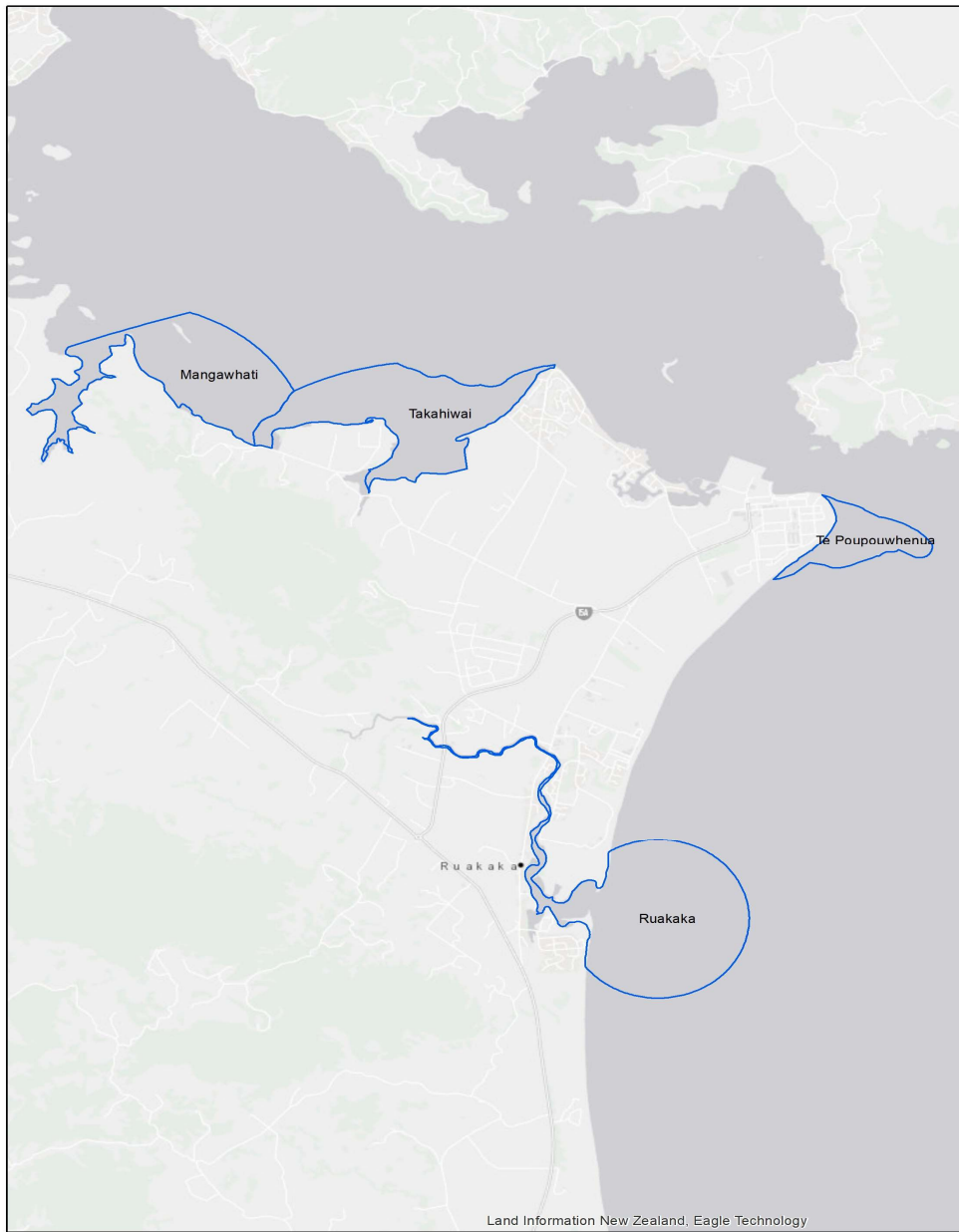


# Site, area, or landscape of significance to tangata whenua work sheet

Tangata whenua group: Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board

Site, area, or landscape name: Te Poupuwhenua (Mair and Marsden Bank) Mahinga Mataitai

Map of Patuharakeke Mahinga Mataitai Areas:



### **What are the values that should be protected?**

- Traditional and contemporary Mahinga Mataitai values and other historical uses and events outlined in the evidence to follow, including:
  - Traditional harvest and customary management of kaimoana and other taonga species
  - Source of mātauranga
- Ecological values; biodiversity, taonga species and habitats that Patuharakeke have obligations toward in respect of kaitiakitanga.

### **Why is the site, area or landscape significant?**

#### **Historical significance:**

##### *Site of conflict:*

- Poupouwhenua was an extremely important tauranga waka and was occupied frequently by various war parties stopping there to prepare for battles further south. Preparations included training and discussions of tactical warfare. The number of war parties varied between small groups of 20 to 50 to some numbering in the thousands.
- It is one of the key strategic areas of Patuharakeke for linking to iwi and hapū around Whangarei Te Rerenga Paraoa during times of tribal war.

#### **Traditional significance:**

##### *Resource use:*

- Much of the area along the foreshore and dunes between the Marsden Point Wharf and Refinery Jetty was used regularly as a nohoanga (camping site for harvesting kai at adjacent mahinga mataitai) by Patuharakeke up until the development of the site began to restrict this practice in the 1960's. Species gathered included tamure, mango, pipi, kokota, tuangi/cockle, tuatua, kutai/mussels and tipa/scallops.

##### *Area of mana moana for fisheries and other rights:*

- Immensely significant kaimoana (and other taonga species) harvesting and management area used historically and to this day by Patuharakeke as mana moana.

##### *Implementation of traditional management measures:*

- Patuharakeke petitioned the Minister of Fisheries in 2011 and 2013 for a rāhui over customary harvest areas at Marsden and then Mair Bank under section 186A of the Fisheries Act 1996 in order to allow stocks to recover and regenerate. PTB's Mana Moana Committee has been active in monitoring mahinga kai and has advocated for

the health and protection of these resources through local and central government for many years. Scientific survey and cultural health monitoring sites pointing to the decline in stocks culminated in these applications. The closures sit alongside the customary management practices of rāhui.

**Cultural significance:**

*Implementation of concepts such as kaitiakitanga and manākitanga:*

- Patuharakeke consider this mataitai to be a taonga gifted by tupuna that they as kaitiaki have a duty to conserve and protect for mokopuna yet to be born. Patuharakeke continue to carry out duties as kaitiaki of these Mahinga Mataitai.
- This was formerly a rich, abundant customary harvesting area for seasonal and regular collecting of resources for kai, materials for tools and equipment, and for collecting specific items for rongoa (medicine) and cultural practices.
- Species that were abundant were finfish (ihe/piper, herring, mullet, kahawai, parore, trevally, tamure, yellow belly sand flounder), shell fish (pupu, karahu, kokata, tuangi, kutai, tio, tipa). Species that were also a “taonga kai” (treasured food) were tuna/eel, parera, inanga and Manu Kuaka.
- Patuharakeke tupuna harvested kai moana as a common act of kaitiakitanga and manākitanga. The Rohe Moana Management Plan sets out their intentions to recover depleted stocks and ensure future capacity to provide taonga kai moana to manaaki manuhiri at hui and tangihanga on the marae and on the tables of whanau homes.
- Patuharakeke have consistently carried a kaitiaki role as; beach ambassadors, kaitiaki customary Permit Issuers, Honorary Fisheries Officers, Monitors and surveyors, and managers of areas of concern.
- Patuharakeke are active in monitoring mahinga kai, including via a 5-year Community Pipi and Cultural Health Monitoring Programme currently underway at Mair and Marsden Banks. This programme is funded through the Whangarei Harbour Health Improvement Fund. The monitoring employs cultural health indicators alongside joint surveys with research organisations such as NIWA. These activities - alongside placement of rāhui to try protect and restore this mahinga mataitai – serve as a clear expression of kaitiakitanga.

**What is the evidence of endorsement by the relevant tangata whenua community?**

Te Poupouwhenua (Mair and Marsden Bank) Mahinga Mataitai has been described, mapped and approved for identification by Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board and wider hapū through numerous ratification hui and Tribunal hearings, and is enshrined in the following hapū endorsed documents:

- The Patuharakeke Sites of Significance to Māori Final Cultural landscape Report 2015
- Patuharakeke Rohe Moana Management Plan 2018
- Patuharakeke Statement of Claim before the Waitangi Tribunal (Te Paparahi o Te Raki, Northland Inquiry 2011)
- Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2014.

The Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan provides further written evidence of the significance of this area. It also sets out a key objective in relation to this area, namely that all mahinga kai sites in the rohe are managed, monitored and enhanced by Patuharakeke.

That this is supported by the relevant tangata whenua community is evidenced by the process of the plan development, namely:

- Formulation of a hapū “working party” to lead the review and update of the HEMP;
- A desktop review of existing plan, other HEMP’S and identification of gaps;
- An initial workshop to form the working party and allocate tasks;
- One initial hui-a-hapū at the start of the work programme to seek hapū input on the vision and clarification/ identify “resource” issues of significance to Patuharakeke;
- Four wananga/workshops with working party and other key hapū members to discuss draft provisions (issues, objectives, policies and methods) for the HEMP;
- A “report back” hui-a-hapū seeking ratification of draft plan with presentation of the issues of significance, policy direction and draft provisions to the wider hapū through hui for comment and endorsement;
- Presentation and circulation of the full draft for feedback and editorial review;
- Presentation of the completed HEMP to Local Authorities and Agencies.