

## TE ANGIANGI MARINE RESERVE

Established in August 1997, Te AngiAngi Marine Reserve is managed by the Department of Conservation and a local committee. It covers an area of about 1.3 square nautical miles (446 hectares) and extends 1 nautical mile (1.85 km) offshore from the mean high water mark between Aramoana and Blackhead beaches.

Ngati Kere are represented on the marine reserve committee. However, there is not a lot of additional involvement from Ngati Kere in the marine reserve; requests for hapu divers to assist at Te AngiAngi often clash with seasonal employment or availability.

Ngati Kere fully supports Te AngiAngi. It has been suggested that, when looking at the bigger picture, the reserve could be used as a seeding ground for transplanting various species to other gathering grounds within the rohe moana, therefore practising Maori tikanga.

### **Te AngiAngi**

*The name Te AngiAngi was chosen by the Ngati Kere hapu to honour their tipuna. Te AngiAngi owned lands from Ouepoto to Akitio. During a fete of food feasts he gifted lands to Te Whatuiapiti. However he reserved the land from Ouepoto to Rangitoto (near Parimahu) for his own use. Te AngiAngi Marine Reserve is within this area, historically set aside for Te AngiAngi himself.*



*Ngati Kere visits Te AngiAngi*



*Walking north to Te AngiAngi Blackhead point to south*

## TE TAIAPURE O PORANGAHAU

In August 1992 the Government passed legislation to Ngati Kere hapu for Te Taiapure o Porangahau; under section 54 of the Fisheries Act 1983. The boundaries are identified as: coastal and estuarine waters (including Porangahau and Waikaraka Rivers) within a straight line from Cape Turnagain (Poroporo) in the south, to Waikaraka creek, north of Blackhead (Parimahu) Point, to the mean high water mark (refer map 3, p.31).

A steering committee, Taiapure Management Committee (TMC), was set up in November 1990 and established the following principles as the criteria for the application to Government:

- To enhance the possibility that resources in the area should be maintained, if not improved, for the good of all users.
- There is a gradual and serious depletion of resources occurring.
- The TMC's attitude to amateur and commercial fishing inside the area should be: 'All existing fishing inside the Taiapure should continue to be acceptable, provided it does not impinge on the main objective'.
- The TMC would have power to regulate fishing inside the Taiapure, subject to the Minister's approval.
- No exclusion of persons or fishing activity be made on the basis of race, colour, ethnic or national origins.
- The TMC should be representative of the whole community.

From these principles, the following goals/objectives were formulated:

- The prime objective is to arrest the depletion of marine life in the proposed Taiapure waters.
- To place the prime responsibility for management of local resources back into the hands of the local community.
- To encourage sustainable use of those resources for the benefit of all New Zealanders.

Initiatives of Te Taiapure o Porangahau have included:

- Coastal Archive Project.
- A process to enforce a 'Voluntary Net Ban', initiated in November 2001 (draft request sent to Mfish).
- February 2002 – distribution of Mfish recreational regulations pamphlets.
- November 2003 – re-initiated to pursue a 'Net Ban' with the Ministry of Fisheries under section 186 A of the Fisheries Act.
- Streamside fencing to protect vegetation programme.
- Community survey, monitoring, recording catches – summer 2003/04.

## TANGATA KAITIAKI

Ngati Kere Rohe Trustee appointed its Tangata Kaitiaki in May 2003 under regulation 9(1) of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. The boundaries are identified as the coastline between Ouepoto Stream and Akitio River, out to the North and South Madden Banks (refer to Map 3).

Regulations, roles and management have been clearly defined in the Tangata Kaitiaki Application.

### **Ngati Kere customary Fisheries Regulations will:**

- Enable the hapu to appoint Tangata Kaitiaki for this rohe
- Enable the hapu to establish management controls for the rohe
- Enable the hapu to give authorisation (or permits) to exercise customary take
- Specify responsibility of those acting under the customary fisheries regulations
- Provide for penalties to be imposed for breach of the regulations
- Allow for restriction or prohibitions to be placed over certain fisheries area to prevent depletion or over-exploration of the fishery
- Provide for identifying and gazetting of fishing reserves if required
- Provide for consultation with the local community and the Taiapure Management Committee when by-laws or reserves are established.

Tangata Kaitiaki are usually only associated with issuing permits to exercise customary take. However, Tangata Kaitiaki do have a range of roles and responsibilities including:

- Taking part in processes to set Total Allowable Catches and developing regulations to manage wider fishing activities for this area.
- Monitoring and inspecting catch relating to Customary Fishing and amateur catch.

Tangata Kaitiaki can be a powerful mechanism to sustain the mauri of the rohe moana. Ngati Kere can play an important role in supporting the role of kaitiaki as guardians of the environment, separate from the role of local government. The responsibility of Tangata Kaitiaki is not only to Ngati Kere, but to Ngati Tamatea also; if we don't make allowances for other hapu in the wider rohe then we do not practise whanaungatanga.



### LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR NGATI KERE

As part of this research, a number of management issues of concern to the hapu were apparent, including:

- the foreshore issues of ownership, occupation and access
- restricted access to traditional fishing grounds at Parimahu (Blackhead). 'There is a steel joist with a padlock, constructed across the gate'
- impacts of motorised vehicles on the sand and dunes
- the loss of upstream vegetation and the siltation impacts on estuarine and saltwater species
- lack of Territorial and Local Authority consultation
- charter boats
- locals taking too much
- netting within the bight
- by observation some members have issues with commercial fishers taking too much and their by-catch is not regulated nor is the catch shared with the hapu.

As Te Paerahi (Porangahau) Beach has become less isolated and better known, the pressures of tourism are increasingly visible every year. Real estate growth has put pressure on sewerage systems, which become hugely over-loaded during the summer period. Land yachting, fishing competitions, horse races, unlimited vehicular beach access and an increasing number of recreational vessels launching from the beach are of concern to the hapu; not only for the safety of swimmers and picnickers but because of the impact on shellfish and wet fish populations.

*Above: Paremahu Point  
Middle: Commercial fisherman at Porangahau Beach  
Below: People enjoying Porangahau Beach*

## LOOKING FOR MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

The purpose of this section is to consider how modern regulatory management systems can be used by Ngati Kere to manage the rohe moana. The box below provides two theoretical examples of how these systems could work together in Ngati Kere rohe moana.

Section 2 identifies pipi and cockles as key species of importance to Ngati Kere. It also identifies that the harvest is managed by Ministry of Fisheries through the regulations for daily catch limits. Despite this it appears that the resource is continuing to decline. Ngati Kere could through Taiapure or Mataitai regulations, catch limits put in place by Kaitiaki, or fishing Rahui regulations, reduce the take below that set by the current Ministry of Fishery regulations for a set period as a method to restore the fishery.

Te Taiapure O Porangahau, Tangata Kaitiaki and Ngati Kere Trustees could advocate to the Ministry of Fisheries to bring in regulations outside the Taiapure and even outside the Ngati Kere rohe moana to assist in protecting the hapuka resource as an objective of Ngati Kere management plans. These become statutory documents for which the local and national government agencies must have regard.

The appointment of the Tangata Kaitiaki and the establishment of Te Taiapure are a first step towards Ngati Kere taking responsibility for the management of the rohe moana. However, the regulations for these management systems have been developed independently of Ngati Kere and a preferred approach would be to work with authorities to identify how traditional management systems can be used and promoted within the rohe moana.

If we are to use the manaakitanga and whanaungatanga principles left by our tupuna effectively, then we need to do so with a clear understanding of the current environment. We are faced with widespread ignorance of tikanga, commercial ambition to exploit resources, very few kaumatua and a political climate that does not acknowledge the status of Maori in general.

Regulations for a marine management system for Ngati Kere would need to be developed with direct involvement of Ngati Kere working with authorities in the decision making process. While many people within Ngati Kere lack a detailed understanding of modern management regulations and what they can do, there is also a lack of understanding of the Ngati Kere traditional management practices amongst authorities. In order to find solutions to the marine management issues listed above, there will need to be two-way discussions and information sharing within Ngati Kere and also between Ngati Kere and authorities. While this project has started this process of communication, it is important that discussions and information sharing between groups continues in order to move towards management solutions for the Ngati Kere rohe moana.

One way to increase the knowledge of all participants would be to hold a wananga with the Ministry of Fisheries. This would be the next step towards identifying how traditional and current management systems can be used to achieve the goals and objectives identified in sections 1 and 2.

Hapu members strongly favour having a greater local role in policy, rules and enforcement. For example, Ngati Kere want to be directly involved in the decision-making process before management regulations are passed. It is particularly important that those people who are asked for advice or to participate in consultation are given adequate time to talk with the hapu.

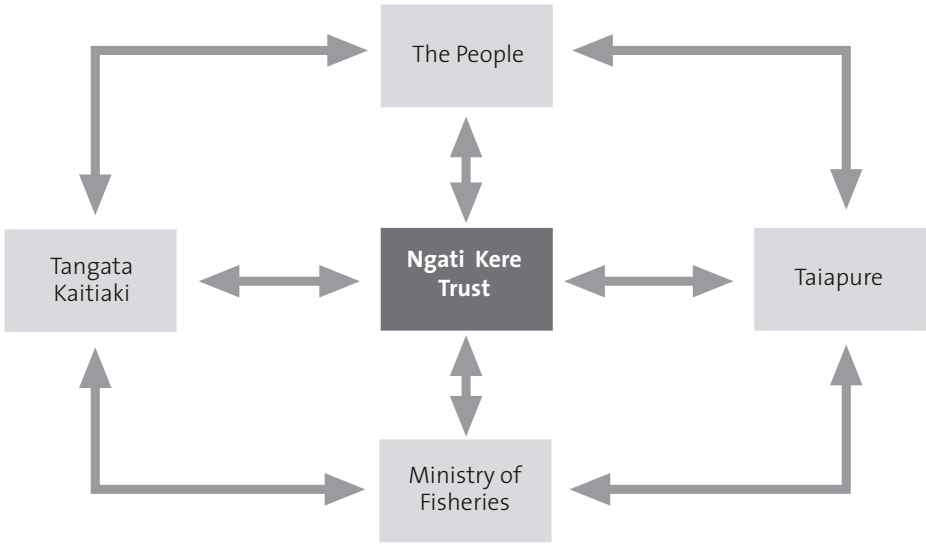
Coordinating hapu trustee initiatives is challenging and integrating these initiatives with overarching government mandates and policy can be mind-boggling. It is therefore important that internal hapu structures ensure that key groups (for example Trustees, Kaitiaki and Taiapure) establish effective communication links and represent the views of Ngati Kere. The decision-making processes need to have a transparent structure that everyone understands and is answerable to.

Furthermore, there is a need to develop a system of information sharing between recreational beach users and Ngati Kere about various beach activities. For example, voluntary rangers, the practice of rahui and removal of refuse.

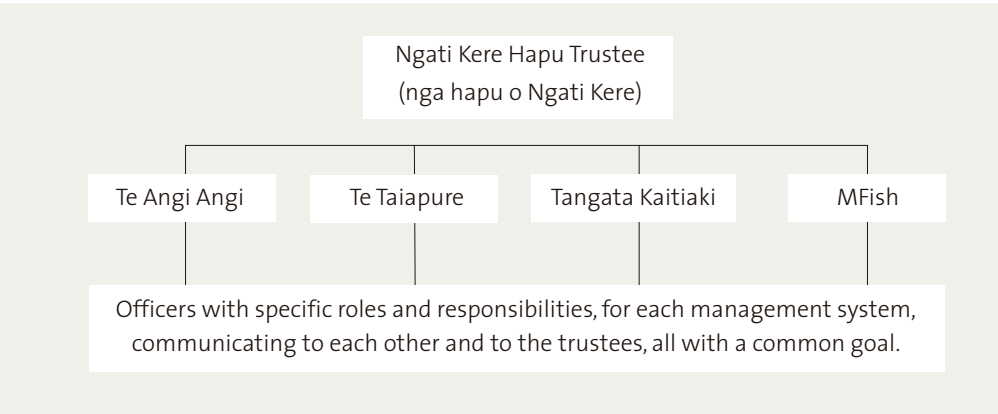
Another suggestion for future management would be to have an information centre which houses all surveys and monitoring reports and acts as a base for all management groups (for example Kaitiaki, Taiapure) and would be a place where the public could learn about the rohe moana.

The diagram below illustrates the process of two-way communication and learning both within Ngati Kere and with external agencies.

*Proposed Structure for Information Sharing*



The following structure may help with organizing the existing management systems in Ngati Kere:



# Question four

## WHAT ARE THE TOHU NGATI KERE WOULD CONSIDER APPROPRIATE TO JUDGE THE HEALTH OF THE ROHE MOANA?

This research question identifies tohu/indicators Ngati Kere could use to measure the health of the rohe moana and the success of whether the marine management systems are meeting their goals. This section discusses:

- What tohu are used by Ngati Kere to tell whether the rohe moana is healthy or unhealthy?
- What tohu are used by Ngati Kere to tell when to fish?
- What tohu are used by Ngati Kere to tell if you are getting closer to your goals?

### *Ohinemuhu Rock*

*Ruawharo (second in command) was a Tohunga/Priest on the Takitimu waka of the great migration. In order to protect the kaimoana along the coast he placed his three daughters (cast into rocks) in various locations from Porangahau to Wellington. Ohinehumu sits at Te Paerahi beach and when she stands high out of the sand, Ngati Kere observe this as an indicator that kaimoana will be plentiful (see over).*



*Ohinemuhu Rock is fully covered with sand, December 2003.*

### **BACKGROUND: WHAT ARE TOHU?**

Tohu or indicators are something that is measured regularly to show trends or changes in the health of an environment. Tohu also allow you to determine whether things are getting better or worse.

### **USES OF TOHU**

Maori have traditionally used tohu to gauge, measure or indicate change in the environment. Maori also use tohu to know when to harvest.

Today tohu have a number of other uses:

- They are a means of transferring Mātauranga Māori/traditional knowledge to future generations.
- Tohu can assist with monitoring the environment to tell us whether management systems are successful or otherwise.

Over time monitoring of tohu can help us to see if Ngāti Kere visions, values and expectations for the rohe moana are being achieved. Decisions can then be made on whether the present management methods are looking after Ngāti Kere values.

### **NGATI KERE TOHU**

Through the review of interviews with hapu individuals, tikanga wananga, hui, historical recordings, and Te Taiapure o Porangahau coastal archives, the research team found the following indicators to be the most commonly practised or observed by Ngāti Kere members. They are listed in order of most mentioned and fall into two categories: traditional and contemporary tohu.

*Ohinemuhu stands well out of the sand, December 2002, looking back to Parikoau point*





## TRADITIONAL TOHU

### **Hauora/health**

**Taikura rock:** When the southeasterly seas arrive, they force the sea vegetation on to the beach, washing up mussels. You are able to see the health of the mussels on inspection of the beach. This determines whether the mussels are healthy or not throughout the entire bay and whether they are ready to harvest. Taikura is also used as a 'kohanga' for mussel larvae spat.

**Takapau rock:** is the recognised rock for Karengo spores. If karengo is plentiful on the rock it provides an indication of the health of karengo from Ohinemuhu to Akitio (the southernmost point of Ngati Kere rohe moana).

**Observation:** Fishermen practise observation of size, form, colouring or amount of kaimoana from an area. As well as observing kaimoana, the observation of our people being healthy and happy is seen by Kaumatua as an indicator that the moana is healthy; a blessing left by our Tipuna that the moana would always provide for the wellbeing of all, when gathering was practised accordingly.

*(Piri Sciascia, hapu member)*

*'The saying was that when Te Paerahi (Porangahau) bay was 'boiling' with fish (when the fish came in to spawn), it was harvest time for the bigger fish and the birds of the ocean; also harvest time for the Tangata whenua/people of the land. Fish was hauled by net on to the beach and shared among the people. The bird life can return if the fish return to the spawning bay of Te Paerahi.'*

*(Rewi Wakefield, Hapu Kaumatua)*

### **Mahinga kai/harvest**

**Ohimemuhu Rock:** Ngati Kere observes that when Ohinemuhu is covered by sand or exposed, it indicates whether kaimoana will be plentiful. When it is exposed pipi are readily available.

**Moon phases:** Several people mentioned the wide use of fishing by different moon phases; the best fishing is three days before the full moon and three days after the new moon.

**Kowhai bloom:** It was often mentioned that harvesting was practised when the kowhai was in bloom. Kina are at their best (sweet) when the bloom is falling.

**Karaka berry:** When the berries turn red the mussel are at their best.

**Birds:** Various bird species fishing at one time is a good indication that it is time for harvest and kaimoana is plentiful. The presence of birds such as tern, gannet or gulls in large numbers also indicates the presence of large shoals of certain fish species such as the kahawai or mullet. The number of eggs that were gathered provided an indication of the number of birds in the area and therefore the health of the fishery.

**Seasonal fishing:** Harvesting each species during their best season is recognised by hapu members. This illustrates the wide diversity of kaimoana species available to Ngati Kere over the seasonal cycles.

**Rain:** One person mentioned that rain in Waipukurau meant that flounder would run the next day in the Porangahau river.

**Star constellations:** 'Tuna rere': when the constellation Scorpius rises in the early evening, the star 'Rehua' appears to pulsate, indicating the run of tuna.

## CONTEMPORARY TOHU

***Change in sediment levels in rivers:*** Ngati Kere have a strong awareness of erosion caused by inland land use (e.g. stock in waterways, deforestation, swamp clearing, draining, digging of river crossings). This causes high levels of siltation in river flows and increases sediment levels in both the river and the sea, leading to species degradation, depletion, and habitat change.

***Change in sand dune plant cover:*** Closely associated with erosion. The changing wind and sea patterns affect the sand dune levels and the health of the plants on the dunes.

***Commercial fisheries:*** The presence and absence of commercial boats tells us whether kaimoana is readily available.

***The strength and discolouring of shells:*** This has become an issue especially for indicating the health of the mussels and tuangi. Its cause is currently unknown but is an issue that requires closer examination.

***Poaching:*** Indicated by shell deposits in, on and around holes and reefs.

***Changes in streamside vegetation:*** The presence of willow has caused a decline in the number of eel while the absence of bulrush and bent grass has effects on the number of whitebait.

***Decrease in the diversity of creatures and fewer dolphins*** were all mentioned as an indication of depletion of kaimoana.

***Increase in the number of paddle crab and seals*** is seen as an indicator to the depletion of other species in the moana.

***Human presence:*** Growth of residential population and an increase in the number of beach visitors and recreational users are perceived as indicators for the overall degradation of health and depletion of species.

### EXAMPLE OF LINKING NGATI KERE GOALS AND TOHU

From the indicators listed above, the following tables can be drawn to show how Ngati Kere goals and objectives can be met over time by monitoring using tohu. The tables also illustrate how the broad concept or over-arching principle of sustaining Te Mauri o Ngati Kere can be achieved.

These tables are works in progress. Options for tohu and methods for measurement are explored further with Ngati Kere in the second part of this research.

*Ngati Kere Goal: To arrest the overall depletion of marine life in the Ngati Kere rohe moana*

Objectives/Targets	Indicators to measure if achieving targets	Monitoring (methods of measuring)
To have crayfish in knee-deep water	Change in crab and crayfish abundance (food source for hapuka)	Observe size, colour, taste of kaimoana
In 20 years, have hapuka back in shallow water	Change in paua abundance;	Examine gut contents of hapuka. Regularly recording catch numbers in varying locations from charters, commercial and customary fishers
Have a sustainable number of seals present in the rohe	Change in the number of seals present	Monthly seal counts

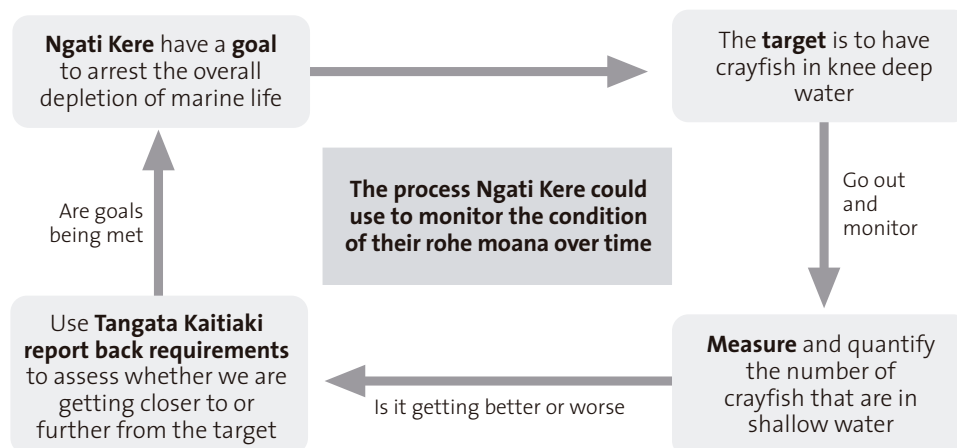
*Ngati Kere Goal: To place management into the hands of Ngati Kere*

Objectives/Targets	Indicators to measure if achieving targets	Monitoring (methods of measuring)
Ensure locals have a sound knowledge of systems	Change in the number of new people at hui (more people show a greater knowledge base)	Keeping a record of who attends hui
Utilise Treaty Settlement provisions - have Tangata Kaitiaki and Mataitai	Change in the number of management initiatives undertaken	The number of projects and outputs achieved by the Tangata Kaitiaki and Taiapure committee
Tangata Kaitiaki appointed by a certain date and process in place to manage customary fishing	Regular meetings of Tangata Kaitiaki and Taiapure	
	Reporting to hapu	
	Roles and responsibilities are identified	
Taiapure committee in place by a certain date	Management processes are practised	

Ngati Kere Goal: To encourage sustainable use of resources

Objectives/Targets	Indicators to measure if achieving targets	Monitoring (methods of measuring)
Allow kohanga sites to rejuvenate	Change in the number of rahui placed on key species	Record the number of rahui placed by Ngati Kere Trustee
All requests for customary fishing permits are viable or achievable over time	Change in the number of permits issued per year	Monitor the time it takes to fill the quota of the permit
Reduce the number of people taking more than they should	Change in the number of prosecutions under the management of customary regulations	
Goals and objectives of Ngati Kere are supported by the wider community	Teaching of traditional harvest practices to the community  Educational resources present in fishing clubs, schools, at marae	
Maintain a healthy moana	Establish yearly customary whanau quota to forecast pressures on specific fish species	Measure whanau customary catches
Maintain quality of kaimoana	Change in the health of mussels, karengo, pipi and cockles	Observe the condition of Ohinemuhu, Taikura and Takapau rocks
	Change in the diversity of bird populations	The number of birds present at specific sites
	Change in the vegetation cover	Measure the cover of such plants as bulrush and bent grass
	Change in sand dune plant cover	Measure the plant coverage of sand dune species

The following diagram provides an example of how the process of linking goals with tohu could work. The diagram uses information presented in the table above.





*Above: Karamu*

*Below: Pingao at Te Paerahe*

### **NEXT STEPS**

The next phase of this research is to take the tohu that have been identified and begin trialing and trial reporting tohu within the Ngati Kere rohe moana. The following are considered the steps to achieving this:

- From the identified tohu, pull out those that could be measured to achieve the goals of Ngati Kere
- Determine whether these tohu are in good, bad, or average health (criteria against which you would measure health)
- Determine how to measure tohu to detect changes over time
- Develop ways to communicate the health of the rohe to other agencies, e.g. summary statements of health that could feed into regional councils reporting on the state of the environment with respect to the values of Ngati Kere.

# Conclusion

This section summarises the answers to the four research questions asked:

- What are Ngati Kere visions and values for the rohe moana?
- What are the key species important to Ngati Kere in the rohe moana?
- Which blend of marine management systems is best for Ngati Kere?
- What are the tohu that Ngati Kere would consider appropriate to judge the health of the rohe moana?

## **FINDINGS**

Depletion of important species is of great concern to Ngati Kere. Mana for the hapu is maintained in the ability to share in the abundance of kaimoana. Excessive pilfering, large allowable fish catches and wastage are causing significant impacts on the natural eco-system, as are coastal developments such as subdivision and housing, within the Ngati Kere Rohe: population growth means waste disposal!

With the recent appointment of Tangata Kaitiaki, Ngati Kere is in a stage of restructuring and change. Original objectives for management bodies need to be addressed with roles and responsibilities identified. The mechanisms are there but the hapu need to formulate a transparent decision-making process that can be actively and consistently practised by everybody, so that the over-arching principle: to (strive) to sustain te Mauri o Ngati Kere, can be achieved.

The desire to retain mana can only be achieved and respected by the broader community when there is a practicable structure that is taken seriously by Ngati Kere first. Practised over time the people will become more familiar and assertive when the monitoring is seen to be delivering.

Through monitoring, communities are able to take greater responsibility for stewardship of their local environment while enhancing their capacity to contribute more effectively to management of coastal eco-systems. By achieving goals, communities can develop a sense of ownership that will be rewarding to all and to future generations.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Review Team. Interviews and Questionnaires with hapu individuals, December 2003 – January 2004.

R. Barlow, E. Cutbush, E. Douglas, M. Douglas, R. Douglas, P. Haines, M. Houkamau, Jamie Hutcheson, M.J. Hynes, M.T. Hynes, N.R. Kopua (Wakefield), H. Kuru, O. McLeod (Wakefield), Kylie SciaScia, Pauly SciaScia, Piri SciaScia, R. Taiki, T. Taunoa, R. Te Atua, A. Thompson, H. Thorne (Kuru), J. Thorne, A. Tipene, D. Tipene, M. Tipene (Wakefield), J. T. Wakefield, Rewi Wakefield.

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# Appendices

## **APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY**

This section reflects on how the research was developed and the communication process used throughout the investigation. It also outlines the research methods used – review of archives, minutes, interviews, etc. It does not necessarily represent one specific research objective. It is the accumulation of processes, thoughts and actions from the Ngati Kere Research Team comprising Alan Wakefield, Lisa Walker and Phyllis Tichinin.

First records of discussions with Department of Conservation (DOC) and Ministry for the Environment (MfE) are read from Te Taiapure O Porangahau minutes dated 14 August 2002, where the programme was introduced to the hapu. Another meeting proceeded before the Ngati Kere Trustees accepted the programme on 15 September 2002 and Alan Wakefield was asked to lead the programme. Ngati Kere and Te Taiapure o Porangahau met regularly with DOC/MfE from August 2002 to January 2003 to explain the programme and answer questions about why, when and how Ngati Kere would benefit. Alan as Project Coordinator and Lisa Walker as Assistant, worked with a DOC/MfE research team from March 2003 to January 2004 to answer the four research questions based on Maori visions, values and expectations for the rohe moana.

## **RESEARCH PROCESS**

### ***Getting Started***

Ngati Kere became involved in this project after a series of hui and discussions with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for the Environment.

After agreeing to be involved, Alan Wakefield was nominated to the position of Project Coordinator by the Ngati Kere Trustees. In further discussions with the DOC and MfE team it was agreed that Alan's main responsibilities would be to produce this report within a given timeframe, attend steering group meetings, and ensure that Ngati Kere Trustees, the hapu, DOC and MfE were all kept up to date with research progress. To help Alan achieve these tasks, Lisa Walker (Ngati Kere) was appointed as the Assistant Project Coordinator.

### ***Project Plan***

Alan and Lisa then met with the DOC and MfE project team (Kerry Hogan, Carla Wilson, Hamish Wilson) to develop a project plan for the research. This project plan outlined the research objectives, key questions to be asked, the timeframe for the research, the communication plan, and the key people involved.

This project plan had to be developed before a contract could be signed with Alan and Lisa. This made it difficult as Alan and Lisa had to find the time to develop the plan without any immediate payment. Once the project plan was finalised a contract was signed and the research began.



### ***Taiapure Archives***

The first step of the process was to contract a review team of three Ngati Kere people to work with the Project Co-ordinator and the Assistant Project Coordinator to collect the information (Maureen Wakefield, Mitarina Tipene, Mirianna MacGregor). The people selected had the time and skills to be involved. One of them had been involved in interviewing for the Taiapure Archives project while another had been responsible for completing the abstracting for that project.

This review team was given the task of reviewing all the Taiapure Archives material to find out what information had already been collected from hapu relating to the four research questions (refer to page 9). The three review team members reviewed the abstracts of interviews with 30 people and coded the responses in terms of the four research questions. Over this period the review team met regularly with Alan and Lisa to discuss the outcomes to date and any specific issues.

The findings from this process were then collated and analysed by another local person contracted to the project (Phyllis Tichinin). While Phyllis is not of Ngati Kere descent, she is a local person who had experience in environmental and social research that could be used in this project.

After summarising the information from the archives, Phyllis met with Alan to interview him and further expand and elaborate on the information.

### ***Interviews with Ngati Kere***

The next stage of the research process was to conduct further interviews with Ngati Kere in order to fill the gaps and ensure a broader perspective was included in the research. Groups targeted for the interviews included younger people and those older people who were not part of the Taiapure archives. A range of people were selected by the review team to ensure all hapu whanau were involved in the research.

Twenty-one interviews were conducted with individuals or small whanau groups. The interviews were conducted by the contracted review team and were based on a list of questions developed by Alan and Lisa (outlined in Appendix 4).

Many of the interviews were carried out face to face in people's homes and some questions were sent out by email. The response rate and level of detail was much higher for those carried out face to face. Interviewees were informed that one koha payment would be made to the Trustees in recognition of the time people had spent being interviewed and those interviewed were happy with this arrangement.

As well as interviews, information was also collected informally through listening to people in the community talking about their experiences at the beach and their issues and concerns. A lot of information included in the report came from Alan's own knowledge of people's views.

Questionnaires were also left at the marae with information about the research. However, the researchers received little feedback from these questionnaires and concluded that the best way to collect information was to go and visit people in person.

Once the review team had carried out the interviews, the information was collated and analysed by Lisa and Alan and included in the report.

## **COMMUNICATION**

In order to keep Ngati Kere hapu up to date with research progress and to seek greater input into the report, Lisa attended the Taiapure and Trustees meetings. In the case of the Taiapure committee, this was a useful way to collect information on management systems and how they could achieve Ngati Kere goals. At each bi-monthly Trustee meeting Lisa would present a report on research progress.

A koha initiative was established to reimburse committee representatives for their contribution to the research. However, the Trustees and other hapu committees were busy with so many other issues that this offer was not taken up and members were just happy to receive the updates.

As well as attending Trustee meetings, the hapu were kept up to date on research progress with regular newsletters (refer to Appendix 3), though not a lot of feedback was received from hapu on the newsletters.

Three hui were also held to inform hapu of progress. The first hui was held with DOC as there was confusion over the purpose of the project and the work involved. The second hui was held just for Ngati Kere as the researchers had not received a lot of input from the hapu and were keen to encourage more involvement. The third hui was held with Ngati Kere and representatives from relevant central and local government agencies to discuss the research and to get everyone talking together about the management of the rohe moana. Another hui to discuss management systems with the Ministry of Fisheries was planned but had to be cancelled.

## **REFLECTIONS ON THE PROCESS**

- It is important to allow for time delays in the research as often people are not available and have other family, work and community commitments, especially in a small community. However, it is important to not allow too much time as the research can lose momentum.
- People were also dealing with other issues of importance (for example the seabed and foreshore debate) and therefore often found it hard to commit time and energy to the research.
- The role of Trustees in the project needed to be clearly defined and Trustees needed to be able to dedicate time to regularly contribute to the direction and details of the research and support and give guidance to the researchers.
- Ideally the Project Coordinator and Assistant Project Coordinator should be set up with office space and resources. This research report was developed on Alan and Lisa's kitchen tables in amongst constant distractions of children, whanau and visitors.
- All of the research and review team were paid for their involvement in the research. However, it is important to be set up with transparent financial systems to handle and manage contract funding. Government contracts also require public liability insurance, and OSH statement and a GST-registered account which took time and money to put in place as we were not initially set up as a business.
- The contract was not signed and money not forthcoming until after the project plan had been developed. This made it difficult at the initial stages when Alan and Lisa were spending time working on the project and payment was delayed.

- Even after the Trustees had given approval for the research to proceed there were queries and confusion amongst some hapu members as to the purpose of the research. These members had not been to earlier hui with DOC to discuss the project and therefore another hui was arranged after the contract had been signed. It is important to be aware that even if a project has been approved, there will often be a need to continually justify and explain what you are trying to do, to people who have not been involved at earlier stages.
- Although in theory it may be good to try and involve a lot of people in a project, having a small research team is the best approach for ensuring everyone is on the same track and carrying out the research in a similar manner.
- Face-to-face interviews using a schedule of specific focused questions were the most effective method for collecting information.
- When undertaking interviews it is important that there is a rapport between the interviewer and interviewee.
- The best way to get feedback from hapu members was to target specific people and go and visit them face to face. Email by itself was not a useful way to get input.
- A detailed project plan that outlined the research objectives and timeframes worked very well for ensuring the research stayed on track. The process of developing the project plan was also useful for clarifying and refining the purpose of the research.
- Monthly meetings between Ngati Kere researchers and the DOC/MfE research team were important for ensuring the research stayed focused and for building relationships.

## APPENDIX 2: LETTERS TO HAPU AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS\*

Letters to hapu (26 May 2003, 25 Nov 2003) and Government Departments – 22 July 2003,  
03 Dec 2003

Monday 26th May 2003

To the Ngati Kere Trustees and committees

Re: Maori Methods and Indicators for Marine Protection

Alan and I are pleased to inform you that we are up and running and in action for the research project above.

Outlined in the enclosed newsletter and project plan, you will read that this work forms one component of the overall MMIMP project. We have formed a research and review team to focus on the social science component only, that sets up and supports the ecological science which involves the measuring and testing of the marine environment.

To formulate a truly hapu documentation of our findings we need your consistent input into the four objectives that will be drafted into reports and administered to the hapu, before, during and after the next four trustee meetings.

We have a small koha of \$60 that we would like to offer each committee at the next four trustee meetings and 1 hui; a total of \$300 each, to the end of December 2003. We suggest that you nominate a representative to bring the views, support and questions, consistently to trustee meetings. Enclosed also is the justification titled 'KOHA & DISBURSEMENTS'. We need the claim statement to be returned before or at each trustee meeting, to sign off the koha.

We look forward to working with you in the collating of everyone's information and production of four reports that will truly reflect Ngati Kere, views, values, expectations and understandings.

NOTE: Objectives 1 and 2 are being reviewed and drawn out of the Taiapure archives. They will be in draft reports for the focus of discussion at the upcoming trustee meeting: Sunday 8th June, 10am.

Yours Faithfully

Lisa Walker

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## LETTER TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

22/07/03

Greetings

The Ngati Kere hapu of Central Hawkes Bay is undertaking a research project to enable us to better educate ourselves regarding the resources and conservation options for managing our coastline. We hope to achieve a thorough hapu and wider community understanding of marine management plans and systems already in place for this area and how we might work with those systems in conjunction with hapu-based management tools such as Taiapure, mataitai or rahui.

We would appreciate your assistance by providing to us written copies of your plans, policies, and management tools relating to the coastal and marine environment. Your involvement through ongoing interface with research project staff and participation at hapu hui would be very much appreciated.

The four objectives for this Department of Conservation and Ministry for the Environment sponsored program are to:

1. Explore and gain consensus on Ngati Kere's visions, values, interests and expectations for its rohe moana
2. Nominate key coastal species that are important to Ngati Kere
3. Determine which blend of marine management systems is best for Ngati Kere
4. Decide on key indicators that Ngati Kere considers appropriate to judge the health of the marine environment.

We are currently revising drafts of Objectives 1. & 2. and would appreciate your input to Objective 3. We are planning a hui a hapu for Saturday, September 6, to discuss marine management systems and would like you to join us to explain your organisation's role along this coastline. We would appreciate hearing back from you by August 10th about attendance at the hui at the Rongomaraeroa Marae in Porangahau.

We look forward to receiving your written materials and input soon.

Lisa Walker – Assistant Project Coordinator

***Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection Programme***

Tuesday 25th November

To the Taiapure o Porangahau (also addressed to Tangata Kaitiaki)

The MMIMP team would like to present to you the draft reports we have worked on, specific to Ngati Kere rohe moana.

- We would like discussion during a time slot at your next committee meeting.
- We will give an overview explaining the purpose of the programme and how the objectives can assist with directing Taiapure objectives.
- It is vital to produce statements in these reports that truly represent the views of Ngati Kere.

We look forward to your response and trust that together we can make a better future for our rohe moana.

Alan and Lisa (Project coordinator and assistant)

*I a Kere te ngahuru, ka ngahuru noa atu: It is always harvest time with Ngati Kere*

## E-MAIL TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

03/12/03

### ***Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection Programme***

Kia ora Koutou Katoa

In september this year we hosted a hui at Porangahau for your organisation to speak to Ngati Kere about your role in managing the stretch of coastline from, Ouepoto stream in the north to Akitio river in the south.

We are at the stage now of producing report 3; of which the objective is to, "Determine which blend of marine management systems is best for Ngati Kere."

We are asking for copies of, or access to existing information relating to this coastline. The information would cover things like plans and policies, management tools, monitoring records and surveys conducted.

We feel that by documenting this information, the hapu will be better able to decide how they can assist toward achieving goals such as; "Arresting depletion of marine life" in our rohe moana.

Your response would be very much appreciated within the next two weeks. I may be able to meet with you to discuss.

E noho ra... Lisa Walker (Assistant Coordinator)

### **APPENDIX 3: NEWSLETTERS AND REPORTS\***

Newsletters – 25/05/03 (not available), 01/07/03, 07/10/03, 21/12/03, 08/02/04

Reports – 08/06/03, 10/08/03, 07/10/03, 23/11/03, 08/02/04

Ngati Kere Hapu Trustees Meeting – Sunday 8th June 2003

#### **REPORT: MAORI METHODS AND INDICATORS FOR MARINE PROTECTION.**

Thank you for the opportunity to represent Ngati Kere and to be a part of a project that I know a lot of background and build up has gone into to get up and running. I trust that I am here because I have some skill and abilities to achieve the long term goals and specific objectives for this project and for the hapu, with your endorsement. Along with Alan and the supporting review team we will endeavor to meet your needs and aim for a process and outcomes that truly speak of what Ngati Kere wants for it's rohe moana and how.

To date Dad and I have been preparing and formulating the project plan with the assistance of DOC/MfE research team. More recently we have been working with the review team and researcher to write up the draft reports for both objectives 1 & 2. The project plan is complete and the first newsletter has gone out to the hapu.

We came across stumbling blocks dealing with the contract to DOC, modern communications proved a hurdle and an e-mail that left me staggered. I lost the project plan altogether, right out of the file, floppy and hard drive and had to retrieve and rewrite most of it! So from motherhood (among other interests, namely, the playcentre), I was thrust into the workforce. A discussion was called with DOC to clarify for those who attended on Friday 16th May.

Now we are in catch up mode with all engines running and meeting time frames in sight. We are asking for a strong commitment from hapu committees who have received a letter to this effect with a 'koha' incentive. All individuals input will be appreciated and you may want to be interviewed.

Naku noa... Lisa...

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## **NEWSLETTER # 2 – 1st July 2003**

Kia ora Koutou...

Outputs to date for NGATI KERE MARINE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

- Project plan presented to trustees and approved
- Newsletter # 1 sent out to hapu and sub-committees
- Objectives 1 & 2 are produced in draft form.

Here I am again and to date have only had one interested reply and two returned addresses! Please find attached the two draft reports for the Maori Methods and Indicators for Marine Protection Project (for objectives 1 & 2) and my report to the June trustees meeting. The drafts are worth a read and more importantly, speak for us as a HAPU, gathered from existing documentation. We value your input and you need to keep us on track about what you want for the future in, at, and around our beaches. I would appreciate feedback so that the reports have hapu consensus and are not individual opinion. If you cannot read any attachments I can post a hardcopy, just contact me. Recap of project objectives:

- 1) Visions, values, interests and expectations for our rohe moana.
- 2) Key species that are important in our rohe moana.
- 3) Marine Management Systems, ie, Kaitiaki, Taiapure, Marine reserves, Mfish Regulations.
- 4) The signs / indicators (tohu) Ngati kere consider appropriate to judge the health of the rohe moana. Eg, when the kowhai blooms, the kina is sweet. When 'Ohinemuhu' is exposed, the kaimoana is plentiful.

The next set of drafts for objectives 1, 2 & 3 are due out at the next trustees meeting - early August, so please feed back in time for your thoughts to be included. I look forward to working with our local schools to gather the values and expectations from our tamariki. Contact with the relevant Government Departments is being made now in respect to objective 3. A hui is planned for Saturday September 20th with guest speakers and excursions, focused on marine management and tohu. It would be great to see all of you who are interested in managing our rohe moana. The collective views from this hui will be all inclusive in the production of the 4 reports.

**“TRADITIONS THAT TIE US TO THE PAST AND CONNECT US TO THE FUTURE GIVE US PERSPECTIVE”**

It starts with the traditions from our ancestors, why we do and think the way we do (as Maori) about our beach. So click attach, it's great, we're excited!

If you do not want to receive further newsletters please return so I can take you off the mailing list!

Naku noa ... Lisa...

Ngati Kere Hapu Trustees Meeting – Sunday 10th August 2003

**REPORT: MAORI METHODS AND INDICATORS FOR MARINE PROTECTION.**

PROGRESS REPORT:

Progress is being made steadily toward finalizing reports for Ngati Kere visions, values and expectations for our rohe moana. And Species that are important to us. More body has to be built on the reports and we are working on the layout and presentation format for this. The review team has completed resourcing all specific information to the project objectives, from the Taiapure archives. We have decided that further interviewing is necessary to complete the reports, as is prepared in the project plan. These reports will be styled in booklet form and we are hoping to achieve a document that includes quotation and photographs of interviews, coastal and river environments and studies.

Because of Marae bookings, we have had to bring the Marine management hui forward to Saturday 6th September. Govt. bodies have been notified and we have already had indication of attendance by DOC, MfE and CHB District Council.

Again we are asking for more input and would like some indication of consistent, committed, interest. The Koha to those committees having input has yet to be uplifted.

Thank You... Alan and Lisa...

### **NEWSLETTER # 3 – 7th October 2003 and report to Trustees**

Kia ora Koutou

#### **Outputs to date – NGATI KERE MARINE MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

Wednesday 30th July, Meeting with hapu to allow input into and to discuss the drafts for the Project.

August – report to Trustees, met with DOC/MFE

Taiapure archives abstracting completed by review team

Objective 3 & 4 produced in draft

September – Hui with Govt. Depts held at Marae (marine management)

Objectives 1 & 2 formatted into full report documents

The project is moving along and producing a lot of work. Unfortunately without any input via emails. So our new tact is to hand deliver to our hapu locals. On saying that, those whom we have gathered information from are representative of all of us as hapu and with some aspect, there is a common view that; Ngati Kere have a bigger say into the present Marine Management Systems. We have yet to complete further interviews of those not represented in the Taiapure Interviews. And we may be working into January 2004 to allow for more feedback from the hapu.

With the onslaught of the foreshore debate, a whole lot of related hui are going on, making it hard to attend all if any at times. I would like to present reports to various committee from which I have had no reply since writing in May this year. A contribution of \$300 to these committee was offered, however not received to date. The project team is therefore considering the accumulated amount go to the marae as recognition to all individual hapu member's input.

That's all from the Maori Methods and Indicators for Marine Protection Team, we have draft reports are here for your viewing. Thank you...

I A KERE TE NGAHURU, KA NGAHURU NOA ATU

It is always harvest time with Ngati Kere

## **REPORT TO THE NGATI KERE TRUSTEES**

### **Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection Project**

Sunday 23rd November 2003

An update on the MMIMP Project is that we have achieved draft reports for all of the 4 objectives that were set out in the original plan. The reports have been difficult to word without the feedback of the hapu via e-mail. The project team would like a time space at the next Trustee meeting to actually discuss the reports and how the project fits into the existing overarching management systems. Over the course of the next month we hope to present the same to the Taiapure, Tangata Kaitiaki and individuals, so that a consensus can be gained. The project has been extended to the end of January, so that hopefully by then we have had consensus by the hapu and the completed document can be presented to the hapu.

The objectives for the project are:

Ngati Kere visions, values and expectations for the rohe moana.

Key species that are important in our rohe moana.

Traditional and present Marine Management Systems.

The signs (indicators) Ngati Kere would use to judge the health of the rohe moana.

#### **NEWSLETTER #4 – 21st December 2003**

Kia ora Koutou Katoa,

Above you will see attachments of the “Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection” Programme for Ngati Kere. A bit of light reading over the Christmas period... To date we (Alan and Lisa - research team) have produced newsletters and outlines for the hapu to respond and had only one response. We have targeted you as interested hapu individuals in the hope that you will respond with constructive input. The reports are in draft and are being worked on all the time. They are written in a format that anyone could and would want to read (without all the gobbledy gook!). Please forward to any hapu member that you feel may want to respond. I will be giving hard copies to those without e-mail (Trustees, Tangata Kaitiaki, Taiapure, Kaumatua).

You may have some thoughts on: 1) stories or whakatauki to be included, 2) How much of the information does Ngati Kere want published? (this will be a public document), 3) Do we have other goals to consider? (Mauri), 4) How much do you know about management systems? Are they working? (Taiapure, Tangata Kaitiaki, Te Angi Angi). 5) Is there anything else that should go in the report? Or just fill in the questionnaire.

Our contract finishes at the end of January so that the divers can get on with the second stage of the programme. All input needs to in by early January (no later than the 12th). Your response will be very much appreciated. You can find us at the marae from Dec 24 - Dec 30. Ho - ho - ho ...

E noho ra koutou katoa, Alan and Lisa...

## **REPORT to TRUSTEES – Sunday 8th February 2004 and**

### **NEWSLETTER # 5 – Sunday 1st February 2004**

Kia ora Koutou katoa,

It has been almost a year now since the start of a ten month contract with Dept. of Conservation and Ministry for the Environment; for Ngati Kere to document their visions, values and expectations for the rohe moana.

The report discusses management systems and how or whether they meet our goals/ expectations. It lays out indicators for monitoring change in various species of importance to Ngati Kere, that can tell us whether our goals/expectations are being met.

The bulk of the information was researched from Te Taiapure coastal archives, further interviews were taken with other hapu members that were not part of the archives, and some people responded to a questionnaire during December-January.

We were given an extension to the end of January 2004 and finally it is here in full draft form (Appendices included).

Findings are that even though not a lot is understood about modern management systems, there is a greater awareness by Maori of Te Taiapure as a key management system and Ngati Kere as the caretakers of the moana. Structures and roles within each system are clearly outlined however, the communication links and decision making processes between them and Ngati Kere are not transparent. This report suggests a process of monitoring and reporting that Ngati Kere could implement to achieve their goals/expectations.

The next stage is doing the recording and mapping of the moana with Alan (Project Coordinator) and hapu divers over the next year.

The report will go to Trustees this Sunday 8th February, and with Ngati Kere approval, will become a published document. Your response to this would be good to know, either returned to me or passed on to a Trustee.

It has been a long and exhausting year, with numerous community developments unfolding. I have found this report challenging to say the least, however very rewarding to be completed. I wish to see it become an invaluable, evolving document for the hapu and thank you for the opportunity.

Lisa...

#### **APPENDIX 4: INTERVIEW-QUESTIONNAIRE**

Further interviews were conducted with hapu individuals that were not part of the Taiapure Archives, these were the questions asked:

##### QUESTIONS:

1. What memories do you have of times at the beach, that you would want for your children and grandchildren.
2. What do you understand about marine protection?
  - When, where and how do/did you fish?
  - How were you taught to 'leave some for the future'?
3. What are your views on management?
  - Mfish regulations, Hawke's Bay Regional Council
  - Commercial, Charters, competitions
  - Taiapure, Tangata Kaitiaki, Te AngiAngi
  - Are they working for Ngati Kere?
  - How could they work together?

## NGATI KERE QUESTIONNAIRE – DECEMBER 2003

### MAORI METHODS AND INDICATORS FOR MARINE PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Following are questions that Alan Wakefield and Lisa Walker have been researching with Ngati Kere, for our better understanding of management and how we can monitor the health of the rohe moana to meet our goals.

Please write your comments below.

	QUESTION 1 GOALS	QUESTION 2 SPECIES	QUESTION 3 MANAGEMENT	QUESTION 4 TOHU
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How has the rohe moana been important to you?</li> <li>What would you like the moana to look like or provide for generations to come?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What species (food or other) are important to you?</li> <li>Are they depleting, stable or increasing?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What management systems do you recognize in our moana? (traditional or present)</li> <li>How could they work together to meet Ngati Kere goals?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What signs do you use to know whether the moana is healthy or not?</li> <li>What signs tell you when to fish?</li> </ul>
NAME & AGE EXAMPLE 34	Access, family times, swimming, fishing. To have plentiful unpolluted kai.	Kina, they are smaller than I remember.	Wahi tapu, moon phases, westerly wind.	Birds  Ohinemuhu
EXAMPLE 37	Education in the old way, conservation, when and how. Taught by experience.	Cont. Are my children ever going to be able to have fair access? Kina, smaller.	Seasons for gathering, taught not to take little ones, leave kohanga pools.	



## GLOSSARY OF MAORI WORDS

The following Maori words may occur throughout the text. The listed pagenumber indicates their first mention and explanation in context.

- atea / front, 15  
Aotearoa / New Zealand, 5  
hapu / sub-tribe, 5  
hapuka / groper, 23  
harakeke / flax, 15  
hinaki / set trap or pot, 28  
hauora / health, 43  
hinu / fat, 23  
hue / calabash, 32  
hui / meeting, 9  
inanga / parent whitebait, 24  
iwi / tribe, 8  
kaeo / sea apple, 25  
kai / food, 5  
kai hau kai / competitive food feast, 12  
kaiawa / food from rivers, 14  
kaimoana / seafood, 5  
kairoto / food from lakes, 14  
kaitiakitanga / sharing guardianship responsibility, 6  
kakahi / freshwater mussel, 28  
kakaho / toitoi, 30  
karakia / prayer, 33  
karengo / seaweed, 18  
kaumatua / elder, wise man, 15  
kereru / wood pigeon, 29  
kina / sea egg, sea urchin, 22  
kohanga / nursery, 19  
koko / grandad, 21  
korowai / cloaks, 29  
koura / crayfish, 17  
kowhaiwhai / rafter patterns of meeting house, 15  
kuku / mussel, 17  
kupenga / net, 8  
mahinga kai / harvest, 43  
mana / pride, strength, reputation, 5  
manaakitanga / kindness, 19  
manuhiri / visitors, 15  
maripi / knife, 19  
mataitai / reserved sea area for marae use, 8  
Matauranga Maori / traditional knowledge, 42  
mauri / spirit or energy, 6  
moko / Maori tattooing, 29  
pae whenua / dock, 30  
paepae / threshold carving (at entrance to meeting house), 15  
papaka / crab, 28  
patiki / flounder, 21  
pirita / supplejack, 15  
pou / post, 8  
pounamu / greenstone, 6  
pouraka / crayfish drop pots, 19  
pupu / periwinkle, 28  
punga / stone anchor, 32  
Rahui / period of respect, 19  
rangatira / chief, 13  
rangatiratanga / chieftainship, 6  
Rehua / Antares (star), 28  
rohe moana / coastal area, 5  
tahu / method of preserving with fat, 19  
taiapure / locally managed sea area, 8  
tangata kaitiaki / caretakers of a given area, 34  
tangata whenua / people of the land, 43  
taonga / treasure, 6  
taupara / stern (of waka), 29  
ti kouka / cabbage tree, 30  
tikanga / custom, 19  
tipuna / ancestor (singular), 6  
titi / shearwater, mutton bird, 29  
tohemanga / medium-sized bivalve shellfish, 28  
toheroa / larger-sized bivalve shellfish, 28  
tohu / indicators, 9  
tohunga / priest, 41  
Toki poutangata / greenstone ceremonial adze, e.g. Pipiri Hononga Mareikura, 6  
toroa / albatross, 29  
tuangi / cockle, 20  
tukutuku / woven flax panels, 15  
tuna / eel, 28  
tuna-rere / run of the tuna, 28  
tupuna / ancestors (plural), 36  
wahi tapu / sacred place of significance, 15  
waiata / song, 15  
waka / canoe, 23  
wananga / place of learning, 13  
whakairo / carving, 19  
whakapapa / genealogy, 5  
whakatauki / proverb, saying, verse, 31  
whanau / family, 20  
whanaungatanga / gifting to others/sharing, 12  
whare / hut, 30  
wharenuui / meeting house, 15  
whenua / the land, 16  
whetiko / shellfish in estuary mudflats, 28



I a Kere te ngahuru, ka ngahuru noa atu  
It is always harvest time with Ngati Kere

