

He honore he kororia ki te atua He maungarongo ki runga i te mata o te whenua He whakaaro pai ki ngā tāngata katoa

Rau rangatira mā tēna koutou katoa. Tēna koutou e noho mai nā i ngā kainga maha o Te Paatu, Ngāti Kahu whānui puta noa ki ngā tōpito o Aotearoa, whiti atu i Te Moana Tapokopoko a Tāwhaki ki te whenua Moemoeā.

E mihi atu ana, e tangi atu ana, e ngākau nui ana i roto i ngā whakamānawa o te tau hou kua rewaina.

Me te māhara tonu ki te tini me te mano kua ngaro ki waenga i a tātou. E ngā tini mate kua riro ki te kiriwaiwai o Papatuanuku - e moe te moenga roa. Takoto.

Kia ora mai anō tātou e te hunga ora. Te manako e ora mārika ana te whānau i ēnei rangi whakatā. Ahakoa tōhe tonu a Kōwheori, ki a ū! Ahakoa tū mai ki te māhau o tō whare - kaua rawa e tuku kia kuhuna. Kia tūwatawata ai tō whare hei āhuru mōwai mo tō whānau.

Me mutu pea ki tā te kuia a Meringaroto whakahau ki tōna iw - he aha te mea nui o te ao, he tangata, he tangata, he tangata!

Te Ihirangi

RIRO WHENUA ATU, HOKI WHENUA MAI

THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

BENEFICIARY REGISTRATION

THE MARINE AND COASTAL ACT 2011

ORURU VALLEY PROJECT

TE PAATU KI KAUHANGA TRUST OBJECTIVES

COVID-19

LAND & TAKUTAI MOANA SUB-COMMITTEE

November 2021 Edition 7

Riro whenna atu, hoki whenna mai

MAHEATAI - 55 TAIPA POINT ROAD



The Government is to buy the culturally significant Taipa Point Reserve in Doubtless Bay for its likely return to mana whenua, Ngāti Kahu, who had been occupying the site since October 19 when they learned it was up for sale.

Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations Minister Andrew Little and Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti Minister and Te Tai Tokerau MP Kelvin Davis travelled to the Far North to make the announcement to Ngāti Kahu at the occupation site.

"Ngāti Kahu representatives outlined to me the great value and significance of this site which is said to be the place where Kupe first moored his canoe in Aotearoa." the minister said.

"This was the very site where one of the biggest land purchases in history by settlers was made, called the 'Mangonui Land Purchase' which basically left Ngāti Kahu landless."

- Shane Jones



On the morning of Friday 3 December 2021 the iwi unveiled seven pouwhenua at the site, originally known as Maheatai, to mark the historic day. The pouwhenua were gifted by Ngai Takoto, carved by Billy Harrison and Darin Pivac and painted by Kahu Tauhara and other whānau members under the tutelage of our very own local artist Theresa Reihana.

Our sincere thanks to all those who were involved in supporting this kaupapa - a feat achieved by applying the wisdom of our tupuna and whakatauki.

Oruru Karanga Pa Jahataha



The Waitangi Tribunal

The Waitangi Tribunal was established by the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

Since the Treaty was signed in 1840, Māori have made many complaints to the Crown that the terms of the Treaty were not being upheld. Often these petitions and protests fell on deaf ears. In 1877, one judge said the Treaty was a 'legal nullity'. In the 1970s, Māori protest about unresolved Treaty grievances was increasing and sometimes taking place outside the law.

By establishing the Waitangi Tribunal, Parliament provided a legal process by which Māori Treaty claims could be investigated. Tribunal inquiries contribute to the resolution of Treaty claims and to the reconciliation of outstanding issues between Māori and the Crown.

The Waitangi Tribunal is a standing commission of inquiry. It makes recommendations on claims brought by Māori relating to legislation, policies, actions or omissions of the Crown that are alleged to breach the promises made in the Treaty of Waitangi.

The role of the Tribunal is set out in section 5 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 and includes:

- inquiring into and making recommendations on well-founded claims
- examining and reporting on proposed legislation, if it is referred to the Tribunal by the House of Representatives or a Minister of the Crown
- making recommendations or determinations about certain Crown forest land, railways land, state-owned enterprise land, and land transferred to educational institutions.

In fulfilling this role, the Waitangi Tribunal has exclusive authority to determine the meaning and effect of the Treaty. It can decide on issues raised by the differences between the Māori and English texts of the Treaty.

The Waitangi Tribunal has up to 20 members. They are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister for Māori Development. Members come from all walks of life and are appointed for their expertise in the matters that are likely to come before them. About half the members are Māori and half are Pākehā.

The chairperson of the Waitangi Tribunal is Chief Judge Wilson Isaac of the Māori Land Court.

Other judges of the Māori Land Court can be appointed as presiding officers for particular inquiries. They

become Tribunal members while in that role.

Current Tribunal members:

- Dr Robyn Anderson
- Ron Crosby
- Derek Fox
- Professor Susy Frankel
- Dr Paul Hamer
- Professor Rawinia Higgins
- Dr Ruakere Hond
- Prue Kapua
- Basil Morrison CNZM JP
- Kim Ngarimu
- Dr Hana O'Regan
- Dr Grant Phillipson
- Kevin Prime
- Dr Thomas Roa
- Tania Simpson
- Professor Linda Tuhiwai Smith CNZM
- Dr Monty Soutar ONZM
- Professor Pou Temara.

Beneficiary Registration

Why register?

- Registration identifies you as a member of Te Paatu ki Kauhanga hapū
- Keep informed and updated on Land & Takutai Moana claims
- Attend Annual General Meetings

Download a registration form



The Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

4.1 Introduction

The Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana Act) 2011 came into force on 1 April 2011 and repeals Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004, the Act restores customary interests extinguished by the former. The purpose of the Act is to:

- establish a durable scheme to ensure the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand.
- recognise the mana tuku iho (inherited right or authority derived in accordance with tikanga) exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whanau as tangata whenua.
- provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area (CMCA); and
- acknowledge the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

The Act provides that local authorities are prohibited from granting a resource consent for an activity that will, or is likely to, have more than minor adverse effects on the exercise of a PCR (with some exceptions) unless the PCR group gives its approval.

Rights conferred by CMT include the right to give or decline permission for activities being carried out under a resource consent in a CMT area (with some exceptions) and the right of CMT groups to create a planning document, and that the exercise of rights associated with CMT and PCR cannot limit or affect:

4.2 What does the Act do?

The Act applies to the area formerly known as the foreshore and seabed, which is now known as the marine and coastal area, and creates a common space in the marine and coastal area (the CMCA) that cannot be owned by anyone and therefore cannot be sold.

The Act provides legal recognition and protection of customary interests in the CMCA, through protected customary rights (PCRs) and customary marine title (CMT).



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- resource consents in place at the commencement of the Act:
- any activities that can be lawfully undertaken without resource consent or other authorization (except in a wāhi tapu area – see below);
- resource consents for emergency activities;
- future coastal permits to allow existing aquaculture activities to continue on the same site; and
- in the case of CMT, activities in the national and regional interest such as certain future infrastructure and regional council research and monitoring.

The Act creates two pathways for establishing legal recognition of PCR and CMT: in the High Court or via a recognition agreement directly with the Crown, and requires that where a recognition agreement recognises CMT then that part of the agreement must be given effect through legislation. The Act also provides for public rights of free access, fishing and navigation to coexist with CMT, except in wāhi tapu areas (defined areas of significance to CMT holders, such as burial grounds).

Oruru Valley Project

2.3 Oruru Catchment

The Peria River, Waikainga, Te Awapuka Streams and numerous smaller streams all drain from the steep hill country of Maungataniwha, converge just downstream towards the Oruru River. The Oruru River originates from the Otangaroa Forest and flows northwards for another seven to eight kilometres before reaching the tide, joining with the Paranui River and becoming the Taipā River.

An important historical feature of the Oruru Valley is our hapū awa - the Oruru River. The Oruru River was once a waterway used by our ancestors to travel and transport trade produce up and down the Oruru Valley. In the early 1800's the Oruru River was used to transport kauri trees from the Oruru Valley. In those days there was significant scope for trading based on the the large population of

the area and a vast source of produce available. People were coming and going on a regular basis.

The Oruru River is also the main water source within the Oruru Valley and hapū and whānau of Te Paatu ki Kauhanga. The flow of the Oruru River begins from Maungataniwha and moves eastward to 'te wahapū o Taipā' and further to Tokerau moana. It is the mauri of our whenua, the life essence for our tribe, fish, tun, trees, gardens, birds, animals and insects.



3.1 Project Background

Project discussions were initiated by the late Reverend Pereniki Tauhara, chairman of Te Paatu ki Kauhanga Trust Board, the Far North District Council and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga regarding the protection of sites of significance in the Taipā/Oruru Valley. The objectives of the project are:

- to undertake oral interviews with whānau and hapū of Te Paatu ki Kauhanga to gather traditional histories of sites of significance to support the protection of Māori Cultural heritage in a regional or District Plan;
- to create high-quality oral histories of the whānau and hapū of Te Paatu ki Kauhanga, which will be deposited in public archives or iwi repository where they will be available in the future, subject to permissions from the interviewee.

The project is to identify sites and places of cultural, historical, spiritual, archaeological, customary and contemporary importance to Te Paatu ki Kauhanga. The key focus of interviews will be cultural sites of significance in the Oruru Valley including waka and waka landing sites, 52 pa sites, lookout points, kāinga, burials, battle sites, artifact finds and rivers and tributaries and mahinga kai.

The project will be undertaken over a period of eight months.



Te Paatu ki Kanharga Trust Board

TRUST OBJECTIVES

- Receive any lands, distributions, benefits, certificates, titles, resources, money or other property from the Crown which are attributable to Te Paatu ki Kauhanga hapū;
- Promote and advance mauri, reo, tikanga, kawa and values of Te Paatu hapū;
- Promote, research, record and advance the learning of Te Paatu hapū mita, reo, whakapapa, tikanga, kawa, history and traditions:
- Promote the educational, spiritual, economic, social and cultural advancement or well-being of Te Paatu hapū and the beneficiaries:

- Protect, preserve and enhance the taonga of Te Paatu hapū;
- Promote and provide for the exercise of kaitiakitanga over places of cultural or spiritual significance to Te Paatu hapū including marae, pā, wāhi tapu, urupā, awa, puna, maunga, māra kai, tauranga waka, mahinga kai, mātaitai, takutai moana and other sites or resources;
- Promote the health and well-being generally, including of the aged or those suffering from mental or physical sickness or disability of Te Paatu hapū and the beneficiaries; and distribute benefits directly or indirectly to the beneficiaries upon any basis that the trustees may decide.

Covid-19

In December last year, Te Paatu ki Kauhanga Trust Board convened a sub-committee to develop a hapū response to the current pandemic. Known as the 'Covid-19 Response Sub-committee' trustees and interested whānau in the North and Auckland met via zoom webconferencing to compile a range of information on the pandemic, covid variants, vaccination rates and support networks that whanau can access. We look forward to sharing the final response plan with you and acknowledge all those who worked tirelessly over the holiday season to compile and collate information.

NORTHLAND IS AT THE



Te Paatu ki Kauhanga Trust Board 'Ōruru karanga pā tahataha'

Vaccination Rates

Te Paatu ki Kauhanga hapū and neighbouring areas

As at Tuesday 21 December 2021

Statistical Area	Total Population	Maori Population	First Dose	Rank	Second Dose	Rank
2,156			86.30%		75.90%	
Peria	1,046	350	74.30%	1,944	64.00%	1,902
Oruru - Parapara	813	309	75.70%	1,907	65.70%	1,851
Karikari Peninsula	1,337	516	78.30%	1,829	67.10%	1,807
Taumarumaru	2,232	575	84.90%	1,347	74.40%	1,326
Taemaro - Oruaiti	850	300	73.00%	1,966	61.70%	1,943
Rangitihi	795	378	77.50%	1,851	69.00%	1,710
Kaitaia East	2,023	1,323	81.90%	1,630	68.00%	1,766
Kaitaia West	2,959	1,861	83.00%	1,547	68.50%	1,736
						The state of
Northland DHB	161,320	50,488	81.80%	20	71.00%	18

Source: https://covid19.govt.nz/news-and-data/covid-19-vaccination-rates-around-new-zealand/









KAUHANGA MARAE COVID 19 PROTECTION FRAMEWORK





Tēnā rā koutou katoa

From 3rd December 2021 until 14 January 2022, Kauhanga Marae will be operating in traffic lights red

This COVID 19 Protection Framework is endorsed by the Kauhanga Marae Trustees.

For further information please contact: Marae Trustee Chairman Selwyn Reihana 0273119706

COVID 19 across New Zealand, including sporadic imported cases

Limites community transmission COVID 19 hospitalisations are at a manageable level.

Whole of health system is ready to respond - primary care, public health and hospitals

Community transm pressure on health system.

Whole of health system is

Action needed to protect the health system - system facing unsustainable number of

Action needed to protect at-risl populations

Record Keeping/ scanning required

Face coverings encouraged indoors

> Keeping/ required

Record Keeping/ scanning

Face coverings mandatory

MARAE IS OPEN

50 people maximum in Te Poho o Ngāti Kahu 100 maximum in Wharekai. 1m distancing

MARAE IS OPEN FOR 'DAY HUI'

50 people maximum in Wharenui No sleeping & eating at the Marae. 1m distancing

MARAE IS CLOSED

The Marae Trustees have decided not to implement the use of vaccine passes at this stage but will continue to review and amend these settings as necessary

Lard and Takutai Moara Subcommittee

The Land and Takutai Moana Sub-committee was established in June 2019. The initial sub-committee members were the late Reverend Pereniki Tauhara, Trevor Wi Kaitaia, Atihana Moana Johns and the late Glen Larkin Kaiwaka, applicants for Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kahu.

Since 2019 the sub-committee has progressed to clustering of Te Paatu claimants before the Wai 45 Renewed Muriwhenua Land Tribunal and the succession of applicants under Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kahu High Court application.

The current sub-committee comprises of:



Trevor Wi Kaitaia Chairman Takutai Moana Applicant



Atihana Moana Johns Takutai Moana Applicant Interested Party WAI 45



Selwyn Reihana Vice - Chairman Takutai Moana Applicant



Helen Larkin Takutai Moana Applicant



Ngaire Tauhara-White WAI 1842 Claimant



Susan Peters Trust Board Appointment



Tina Latimer WAI 1359 Claimant

The Land and Takutai Moana Subcommittee meet on a monthly basis.



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Te Paatu ki Kauhanga Trust Board

'Ōruru karanga pā tahataha'



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