

Coastal Resources Limited marine dumping consent application

Submission Reference no: 97

Ngati Huarere ki Whangapoua (Wanda Brljevic)

Submitter Type: Not specified

Source: Email

Overall Notes:

Clause

Do you intend to have a spokesperson who will act on your behalf (e.g. a lawyer or professional adviser)?

Position

No

Notes

Clause

Do you wish to speak to your submission at the hearing?

Position

Yes I/we wish to speak to my/our submission at the hearing

Notes

Only if presenting a joint case with others.

Clause

If you wish to speak to your submission at the hearing, tick the boxes that apply to you:

Position

If others make a similar submission I/we will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing.

Notes

Clause

We will send you regular updates by email

Position

I can receive emails and my email address is correct.

Notes

Clause

What decision do you want the EPA to make and why? Provide reasons in the box below.

Position

Refuse

Notes

See attachment for full submission.



NGATI HUARERE KI WHANGAPOUA TRUST

T. 07 866 7731

E. huarere.whangapoua@gmail.com

W. www.ngatihuarere.com

A. 87 Whangapoua Road,
Coromandel 3506, NZ

10 September 2018

Decision sought

Ngati Huarere ki Whangapoua object to the proposed application by Coastal Resources Limited for a 35-year marine dumping consent to dump up to 250,000m³ of dredged material from source sites within Auckland and Waikato.

The dump site is located 25 km east of Great Barrier Island but also east of an island of cultural significance for our iwi. Repanga, Cuvier Island.

We submit that this should be declined in its entirety. The current consented limit of 50,000 cu m until 2032 should be the absolute limit, although alternative disposal sites and methods for even this amount should continue to be actively sought.

Objections to proposal

We object on the following grounds;

A direct and ongoing decline in the mauri of the waters and creatures in the dumping zone and surrounds.

Possible incursion of invasive marine species brought in by contaminated spoil. Biosecurity concerns.

Possible impacts to the potential expansion of the mussel industry and fishing recreational industry which members of our whanau are involved in.

The possibility of contaminants from Auckland stormwater and other infrastructure works being dumped within our waters.

Timeframe of the consent is too long.

Not enough information given on possible contaminants resulting from future users of the consent (e.g. Auckland Council and Ports of Auckland)

Contaminants could mobilise into Tikapa Moana and this would contravene the purpose of the International laws protecting our waters from dumping of wastes. New Zealand is a signatory to the 1996 London Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972.

This area is frequented by whales

About Ngati Huarere ki Whangapoua

Ngati Huarere is the tribe to whom the ancestors belong. We come in unbroken lineage down from Ruamano, the chief of Ngati Huarere who lived in ancient times.

When the term Whangapoua is used by the family, it means the entire region within the boundary from the northern most point of the Claimant's rohe which is Motu Kopu on the Wainuiototo-Harataunga boundary, then it goes west to Hapakawera, south to Te Ranga and Waitekuri, following the ridge to Motutere, on to Opitonui and then east to Oweru, Otangaru, on to Omaru and then seaward to Ahuahu (Great Mercury Island), Red Mercury, Repanga Cuvier Island) back in a straight line to Raukawa (Te Rehutae) and then to Kopu. It includes Whangapoua Harbour and Beach, Matarangi Beach and Wainuiototo.

Tribal fishing grounds and cultural significance of waters around Repanga and Great Barrier Island

Ngati Huarere is a Te Arawa tribe. The Arawa Canoe was captained by Tamatekapua. The story of the voyage of Te Arawa waka and the settling of Te Arawa in the Hauraki area has been told by Don Stafford in his work "Te Arawa". Tamatekapua directed the canoe on its journey to Aotearoa with the help of the tohunga Ngatoroirangi.

The canoe left Hawaii and arrived in Aotearoa in the vicinity of Cape Runaway. After heading south, the canoe landed at Whangaparaoa (north of Auckland). From there it sailed on and finally stopped at Moehau on the Coromandel where Tamatekapua's body rests.

The canoe sailed on towards the southeast and landed at another island, this time Repanga or Cuvier. Stafford states:

"Here they left two birds called Mumuhou and Takereto. Their duty was to make known to those intended to set out on canoe voyages the signs of fine weather when the sea would be calm. Meade recorded during a trip between Auckland and Tauranga; "On Cuvier Island, there are two species of birds which the natives say are not found elsewhere, and which serve as barometers. The Maoris assert that the peculiar note of one of an unfailing sign of fine weather, whilst the shrill cry of the other is a no less certain warning of a storm. Those who live in the neighbourhood place implicit reliance on these signs, and invariably repair to the island to consult them before setting out on a fishing or other lengthened canoe expedition."

Motutere/Castle Rock is visible from all coastlines in the Coromandel area, from the Great Barrier Island around to Waiheke Island. This made Motutere a land mark for many fishing grounds used by our people. We use it ourselves to find hapuku beds and shark. We would also use it to line up the bar for safe entrance into the harbour.

It is our desire that the mauri of our fishing grounds remain in a fit and sustainable state for safe and regular consumption of our catch. Seafood is one of our main source of food and we object to the contamination of such which could cause ill health to our people.

Naku noa na



Wanda Brljevic
Vice Chair
Ngati Huarere ki Whangapoua Trust

