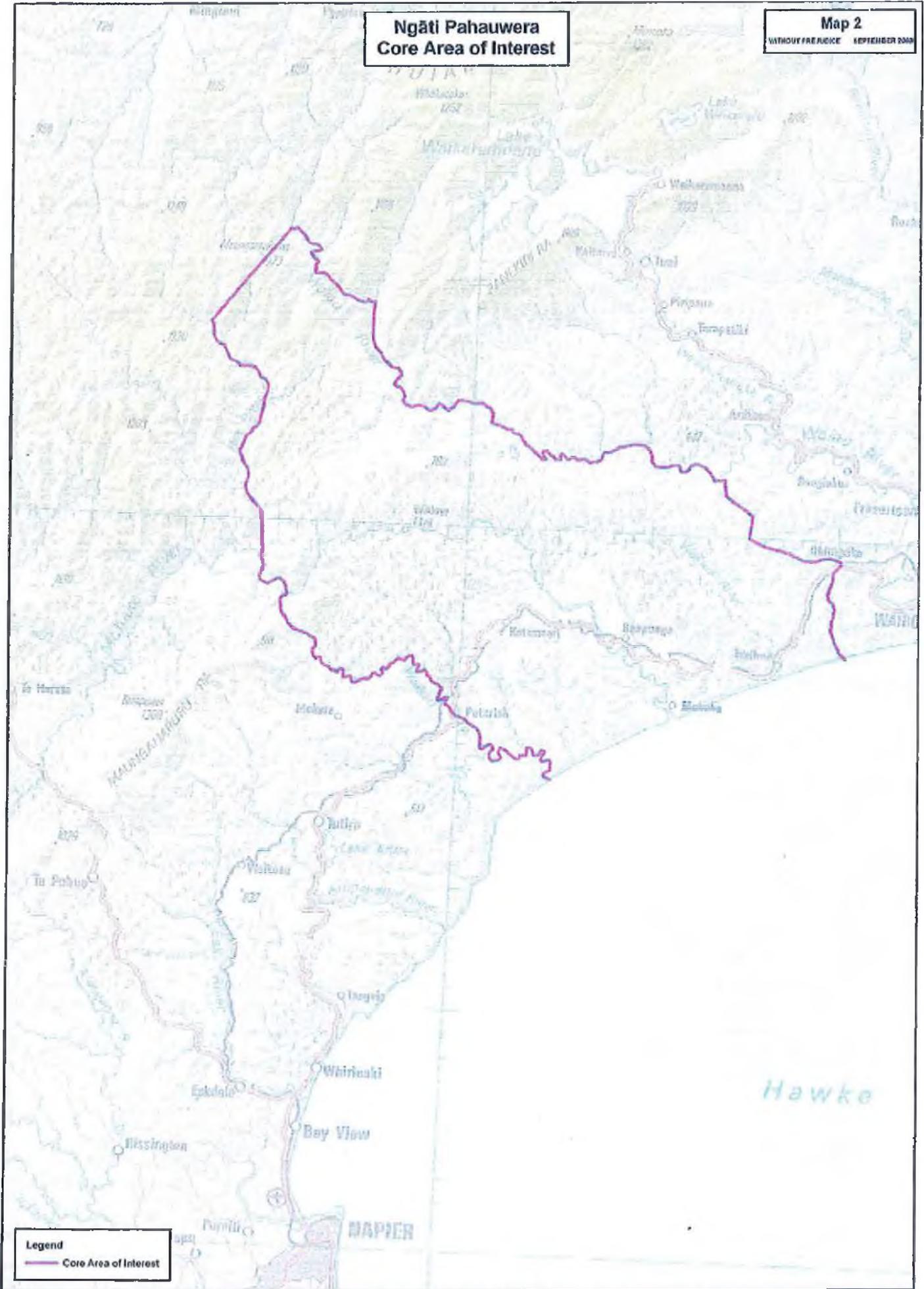


"A"

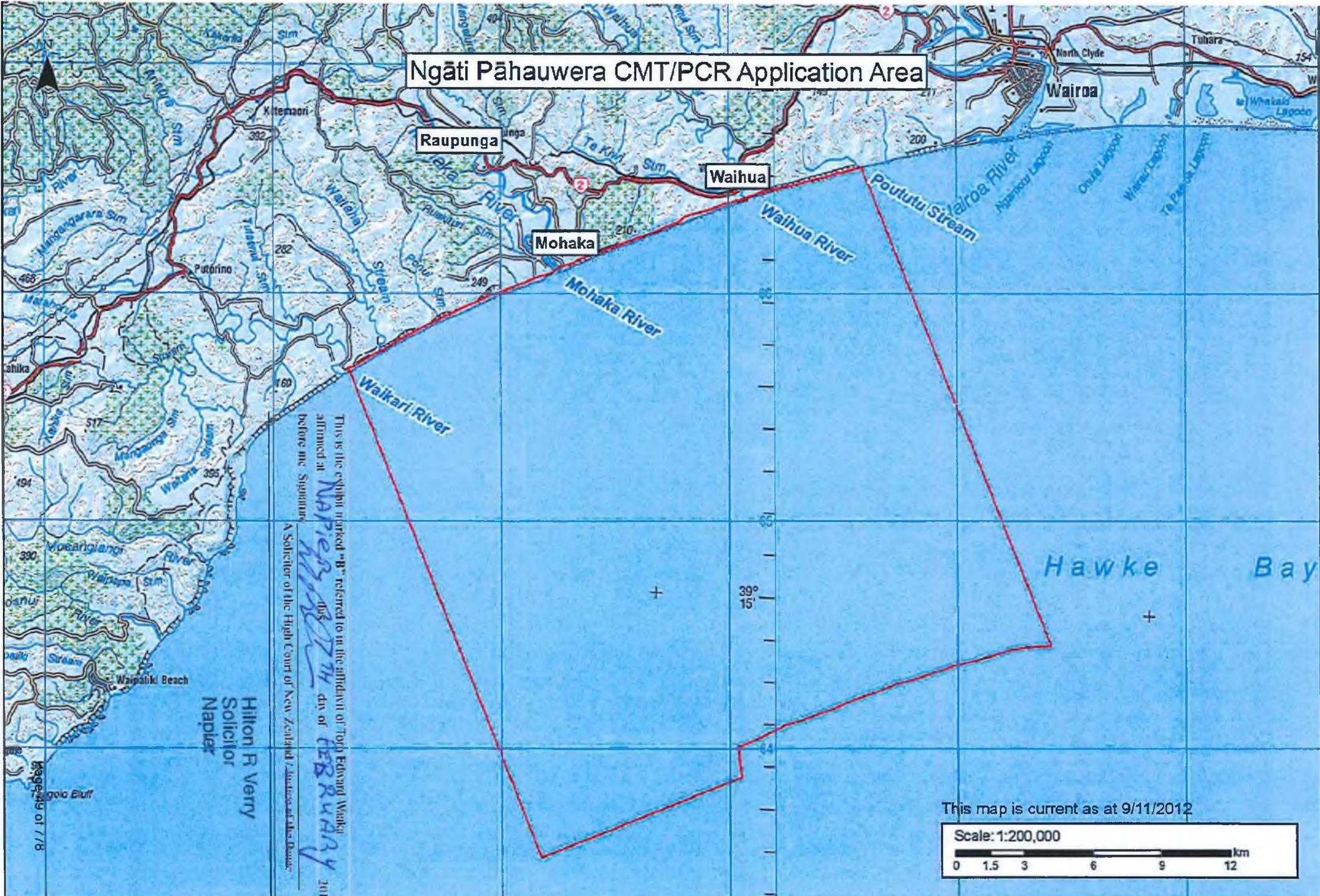
**Ngāti Pahauwera
Core Area of Interest**

Map 2
WITHOUT PREJUDICE SEPTEMBER 2014



This is the exhibit marked "A" referred to in the affidavit of Toro Edward Waaka affirmed at NAPIER this 7th day of FEBRUARY 2014 before me Signature [Signature] Hilton F Verry Solicitor Napier Justice of the Peace [Signature] Page 18 of 18

Ngāti Pāhauwera CMT/PCR Application Area



This is the exhibit marked "B" referred to in the affidavit of Tori Edward Waikari affirmed at Napier on 05 FEBRUARY 2011 before me Signature: *[Signature]*
A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Solicitor of the District Court
Hilton F Verry
Solicitor
Napier

This map is current as at 9/11/2012



B

DUPLICATE "C"

Wai 894 #A110

RANGAHAUA WHANUI DISTRICT IIC

WAIROA

JOY HIPPOLITE

NOVEMBER 1996

WORKING PAPER : FIRST RELEASE

WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

RANGAHAUA WHANUI SERIES

This is the exhibit marked "C" referred to in the affidavit of Toro Edward Waaka
affirmed at NAPIER this 7th day of FEBRUARY 2014
before me Signature H. Verry
A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

Hilton R Verry
Solicitor
Napier

Wairoa

According to Ballara and Scott, the obvious value of the land for agriculture, as a site for a township, the value of the river, river mouth and lagoon as food sources, and the value of the river as a navigable supply route, made the land attractive and its resale value high.⁵³ In the light of that, the Tribunal may have to decide whether £2200 for 4570 acres, a cost of a little over nine shillings an acre, was a fair price. When compared to the other purchases around it, for example, Mahia, 16,000 acres for £2000 and Nuhaka, 120,000 acres for £3300, it may seem to have been one of the fairer purchases. However, on the first sale alone, of the town and suburban sections, the Crown realised £3711. At the second sale quarter-acre sections went for £5 to £9 each, while suburban lands ranged from £23 for 7 acres to £60 for 30 acres.⁵⁴

2.7 THE WAIHUA PURCHASE

Moving south from Wairoa on 3 November, McLean and his party met with Paora Rerepu and others at Waihua. The area of land from the Waihua River, south of Wairoa, to Tangoio and inland to the upper Mohaka River, was dominated by the major hapu, Ngati Pahauwera. They were the intermarried descendants of many early pre-Kahungunu ancestors as well as later migrants.⁵⁵ Minor hapu associated with Ngati Pahauwera in the Waihua River area were Ngati Kapukapu, Ngati Te Rangihaerekau and Ngati Hinekete or Hinekino.⁵⁶ Paora Rerepu was recognised as their chief. He offered for sale a block of land on the north bank of the Waihua River.

This offer for sale had 'the unanimous consent of all Englishmen'.⁵⁷ Thomson questions the use of this term. He suggests this term could have meant that all the Pakeha were happy with the offer but not all the Maori present.⁵⁸ Probably, it just meant the 'approval' of all the Englishmen present, McLean included.

The Waihua block was estimated to contain about 12,000 acres for which McLean offered only £800, on the basis that the inland portion of it was 'somewhat rough'. The sellers, however, were dissatisfied with this sum so McLean, in his usual manner, promised that if after surveying the block, it should be found to exceed 12,000 acres, something more would be paid.⁵⁹ After the survey was carried out by Fitzgerald, the area was found to be 14,000 acres so the initial price was raised to £1000.⁶⁰

53. Ballara and Scott, 'Crown Purchases', *Wairoa*, p 94

54. J G Wilson, *The History of Hawke's Bay*, Christchurch, Capper Press, 1976, p 431. A further sale of town lands, with the Turinoa reserves, was advertised on 29 March 1866.

55. Angela Ballara, 'The Origins of Ngati Kahungunu', Phd thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 1991, pp 94, 183

56. *Ibid*, p 183

57. Grindell, *Hawke's Bay Herald*, 26 November 1864

58. George Thomson, 'The Crown and Ngati Pahauwera from 1864', claim Wai 119/201 record of documents, doc A29:10

59. Grindell, *Hawke's Bay Herald*, 26 November 1864

60. Thomson, p 11

"D"

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai



Marine & Freshwater Fisheries

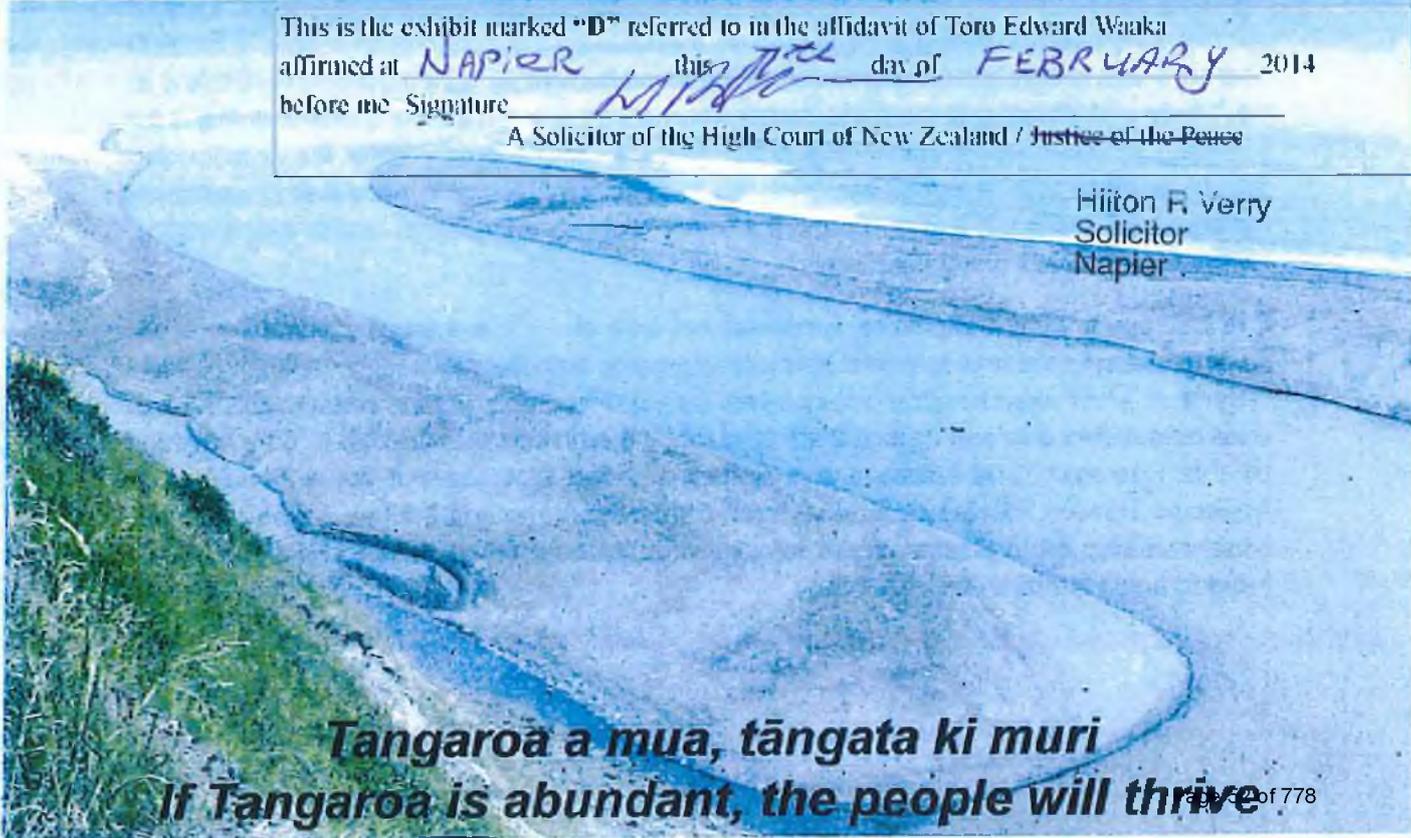
STRATEGIC PLAN

Mai Paritu, tai atu ki Turakirae



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A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

Hilton R Verry
Solicitor
Napier



Tangaroa a mua, tāngata ki muri
If Tangaroa is abundant, the people will thrive

Foreword

Me mihi ki te Runga Rawa, nana nei ngā mea katoa.

Me mihi ki ngā tini aitua kua wehe atu ki te pō.

Me mihi ki ngā marae maha, mai i Paritu tae atu ki Turakirae.

Me mihi ki ngā hapū katoa e noho mai na i ngā wā kainga.

No reira tēnā tatou katoa.

Ko te tumanako mo ngā hapu, mai i Paritu tae atu ki Turakirae,
hei awhinatia mai, hei tautokotia mai koutou a te kaupapa nei.

No reira, ka apiti hono tatai hono, te hunga mate ki a ratou te hunga mate.

Ka apiti hono tatai hono, te hunga ora ki a tatou te hunga ora.

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tatou katoa.

When we look at our lakes, rivers, streams, estuaries, foreshore and sea we see degradation, depletion and conflict. More than a century of management by government agencies has delivered these results, despite the best efforts of whānau, hapū and iwi. We must adopt new ways of doing things if we are going to change the direction these taonga are headed in. That is why the Coastal Hapū Collective, Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated have worked together – pokohiwi ki pokohiwi – over the past 12 months to develop this Strategy.

A central philosophy underpinning this Strategy is that in unity, there is strength, as Ngāti Kahungunu demonstrated to the country when it decided to hikoi to protest the government's extinguishment of customary rights over foreshore and seabed. Unity does not mean that the mana of hapū (or any other group within Kahungunu) is diminished – quite the opposite. This Strategy sets out a framework whereby hapū will be supported to do the things they need to do in order to manage their customary fisheries in the freshwater and along the coast. At the same time, hapū can assist the Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited achieve its mission of being an outstanding guardian of the commercial assets it holds – after all, those assets are an expression of the same customary right protected in Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi that we still exercise when we go to the beach to gather kaimoana for a tangi. Another key plank is the adoption of a 'single door' policy for coordinating communications with external agencies, so as to minimise the burden that consultation places on iwi and hapū and to reduce the ability of those agencies to 'divide and conquer, whether intentionally or unintentionally.

The Strategy is only a beginning, however, not an end. It is a living document which will need to change over time to reflect new developments and new challenges. It is a high level document, which draws on the issues raised by hapū members at nine consultation hui that were held during July and August 2008 to clarify the problems that needed to be addressed by this Strategy. The issues and options discussed at those hui are summarised in Appendix Three. Those issues have been transformed into goals to set us on a path to begin rectifying the problems, and a long list of activities that will need to be completed in order to begin to realise those goals.

One thing the Strategy *does not* do is dictate who will be responsible for taking it forward. Indications are that there is support for Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai – perhaps in an expanded or modified form – to continue to provide oversight, but that discussion is ongoing. Developing the terms of reference for an advisory forum is noted as a priority task (under the 'Capacity Building' heading), and opportunities will be provided for input to those discussions.

The management of customary fisheries will always lie with hapū and the Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki they appoint, and this Strategy seeks to support them in that role. Developing a network of areas subject to appropriate fisheries management (mātaitai, taiāpure, nursery/enhancement areas, aquaculture areas, etc) and rohe moana/wai māori plans for those areas are key objectives set out in this Strategy. These will be jobs for hapū – and many hapū have made good progress in this regard already – but, through information sharing, development of templates and other resources and coordination, those jobs can be made easier and more effective for the hapū that are yet to get this mahi underway.

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai has operated by consensus in developing this Strategy. Whether we or some other group is charged with taking this Strategy forward, the commitment to consensus building must be maintained. No hapū can impose its will on its neighbours; Kahungunu iwi cannot usurp the kaitiaki responsibilities of hapū, the commercial assets of the iwi must be managed appropriately by those directors charged with responsibilities for them. Those interests will not agree all of the time, but the areas of disagreement are much less than the areas we have in common. We need to focus on those commonalities and commit to working together on the hard issues. Consensus requires compromise, but the strength to be found in unity is worth making some compromises for.

We urge you to get behind this Strategy and accept the challenge to be a part of effort that will be required in order to bring its words to life. Help us ensure that our mokopuna and their mokopuna see something to be proud of when they visit the beach or the river long after we are gone.

Jim Hutcheson, Chairman, Coastal Hapū Collective

Harry Mikaere, Chairman, Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited

Ngahiwi Tomoana, Tumuaki, Ngāti Kahungunu iwi Incorporated

Acknowledgements

This Strategy could not have been developed without the contributions of resources, ideas and time from the following:

All those who attended consultation hui and meetings of Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai.

The Coastal Hapū Collective

Te Kupenga a Whitureauroa a Maui

Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated

Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited

Te Ohu Kaimoana

Ministry of Fisheries

Victoria University of Wellington

Fiordland Lobster Company Limited

Guardians of Fiordland

Tamatea Tairawhiti Limited

Te Kalao

Oceanlaw New Zealand



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Executive Summary

This Strategy sets out the aspirations of Kahungunu for the use and management of marine and freshwater fisheries within our rohe. These groups have come together because, despite the efforts of many within Kahungunu over many years, they are concerned about the current state of fisheries and ecosystems within the rohe and some of the practices of agencies responsible for managing them. The Strategy prioritises localised management in accordance with tikanga and supports the mana of hapū in this respect. It also provides a framework for hapū and other groups within the iwi to work together, and to engage with other stakeholders, agencies and the wider community.

The Strategy will be implemented by working together and operating according to consensus, but without any group imposing their priorities or ideas on others. The aim is to provide greater integration of our interests – commercial and non-commercial, hapū and iwi. It is hoped that this integration can be effectively achieved within three years, though bringing about real changes in the health and abundance of fisheries in the rohe will take much longer, and will require the cooperation of other fishing sectors and others in the wider community.

The vision described by this Strategy – *kaitiakitanga o ngā rawa a Tangaroa mo ngā uri whakatupu* (guardianship of Tangaroa's multitudes on behalf of all the generations yet to come) – is an ambitious one and a great deal of work will be required in order to realise it. The Strategy expands on that vision by setting out goals in twelve key areas:

1. Fisheries management
2. Spatial management
3. Environmental issues
4. Customary fishing
5. Commercial fishing
6. Recreational fishing
7. Fisheries compliance
8. Capacity building
9. Information issues
10. Communications
11. Relationships
12. Training and development

Under each goal is noted the key activities that will need to be undertaken in order for the goal to be achieved, and some of the discrete tasks that will be necessary to complete those activities. The vision described by this Strategy is an ambitious one and a great deal of work will be required in order to realise that vision. The first job will be to secure the resources necessary to begin implementing the Strategy and confirm where within Kahungunu responsibilities lie for the various tasks to be completed.

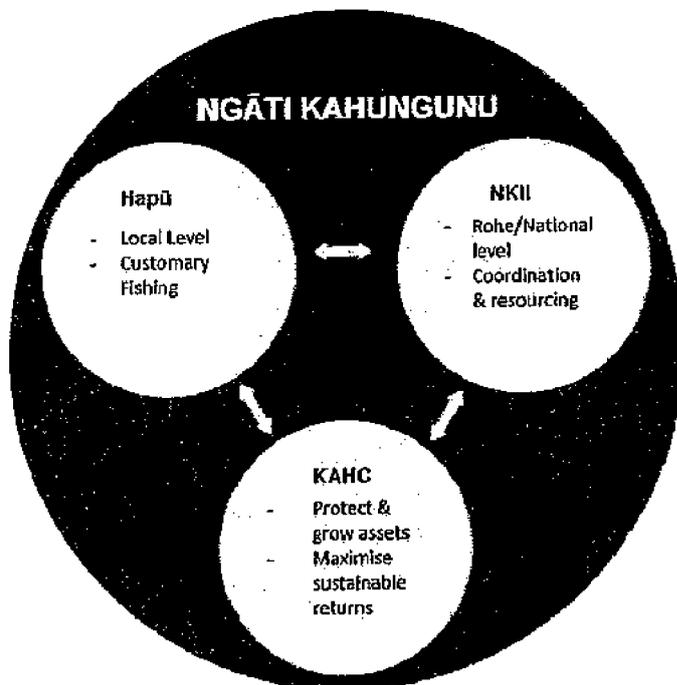
A INTRODUCTION

*Ko wai? Ko Tangaroa
No wai? No Ngāti Kahungunu katoa
Mo wai? Mo tātou katoa¹*

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai was formed by the Coastal Hapū Collective, Kahungunu Asset Holding Company (KAHC) and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII). This group has developed this Strategy to guide our (i.e. all of Kahungunu) use and management of marine and freshwater habitats and fisheries within our rohe in a manner consistent with our tikanga. The Strategy prioritises local management and the mana of hapū, with an emphasis on utilisation of ngā tini o Tangaroa while preserving ecosystem integrity and protecting mauri. Kahungunu hapū and whānau carry responsibilities as kaiiaki to ensure that these resources continue to flourish and provide for Kahungunu – and for the wider community – now and for untold generations to come.

In addition to setting out the vision and objectives of Kahungunu for our management of habitats and resources within our rohe, this strategy provides a framework for all hapū, KAHC, NKII and other individuals and groups within the iwi to work together, and to engage with other stakeholders, agencies and the wider community.

Ngā hapū, the iwi and KAHC each have their own mana and responsibilities in respect of fisheries, and this strategy is intended to support them in fulfilling those responsibilities, but



not to undermine or cut across their mana. The Strategy will be implemented by working together

and operating according to consensus, but without any group imposing their priorities or ideas on others. While the roles of these groups are shown below as entirely separate, this Strategy aims to improve integration between them.

When the term 'Kahungunu' is used in this strategy, it refers to all of the above groups, working together and supporting each other to fulfil their shared responsibilities.

These groups within Kahungunu have come together because we are

concerned about the current state of fisheries and ecosystems within the rohe and some of the practices of agencies with management responsibilities in respect of them. Many of these concerns are shared by other stakeholders and by the wider community, and

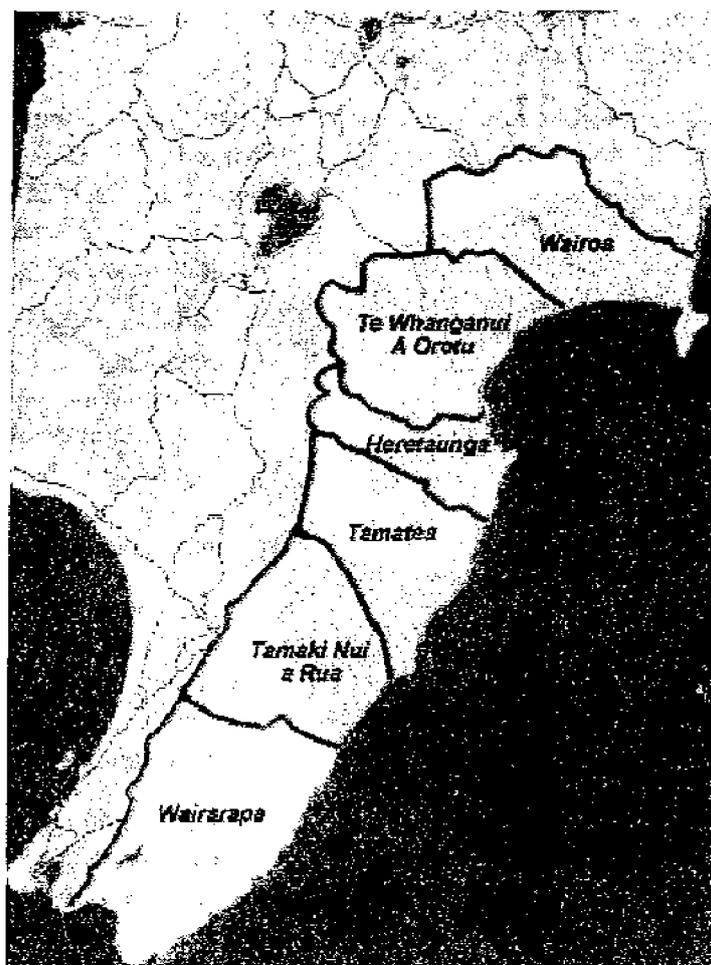
¹ "Who is it? It is Tangaroa. Who is it by? It is by Ngāti Kahungunu. Who is it for? It is for all of us." A glossary of technical terms and te reo Māori words can be found at Appendix One

addressing them will require extensive engagement and cooperation. The crucial issues driving the development of this strategy were identified by Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai through consultation with hapū and are summarised in Appendix Three.

This strategy sets out Kahungunu goals and priorities over the short to medium term, i.e. for the next three years. It is recognised that bringing about real changes in fisheries within the Kahungunu rohe will take much longer, but that within three years, Kahungunu and other stakeholders should be in a strong position to take the steps necessary to achieve those changes.

Ki hea? Mai i Paritu, tai atu ki Turakirae

This strategy aims to integrate management of fisheries, freshwater and coastal resources within the Kahungunu rohe and to develop management practices which are holistic and inclusive, rather than piecemeal and *ad hoc*. That rohe extends mai i Paritu – tai atu ki Turakirae, from the mountains to the coast and from the coast to Hawaiiki. This is the second largest iwi rohe in New Zealand and encompasses extensive marine and freshwater habitats and resources.



In association with the development of this strategy, Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai has partnered with researchers from Victoria University of Wellington to develop a database of existing information on the resources and ecosystems of the rohe. A report summarising that information and another reviewing fisheries management initiatives that have already

been undertaken by Kahungunu hapū, such as the development of rohe moana plans are in development and should be available in 2009, resources allowing. These reports will act as companions to this strategy.

He aha te take?

Management of fisheries and their marine and freshwater habitats is governed by a complex web of legislation (including the Fisheries Act 1996, Resource Management Act 1991 and Conservation Act 1986 among others) and agencies (including the Ministry of Fisheries, local and regional councils and the Department of Conservation). This Strategy is intended to guide Kahungunu interactions with those agencies but the strategy belongs – and is driven by the needs of – Kahungunu alone. For that reason, those various statutory frameworks do not form the basis for this plan and nor are they addressed in any detail. When the plan is implemented there may be a need to explore these statutes in more detail but for the moment the aim is to organise our own efforts in preparation for engagement with others (and their agendas).

This Strategy sets out the shared vision of Kahungunu for fisheries in our rohe and a number of goals (or desired outcomes) grouped under twelve inter-related headings, as described below. The Strategy is necessarily a high-level, visionary document and much work will be required in order to turn its visions into action. Implementation of the 'activities' and 'tasks' referred to in this Strategy will require their own detailed work plans, funding and other resources.

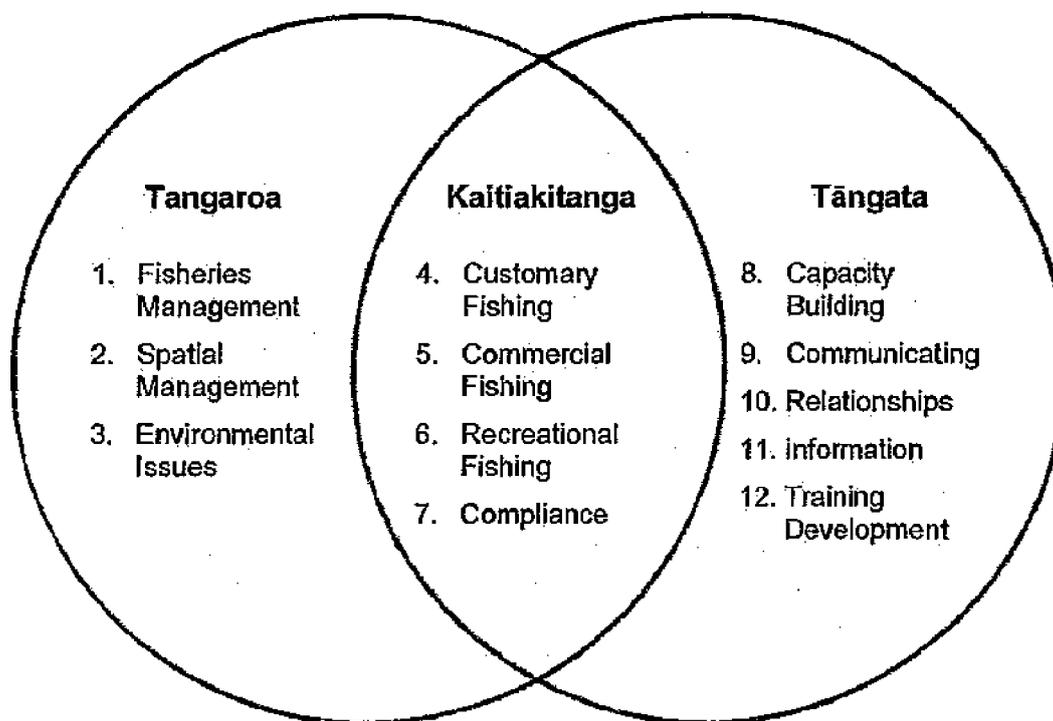
B VISION/KAUPAPA

Kaitiakitanga o ngā rawa a Tangaroa mo ngā uri whakatupu

Guardianship of Tangaroa's multitudes on behalf of all the generations yet to come

That vision, for which this strategy sets the foundation, has three elements:

- Tangaroa – Fisheries in the rohe are abundant and able to provide for all who rely on them, sourced from healthy habitats which are part of thriving ecosystems. Abundance means different things to different people, and the Kahungunu definition includes not just quantity, but quality, size and location.
- Kaitiakitanga – Fisheries within the rohe are effectively managed at both the biological (Fisheries Management Area or FMA) level by those who are dependent on them: commercial and non-commercial fishing interests and the wider community, including, of course, Kahungunu. Local-level management, supported by all those involved in the fishery, and co-ordinated with complementary management at FMA level, holds the key to achieving the real changes in the abundance of fisheries that all sectors of the community desire.
- He Tāngata – The rangatiratanga of Kahungunu (hapū and iwi) is recognised and respected in the context of fisheries management. Kahungunu commercial and non-commercial interests are integrated, speak with one voice and are well-informed and skilled participants in fisheries management. Resources, capacity and infrastructure exist where they are needed in order for that participation to be efficient and effective.



C GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In formulating and implementing this strategy, Kahungunu has, and will, abide by the following principles:

- Wairuatanga – Spiritual values and ethics permeate everything
- Rangatiratanga – The traditional authority of Kahungunu iwi, hapū and whānau must be upheld
- Ngā tikanga ki mua – Tikanga underpins everything
- Whanaungatanga – Articulating, appreciating and working through points of difference
- Kaitiakitanga – If the fishery is healthy, the people will be too
- Te kotahitanga – Unity, consensus and inclusiveness
- Manaakitanga – The whole community will be considered and will benefit

These principles will remain central to the implementation of the Strategy and will, for example, provide guidance in dealing with conflicts and challenges as they arise.

D STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

Each section of the Strategy follows the same structure:

- A brief description of the issues to be addressed
- A goal (or desired outcome)
- A series of high level activities to be pursued in order to achieve the goal

- More detailed tasks which will form part of each activity, to be undertaken over the next 2-3 years.

The operative parts of each section are repeated in consolidated form in Appendix Four.

E TANGAROA

1) Fisheries management

Issues

There is widespread dissatisfaction and concern about the decline in abundance of fisheries, particularly of iconic species, such as kōura (crayfish), pāua, kina, hapuka, kahawai, snapper, kūtai/kuku (mussels), karengo and tuna (eels). Implicit in the vision set out above is the idea that these key species should be sufficiently abundant to satisfy Kahungunu and all fishers. It is important to recognise that "abundance" in this context includes elements of quantity, quality and accessibility.

This strategy proposes a number of ways of addressing these concerns in respect of abundance. Some of those will require new and innovative approaches that do not currently form part of the fisheries management scheme but, all will need to be integrated with mainstream fisheries management processes including:

- Stock assessment processes
- Ministry of Fisheries regulatory processes (sustainability measures, including the setting and variation of Total Allowable Catches and Total Allowable Commercial Catches)
- Rights protection (responding to policy and legislative changes)
- Stakeholder communications
- Training/development
- Compliance

Given the extensive size of the Kahungunu rohe (as described above) these processes simultaneously would be demanding of time and resources. It is therefore proposed that, in order to maximise benefit from the limited resources available, efforts should be staged and focused on a number of key icon/taonga species.



Goal: Kahungunu is involved effectively in all regulatory fisheries management processes affecting key icon/taonga species.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Identify priority species, and engage fully in fisheries management processes affecting those species.	Agree priority species and establish baseline information on their current size, quality, location and abundance.	Establish target levels for size, quality, location and abundance of priority species, after assessing the costs and benefits of achieving those targets over time.	Hapū, with support from KUKT Forum ²
	Participate in fisheries management processes.	Advocate for Kahungunu policies in fisheries management processes.	KUKT Forum

2) Spatial Management

Issues

Spatial separation between different uses of coastal and inland waters and resources provides an important part of the fisheries management "toolkit", i.e. those tools and mechanisms that can be used to manage fishing pressure. To date, few such mechanisms have been implemented within the Kahungunu rohe, but the roll out of the government's Marine Protected Areas Strategy makes it likely that this will change.

A related issue is that government's fisheries management activities are limited to measures that restrict management of fishing activities, rather than any proactive measures to enhance or restore fisheries. For sedentary species and those with limited ranges, enhancement or restoration, coupled with other complementary management measures, can have very positive effects on the abundance of fisheries. These activities can be undertaken by fishers and others in the community, but require the cooperation of all to be truly successful.

Statutory fisheries management mechanisms implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries generally operate at the large Fisheries Management Area (FMA) level and provide limited opportunities for fine scale, localised management of fishing, e.g. through limitation of fishing methods, seasons, etc. While statutory sustainability measures operating at such levels are important in addressing some fisheries issues, Kahungunu propose that there should be more scope for fine scale, localised management. Putting in place such measures will require the support of all fishing sectors, meaning all will need to see the benefit of adhering to them.

A key element of this Strategy is the development by Kahungunu of a plan for a cohesive network of areas managed for different fisheries purposes, for which wider stakeholder and community support will then be sought. Mapping traditional fishing areas (where hapū wish to disclose such areas) will be the first step in developing such a network and Te Kupenga

² See discussion of this forum under heading 8, 'Capacity'.

Whituroa a Māui (Te Kupenga) has already begun mapping such areas. The network might include areas designated for commercial or non-commercial fishing, commercial or non-commercial aquaculture areas subject to seasonal/rotational fishing, gear restrictions or effort spreading, rāhui/areas temporarily closed to all fishing and nursery or enhancement areas. Regulatory measures exist to give effect to some of these designations (taiāpure, mātaītai, temporary closures), but all measures can only be put in place and maintained in a durable way through agreement between fishing sectors. It must be recognised that such fine-scale management is costly to implement, both in terms of time and money and that long-term improvements in fisheries can only be achieved by decreasing take in the short to medium term.

Implementation of area management mechanisms on an *ad hoc* basis can reduce their effectiveness by simply displacing or relocating fishing effort to other places, rather than reducing fishing pressure. Kahungunu can play a key role in fisheries management in the rohe by showing leadership in the development of an integrated network of areas that collectively provide for the needs of all users.

Goal: Measures are in place for localised fisheries management to minimise conflict between competing uses (including through voluntary agreements and the restoration/enhancement of appropriate areas).

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Map key Kahungunu fishing areas (customary, commercial and/or recreational) and identify areas requiring urgent protection, restoration or enhancement, and use those maps to develop a network of areas for implementation of appropriate management measures.	Map key areas and develop proposals for their management	Seek agreement of stakeholders and the community on proposals for management of key areas and engage with agencies (where necessary).	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Identify and invest in priority restoration and enhancement projects.	Identify a small number of possible restoration/enhancement sites and develop plans for them.	Implement restoration/enhancement projects with the cooperation of stakeholders and the community.	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Engage with commercial and recreational fishing interests to agree voluntary measures for fine-scale, localised management of key species and/or stocks.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and recreational groups.	Facilitate multi-sector agreement on localised management measures.	KUKT Forum.

3) Environmental Issues

Issues

A narrow focus on fisheries management by the Ministry of Fisheries has meant that insufficient attention appears to have been given to environmental issues affecting inland waterways and coastal waters, including pollution, habitat destruction or modification, water abstraction, damming/diversion. Management of these issues is primarily the responsibility of regional authorities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA), but there has generally been poor integration between those responsibilities and fisheries management responsibilities. This has resulted in seriously degraded inland waterways, such as the Ngaruroro, as well as delicate estuarine systems and coastal waters affected by pollution, run-off and sedimentation. The significance of sand dune and shingle berm systems, which play a crucial role in supporting and protecting surrounding ecosystems and landscapes, has also generally been overlooked, with these systems requiring restoration or enhancement in many areas.

Because of their role as kaitiaki of fisheries and other resources, Kahungunu hapū are uniquely positioned to lead efforts to better integrate these management functions. Cooperation with other stakeholders and the wider community will be essential to improving environmental outcomes.



Goal: Environmental issues affecting inland waterways and coastal waters are more effectively managed to maintain, restore and enhance mauri and to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on fisheries and their habitats.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop a strategy on maintaining, restoring and enhancing the mauri of inland and coastal waters and engage with local authorities on the basis of that strategy.	Wananga with hapu, tohunga, kaitiaki and other specialists.	Develop a strategy to protect and enhance mauri across the Kahungunu rohe and work with local authorities and others to implement that strategy.	Hapu, tohunga and/or KUKT Forum.
Develop policies on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects on inland and coastal waters of pollution and other environmental factors and engage with local authorities on the basis of those policies.	Ensure this strategy is approved as an "iwi planning document" under the RMA and regional/ local authorities are aware of its status.	Ensure that rohe moana plans and other plans/policies arising out of this strategy are approved as iwi planning documents under the RMA and regional/ local authorities are aware of their status.	NKII
Promote Wai Māori as a the optimal water quality standard	Adopt, develop, enhance and disseminate wastewater management policies consistent with Wai Māori		KUKT Forum, assisted by tohunga and specialists
	Map pollution "hotspots" and areas for priority action.	Develop policies on avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse environmental effects.	Hapu and/or KUKT Forum.
Support the co-existence of sustainable environment and fishing businesses.	Develop policies on environmentally responsible fishing practices.	Build alliances with operators who meet policy standards and with organisations that promote environmental best practise.	KUKT Forum

F KAITIAKITANGA

The Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 (which gave effect to the Maori Fisheries Settlement sometimes referred to as the 'Sealord Deal'), effectively separated the customary fishing rights of hapū into commercial and non-commercial components. Commercial rights were settled by the transfer of quota and other fisheries assets to iwi and customary non-commercial rights became subject to the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (the Kaimoana Regulations). In addition, the majority of Kahungunu fishers' operate under the auspices of recreational fishing. The

Coastal Hapū Collective was formed in response to current fisheries management processes, which tend to divide rather than integrate these fisheries sectors.

Among other things, this has resulted in many Kahungunu whānau and hapū feeling disengaged from the iwi's commercial fishing operations. The over-riding aim of this part of the strategy is therefore to get all Kahungunu fishing interests are working together in the best interests of fisheries management and of Kahungunu people.

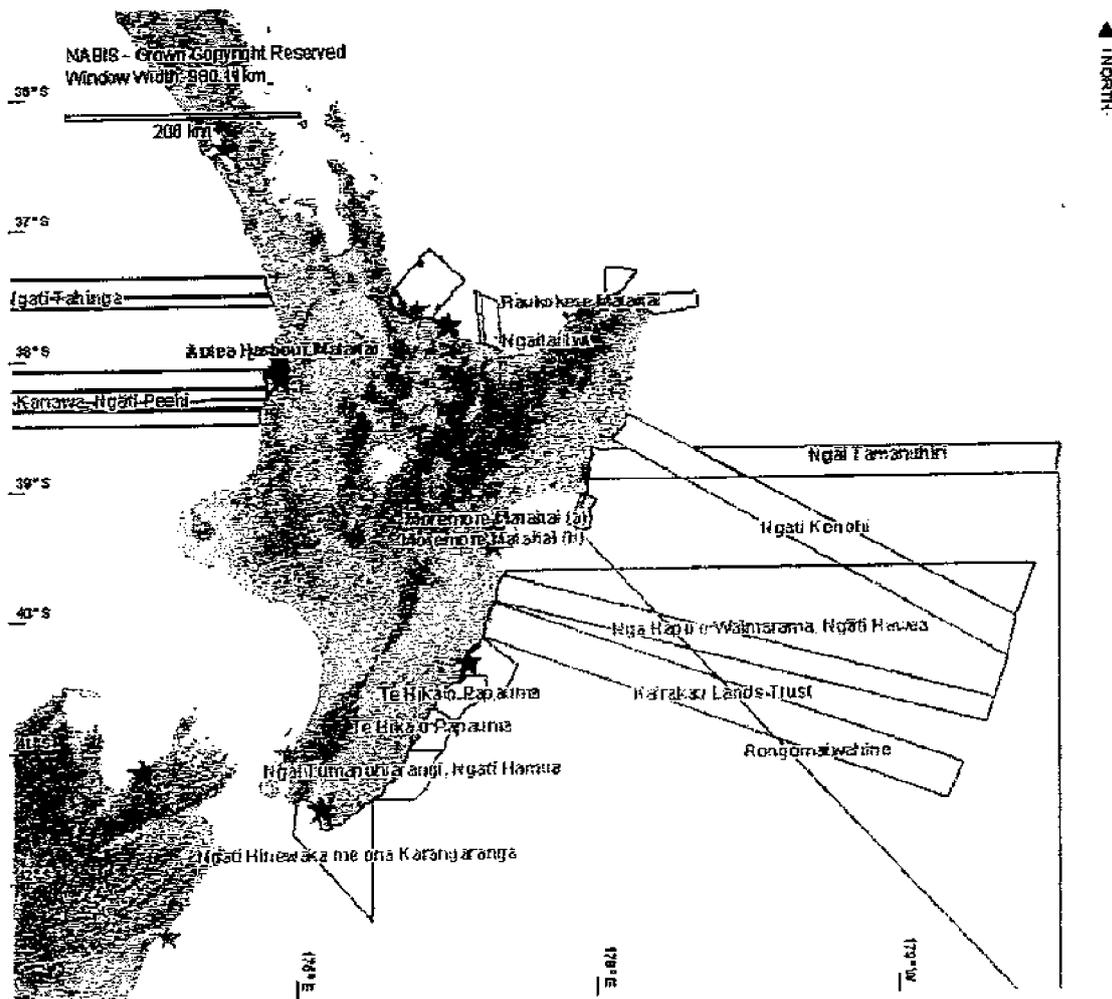
4) Customary Fishing

Issues

All of our hapū wish to be effective managers of customary (non-commercial) fishing within the rohe, and significant participants in the management of fisheries. Statutory fisheries management processes and the Kaimoana Regulations (which resulted from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act) effectively separated the commercial and non-commercial components of our original customary fishing rights. As a result these components do not always operate to support each other and our aspirations for intergrated and holistic management. Hapū also require more resources and support for their efforts than are currently available.

During the consultation hui the shortcomings of the Kaimoana Regulations were expressed (see Appendix Three) indicating that those regulations are perceived by some to operate so as to undermine, rather than support, the mana and aspirations of our hapū. The implementation of regulations covering customary non-commercial fishing in freshwater will also present new challenges. On the other hand, the majority of our coastline has been Gazetted under the Kaimoana Regulations, as the map below shows, and those regulations appear to be operating more or less effectively in those areas.





Foreshore and seabed arrangements either agreed or in negotiation between the Crown and iwi provide for the development of new customary fishing regulations for individual iwi rohe, and it may be possible for Kahungunu to negotiate our own amended regulations, even without a Foreshore and Seabed Agreement.

Within the existing regulations, however, there are steps that can be taken to improve the effective management of customary fishing, such as the development of hapū rohe moana or wai māori plans, setting out matters including policies for the issue of permits under the regulations. Some hapū and Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki, supported by Te Kupenga, have already developed such plans or are in the process of doing so. Others are at an earlier stage in development and will require more support, such as the provision of templates or examples. Such plans will need to be co-ordinated, so as to ensure consistency between different areas.

Goal: Hapū are empowered and respected as effective managers of customary fishing within their rohe, and full participants in wider fisheries management. The customary kaimoana needs of hapū are identified and provided for.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū.	Develop a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū, e.g. a template for coordinated policies on issue of customary permits.	Implement the model, including by encouraging the use of templates and coordination of policies, and seeking amendment to regulations if necessary.	Tohunga, hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
Complete the Gazettal of all areas within the Kahungunu rohe, or bring all areas under any new or revised regulatory regime.	Work with hapū to complete Gazettal (or the equivalent) of all areas within the rohe.		Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
Develop co-ordinated rohe moana/wai māori management plans for all areas.	Create templates and resources to support development of rohe moana/wai māori management plans.	Coordinate development of rohe moana management plans for all areas.	KUKT Forum to develop templates and coordinate the development of plans, in consultation with tohunga and hapū. Plans to be developed by hapū.
	Establish a regular forum of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki to consider cumulative effects and measures that might be necessary to effect any agreed limits.	Investigate other means of maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.
Develop estimates of customary needs and ensure that these are met.	Compile estimates of the likely month-by-month customary kai needs of marae and hapū.	Further develop the Pataka system and other options for satisfying customary needs.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum and KAHC as necessary.

5) Commercial Fishing

Issues

The over-riding responsibility of KAHC is to be a good steward of the assets with which it is entrusted. If the long-term value and returns from the iwi's commercial fishing assets are to be maximised, the fisheries and ecosystems on which they depend must be healthy. KAHC is a young company and has not, to date, been particularly actively involved in fisheries management issues, but is in a position to show leadership on those issues. In particular, as a seller of ACE, the company has the ability to influence the behaviour of those catching that ACE through, for example, the development of Codes of Practice.

The commercial fishing assets of Kahungunu are valuable to the iwi and hapū for reasons other than the purely financial. Those assets represent the current expression of the commercial component of customary rights guaranteed under the Treaty of Waitangi, and KAHC operates according to a quintuple bottom line (financial, social, environmental, cultural and political), in order to recognise this. As such, it is important the hapū have opportunities to engage with those assets. The separation of customary rights into commercial and non-commercial components in 1992 has, among other things, resulted in many Kahungunu feeling disengaged from the iwi's commercial fishing operations.

While the goals and activities set out in this Strategy (particularly those under headings 8 (Capacity Building) and 10 (Communications)) will do much to improve integration of Kahungunu fishing interests, particular efforts will be required in order to effectively engage hapū in the iwi's commercial fishing activities. This will mean both improving understanding of the iwi's commercial fishing activities and interests among hapū and encouraging the active involvement of hapū in those activities, where such involvement has mutual benefits for both iwi and hapū.

Goal: The value of Kahungunu's commercial fishing assets, and the returns (both tangible and intangible) from those assets, are maximised now and into the future, consistent with this Strategy.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
KAHC shows leadership to the commercial fishing sector, both in supporting restoration and enhancement of fisheries and in maximising the value of its assets.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and strengthen KAHC's presence and profile within the fishing industry.	Develop a Code of Practice for those fishing Kahungunu ACE, including adherence to agreed voluntary management measures.	KAHC, supported by KUKT Forum.
Develop and implement policy on involving hapū in the iwi's commercial fishing activities, where such involvement has mutual benefits.	Establish regular communications between KAHC and hapū.	Develop policy on opportunities for active hapū involvement in KAHC commercial activities.	KAHC and hapū.

6) Recreational Fishing

Issues

The lack of effective management of recreational fishing is a significant issue affecting the sustainability of fisheries throughout New Zealand and in some parts of our rohe in particular. As the prevalence of charter fishing operations and large recreational/pleasure boats increases, recreational fishing has taken on a quite different character from what might have been understood by the term in past decades. For some species and areas, it appears that recreational fishing might be having a greater impact than commercial fishing. This is difficult to assess, however, because there is a lack of robust information on recreational take and few tools to effectively manage recreational fishing.

Given the current lack of regulatory tools for managing recreational fishing, cooperation with recreational fishing interests will be essential in order to bring about changes in behaviour. The majority of Kahungunu who 'fish for a feed' do so under the amateur (recreational) fishing regulations, but fall outside the purview of iwi and hapū. Getting this segment of Kahungunu fishers more actively engaged (for example, in voluntary catch reporting as described below under heading 9) will position Kahungunu well to show leadership in discussions with other recreational fishers.

Goal: Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.	Establish relationships and regular communication with local recreational fishing interests.	Agree voluntary management measures and strategies for encouraging compliance, including voluntary reporting.	KUKT Forum.

7) Compliance

Issues

Illegal fishing is a major issue for some fisheries in our rohe, particularly pāua. All parties involved in fisheries agree that this is an issue requiring urgent attention. Compliance is the one aspect of fisheries management that iwi and hapū have generally had the greatest difficulty becoming actively involved in. More direct involvement by hapū in compliance efforts (across all fisheries sectors) could significantly improve the effective implementation of the regulatory regime. In addition, localised and spatial management measures to be developed under this Strategy (see headings 1 (Fisheries Management) and 2 (Spatial Management) above) will require their own compliance activities.

Goal: Hapū are effectively involved in compliance activities across all fisheries sectors.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement policy on effective hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Develop policy on hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Implement policy.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.

G NGĀ TANGĀTA

This strategy is intended to lay the platform for renewed efforts by Kahungunu to lead the restoration and enhancement of iconic/taonga species within our rohe. Improving fisheries management will require all groups within Kahungunu to work together, and to develop and maintain cooperative relationships with fisheries stakeholders and the wider community, so

as to maximise the influence that can be exerted over agencies responsible for fisheries management. This will require improved capacity, communications information management and allocation of resources within Kahungunu and a concerted effort to engage effectively with fisheries stakeholders, the wider community and fisheries management agencies.

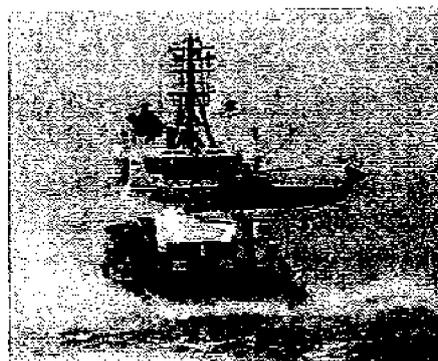
8) Capacity

Issues

While there will be many within Kahungunu involved in giving effect to the strategy – iwi, hapū, commercial and non-commercial interests and others – its implementation will require some infrastructure and oversight. In addition, the large number of agencies seeking to engage with iwi and hapū has historically made it difficult to provide consistency and cohesiveness of responses.

A strategy is meaningless unless it is successfully implemented. Implementation of this strategy will require all of us to pull together in a common direction and the input of significant resources from the iwi. Some give and take will be required between us in order to reach agreement on the way forward. The Strategy is not about imposing things on people, but on working by collaborative kotahitanga and by consensus in accordance with our tikanga.

Primary responsibility for implementing this strategy will lie with a new fisheries management function to be created within Ngāti Kahungunu iwi incorporated, supported by an advisory forum (referred to in this Strategy as the KUKT Forum). That forum will begin as the current Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai, comprising representatives of hapū (through the CHC) and KAHC, along with NKI itself. That forum will need to develop further, in order to encourage and provide for the participation of inland and other hapū, and other individuals and groups within Kahungunu who have something to contribute. External agencies who support the implementation of the Strategy (e.g. Te Ohu Kaimoana) might also participate in the Forum. Ngāti Kahungunu iwi incorporated will progressively become the single Kahungunu point of contact (the 'single door') for all fisheries management issues within the rohe and will direct issues to hapū, the KUKT Forum or other groups within the iwi, as appropriate. This will encourage more coordinated interactions between Kahungunu and those agencies, and reduce the risk of, for example, developments happening without hapū being aware of them. There is a significant risk of the 'single door' being swamped by requests from external agencies without careful management, so it will be important to develop good policy and processes and implement the function progressively.



Goal: Improved capacity, co-operation between Kahungunu iwi and hapū, commercial and non-commercial fishing interest improves cohesiveness and a 'one door' policy ensures more effective interactions with other agencies.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish fisheries management capacity within Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, develop a forum to advise on fisheries management.	Develop a job description/Terms of Reference for a fisheries management/strategy implementation function and fill that function.	Consider the need for a further function.	NKII/KUKT Forum.
	Develop Terms of Reference for an advisory forum (including process for appointment).	Review effectiveness of advisory committee and make changes to Terms of Reference if necessary.	CHC, NKII and KAHC.
Progressively promote and encourage compliance with the one door policy, as capacity is developed	Require the Ministry of Fisheries to comply with the one door policy (once internal capacity exists)	Require regional authorities, the Department of Conservation and other agencies to comply with the one door policy (as capacity is developed).	CHC, NKII and KAHC.
Ensure Kahungunu fisheries managers are appropriately supported and resourced to fulfil their responsibilities including development of detailed fisheries management plans for their rohe.	Develop detailed plans and budgets for implementation of this Strategy and for appropriate support for Kahungunu fisheries managers and ensure resources are provided.	Develop detailed annual plans and budgets.	Hapū, KUKT Forum and NKII.
	Investigate opportunities for attracting external funding, including through service contracts secondments and cost recovery.		KUKT Forum.

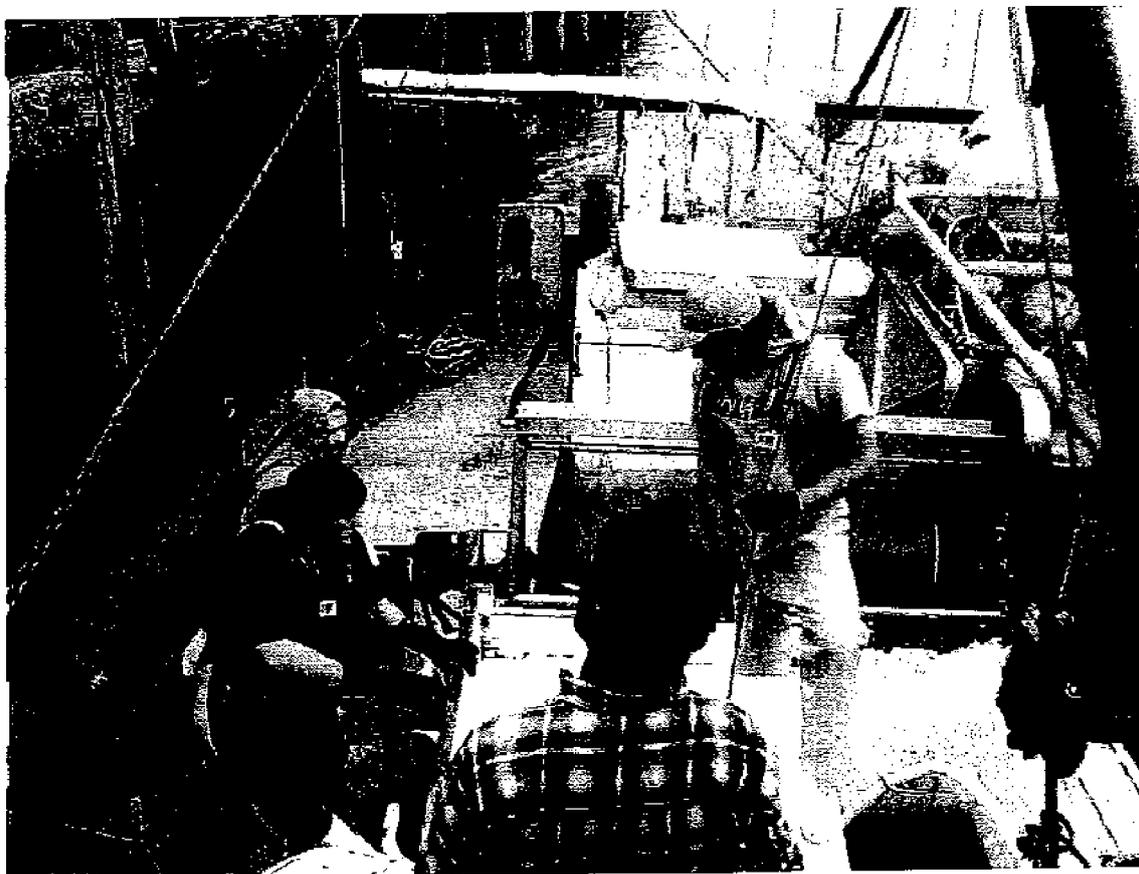
9) Information Issues

Issues

Good information is the key to good fisheries management. Currently, there is limited information about some factors affecting fisheries in the Kahungunu rohe, such as the impact of recreational fishing. Although there is extensive information on other aspects of the fishery (such as commercial harvest records held by the Ministry of Fisheries), but information is not always readily accessible to those with kaitiaki responsibilities and other

with interests in fisheries, limiting the degree to which it can inform management decisions. While many stakeholders wish to see fisheries returned to their formerly healthy and abundant states or baselines, there is inadequate information on the historical state of fisheries. Currently, it is not even possible to get a full picture of the extent of the Kahungunu “fisheries footprint”, i.e. the impact on fisheries across customary (non-commercial), recreational and commercial sectors.

In association with the development of this strategy, some preliminary work has been undertaken to collate existing information relevant to fisheries management and identify information gaps, with a view to promoting and supporting data recording and research initiatives to fill those gaps. Further work is getting underway to document the fisheries management initiatives that have already been undertaken by Kahungunu hapū, such as the development of rohe moana plans. There is also a need to collect mātauranga in relation to fisheries and develop mechanisms for allowing that to inform current management. In order to empower our fisheries managers and show leadership to other fisheries sectors, Kahungunu will develop and maintain our own records of the fisheries footprint, baselines and benchmarks of our people. This will require the development of common systems for Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki in granting customary authorisations and reporting catch (as well as in the operation of the Pataka system) and a voluntary recording scheme for Kahungunu who fish under the amateur (recreational) fishing regulations when fishing for their whānau.



Goal: Well-informed fisheries managers are empowered to make good fisheries management decisions.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Continue to collate matauranga and other information on fisheries and environmental issues in the rohe and develop a research programme to fill in information gaps.	Complete first report on information gaps/ research needs.	Develop a research strategy for addressing information gaps, including policies on active involvement of hapū in research.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and KAHC.
	Put in place arrangements for continuing development of the information database and for access to, and protection of, that database.		KUKT Forum.
Develop and maintain a record of Kahungunu's fisheries footprint, baselines and benchmarks.	Establish a voluntary reporting scheme for Kahungunu recreational fishers.	Promote voluntary reporting scheme and encourage compliance.	KUKT Forum.
	Develop capacity to hold and collate information on Kahungunu customary, commercial and recreational fishing.		KUKT Forum.

10) Communications

Issues

The formation of a permanent group representing Kahungunu commercial and non-commercial interests will not, of itself, be enough to effectively engage hapū members in management of their fisheries. The process of development of this strategy has begun that process of engagement, but concerted action will be required in order to continue that.

Good communication does not happen by accident. Effective and regular communication requires the establishment of agreed contact points, means of communication and timelines.

Goal: Effective lines of communication exist within Kahungunu between iwi and hapū fisheries managers, their constituents, and between commercial and non-commercial interests.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a communications strategy in consultation with hapū.	Develop and implement a communications strategy, coordinated with internal Kahungunu communications on other issues.	Review effectiveness of communications strategy and make changes if necessary.	NKII, in consultation with hapū.

11) Relationships

Issues

Kahungunu cannot make changes to the abundance of fisheries alone. A number of agencies have responsibilities for fisheries management and stakeholders and the wider community have interests in fisheries in the rohe. The Ministry of Fisheries, regional and local councils, the Department of Conservation and other agencies all have responsibilities impacting on the management of fisheries. Achieving changes in the abundance of fisheries will mean exercising real influence over the decisions of these agencies.

We are not alone in our concerns for the fisheries in our rohe: other stakeholders in those fisheries and the wider community share those concerns. Co-operation with those stakeholders and the community will be necessary in order to achieve the aspirations of Kahungunu for improving abundance in fisheries.

Kahungunu is a large iwi with a large rohe and can expect to be treated with respect as the Treaty partner by central government agencies. Improved information bases, expertise and cohesion will be keys to exercising more effective influence over those agencies. The same is of true of regional and local authorities, to some extent, although the fact that councils do not have clear responsibilities under the Treaty, but generally favour the views of the majority of their constituents makes it more challenging for iwi to exercise influence over them.

Local recreational fishing groups and commercial stakeholder organisations (CSOs) must be first priorities for Kahungunu in forming relationships with fisheries stakeholders, while local environmental groups will also be ready allies on efforts to enhance fisheries' habitats and abundance.



Goal: Kahungunu is recognised as a leader in fisheries management in its rohe and exercises effective influence with fisheries management agencies. Fisheries stakeholders support Kahungunu aspirations for fisheries in the rohe.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish forums for regular contact with agencies involved in fisheries management.	Meet with relevant agencies to introduce them to the strategy and establish regular contact.		KUKT Forum
Proactively develop relationships with other stakeholders and seek their agreement to Kahungunu aspirations.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs, local recreational groups and other relevant groups (as per headings 5 (Commercial Fishing) and 6 (Recreational Fishing) above).	Work with stakeholders and the community to agree measures to improve fisheries abundance (as per headings 5 and 6 above).	

12) Training and development

Issues

Expert fisheries managers and scientists are in short supply nationwide and Māori are generally under-represented in the management, policy and marketing sectors of commercial fishing operations. Expansion of current skills will require investment in training and development. A number of training opportunities already exist through Te Putea Whakatipu, Te Wai Māori and other agencies.

Goal: Kahungunu iwi members have the skills and expertise to participate at all levels of fisheries management and operations.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a training and development strategy.	Collate information on existing training opportunities.	Develop and implement policies on utilising existing opportunities and developing others.	KUKT Forum.
	Identify the training and development needs of hapū.	Institute training for Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki and others in operating information management systems.	KUKT Forum.
Develop a database of relevant skills, qualification and training within Kahungunu.	Compile a skills, qualification and training register of Kahungunu	Seek opportunities to engage skilled and qualified Kahungunu people in management initiatives.	KUKT Forum.

APPENDIX ONE – NGĀ KUPU WHAKAMARAMA / GLOSSARY

Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE)	An annual right to harvest a certain amount of a specified fishery, generated from quota.
Commercial Stakeholder Organisation (CSO)	A company or association of quota owners that can represent and manage the specific affairs of a particular fishery, a geographic area, specific fish stock or a group of stocks.
Commercial Fishing	Fishing authorised by ACE and governed by the Fisheries Act 1996 and regulations made under that Act. includes 'customary commercial' fishing – fishing under ACE generated from quota arising out of the 1992 fisheries settlement.
Compliance	Education and encouragement to comply with rules in respect of fishing.
Customary non-commercial fishing	The rights, protected by the Treaty of Waitangi, to take kaimoana for non-commercial purposes. In the Kahungunu rohe, these rights are administered under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (Kaimoana Regulations) or regulation 27 of the Amateur Fishing regulations 1986. This definition also includes that component of the TAC that is allocated as recreational/amateur fishing as an unknown but probably large quantity of fish is thought to be caught by Kahungunu under this allowance.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as functional unit.
Enforcement	The application of sanctions (such as fines or imprisonment) against those who break rules in respect of fishing.
Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (Kaimoana Regulations)	Regulations under which customary non-commercial fishing is administered in the North Island.
Fisheries Management Area (FMA)	A large geographic area of New Zealand's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), used by the Ministry of Fisheries to define and manage fish stocks.
Foreshore and Seabed arrangements	Agreements between iwi (or hapū) and the Crown under the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

Hapū	Group of related whānau, subtribe, tribe.
He aha te take?	What is the subject matter/ the focus/ the task
Iwi	Tribe, people, bone(s).
Kaitiaki	Guardian, steward, caretaker.
Kotahitanga	Unity
Marine Protected Areas Strategy	A government strategy, the main goal of which is to develop a network of marine reserves and other marine protected areas to ensure a representative range of New Zealand's marine habitats and ecosystems is protected.
Marine Reserve	An area of the sea and foreshore managed by the Department of Conservation under the Marine Reserves Act 197 to preserve them in their natural state as the habitat of marine life for scientific study. Within a marine reserve, all marine life is protected and fishing and the removal or disturbance of any living or non-living marine resource is prohibited, except as necessary for permitted monitoring or research.
Mātaitai	An identified traditional fishing ground established as a reserve under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. A mātaitai reserve may be managed by tāngata whenua for non-commercial purposes through bylaws approved by the Minister of Fisheries.
Mauri	Life force, life essence or life principle possessed by all living things and ecosystems, including people, fish, animals, birds, forest, land, seas and rivers.
Ministry of Fisheries	The agency of government responsible for managing New Zealand fisheries.
Ngā tini o Tangaroa	The multitudes of Tangaroa: the fish and all living organisms of the sea.
Pataka system	A system for providing for the supply of fish for customary non-commercial purposes agreed between Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated and the Ministry of Fisheries.
Rāhui	A form of tapu restricting access to, or use of, an area or resource by unauthorised persons
Quota	Individual transferable quotas, which represent the

	holder's share of the overall total allowable commercial catch in a particular fishery.
Rangatiratanga	Sovereignty, chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, self-determination, self-management, ownership, leadership of a group,
Recreational fishing	Fishing for food, pleasure or competition. Also called amateur or sport fishing, such fishing is administered under the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 and various area-specific regulations. May include a large component of kaimoana caught by Kahungunu that we consider more properly belongs under the customary fishing allowance of the TAC
Rohe	A territory or area within which an iwi or hapū claims traditional association and mana whenua.
Rohe moana	A maritime territory or area of the sea within which an iwi or hapū claims traditional association and mana moana.
Rohe moana plan	A document that sets out the aspirations and policies of tāngata whenua in relation to their rohe moana.
Shingle berm	A shingle bank, ledge or mound formed by the tidal action of the sea.
Stock	Any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed of one or more species that are treated as a unit for the purposes of fisheries management.
Taiāpure	A local fishery established under Part IX of the Fisheries Act 1996, within which a committee nominated by the local Māori community may recommend the making of regulations to manage all types of fishing.
Tangaroa	The deity of the oceans, the son of Rangi and Papa.
Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki	A person appointed under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 to authorise customary noncommercial food gathering.
Te Kupenga Whitureauroa a Māui	A forum of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki within the Kahungunu rohe.
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Limited, a trust established under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 to allocate fisheries settlement assets to mandated iwi organizations, provide an advisory service to its iwi

	constituents and contribute to the advancement of Māori interests in the marine environment.
Te Putea Whakatipu	A Trust established by Te Ohu Kaimoana under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 which aims to promote education, training and research in relation to fisheries and fishing-related activities.
Te Wai Māori	A Trust established by Te Ohu Kaimoana under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 which aims to advance Māori interests in indigenous freshwater fisheries.
Temporary Closure	A mechanism provided for in section 186A of the Fisheries Act 1996, whereby the Minister of Fisheries may temporarily close, or restrict or prohibit the use of any fishing method for up to two years in any New Zealand fisheries waters if it will improve the availability or size of fish in that area. The Minister must first be satisfied that fishing in the area is having an adverse effect on tāngata whenua in the exercise of their non-commercial fishing rights.
Tikanga	Tradition, custom, the right way
Tohunga	A skilled, esteemed person or specialist.
Total Allowable Catch (TAC)	The total amount of fish allowed to be caught from a particular stock by all fishers over a particular period of time without impairing the future sustainable yield of the resource.
Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC)	The total amount of fish allowed to be caught from a particular stock by the commercial fisheries sector over a particular period of time.
Wai Māori	Freshwater, particularly water in its pure or natural state.
Wānanga	A forum for learning and sharing wisdom and ideas.



APPENDIX TWO – MEMBERS OF KAHUNGUNU KI UTA, KAHUNGUNU KI TAI AND ATTENDEES AT CONSULTATION HUI³

A. Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai

Marei Apatu	Heretaunga Taiwhenua
Stella August	Ministry of Fisheries
Karen Bardeli	CHC
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Daren Coulston	CHC / Co-Project Manager
Arthur Gemmell	CHC
Kym Hamilton	NKII
Robin Hape	Ministry of Fisheries
Ahitana Dick Hawea	CHC
Erina Hilton	Observer
Haami Hilton	NKII / Kaumātua
Tuta Hungara	Student observer
Jim Hutcheson	Co-Chair / CHC
Justine Inns	Co-Project Manager
Danielle Keil-Lambert	NKII
Craig (Laws) Lawson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Jenny Mauger	CHC
Sandra Mauger	Ministry of Fisheries
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Harry Mikaere	Co-Chair / KAHC
Whaea Hareata Mohi	Observer
Jili Munro	Kairakau
Tom Paku	Te Kupenga Whitureauroa a Maui
Mark Peycher	Guardians of Fiordland
Kylie Reiri	Student Observer (Victoria University)
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Aramanu Ropiha	KAHC
Marina Sciascia	NKII
Rangi Spooner	Te Kupenga Whitureauroa a Maui
Johnina Symes	CHC
Christine Teariki	KAHC / NKII
Paratene Te Huia	Observer
Ngahiwi Tomoana	NKII
Graeme Whaanga,	Te Iwi o Rakaipaaka
Adele Whyte	Victoria University

³ Please forgive any errors or omissions in the lists of hui attendees which may have arisen in transcribing the attendance lists.

B. Attendance register from consultation hui

Hui 1 – Whakaoreore Marae, Masterton, 5 July 2008

Alex Weber	Te Hika o Papauma
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Alan Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Harry Mikaere	KAHC
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whanau a Ruataupare
Adele Whyte	Ngāti Hawea
Sue Taylor	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Haami Te Whaiti	Ngāti Hinewaka / Kohunui Marae
Arthur Gemmeil	Ngāti Pahauwera
Sam Morris	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Matt Paku	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Dennis Paku	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Tom Paku	
Charles Morunga	
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 2 – Rongomaraeroa Marae, Porangahau, 6 July 2008

Nicolas Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
Marina Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
Kereopa Macdonald	Ngāti Kere
Ahuriri Houkamau	Ngāti Kere
Rewi Wakefeild	Raukawa
Ross Davis	Ngāti Kere
Catherine Clarkson	Ngāti Kere
Lily Wilcox	Ngāti Kere
Angela Houkamau	Ngāti Rawara
Alan Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Kate Kuru	Ngāti Kere
Harriet Kuru	Ngāti Kere
Karl Ropiha	Ngāti Kere
Morehu Smith	Ngāti Kere
KarenaWaihape	Ngāti Kere
John Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Reihana Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
Mitarina Tipene	Ngāti Kere
Bevan Tipene-Matua	Ngāti Kere
Jenny Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Marau / Parekiore / Ngāti Manuhiri
Maureen Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Don Hutana	Ngāti Manuhiri
Harry Mikaere	KAHC
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana

Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Daren Couiston	Ngāti Kere
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere

Hui 3 – Waimarama Community Hall, Waimarama, 12 July 2008

Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Digger Kararuria	Kurupakiaka
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Haami Hilton	Ngā Te Rangikoinake / Ngāti Pahauwera
Erina Hilton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
W Broadman (Coop)	Waimarama
Hariata Dawn Bennet	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) / Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Robert Clarke	Ngā Te Ma ahu Ngaterurau
Keith Hape	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa)
Lance Makowharemahihi	Ngāti Kurukuru/ Ngāti Wakaite
Jenny Kitchner	Napier
Mata Taumaa	
Johnny Raukawa	
Jenny Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Marau / Parekiore / Ngāti Manuhiri
Marei Apatu	Tokomaha ng hapu: Ngāti Hawea, Ngāti Hori, Hinemanu
Robert McDonald	Ngāti Kurukuru
Ray Hart	Ngāti Kurukuru
Riordan Kemp	Ngāti Hinemanu / Hinipare
Kepa Toa	Te Upokoira / Ngāti Hinemanu
Rose Mohi	Ngāti Mihiroa
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 4 – Pukemokimoki Marae, Napier, 20 July 2008

Tony Seymour	Ngāti Porou
Kaupā Teariki	Ngāti Raina ki Rarotonga
Karanema Bartlett	Ngā Hapu Waimarama
Mariana Seymour	Whānau o Kohupatiki
Daniel Wakefield	Kaumātua Puke Moki Moki
James Robin	Kohupatiki Marae
Te Karetī Reihana Tipoki	Omiō Whare Tūpuna
Peter Eden	Chairperson Hineparo, Maahu, Tawhao
Louise Heremia	Hineparo, Maahu, Tawhao
Dereck Te Ariki Manihera Hendersson	Hineparo, Maahu, Tawhao
Morry Black	Ngāti Hawea
Syd Maaka	Kahungunu
John Kenrick	Kahungunu

Jonathon Dick	Ministry of Fisheries
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whanau a Ruataupare
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Haami Hilton	Ngā Te Rangikoinake / Ngāti Pahauwera
Erina Hilton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Adele Whyte	Ngāti Hawea
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 5 – Kaluku Marae, Te Mahia, 26 July 2008

Marina Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
William D Blake	Mahia Maori Committee
Pera Edwards	Ngāi Tū
Pita Walker-Robinson	Matawhaiti
Te Kareti Reihana Tipoki	Rongowhakata Iwi
R. Meihana	Ngāti Rangī / Rakaipaaka
Johnina Symes	Ngāi Te Rehu / Ngā Tamakahu / Ngāti Rangī
Pani Ngatai	Ngāi Te Rehu / Ngāi Te Apatari / Ngāti Pahauwera
Miniata Westrupp	Hikairo / Ngāi Tū
Kathleen Mato	Hikairo / Hinewhato
Jenny Mauger	Heretaunga Whānau
Grace Ormond	Hikairo / Ngāi Tū / ngā hapu o Rongomaiwahine
Dudley TeNahu	Ngāi Tū
Rosana Ratapu	Ngāi Totoru/Ngāi Hikaroa
Mata Taumaa	Taku Taimoana o Waipuka
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Taku Taimoana o Waipuka
Huia Brown	Mahia
Jose Ormond	Ngāi Tu
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Craig Lawson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Alan Riwaka	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Daren Couiston	Ngāti Kere
Adele Whyte	Ngāti Hawea

Hui 6 – Mohaka Marae, 9 August 2008

Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Kat Reihana	Waiparapara
Hawkins McDermott	Ngāti Pahauwera
Winipere King	Ngāti Pahauwera
Clark King	Ngāti Mahuta Kawhia Moana
Olga Rameka	Ngāti Pahauwera
Haami Hilton	Ngā Te Rangikoinake / Ngāti Pahauwera

Erina Hilton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Ranginui Keefe	Ngāti Pahauwera / Rakai Paka
Shaun Harank	
Keith Hape	Ngāti Miihira
Robert Clarke	Taraia Marae
Bill Adsett	Ngāti Pahauwera
Kuki Green	Ngāti Pahauwera
Harry Tuapawa	Ngāti Pahauwera
Maryanne Tuapawa	Ngāti Pourao
Mata Taumaa	Taku Tai Moana o Waipuka
Tangiwai Newton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Marie Moses	Ngāti Pahauwera
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Waipuka (Ngāti Miihira) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Alan Riwaka	Waipuka (Ngāti Miihira) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hawea
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 7 – Te Kupenga Hui, Napier Cosmopolitan Club, 14 August 2008

Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Billy Brough	Ministry of Fisheries
Kathleen Mato	Hikaio
Bonnie Rauhuia Hilton	Te Rangi Koeanake
Alyson Bullock	Te Hika a Papauma
Paul Wright	Te Hika a Papauma
W T Ormsley	Ngāti Hore Ngāti Hinemanu
Hohepa Orikena	Ngāti Miihira, Ngāti Whakaiti, Rangi Koeanaki
Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Jenny Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Kere/ Ngāti Marau
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Kere / Ngāti Marau
Harry Tuapawa	Ngāti Pahauwera
Maryanne Tuapawa	Ngāti Kahungunu
Morehu Cooper (Mini)	Rongomawahine
Charles Morunga	
Kepa Toa	Upokoiri Ngāti Hinemanu
Horomona Tomlins	Ngāti Miihira
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Waipuka (Ngāti Miihira) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Ripia Waaka	
Ripia / Libia Walker	

Hui 8 – Takitimu Festival, Hastings, 13 Nov 2008

W Ormsby	Ngāti Hoa / Horopaki / Ngāti Hare
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Mokohiti Brown	Ngāti Ranginui Iwi ki Tauranga Moana
Rangi Spooner	Ngā Te Ruruku O Te Rangi
Thomas Paku	Te Kupenga Whiturauroa a Maui
Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Jenny Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Kathleen Mato	Mahia Māori Committee Chair
Harry Mikare	KAHC
Robert Ropiha	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Board
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Charlie Lambert	Ngāti Pahauwera
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere
Justine Inns	Oceanlaw NZ

Hui 9 – Takitimu Festival, 14 Nov 2008

Thomas Paku	Tumapuhiarangi
Morehu Cooper	Rongomaiwahine
Wayne Ormsby	Ngāti Toa / Horopaki / Ngāti Hare
Rangi Spooner	Ngā Te Ruruku O Te Rangi
Robin Hape	Te Whatulapitu / Rangitane / Te Rangi Koianake
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Haami Te Whaiti	Ngāti Hinewaka
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Harry Mikare	KAHC
Jenny Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Aramanu Rohipa	Kahungunu / Ngāti Hawea/ Hori
Andrew Bayley	
Morry Black	
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere
Justine Inns	Oceanlaw NZ

APPENDIX THREE – SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND OPTIONS IDENTIFIED AT CONSULTATION HUI WITH HAPŪ

1. Fisheries Issues – concerns about quality and quantity of fisheries resources within the Kahungunu rohe.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- Depletion, both in quantity and quality, of fish stocks, particularly key inshore fisheries/taonga such as pāua, kina, kōura, karengo, inanga and tuna. This is signalled by the need for customary fishers to go deeper and further afield to “get a feed”.
- The desire by non-commercial fishers to have easy access to kaimoana close to shore, and to maintain those populations.
- Concerns about the way which kaimoana is harvested and used – e.g. taking the breeding stock, using non-traditional methods and being wasteful.
- Population growth and technology advances are leading to increased customary / recreational harvests, which current information and fisheries management techniques may not be keeping up with.

Options that have been suggested include:

- The need to rebuild stocks, particularly of iconic non-commercial species, to improve abundance, access and quality for non-commercial fishers.
- Identifying areas to have priority for rebuilding efforts.
- Increasing the use and enforceability of rāhui and giving hapū the ability to punish poachers.
- Improving the use/effectiveness of stock assessments and introducing methods of management such as closed seasons/seasonal harvest/rotational harvest/wild farming/relocation of stocks.
- Education to change the attitude to fish and fishing – there is currently an opinion that there is a right to fish and people need to understand that it is a privilege that should be treated with respect.

2. Management of fishing – consideration of ways in which the management of fishing – customary, recreational and commercial – could be improved.

Key issues raised under this heading include

- The need for all fishers to put the needs of Tangaroa first, so as to support healthy fisheries and ecosystems.
- Expansion of commercial fishing effort has created or contributed to depletion, impacting on non-commercial fishers.

- Attention needs to be paid to how things used to be done, so that those practices can be respected and restored.
- The fishery is extensive and iwi/hapū need to find ways to control/influence entire fishery
- Concerns regarding the inequality of reporting standards especially between recreational and customary fishing
- Concerns with the imposition of marine reserves which reduce/exclude management by hapū
- The need for effective control over recreational fishing especially in areas where stocks are depleted and especially during the summer.
- Inability to enforce rāhui.
- The need for more information about unregulated recreational and customary fishing.
- Need for effective punishment of poachers
- The need for more resourcing, it is not possible to manage and police the fisheries without resources.

Possible options have included/focused on:

- Giving hapū the ability to rewrite the customary fishing regulations and manage compliance with both customary and recreational regulations, including by setting both customary and recreational bag limits and methods for collecting and using kaimoana, such as taking small fish, not breeding stock, and not all year around.
- Giving more power to hapū to monitor and enforce compliance with rāhui.
- The need for management at the local level (and bottom up structures) with local management groups identifying and addressing issues.
- Policing popular fishing spots especially over summer, including getting out on the water, not just being on the shore.
- Hapū clusters set up, advertise and maintain a whare at the beach as a base for education, monitoring and compliance efforts.
- Applying some form of a recreational licence.
- Effective management/control of recreational fishing and better information about areas fished, effort and catch.
- Rohe management plans that are monitored, measured against goals, reviewed regularly and updated
- Customary regulations and their implementation are approved by hapū and consistent with hapū goals – using customary fishing permits to enforce the rules of the hapū, not as a licence to break the rules.

- Estimating the amount of kai hapū need and when in advance and providing for that in management.
- Ensuring whānau fishers are well versed in traditional and modern fishing practices.
- Reinvestigating the merit of some input controls within the QMS framework, e.g. gear selection, reducing environmental impacts, reducing damage to released fish.

3. Environmental issues – Deals with the wider environmental issues that impact on the health and abundance of fisheries resources, coastal and freshwater environments.

Key issues raised under this heading include

- Rivers and waterways are sick.
- High nitrate levels in fresh waters and other pollution including chemical leaching, run off, siltation, sewerage, etc.
- Kaimoana off traditional reef is not fit for human consumption due health risk from contamination. Associated loss of wairua, tinana, hinengaro, matauranga, maramataka, cultural, social, ecological norms resulting in an inability to sustain waiora/hauora (health) throughout associated areas.
- Decreasing water levels in waterways.
- Climate change.
- Habitats are being damaged/changing which makes the fish die or move
- Dams and other barriers in waterways limit recruitment of returning juveniles.

Possible options have included:

- Better communication especially where councils are making decision on the use of the resources
- Better information, testing needs to be conducted, education on traditional methods of reading the sea.
- Establishing plantations of key indicator species, both terrestrial and marine/aquatic.
- Enhancement to protect freshwater breeding areas/stock, e.g. estuarine nurseries, whitebait egg habitat, glass eel/elver access.
- Utilising aquaculture to provide for customary kaimoana needs.
- Involving health agencies in an integrated approach to ultimately reduce the health spend.

4. Spatial/competition issues – Considers issues arising from competition for the use of coastal resources and freshwater.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- Competition for waterspace among coastal users-recreational/commercial/tourism/aquaculture.
- Demand for kaimoana is increasing, especially over summer when coastal populations swell and stocks are diminishing.
- The demand for 'closed areas', such as marine reserves, increases pressure on resources and competition for space just as much as active uses of those areas do.

Possible options have included:

- The need for KAHC to reinvest in the customary fishery, in recognition of where commercial fishing came from.
- Development of a holistic single-door strategy
- Hapū to co-ordinate development of management training and resourcing
- Ensure effective management of recreational fishing, e.g. by bringing it under the control of hapū.

5. Information issues – Reviews the issues and gaps in information that stand in the way of improved management of fisheries, fishing, coastal and freshwater environments.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- A strong desire to return fisheries to their former, healthy states, but little documented information on what those states were: how can you assess something when you don't know what is in the cupboard? Also need to know what's in the cupboard before issuing permits or recreational.
- The information that does exist is scattered between agencies and institutions and much is not readily accessible.
- Lack of robust stock abundance and harvest information to back up fisheries management decisions.
- Kaitiaki should have better access to information, so as to make good management decisions.
- Many recreational fishers and the general public do see Kahungunu aspirations as a threat, despite sharing concerns in respect of depletion, conflict, degradation, etc.

Possible options have included:

- All management interventions should be accompanied by monitoring and research activities, which allow the effectiveness of those interventions to be measured and assessed.

- Researching the amount of kai needed by whānau and hapū, how often it is required and where it is sourced from, and using this information in fisheries management decisions.
- Get information from MFish on what each fishing sector has taken out of each rohe moana to form a better picture of local depletion.
- Develop effective management/control of recreational fishing and better information about areas fished, effort and harvest
- Improve communications so that recreational fishers and the wider public understand Kahungunu fisheries aspirations and where everyone fits in

6. Rangatiratanga/Kaitiakitanga – Scans the issues that impede the full expression of whānau, hapū and iwi rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga within the Kahungunu and looks at how they can work together – and with other agencies and stakeholders – to uphold those responsibilities more effectively.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- Hapū need to be assured that KUKT does represent them, will represent them and will fight for their rights;
- The plan needs to be holistic – not only looking at restoring and healing fisheries (land freshwater) but also rebuilding the people.
- Any form of plan must be bottom up not top down.
- Hapū aspirations to participate in commercial fishing are not currently realised - hapū want effective input into management of the commercial fisheries asset in order to ensure that long-term decisions return tangible benefits to hapū and whanau.
- While there is interchange between coastal and inland rohe through whānaungatanga/manakitanga there are few integrated strategies, eg, regarding runoff – more cohesion is required between groups with kaitiaki responsibilities and iwi and hapū need to work together.
- Communication within and between whānau, hapū and iwi is inconsistent at best and non-existent at worst.
- Integrated fisheries management is required across the rohe or for dealing with wider issues, e.g. issues covering the whole of FMA2.
- Substantial funding, training and infrastructure will be required in order to improve/enhance cohesiveness and effectiveness of hapū/iwi involvement in management.
- Hapū structures are at different levels of development and capability.
- Mechanisms in the Foreshore and Seabed Act (while that Act is not supported) can, at least, recognise hapū rights and should be utilised, without giving up the fight for full recognition.

- Multi-dimensional performance indicators are required. i.e. success isn't just managed in financial terms.

Possible options have included:

- Iwi and hapū need to communicate better and work together.
- Develop hapū rohe moana management plans which are monitored, measured against goals, reviewed regularly and updated.
- Education and training to get Kahungunu people into every sector of fishing, fishing/aquaculture businesses, fisheries management and science/technology.
- Require and support all Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki to undergo training via the SITO customary fishing qualification and to write a stock management plan as part of that.
- Establish and implement the 'single-door policy', clarifying roles and responsibilities across the whole rohe.
- Create a 'hapū representative' position on the KAHC board.
- Provide funding, training and infrastructure to improve/enhance cohesiveness and effectiveness of hapū/iwi involvement in management, including through improving access to third-party funded training and development.
- Develop multi-dimensional performance indicators (economic, social, environmental, etc).
- Complete the gazettal of hapū rohe moana over the whole Kahungunu land/sea rohe.
- Renegotiate relationships with the Ministry of Fisheries, with a focus on how the Ministry can support iwi/hapū in fulfilling their fisheries aspirations.
- Profile Kahungunu people with qualification in fisheries science, management and business and provide opportunities for them to be involved, e.g. through providing presentations on relevant subjects and taking up positions within the iwi and in key external agencies.



APPENDIX FOUR – CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Goal: Kahungunu is involved effectively in all regulatory fisheries management processes affecting key icon/taonga species.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Identify priority species, and engage fully in fisheries management processes affecting those species.	Agree priority species and establish baseline information on their current size, quality, location and abundance.	Establish target levels for size, quality, location and abundance of priority species, after assessing the costs and benefits of achieving those targets over time.	Hapū, with support from KUKT Forum ⁴
	Participate in fisheries management processes.	Advocate for Kahungunu policies in fisheries management processes.	KUKT Forum

Goal: Measures are in place for localised fisheries management to minimise conflict between competing uses (including through voluntary agreements and the restoration/enhancement of appropriate areas).

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Map key Kahungunu fishing areas (customary, commercial and/or recreational) and identify areas requiring urgent protection, restoration or enhancement, and use those maps to develop a network of areas for implementation of appropriate management measures.	Map key areas and develop proposals for their management	Seek agreement of stakeholders and the community on proposals for management of key areas and engage with agencies (where necessary).	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Identify and invest in priority restoration and enhancement projects.	Identify a small number of possible restoration/ enhancement sites and develop plans for them.	Implement restoration/ enhancement projects with the cooperation of stakeholders and the community.	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Engage with commercial and recreational	Establish Kahungunu representation on	Facilitate multi-sector agreement on	KUKT Forum.

⁴ See discussion of this forum under heading 8, 'Capacity'.

fishing interests to agree voluntary measures for fine-scale, localised management of key species and/or stocks.

CSOs and recreational groups. localised management measures.

Goal: Measures are in place for localised fisheries management to minimise conflict between competing uses (including through voluntary agreements and the restoration/enhancement of appropriate areas).

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Map key Kahungunu fishing areas (customary, commercial and/or recreational) and identify areas requiring urgent protection, restoration or enhancement, and use those maps to develop a network of areas for implementation of appropriate management measures.	Map key areas and develop proposals for their management	Seek agreement of stakeholders and the community on proposals for management of key areas and engage with agencies (where necessary).	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Identify and invest in priority restoration and enhancement projects.	Identify a small number of possible restoration/ enhancement sites and develop plans for them.	Implement restoration/ enhancement projects with the cooperation of stakeholders and the community.	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Engage with commercial and recreational fishing interests to agree voluntary measures for fine-scale, localised management of key species and/or stocks.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and recreational groups.	Facilitate multi-sector agreement on localised management measures.	KUKT Forum.

Goal: Hapū are empowered and respected as effective managers of customary fishing within their rohe, and full participants in wider fisheries management. The customary kalmoana needs of hapū are identified and provided for.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū.	Develop a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū, e.g. a template for coordinated policies on issue of customary permits.	Implement the model, including by encouraging the use of templates and coordination of policies, and seeking amendment to regulations if necessary.	Tohunga, hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.

Complete the Gazettal of all areas within the Kahungunu rohe, or bring all areas under any new or revised regulatory regime.	Work with hapū to complete Gazettal (or the equivalent) of all areas within the rohe.		Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
Develop co-ordinated rohe moana/wai māori management plans for all areas.	Create templates and resources to support development of rohe moana/wai māori management plans.	Coordinate development of rohe moana management plans for all areas.	KUKT Forum to develop templates and coordinate the development of plans, in consultation with tohunga and hapū. Plans to be developed by hapū.
	Establish a regular forum of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki to consider cumulative effects and measures that might be necessary to effect any agreed limits.	Investigate other means of maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and Tāngata Tiaki/Kiatiaki.
Develop estimates of customary needs and ensure that these are met.	Compile estimates of the likely month-by-month customary kai needs of marae and hapū.	Further develop the Pataka system and other options for satisfying customary needs.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum and KAHC as necessary.

Goal: The value of Kahungunu's commercial fishing assets, and the returns (both tangible and intangible) from those assets, are maximised now and into the future, consistent with this Strategy.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
KAHC shows leadership to the commercial fishing sector, both in supporting restoration and enhancement of fisheries	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and strengthen KAHC's presence and profile within the fishing industry.	Develop a Code of Practice for those fishing Kahungunu ACE, including adherence to agreed voluntary	KAHC, supported by KUKT Forum.

and in maximising the value of its assets.

Develop and implement policy on involving hapū in the iwi's commercial fishing activities, where such involvement has mutual benefits.

Establish regular communications between KAHC and hapū.

management measures.

Develop policy on opportunities for active hapū involvement in KAHC commercial activities.

KAHC and hapū.

Goal: Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.	Establish relationships and regular communication with local recreational fishing interests.	Agree voluntary management measures and strategies for encouraging compliance, including voluntary reporting.	KUKT Forum.

Goal: Hapū are effectively involved in compliance activities across all fisheries sectors.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement policy on effective hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Develop policy on hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Implement policy.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.

Goal: Improved capacity, co-operation between Kahungunu Iwi and hapū, commercial and non-commercial fishing interest improves cohesiveness and a 'one door' policy ensures more effective interactions with other agencies.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish fisheries management capacity within Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi incorporated, develop a forum to advise on fisheries management.	Develop a job description/Terms of Reference for a fisheries management/strategy implementation function and fill that function.	Consider the need for a further function.	NKII/KUKT Forum.
	Develop Terms of Reference for an advisory forum (including process for appointment).	Review effectiveness of advisory committee and make changes to Terms of Reference if necessary.	CHC, NKII and KAHC.
Progressively promote and encourage compliance with the one door policy, as	Require the Ministry of Fisheries to comply with the one door policy (once internal	Require regional authorities, the Department of Conservation and other agencies to comply with the one door	CHC, NKII and KAHC.

capacity is developed	capacity exists)	policy (as capacity is developed).	
Ensure Kahungunu fisheries managers are appropriately supported and resourced to fulfil their responsibilities including development of detailed fisheries management plans for their rohe.	Develop detailed plans and budgets for implementation of this Strategy and for appropriate support for Kahungunu fisheries managers and ensure resources are provided.	Develop detailed annual plans and budgets.	Hapū, KUKT Forum and NKII.
	Investigate opportunities for attracting external funding, including through service contracts secondments and cost recovery.		KUKT Forum.

Goal: Well-informed fisheries managers are empowered to make good fisheries management decisions.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Continue to collate matauranga and other information on fisheries and environmental issues in the rohe and develop a research programme to fill in information gaps.	Complete first report on information gaps/ research needs.	Develop a research strategy for addressing information gaps, including policies on active involvement of hapū in research.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and KAHC.
	Put in place arrangements for continuing development of the information database and for access to, and protection of, that database.		KUKT Forum.
Develop and maintain a record of Kahungunu's fisheries footprint, baselines and benchmarks.	Establish a voluntary reporting scheme for Kahungunu recreational fishers.	Promote voluntary reporting scheme and encourage compliance.	KUKT Forum.
	Develop capacity to hold and collate information on Kahungunu customary, commercial and recreational fishing.		KUKT Forum.

Goal: Effective lines of communication exist within Kahungunu between iwi and hapū fisheries managers, their constituents, and between commercial and non-commercial interests.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a communications strategy in consultation with hapū.	Develop and implement a communications strategy, coordinated with internal Kahungunu communications on other issues.	Review effectiveness of communications strategy and make changes if necessary.	NKII, in consultation with hapū.

Goal: Kahungunu is recognised as a leader in fisheries management in its rohe and exercises effective influence with fisheries management agencies. Fisheries stakeholders support Kahungunu aspirations for fisheries in the rohe.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish forums for regular contact with agencies involved in fisheries management.	Meet with relevant agencies to introduce them to the strategy and establish regular contact.		KUKT Forum
Proactively develop relationships with other stakeholders and seek their agreement to Kahungunu aspirations.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs, local recreational groups and other relevant groups (as per headings 5 (Commercial Fishing) and 6 (Recreational Fishing) above).	Work with stakeholders and the community to agree measures to improve fisheries abundance (as per headings 5 and 6 above).	

Goal: Kahungunu iwi members have the skills and expertise to participate at all levels of fisheries management and operations.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a training and development strategy.	Collate information on existing training opportunities.	Develop and implement policies on utilising existing opportunities and developing others.	KUKT Forum.
	Identify the training and development needs of hapū.	Institute training for Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki and others in operating information management systems.	KUKT Forum.
Develop a database of relevant skills, qualification and training within Kahungunu.	Compile a skills, qualification and training register of Kahungunu	Seek opportunities to engage skilled and qualified Kahungunu people in management initiatives.	KUKT Forum.

"E"

Maori methods and indicators for marine protection

This is the exhibit marked "E" referred to in the affidavit of Tero Edward Waaka
affirmed at _____ the _____ day of _____ 2004
before me Signature _____
A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / A Solicitor of the Peace

Senior Counsel
Senior Counsel
Nasser

A process to identify tohu (marine indicators) to
measure the health of the rohe moana of Ngati Konohi

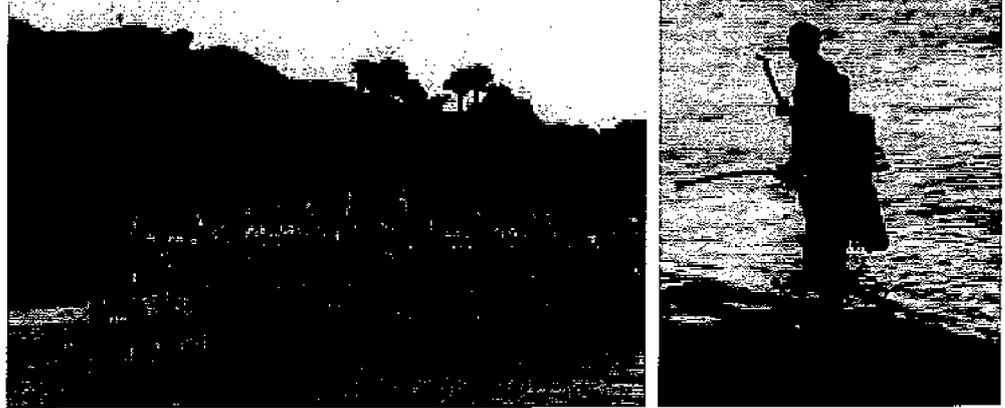


GLOSSARY OF MAORI WORDS

awa/river, channel	matauranga/knowledge
hapu/sub-tribe	moana/sea
hapuka/groper	mokopuna/grandchildren
harekeke/flax	Pakeha/non-Maori
hui/meeting	pakeke/customs
ika/fish	parengo/seaweed
iwi/tribe	Pukehapopo/sacred hill of Ngati Konohi
Kahutia Te Rangī/ancestor of Ngati Konohi	pupu/periwinkle
kai/feed, food	rahui/embargo
kaimoana/seafood	rangatahi/modern youth
kaipupuri mana/holders of authority	rohe moana/coastal area
kaitiaki/caretaker, trustee	tajapure/locally managed sea area
kaitiakitanga/sharing guardianship responsibility	tamariki/children
karakia/prayer	Tangaroa/guardian of the sea
kaumatua/elder, wise man	tangata kaitiaki/caretakers of a given area
kina/sea egg, sea urchin	tangata whenua/local people
kohanga/nursery	tikanga/custom
koura/crayfish	tino rangatiratanga/autonomy
kua/old (wise) woman	tio/oyster
mahi/work, employment	tohu/signs, indicators
makawe parengo/black, sweet seaweed	tohunga/priest
mana/pride, strength, reputation	waananga/learning
manaaki/embracing each other, support	wawataa/aspirations
mango pare/hammerhead shark	whanau/family
manuhiri/visitors	wharekai/eating house, dining room
marae/meeting house	whenua/land
mataitai/reserved sea area for marae use	

A process to identify tohu (marine indicators) to measure the health of the rohe moana of Ngati Konohi

**By Peter Gibson
on behalf of Ngati Konohi**



Opening of the marine reserve, November 1999.

Kia whakanuitia, kia manaakitia, te oko a Tangaroa mo nga mokopuna e whai ake nei

To honour and sustain the bounty of Tangaroa for present and future generations

This report was prepared by Peter Gibson in collaboration with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for the Environment community research team

The photos are from the Department of Conservation except where otherwise stated, and the maps are by Chris Edkins

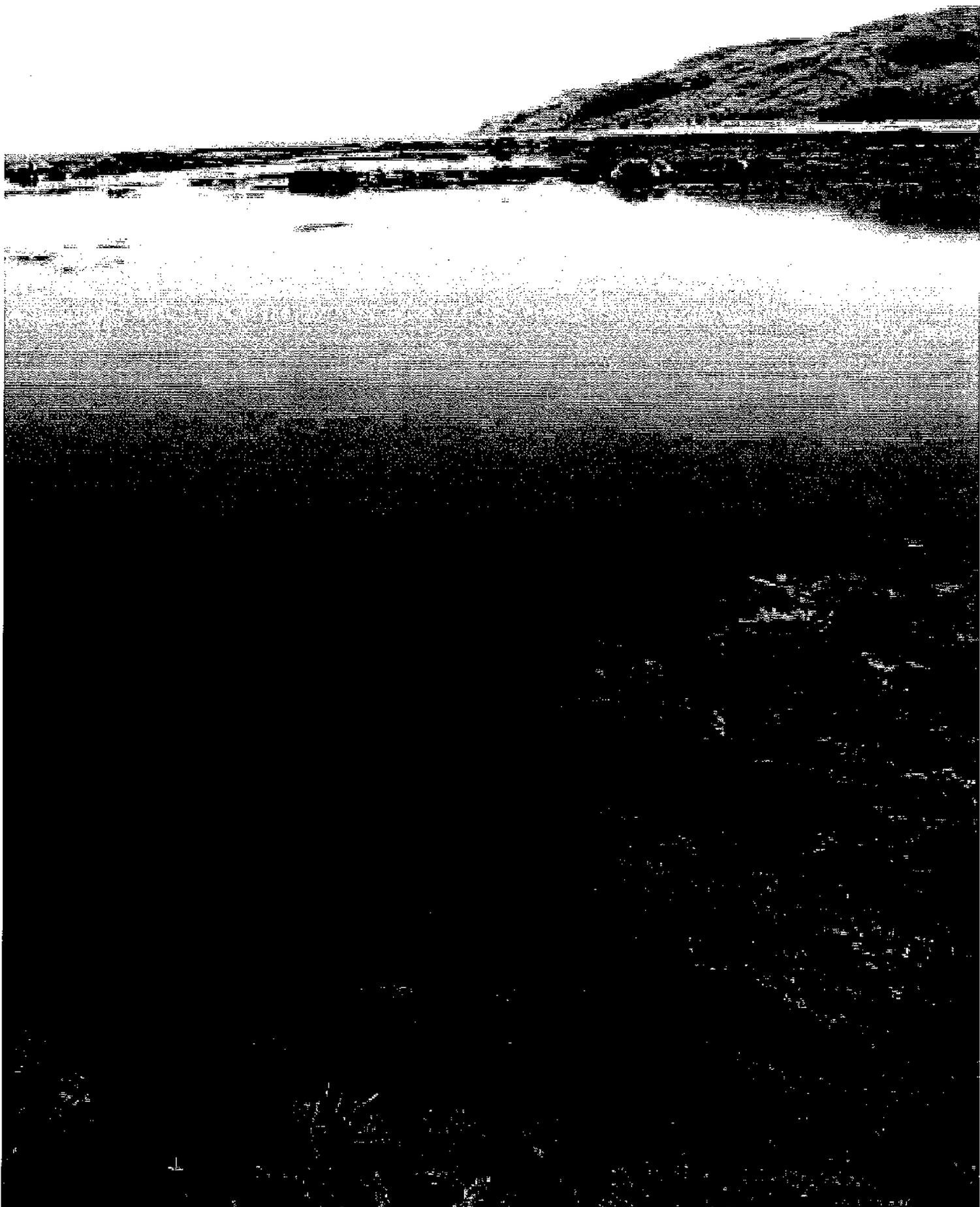
This is a Foundation for Research, Science and Technology-funded research study

The views and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government or of the Minister of Conservation or the Minister for the Environment.

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Kaiora intertidal platform looking to Turihanga Point

Introduction

This report from the Ngati Konohi, Department of Conservation (DOC) and Ministry for the Environment (MfE) community research team is the second stage of a pilot study that is being carried out at Whangara and Porangahau in partnership with Ngati Konohi and Ngati Kere respectively (Ngati Konohi et al. 2005).

This report focuses on the environmental tohu identified by Ngati Konohi as indicators of the health of the marine environment in the rohe moana of Ngati Konohi (Waihou Bay in the north, to Tatapouri heads in the south; see Fig. 1). It has been developed with several purposes in mind:

- To provide a more complete total picture of the elements that have a bearing on the health of the marine environment, when used in conjunction with western scientific method. That is, environmental tohu, while important in their own right, should also be seen as complementing western scientific methods, for a fuller, more holistic view of the environment.
- To provide a specific focus and to outline possible directions for future marine management for Ngati Konohi.
- To be of use to other hapu/iwi nationwide: its findings can be adapted, adjusted and modified to suit other marine environments in different locations throughout the motu.



Rahui Pou, overlooking Te Tapuae o Rongokako Marine Reserve: it was erected by Ngati Konohi for the opening of the reserve in November 1999.

TE KUPENGA-A-TE HUKI

Te Huki was a highly esteemed chief of the Wairoa district who was descended from Kahungunu. In life he fulfilled the great promise of his ancestry. With diplomatic skill he married himself (3x) and later also his sons and daughters into the various tribes extending from Uawa to the Wairarapa, thus establishing Te Kupenga-a-Te Huki. Figuratively, it is a human net, a league of the people.

Te Huki was not a warrior or a military strategist. He was more of a diplomat than a fighter (warrior); his ambition was always in the interest of peace and love. He set out to create unity amongst his people by marrying the daughters of influential chiefs at Heretaunga, at Nuhaka and Turanganui-a-kiwa (Gisborne). In Turanga he married Rewanga, the daughter of Te Aringa-i-waho, the chief of Titirangi pa (above Gisborne harbour).

In order to maintain his popularity with the people, Te Huki did not remove his wives from their respective homes and people; he simply visited them. This behaviour meant that he was highly respected by the people of his wives and that he kept intact the love of the people towards his wives and children.

By his Poverty Bay wife (Rewanga) he had a daughter named Umu-papa, who married Maru Kauiti, a celebrated son of Konohi; one of their children was Ngawhaka-tatare. From him sprang the paramount chief Te Kani-a-takirau and others. Te Whakatatare is perpetuated as the name of the bay between Whangara Island and Tapuwae.

1 Ngati Konohi, DOC (Department of Conservation); MfE (Ministry for the Environment) 2005: Maori methods and indicators for marine protection: Ngati Konohi interests and expectations the rohe moana. Department of Conservation, Wellington. 43 p.

These marriages and unities are extremely important to the Maori people of the East Coast from Uawa to the Wairarapa, for it was through these diplomatic marriages and activities that the people became united and succoured each other when the need arose.

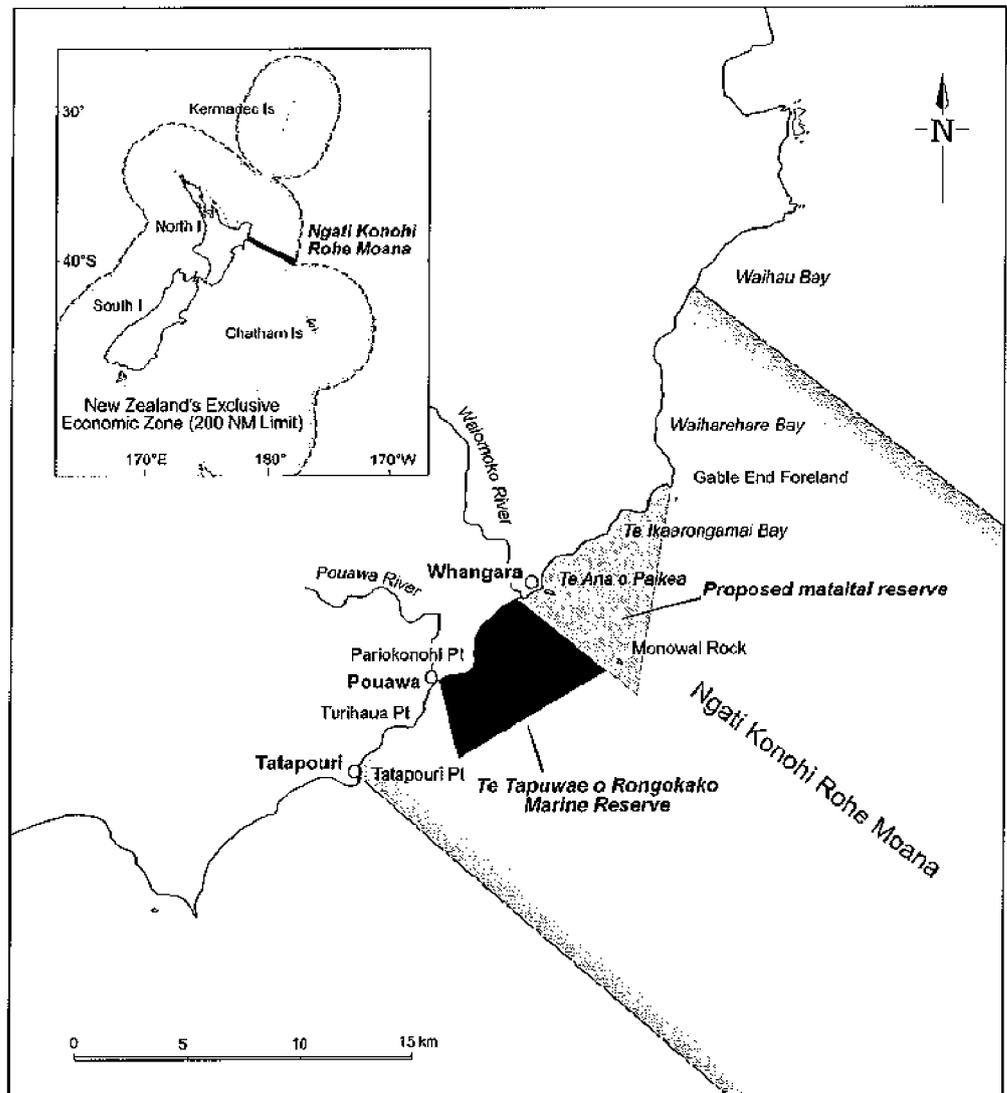
So Whangara is the northern end of the net, Mohaka is the central float and Te Poroporo near Porangahau is the southern end.

Abbreviated from 'Takiti Mu' T.H. Mitira.



Kaiora Pa looking north to Whangara

Figure 1. Rohe Moana of Ngati Konohi.



Continue to next file: Part 2

Story: Huata, Wiremu Te Tau

"F"

Page 1 - Biography

Huata, Wiremu Te Tau

1917–1991

Ngati Kahungunu; Anglican priest, military chaplain

This is the exhibit marked "F" referred to in the affidavit of Togo Edward Waaka affirmed at NAPIER this 7th day of FEBRUARY 2014 before me Signature [Signature]
A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

This biography was written by Angela Ballara and was first published in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Volume 5, 2000

William R. Verry
Solicitor
Napier

Wi Te Tau was the third in a succession of Anglican Maori ministers from the Huata family, their careers spanning most of the history of Christianity in New Zealand. His father, Hemi, and his paternal grandfather, Tamihana, were also ministers.

Wiremu Te Tau Huata was born on 23 September 1917 at Mohaka, the eighth of eleven children of Hemi Pititi Huata and his wife, Ropine Aranui. His parents were of Ngati Kahungunu: Wi's main hapu through his father was Ngati Mihi, and through Ripeka, his high-ranking paternal grandmother, he belonged to Ngai Tamaterangi and Te Aitanga-a-Hinemanuhiri. Wi's mother was of Ngati Pahauwera. He was also related by descent to a number of other hapu.

Wi's parents brought up many children besides their own: Wi was to say he had 42 brothers and sisters. He attended Mohaka Native School and later schools at Frasertown and Turiroa. At 16 he began form three at Te Ante College, and also undertook theological studies there until 1938. He excelled at rugby, later representing central Hawke's Bay and Wairoa.

Huata continued his theological training in the Wairoa–Mohaka Maori pastorate. He was consecrated deacon in the Takitimu meeting house in 1939, and ordained priest in August 1940 at Manutuke. While serving as assistant curate for a few months at St Matthew's Church, Hastings, he developed contacts with the Tomoana family. Paraire Tomoana, the well-known composer of 'Pokarekare ana' and 'E pari ra', would become one of his lay readers. Later in 1940 Huata was posted to Waipatu–Moteo Maori pastorate as assistant curate.

In June 1943, persuaded by Sir Apirana Ngata, Wi Huata enlisted for service in the Second World War as a chaplain. After training at Trentham Military Camp, he sailed, with the rank of captain, in July with the 10th Reinforcements, along with his younger brother Te Okanga (Aussie) Huata. On his arrival in Egypt he joined the 28th New Zealand (Maori) Battalion. The Italian campaign was just beginning and Padre Huata was often in the front line with the troops, sometimes walking about without a helmet during the shelling. His lighter duties included acting as father-confessor to soldiers (whatever their denomination), captaining the battalion rugby team, helping to stage concerts, presiding over church parades, and conducting prayers and hymns before battle. Like many of the battalion he learnt Italian, especially Italian songs; he was famous for his rendition of romantic songs such as 'Buona notte mio amore', and decades later would sing them at battalion reunions and after memorial services.

Huata's grimmer duties included finding bodies and supervising the digging of trenches for the dead – the battalion's and others (including Germans) –, reading the burial service, recording the map references of the burial places for future recovery of the bodies, and handing in identity tags. When the fighting in Europe stopped in May 1945 the battalion was in Trieste. Huata conducted memorial services for the dead of the battalion at war cemeteries near the principal battlefields, including Suda Bay in Crete, and at Cassino and Sangro military cemeteries. At these he led a choir of soldiers he had trained. He also visited smaller burial sites in Italy. In December 1945 he was awarded the Military Cross.

Huata returned with the battalion in January 1946 and resumed his ministry soon after as vicar in the Waipatu–Moteo Maori pastorate. On 17 July 1947, at Waipatu, he married Ringahora Heni Ngakai Ybel Tomoana, of Ngati Kahungunu, who was the daughter of Paraire Tomoana and his wife, Kuini Raerena. In 1950 Huata was transferred to Te Ngae, Rotorua. In 1952 he moved to the King Country and Waikato. He was based in Te Kuiti for a while, then Ngaruawahia, and later Hamilton. Working as priest in charge of the King Country Maori district and the diocese of Waikato Maori mission from 1952, he became superintendent of the mission in 1960. He was made a canon of St Peter's Cathedral, Hamilton, in 1954.

In these positions Huata revitalised the Anglican church among Maori, a difficult task in an area that associated Bishop G. A. Selwyn's church with the government's attack on Waikato, and regarded the missionaries as having betrayed and abandoned their flock. His area also extended south into Taranaki, north into Hauraki and east towards Tauranga and the East Cape. In 1952, as president of the organisation known as Te Kotahitanga Tautoru, he escorted Bishop W. N. Panapa around Taranaki to encourage the development of a Maori inter-church, recreational and cultural centre near New Plymouth. He was to escort Bishop Panapa around Waikato–Maniapoto for a month each year on the latter's pastoral visits.

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In 1952 Huata was also president of the Te Rau o Te Aroha Society, which took its name from the YMCA van that had accompanied the battalion throughout the Italian campaign. In the later 1950s he organised church festivals, held *débutante* balls and got Bishop J. T. Holland to apologise to Koroki at the coronation celebrations for the past behaviour of Pakeha and the church. He organised hui and church conventions, including a national hui at Ngaruawahia in 1962 attended by around 5,000 people.

Huata set up He Toa Takitini Art and Craft and Goodwill Association, a non-sectarian and non-political association intended to promote Maori arts and crafts and goodwill; its concert party travelled to marae around the country. In 1966 He Toa Takitini, led by Huata and the Rotorua guide John Smith, toured Australia. A spin-off organisation, also founded by Huata, was He Toa Takitini Credit Union. Wi's relations with the King movement became very strong: he was a member of both Koroki's and Te Atairangikaahu's councils. He played a major role at the latter's coronation, blessing and anointing her, and was later appointed her chaplain.

Huata's work was not confined to his Waikato–Maniapoto parish. He presided over the organising committee for the dominion conference of the Maori Women's Welfare League in 1961; he took part in 1968 in the consecration of Manu Bennett as bishop of Aotearoa; and from the 1970s he promoted Moral Re-armament amongst Maori: in September 1971 he attended the 25th anniversary conference of the movement in Caux, Switzerland, and later their 1977 conference. His promotion of the movement resulted in Te Atairangikaahu giving land in Hamilton for a non-tribal, pan-ethnic marae called Kirikiriroa.

In 1972 Huata accompanied 26 Maori Battalion veterans to Mainz, Germany, to attend a reunion of the Afrika Korps. The following year he suffered a stroke that resulted in a degree of blindness and the church decided to return him to Wairoa. He was escorted to Takitimu, the important Ngati Kahungunu house there, by Dame Te Atairangikaahu, a brass band and a party of 200 well-wishers. In Wairoa he joined his brother Aussie and Sir Turi Carroll in founding Nga Hokowhitu a Tumatauenga, a national organisation for Maori returned servicemen. He also took part in a seminar on Ngati Kahungunu marae protocol, and in 1976 contributed to a set of conference papers published as *Kahungunu*. In 1979 he helped produce a similar publication, *Te reo o Takitimu*.

Huata's greatest concern, however, was to tackle the depressed economic circumstances of the town in an attempt to reduce unemployment and its associated social evils. He started up a Wairoa branch of He Toa Takitini and introduced its credit union. He also used his contacts in the Rotary Club of Wairoa and in Moral Re-armament to help promote local industry. Although he failed to get Philips Electrical Industries to set up in Wairoa, he succeeded with the Bendon Berlei clothing business. He promoted marae-based tourism, but found that tour operators were reluctant to travel so far off the beaten track. In an address to Rotary he voiced his dream of a world in which 'industry aims to answer the needs of humanity and is not an endless battle for control, profit and wages'.

In 1977 Huata undertook a major overseas tour. After performing baptisms in Sydney, he visited war cemeteries in the Middle East, North Africa, Crete and Italy, and also visited Gallipoli. The group in which he travelled had a private audience with Pope John Paul I. In 1989 Huata embarked on a similar trip with a small group of veteran officers and a film crew from Television New Zealand to make a documentary on the Maori Battalion in the Second World War. When things went wrong – which they often did – Huata calmed and united the group with *karakia*. His memories, jokes and Italian songs evoked the Italian campaign, and his spiritual counselling ensured the success of the trip and the project. The resulting documentary was screened the night before Anzac Day 1990.

Huata retired in 1982 and moved to Hastings, later settling in Flaxmere. During his retirement he was involved with the Tu Tangata movement of the Department of Maori Affairs, and also in the kohanga reo movement, eventually joining its national trust. He became the spiritual mentor of his son Tama's project, Te Waka Tapu o Takitimu Trust, which was set up in Hastings. In 1986 he travelled to San Francisco to bless and lift the tapu on the Te Maori art exhibition. He was awarded the Queen's Service Order in 1984 and made a CBE in 1991.

Wi Te Tau Huata died in Hastings on 20 December 1991, survived by his wife, four sons and four daughters. He lay in state in the porch of Takitimu; mourners at his funeral included the Maori Queen. He was buried in the family cemetery at Ramoto, Wairoa.

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"G"

Te Hononga-Marei-Kura O Ngati Kahungunu - Takitimu

The noble linkages of the Ngati Kahungunu tribe and
Takitimu waka

(the Ngati Kahungunu tribe covers the Hawke's Bay and
Wairarapa regions)

Source: the late Canon Wi Te Tau Huata

Tamatea-Ariki-Nui Mai-Tawhiti o te waka TAKITIMU
Ka puta ko Rongokako, Rongorongo
Ka moe ia Turi, te Ariki-nui o te waka AOTEA!
Rongokako ka moe ia Muriwhenua Te Au-pouri, o te waka
KURAHAUPO!

Tamatea-Ariki-Nui Mai-Tawhiti of the waka TAKITIMU
begat Rongokako and Rongorongo
Rongorongo married Turi, High Chief of the waka AOTEA!
Rongokako married Muriwhenua of Te Au-pouri, of the waka
KURAHAUPO!

Tama-tea-ure-haea, Kapo-wairua, Pokai-whenua, Pokai-moana!
Ka moe ia Iwi-pupu, te kura o Paikea-Porourangi!
Ka puta ko Kahungunu-Orongotea,
Ka moe ia ana wahine tokowaru!

[Rongokako and Muriwhenua begat Tamatea of many names]
Tama-tea-ure-haea, Kapo-wairua, Pokai-whenua, Pokai-moana!
Tamatea married Iwi-pupu, the jewel of Paikea-Porourangi!
[from whom descend the Ngati Porou tribe]
Who begat Kahungunu-Orongotea,
Who married eight women!

1. Hine-tapu-o-Kaitaia, Mamari, Mamaru, Tinana, Mahuhu-ki-te-rangi, Nga-toki-mata-whaorua
2. Te-hau-Taruku-o-Opotiki, o te waka MATAATUA!

Hilbert R Verry
Solicitor
Napier

This is the exhibit marked "G" referred to in the affidavit of Toro Edward Waaka
affirmed at NAPIER this 22 day of FEBRUARY 2014
before me Signature Hilbert R Verry
A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

3. Rua-rau-Iianga o Whangara,
4. Rua-rere-Tai-o-Popoiā, Turanga-nui-a-Kiwa, [the waka] HOROUTA
5. Hine-Pu-ari-ari o Whare-onga-onga,
6. Kahu-kura-wai-a-Raia o te Mahanga, [of the waka] TAINUI!
7. Rongo-mai-wahine o Nukutaurua o te waka KURAHAUPO!

Ka puta ko Rongo-mai-Papa
 Ka moe ia Tuhourangi o te waka TE ARAWA!
 Ka puta ko Tau-hei-Kuri
 Ka moe ia Tama-tai-Pu-noa o te waka MATAATUA!

[Kahungunu and Rongo-mai-wahine]
 Begat Rongo-mai-Papa
 Who married Tuhourangi of the waka TE ARAWA!
 And begat Tau-hei-Kuri
 Who married Tama-tai-Pu-noa of the waka MATAATUA!

Kahungunu [and Rongomaiwahine]
 [begat] Kahu-Kuranui
 [who begat] Rakai-Hiku-roa
 [who begat] Tu-puru-puru
 [who begat] Rangi-Tu-ehu
 [who begat] Tuaka
 [who begat] Mahinarangi
 Ka moe ia [who married] Turongo o te waka TAINUI!

Ka puta [who begat] Raukawa, Kurawari
 Ka moe ia [who married] Whare-rere o te waka TOKOMARU!

8. Pou-Whare-kura, Te Whanganui-o-Ruawhāro, o te waka
 TAKITIMU! [the 8th wife of Kahungunu]

Te hononga-marei-kura o AOTEA - TAKITIMU
 [the noble linkage between Aotea waka and Takitimu waka]

Turi te Ariki-nui o te waka AOTEA
 Ka moe ia Rongo-rongo, tamahine a Tamatea Ariki-nui o te waka
 TAKITIMU

Turi High Chief of the Aotea waka
 Married Rongo-rongo, daughter of Tamatea Ariki-nui of the waka
 Takitimu

Te hononga-marei-kura o TE ARAWA - TAKITIMU
 [the noble linkage between Te Arawa waka and Takitimu waka]

Tama-te-Kapua [captain of Te Arawa waka]
 [begat] Kahu-Mata-ma-Moe
 [begat] Tawake-moe-ta-Hanga
 [begat] Uenuku-mai-Rarotonga
 [begat] Rangitahi
 [begat] Tuohurangi = Rongomai-papa

Te hononga-marei-kura o MATAATUA - TAKITIMU
 [the noble linkage between Mataatua waka and Takitimu waka]

Toroa [captain of Mataatua waka]
 Rua-i-Honga
 Te Tahinga-o-te-Ra
 Awanui-a-Rangi
 Ira-Peke
 Awatope
 Ahokawa = Hau-Manga
 Tama-tai-Pu-noa = Tau-hei-Kuri

Te hononga-marei-kura o TAINUI - TAKITIMU
 [the noble linkage between Tainui waka and Takitimu waka]

Hotu-roa [captain of Tainui waka]
 Hotu-ope
 Hotu-matapu
 Motai
 Ue-rata
 Raka-maomao
 Kakati
 Turongo = Mahinarangi



Takitimu

FESTIVAL 2011

"H"

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WELCOME TO THE TAKITIMU FESTIVAL 2011

Welcome to the Takitimu Festival 2011



Takitimu is the ancestral canoe of the Ngati Kahungunu Iribe and traces its origins to Samoa and the Islands of the Pacific. The goal is build on the success of the Inaugural festival of 2008 for the descendants of Takitimu mai i Hamoa ki Rarotonga ki Awarua ki Murihiku. Descendants of the Takitimu canoe include Te Tairāwhiti ki Turanga nui a Kiwa, Te Allenga a Mahaki, Ngāi Kahu Tamalea o te Taitokerau (Northland) and the South Island (Ngāi Tahu).

The culture of the people of the Takitimu canoe is evident in the diversity of our language, music and art. Add to that, the modern interpretations of contemporary Maori and Pacific art forms has given birth to new expressions, a contribution for which all Maori will be identified and benefit.

With a variety of musical performance, art exhibitions, wananga, theatre, stalls, speakers and workshops, it can be said that there is definitely something for everyone. Come and celebrate with us.

Tama Huata
Executive Director

TAKITIMU FESTIVAL 2011

Featuring....

This is the exhibit marked "H" referred to in the affidavit of Toro Edward Waaka affirmed at NAPIER this 17th day of FEBRUARY 2014 before me Signature [Signature]
A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / ~~Justice of the Peace~~

Hilton R Verry
Solicitor
Napier

Comperes : William Winitana, Pio Terei, Te Hamua Nikora

Cultural Maori : Tamatea Arikimui, Kahurangi Maori Dance Theatre, Te Rerenga Kotuku, Ngati Ranginui, Ngati Tahu, Ngati Kahu, Ngati Kahungunu Taikura

Cultural Polynesia : Samoan Methodist, Tonga, Tahiti Huanui, Rarotonga, Fiji cultural

Performers: Laughing Samoans, Taisha, Maisey Rika, Kirsten Te Rito, Ria Hall, The Island Boys

Bands: 1814, Ardijah, Fiji, Oceania Storm, Sons of Zion, NRG Rsing, Soul Cake, Tasty Brown

Children's activities: Fuse Circus, Buskers

International: Cleo Parker Robinson Dance Theatre (Denver Colorado USA), Group de danse de Tahiti (French Tahiti), Red Thunder (Calgary, Alberta)

Fashion: Takitimu Fashion Show

Exhibition: Toimairangi Visual Arts (Sandy Adsett curator)

and more to come.....



Draft Programme  

TAKITIMU INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CONFERENCE

International Speakers, Maori Commerce, Takitimu Ball, HB Tours
 14th - 16th September
 Hawkes Bay Opera House
 Conference Centre
 Tickets available at Ticket Direct

Wednesday 14th September

STAGE 1 OPERA HOUSE THEATRE	STAGE 2 THE PLAZA	STAGE 3 ASSEMBLY HALL	STAGE 4 THE FUSE	CLOUD FOYER	HASTINGS ARTS CENTRE	OTHER VENUES
Closed	Closed	Indigenous Peoples Conference 9am-4pm Tickets available at Ticket Direct Indigenous Peoples Conference GRAND BALL 7pm-11pm On-The-One & Taisha	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed

Thursday 15th September

STAGE 1 OPERA HOUSE THEATRE	STAGE 2 THE PLAZA	STAGE 3 ASSEMBLY HALL	STAGE 4 THE FUSE	CLOUD FOYER	HASTINGS ARTS CENTRE	OTHER VENUES
PACIFICA VARIETY SHOW 1 8pm-8pm <i>Fiji (band), Taisha, Maisy Rika, Musical Island Boys, Laughing Samoans, Elena Violin Virtuoso, Kahurangi, Samoa Group, Kirsten Te Rito, Brownhill</i> Repeat Show scheduled for 8.30pm	Closed	NRG DANCE PARTY 9pm-11pm <i>NRG Rising, Pure Vibrations, Greenhouse</i>	THE FUSE ACROBATIC CIRCUS 7.30pm-8.15pm <i>International Circus Sensation</i> KARAOKE JAM 8.30pm-11pm <i>Impromptu Public Performances</i>	Closed	ART EXHIBITION <i>Arts Exhibition Opening</i> <i>Acoustic Artists</i>	POWHIRI Sports Park Hawkes Bay 11am-1pm Demo Kia-o-rahi Matches Sports Park Hawkes Bay 1pm-3pm

Friday 16th September

STAGE 1 OPERA HOUSE THEATRE	STAGE 2 THE PLAZA	STAGE 3 ASSEMBLY HALL	STAGE 4 THE FUSE	CLOUD FOYER	HASTINGS ARTS CENTRE	EXPO & STALLS
DAY SHOWS Tahiti Culture 10.30am Red Thunder 11.30am Taikura Performance 12.30-1.30pm Evening Variety Show 2 8pm-8pm <i>Pio Terei (MC) Ngai Tahu (Te Ahikaaroa) Susan Tupuna Ngati Ranginui Tongan Culture Kirsten Te Rito J Williams DJCXL Tyson Tylor Patriarch K-One</i> Repeat Show scheduled for 8.30pm	DAY SHOWS School Choir / Barber Shop 10.00am Taikura Performance 11.00am Keri Teariki Story Telling 12.00pm MEET THE STARS 1.30pm-2.00pm <i>Fiji, Taisha, Maisy Rika, Elena Violinist, Pio Terei, and more...</i> Hinewirangi Kohu 1.30pm <i>Cultural</i>	TE MAORI EXHIBITION 7am-12pm <i>National Treasures</i> <i>Wananga & Bunch</i> PACIFIC TOUR SHOW 1.00pm <i>Cultural Performance & Taste Tester</i> 1814 DANCE PARTY 9pm-11pm 1814, K-Line	THE FUSE CIRCUS 10am-11am <i>Demo & Workshop</i> 12pm-1pm <i>Lunchtime Show</i> TAMARIKI ACTIVITIES 1 11am-12.30pm <i>Activities for Kohanga Rec aged tamariki</i> Flaxmere College Pacific Group 1.00pm Keri Teariki 3.00pm Acoustic Artists 4.00pm Laurence Munday & The Boil Up 5.00pm THE FUSE CIRCUS 7.30pm-8.15pm <i>International Circus Sensation</i> KARAOKE JAM 8.30pm-11pm <i>Impromptu Public Performances</i>	UKELELE WORKSHOP 10am-10.45am (TBC) <i>Max 50 participants</i> BARBERSHOP WORKSHOP 11am-11.45am <i>Musical Island Boys Max 50 participants</i> INSTR WORKSHOP 12pm-12.45pm <i>Elena Violin Virtuoso (TBC) Max 20 participants</i> VOCAL WORKSHOP 1pm-1.45pm <i>Wiremu Winitana Max 50 participants</i> MAORI FILM FESTIVAL 2pm-4.30pm <i>List of films will be published 1 Sep 2011</i>	ART EXHIBITION 10am-6pm <i>Arts Exhibition Opening</i> <i>Acoustic Artists</i>	15 FOOD STALLS 24 EXPO STALLS 10am-11pm CELEBRITY CHEF DEMOS 10.30am (TBC) 11.30am (TBC) 12.30pm (TBC) 1.30pm (TBC) COOKING & CRAFT DEMOS 10am-5pm

Saturday 17th September

STAGE 1 OPERA HOUSE THEATRE	STAGE 2 THE PLAZA	STAGE 3 ASSEMBLY HALL	STAGE 4 THE FUSE	CLOUD FOYER	HASTINGS ARTS CENTRE	EXPO & STALLS
DAY SHOWS Hip Hop & R&B Finalist Group Performances DJ Kommikal Sheree Waiioa Ana Buchanan 10.30am-1.30pm Evening Variety Show 3 6pm-8pm <i>Te Hamua Nikora Ardijah Palea Maori Club Mere Boynton Tahiti Vaimutu Rarotonga Ria Hall And more...</i> Repeat Show scheduled for 8.30pm	DAY SHOWS Tahitian Culture 10.30am Tamatea Arikinui 11.30pm Talkura Performance 12.30-3.00pm PACIFIC TOUR SHOW 3pm-4pm Cultural Performance Taste Tester Laurence Munday & The Bolt Up 4.30pm	TAKITIMU FASHION SHOW 5pm-6pm Indigenous Fashion KAUMATUA DINNER 5pm-6pm Maori Kai OCEANIA DANCE PARTY 9pm-11pm Oceania Storm, Sons of Zion	THE FUSE CIRCUS 10am-11am Demo & Workshop TAMARIKI SHOWS 11am-12.30pm Activities for Kohanga Rau aged tamariki MEET THE STARS 12.30pm-1pm Ardijah, Te Hamua Nikora Vaimutu Ria Hall, and more... Black Katz 5.30pm In The Flax 6.30pm THE FUSE CIRCUS 7.30pm-8.15pm International Circus Sensation KARAOKE JAM 8.30pm-11pm Impromptu Public Performances	MAORI FILM FESTIVAL 10am-4.30pm <i>List of films will be published 1 Sep 2011</i>	ART EXHIBITION 10am-6pm Arts Exhibition Opening Acoustic Artists	15 FOOD STALLS 24 EXPO STALLS 10am-11pm CELEBRITY CHEF DEMOS 10.30am (TBC) 11.30am (TBC) 12.30pm (TBC) COOKING & CRAFT DEMOS 10am-5pm

Sunday 18th September

STAGE 1 OPERA HOUSE THEATRE	STAGE 2 THE PLAZA	STAGE 3 ASSEMBLY HALL	STAGE 4 THE FUSE	CLOUD FOYER	HASTINGS ARTS CENTRE	EXPO & STALLS
CHORAL SHOW 10am-11am CLEO PARKER & KAHURANGI DANCE EXPERIENCE 11am-12.30pm International Indigenous Dance Theatre	DAY SHOWS Te Rereanga Kotuku 10.00am Pacific Culture 11.00am Maori Culture 12.00pm SHARED LUNCH 12.00pm-1.00pm POROPOROAKI 1.00pm-2.30pm FESTIVAL CLOSED 2.30pm	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	15 FOOD STALLS 24 EXPO STALLS 10am-2pm

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