

OPAEA / KAIEWE

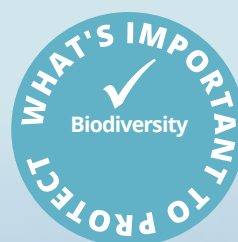
The Ngāti Tamakōpiri rohe extends from north of Taihape through to the east of Ruapehu, with some areas core Tamakōpiri rohe, and others shared with Ngāti Whitikaupeka and in the north west some shared areas with Ngāti Rangī.

Opaea marae was a historic stop for iwi travelling through the Central North Island. It sits between two major lands of the rohe of Ngāti Tamakōpiri – the Awarua and Motukawa blocks.

Historically given the location on key routes through the North Island, the Ngāti Tamakōpiri people were often caught up in confrontations and some hapū groups moved as was common practice at those times for safety or to strengthen other iwi alliances to areas outside of the Tamakōpiri rohe. In particular, regular movement occurred between Taihape and Turangi. This migration means the Waiouru Military area is also an area of significance for Ngāti Tamakōpiri for this area provided the paths for travel, hunting and gathering to sustain Ngāti Tamakōpiri people.

Ngāti Tamakōpiri is currently going through Treaty Settlement claims as part of Mokāi Patea Nui Tonu, which is a key focus as part of ensuring long term wellbeing.

OPAEA / KAIEWE





VISION FOR *Opaea / Kaiewe*

Opaea / Kaiewe the heart of Ngāti Tamakōpiri strength, success, and empowerment.

Key Themes

- 1 Marae revitalisation
- 2 Kaitiaki taiao
- 3 Papakāinga and economic prosperity

Key Spatial Moves

- P Papakāinga development

Legend

District Plan Zones

- Rural Zone

Map Features

- Building Footprint
- Property Boundaries
- Green space
- River
- Nature Network



Opaea / Kaiewe



Opaea Marae

1 Marae revitalisation

Opaea and Kaiewe marae are the remaining visual cultural sites of Tamakōpiri.

Marae are the places where the values of whanaungatanga, wairuatanga, manaakitanga and kotahitanga combine to bring Tamakōpiri hapū and whānau together to support cultural identity, social wellbeing, environmental enhancement, economic prosperity for all, and maintain Ngāti Tamakōpiri legacy.

The wharenui at Opaea marae built in 1896 is called Tūmakaurangi and the wharekai is Te Puāwaitanga o Ngā Tūmanako. The Marae is managed by the Opaea Marae Trust and the Opaea Marae Committee. Ngāti Tamakōpiri structure consists of Hapū representatives from each of its Hapū and a separate Trust (Kaiao Rangī Trust).

Kaiewe Marae is currently derelict. The wharenui is Te Tahi o Pipiri. It was built in 1893 to house a significant hui of the time as part of the Kotahitanga movement. Ngāti Tamakōpiri aspire to bring it back to life.



Kaiewe - Pungatawa Road

Priorities

- > Revitalisation and reestablishment of Kaiewe Marae.
- > Maintenance and enhancement of Opaea Marae to an exceptional standard.



Moawhango River



Opaea / Kaiewe

2 Kaitiaki taiao

Te taiao is significant to Ngāti Tamakōpiri who are kaitiaki of their rohe.

The role of kaitiaki entails responsibility to care for and support people and natural resources, to maintain the mauri of those living elements that those living elements exist on and within the lands and waterways of Tamakōpiri.

Ngāti Tamakōpiri are key partners in Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei, an iwi collective focused on environmental improvements for the Rangitīkei River and its catchments.

Significant waterways in the Tamakōpiri rohe include Hautapu River and Moawhango River.

Priorities

- > Improved water quality for the Moawhango and Hautapu Rivers.
- > Improving knowledge of Tamakōpiri lands and waterways.
- > Improving access to lands and waterways.
- > Improvement and avoiding further degradation of the natural environment.

3 Papakāinga and economic prosperity

Housing and economic prosperity are key priorities for Ngāti Tamakōpiri.

Ngāti Tamakōpiri or the Treaty Settlement Entity may receive assets from Treaty settlement which will enable reconnection with whenua through the development of housing and papakāinga. The development of housing and papakāinga will support Tamakōpiri health and wellbeing.

There are several Māori land trusts of which many Ngāti Tamakōpiri people are owners in, which are landlocked. Accessing these pieces of land is vital to being able to achieve long term wellbeing and prosperity.

Priorities

- > Settling historic Treaty of Waitangi claims.
- > Development of papakāinga.
- > Access to landlocked land.

Action Plan

Rangitikei Priority Area	Key Themes	Project		
Connected communities	MARAE REVITALISATION	1	1.1	Review the District Plan approach for marae.
			1.2	Look for opportunities to support marae development.
			1.3	Work alongside Ngāti Tamakōpiri in the protection of waahi tapu through the Rangitikei District Plan (as appropriate).
Healthy communities	KAITIAKI TAIAO	2	2.1	Support environmental restoration projects being led by mana whenua.
			2.2	Support Ngāti Tamakōpiri in leading and participating in environmental monitoring.
			2.3	Work alongside Ngāti Tamakōpiri in improving access to lands and waterways.
Healthy communities Thriving communities	PAPAKĀINGA AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	3	3.1	Review the District Plan approach for papakāinga development.
			3.2	Continue to advocate for access to landlocked land.

The actions identified in the Action Plan are not guaranteed to be developed. Council will consider which actions are developed through long term planning processes and collaboration with implementation partners.

Quick win <1 year | Short term 1 - 5 years | Medium term 6 - 10 years | Long term 10+

Timeframe	Council's role(s)	Project Partners and Key Stakeholders
⌚ Medium Term	Strategy / Regulation	Mana whenua
▶▶▶ Ongoing	Facilitation / information	
⌚ Medium Term	Strategy / regulation	
▶▶▶ Ongoing	Facilitation / Information	Ngāti Tamakōpiri Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei Regional Council Ministry of Fisheries
▶▶▶ Ongoing	Facilitation / Information	
▶▶▶ Ongoing	Advocate Facilitation / Information	
⌚ Medium Term	Strategy / Regulation	
▶▶▶ Ongoing	Advocate	Mana whenua Central Government