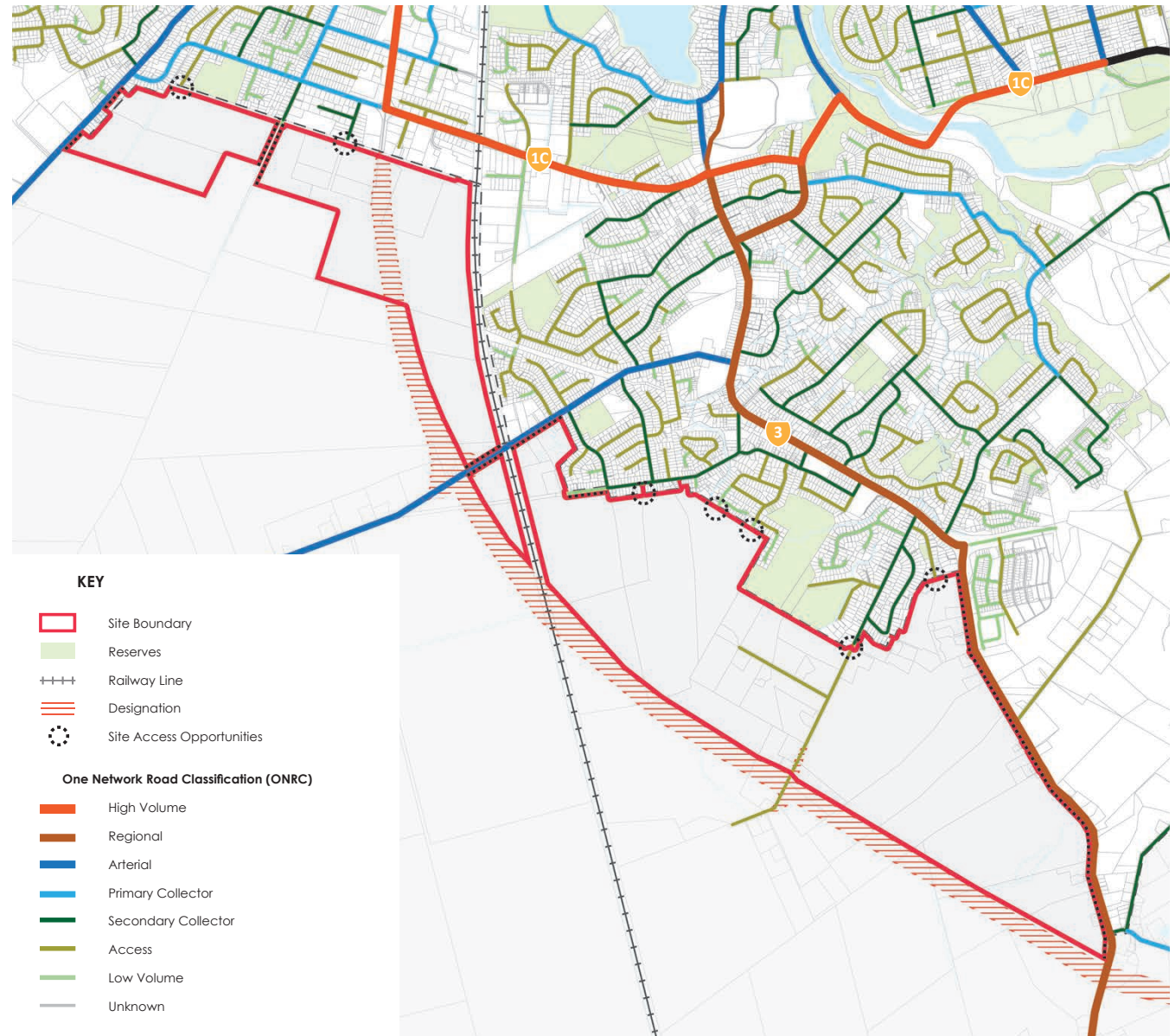


Figure 8: Existing Land Transport Map
Scale 1:25,000



2.7 Walking & Cycling

A mix of on-road, off-road and shared paths are provided in the immediate vicinity of the site providing alternative routes and forms of transport between the site, Dinsdale, Frankton and Hamilton Central to the north. These also provide links to key employment nodes and important destinations including Waikato Hospital, and Melville Highschool.

Development of the Site and/or neighbouring properties may provide an opportunity to extend the segregated cycling network into Dinsdale.

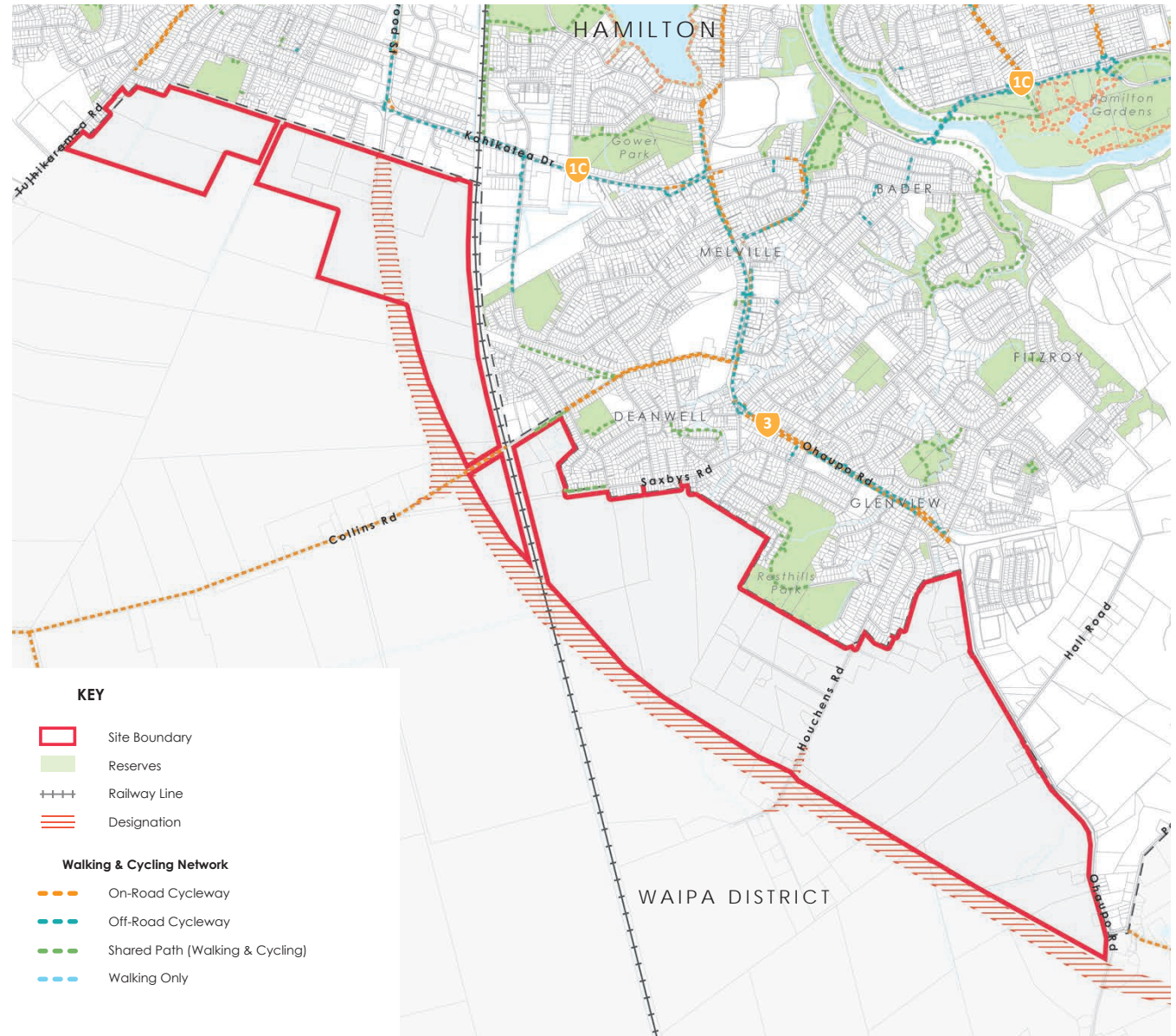


Figure 9: Existing Walking and Cycling Map
Scale 1:25,000



2.8 Existing Public Transport

The site has access to both the arterial and local road network of Hamilton. The local road network, including primary and secondary collector roads, provide opportunities to link the site to proximate social amenities including schools and parks.

Key opportunities to connect include:

- Macmurdo Avenue
- Fourth Crescent
- Saxbys Road
- Houchens Road
- Latham Court
- Wickham Street
- Collins Road
- Higgins Road
- Tuhikaramea Road
- Ohaupo Road

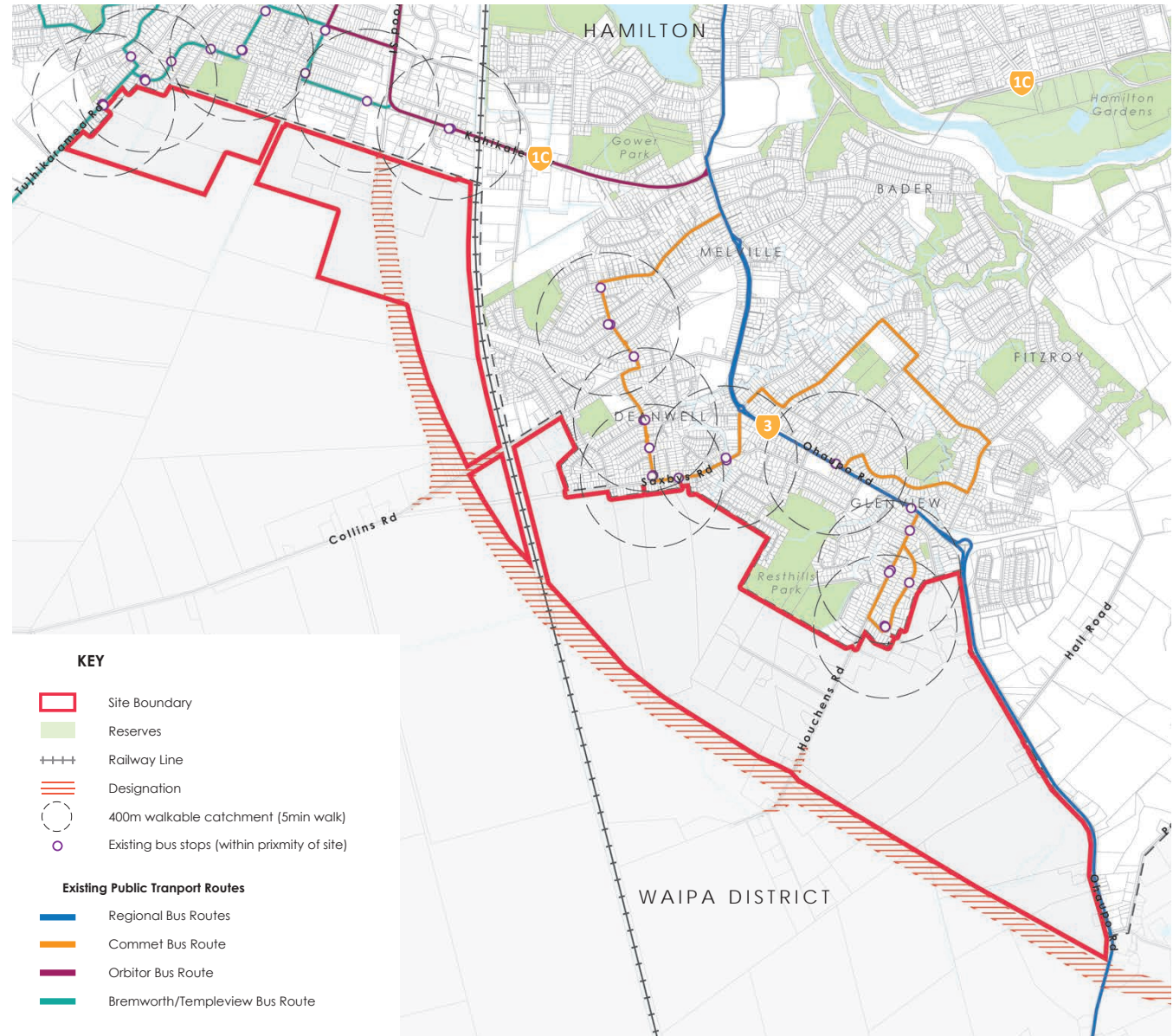


Figure 10: Existing Public Transport Map
Scale 1:25,000

2.9 Social Amenities

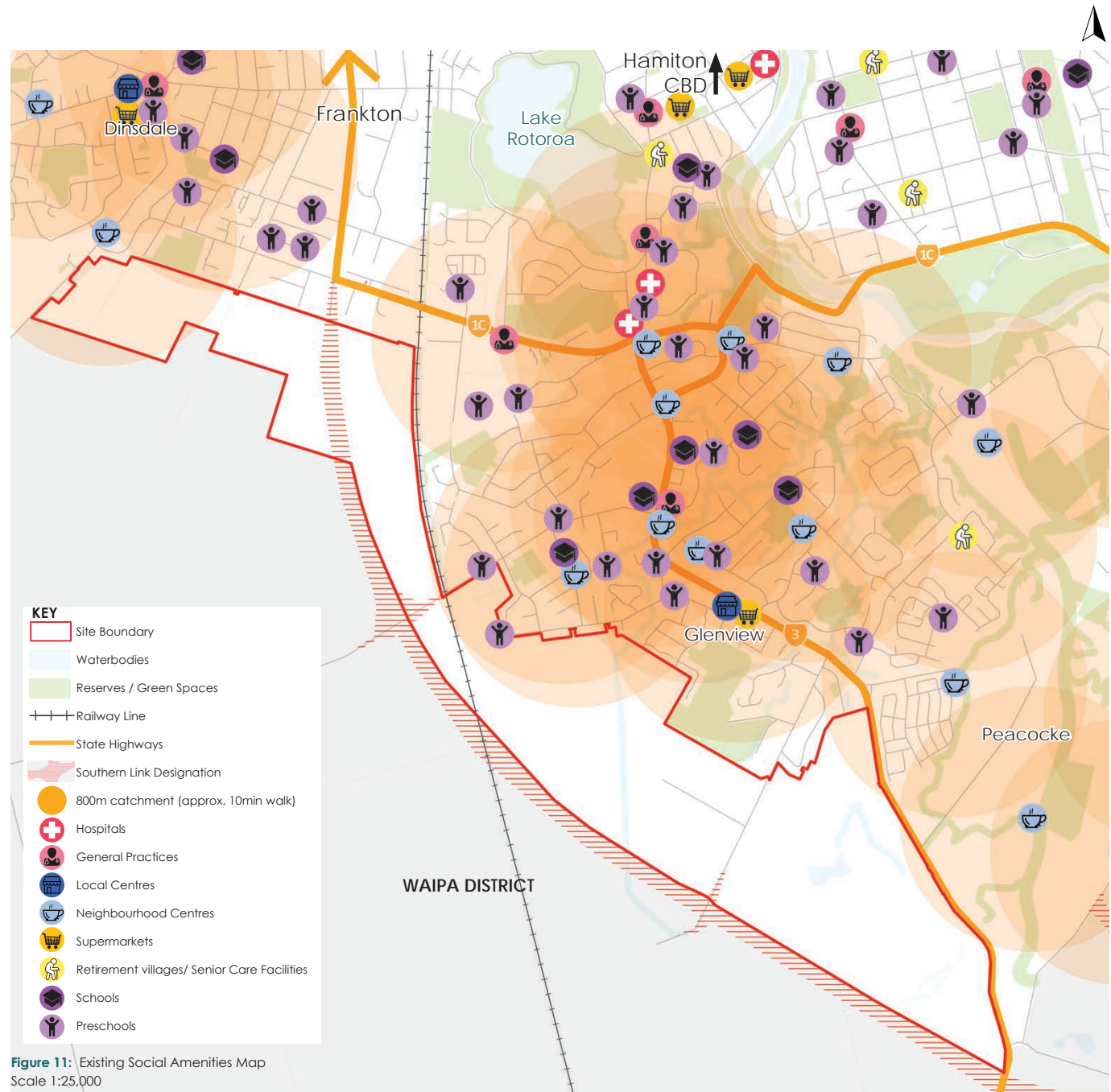
Policy 3(d) of the NPS-UD identifies accessibility by active travel or public transport to a range of commercial activities and community facilities as being a relevant consideration for supporting growth or intensification.

Figure 11 identifies the general location of those amenities within Hamilton city, which are considered important for supporting day-to-day living for a residential population including schools, preschools, supermarkets, medical facilities and retail destinations in relation to the Site.

In addition, a network analysis was undertaken to highlight a 800m catchment, which generally equals to approximately 10 minutes walking proximity from these amenities.

It is noted that existing bus routes and bus stops, as identified in Section 2.8 above, which could serve future residents should development be enabled.

In general, this analysis demonstrates that the Site is well located in terms of proximity to supporting amenities either via active travel modes or public transport.



2.10 Open Spaces

Hamilton City Council holds about 1160 ha of green spaces which equals approximately 10% of the city's area. Figure 12 shows some parts of the site is within 400m catchment (approx. 5 minutes walking distance) to 800m catchment (approx. 10 minutes walking distance) of a park. The key parks that within the proximity to the sites include:

- Resthills Park
- Deanwell Park
- Mahoe Park
- Kahikatea Park
- Pygmalion Park
- Rhode St Park
- Bremworth Park

The Mangakotukutuku Stream, other watercourse and wetland areas provide blue spaces for the site.

This analysis demonstrates that the Site is generally well located in terms of proximity to several key open spaces, in particular within its north-west part and mid-north part of the site.



2.11 Accessibility Analysis

- Access to Employment

Further to an assessment of the site's proximity to social amenities, of particular relevance to strategic assessment of potential growth areas is proximity to employment opportunities.

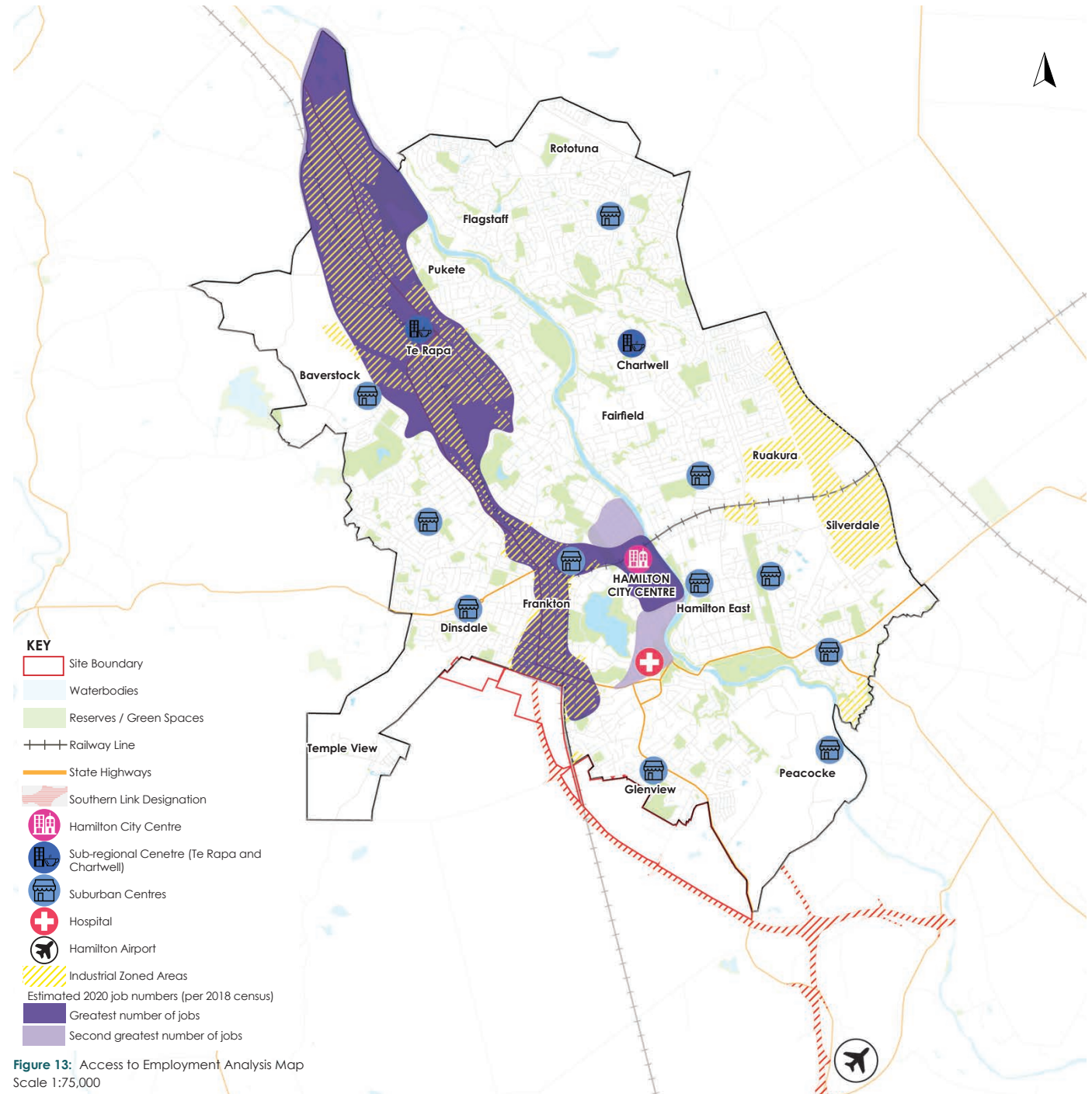
This links back to Objective 3 which of the NPS-UD **enables more people to live in, and more businesses and community services to be located in**, areas are in or near a centre zone or other area with many employment opportunities.

The Figure 13 identifies the site in relation to estimated 2020 job numbers per the 2018 Census SA2 unit boundaries.

The site sits immediately adjacent to the existing Frankton industrial area and further connect to Te Rapa industrial area. This Frankton - Te Rapa area comprises the largest area of employment in the region.

The Waikato Hospital and Hamilton Airport are also a major employment generators located in close proximity to the SL1 area.

In addition, the site is in proximity to the Hamilton city centre and several suburban centres, including Glenview suburban centre and Dinsdale suburban centre.



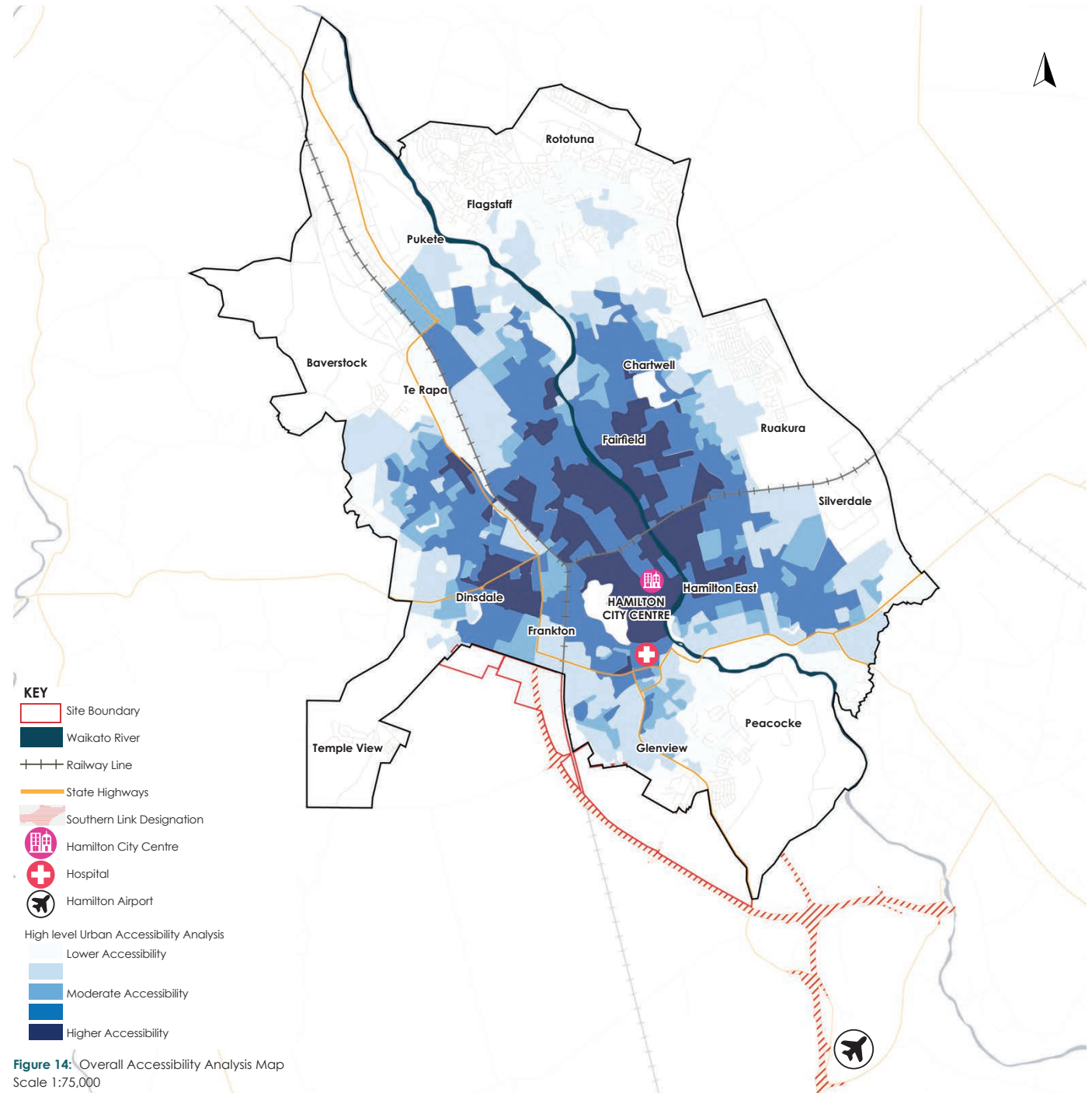
2.11 Overall Accessibility Analysis

A high-level desktop study looking at overall accessibility across Hamilton has been undertaken.

This study has taken into consideration access to job numbers via walking, cycling and public transport, as well as walking catchments for key social amenities including primary, intermediate and secondary schools, supermarkets, general practices, town centres, and Waikato Hospital. These layers were then layered on top of each other, and those areas that have the most layers that reach / cover over them are then defined as high accessibility and those areas that have the least are defined as low accessibility.

This coarse analysis unsurprisingly indicates that Hamilton City Centre and its fringe are the most accessible areas within Hamilton. In addition, this analysis also indicates that areas to the southeast through to south-west of the City Centre could generally be considered more accessible than Hamilton's northern suburbs.

The result of the analysis is shown in Figure 14 and it indicates an opportunity for the SL1 area to leverage off this improved accessibility and this should be reflected in residential densities enabled across the site.



2.12 Soils - Highly Productive Land

The National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land (NPS - HPL) is relevant to the site as the majority of the site is classified LUC 2, as shown in Figure 15 on the left.

There is no LUC 1 land identified within the site.

It is our view that there is a policy pathway for Tier 1 and 2 territorial authorities to rezone of highly productive land for urban purposes, as stated in Section 3.6 of the NPS-HPL. This includes looking at the existing capacity and demonstrating that it is required to provide sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and business land.

We believe there is a robust case to align with Section 3.6 and the proformas of the HPL to allow development within HPL.



Figure 15: Highly Productive Land Map
Scale 1:25,000

2.13 Soils - Peat

As shown in Figure 16 on the left, soil within the brown dash line shown the existing extent of peat soil under the Waipa District Plan Soil Classification map. Areas outside of the dash line is classified as 'other soil', which is non-peat soil.

In addition, work done to date in the area shows that there is large areas of peat soil with less than 2m depth, which will be suitable for early stages of the development. Areas of peat may limit the construction of tall buildings, however is still widely and readily used as residential land around New Zealand.

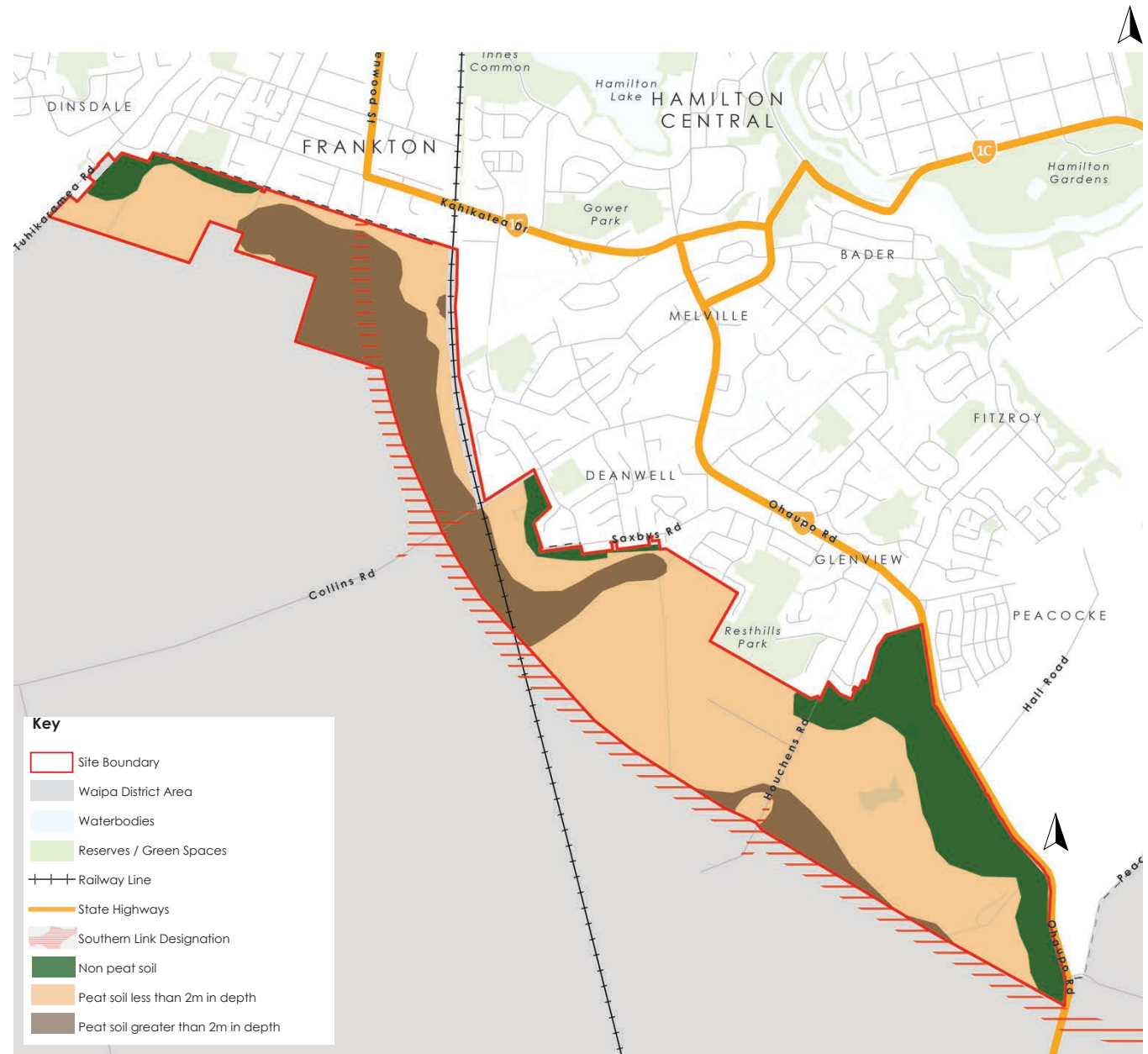


Figure 16: Peat Soil Map
Scale 1:25,000

2.14 Topography - Slope and Aspect Studies

One of the defining characteristics of the most eastern part of the site is the steep topography. The slope gradients and aspects vary along its length but get as steep as over 25% in some places and there are some slopes with southeast, southwest and/or south aspects.

Significant earthworks would likely be required to accommodate building platforms and to traverse this terrain in order to meet relevant subdivision and transport requirements of the District Plan.

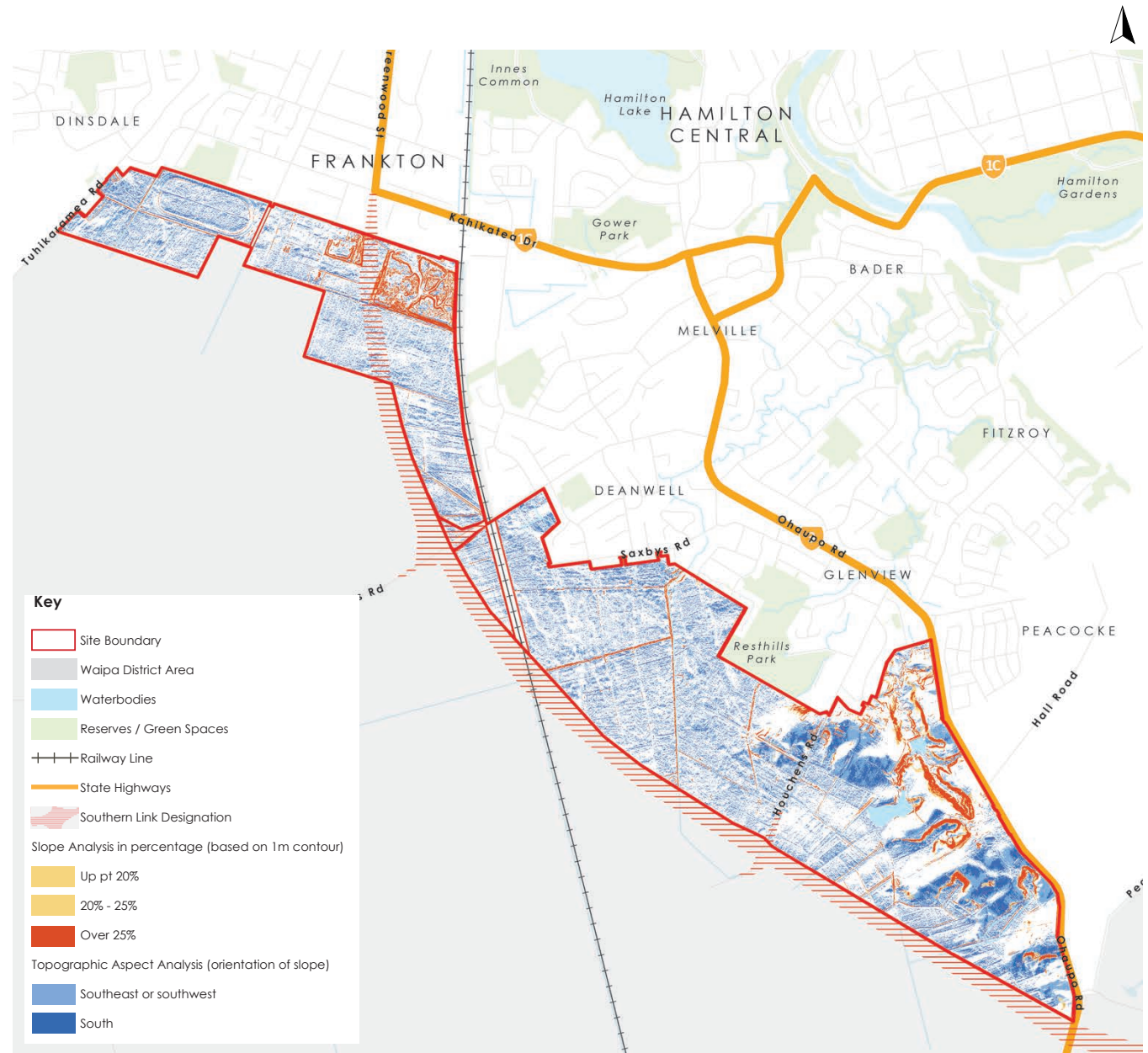


Figure 17: Topography - Slope and Aspect Studies
Scale 1:25,000

2.15 Natural Hazards

Indicative Flood

Figure 18 on the left identifies the areas of indicative pre-development flooding, with minimum 100mm depth and 300mm depth showing in light blue and darker blue respectively.

Flood management and mitigations will be through a network of naturalised streams and stormwater ponds.

Liquefaction

In addition, Figure 18 also identifies part of the site is subject to potential liquefaction in accordance with the Waikato Regional Council Liquefaction Assessment.

The identified potential liquefaction is unlikely to prevent future urbanisation or intensification of the site. Further risk assessment will be undertaken at the time the impacted areas are developed and to manage liquefaction-related risk.

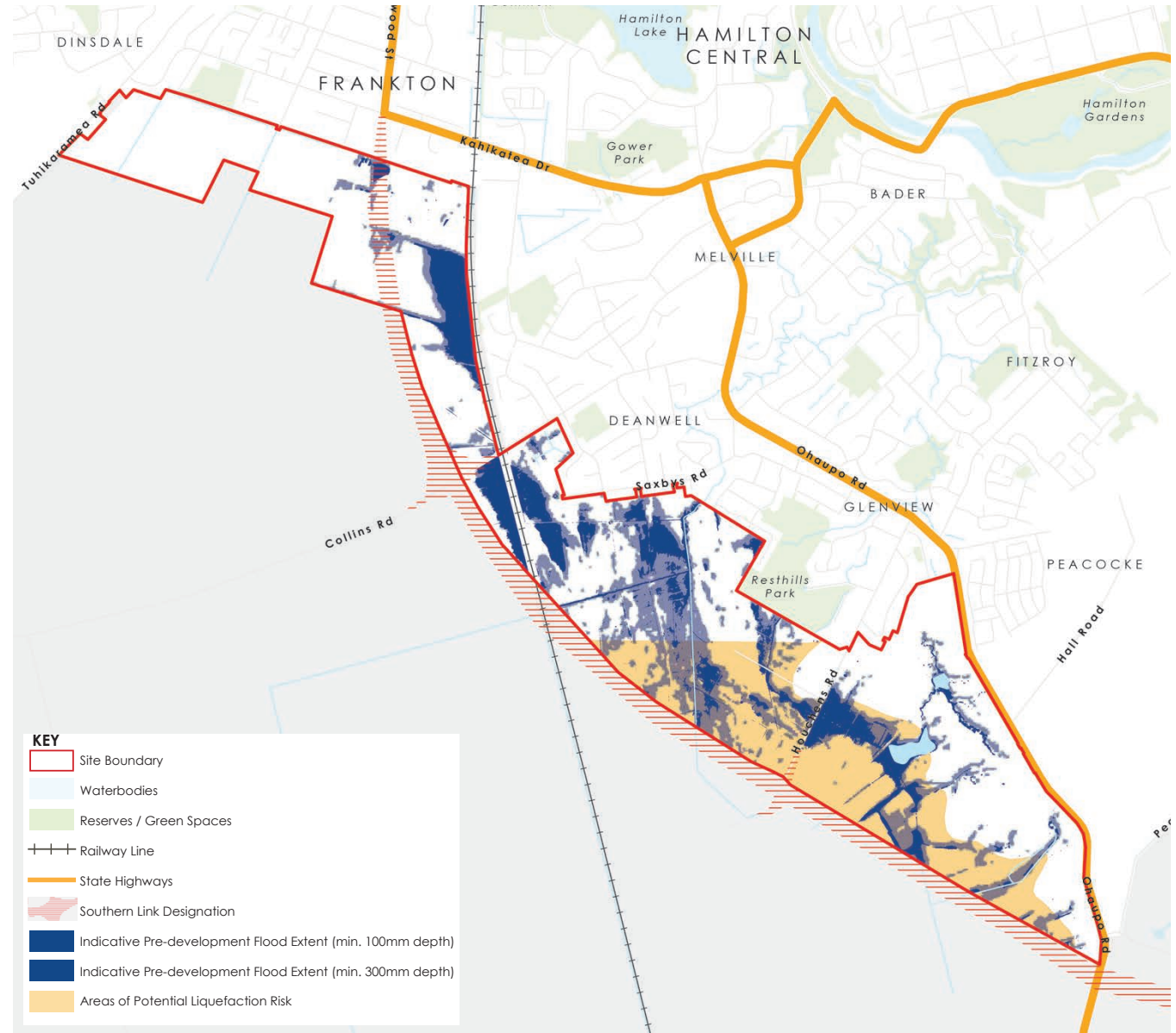


Figure 18: Natural Hazards Map
Scale 1:25,000

2.16 Ecology and Biodiversity

Hamilton city is one of the only cities in New Zealand to still support a resident population of long-tailed bats (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*) and the long-tailed bat is unique to New Zealand, and is one of our two remaining species of native terrestrial mammals.

Long-tailed bats are capable of long distance flight. These bats may have large home ranges and regularly move between forest fragments to feed and roost.

Figure 19 shows the existing gullies, green spaces and blue spaces network across the city, which most of them have detected long tailed bats. There are several confirmed bat roosting sites in the southern part of the city.

The spatial distribution of long tailed bats, gullies and blue-green networks indicates an opportunity for the SL1 area to leverage off this unique biodiversity and ecological values, and this should be reflected in residential densities enabled across the site.

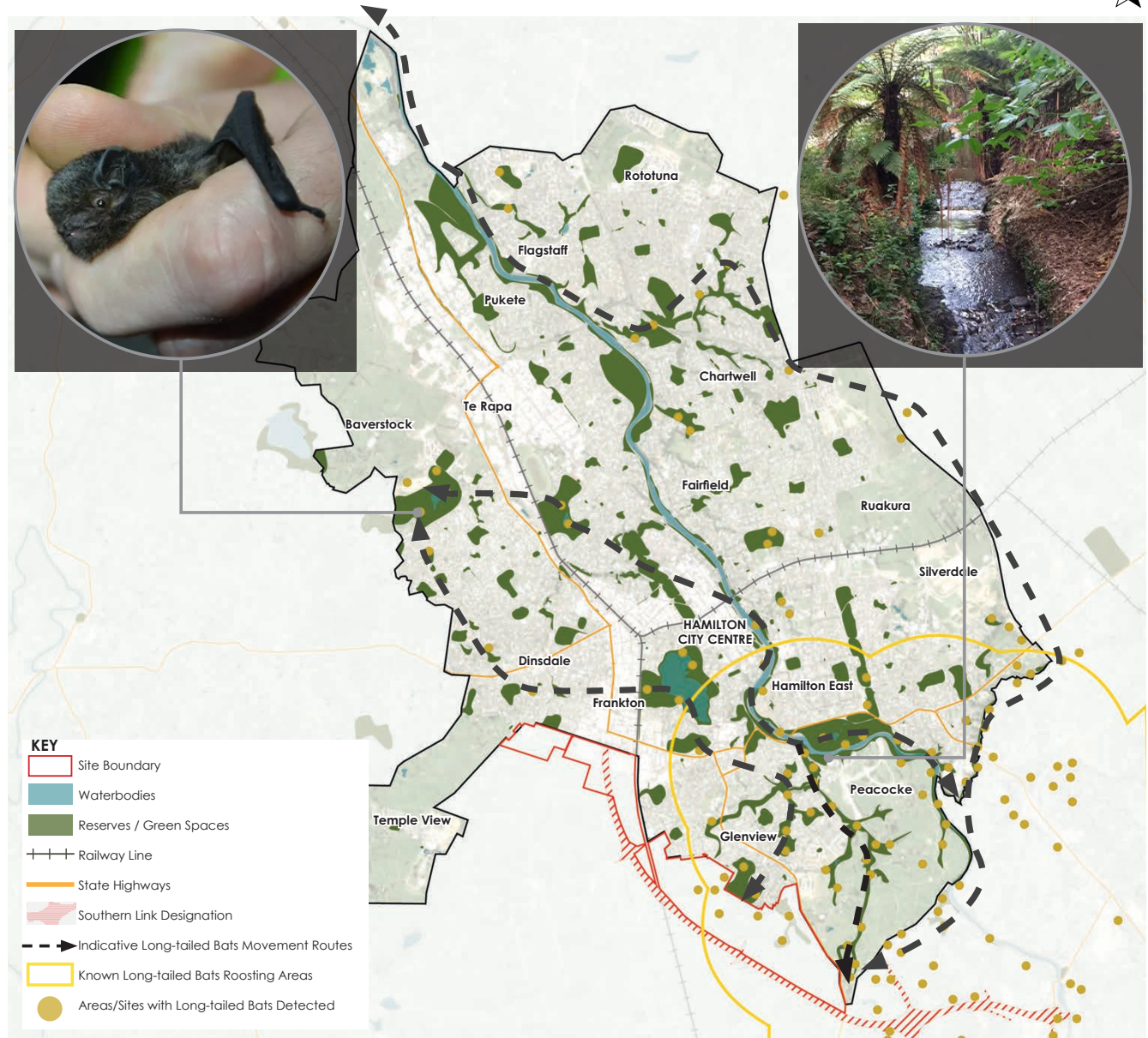


Figure 19: Biodiversity and Ecological Map
Scale 1:75,000

03

Opportunities & Constraints

- 3.1 Constraints
- 3.2 Opportunities

3.1 Constraints

Figure 20 identifies the key physical and spatial constraints in relation to SL1. The concept plan design of the area will respond to these constraints.

Of note that constraints are not bad in and of themselves but they create boundaries and require us to think up creative ways of working with them.








-  Potential interface and noise issues from train and Southern Links.
-  Existing railway causes severance and creates issues and barriers for connectivity, accesses to nearby services, community facilities and amenities.
-  Large areas of LUC 2 soil and peat soil are anticipated to be found on site which may limit residential densities attainable.
-  Areas with steep topography presents a challenge in providing connectivity through the site as well as supporting more intense forms of housing.
-  Potential flood risk, waterways and wetlands may limit the extent of development in some areas.
-  Existing infrastructure capacity constraints in existing urban areas adjacent to SL1 area.
-  Intersection capacity constraints along Ohaupoo Road, requiring additional north south routes through SL1.



Figure 20: Key Constraint Map
Scale 1:25,000

3.2 Opportunities

Figure 21 identifies the key physical and spatial opportunities in relation to SL1. The concept plan design of the area will leverage and enhance these opportunities.

-  Southern Links forms the a defensible boundary to the south of Hamilton City.
-  Existing and potential connection to some existing key roading networks, as well as to encourage and improve active mode transports.
-  Opportunity to provide additional residential developments and provide housing choices and diversity.
-  Opportunity to provide additional industrial land and form part of the existing Te Rapa - Frankton industrial corridor.
-  Several large existing parks are located immediately adjacent to the SL1 area which provide the opportunity for a high level of amenity and outlook.
-  A spine road can be formed between Collins Road and SH3.
-  The area is able to be stitched into the existing urban fabric which includes schools, supermarkets and community facilities. This will be able to be leveraged for early stages of development.
-  Opportunity to leverage infrastructure proposed to serve Peacockes.
-  Opportunity to naturalise farm drains and streams, as well as to improve and enhance ecological values.

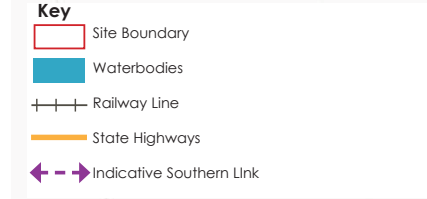
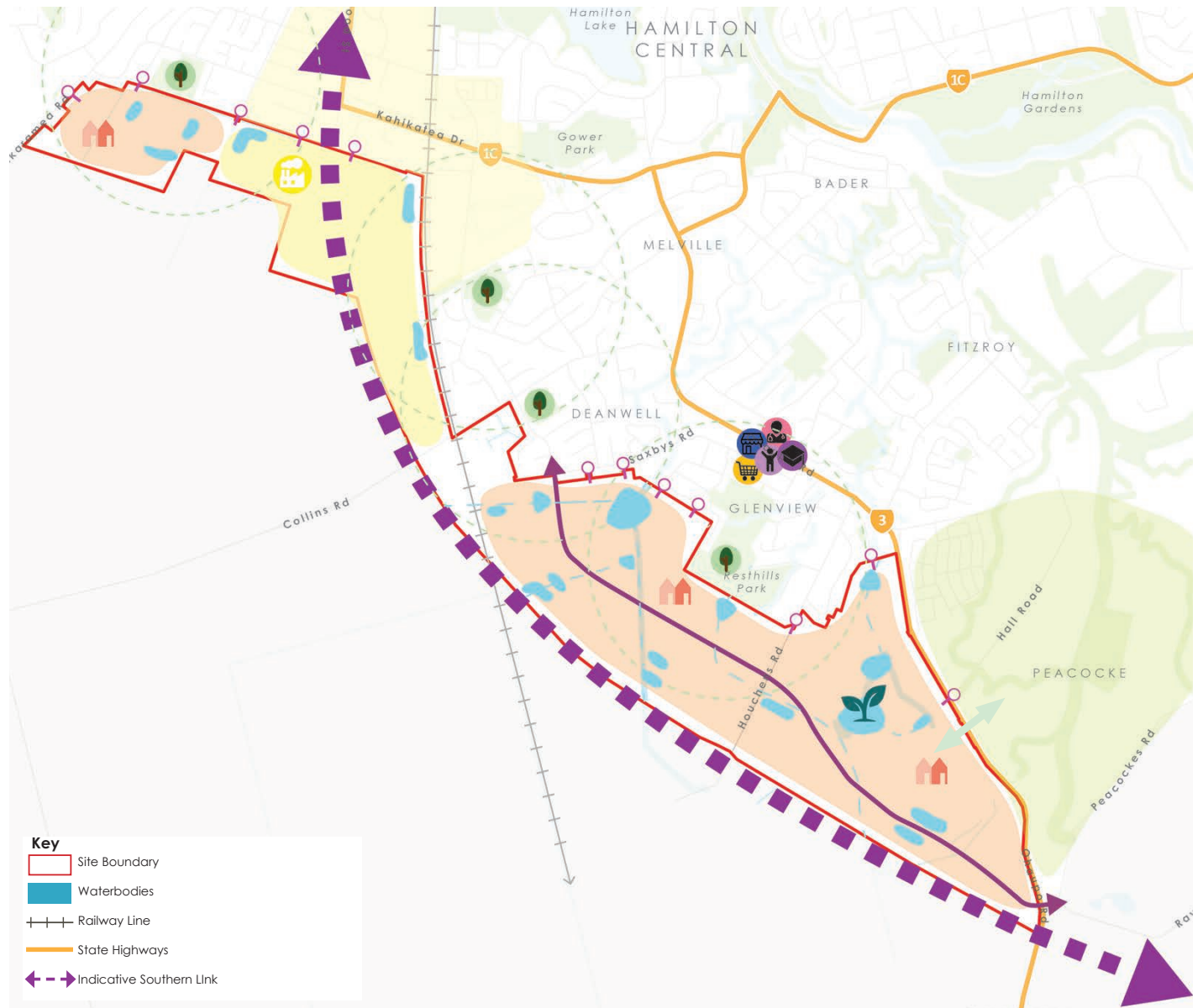


Figure 21: Opportunities Map
Scale 1:25,000

04

Concept Plan

- 4.1 Indicative Concept Plan and Land Use Composition
- 4.2 Roding Network
- 4.3 Public transport
- 4.4 Walking & Cycling
- 4.5 Open Spaces Network
- 4.6 Infrastructures - 3 Waters

4.1 INDICATIVE CONCEPT PLAN

- Key**
-  Site Boundary
 -  Medium Density Residential
 -  Medium Density Residential (topographical)
 -  Industrial Development
 -  Indicative Green Space
 -  Existing Social Amenities (schools and sport grounds)
 -  Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
 -  Indicative Key Collector Connection and Movement Road
 -  Indicative Key Local Connections/Road Network
 -  Existing Roding Network
 -  State Highway
 -  Railway
 -  Southern Links Designation
 -  Indicative neighbourhood centre location
 -  Indicative recreation and open space location

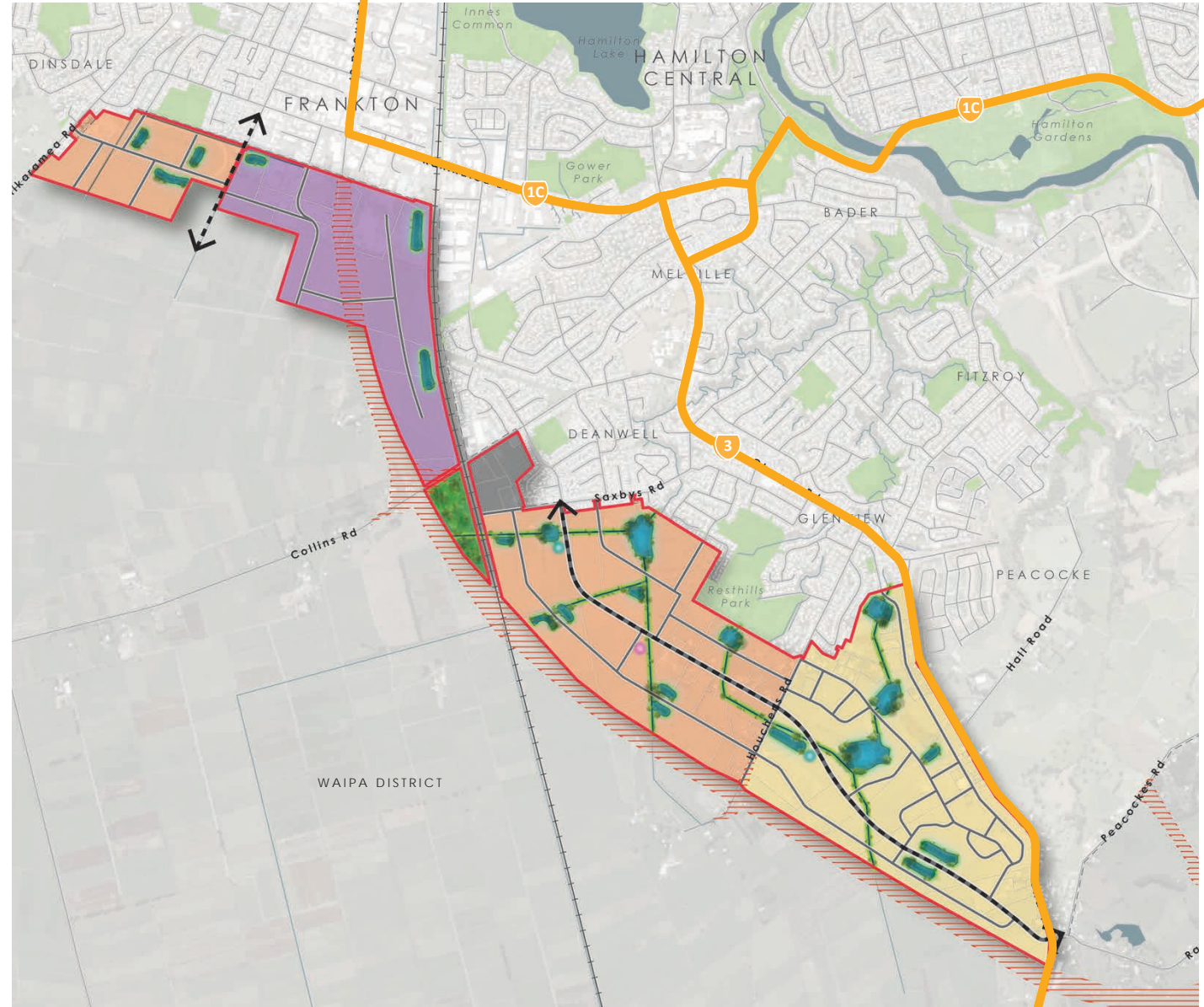




Figure 22: Indicative Concept Plan
Scale 1:25,000

4.2 CONCEPT PLAN - ROADING NETWORK

- Key**
-  Site Boundary
 -  Medium Density Residential
 -  Medium Density Residential (topographical)
 -  Industrial Development
 -  Indicative Green Space
 -  Existing Social Amenities (schools and sport grounds)
 -  Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
 -  Indicative Collector Spine Road
 -  Indicative Key Collector Connection and Movement Road
 -  Indicative Key Local Connections/Road Network
 -  Existing Roding Network
 -  State Highway
 -  Railway
 -  Southern Links Designation
 -  Indicative Future Connections to Existing Roding Networks
 -  Indicative Intersection Signals
 -  Indicative Roundabouts

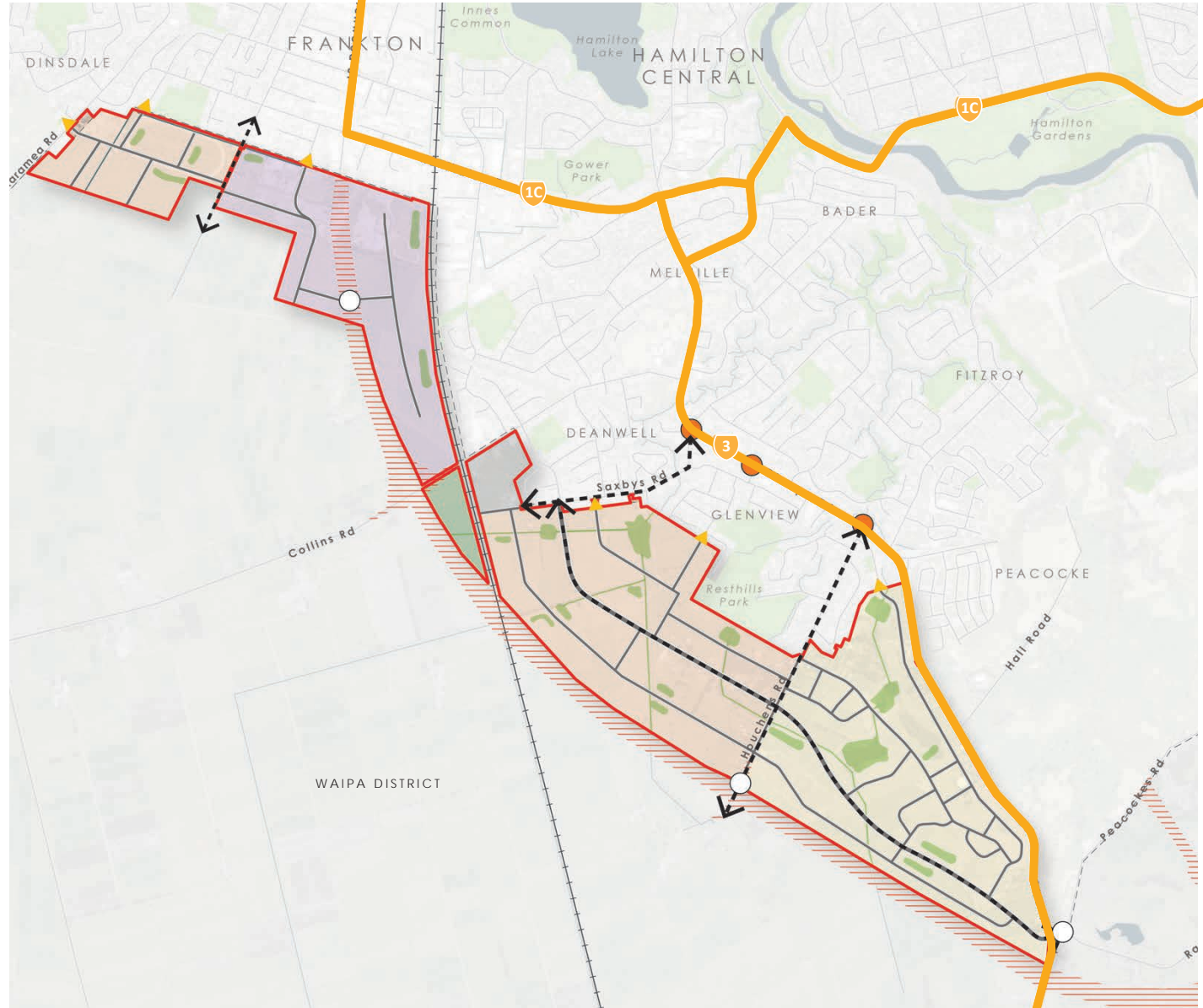


Figure 23: Indicative Concept Plan Roding Network Map
Scale 1:25,000



4.3 CONCEPT PLAN - PUBLIC AND ACTIVE TRANSPORT

- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - Indicative on-road cycle connections
 - Indicative off-road walking and cycle routes
 - Existing walking & cycling route
 - Indicative public transport routes
 - Existing public transport routes
 - Proposed Open Space
 - Possible bus stop locations
 - Existing bus stop locations
 - 400m walkable catchment
 - State Highway
 - Railway
 - Southern Links Designation
 - Vegetated buffer along designation and railway line

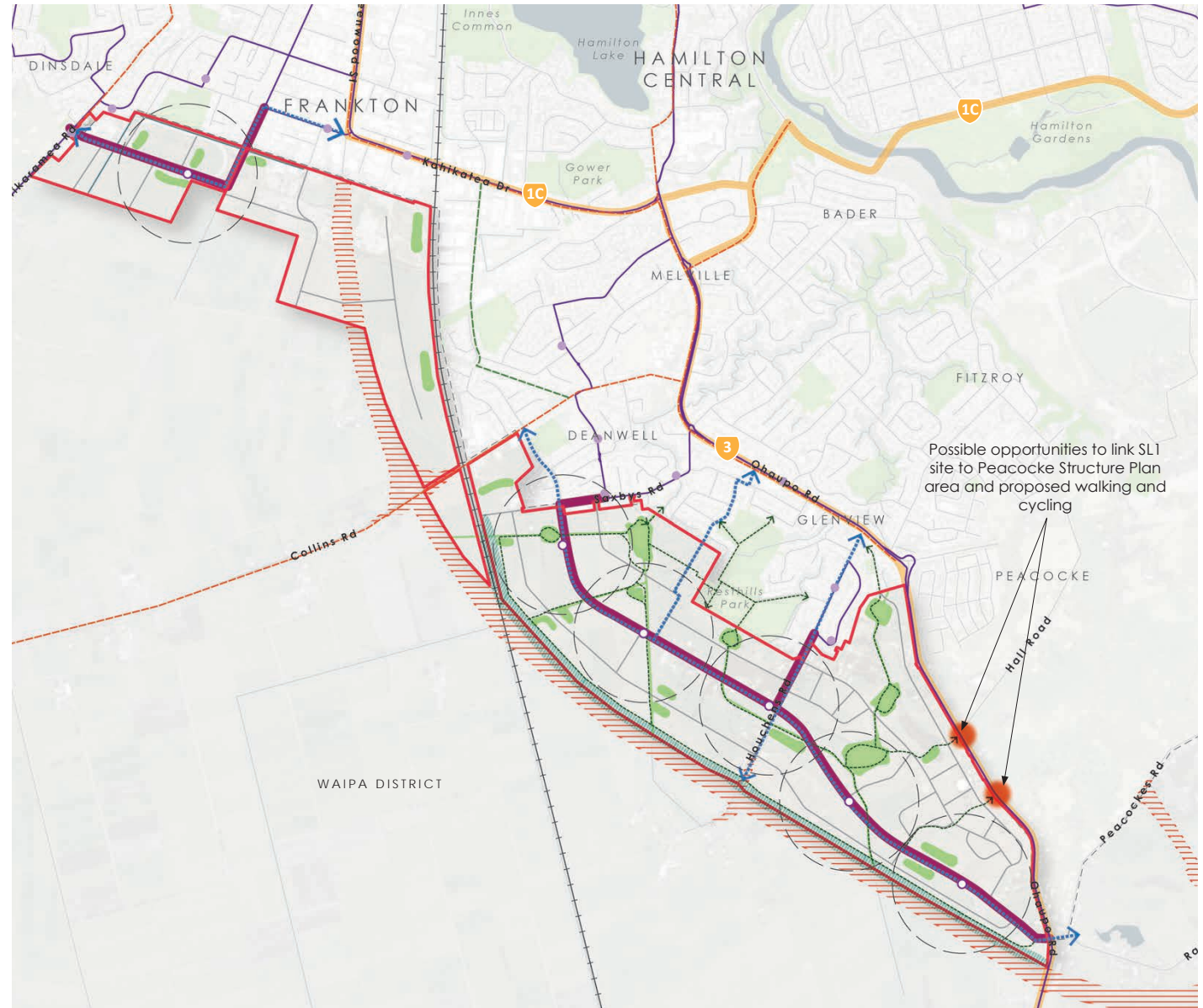


Figure 24: Indicative Public and Active Mode Transport Network Map
Scale 1:25,000

4.4 CONCEPT PLAN - OPEN SPACE NETWORK











- Key**
-  Site Boundary
 -  Reserves / Green Spaces
 -  Waterbodies
 -  Railway Line
 -  State Highway
 -  Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
 -  Indicative Green Space
 -  Southern Link Designation
 -  400m Catchment (approx. 5min walk)
 -  800m Catchment (approx. 10min walk)



Figure 25: Indicative Open Spaces Network Map
Scale 1:25,000



4.5 CONCEPT PLAN - INFRASTRUCTURE

- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - Medium Density Residential
 - Medium Density Residential (topographical)
 - Industrial Development
 - Indicative Green Space
 - Existing Social Amenities (schools and sport grounds)
 - Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
 - Indicative Key Collector and Local Roads
 - State Highway
 - Railway
 - Southern Links Designation

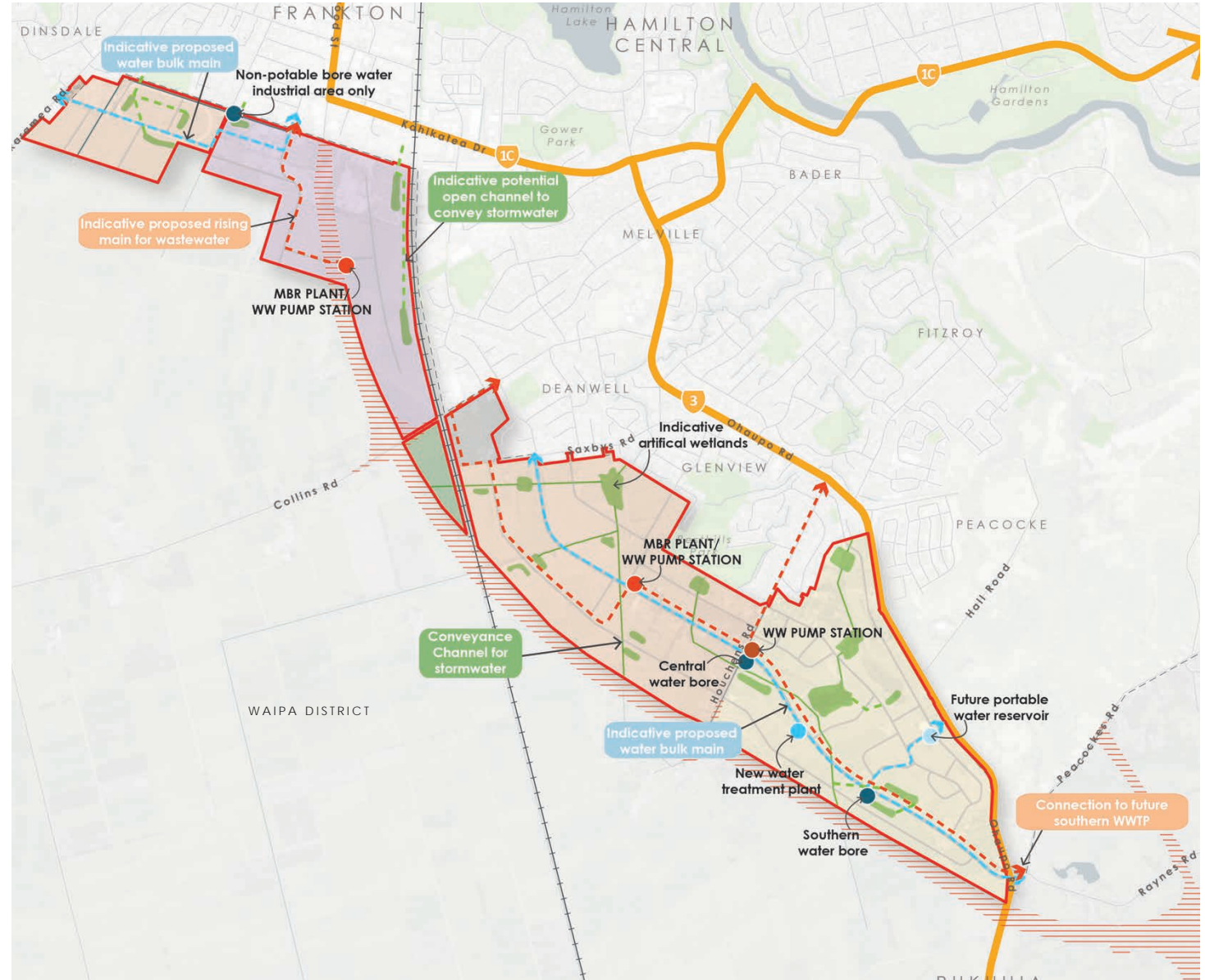


Figure 26: Indicative Three Waters Infrastructures Network Map
Scale 1:25,000

05

Staging Plan

- 5.1 Southern Block Staging Plan
- 5.2 Northern Block Staging Plan
- 5.3 Overall Staging Plan and Estimated Timeline
- 5.4 Stage 1A & 1B
- 5.5 Stage IA & IB

5.1 SOUTHERN BLOCK PLAN

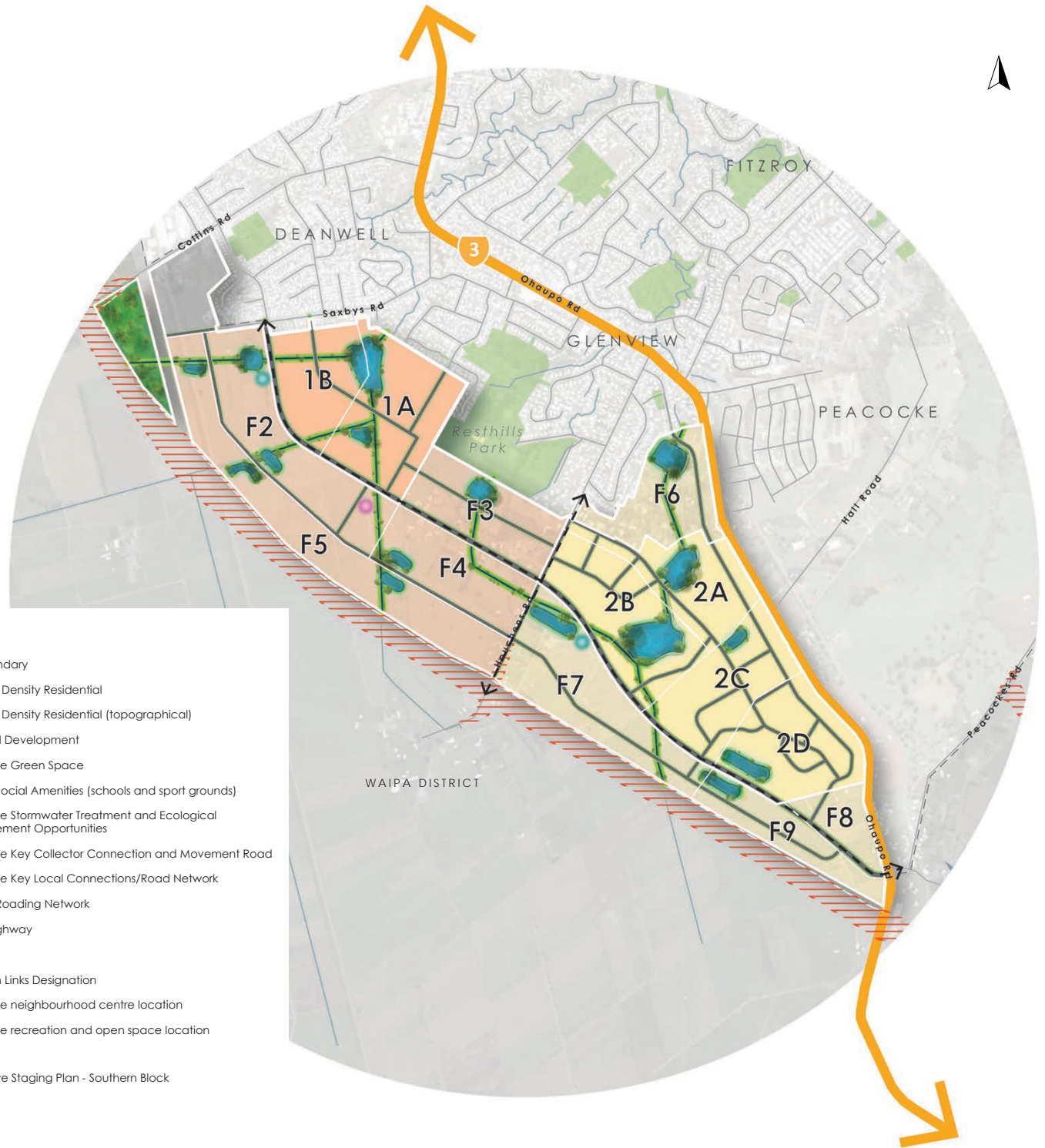
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT METRICS ¹				
	Stage	Gross Areas (ha)	Density Range (sqm per lot)	Estimated Yield
Residential	1A	28	150 - 250	960
	1B	20	150 - 250	670
	2A	20	200 - 400	250
	2B	29	200 - 400	350
	2C	24	200 - 400	300
	2D	25	200 - 400	300
Sub-total (stages 1 - 2)				2830
Future Residential	F2	29	150 - 250	870
	F3	22	150 - 250	760
	F4	22	150 - 250	660
	F5	40	150 - 250	1190
	F6	20	300 - 500	250
	F7	32	300 - 500	970
	F8	9	300 - 500	140
	F9	18	300 - 500	260
	Sub-total (future stages 2 - 9)			
Residential Total (Southern blocks)				7930
RESIDENTIAL GRAND TOTAL (SL1)				9360

¹ A 60% developable percentage is used as the base assumption for medium-density greenfield expansion. The street network generally accounts for around 30% of the total developable area. A further 5% - 10% accounts for open space/ reserves/riparian areas. More restrictive areas (50%) are applied to sites with identified constraints (e.g. steep land) to account for potential unsuitability of land.

Key

- 1A** Site Boundary
- Medium Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential (topographical)
- Industrial Development
- Indicative Green Space
- Existing Social Amenities (schools and sport grounds)
- Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
- Indicative Key Collector Connection and Movement Road
- Indicative Key Local Connections/Road Network
- Existing Roding Network
- State Highway
- Railway
- Southern Links Designation
- Indicative neighbourhood centre location
- Indicative recreation and open space location

Figure 27: Indicative Staging Plan - Southern Block
Scale 1:18,000



5.2 NORTHERN BLOCK PLAN

INDUSTRIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT METRICS ¹			
	Stage	Gross Areas (ha)	Estimated Developable Areas (ha)
Industrial	IA	43	28
	IB	37	24
	Sub-total		52
Future Industrial	F1	24	16
	Sub-total		16
INDUSTRIAL TOTAL			68

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT METRICS ²			
Stage	Gross Areas (ha)	Density Range (sqm per lot)	Estimated Yield
3A	24	150 - 250	760
3B	21	150 - 250	670
Residential Total (Northern blocks)			1430
RESIDENTIAL GRAND TOTAL (SL1)			9360

*1 Assuming the developable percentage for industrial will be 65%, depending on the extents and/or degrees of constraints subject to the development area.

*2 A 60% developable percentage is used as the base assumption for medium-density greenfield expansion. The street network generally accounts for around 30% of the total developable area. A further 5% - 10% accounts for open space/ reserves/riparian areas. More restrictive areas (50%) are applied to sites with identified constraints (e.g. steep land) to account for potential unsuitability of land.

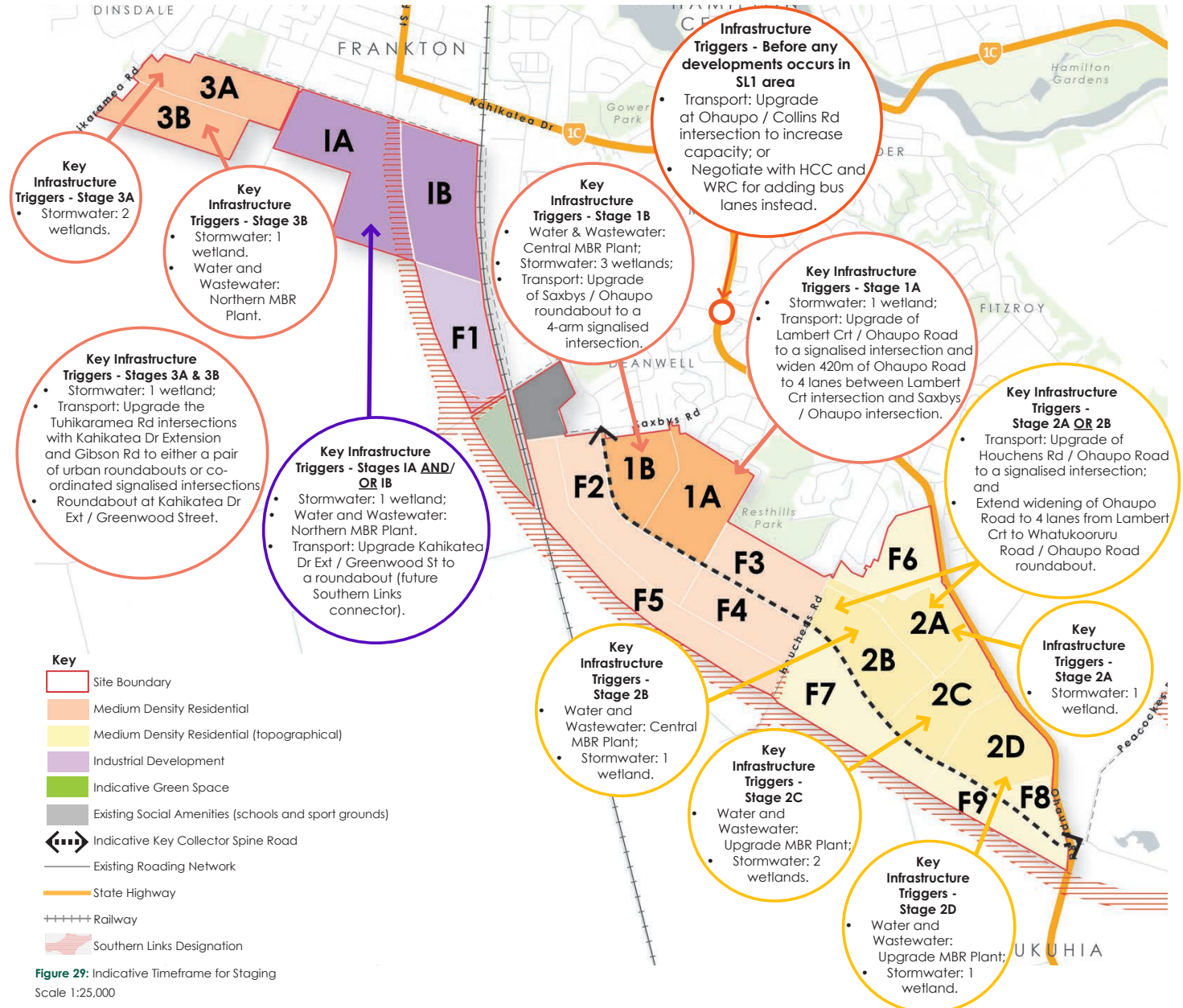
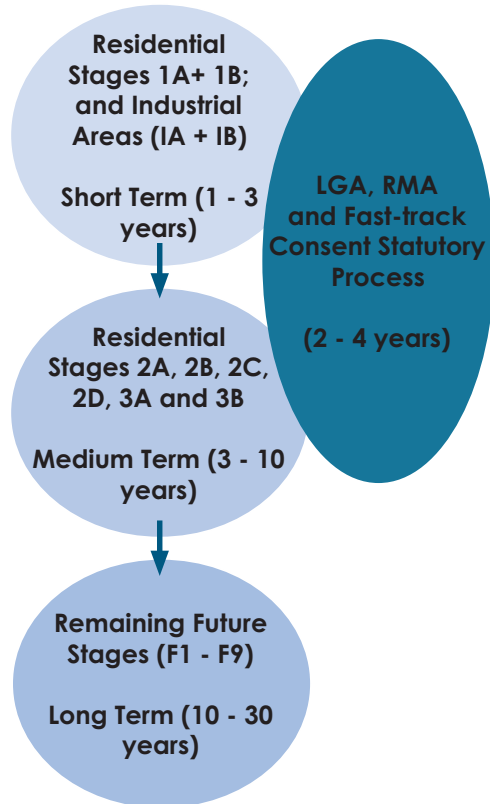
Key

- 1A Site Boundary
- Medium Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential (topographical)
- Industrial Development
- Indicative Green Space
- Existing Social Amenities (schools and sport grounds)
- Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
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- Indicative neighbourhood centre location
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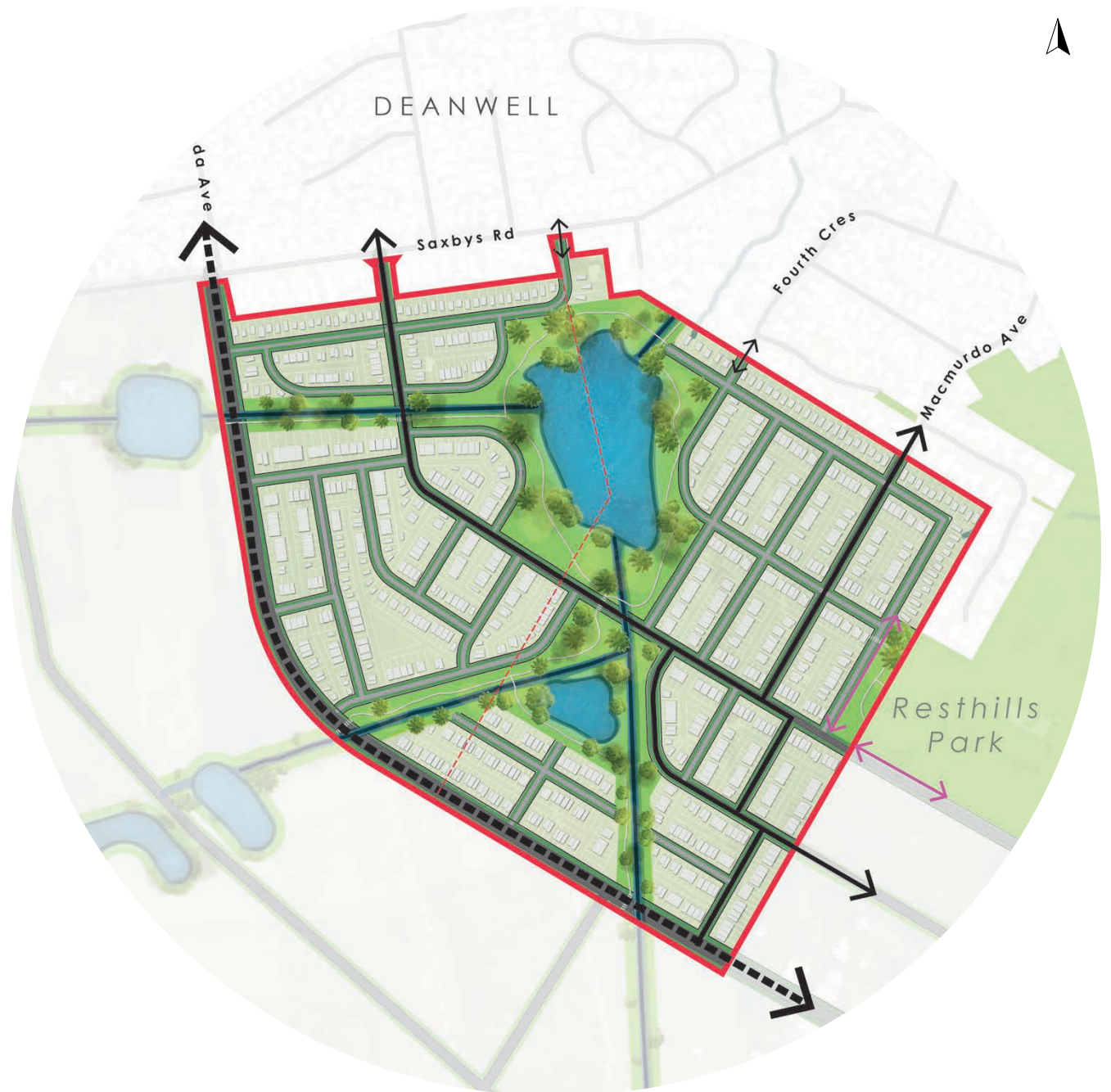










Figure 28: Indicative Staging Plan - Northern Block
Scale 1:15,000

5.3 INDICATIVE STAGING PLAN AND ESTIMATED TIMELINE



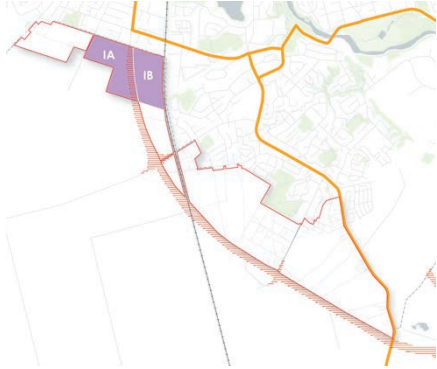
RESIDENTIAL STAGE 1A & 1B



- Key**
-  Residential Stage 1 Boundary
 -  Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
 -  Indicative Key Collector Connection and Movement Road
 -  Proposed connections to local road
 -  Conceptual block structure
 -  Indicative walking of-road walking & cycling tracks
 -  Stage 1A & 1B Boundary
 -  Opportunity to activate the open space edge of Resthills Park with proposed roading network

Concept Plan and Indicative Block Structure for Stage 1A & 1B
Scale 1:5,000










INDUSTRIAL STAGE IA & IB

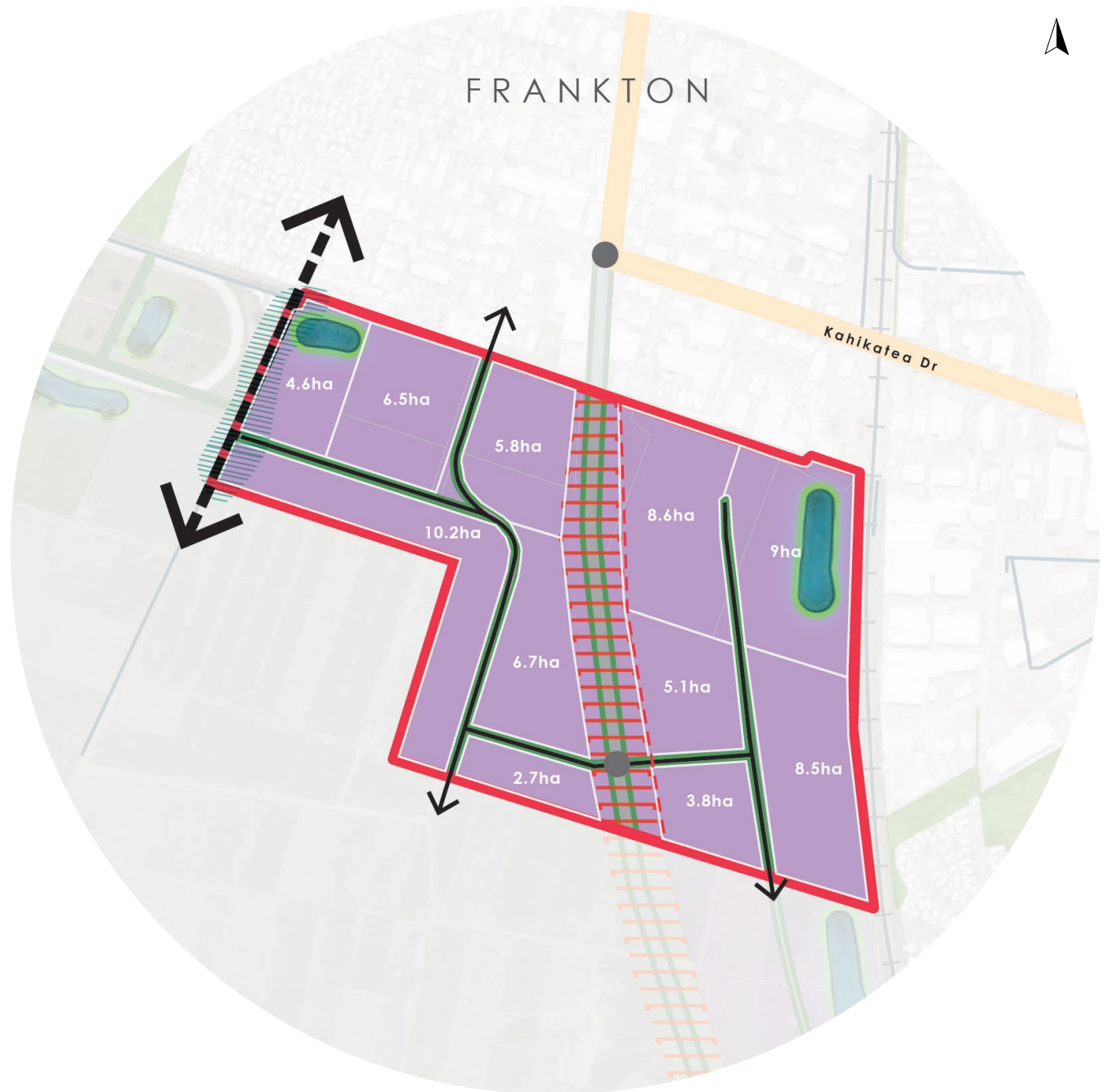


Indicative development blocks relative to the existing land ownership and parcels. The vegetated buffer on the western edge of the industrial area will cater to amenity protection.

The proposed internal road and stormwater provisions link to the Southern links designation.

Key

-  Industrial Stage I Boundary
-  Indicative Stormwater Treatment and Ecological Enhancement Opportunities
-  Indicative Key Collector Connection and Movement Road
-  Proposed connections to local road
-  Conceptual block structure
-  Stage IA & IB Boundary
-  Proposed Round-a-bout location
-  Southern Links Designation
-  Vegetated buffer between proposed residential and industrial land



Concept Plan and Indicative Block Structure for Stage IA & IB
Scale 1:5,000

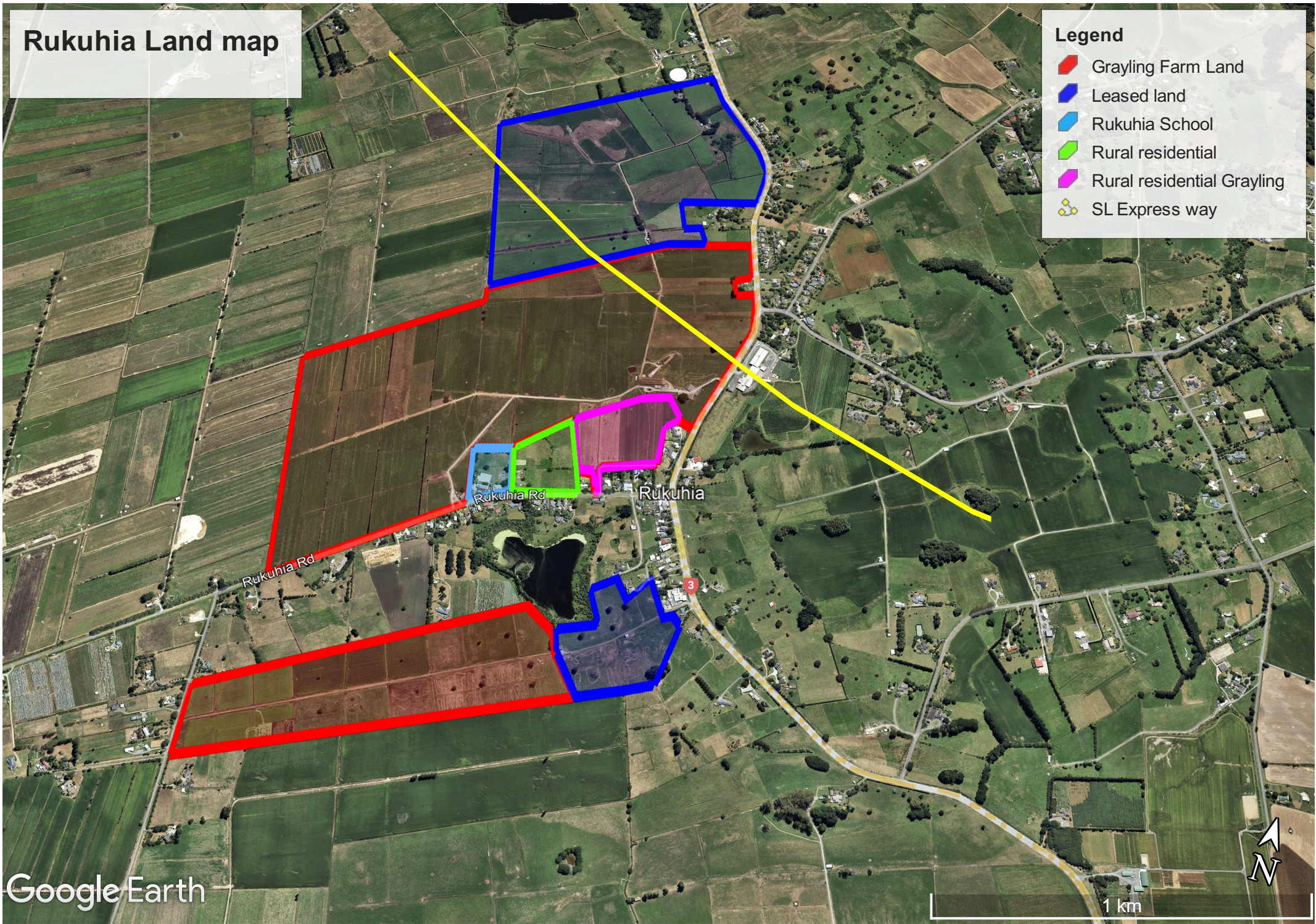
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

1054 - Ed Grayling - Rukuhia Land Map

Rukuhia Land map

Legend

- Grayling Farm Land
- Leased land
- Rukuhia School
- Rural residential
- Rural residential Grayling
- SL Express way



Google Earth

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

1093 -1097 Te Kopa King - Nga Uri o Ngamurikaitaua Whiringa a Rangi
2024 Panui

Nga Uri o Ngamurikaitaua Panui

***Ngamurikaitaua
- The Food After Succession -
Turea. Whiringa a Rangi. Koanga.
3.2.24***



Photo: Sunday September 22nd 2024. Unveiling our new street sign at Nukuhau paa.
From left: Nukuhau paa local community, Haukainga and whanau of Ngati Ngamurikaitaua:
Greg Johnston, Kopa King, Grant Pearse, Gordon Kopa King, Gary and Anne, Hazel Wander,
John, Punangaiti Louise Te kira.

Panui Rarangi



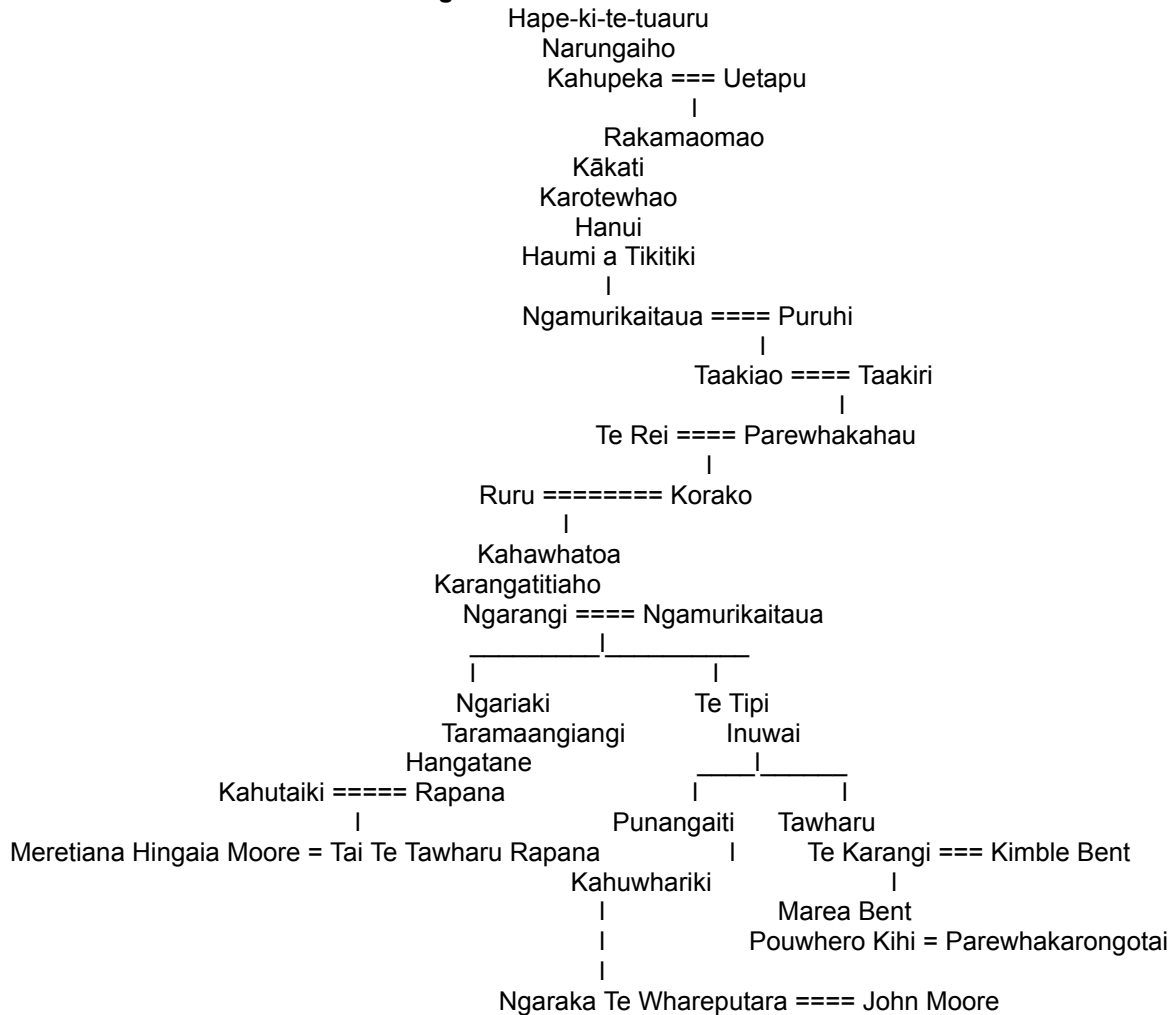
2. Tohunga Whakapapa o Nga Iwi o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua
5. Nukuhau Paa street sign unveiling
7. Nukuhau Paa Working Bee & Planting
12. Hamilton City Councils Southern Link waste Water Treatment Plant
16. Nukuhau Paa Kai Maara
23. Te Orokohanga o Te Runganga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Hui a Iwi 27/09/24 - 29/09/24 at Hui Te Rangiora Marae
25. Part 3: **Te Runanga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Registration Hui & Wananga 2024 invitation.**
26. **Manga Waitawhiriwhiri Kaitiki 4th Year Anniversary - Open day for Volunteer Registrations.**
28. Te Ingoa o Nga Matua Tupuna Ko Ngamurikaitaua
- 28.5. Toa Kotara, Toroa-Ihu-roa and the Kai Tupapaku
- 30.5 Kahuwhariki and Te Whareputara
33. Tai Te Tawharu Rapana Kei Moerangi
39. Ngamurikaitaua Ko Tahī Tangata 2022
40. Papers past newspapers Te korimako 1887 August 22nd Waenganui & Kahawhatoa o Ngamurikaitaua
43. The Wars of Waenganui & Kahawhatoa
46. HINGA-KAKA. — TE TIPI AND INU-WAI'S INCURSION. — (1780.)
48. Pukete Paa
49. Inuwai
51. Manga Waitawhiriwhiri kaitiaki
52. Uri o Ngamurikaitaua Facebook Whanau Hapu page
53. Kaitaua 2023
- 53.5. Te Runanga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua 2024
54. Te Rohe o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua

2. Tohunga Whakapapa o Nga Iwi o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua

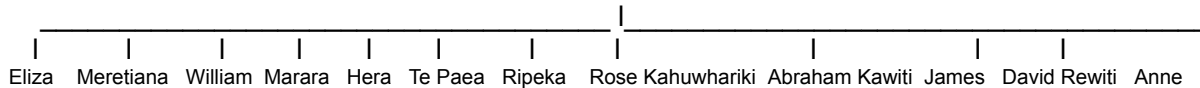


Tainui Waka

Tohunga o Te Waka Tainui Ko Rakataura



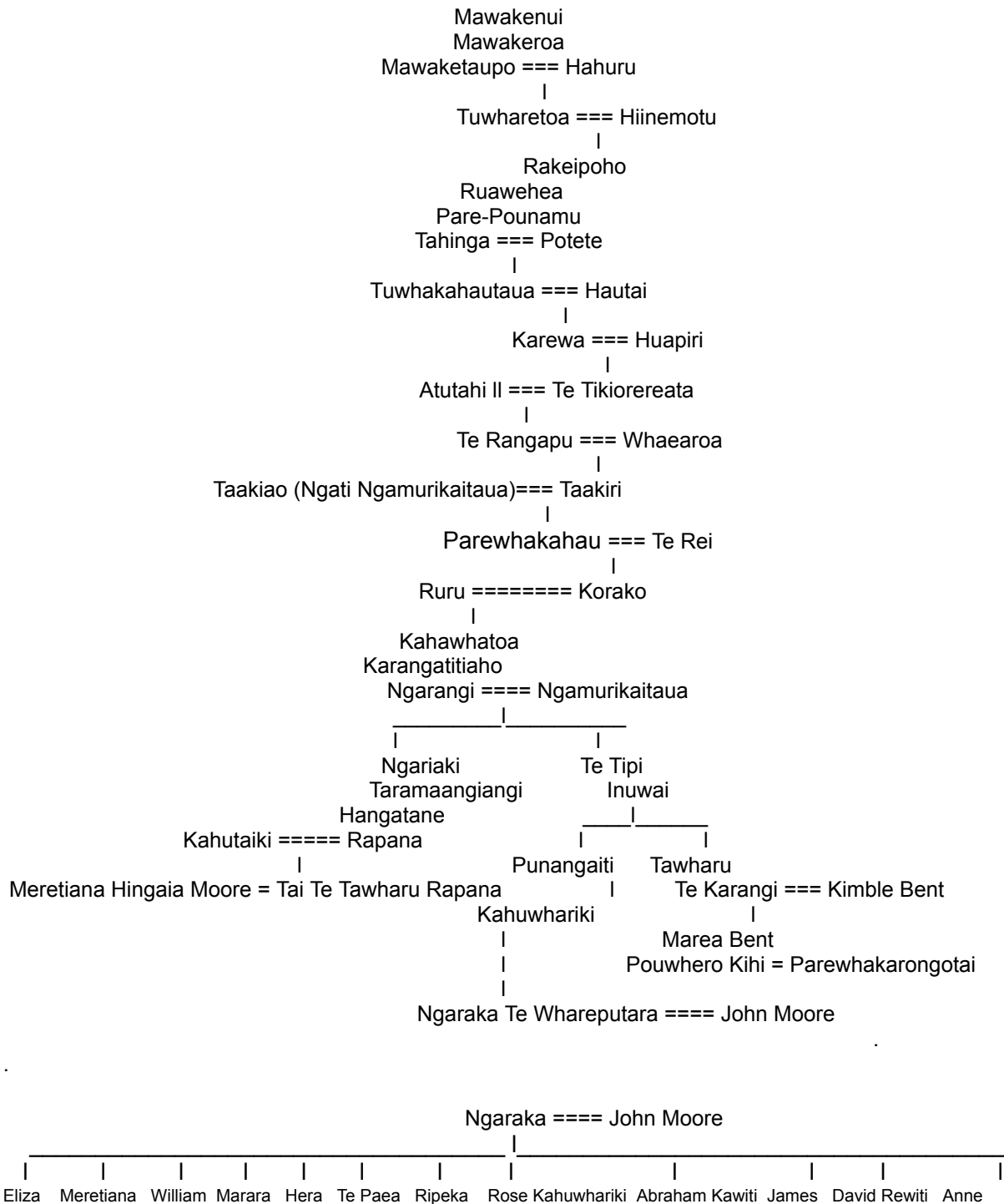
Ngaraka ===== John Moore



Te Arawa Waka

Tohunga o te Waka Te Arawa Ko Ngatoro-i-Rangi

Tangihia
 Tangimoana
 Kahukura
 Rangitakumu



5. Nukuhau Paa street sign Unveiling

September 22nd 2024
Oike, Mahuru, Koanga



In May 2024, Te kopa was at the paa, while maintaining the grounds and harvesting the last of the kumara, the neighbours Greg and Marie approached him and asked him if he'd be happy to name the new street sign for their driveway that was being turned into a street/lane for 3 other home's joining their property by the paa. They felt it did not feel right naming it without some sort of significance to the land which their property is originally and obviously part of. Kopa said without hesitation Nukuhane lane. Either that or 2 other options. 1. Ngamuri, short for Ngamurikaitaua the name of our Tribe and Eponymous ancestor, or 2. Te tipi, our Ancestor that built our everlasting remaining heritage and unique landscaping still here since prior european settlement. Ko Nukuhau Paa.



Photo: Nukuhau paa local community member and neighbour Greg Johnstone and Nukuhau paa Mana whenua/Haukainga Kopa King (Ngati Ngamurikaitaua).

Greg Handed the names of options to the Waipa District Council and they said yes to the first option. Ko Nukuhau Lane. a few months later early Septemeber 2024 Greg in the photo above with kopa contacted Kopa and said the sign will be ready in a couple weeks time. Two weeks later the sign was ready and a date was chosen to unveil the sign to the local community and mana whenua. September 22nd 2024 the day after a Ngati Ngamurikaitaua ancestor ko Ngaraka Moore nee Te whareputara passed away 104 years ago and on Kopa's 39th Birthday.



Photo: sign covered with material from Greg Johnstone and homemade Harakeke Piupiu by Kopa king.



Photo: Sunday September 22nd 2024. Unveiling our new street sign at Nukuhau paa
After meeting up at the paa to gather, it was then 10:45am then everyone began walking up to the sign to be unveiled. Kopa began with a Tauparapara, as soon as that was completed Kuia auntyHazel Wander Began the karanga for the rahui to be taken off the sign. After the sign was unveiled kopa and greg thanked everyone for coming and spoke about how the sign was manifesred into reality. Kuia aunty Hazel then started off with our waiata then follwed by a kai and lunch at the Johnstones home next to the Paa.



7. Nukuhau Paa Working Bee and Planting



Photo: Native Plants ready for planting at Nukuhau paa Saturday September 21st 2024.
On Sunday August 18th 2024 Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Tribal member ko Hauturu Clarke gave us some good news. Plants to koha for the paa. Over the years its been a bit of struggle getting some plants donated to paa to protect the paa from erosion, we had reached out to various places and the responses we got back were not what we expected. There were loop holes that we couldnt exactly get through because of the lack of communication and competition for mana over the paa. What we then discovered was that a lot of these organisations and people wanted power over the Paa but at our expense, so from that point on we continued to move forward by

utilizing our own income or reaching out to people we know within Ngati Ngamurikaitaua like Hauturu to go towards restoration, whenua, lwi and waahi tapu sustainability.

So a date was confirmed for the plants to arrive at the paa. Saturday September 21st, 2024.



Hauturu Clarke and cousin Boxer Shaw arrived with around 1000 native plants that include a few large kahikatea, rewarewa and Rimu with a mixture of Harakeke, Manuka and a variety of different native grasses or also known as Carex, all of them are an excellent source to sustain the banks and terraces at the paa to prevent erosion from any new development and future paa facility projects for our Paa Turangawaewae and Marae.

As we had our korero and discussion about the Paa and tour up the top to show our whanaunga why the paa is as sacred and special as it is, foot to shovel.



Photo: Hauturu and Boxer preparing the whenua for planting.



Photo: Cousin Kirimangu planting Manuka along the fence line.



Photo: Cousin Boxer Planting Carex's to sustain the bank by the stream. What carex's do is create a natural netting just under the top soil so therefore helps to keep that bank and soil in its place acting as a safety net and prevention from erosion around or into the stream.

Planting continued on throughout the week up until Saturday September 28th 2024 the last manuka tree was planted down by the river bank behind and next to the Birch tree's to sustain and support the cliff on the edge of the waikato river.





Photo's: large Mahoe, Karamu and punga tree's fallen with the cliff collapcion at Nukuhau paa on the Waikato River.

Earlier on in the year we found a part of our cliff face on the river bank near the entry on Lowe road in Rukuhia that had collapsed. So we reached out to as many organisations as we could to find indigenous plants to prevent more of it happening.

Its been a long term goal to work on a whenua sustainability project since Kopa found Nukuhau paa abandoned in 2019. What we faced from potential supporting organisations was a lack correspondence and communication and an evasive negotiation process with people we don't personally know or acquaintance with and that there was an agenda to get millions of dollars but at our expense all because we needed some plants to save our waahi tapu eroding into the river..

Because of the lack of correspondence and communication for over 2 to 3 months we decided that it wasn't a good idea to continue reaching out to them because of the strings attached that were'nt looking at the bigger picture and made it difficult for anyone to understand that it was just about plants, about the paa and the restoration and protection of our Waahi Tapu, and if we couldnt get something as simple as that without having to fight over money with all these loop holes and strings attached to people who have abused us and our ancestors recently then we'll find another way. So we did.

12. Hamilton City Councils Southern Link waste Water Treatment Plant



Monday Afternoon 16:54pm July 8th 2024 Nukuhau paa Haukainga Kopa received an email from our Divine kaitiaki partners that employee's from Waikato Tainui and Hamilton City Council will be visiting the paa on Tuesday July 9th 2024. They couldnt tell any of us why so we asked around and asked a few people we know who might know. What we found out was shocking knews. And those that were involved were informed to notify us 2 to 3 months prior their visit.

Did they notify any of us? No. So Kopa had to take time off mahi at short notice and grab anyone who could welcome the Manuwhiri to the paa. In attendance in the morning were Kopa king, Amohia Barakat and Renae Tuhua/Smith and Morris Rua who helps with the maintenance of the paa once or twice a year.

Tuesday 11:00am July 9th 2024 around 5 van loads of people with camera's, video camera's came charging at us at the gate waiting for them, one man approached Kopa and told him he's Kaitiaki of Mana whenua in a hostile manner expecting Kopa to move out of the way. Kopa didnt but told him 'I'm kopa and I'm Ngati Ngamurikaitaua. The others who had never been to the paa before gathered in front of the gate and hanging off of it inside the paa as if it wasnt a sacred site or a tribes Turangawaewae to be respected as if it were there own or for lasting so long throughout the years of the Raupatu.

Who kopa then realised who the manuwhiri were, was those that were negotiating to get the funding for the plants we needed for the paa. Employee's from TWWG, THaWK, Waikato Tainui and Te Arataura executive Chair Jackie Colliar. All of which did not have whakapapa to the paa or our tupuna but one. Marina Hape who kopa showed the paa for the first time in around March 2023 when Marina offered Kopa employment to leave his current Mahi working at the construction site of the new Rototuna kei Komakorau Library to work with the NZTA because he has the Maatauranga and ability to make a difference, however that did not turn out well because of a consultation process for Ngati Ngamurikaitaua that wasn't up for negotiation and asked to be quiet about it and a verbal proposal that came later after starting work that if Kopa worked for them Kopa would need to leave Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Waahi tapu at the Manga Waitawhiriwhiri and our Turangawaewae Nukuhau paa and not be paid until a months time leaving kopa no income not even allowed to find night shift employment. So Kopa left the NZTA mahi with Marina Hape after 2 weeks without pay.

Morris Rua then introduced Kopa to the manuwhiri then a Karakia began with Chris Atutahi acknowledging Ngati Ngamurikaitaua and kopa. From then the gate was opened and kopa was pushed to the front then the Manuwhiri whakaeke began onto the paa with Shane Te Ruki with Hamilton city Council employee's taking photos and video Recording everyone huffing and puffing all the way to the Paa Ki runga.

When we all arrived to the top an introduction from Jackie Colliar began with her koorero of why they were at the Paa. For the southern link Waste water treatment plant. Hamilton city Council needed to find a cheaper route for an inlet for the treatement plant and they were choosing the

Manga Nukuhau. So Jackie Colliar wanted to do an assessment on what was best for the treatment plant.



Photo: TWWG and HCC employess's getting their assessment equipment ready ki te paa ki runga.

After Jackie informed us of why they were there kopa was asked to speak. Kopa told them who he was his whakapapa to the tupuna and the Waahi tapu and how long he's been woking on the paa and the community for restoration and our Marae. From then everyone had a look around Hamilton city council employee's took more photo's and had a drone so they were in and out. Took photo's of kopa and then when it came time to leave we were invited to have a kai at the Hamilton/Rukuhia Airport.



Photo: TWWG, THaWK, HCC, WT, Ngati Apakura, Ngati Raukawa and Ngati Koroki kahukura Representatives.

When we sat down and began to eat Ngati Koroki kahukura representative Poto Davies and Joe of Ngati Raukawa told everyone to vote for site one. We didnt know what site one was until we got back to the paa to have a briefing.



Photo: Cousin Renae Tuhua/Smith and Aunty Amohia Barakat.

Before Kopa left he was given a document of the agenda for the day by someone from THaWK. When we looked at the map we noticed a few things odd about it. We were classed as hostile when we were bombarded at the gate without an inappropriate date and time of why or when these groups of Tauwi maori and Pakeha were coming to the paa treated us like we had no right to stand on our turangawaewae or be with our waahi tapu. There were 3 sites to choose from and site one was going right through our manga Nukuhau affecting and targeting our Wai puna.



Photo: Kopa and Renae at the paa on our neighbours fence and property.

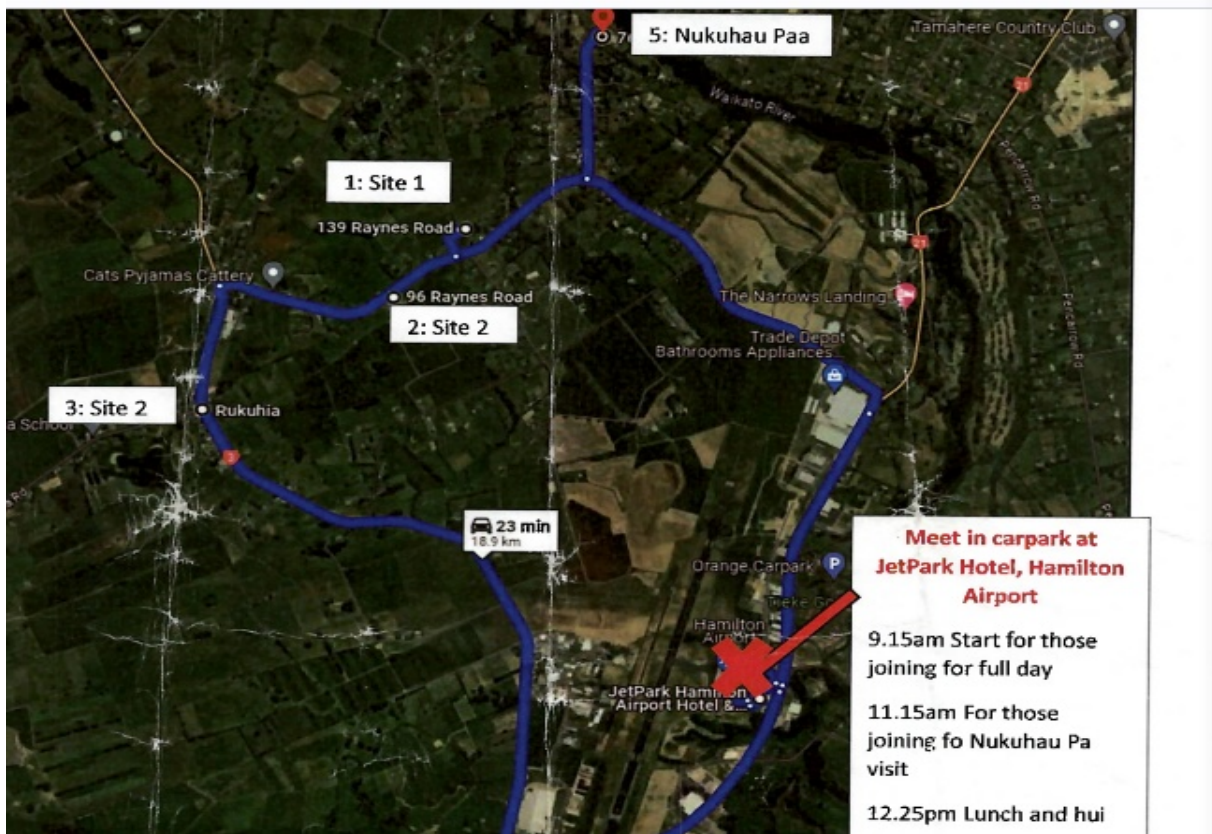


Photo: Southern Link Wastewater Treatment Plant site options.

After realising who everyone was kopa decided to reach out to everyone he could find a contact for and found every individual email in the waikato Tainui Taiao Forum list, so we began to reach out to them to discuss the matter formally. Unfortunately not one responded. So we reached out to Hamilton City council and Waipa District Council who both then gave a heads up to the lead project managers including Jackie Colliar telling them that they need to contact us about their agenda to put a waste water in our wai puna. 4 months later still no contact. Nothing not even an apology.

Engari.. On Sunday September 22nd 2024 Aunty Hazel Wander informed us that the treatment plant site was changed and not going into our wai puna. We don't have confirmation from anyone in council or from waikato tainui about it which is still very odd considering the fact that Ngati Ngamurikaitaua is the tribe of Nukuhau paa, a tribe of waikato and Tainui waka, indigenous to the lands of Hamilton City.

16. Nukuhau Paa Kai Maara



Photo: Kumara Tipu ready to sow in our kumara rows in the maara at the Paa.

During the past 5 years the vision for a kai maara at the paa to provide our iwi with organic healthy kai to not only sustain our health and well being but to also help the paa become self sufficient and self reliant to afford the tools we need to maintain the paa and find the tools and items we need to build our Marae structures and development.

In 2022 we began testing which area's of the paa would be suited best for a kai maara. The first option we tried was up the top as the original kumara maara and storage pits created by our Tupuna Te tipi and Te Inuai are still there and so we thought the best thing was to utilize that space again. However after 2 years of unsuccessful growth, oh we did grow kumara but not the size we expected, we then realised and took into consideration that the environments changed with the water lower than it used to be prior european settlement, so the soil is different. Landscaping the same but the soils a lot drier and there isnt a lot of water around to come up

during the moon cycles phases around the full moons Oturu, Rakaunui and Rakaumatohi.

So earlier this year we decided that it would be best if the kai maara was down the bottom but wanted to make sure what exact locations would be best. So we did a soil fertility assessment. And the results down the bottom were excellent, however the top, not so great, we found a lot of acid in the soil which would then require more work to try to change that, but without the resources and support available it would be very difficult. We could continue to utilize the storage pits, the kai rokiroki, but not the space around them to grow kai.



Photo: Produce of kai sown from seed from inside Kopa's little nursery.

- Watermelon
- Rockmelon
- Hue
- Silverbeet

- Maori potato
- Taro
- Kamokamo
- Pumpkin
- Sunflowers
- Banana's - there are too much growing in the corner so they have been donated to the kai maara at the paa
- Mint
- Celery
- Corn



Photos: 4 Kumara rows of around 50-60 metres and rockmelon, watermelon and kamokamo

tunnels that survived through the frost and are almost ready to prune so they can begin their fruiting cycle and process.



Photo: Early koanga/Spring time Kopa topping up the kumara beds/rows with grass clippings from the whenua.

Each kumara row will consist of at least 50 to 60 tipu and need to be in as soon as possible.



Photo: 100 Kumara Tipu sowed by Kopa October 26th 2024



Photo: 300 Taro pepi sowed at the paa by Kopa and whanau o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua mid koanga/Spring 2024 now popping.





Photo: Kopa sowing Banana Tree's at the paa October 20th,2024.

23. Te Orokohanga o Te Runganga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Hui a Iwi 27/09/24 - 29/09/24 at Hui Te Rangiora Marae



Photo: Tupuna of Ngati Ngamurikaitaua.

By Friday evening September 27th everything was set. From the Wharenui to the Wharekai.



Photo: Wharenui, wharekai and Kirimangu and Kopa kai Preparations for the weekend.

The following day Saturday 28th September very few attended. Only 2 on the list in support at the first Runanga hui a Iwi were in attendance. Te kopa who initiated the Process for a Runanga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua and Gordon Kopa King.



Photo: Gordon Kopa King signing in.

Later on in the evening Louise Te Kira was picked by kopa and more whanau arrived to korero and stay the night followed by dinner.

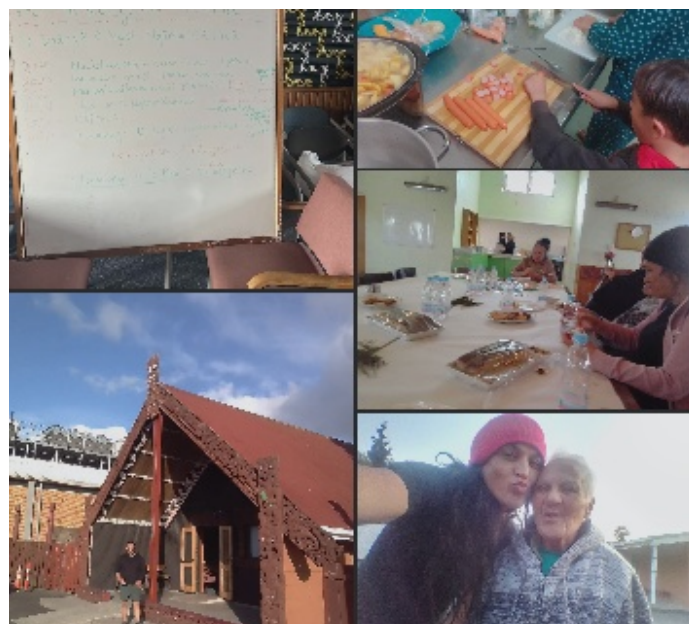


Photo: whanau kai and wananga

What we discussed and came to terms with was that there is a lot of work needed to be done and creating a Runanga is not going to take over night to complete. Some other things we discussed were what our values and principles are and what we want and need to them to align with.

Aroha - Love
Mahaki - Humility
Manakitanga - Kindness and care
Whanaungatanga - Connectedness
Whakaponu - Faith
Kotahitanga - Unity
Rangimaarie - Peace

The next korero was about the next steps and phase's.. To nominate and vote in trustee's. To get to that stage we need to have a census and registry of iwi members. The last time that happened was before and not long after the Incorporated society's Act 1908 followed by the Tohunga Suppression Act 1912 was introduced into New Zealand Parliaments Legislation..

So moving forward another hui would need to take place and another panui sent out with registration forms.

Followed by that korero we got into some wananga in the Wharenui about the history of our tupuna Waenganui and Kahawhato and their father Korako at Miropiko Paa and some of the not very nice things some people in Hamilton have done to our iwi over the past few years to minimize our existence and block out our voice for our environment and cultural significant heritage sites.

The Following day we cleaned up the marae and finished the day off at Nukuhau Paa to view the mahi completed so far.

25. Part 3: Te Runanga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Iwi Census & Registration Hui & Wananga Weekend. Invitation

10am, November 23rd-24th 2024 at Huitrangiora Marae.



Venue: Huitrangiora Marae, Clearance Street, Hamilton City, 3204

Date and time: 10am Saturday November 23rd 10am - 1pm Sunday 24th November 2024

Karakia: 11am

Followed by:

- Whanaungatanga
- Korero by kopa about mahi covered over the past 4-5 years

Followed by lunch.. Please bring a shared kai or a potluck.

- After lunch we will then begin to cover the basics of setting up our Runanga,

Dinner will be as follows.

- If you are staying the night please make sure you bring you a Blanket. Sheets, pillows and Mattresses will be provided on behalf of the Marae.

At 1pm we need to out of the Marae and have cleaned the grounds from the Waharoa to the Whareniui.

For all Enquiries contact Uri o Ngamurikaitaua Administraion. email address kaitaua111@gmail.com ~ Ngati Ngamurikaitaua

By Phone:

- Gordon King: 02102694590
- Te Kopa King: 0273033519

Registration forms will be available on the day including by email. Registration form included in seperate document attached to this panui

26. Manga Waitawhiriwhiri Kaitiaki 4th year Aniversary Invitation



January 2nd 2021 Manga Waitawhiriwhiri Kaitiaki was created to protect, preserve and restore the Manga Waitawhiriwhiri and all that is associated with it, that includes the ngahere, rongoa, wai, whenua, Urupa and Waahi Tapu Puruhi Paa. 2025 will mark Manga Waitawhiriwhiri kaitiaki 4th year Aniversary and Birthday.

As Bookings for the Marae were'nt available on the weekend of the 2nd we've booked the Marae for the 11th of January 2025 for locals and for all people in Hamilton to come celebrate this special day with light refreshments (no alcohol no drugs) and have an opportunity to be a part of our kaupapa and register as a volunteer and to nominate and vote for future kaitiaki

leaders.

We will begin our day at 11am in the kai hall where you will be able to fill out a registration form on the day or have it sent to you via you email address

Throughout the day we will be able to korero more about our kaupapa

Karakia whakamutunga is at 5pm.

Nga mihi.



Photo: The Manga Waitawhiriwhiri banks below Ulster street restored in 2021-2022 by Kopa and Alistair McCollough Environment advisor of Hamilton City Council.

28. Te Ingoa o Nga Matua Tupuna Ko Ngamurikaitaua



Nga - The/more than one.
Muri - After.
Kai - Food.
Taua - Succession/to succeed.
Tauaa - War.

For over a few decades there has been a lot of misinterpretation of the meaning of our ancestors name, ko **Ngamurikaitaua**. Ancestor of the tribes, The **Ngati Hanui** and **Ngati Haumi**. A lot of us were confused because when look at the kupu within our ancestors name it does not mean or describe eaters of the dead. Also that Ngamurikaitaua is an ancestor/Tupuna, not a group of Uri/descendants who were given that name and not a single person. So we decided to do some research on the whereabouts of who created the idea of making the kupu within our ancestors name mean something other than Nga Muri Kai Taua. We discovered who that was and the groups of organisations that misled general maori and the public and below is a korero where the origin of the name “eaters of the dead” comes from.

28.5 Toroa-Ihurua and The Kaitupapaku



Toa-kootara marries Mahara-ki-rangi. Their child Toroa-ihurua is instructed in ritual practices. He is annoyed because an old man from another tribe survives an eating test devised by him and he has him consigned to a pit. The old man escapes and his people attack Toroa-ihurua, whose magic fails to levitate him and he is killed.

When Heke-i-te-rangi married Ngaere, Toa-kootara married Mahara-ki-rangi, a (great) grand daughter of Maahanga, and grand-daughter of Tuu-irirangi. Their child was Toroa-ihurua (Two-beak-albatross). As Toa-Kootara was Tohunga, his child was also instructed in ritual. Toroa' became an adult.

It came about that a party of visitors appeared (they would be called Ngaati Haua today). One of the party was a Kaumaatua Tohunga. Toroa' decided to submit this Tohunga to a test.

He ordered a food contest arranged. The food was to be cooked herrings. Before they were properly cooked they were served on a dish before the Kaumaatua. When he saw how much there was and that it was not properly cooked he said to himself, 'Ho, treacherous food!' and recited a spell to designed to enable him to keep eating the food until it was all gone, that is, a spell to distend his stomach. He ate all of the food and licked the dish, then turned away, saying, 'Kia kawea ki whea too mate.' 'May your defeat be noised abroad.' He showed his contempt by defecating nearby.

Toroa-ihurua was annoyed and told his people to take the Kaumaatua to a pit where a monster had lived previously. The place was called Rua-hikumutu (Stump-tail pit). The Kaumaatua was taken there, tied to a rope and lowered into the hole. He passed a karamuu bush growing in the pit and his feet landed on a projecting stone. Then the Kaumaatua gathered in the rope so that his captors would think he was still descending. When he thought it equalled the depth of the pit he stopped gathering in the rope, whereupon the mean threw down the loose end. After a while the Kaumaatua leapt up and caught hold of the karamuu. Holding fast he pulled himself up and then climbed out.

In the morning the kaumaatua's trumpet was heard to sound. Toroa-ihurua knew immediately that the Kaumaatua had escaped. The latter went on to Puke-kura near Tamahere and then he was a fugitive. A party came to avenge his ill-treatment through the district where Kookako lived.

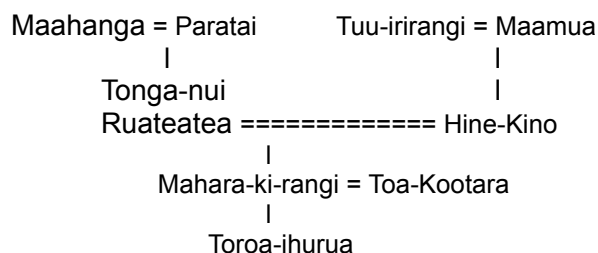
Some of the Kaumaatua's relatives were among Ngaati Tamainu-poo. They said to the war party, 'Wait until we remove the ritual protection from Toroa-ihurua's house. If that is not done you won't defeat him.' The party waited while the ceremonies were performed to remove the ritual protection on the house by passing cooked food across it.

Toroa-ihurua's fort was Te Whakironga, on the bend of the Oohau-tira River. When the house had been made noa the war party attacked. The man who had performed the ceremony called out, 'Hikitia au! Hikitia au!' Toroa-ihurua came out of the house and shouted, 'Lift me up! Lift me up!' But he was not levitated. The war party found him and killed him. So died Toroa-ihurua.

After this Ngaati Tamainu-poo moved to Te Koopae, near Nga Rua-waahia. Toroa-ihurua's descendants were determined to avenge his death, but they did not achieve their desire.

Then one day two waka came floating down the Waikato River. They were followed and seized, whereupon bodies were found in them. The waka had been left unattended at the riverbank while the people were digging graves and they had drifted off down the river. When they came shoe Toroa-ihurua's descendants took the bodies and ate them to avenge their defeat.

That incident remained in succeeding generations a childrens taunt towards **nga uri o Toroa-ihurua**: 'Eaters of the dead!' '**Kai tuupaapaku!**'



Te Nguha Huirama told the story to Pei Te Hurinui Jones on 12/11/1932 (Jones n.d.6:73-6)
The original holograph for the chapter is (Jones 1944:25-9) dated 11/1/1940.

NGA IWI O TAINUI

The traditional history of the Tainui people
Nga koorero tuku iho o nga tuupuna

PEI TE HURINUI JONES
BRUCE BRIGGS

waka tūpāpaku

1. (noun) burial chest, coffin, canoe for a corpse.

I te ūnga ki uta o ngā waka tūpāpaku rā ka peke atu ngā uri o Toroa-ihurua ka haria ngā tūpāpaku rā ka kainga hei whakaea i tō rātou mate (NIT 1995:253). / When the canoes of bodies came ashore Toroa-ihurua's descendants took those bodies and ate them to avenge their defeat.

30.5 Kahuwhariki and Te Whareputara



Hongi Hika is usually seen as responsible for beginning the Musket Wars. An important influence on Hongi's leadership was the defeat of Ngāpuhi by Ngāti Whātua in the battle of Moremonui at Maunganui Bluff, Northland in 1807 or **1808**. Ngāpuhi armed with muskets were successfully ambushed by Ngāti Whātua using traditional hand-held weapons who took advantage of the time it took to reload. Hongi survived by hiding in a swamp, but his uncle and two brothers were killed. Hongi felt obliged to avenge this defeat. By 1815 he was the undisputed leader of his people and convinced of the shock value of muskets if they were used in sufficient numbers

Hongi made contact with European visitors to the Bay of Islands and in **1814** ventured to Sydney. Here he met Samuel Marsden of the Church Missionary Society, whom he encouraged to go ahead with his plan to establish a mission at the Bay of Islands. This was set up later that year under Hongi's protection.

European ships now came to the Bay of Islands in greater numbers. Hongi guaranteed their safety, greatly increasing his opportunities to exchange food and supplies for European technology, including tools and weapons. Other mission stations were established under his protection at Kerikeri and Waimate. The leaders of other iwi and hapū complained to Marsden about Hongi's monopoly of the relationship with the missionaries. For his part, Hongi was angry that the missionaries refused to trade in muskets and powder. But he made the most of the iron tools and agricultural implements they were willing to trade.

Hongi put the many slaves captured on southern campaigns from **1818** to work increasing the yield from his land. While he experimented with wheat and corn, his main concern was to ensure that large quantities of potatoes and flax were grown to exchange for muskets and powder with the crews of visiting ships. Muskets didn't come cheap, and some Māori starved while pork and potatoes were sold to visiting

Europeans.

In **1820**, Hongi and the young chief Waikato accompanied the missionary Thomas Kendall to Cambridge, England to assist with the compilation of a Māori dictionary. Hongi was more interested in getting his hands on some of the 'thousand thousand guns' he had heard were stored in the Tower of London. Hongi met King George IV and was presented with gifts, including a suit of armour. Hongi traded most of his gifts in Sydney on the way home for 300 muskets, but kept the 'coat of mail'. This saved his life during a battle with Ngāti Pāoa at Mauinaina, beside the Tāmaki River, in which he was hit twice by musket shots. His survival gained him a reputation for invulnerability. This boost to Hongi's arsenal not only altered the balance of power in the north, but prompted an arms race that would have consequences for decades to come.

The spiral of war, trade and more war reached a high point in the early 1820s. In February 1822 3000 Ngāpuhi paddled from Kerikeri to Tāmaki, portaged to the Manukau, paddled across to Waiuku, portaged a second time and launched their canoes into the Awaroa, a tributary of the lower Waikato. Fleeing Waikato blocked the Awaroa with trees to buy time while the rest prepared to make a stand at Mātakitaki.



Mātakitaki pā was built on a narrow strip of land at the junction of the Waipā River and the Mangapiko Stream. The name Mātakitaki covers three sections, Mātakitaki to the north-west, Taura-Kohia, and Puketutu to the east. The waterways and riverbanks provided the main defences, which Waikato supplemented with the usual ditches and palisades. Perhaps 5000 to 10,000 took refuge here – Musket Wars numbers are notoriously debatable, though the smaller figure, probably the more likely, was still a very big number for a country of then only about 100,000 people.

In **1822** First blood went to the defenders when Te Wherowhero and a small detachment surprised some Ngāpuhi, killing perhaps 150 and capturing 90 muskets. Illustrating the cliché that pride comes before a fall, jubilant Waikato leaped up onto the parapets to shout defiance and insults, only to tumble back, felled by Ngāpuhi musketry. Panic deepened when Te Wherowhero's men fired their captured guns, spooking their own men into thinking that Ngāpuhi had breached the defences. Hundreds of terrified Waikato were

smothered in the ditch while trying to flee. Te Wherowhero and his men resisted for as long as they could, but had to retreat to Manguika, 8 km away. Next day they rolled Ngāpuhi back to Mātakitaki before withdrawing. It was an expensive lesson for Waikato. They lost perhaps 1500 and hundreds more were taken prisoner.

Ngati Ngamurikaitaua Puhi Ariki and grand (great) daughter of Cheif Te tipi of Nukuhau paa, by the name of **Kahuwhariki**, along Te Wherowhero’s mother of Ngati Koura by the name of Parengaope were both taken as prisoner’s.

After Hongi defeated Mātakitaki pā his war party moved south, they captured some local women and made camp under a tree In Otorohanga. The women were carrying baskets when captured and were told to place them under the tree. While distracting and entertaining Hongi and his war party, another war party of Waikato, Ngati Maniapoto and Ngati Matakore caught up to Hongi to rescue the prisoners, all of whom were women and majority if not all of high ranking. Hlding behind bushes and harakeke. Suddenly Hongi and his party were attacked and while some his party were killed under the tree and prisoner’s with Parengaope rescued, Hongi and some of his party unfortunately got away travelling east taking Kahuwhariki along with others as prisoner’s.

Te Arawa territory (Rotorua) in 1823 involved 3000 Ngāpuhi, but the strain was beginning to show. Kahuwhariki and the other women were forced to attract Te Arawa Chiefs so Hongi could attack them. But one Chief by the name of **Te Whareputara** intrigued by the way Kahuwhariki carried herself, then asked for her name. That was all it took for him to realise that he was in the presence of a Princess of Waikato, of the Cheifs of Ngati Ngamurikaitaua, Te Tipi and his son Te Inuai. Once Te Whareputara figured who Kahuwhariki was she then told him of Hongi’s intentions. So Te Whareputara gathered all of Te Arawa and united with Waikato (Tainui) to chase Hongi out of Te Arawa and up Hongi’s track in Rotoiti leaving Hongi defeated and by 1825 outnumbered down to 350 back at square one in Ngati Whatua territory.

Kahuwhariki and Te Whareputara Married having 3 children with only 1 surviving birth. Their grand daughter Meretiana married Tai te Tawharu Rapana.

Ngaraka Te Whareputara

Ngaraka Te Whareputara ===== John Moore



33. Tai Te Tawharu Rapana kei Moerangi



Ko Ngati Ngamuri Ko Ngati Koura Ko Ngati Huru-Maangiangi nga

Hapu

PANUITANGA KOOTI WHENUA MAORI¹

APERATA KOOTI MAORI KI NGARUAWAHIA A TE 15 O NGA RA O PEPUERE, 1911

HE panuitanga tenei kia mohiotia ai ka tu te Aperata Kooti Maori ki Ngaruawahia a te 15 o nga ra o Pepuere, 1911, ki te uiui ki te whakawa heki i nga tono piira mo nga whakataunga a te Kooti Whenua Maori e mau nei te whakaaturanga i te Kupu Apiti i raro iho nei. Ko nga tangata katoa e whai tikanga ana ki ana tono me haere ki reira a taua ra.

Tari Kooti Whenua Maori Akarana.

I tuhia i tenei te 13 o nga ra o Hanuere, 1911.
[Akarana, 1911-2.]

Na

E. P. AARA,

Kai-rehita.

KUPU APITI.

NGA PIIRA.

TONO I RARO I TEKIONA 50 O TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909.

HE TONO NA TE KAI-REHITA O TE KOOTI WHENUA MAORI, I RARO I RUURI 124 I RARO I TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909, KIA WHAKAKOREA HE PIIRA I RUNGA I TE KORENGA I UTUA NGA MONI I WHAKARITEA HEI PUNGA MO NGA MONI E PAU I TE WHAKAWAKANGA I TAUU PIIRA.

NGA PIIRA.

TONO I RARO I TEKIONA 50 O TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909.

HE TONO NA TE KAI-REHITA O TE KOOTI WHENUA MAORI, I RARO I RUURI 124 I RARO I TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909, KIA WHAKAKOREA HE PIIRA I RUNGA I TE KORENGA I UTUA NGA MONI I WHAKARITEA HEI PUNGA MO NGA MONI E PAU I TE WHAKAWAKANGA I TAUU PIIRA.

TONO I RARO I TEKIONA 208 O TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909, KIA MEATIA ETARI WHENUA MAORI HEI WHENUA PAKIHA.

Nama.	Kai-tono.	Te Ingoa o te Whenua.	Whakataunga mona te piira i tonoa ai.
1	Henhen Tawhiao (36-7, 3/111) ..	Moerangi	He whakataunga i puta i te 7 o nga ra o Mei, 1910, i te whakawakanga o nga take paanga ki taua

KUPU APITI. NGA PIIRA.

TONO I RARO I TEKIONA 50 O TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909.

HE TONO NA TE KAI-REHITA O TE KOOTI WHENUA MAORI, I RARO I RUURI 124 I RARO I TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909, KIA WHAKAKORERA HE PIIRA I RUNGA I TE KORENGA I UTUA NGA MONI I WHAKARITEA HEI PUNGA MO NGA MONI E PAU I TE WHAKAWAKANGA I TAUA PIIRA.

NGA PIIRA.

TONO I RARO I TEKIONA 50 O TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909.

HE TONO NA TE KAI-REHITA O TE KOOTI WHENUA MAORI, I RARO I RUURI 124 I RARO I TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909, KIA WHAKAKORERA HE PIIRA I RUNGA I TE KORENGA I UTUA NGA MONI I WHAKARITEA HEI PUNGA MO NGA MONI E PAU I TE WHAKAWAKANGA I TAUA PIIRA.

TONO I RARO I TEKIONA 308 O TE TURE WHENUA MAORI, 1909, KIA MEATIA ETARI WHENUA MAORI HEI WHENUA PAKERA.

Mana.	Kai-tono.	Te Ingoa o te Whenua.	Whakataunga moana te piira i tonoa ai.
1	Henheu Tawhiao (36-7, 3/111) ..	Moerangi	He whakataunga i puta i te 7 o nga ra o Mei, 1910, i te whakawakanga o nga take paanga ki taua whenua.
2	Haunui Tawhiao (37-8, 3/114) ..	Moerangi	He whakataunga i puta i te 7 o nga ra o Mei, 1910, i te whakawakanga o nga take paanga ki taua whenua.
3	Tai Tumuhua, Wakana Tumuhua, Pahi te Hiwi, me Hori Ohomairangi (36-12, 3/116)	Moerangi	He whakataunga i puta i te 7 o nga ra o Mei, 1910, i te whakawakanga o nga take paanga ki taua whenua.
4	Tawharu Rapana (36-14, 3/118)	Moerangi	He whakataunga i puta i te 7 o nga ra o Mei, 1910, i te whakawakanga o nga take paanga ki taua whenua.
5	Takotoawa Otahuhu, Matetu Keiha, Ani Ngahooro Pahi, me Pouaka Pahi (36-17, 3/120)	Moerangi (Matakowhai)	He whakataunga i puta i te 7 o nga ra o Mei, 1910, i te whakawakanga o nga take paanga ki taua whenua.
6	Tawharu-Rapana (269-25, 3/122)	Waipa, Rota 74b ..	He whakataunga i puta i te 25 o nga ra o Hurae, 1910, i wehewehea ai taua whenua.
7	Ani Tanikena, Rina Tanikena, Tanga Kokiri te Rahui mo nga tamatiki a Karewa Ngakoroko, na to ratou roia na J. St. Clair (199-9, 3/123)	Whangape, Rota 64 me Opuatia Nama 3	He whakataunga i puta i te 13 o nga ra o Hurae, 1910, i te whakataunga kai-riiwhi mo Rameka Tarao ara Korohirohi, kua mate.
8	Pouwhero Kihī (278-3, 3/123) ..	Karamu, Rota 23 me 33 ..	He whakataunga i puta i te 15 o nga ra o Hurae, 1910, i wehewehea ai taua whenua.
9	Kurupae Taraiti (532-26, 1/127)	Motutieke, Opuatia me Whangape	He whakataunga i puta i te 13 o nga ra o Hurae, 1910, i te whakataunga kai-riiwhi mo Rameka Tarao, kua mate.
10	Awatapu Paraone (34-74, 3/132)	Orakei	He whakataunga i puta i te 9 o nga ra o Akuhata, 1910, i te whakataunga kai-riiwhi mo Hori Winiata, kua mate.

... Poraka [BLOCK] - 3 page handwritten report with notes in te reo Maori...

... tion Court Ngaruawahia - Matakowhai - R Hopere's list - [list of shareholders and numbers of shares - handwritten, some under Huhu Te Awe, Miriama Te Awe, Te Awe Whareponga, Eruiini Hopere, Koha Puimi (excluding Te Whatu Apiti), 3 grandchildren, 2 of Tahuhu, Matere Keipa, Pouwharetapa, Ratapa Kewene, Weherua Rore, and 41 other adults with 3 shares each] (Item Physical / R25458453)

... tion Court Ngaruawahia - [lists of names of people of Ngati Mahanga iwi. Pages of lists are numbered, but bound together on male or female, whether adult or, if child, age, and a column which seems to be name of trustee (see item 41ay). Includes Ngati Ngarape, Ngati Parewai, Ngati Whare, Ngati Hourua, Ngati Kaahu, Ngati Paratai, Ngati Ngamuri, Ngati Ruateatea, Ngati Kuku, Ngati ... Most writing is in te reo Maori, but some have notes "Passed by tribal committee" with a date in 1907. Followed by lists of members of Ngati Ruateatea: another list from Hemi Rihimona listing members of Ngati Whare, Ngati Hourua, Ngati Takapuamanga, Ngati ... Ngati Mahanga. Also additional lists of Ngati Tarao, Ngati Hine te pei, Ngati Ngarape, Ngati Paratai, Ngati Papaka, Ngati Te Wehi ... arami, Ngati Toki Haua, Ngati Tonganui, Ngati Ngamuri and Ngati Reko] (Item Physical / R25458452)

... sation Court Ngaruawahia - List of names of Ngati Koura under Ngati Te Wehi [12 names] (Item Physical / R25458453)

... sation Court Ngaruawahia - list of names from Tawhi Erueti - Te Wehi mo Koerangi [1 half sheet, mainly te reo Maori. Note in English] (Item Physical / R25458454)

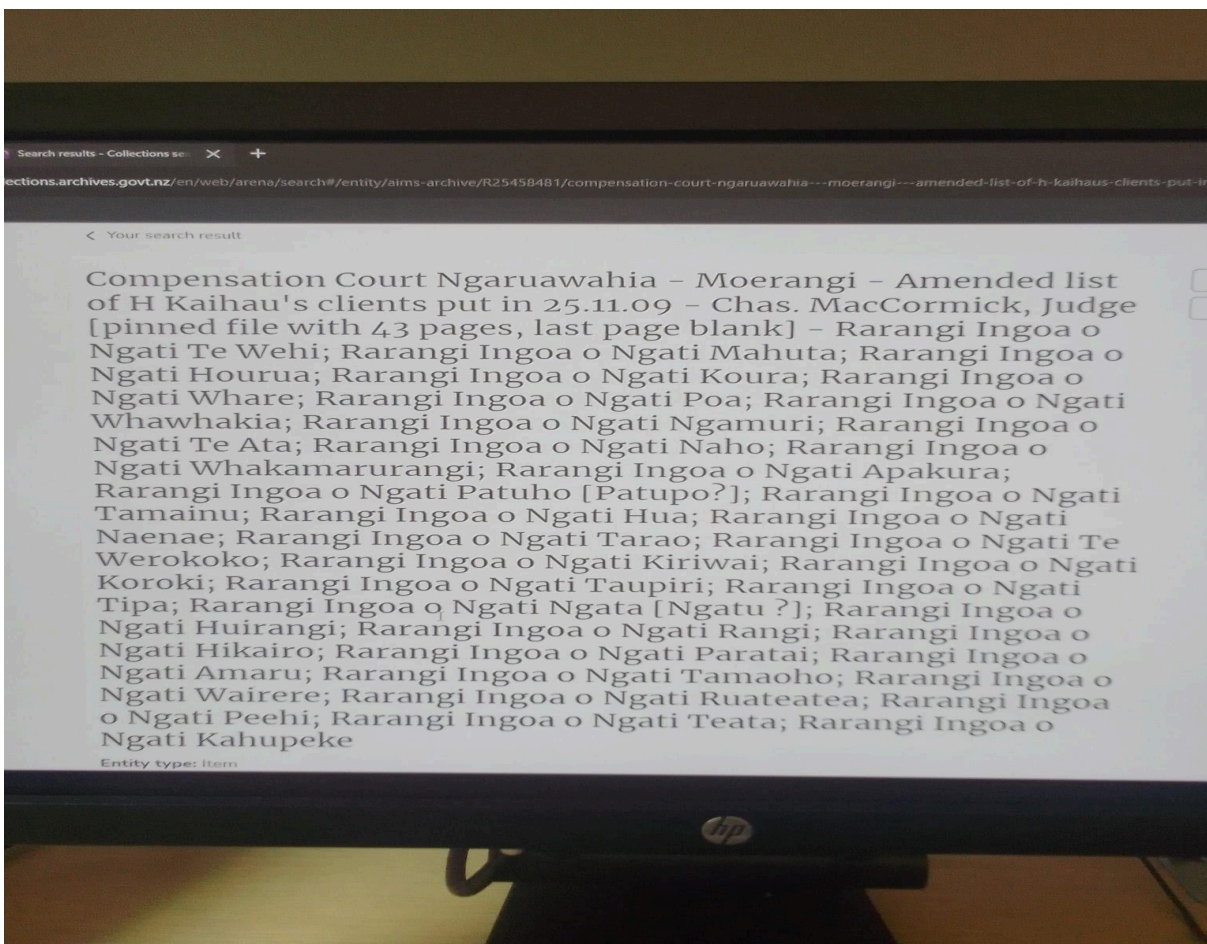
... sation Court Ngaruawahia - [list annotated with comment "Moerangi - list of R Hopere's clients put in 24.2.10 - 8 sheets", Rarangi Tonganui, Ngati Kaahu, Ngati Ngarape, Ngati Kuku, Ngati Whare and Ngati Hourua, with each name individually numbered, where relevant]. [Attached are additional lists: 16 members of the hapu of Ngati Tonganui, Kaahu, Kuku, Ngarape, Whare and Hine] (Item Physical / R25458455)

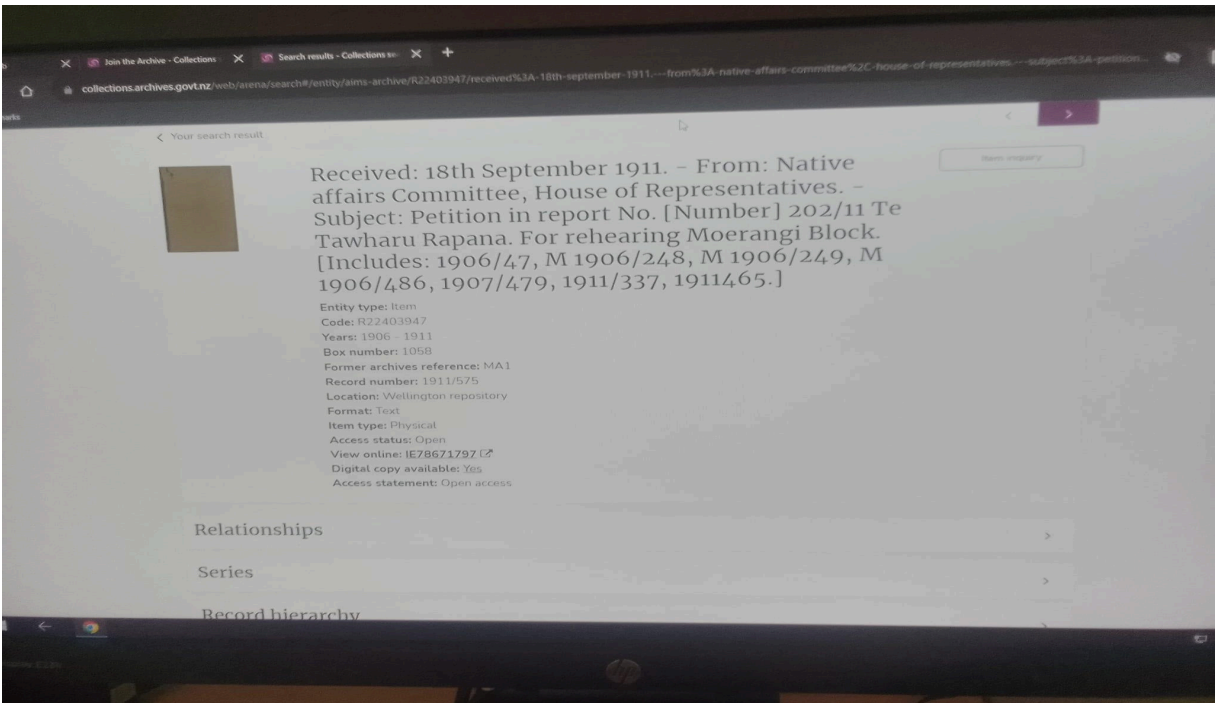
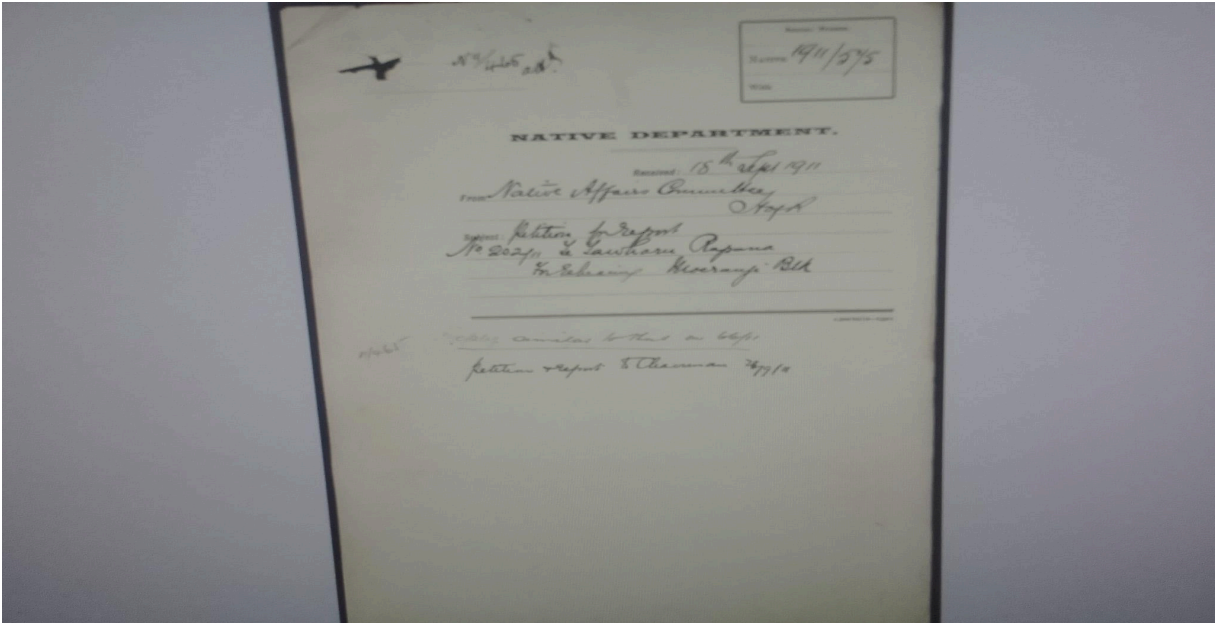
... sation Court Ngaruawahia - list of names under Ruateatea [13 names]. [Brief whakapapa pencilled on back] (Item Physical / R25458456)

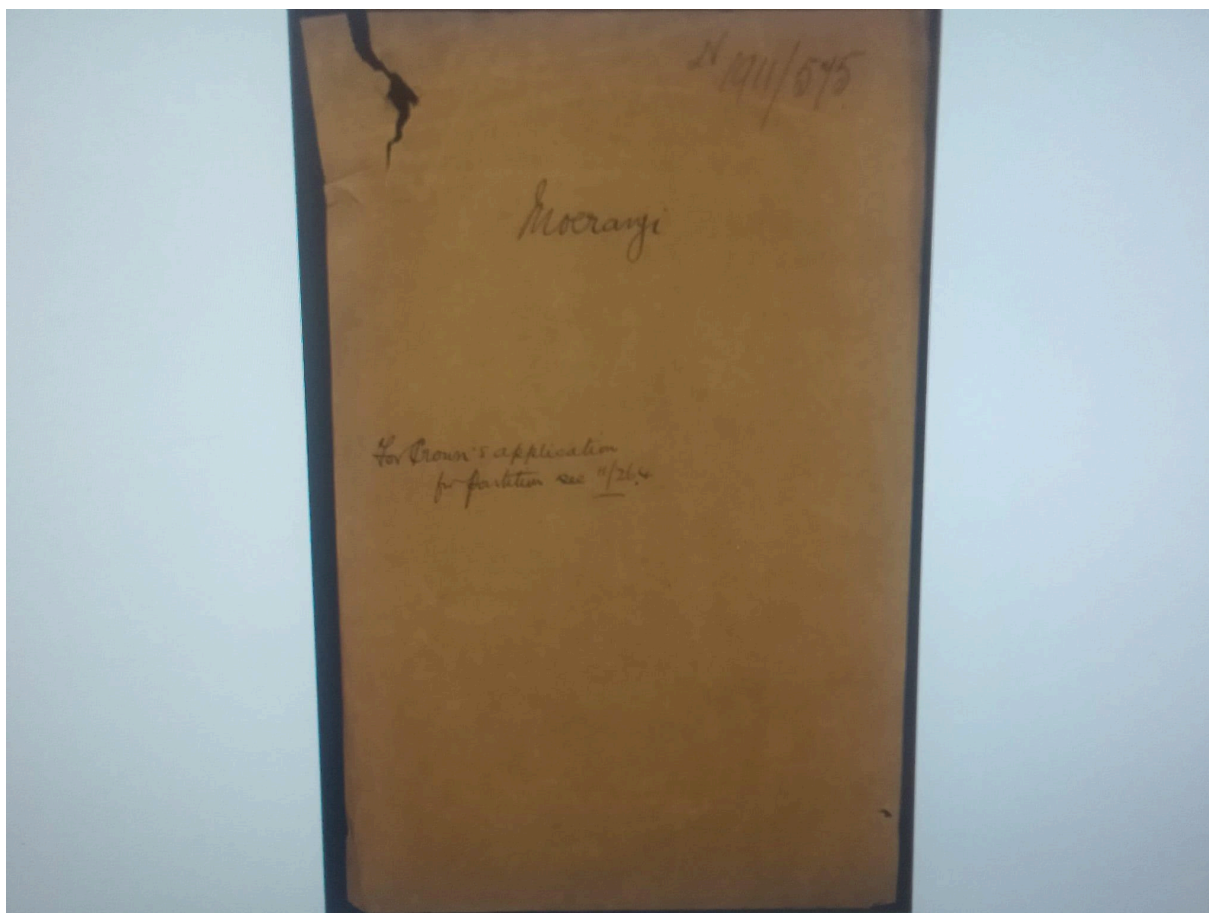
... sation Court Ngaruawahia - Rarangi Ingoa a Te Tawharu Rapana [list of names, Moerangi Block - shows names, male or female] (Item Physical / R25458457)

... Note at end says "Put in by M Patene, Native Land Court Ngaruawahia 31.1.10. Charles MacCormick, Judge" (Item Physical / R25458458)

... nsation Court Ngaruawahia - Rarangi Hei Apiti kia Ngati Kaahu; Ngati Ngarape; Ngati Tonganui; Ngati Whare; Ngati Hourua; Ngati ... to add to list of Ngati Kaahu, Ngati Ngarape, Ngati Tonganui, Ngati Whare, Ngati Hourua, Ngati Whawhakia, Ngati Rangī and ... e if a child] (Item Physical / R25458458)







History of the NZ Militia making their way to our territory, the stronghold of the Kingitanga in 1863. Every paa site was pin dropped on a map and they came through with 18000 troops forcing Ngati koura and Ngati Ngamurikaitaua North from Mangaharakeke paa south to Nukuhau paa to cede sovereignty or have our Whenua Confiscated. Everyone moved to the Banks of the Waipa river in Whatawhata where what is traditional known as Ngati Maahanga and Ngati Ruateatea country.

39. Ngamurikaitaua Ko Tahī Tangata 2022



NGAMURIKAITAU KO TAHI TANGATA 2022

Kia hiwa ra nga Uri o Ngamurikaitaua
Ki te Paa Ko Nukuhau, Lowe Rd, Rukuhia Tuesday
21st of June 2022



Te Kaupapa

- Korekore Piri Ki Tangaroa - Tuesday 21st June 2022 - Ngamurikaitaua Whanaugatanga day.
- Tangaroa a Mua - Wednesday 22nd June 2022- Ngamurikaitaua Kai Hakari Preparation, Matangi Wananga and Activities.
- Tangaroa a Roto - Thursday 23rd June 2022 - Ngamurikaitaua Whakapapa Wananga.
- Tangaroa Kikio - Friday 24th June 2022 - Ngamurikaitaua Paa site tour on the Waikato river Explorer kei roto i te awa ko Waikato. Seats are \$35 each and please book your tickets as soon as possible as there are only 40 seats available. For booking arrangements please visit www.kaitoexplorer.co.nz
- Otane - Saturday 25th June 2022 - Nukuhau Paa Kaitiakitanga Day.
- Orongonui - Sunday 26th June 2022 - Ngamurikaitaua Reunion 2022 last day.

Please bring the following:

- Koha not a hoha.
- Shared kai for the 1st day.
- Tent, Bedding and a Torch.
- Spare plain Tshirt for print press.
 - Kaitiaki tools
- Change of clothes, toiletries and a towel.
 - Gumboots, socks and shoes.

40. Papers past newspapers Te korimako 1887 August 22nd Waenganui & Kahawhatoa o Ngamurikaitaua



6	TE KORIMAKO.	[AKUHATA 22, 1887.]
<p>aroaro, ko te ture i te 71 o nga rarangi o taua Ture, 1852, 30 o Hune. Ka kitea e to matou whakaminenga ka puritia te kupu, e mea ana te kupu o taua ture. Kapa! kia waiho tonu kia mana ana i naianei nga ture me nga tikanga ano a nga Maori o Niu Tireni nga ture ia, me nga tikanga e kore nei e kino, e takahi i nga tikanga e ora ai te tangata, kia taea ai e ratou e nga Maori te whakahaere i runga i a ratou tikanga katoa, me a ratou mahi katoa, kia ratou whakamaori ano, a kia wehea marititia hoki etahi takiwa o reira o Nui Tirenī. Hei whakahaerenga mo aua ture me aua tikanga Maori i roto. Heoi ka whaimana a te Kuini ki te whakarite i tena wa i tena wa i runga i taana pukapuka weera kamana he mea hiiri ki te Hiiri nui, o te Kingitanga o Ingarangi, kia wehea etahi takiwa pera, a me mana aua ture, aua tikanga Maori ranei i te ture o Ingarangi, i te ture i nga tikanga Pakeha ranei, e mana ana ki Niu Tirenī, ki etahi waahi ke atu ranei, o reira. Ko ia tenei ko te take i kitea ai e to matou whakaminenga. Whakarongo! whakarongo! e nga iwi e rua, e te Maori, e te Pakeha, o runga o raro o tetahi taha o tetahi taha o Te Ika-a-Maui e takoto nei, whakarongo mai tenei kua tu te ture wehe atu i te ture o te Kawanatanga o Niu Tirenī i tenei ra i te 9 o nga ra o Aperira, 1887. Kia wehe ke atu aana ture i nga whenua papatupu a te Maori, i runga ano i te kupu o te Ture i te 71 o nga rarangi o taua Ture, e mea ana te kupu, o taua Ture, a me mana aua Ture Maori me aua tikanga Maori i roto, i aua takiwa, a, ahakoa e rereke ana aua Ture aua tikanga ranei i nga Ture o</p>	<p>uri o Hineamaru, me etahi atu hapu i roto i te iwi Maori, kua tukua mai nei a ratou whenua papatupu, ki roto ki te here kotahi, a nga uri o Hineamaru hei pupuri, a kia mau tonu te mana pupuru mo a matou whenua kia matou ki nga Maori o Niu Tirenī.</p> <p>Ko nga hara ia a te Maori ki te Pakeha, ka tukua atu ma te ture e whakawa.</p> <p>Tua 2 ki te hara te Pakeha ki te Maori ma te Ture ano e whakawa. Otiia me whakauru atu tetahi kai-whakawa Maori, hei hoa mo te kai-whakawa Pakeha kia rite tahi ai, raua te whiriwhiri mo te whakataunga o te hara. Ko nga raruraru a te Maori kia ratou Maori ano i roto i nga whenua kua oti nei te here ki to matou Ture ka riro ma te komiti e whakahaere i roto i nga whenua kua oti nei te rahui. Heoi ano.</p> <p>NA MAIHI PARAOONE KAWITI.</p> <p>WAIOPIO, TAUMARERE, KAWAKAWA, Aperira 9, 1887.</p> <p>Te Horonga o nga Pa o Turaungatao.</p> <p>Ko te whakahaere tenei mo te horonga o nga pa o Turaungatao me te matenga hoki o ana iwi, ia Wanganui, raua ko tana teina, ko Kahawhato, ko te timatanga o tenei whawhai na Hape, raua ko tana teina, ko Haua, he tango-whenua he whakabeke tupu, na aua tangata te whenua, ko Pakarau, tae atu ki Matamata puta atu ki Waihou e rua tau e whawhai ana a Hape raua ko Haua kahore i mate a Turaungatao, i mua tonu te pa o Turaungatao i nga pa katoa hui katoa nga pa e whitu tekau koi nei tona whakatauki, "Tau ana te Ahuru o Pakarau." i te nui o te tangata i</p>	<p>te taha o nga pa o Turaungatao, he awa kei reira ko Piakoiti, he kowhatu nui kei roto i taua awa katahi ka puta te kupu a Hape raua ko Haua ki te taea e korna te kowhatu e takoto i roto i te awa nei, ki runga i te Pukepuke nei, kia pena nga pa nei Horo atu ana i a korua katahi a Kahawhato ka ahu i tana tuahu ka oti katahi ka karakia i aua karakia ka oti katahi ka hui te whitu tekau topu ki te taha o taua kowhatu, katahi ia ka haere atu, tu ana i runga katahi ka whakahaua kia pupuru nga ringa i taua kowhatu. Katahi ka karakia mutu rawa ake kua ora ora noa iho taua kowhatu, katahi ka hapainga ka haria ki runga i te pukepuke takoto ai huaina iho te ingoa ko "Kowhatu Hapai," e takoto mai na taea noatia tenei ra. I te ata po ka whakaekea te pa o Turaungatao ka whawhaitia, ka horo ka rere ki te tehi pa, tae tahi atu ano aua tangata ka patua ka horo ano. Katahi ka maro tonu tana haere i waho o nga pa katoa ka kitea e aua iwi ka pa te karanga aua iwi i roto i nga pa, "E! e! Turaungatao e pewhea ana te mamae!" Ka utua e Turaungatao taria iho me te haere tonu taua tangata i waho i nga pa, ka tae ki nga pa o muri rawa, "E! e! Turaungatao me Pewhea nga tamariki?" Ka utua Turaungatao, "Kaore ana kaore ana he tamariki, e hua i te matamata o te ure, e pari ana te tai o te kotinga." Ka kite te iwi ka whai i muri i a ia ka tae ki te awa nei, ko Waihou te ingoa, katahi ka kii atu te iwi Turaungatao me pewhea tatou e whiti ai i te awa nui nei? katahi ka utua e Turaungatao tena ano ona roratanga heoi whiti ana ratou i te tehi waahi kuititanga o tana awa heoi ora ana taua</p>

te Tonga, o te Marangai. Kotahi rau nga tohunga naana i mahi i atahu. Kaore i taea e a ratou karakia katahi ka tukua ki a te Tipi raua ko tana tamaiti. Ko te Inuaiti te tikanga katahi ka ahu raua i ta raua tuahu ko Hiramai te karakia, katahi ka atahungia aua iwi katoa nei, katahi ka haria mai te rakau nui ki waenga i te marae o te tuahu. Katahi ka whakatakotoria nga rarauhe ko nga tinana katahi ka hirihiria e taua koroheke e te Tipi. Ka mutu ka maranga te karakia a te Tipi. Katahi ka keria aua rakau i raro i taua rakau nui nei puta atu ana ki tua ko te tikanga ki te Pakeha, he niu kite katoa nga tohunga katoa i te nui o ta raua mahi ara te mana te kaha e te Atuatanga o ta raua tuahu i tirohia ki te hounga o a raua rarauhe i whakatakoto ai ki tetahi whaitua o te rakau a puta atu ana ki tetahi whaitua o taua rakau nui nei, ko te pa i hui ai nga tohunga ara nga tokanuku katoa o Waikato katoa ko te Aitu he pa no Te Tipi raua ko tana tamaiti ko Te Inuaiti, ka oti tena katahi ka haere ko Te Inuaiti te tino tohunga ara te rangatira whakahaere o ta ratou mahi, ka haere ki te kawae i ta ratou atahu kia haere mai ki te wahi hei matenga mo nga iwi o te Hauauru, o te Tonga, o te Marangai, haere ake e rima tekau topu, ko te nui i noho katoa ko ratou anake i haere, ko te matua i noho ki nga iwi, timata ta ratou haere i te taha Hauauru. Ka ahu ki runga ki Taranaki haere tonu Ngatiruanui, haere tonu Whanganui, Rangitikei, ka huri i reira ka haere te Ahu-o-Turanga, ka haere tonu ki Ahuriri tae ana mai ki Titiokura ka tae mai ki Taupo haere mai Rotorua. Katahi ka hoki ki Maungatautari kua hui katoa a Waikato

ma taua kaitiaki me rawa mahi ratou ki Hingakaka kei waenganui o nga roto o Mangapiko tenei whenua e tata ana ki Paterangi, ki Arekahanara. Kua rupeke katoa a Waikato ki Hingakaka tae rawa mai aua iwi kua pakarukaru katoa o ratou kakahu Maori mea papai, kaitaka neko koroai tutata tuputupu topuni huru, nga kakahu o namata o nga rangatira. Heoi to ratou kakahu i tae mai ai ratou, he koka he pake tetahi ingoa, tenei otaota he kiekie e tupu i te nehenehe nei, ko nga mea kua maroke whatu ai e ratou, te kai he tawa, he hinau, he roi, he pohue, ko a ratou kai tenei ia ratou e atahu haere nei i nga iwi o te motu nei, ko Te Tipi kua mohio ka tae mai i taua ra ka piki ki runga i tana tuahu ki reira tu ai karakia ai i te ata, tu rawa ake te ra ka tae mai tana ope te ope a tana tamaiti haere tonu ratou ki runga i te tuahu ka mahia ratou e Te Tipi e Te Tiki ka mutu ka kawea ki te wai, hoki ake ka eke ano ki runga i te tuahu ka karakiatia ki nga karakia Maori o namata ka noho taua iwi, a, i te ahiahi ka whakatakotokotoria nga pehipehi ka oti tena ka whakatakotoria nga matuaiwi ka oti tena katahi ka tukua nga torotoro ka oti katoa te whakahaere, ko te iwi i haere kotahi tonu ta ratou ngohi e rua tekau o te tangata whenua i hui kia ratou hui katoa hokowhitu topu rite koka tonu taua ngohi i te ata ka kitea e haere mai ana pouri tonu te whenua manomano tini te tangata ko taua ngohi koka nei i muri, ka puta nga kupu a nga rangatira katoa o Waikato katoa ma te ngohi koka nei tatou e whakawhati heoi noho tonu te iwi raka, kaore e hamumu atu ki aua iwi katoa, awatea rawa ake kua tae mai te hoa riri ki nga pehipehi ka

rua tae atu ki te rua mano nuku atu ka mahue ko te ngohi koka nei, i muri rawa hoki taua ngohi, ka kaha te hoariri a ka eke ki runga i te iwi kakahu koka nei, te hoariri, katahi ka maranga ake taua iwi katahi ka whawhai ka kawae ka kawae. Katahi ka whakapaua katoatia te riri a te iwi kakahu koka nei, ka whati nga mano tini o te ope ra ka kite mai nga iwi i whati ra, kua toa te iwi kakahu koka ra, ka hoki mai ki te whawhai ka mate te iwi nei kore rawa tetahi tangata i hoki ki tona kainga penei tonu te wheua me te tahuna ngaingai o reira mai tae ana mai ki te takiwa i riro ai taua whenua i te Pakeha inaianei ka kii nga iwi katoa a ia hapu a ia hapu katoa katoa nana i mate ai aua iwi nui whakaharahara nei katahi ka tu a Te Tiki ka penei tana kupu ki nga rangatira katoa tikitiki marere i runga o Hingakaka i te renga ki te kawhaki i ake katahi ka peke atu a te Inuaiti, nga kupu tenei, nga uri koe o ai i tu mai ai ki runga kaore koe e mohio nga uri tenei o kotikoti ki, o kotikoti korero, o kotikoti wananga, titi tata he wareware ki tua o te moroai a taane ko wai te tangata maana e peke te nohoanga o te whakaihu waka? ko au, ko au anake, ko te tikanga o tenei kupu, mo te tangata e ki ana ko ia te rangatira, tetahi ko te tangata e ki ana mana te whakahaere mo nga iwi katoa katoa, tetahi mo te tangata e ki ana he toa ia ki te whawhai, tetahi kei te ihu tonu te nohoanga o te toa kei te hopu matangohi pena ano ki uta kei mua tonu nga toa kei te kawae i te iwi ki te riri koia tena taua tangata he whakaihuhaka ko te ingoa o aua tangata me o raua iwi kakahu koka nei Ngatihurumangiangi, Ngamurikaitaua. Ko nga whakapaparanga tenei o nga

tangata nana i patu a Turaungatao o Waenganui. O Kahawhato na Kahawhato, ko Karangatitiaho na Karangatitiaho, ko Ngarangi na Ngarangi, ko Te Tipi na Te Tipi, ko Te Inuai na Te Inuai, ko Puahue na Puahue, ko Ngapaki na Ngapaki, ko Tuhua na Tuhua, ko ana tamariki.

“Te Hapati” me “Te Ra o te Ariki.”

NA te Hahi whakahurahi te hapati, na te Hahi tauwi te Ra o te Ariki. Kahore i ata mohiohia i runga i nga kupu o te Karaipiture, te wa i timata ai tena tikanga te Hapati. Ko te kupu kau a Mohi i a Kenehi ii. 2, 3, na reira ka mea etahi tohunga no reira mai, engari kahore e ata maramama, a tae noa ki te ra i puta ai te whanau a Iharaira i Ihipa, ara ka 2,500 era tau, he rau whakatupuranga katahi ka ata whakaritea atu e Mohi taua ra, me ona tikanga ia Ekoruhe xvi. 23—29. Engari i te kuware taia iwi me o ratou rangatira katoa inahoki te korero i te 22 o nga rarangi. I ngaro noa iho pea taua ra i aua whakatupuranga. Me pewhea hoki u a ratou, i te mea e noho ana ratou i te whare pononga i nga tau e rua rau e rima tekau, i kore ai he tikanga okioki mo ratou. Na, kua tuturu taua ra ki nga whakatupuranga o Iharaira, hei whakamaharatanga ki ta te Atua okiokinga, e kiia nei i te Ture iv, ki ta ratou okiokinga ano hoki i te mamahi i Ihipa Tiu v. 14, 15. Engari ka nui te takahi o taua iwi i taua ture, na reira nga riringa a nga poropiti a Ihaia lvi. 13, 14; a Heremaia xvii. 21—27, me tana Tangi ii. 6; a Ehekiera xx. 20, 12—24; a me te mea i

u rawa ratou, te hunga pupuri ture, ki taua ture, tae noa ki nga ra o Te Karaiti, he tino uaua rawa i reira, i riria ai ratou e ia. I mea hoki ia, “Hei mea mo te tangata te Hapati,” etc.; a ko Ia te Ariki o te hapati. (Maka ii. 23, 28.) Kei nga mahi a nga Apotoro ka mutu te korero i te hapati. Engari i mea a Paora hei aha ena ra i whakaritea ra e ture, kua rite hoki ia Te Karaiti. (Korohe ii. 16, 17.) Hei tohu kau taua ra, ki a ratou, ki te Atua, e ai ta Ehekiera.

No te ra i ara ake ai Te Karaiti, i kake ai hoki ki te rangi, ka tu te kawenata hou me te Hahi hou, he mea whiriwhiri i roto i a Iharaira, i nga tauwi katoa hoki. Ka timata hoki te mahara a te Hahi ki tana kapenga, ka waiho atu ki nga Hurai anake to ratou kapenga, i mahara ai ratou ki to ratou putanga mai i te whenua o Ihipa, me o ratou ra katoa. A ko ta Te Karaiti ra i puta ai ia ki ana Akonga ko te ra tuatahi o te wiki. Tapaa ana tenei ko te “Ra o Te Ariki.” (Whakitenga i. 10.) A ko te ra ano tenei i huihui ai nga Apotoro Hoani xx. 19, 26. Me te ra o te Petekoha ko taua ra ano Rewi xxiii. 16; me ta Paora ma i Toroa Mahi xx. 7; me tana tikanga ano i a 1 Koroniti xvi. 1. Koi ra hoki pea tera huihui e korerotia ra i a Hiperu x. 25. Engari i tomo ano a Paora ki nga wharekarakia a nga Hurai i nga Hapati kauwhau ai i a te Karaiti me te “Aranga mai i te mate,” me ta ratou tukino ano i a ia. Nawai a ka kauwhautia nuitia te Rongopai ki nga tauwi, ka nui haere te Hahi, ka tupu tonu a taea noatia enei whakatupuranga, e kauwhautia ai ano “tae noa ki te pito whakamutunga o te ao.”

oki i mau tonu. Koi nei hoki he tikanga ma tatou whakatauiwi, he mahara ano ki ta tatou kapenga ki a Te Karaiti, he mahara ano ki te ra i puta mai ai ia i te urupa, hei whakatika i a tatou. Nana hoki i wahi i te patu o waenga i tomo ai tatou ki roto ki te whare tapu a te Atua, i kiia ai tatou he iwi na te Atua. Mei waiho i ta te Hurai tikanga kua kore. (1 Teharonika ii. 15, 16.) Ko tetahi tino tohu o te tangata whakapono ki a Te Karaiti, ko te mahara tonu i a wiki, i a wiki, ki te ra i ara mai ai ia. (Hoani i. 17.)

Ki te rapua e tatou te tino ra i okioki ai te Atua e kore e kitea i te maha o nga whakatupuranga i nga kotititanga ketanga hoki a te tangata i roto i aua whakatupuranga. Ko tetahi mehemea i matua rere mai te maramatanga i Erena, awatea rawa a konei kua po a reira. I te whakapukanga a Mohi i tana kupu ki a Iharaira mo te hapati; i te po ano a konei, ao rawa ake te ra ko te ra e kiia nei e tatou ko te ra tuatahi, mehemea ra ia ko te ra whitu tera.

I runga ia i tenei ritenga a tatou e kawe nei ka rere mai te ra ki konei, i te ata o te ra whitu, ko te ahiahi po tera ki reira o te ra ono. No reira he taima ke ano to konei, he taima ke ano to reira i taua haora kotahi tonu ano. Ko tatou e whakarite wawe i taua ture, kua hiko ki mua, ko ratou kei muri rawa. He mea ki kau e tatou he ra tahi, he ra whitu. Na reira ki te mea tatou kia rite te wa, e karakia ai tatou, ratou, me timata ta tatou i te ahiahi o te ra whitu, ra tahi ranei. Otiia hei aha enei tikanga i te mea ka rite ia tatou te tuturutanga o te ture, ara, kia ono nga ra mahi kia kotahi te ra

43. The Wars of Waenganui & Kahawhatoa from the home of their father Korako of Miropiko Paa, 1625 by Leslie. G. Kelly. Tainui : the story of Hoturoa and his descendants. Refer to Papers Past Te Korimako 1887, August 22nd kei roto i te reo Maori.

KELLY, LESLIE G. (LESLIE GEORGE), POLYNESIAN SOCIETY, WELLINGTON, N.Z., 1949



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passing through the forest, came upon Korako sitting in the hollow of a tree which had been burnt by fire. Seeing a good opportunity of venting his anger on the old man, Heke-te-wananga said to his companion: "Ka miia e au te mahunga o te koroheke nei kia heke ai tana tupu." (I will make water on the head of this old man to lower his dignity.)

This, states John White, was strongly objected to by Hanui, who was related to Korako, but Heke-te-wananga persisted, and finally climbed the tree and carried out his proposal. Having done this he called to Korako: "Ho, ho, e koe e noho iho na, kua heke to tupu rangatira; kua turuturu taku mimi ki to upoko." (Ho, ho, you who sit below there, your rank as a chief has declined; my water has dripped on your head.)

The party now passed on, and Korako made haste to inform his relatives of the insult he had been subject to. Arrived at the bank of the Waikato opposite his home, he observed some children playing and called to them asking for his son Waenganui to come across with a canoe. They hurried to Waenganui saying that Korako had specially asked for him and had even declined their offer. Waenganui was somewhat surprised and quickly paddled over to the other side where he called to his father to descend. Korako, however, called out: "Ko koe e piki ake." (You come up here.)

Sensing something unusual, Waenganui quickly climbed to the side of his father and said: "He aha te take o tenei mahi au?" (What is the object of this action you have taken?)

Korako replied: "E tama, kua he au i o matua i a Hanui raua ko Heke-te-wananga." (Oh son, evil has befallen me by the actions of your uncles Hanui and Heke-te-wananga.)

Waenganui asked: "He aha ta raua hara ki a koe?" (What insult have they offered you?)

Korako thereupon described the incident and the remarks that had taken place to which Waenganui replied: "Ha! Ora iti koe kua kohurutia e taua hunga. Ka hei tau. Ka patua a raua angaanga e taku patu." (Ha! You have escaped by little being murdered by those people. You shall be avenged. Their skulls shall be struck by my weapon.)

Messengers were now sent by Waenganui to tribes related to him, and in response a war-party numbering 300 warriors assembled to attack Hanui and Heke-te-wananga. The enemy numbered 600 men; and when they observed the approach of the war-party, they sallied forth from their *pa* and met Waenganui in the open; but the battle ended in their repulse, and they were forced to retire to their fortifications.

Their retreat was so hurried that the war-party succeeded in gaining an entrance, with the result that resistance collapsed, and the majority were killed. Waenganui, because of the relationship existing between Korako and Hanui, desired to spare the latter's life and called out: "E Hanui e, hohoro koutou ko to whanau me au wahine, te piki ki runga ki te whare!" (Oh Hanui, be quick, you and your family and your wives, climb to the top of the house!)

This Hanui lost no time in doing, and there they safely remained while their companions were being put to death or rounded up as slaves.

Meanwhile, the two uncles of Waenganui, that is Haua and Hape, had been experiencing trouble with the people occupying the Matamata district. The tribe of Haua, as it increased in numbers, found it necessary to expand its territory, and accordingly commenced to encroach upon the land of its neighbours. By a series of raids Haua and his people finally took possession of the country from Pakarau and Matamata and on to Waihou.

For two years Haua and Hape endeavoured to subdue their neighbours, but without success. The person preventing this was the chief Turaungatao whose *pa* was the nearest of all the numerous enemy villages to the territory of Haua and Hape. Because of the large number of warriors at the disposal of Turaungatao there originated a proverb in respect to Pakarau, the district which he occupied. It was said, "Tau ana te ahuru o Pakarau." (The warmth is felt in Pakarau.)

Having failed in their attempt to defeat Turaungatao, Haua and Hape sought out Waenganui and his younger brother Kahawhato and asked for their assistance. After some consideration this was agreed to, and Waenganui and his brother, at the head of 140 men, assembled and with Haua and Hape, marched to Piako-iti.

Before embarking on hostilities however, Haua and Hape desired to test the strength of their nephews and accordingly indicated a large boulder at Piako-iti and said: "Ki te taea e korua te kowhatu e takoto i roto i te awa nei, ki runga i te pukepuke nei, kia pena nga pa nei horo atu ana i a korua." (If you two can lift the boulder lying in the river here, to the top of this hill, in similar fashion will these fortifications fall to you.)

Determined to meet the test, Kahawhato erected a *tuahu* and repeated incantations, after which the warriors took positions round the boulder. Kahawhato now stood on the top and, repeating chants, remained there while the warriors slowly but surely lifted the boulder and carried it to the top of the hill indicated. This hill thereafter was known as Kowhatu-hapai.

At dawn of the following day Waenganui and his war-party fell on the *pa* of Turaungatao and captured it. Those who managed to escape fled to the next village, only to be attacked and put to rout by the triumphant war-party. Turaungatao, having made his escape at the fall of the first *pa*, fled past all the other villages. Observing his flight the inmates of some of these fortifications called out: "E Turaungatao, e pewhea ana te mamae?" (Oh Turaungatao, how have we suffered?)

And Turaungatao replied: "Taria iho." (Wait a little (and you shall see).)

Still others called to him saying: "E Turaungatao, pewhea nga tamariki?" (Oh Turaungatao, how do the children fare?)

But Turaungatao only replied: "Kaore ana! Kaore ana! He tamariki e hua i te matamata o te ure, e pari ana te tai o te kotinga!" (It is of no consequence! It matters not! Children are to be got from where children are obtained; the tide of propagation still flows!)

Seeing their leader had no other thoughts than to make his escape, the people joined him and fled before the arrival of Waenganui and his warriors. Their retreat led them to the Waihou river and here they asked their leader: "Me pewhea tatou e whiti ai i te awa nui nei?" (How must we cross this large river?)

Turaungatao answered: "Tena ano ona roratanga." (There are its places of weariness.) (Places where it was narrow and not deep.)

46. HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE MAORIS OF THE WEST COAST, NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND, PRIOR TO 1840. HINGA-KAKA. — TE TIPI AND INU-WAI'S INCURSION. — (1780.) Refer to Papers Past Te Korimako 1887, August 22nd kei roto i te reo Maori.



HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE MAORIS OF
THE WEST COAST, NORTH ISLAND OF NEW
ZEALAND, PRIOR TO 1840

**HINGA-KAKA. — TE TIPI AND INU-WAI'S INCURSION. —
(1780.)**

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HINGA-KAKA.

TE TIPI AND INU-WAI'S INCURSION.

(1780.)

We now come to a very great defeat suffered by the Taranaki-coast tribes. But first let us relate the cause of it.

TABLE NO. L.

7 Tipa

Inu-wai

5 Puahue

Ngapake

Tuhua

For reasons unknown, but probably from the love of *patu-tangata* (man-killing) that had grown from generation to generation in ever increasing proportions, a war-party of Ngati-Haua, of the Thames Valley, and Waikato under the chiefs Te Tipi and Inu-wai, made an incursion into Taranaki. These two men were priests, and also warriors, professions that did not clash in Maoridom. They started from their home at Te Aitu on the upper Piako river, one hundred strong (*i.e.* 200) all picked men. They came by way of Mokau, Waitara, Taranaki, Ngati-Ruanui, Whanganui and Rangitikei; then turning to the East they crossed the Ruahine range by Te Ahu-o-Turanga track, and made their way to Ahuriri, from whence they returned home by way of the Titi-o-kura saddle and Taupo to Maunga-tautari, near Cambridge, where, after a time, the party took part in the defeat of the West Coast tribes at Hinga-kākā.*

Such is the Waikato account of this lengthy expedition, but I have never heard any local confirmation of it, that is, of details as to what this party accomplished on their way through Taranaki, though it is said that it was in revenge for the injuries inflicted on the Coast tribes at that time, that they combined to proceed to Waikato, when Hinga-kākā battle was fought and lost.

In order to fix the date and preserve the record, I quote the following portion of a Ngati-Toa genealogy—supplied by Mr. A. Shand. It may be added that through inter-marriages these people are as much Ati-Awa as Ngati-Toa: —

* This account is abbreviated from J. White's "Ancient History of the Maori."

The Taranaki war-party that went to Waikato to avenge the injuries inflicted by Tipi, Inuwal, and others as related last page, was composed principally of Ati-Awa, Taranaki, Ngati-Ruanui, and probably others, and was a very large party. They were very successful at first, carrying everything before them until they came to Nga-roto, near Te Awa-mutu, on the Auckland-Wellington railway line one hundred miles south of Auckland. Every pa they besieged was taken and in every skirmish they engaged in they conquered. But we have no detail of these transactions. As the war-party came up to Nga-roto—which was an open country with several little lakes (hence the name) and patches of tall manuka scrub, still existing in 1863—the Waikato assembled to meet them, and with them were the travel-stained veterans of Tipi and Inuwal. Ngati-Apa-kura, of Waikato (afterwards of Kawhia), were there, and Colonel Gudgeon says, before the battle took place, Huahua, of Ngati-Mata-kore, said to Tiriwa, of Ngati-Apa-kura, "Mau te titi, maku te whewhera"—("Be you the wedge, I will open up the hole.") But Tiriwa answered, "Mau ano te titi, maku ano taku whewher'a."—"You be the wedge, I will open up my own hole.") The Ati-Awa at first were carrying all before them until they were met by Ngati-Apa-kura, who attacked them fiercely and stopped their progress, and eventually reversed the order of things, causing Ati-Awa to retreat. But they were followed up with such success that they were nearly all exterminated. "Kaore i hoki mai tetehi morehu"—("Not one survivor came back ") says old Eangi-pito of Ati-Awa.

When Waikato had defeated the Ati-Awa, they were greatly rejoiced, because up to that time Ati-Awa had been most successful. The Waikato jumped on the dead bodies in their rage, shouting, "To pukui horo tangata, horo whenua!"—"Thy belly! O man eater, O land eater!"

A great many of the Taranaki chiefs and leaders were killed in this decisive battle, amongst whom were Pikau-te-rangi (an ancestor of Tungia), Maui, Te Maunu-kuao, Te Ra-ka-herea, Tahua-roa, etc., but I cannot tell whether Rangi-pito is correct in saying every soul of the war-party perished. This defeat appears never to have been avenged, at any rate by active operations in the enemies' (Waikato) country.

Te Maunu-kuao, one of those killed, had a second name, Te Kaka-kura, so called because of the redness of his face, a point which was much admired. A "saying" about him was, "Te ra i whanau a Te Maunu"—("The day that Te Maunu was born"—or, perhaps, "Te Maunu was born of the sun.")*

In Sir George Grey's "Maori Proverbs" will be found the following reference to Hingakaka:—"No nawhea taku katanga; no Hingakaka ano. Ko te rua tenet, koa tenet."—"This is the first time I have laughed for a long time: this is the second time I have laughed since the battle of Hingakaka"—a battle fought near Otawhao, where the Ngati-Awa were defeated by the Waikato tribes with immense loss). *Hingakaka*, they fell into their enemies' hands as fish hauled up in the kind of net called *kākā*, hence the name of the battle. Te Mangao is the name of the place where the battle of Hingakaka was fought; it is about a mile and a-half from Otawhao."

* From Mr. A. Shand.

48. Pukete Paa



PUKETE PA - Ngati Koura/Ngati Ngamurikaitaua

Pukete Pa was originally a fortified Pa, situated on a hill and river bend of the Waikato River providing commanding views of the River and surrounding lands. Much of the earthen defence features of the site has eroded over the past 50 years. Pukete Pa is now one of the last remaining ancient pa surviving in the city that has some expression of its ancient defence features.

It is currently unknown when Pukete Pa was first built. However, ancient traditions record that Hōtūmaua of Ngāti Koura and his son Tutumua, possessed the local lands and constructed a number of earthen walls in the creeks and swamps nearby.

Once there was, to the west of the Pa, an extensive Kahikatea bush stand, where the Maori inhabitants gathered tawa and hinau berries. The berries were placed in a woven kit, called a Pukete, and soaked in a fresh water stream or spring in order to remove the toxins from the kernels, which were then cooked, dried and stored in storage pits in the Pa for future use.

Pukete Pa appears within the early missionary accounts in the 1840s as a regular stopping place by European travellers on route to Kirikiriroa and further afield.

In 1856, Ngāti Koura hosted an important Hui below the Pa when the chiefs Te Rōone Tātangi, Hōena Taonui and Pūhū Tōmōna of Ngāti Wairea, and Wiremu Tamihana of Ngāti Hauā met to discuss the proposal for Potatau Te Wherowhero to be elected as first Maori King. He was crowned in 1858.

The last chief of this Pa and its fertile lands was Te Rōone Tātangi, who with his sister Te Onetapu organised their respective hapu to gather flaxen, dig gum and establish a flax mill in the locality. These activities continued until the Waikato Land Wars of 1863 and the consequent land confiscations from Waikato Maori. Te Rōone Tātangi died in 1899.

In 1867, the site of Pukete Pa became a surveying reference point on the early maps of Hamilton. The name of the Pa was used by European surveyors to identify the Pukete Parish, which includes Whatawhata and the Waipa River.



Cultural Protocols

This site has great historic and cultural significance to the Kaitiaki for this land. Visitors are asked to respect the site by observing the following protocols. Please:

- do not climb over, ride or dig into the embankments or the defence trench, as this will damage them.
- only consume food or drink in the designated picnic areas and take your litter away with you.
- control your dog and dispose of any faeces in the bins.

Report any damage to this site to the Police or the Hamilton City Council, Parks and Gardens Unit.

I tau ake te Paa o Pukete he paa maori. I runga maunga i te terehi taha paemanga o te Awa o Waikato. Atahua hoki kia maatakitaki iho ki te tae whenua me te awa.

Ko nga pukemare oncone o taea waahi, kus horoi keri, ngaa tau rima tekau kus taha atu. Otiira, i eerei na ka tau moerhu te Paa tae hoki whakamutunga me onca tohu pukemare ee tekofeko ana.

Karikau o moohioia ana te waa i hangaia a Pukete Paa, heoi anoo, i runga i ngaa koomo huaru kus paa iho, i roho mai a Hōtūmaua me tāna tama a Tutumua i eerei whenua, aa, ka whakakouia ee rauaa, ngaa matatara hei hopu tana i roto i ngaa rapu me ngaa awa whakawhaati.

Ki te tahaaarua o te Paa nei, i tau ai i boora waa he wao kahikatea whaanuitanga.

He mena ana ki te kaakano hinau me te tawa i kōhia ee te hui kōwhiri. Ka tau ngaa kaakano hinau i roho ki te terehi kōwhiri rārangia ee kōia nei, he Pukete, aa, ka tohu ki te wai maori, ki te puna wai raarua kus makere mai ngaa taakae me ngaa kaakano. Ka kōwhiri, ka mōhioi kia waihoatia i roto i ngaa raa o te Paa, he kōi mo te terehi waa heke mai.

I kororohia atu a Pukete Pa i roto i ngaa pukapuka mihangae i te tau 1840, he waahi hōkōhoko mo ngaa tauwi haerere ki Kirikiriroa me te takiwaa.

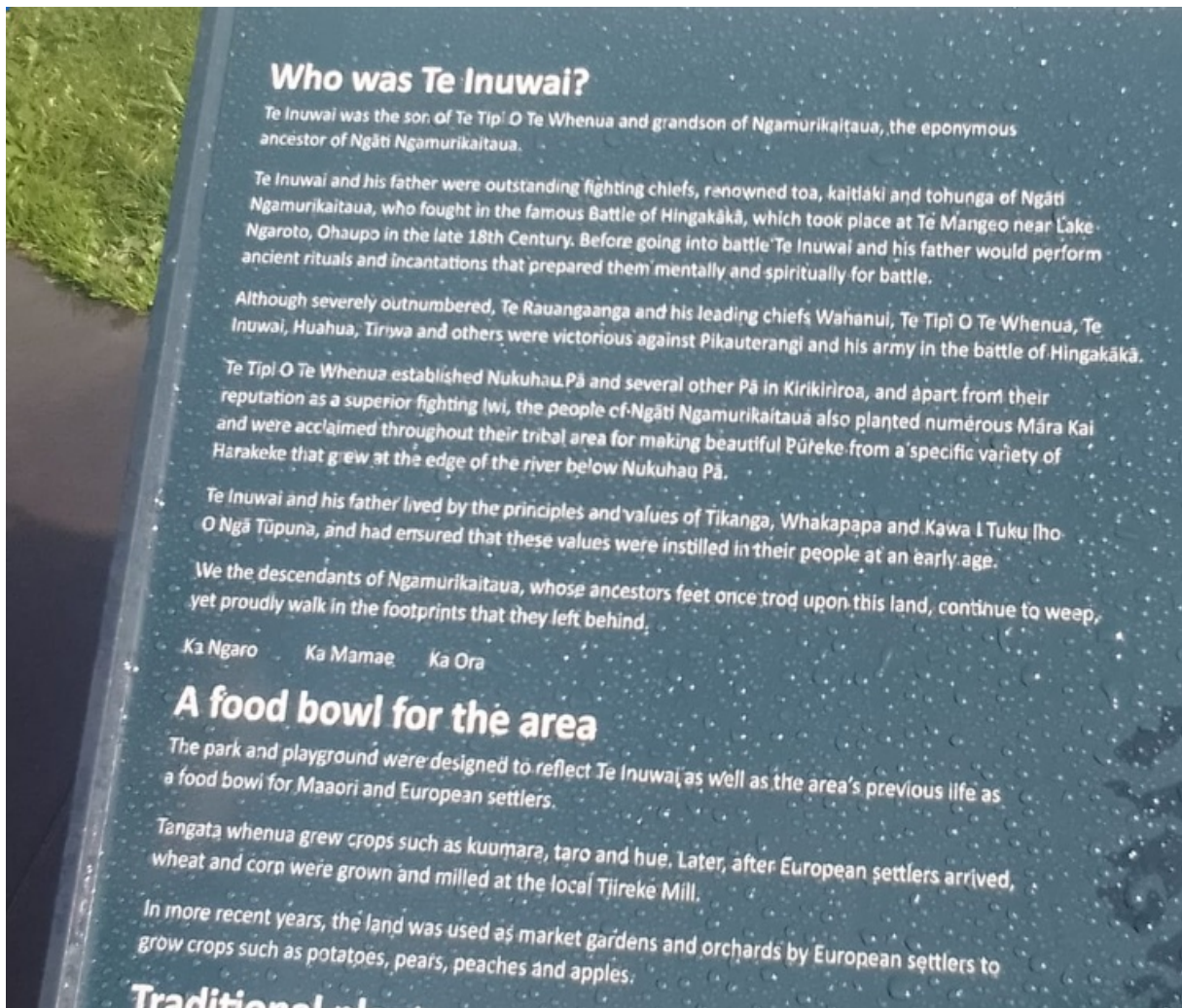
I te tau 1856 i whakatauria ee Ngāti Koura, he hui whakawhāria i Pukete Paa kia huihu mai ngaa rangipūa a Te Rōone Tātangi, a Hōena Taonui me Pūhū Tōmōna mo Ngāti Wairea kōwhiri me Wiremu Tamihana, te Tumuaki mo Ngāti Hauā. Ka hōdākitaki ki te kōwhiri mo te hui mo Potatau Te Wherowhero hei Kingi Maori i te tau 1858, aa, ka whakapōtaangia te tau 1858.

I tau mai ko te rangipūa whakamutunga o te terehi Paa me onca whenua moorua, ko Te Rōone Tātangi me tāna tuahira a Te Onetapu. I whakawhāria ee rauaa i te rauaa hapuu ki te kōwhiri ngaa harakore me te kōi kōwhiri. I whakakouia he rima harakore, aa, ka tau raa nei, tae noa atu ki te pukanga mo ngaa whenua o te Waikato i te tau 1863 me te maunga aa mena mai, o eera whenua o te wai. I mate mai a Te Rōone Tātangi i te tau 1899.

I te tau 1867 i whakāhu ar te paemanga o Pukete Paa, he tauira rangipūa i runga i ngaa mōki tae hoki o Kirikiriroa. Ki te ingoa o te Paa ka tāpaea ee ngaa kaitiaki whenua me te paemanga o Pukete e here mai na, ko Whatawhata me te Awa o Waipa.

49. Inuwai

June 17th 2022, the protesting paid off and we were able to see the narrative of our tupuna corrected.



50. Protect Nukuhau, Ngamurikaitaua Reclamation Campaign Created by Te kopa King on June 5th 2020, on Hall Road, Rukuhia, Opposite Shaws Bird park.



51. Manga Waitawhiriwhiri kaitiaki Restoration Project Created by Te kopa King on January 2nd 2021



Manga Waitawhiriwhiri Kaitiaki Volunteer Application for Registration

Ka Maumaharatanga o Nga Uri o Ngamurikaitaua Iwi Tupuna

Hauui - Rehua

Haumi a Tikiti

Ngamurikaitaua - Parahi

Taahiao - Taahiri

Parewhakahaui - Te Rei

Korako - Auru

Waenganui & Houa me Tungane ko Kahawhato

Mataumoeawa me tetahi hahana Karangatillaho

Your Name:

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms:

52. Uri o Ngamurikaitaua Facebook Whanau Hapu page, Created by Te Kopa King, October 24th 2022



53. Kaitaua 2023



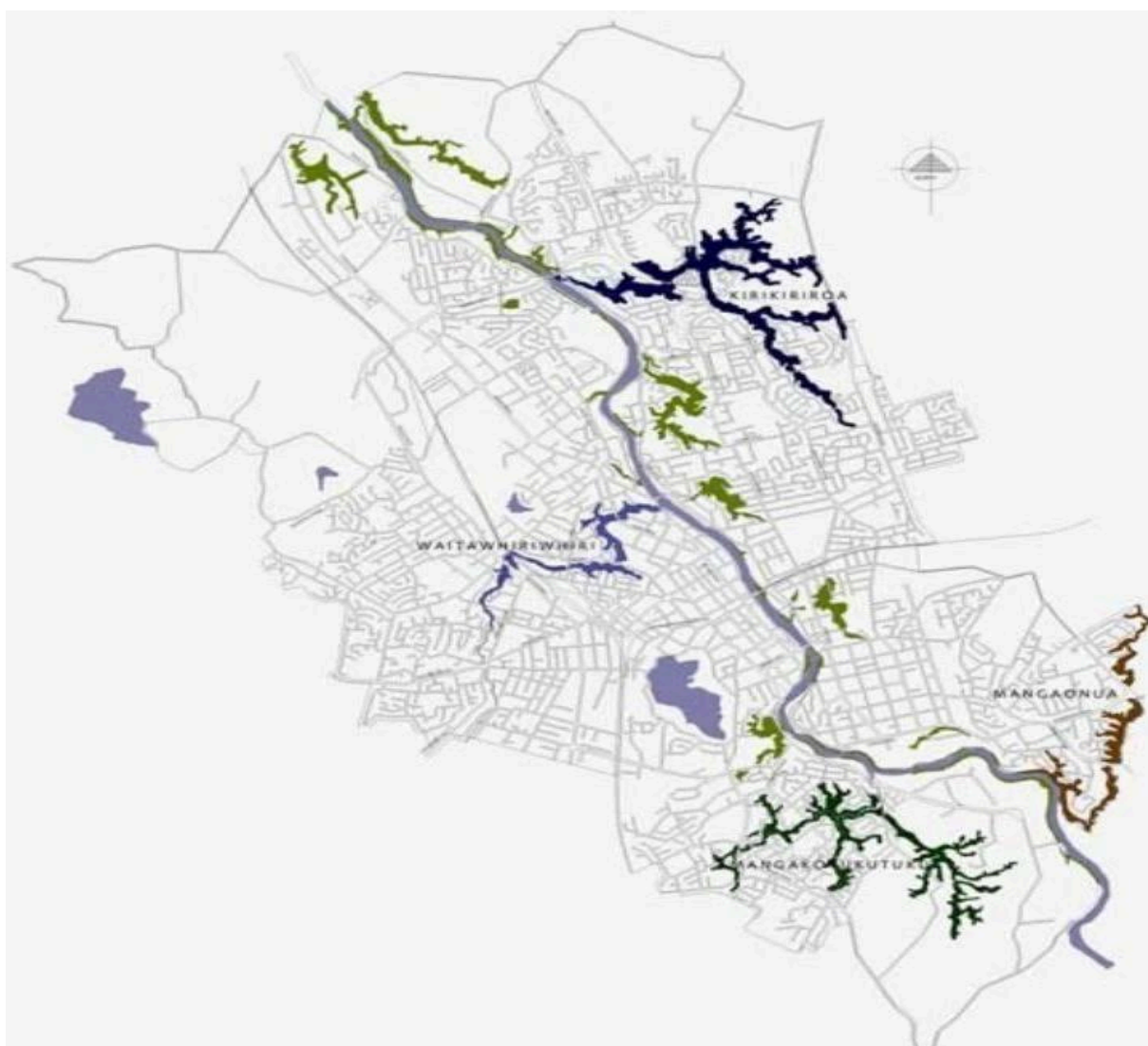
Originally created in 2023 as a stepping stone of support and empowerment for creative arts, environmental restoration, rongoa maori and a voice for Ngati Ngamurikaitaua in the public and marketing eye. 2024 January 28th we opened a facebook page and began on a website, but without the resources and support available the website is not published yet, however went on to become the social media platform for Ngati Ngamurikaitaua public relations and notices.

53.5 Te Runanga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua 2024

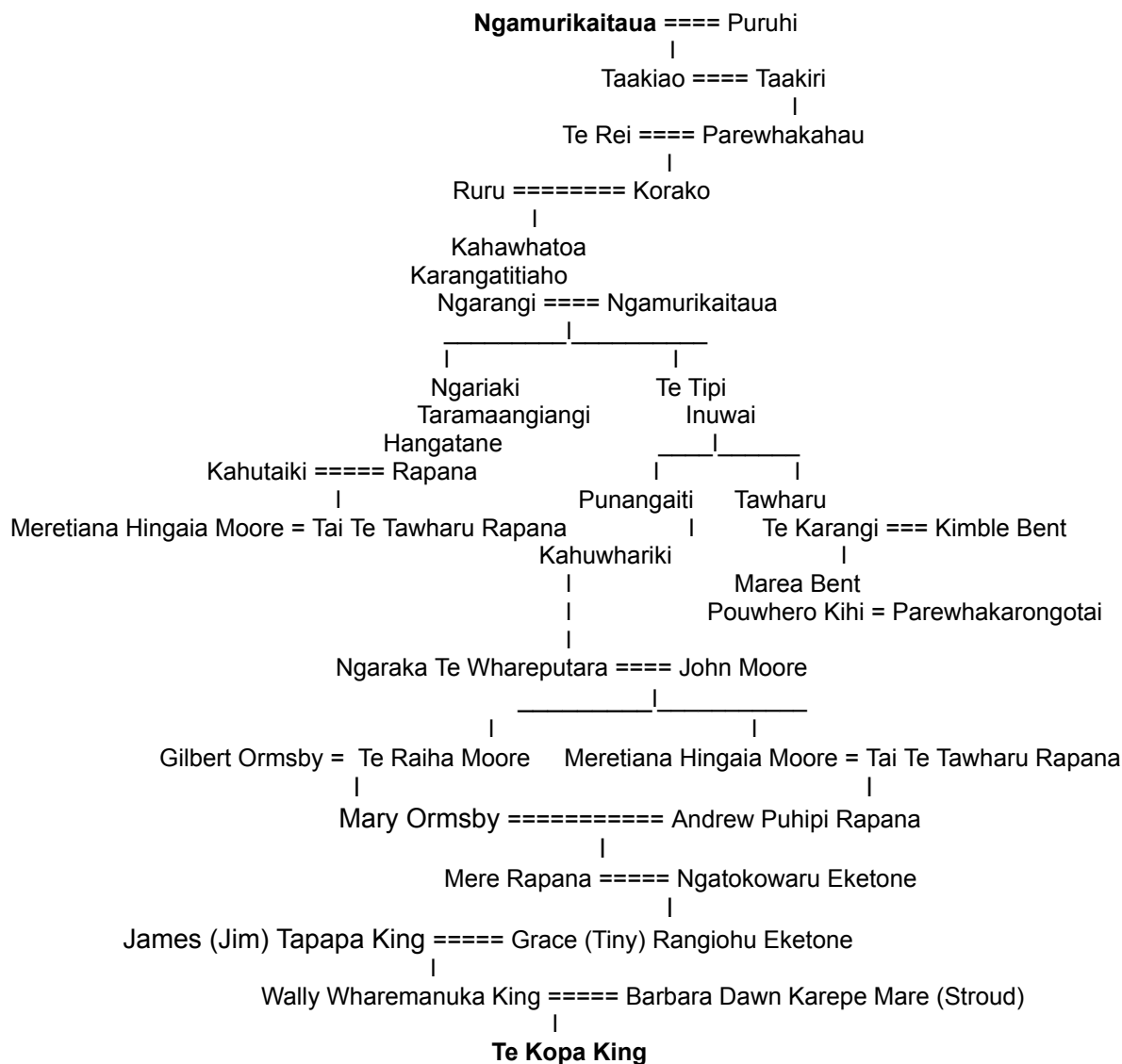


The creation of Te Runanga o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua began on Saturday 15th of June 2024

54. Te Rohe o Ngati Ngamurikaitaua



Kaituhi : Te kopa King



ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

1126 - Murray Osmond - Notes for presentation Ahu Ake

**SPEAKING NOTES TO WAIPĀ DISTRICT COUNCIL ON PROPOSED 30YR
SPATIAL PLAN – PRESENTATION**

SUPPLEMENTAL TO PRIMARY SUBMISSION

PRESENTATION: 27th November 2024

Presenter: Murray Osmond LLM (Envir.) (Hons)



Consultus

We provided a submission on Ahu Ake draft document as was requested. It was specific to Ahu Ake and what it said.

It was critical of the draft result, the lack of plans and the process adopted while acknowledging a number of aspects.

These submissions enlarge upon the spatial structure set out in the written submission by reviewing the information that was available to the Ahu Ake project group, and which appears not to have been fully incorporated into the Draft plan.

In short (in relation to Cambridge) these are:

- a) The GIS information collected and available (right down to number of cows on a property)
- b) The consultation process and reports relating to town centres from 2009/10 onwards.
- c) The information gathered and expressed in Be Bold Cambridge - the Cambridge Town Concept Plan refresh – engagement summary (September 2019).
- d) The reports from aligned organisations that referenced Waipa and Cambridge.

There was also as we detail in these further submissions other Spatial Plans that were already published by other Councils which in our view appropriately focused on an area with respect to place and dealt with that area by espousing the vision clearly and the steps to get there.

Dealing with the above matters separately:

GIS information

This was gathered for Ahu Ake to enhance community engagement and strategic planning. The use of GIS in Ahu Ake should have allowed stakeholders and the public to visualize development scenarios and analyse spatial data interactively and the maps inserted into the draft plan. This tool supports the spatial planning process by displaying various types of mapped data, such as streets, vegetation, buildings, and projected population growth, which could help the community assess how growth and infrastructure changes might impact the region over the next few decades. By using GIS mapping tools, there was a dynamic and accessible opportunity for residents to review and provide input on potential future developments in the district, contributing to a transparent planning process and community-driven outcomes.

Unfortunately, this was not carried through to the draft advertised.

This GIS functionality enables precise, visually engaging presentations of different growth scenarios and aligns with modern spatial planning methodologies. This interactive approach to spatial planning assists to address the community's needs proactively, given Waipā's anticipated growth and development pressures. Waipa residents need to know where we are heading and Ahu Ake as a document does not in a spatial sense achieve that purpose

We ask - Who on the PMG had the technical ability to analyse all the information?

We now detail some of the available information.

The consultation from 2009/10 was extensive and disclosed the following:

The 2009/2010 public consultation for Cambridge focused on identifying appropriate areas for residential and commercial expansion to support projected growth. Key themes emerged regarding where and how to accommodate this growth while maintaining Cambridge's character and liveability.

Key Findings from Consultation:

1. **Growth Areas Identification:** Community input favoured planned expansions primarily to the north and west of Cambridge. These areas were seen as logical extensions of the town, with potential to accommodate residential development while maintaining easy access to the CBD.
2. **Retention of Cambridge's Character:** There was strong support for preserving Cambridge's unique heritage and village-like atmosphere. Participants emphasized that new developments should be designed with quality landscaping, architectural consistency, and ample green space to maintain the town's identity.
3. **Infrastructure and Transportation:** The community highlighted the importance of supporting growth with enhanced infrastructure, including transportation improvements. Public feedback called for better traffic management, improved road connections, and the potential for ring roads to alleviate congestion in the town centre.
4. **Balanced Development:** A balanced approach to land use was encouraged, incorporating a mix of residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. There was an emphasis on ensuring that new growth did not lead to an oversupply of

any one type of development, potentially compromising other community needs.

5. **Environmental Considerations:** There was notable public concern about preserving natural areas, such as the Waikato River corridors and green belts around the town. Feedback called for integrating environmental conservation into planning and avoiding developments in sensitive ecological areas.
6. **Community Amenities and Services:** Consultation participants stressed the need for adequate community facilities, such as schools, healthcare, and recreational spaces, to serve a growing population. There was support for making these considerations a priority in planning new neighbourhoods.

These findings guided the council's strategies in zoning and prioritizing infrastructure, helping to shape later iterations of Cambridge's growth plans. The identified areas and strategies have influenced subsequent planning documents, including the Cambridge Town Concept Plan and updates in the Waipā District Plan, to accommodate growth while preserving the town's character and environment.

The consultation from the 2019 refresh detailed:

This Plan is a tool to help Council respond to that change in a bold way that builds on the strengths of Cambridge. It was developed using the community's ideas and priorities.

This Plan is about how we can take the next steps on a journey towards the vision for a future Cambridge. Through a series of deliberate near and long-term actions

we will continue to develop our unique identity, welcome new neighbours, and strengthen our heritage.

It identified a general vision as follows:

In 50 Years, Cambridge is celebrated as a vibrant social town with high quality spaces for business, cultural, recreation, relaxation, and sport activities.

Cambridge is changing

The character and natural aspects of Cambridge that have drawn people to live here for generations provide a rich environment for current and future residents and visitors to appreciate. The Waipa 2050 Growth Strategy forecasts that Cambridge will nearly double in population by 2050. The expected pace of growth creates a need to reinvest in established parts of the town to provide a level of amenity that welcomes newcomers, reinforces the town’s identity, and improves levels of service for current and future residents. What shape this reinvestment might take and what long-term outcomes it should lead towards were key questions explored through Be Bold Cambridge community engagement events.

What is this Plan?

The Town Concept Plan Refresh (the “Plan”) is about leading change. It sets out the community’s preferences for what Waipa District Council (“Waipa” or “Council”) can

do to help deliver the long-term vision for Cambridge through projects focused on the public realm (such as streets, parks, and open spaces). The Plan sets out a vision, objectives/outcomes, and a bundle of high priority project actions. With regular plan updates to identify new projects, the plan should continue to guide Cambridge towards the vision and objectives over time.

What this Plan is not

The Plan is not a town-wide concept plan based on a top down technical urban design analysis of the community. It does not replace the Cambridge Town Concept Plan, instead seeking to support this plan by specifying aligned projects.

How the Plan was developed

The Plan was developed in partnership with Mana Whenua, Ngati Koroki Kahukura and Ngati Haua, using a bottom-up community engagement approach that created the basis for recommended projects. The results of engagement were filtered through an urban design lens, and tested with iwi and stakeholders, with an emphasis on identifying projects leading to top priority outcomes for the community

Waipa 2050 Growth Strategy

Waipa 2050 aims to ensure that our district remains a great place to live, work and play, well into the future. By 2050 it is anticipated the district will be home to an additional 25,000 people. Cambridge is projected to grow from 16,100 people in 2017 to over 30,000 by 2050 with the average age of residents expected to increase over this period. A key challenge for Cambridge will

be accommodating this growth whilst retaining a distinctive and compact character.

This strategy provides direction as to where this population increase will be accommodated within the district, whilst ensuring that the special features of the Waipa District are retained.

NB the estimates need revision upwards!!

At the time (2019) the 10-year plan was for 2018 – 2028

As to engagement:

The project has drawn upon the innovation and interests of partners, key stakeholders, and the community.

Engagement began with a progressive community consultation programme, which recorded many project ideas. This set out the basis for the vision and objective's/outcomes. Through continual refinement and testing these were narrowed down to the recommended actions in this Plan. This involved technical scoring of ideas, a community prioritisation exercise, guidance of a Project Steering Group (PSG), iwi advisement, key stakeholder input, and testing with Council staff.

Two reports provide a record of engagement, including Cambridge Town Concept Plan – Community Summary Report (CCASM, November 2018) providing the results of the first public campaign, and Cambridge Town Concept Plan Engagement Summary (AECOM, September 2018) providing an overall record of process.

Some **KEY** challenges identified:

Neighbourhood Character

Community expansion

Waikato Expressway

Through Traffic Routes

Heritage Interpretations

Historic and busy Town Centre

Community Facilities

Gateways to Town

Town Belt

Natural Areas

1700 ideas were contributed. These were “filtered” into 65 categories producing 5 focus themes and 16 project areas and after a review by staff, a set of final recommended actions based upon a refined preliminary short list.

In a parallel process the community gave their preferred view of the future Cambridge, the Vision/objectives were refined by others with a final set of changes from Iwi

The community priority areas were ranked 1-18 see Figure 3 page 7.

5 Selected ranks were:

At 2 – Enhance Victoria Street through the town centre as a people friendly place

At 4 - Make walking and cycling the best way to move around the town centre and encourage through traffic (i.e. commuters) to go round the town centre

At 7 - Get right mix of residential and business development in the town centre to grow our urban population and create a vibrant social scene

At 8 – Developing the town centre as a quality mixed use space (mixing residential, commercial and retail for a vibrant and social place

At 11 – Look at how we optimise parking in our town centre in the long term

The Plan was the first step (now forgotten) in a long-term approach to managing change in Cambridge. There were 14 key actions and a map – see Figure 4 Page 9 and Figure 5 page 10.

Of note

Action 6 - Town Centre Redevelopment Incentives scheme – includes a comment taller buildings (3-4) stories in CBD AND

Action 10 - Develop a corridor concept plan for Victoria Street and Empire Lane in the town centre, as well as other town centre streets. This plan should be based on best practices in contemporary street design (such as complete streets, healthy streets, or living streets approaches) that generally seek to improve accessibility, safety and security, and user experiences.

Figure 7 on page 25 gave a preliminary programme

The plan was adopted BUT it was not followed through now into Ahu Ake.

LONG TERM PLAN CONSIDERATIONS – use of information

Table 1 – Projected increase in rating units

Year Projected increase in rating units

Year 1 277

Year 2 236

Year 3 303

Year 4 873

Year 5 905

Year 6 930

Year 7 975

Year 8 998

Year 9 1037

TOTAL 6534

This is projected increase in rating units i.e. subdivisions into additional lots. Note the first three years are much lower. Why? When Cambridge has opened up more space and demand is/will increase with lower interest rates. Also, there is no accounting for buildings/dwellings on existing lots. The increases include industrial and commercial as well as residential

Given the demand and use of existing titles the population increases in future are likely low for Cambridge in particular. And the projection fails to account for planning changes made and operational.

Cambridge Growth

(Also, Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Growth reports were available but not commented on in this presentation)

The planning maps with areas are good in this report BUT do not cover the full time now required (30 years) nor are they up to date. It is considered they should be interactive to accommodate the growth and fast pace of change and to fully inform the community.

There is NO indication of the requirements as a Tier 1 area to allow higher density or indeed to encourage it in appropriate places – recent changes approved (finally) by Council have not been noted

There is no plan for a bridge or ring road or park and ride etc

What will the areas look like – very important BUT now not current.

In next 10 years in Cambridge - it is suggesting 5922 new dwellings (each with title) cf. the 6534 above in workshop report to Council members over all Waipa and that is without duplexes and high rise now available (and to be encouraged).

Remember at 2050 the Waipa growth of population (2017) was expected to be 14,200 in Cambridge, 5,400 for Te Awamutu and 6,000 elsewhere for a total of 25,000. At 2.7 persons pr dwelling the dwellings available would accommodate 16,000 in Cambridge alone within the 10-year time frame – this calculation allows for a similar number of undeveloped sections as there were at 2017.

The Growth strategy is dated October 2017 – **it is 7 years out of date.**

The strategy said Cambridge at 2050 would have 30,000 – it already has 24,000+ in 7 years an increase of 8,000.

Why would a desirable town like Cambridge not keep growing at its minimum 2% per annum compounding over next 30 years. The current plans for growth were well done at the time BUT are now overtaken by events.

Even the enhanced Annual plan Draft 24/25 earlier this year proceeded on basis that growth of population would be an additional 18,000 by 2050 – so the new estimate is 79,000 with Cambridge having an extra 10,400 needing 6,900 homes (so average is now estimated at 2.6 per household).

Future reports

In next 10 years there will be considerable fiscal restraints. Many of the reports that are proposed already exist under another name or can be distilled to assist (CHATGPT is good for such first steps – example attached and now referred to).

We asked:

After reviewing all Waipa District Council's plans since 2010 regarding growth where should the areas be to accommodate all growth up to 2055

ChatGPT responded

The Waipā District Council's growth strategy has focused on managing significant growth primarily in Cambridge, Te Awamutu, and Kihikihi, along with smaller expansions in nearby rural areas. By 2050, Waipā is expected to grow by about

25,000 people, adding nearly 14,000 residents to Cambridge and 5,400 to Te Awamutu/Kihikihi. Industrial and residential zones in Cambridge, especially Hautapu, are planned to support new housing and industry. The "Ahu Ake" community spatial plan will help refine these goals, guiding development and infrastructure through 2055 to accommodate sustainable, environmentally conscious growth.

When asked to expand and indicate which plans are relied upon CHATGPT replied:

Waipā District Council's plans to accommodate growth to 2055 are guided by the Waipā 2050 Growth Strategy, which focuses on Cambridge and Te Awamutu/Kihikihi for housing, while designating Hautapu and other areas for industrial expansion. The council's strategies include detailed structure plans and zoning updates under the District Plan, supported by collaborations like Future Proof, a regional growth initiative. Major residential projects in Cambridge's C2 and C3 growth cells are expected to add over 13,000 homes, along with infrastructure for schools, parks, and stormwater systems.

Industrial expansion includes 36 hectares in the C8 zone and up to 162 hectares in the C10 area, ensuring adequate space for future commercial activities and employment. These plans align with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, which requires Waipā to prepare for growth over various timeframes, allowing adjustments as demand changes. Additional long-term guidance comes from the Ahu Ake – Waipā Community Spatial Plan, which will integrate community feedback and provide sustainability-focused growth planning beyond 2050.

Next we asked - Please include references to the Cambridge Growth scenario and Cambridge Connections and 2019 Cambridge Town Concept refresh plan. CHATGPT replied:

To address Waipa District's growth projections through 2055, the council has developed several key plans, including the Waipa 2050 Growth Strategy, the Cambridge Growth Scenario, the Cambridge Connections plan, and the 2019 Cambridge Town Concept Plan. These documents lay out specific zones, known as growth cells, to expand residential, commercial, and industrial areas while preserving community and environmental values.

The Cambridge Growth Scenario prioritizes areas such as the C2 and C3 growth cells in Cambridge West, where major residential developments are planned. C2 will support approximately 2,500 new homes along with a retirement village, primary school, recreational areas, and shopping facilities, all designed to integrate with infrastructure upgrades like stormwater management along the Waikato River. The C3 zone, adjacent to Cambridge West, will also provide for substantial housing developments, retail hubs, and local amenities

The Cambridge Connections plan supports improved transportation infrastructure to meet increased demand, including the anticipated addition of a new bridge across the Waikato River. This bridge aims to alleviate traffic pressures, connect growth areas more effectively, and enhance links with the central business district (CBD). Additionally, Hautapu's industrial zone has been

expanded, including projects like the APL development and new industrial lands, adding hundreds of jobs and solidifying Cambridge's role as an economic centre

The 2019 Cambridge Town Concept Plan refresh builds on these strategies by enhancing the CBD and planning mixed-use areas that accommodate both growth and community cohesion. This plan includes improvements to green spaces and transport links, promoting walkable, connected neighbourhoods that support a growing population while preserving Cambridge's town character.

Through coordinated efforts in these growth cells, residential areas, and strategic transport upgrades, Waipa District Council aims to accommodate growth sustainably through 2055, ensuring balanced development across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

It took longer to cut and paste these into these notes than to get the answers and CHATGPT is the open-source material version. There is a subscription version which is faster and wider in reach.

We then asked - What about futureproof and the district Growth strategy?

Waipā District Council's growth plans through 2055 incorporate the Future Proof and Waipā District Growth Strategy frameworks to manage development across the district.

The Future Proof Strategy is a collaborative sub-regional growth plan including Hamilton, Waikato, and Waipā councils, designed to ensure coordinated urban

expansion and infrastructure planning in high-growth areas. It outlines demand forecasts for housing and industrial land, supporting sustainable land use and transit-oriented development. In particular, the strategy emphasizes connectivity between growth areas like Cambridge and Hautapu, with infrastructure that aligns with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.

The Waipā District Growth Strategy—informed by Future Proof—provides detailed guidance for Cambridge, Te Awamutu, and Kihikihi. Major residential growth cells, such as C2 and C3 in Cambridge West, are prioritized for new housing, schools, and recreational spaces. Hautapu is earmarked as an industrial hub, with up to 162 hectares of industrial development in areas like C10, providing employment opportunities for residents.

In Cambridge specifically, Cambridge Connections addresses future transportation infrastructure, including plans for a new bridge across the Waikato River to ease traffic and enhance access to growth cells. Additionally, the 2019 Cambridge Town Concept Plan Refresh focuses on revitalizing the CBD with mixed-use zoning, pedestrian-friendly spaces, and green spaces, blending growth with a strong community identity.

Together, these strategies ensure Waipā’s growth is balanced, sustainable, and meets projected population increases while preserving the district's character and environmental values.

KEY MOVES Map

- A. Too small
- B. Appears to just follow current zoning of land
- C. Notes Hamilton possible expansion to abut Airport
- D. Does not identify expansion of Airport runway
- E. The “residential intensification areas cover ALL of Cambridge including Hautapu (but not new areas)
- F. The Karapiro Destination management plan area does not coincide with other management plans or acknowledge them
- G. The economic activity masterplan area is unrealistic – covering wetland areas, residential enclaves rural residential areas and the land likely to be transferred to Hamilton. It is also contrary to the NPS on rural land. How does the NPS on rural land affect the plan to meet growth in Cambridge – see below

NPS-HPL

The National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL), updated in 2024, aims to protect highly productive rural land—particularly land classified as Land Use Capability (LUC) 1, 2, or 3—from being lost to urban development. (Waipa has consistently protected Class I and II land under its District Plans). This policy significantly affects growth planning around Cambridge, as it requires councils to avoid rezoning or subdividing these productive lands unless specific criteria are met. The NPS-HPL restricts new development on these lands, especially for areas designated as

general rural or rural production, unless there's a demonstrated shortage of alternative sites for urban expansion.

For Tier 1 councils, including Waipā District Council due to Cambridge's classification, the NPS-HPL does allow for some flexibility if urban expansion is required to meet housing or business demand, as per the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD). However, this exception is only permissible if no feasible alternatives exist within already urbanized or non-highly productive areas. This means that before expanding into productive land, the council must consider intensification options and other land uses that minimize the environmental and economic costs of losing productive soil. This vision is lacking.

Overall, the NPS-HPL adds a layer of complexity to Cambridge's future growth strategy, limiting expansion into rural areas with high soil quality while encouraging careful consideration of other options, including urban intensification and mixed-use developments within existing boundaries. This emphasis aligns with broader sustainability goals, although it could potentially constrain land availability for new development if alternative options are limited.

Park and Ride areas

Waipā District Council's past planning does include provisions for park-and-ride facilities, which aim to improve connectivity and reduce urban congestion. This is outlined in the Waipā is moving with the times Transport Strategy 2022-2052, which focuses on optimizing transport options as part of a sustainable future. The strategy highlights the role of park-and-ride areas in supporting public transport access and

reducing the need for individual vehicle use, aligning with broader goals to enhance mobility within and between Waipā's towns, including Cambridge and Te Awamutu.

The 30-year “big picture” transport strategy was “lock in” according to a Press release dated 16 May 2022

The strategy was agreed following a six-week consultation period earlier this year. More than 170 submissions were received, traversing issues ranging from climate change to public transport and the desire for a third river crossing in Cambridge.

Regional policies and plans were also taken into account with service delivery group manager Dawn Inglis emphasising Waipā does not “exist in a bubble”.

“When planning long-term for transport we need to be aware of what our neighbours are doing and what the government is planning and is prepared to support,” Inglis said.

“This is a big picture strategy that clearly sets out a direction of travel and will ensure investment decisions are taken within an agreed framework.”

We agree that Waipa does not exist in a bubble, that our neighbours and government are doing is important and that the placemaking and framework was in place. The

Strategy has been developed in consultation with Mana whenua and Iwi partners and key stakeholders (note community were not originally involved), who have helped to shape outcomes and actions to achieve the vision. Community consultation was (sic belatedly) undertaken to seek feedback on the draft Strategy vision, objections and actions to be addressed.

The GPS on transport 2024 has radically altered how the government will proceed – this requires changes to Future Proof Waikato Metro Spatial Plan (December 2023) and the Waikato Regional Land Transport Plan

Waipa also has an Infrastructure strategy covering roads and footpaths (and three waters)

Interesting Facts

1. Approximately 90 people use the buses between Hamilton and Cambridge per day (this covers all trips so with 8 trips per day that is 10 per bus
2. Over 63% of Waipa residents use a private or work vehicle to get to work and 17% work from home (based upon 2018 census data and since COVID more people working from home)
3. For Cambridge 40% live and work there and 13% work in Hamilton
4. Commuting into Cambridge from outside the town was approximately 30% of the workforce
5. The Southern Links regional road of significance will have an effect on Cambridge commutes to Hamilton
6. \$300,000 was allocated to consider a third bridge (2022) and Council included the third bridge in its 2021-51 infrastructure strategy
7. By 2050 30% of Waipa population will be over 65.

8. At the time of writing this transport strategy, Waipā’s Community Spatial Plan was being developed with the purpose to spatially articulate the community’s near-term and long-term aspirations. This will form a basis for future prioritisation and funding of projects and initiatives.

Integrated planning is the key. So why was it not followed into the Spatial Plan and why was Cambridge Connections so poorly managed AND why has the “reset” apparently been approved – at a workshop rather than at the committee which requested it or Council given the “cost” of the reset (not budgeted for and was a factor in delaying initial request)

The report also said:

Many Cambridges daily commuters use Victoria Street as their primary route through the town centre. A key community priority area in the Cambridge Town Concept Plan Refresh is to make walking and cycling the best way to move around the town centre and encourage through-traffic (i.e. commuters) to go around the town centre.

In Cambridge Connections there is reference to Waipā District Council having considered the concept of a ring road around Cambridge. This project suggested multiple road upgrades, with a focus on improving transport flow and access to new growth areas. However, rather than constructing a full ring road, current planning emphasizes targeted improvements, such as corridor enhancements and a third bridge to manage traffic and improve connectivity in the town. This approach aligns with the

2022-2052 Waipā Transport Strategy’s focus on sustainable transport solutions for Cambridge’s growth needs BUT tellingly did not follow its own conclusions about keeping commuters out of the CBD area.

Hierarchy

In Waipā District Council’s planning hierarchy, the spatial plan serves as a high-level framework **guiding long-term land use, infrastructure, and growth strategies across the district**. It sits above more specific plans, such as structure plans and zoning regulations, but below overarching national and regional policies like the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD). The spatial plan informs the District Plan and other localized planning documents by **identifying areas for residential, commercial, and industrial growth and key transport and infrastructure projects**.

For the reasons detailed this spatial plan fails to do this.

MIXED USE and other approaches to development

The Waipa District Plan provides several pathways for allowing residential activities in commercial zones, recognizing the potential for mixed-use developments that integrate housing with commercial space. Here are some of the main options:

1. **Mixed-Use Developments:** In the Commercial Zone, residential activities are typically permitted above ground-floor commercial spaces. This type of development is particularly encouraged within town centres like Cambridge and

Te Awamutu, where combining residential and commercial uses can support both housing demand and local business activity.

2. **Overlay Provisions:** Certain overlays, such as the Town Centre Overlay, may allow for additional residential use in specific commercial areas. These provisions enable residential development with conditions to ensure that it complements the commercial environment, does not negatively impact the primary retail areas, and aligns with urban design standards.
3. **Resource Consent:** Where residential activities may not be directly permitted, developers can apply for resource consent to establish residential uses within the Commercial Zone. This is particularly useful for unique mixed-use projects that may not fit standard zoning rules but are still in line with the district's growth and design objectives.
4. **Special Housing Areas (SHAs):** While SHAs are no longer an active program in Waipā, previous SHAs may have permitted residential development in commercial areas. Some legacy SHAs may still influence land use through transitional provisions or guide similar future projects under other policies.
5. **Plan Changes:** Recent changes, such as Plan Change 19 in Cambridge, which rezoned parts of Carter's Flat from industrial to commercial, also accommodate potential residential uses. Such adjustments allow for more flexible land use, supporting both economic and residential growth as part of a long-term strategy to make Waipā's town centres more vibrant and sustainable.

These options are implemented with an eye to maintaining Waipā's character while also accommodating growth. Each option typically requires meeting certain standards to

balance residential and commercial needs effectively within designated commercial zones.

For developers interested in projects in Cambridge's CBD and surrounding commercial zones, Waipa District Council has implemented various growth strategies and zoning adjustments to encourage new development.

While the council doesn't have specific financial incentives or subsidies outlined for commercial projects in these zones, recent plan changes support mixed-use developments and higher-density housing in selected areas, which could appeal to developers. These adjustments allow for residential activities above commercial spaces, creating opportunities for multi-use developments that may benefit from higher rental yields. The rezoning of the C1, C2, and C3 areas, which include provisions for neighbourhood centres and mixed-use developments, reflects Waipa District Council's approach to meeting growth demands, including creating spaces where residents can live, shop, and work within proximity.

For developers, these zoning changes imply that commercial projects could be more viable and sustainable, particularly as Cambridge's population continues to grow rapidly. The council's forward-thinking approach to infrastructure, including supporting public transport, consideration of a third bridge and potentially a ring road with park and ride areas to ease traffic through and in the CBD, further enhances the attractiveness of Cambridge for larger commercial developments. It is noted however that the current fragmentation of ownership of land in the CBD does inhibit the possibilities.

We have looked at other spatial plans. Each of course has its own facts so are not really comparable. However, as an example a spatial plan was completed for Otumoetai Peninsular – a tier 1 area as part of Tauranga City. Some of the demographics are similar but overall growth is not. What is interesting is the plan has a large number of now and in future maps and photographs. It developed from Smart Growth strategy in 2013 through a future development strategy in 2018 followed by an urban form and transport initiative in 2020 resulting in the Spatial Plan in Mid 2023. Tauranga has a framework called “Our Direction” which shows how all Councils strategies and plans contribute to achieving the vision. Otumoetai is identified as a critical area for residential growth and intensification. The spatial plan focuses on increased height and density to provide increased housing choice. There are also plans for each neighbourhood centre and the programme to develop them. The housing choices covered 4-6 storey heights and duplexes, terraced housing and apartments. Medium densities apply over areas not related to commercial centre environs and main public transport corridors. There is also a programme of investment to support growth. A centres and housing choice plan was completed. Each centre had a key actions section related to that centre and a map followed by a priority listing section. These were real projects and not a plan to make a plan

Influence on Council planning and strategic thinking

In addition to influencing regional, Ministry and Agency planning processes the Spatial Plan needs to inform Council’s own key planning and strategy documents.

The District Plan, Long Term and Annual Plans, Asset Management Plans and strategy documents such as for infrastructure, economic development and housing amongst others will reflect the Spatial Plan. (example Ohakune draft spatial plan prepared by Boffa Miskell – note Key moves and maps)

None of this is in AHU AKE but some of it was available from other plans as detailed above

AND there needs to be leadership and consideration of the needs of the generations who will make use of the plans.

The five packages

Future Development and housing package

Although the opening paragraph refers to welcoming 22,000 new residents who will require adequate housing, employment opportunities, educational facilities and recreational spaces AND the requirement to align infrastructure and development opportunities there is only a “work towards” and a short-term over 3 years review and implement the Growth Strategy 2050, update the housing strategy and Implementation plan, district plan changes , monitoring and reporting of Village and Town Concept plans, three waters masterplan review and implementation. A total of 10-12 plans needing review and implementing when this plan had been 4 years in the making

Placemaking Package

Refers to taking a comprehensive approach to place making “by working with project collaborators. Refers to community infrastructure, a place-based approach to community planning to balance traffic and pedestrian needs. Again it is a plan to make a plan.

Strategic Framework Package

Sets out what Council must establish defined and clear objectives for future investments and partnerships. Surely that is what Ahu Ake over 4 years of gestation taking into account the reports already obtained should have done

First 3 years develop 3 strategies !!!

Then review the transport strategy and Environment strategy and implementation plan.

There is nothing concrete (excuse pun which intended)

Community Places Package (printed twice so must be important)

Notes 90% of community will be in urban areas and community facilities will “evolve to encompass a broader range of functions”

Then proposes in first three years to do nothing and thereafter conduct a Parks and Public needs assessment AND review need for multi-cultural funeral facilities – where and to what end?

No maps or places indicated

Karapiro Programme package

See original critique. But note that immediately following the closure of submissions on Ahu Ake Council advertised a review of the Karapiro Domain reserve Plan.

Residential zone sufficiency for Cambridge growth.

As growth cells like C4 and C8 in Cambridge are reaching capacity, Waipa District Council is evaluating additional areas around Cambridge to manage the town's continued expansion. The *Ahu Ake – Waipā Community Spatial Plan* and the *Waipa 2050 District Growth Strategy* outline some options for future residential and mixed-use areas. However, as Cambridge is part of a tier-one urban area, the council has brought in higher-density options to optimize existing urban land.

Additional Residential Growth Areas needed.

1. Cambridge North:

This area has been previously considered for expansion, with potential for residential, commercial, and mixed-use development. It provides logical connectivity to existing transport routes, supporting further urbanization while minimizing environmental impact. It is fast filling up although there is still a major greenfield site that could be developed and would (as adjacent to the expressway) allow for some height to off-set the overbridge

2. West Cambridge:

Areas to the west of Cambridge out to the Velodrome have recently been rezoned from future residential to residential. A structure plan covering a school and local shopping centre has been agreed and development well underway.

This has involved careful engineering design for drainage for stormwater.

3. **Leamington and Surrounding Areas:**

The recent plan change also allowed expansion south and southwest of Leamington for residential housing. Leamington's existing infrastructure, being more recent than Cambridge's may assist in earlier development.

4. **Higher-Density Infill Development:**

In alignment with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), the council is encouraging higher-density, mixed-use developments within Cambridge's current boundaries. This includes exploring three-story or higher developments in designated areas, especially above commercial spaces in the CBD. This strategy aims to support population growth within existing urban limits, minimizing outward expansion. However Ahu Ake does not specify this or suggest areas for medium density uses.

5. **Potential Future Growth Cells:**

New growth cells will need to be identified adjacent to current growth boundaries, especially near areas with strong infrastructure or public transport connectivity. These cells could be carefully integrated to maintain environmental integrity and align with community feedback. Ahu Ake does not suggest where these should go if required.

We consider that the council's focus should be to balance growth with sustainability by proposing options for additional areas while promoting more intensive development within existing urban zones where possible. This is to ensure that Cambridge can meet its projected population needs without compromising Waipā's agricultural and rural landscapes.

Cambridge CBD development

To meet expected growth and demand, Cambridge's Central Business District (CBD) can be utilized effectively by maximizing land use, incorporating mixed-use developments, enhancing infrastructure, and creating a more vibrant, connected community space. Here are key strategies Waipa District Council and stakeholders can consider:

1. Mixed-Use and Higher-Density Development:

- Allowing for multi-story, mixed-use developments in the CBD can support residential growth without expanding the urban boundary. This approach aligns with New Zealand's National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), which encourages higher-density development in central areas. Cambridge's CBD could accommodate three-story or higher buildings, particularly above commercial spaces, to integrate housing with retail and office spaces.
- Mixed-use developments create a "live-work-play" environment, attracting residents and reducing commute times, which can help manage traffic and increase foot traffic for local businesses.

2. Public Transport and Active Transport Infrastructure:

- Improving public transport options in the CBD and enhancing walkways and cycling paths would make the area more accessible and sustainable. This could

include expanded bus routes connecting the CBD with other parts of Cambridge and nearby towns, as well as adding bike-sharing stations and dedicated bike lanes.

- Pedestrian-friendly streetscapes, wider footpaths, and pedestrian-only zones could further attract residents and visitors, encouraging a thriving urban core that caters to a growing population.

3. Revitalizing Public Spaces:

- Enhancing the aesthetics and functionality of public spaces in the CBD could make Cambridge a more attractive place for residents, visitors, and businesses. The creation of parks, green spaces, and public plazas, along with seating areas, could offer a vibrant community environment that appeals to a growing population.
- Events, markets, and public gatherings in the CBD would encourage people to frequent the area, supporting local businesses and fostering a sense of community.

4. Promoting Adaptive Reuse and Flexibility in Zoning:

- Waipa District Council could encourage adaptive reuse of older buildings, maintaining historical elements while upgrading facilities for modern use. This could attract businesses and residents who appreciate the town's heritage and create unique spaces for commerce and housing.
- Adjustments to zoning in the CBD could allow for flexible use of spaces, enabling businesses and residential units to co-exist. This approach could also

support different forms of housing (e.g., apartments, co-living spaces) to accommodate diverse demographic needs.

5. Parking Solutions:

- Creating well-planned, multi-level parking structures on the periphery of the CBD can help manage parking demands while freeing up central land for other uses. Implementing a “park-and-walk” approach, with shuttle services where necessary, would enable a more pedestrian-friendly CBD.
- Incorporating EV charging stations and secure bike parking could encourage more sustainable travel choices among residents and visitors.

6. Encouraging Green Building Practices:

- The council could incentivize green building standards for new developments in the CBD. Incorporating energy-efficient designs, green roofs, and renewable energy systems would not only reduce environmental impact but also attract businesses and residents who value sustainability.

By adopting these strategies, Cambridge’s CBD could accommodate growth sustainably, enhancing the urban experience and supporting the needs of an expanding community. These initiatives align with Waipa District’s goals to create a vibrant, resilient, and inclusive Cambridge for the future.

Industrial land sufficiency at Hautapu to service Cambridge

Following the change of zoning for Carters Flat area and the Leamington side area at Matos Segedin Drive being nearly fully utilised Council completed a plan change and has received a private plan change at Hautapu. The additional land under the both the completed and current plan change for the Hautapu industrial area is projected to meet a significant portion of Waipa District's industrial land demand for the next few decades, but whether it will be sufficient for a full 30-year timeframe depends on factors like growth rates, economic demand, and future industrial needs. However Ahu Ake has no plans as to increase in size at Hautapu. Indeed the plan shown does not show either plan change's land.

Key Factors Affecting Industrial Land Sufficiency:

1. **Growth Projections and Demand:** Waipa District has experienced faster-than-expected growth in both population and economic activity. The Hautapu area is an attractive location for industrial development due to its strategic positioning near Cambridge and transport corridors, making it a priority in Waipa's *District Growth Strategy*. However, higher-than-projected growth could increase demand for industrial land beyond initial estimates.
2. **Plan Change Details and Land Availability:** The recent plan change increases the land available in Hautapu for industrial purposes, specifically catering to the needs of logistics, manufacturing, and warehousing. This extension is expected to provide enough space in the near term, potentially extending toward a 30-year horizon if growth remains moderate. However, should demand exceed current

forecasts, additional expansion adjacent to the current zone boundaries or alternative industrial zones might be necessary.

3. **National and Regional Planning Policies:** Regional alignment with the *Future Proof Strategy* and the Waikato Regional Economic Development Strategy is also relevant. These strategies advocate for clustering industries around key transport corridors and promoting high-value land uses. If industrial demands in Hautapu continue to intensify, there may be a need for Waipa District to assess alternative sites or consider mixed-use zones for further industrial expansion.
4. **Infrastructure and Land Use Efficiency:** Efficient use of available land is crucial. The Waipa District's planning efforts include promoting sustainable infrastructure investments in the Hautapu area, such as improved road networks and utility services, which could help maximize land utility and extend the timeline before more industrial land is required.

Example of need for Vision

There is mention in AHU AKE about tourism potential for Waipa. The Waikato area ranks 5th in NZ for overseas visitors and 4th in NZ for domestic. Tourism is an economic enabler for communities and can provide opportunities that will enable them to continue to thrive. Iwi highlighted the desire for more employment within the region that would provide reasons for whanau who have left for educational and employment opportunities to return.

The Waikato tourism reports (particularly the Destination Management Plan May 2022) highlight several recommendations to support and enhance tourism growth in

Cambridge. Hamilton & Waikato Tourism has promoted Cambridge's tourism appeal by showcasing its unique natural attractions, including Lake Karāpiro, which supports recreational activities and events. Additionally, Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari has been emphasized as a top destination, drawing visitors to its rare wildlife and natural environment. These attractions help position Cambridge as part of the Waikato's appeal to both domestic and international travellers, contributing to a significant tourism rebound post-COVID, with international visitor spending seeing notable growth

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Placemaking within communities utilises the built and natural assets of a community and has the potential to help communities establish a unique yet complementary identity that feeds into the overall positioning of Waikato and the journeys visitors take through the region. There is a need to “Take a strategic and multi-faceted approach to planning, design and management of public spaces to create co-designed areas that promote health and wellbeing and provide a connection between people and places, visitors and residents.” These places need to be identified and also identify where additional agritourism will be supported e.g. Mystery Creek, Karapiro etc.

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To accommodate the expected increase, tourism reports have suggested measures to address challenges like parking congestion, waste management, and traffic flow. These issues, which residents have raised, reflect the need for sustainable tourism infrastructure that can support visitor numbers while maintaining the quality of life for locals. Hamilton & Waikato Tourism has also indicated a push toward "stay longer and

explore deeper" tourism strategies, which involve encouraging visitors to extend their stays and engage more with local attractions and amenities in Cambridge

To support tourism growth, Cambridge needs a variety of accommodation options catering to different visitor preferences. The demand for high-quality, flexible accommodations includes boutique hotels, upscale lodges, and group accommodations that cater to families, international tourists, and event attendees. Options like motels, self-contained units, and boutique bed-and-breakfasts are popular choices, and several new options are being added, such as the luxury Hidden Lake Hotel and the Clements Hotel in Duke Street. Recently a hotel was proposed on Victoria St near the expressway on ramp.

Furthermore, tourism reports emphasize the need for central and high capacity lodging due to Cambridge's proximity to attractions like Hobbiton and Waitomo Caves, making it a prime base for exploration in the Waikato region. Addressing this accommodation need could involve encouraging mixed-use developments in the town centre that combine residential and lodging spaces, which would help support peak tourist demand while fostering local economic growth.

The lack of larger scale, quality accommodation currently available in the Waikato is a limiting factor to retaining visitor's overnight stays in the Waikato, especially in Hamilton, Waitomo, Cambridge, Raglan, Matamata, Te Aroha and North Waikato. Hamilton is the key accommodation, hospitality and entertainment hub for the region, with Cambridge developing as a secondary destination.

Prior to Covid-19, Hamilton was ranked ninth in hotel inventory in the country – a significant challenge for New Zealand’s fourth largest city and regional visitor economy. From June 2020, three of our largest hotels were requisitioned by the Government for Managed Isolation Facilities (MIFs) taking out 42% of the accommodation supply and around 55% of our motel inventory has been taken off the market for use by the Ministry of Social Development’s (MSD) social housing requirement. These two challenges have only exacerbated the accommodation shortage for the region. It is a continual challenge as we continue to attract larger scale events and conferences, plus eventually host group bookings again, to help lead the social and economic recovery of the region.

Mid-range hotels are required in Cambridge, Matamata, Waitomo and North Waikato with between 65 to 120 rooms. Smaller, boutique style accommodation motel or hotel development would be beneficial to the Raglan and Te Aroha market, 4-4.5-star level with between 35 to 55 rooms.

The main barrier for investment is the high cost of building and construction in New Zealand. Ideally, developers are looking for a brownfields site where a conversion of an existing building or property is desired. For example, the Lakeside Resort & Spa on the shores of Lake Karapiro south of Cambridge has 45-chalets, tennis court, swimming pools, conference rooms and ancillary facilities. It never officially opened to market for over a decade and currently half of the property is leased by Resolution Retreat. These are not mentioned.

It is about ensuring the visitor impact on some of our most popular hot spots are identified, measured and improvements prioritised. This is not about duplication of

effort as there will be spatial plans, neighbourhood plans, 10 Year Plan and district plan reviews which will incorporate infrastructure upgrades, replacements or new capital works. While Hamilton is Tourism's primary hub Cambridge is identified as the secondary hub

The Waikato region, and Cambridge in particular, has seen high tourism growth, which is generating demand for upscale, large-scale accommodation. According to recent analyses by Te Waka and Hamilton & Waikato Tourism, there is a need for more quality hotels to cater to events, business travel, and international tourism, especially as Cambridge hosts numerous sports events and is close to key attractions like Hobbiton and Lake Karapiro.

Reports indicate demand for boutique hotels, high-end lodges, and branded hotels with a range of amenities, especially near event venues and popular tourist spots around Cambridge and Karapiro. Cambridge itself is seen as an ideal location for high-quality accommodation that could appeal to both local and international tourists due to its scenic appeal and central location within the Waikato. Additionally, given the infrastructure growth in Waikato and initiatives to support tourism, the area is poised to benefit from new accommodations that enhance visitor experiences while meeting the growing demand.

Development of infrastructure and services in conjunction with the cycle trails (Te Awa, Waikato River Trails) is an option but needs appropriate infrastructure and services to support this experience and what lies at the end of it – Lake Karapiro.

This information was all available online and in reports to Council as Hamilton and Waikato Tourism is a CCO subsidiary of Hamilton Airport and Waipa DC is a 15% shareholder and gets regular reports from Directors. It is noted that international flights are back next year. Hamilton Airport, with its 2,200-meter (2,195m) runway, is currently the fourth-largest airport in New Zealand and ranks among New Zealand's regional airports for its size. Although this length accommodates a range of aircraft types, including domestic jets like the ATR 72 and regional jets up to the Boeing 737 and Airbus A320, it is shorter than international hubs in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, which have longer runways to accommodate larger aircraft more regularly.

Plans to extend Hamilton Airport's main runway to 3,000 meters have been periodically considered since 2009 to allow for larger aircraft and potential international expansion, such as flights to Asia. Although approvals have been obtained in the past, the project has faced delays, primarily due to funding and logistical constraints. The proposal would make Hamilton Airport more comparable to secondary international airports in the Asia-Pacific region, potentially attracting additional routes and larger aircraft.

No provision is made for this in Ahu Ake.

Future Considerations:

While the recent expansion of available land for both Residential and Industrial provides a robust base for land availability, Waipa District may still need to review demand periodically, especially if growth accelerates. If needed, future plans may

consider expanding adjacent residential and industrial zones or promoting higher density uses.

In summary, the current plan change provides a substantial increase in land, potentially meeting needs for several decades but not for the thirty-year timeframe so areas to be considered needed to be identified and could easily have been. Still, continued monitoring will be essential to adapt to growth trends and ensure Waipa District can respond effectively if demand outpaces projections hence the proposed 5 yearly reviews detailed in our submission.

- A. The required vision and appropriate mapping as to place has not been produced and needs to be added.**
- B. There has been a fundamental disconnect with the existing available information in preparation of Ahu Ake. This should be rectified before adoption of the plan.**
- C. Key moves are not identified/specified and need to be.**
- D. The packages all have requirements to create new plans which cannot be afforded, so using the available data is appropriate.**
- E. Ahu Ake as a spatial exercise is only about 50% complete and needs to have assistance from a properly qualified spatial planning expert and a GIS technician to finalise.**