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Taranaki VTM Project Expert Panel
C/- Environmental Protection Authority
Email: info@fasttrack.govt.nz

14 November 2025

Tēnā koutou,

RE: MINUTE 12 OF THE EXPERT PANEL – FURTHER REQUEST FOR INFORMATION TO IWI AND HAPŪ PARTICIPANTS – TARANAKI VTM PROJECT [FTAA-2504-1048]

Please find attached the responses to the request for information ('RFI') set out in Minute 12, dated 3 November 2025. This RFI should be read alongside the comments Te Kāhui o Taranaki has made on the application to date, including the written comments dated 6 October 2025.

As opening comments and context to this response, Te Kāhui o Taranaki¹ make the following observations.

Taranaki Iwi exercise mana whenua and mana moana from Paritūtū in the north around the western coast of Taranaki Maunga to Rawa ō Turi stream in the south and from these boundary points out to the outer extent of the exclusive economic zone. These pou (boundary markers) are captured in the following Taranaki Iwi expression:

Ko Ōnukutaipari te pikitanga ki te pou o Ōkurukuru

Ōkurukuru ki Te Whakangerengere

Te Whakangerengere ki Te Tahuna ō Tutawa

Te Tahuna ō Tutawa ki Panitahi

Panitahi ki Ouri

¹ Te Kāhui or Te Kāhui o Taranaki are used interchangeably throughout.

Ki te pou o Matirawhati.

[illegible]

Figure 1. Indicative area of interest for this RFI (black shape). Source: Figure 5.1 of the TTR Application.

Figure 1: Area of interest taken from other RFI – minutes 13-17.

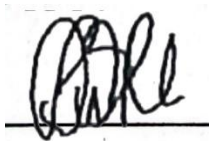
It is not clear from the application documents what effects from the proposal will be felt within these boundaries, or how this proposal will impact on the other collective Te Tiriti Settlement arrangements Te Kāhui o Taranaki rely upon (being the fisheries settlement and Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo) to provide for our existing interests in the marine environment.

As set out in our comments to the Panel at the conference in Te Hāwera, Te Kāhui o Taranaki has significant concerns with the Taranaki VTM proposal. These include cumulative effects of activities in the marine environment, and the potential precedent effects that may result should this application be approved. The uncertainty that remains with respect to impact on fisheries, other benthic ecology, as well as how the existing kaitiaki and cultural interests of Taranaki Iwi will be taken into account. These actual and potential adverse effects are set out in the comments Te Kāhui has previously provided and not repeated here. There has been no new information that has given Te Kāhui cause to adjust this position or understanding.

Similarly, the Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi experience with other entities looking to exploit resources in the marine area gives little confidence that the benefits purported to be realised for local communities from the proposal will be realised. The most recent experience of this being the Tui Oil Field. This is further set out in the RFI below.

It is considered that the extent of this RFI process to fill gaps in the existing record are reflective of the incomplete nature of consultation, and the application for the activity. As Te Kāhui o Taranaki advised in comments to the Panel; Te Kāhui o Taranaki received one pro-forma letter prior the application being lodged. This is clearly insufficient.

Ngā manaakitanga,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Damon Ritai', written over a horizontal line.

Damon Ritai

Tumu Whakarito CEO Te Kāhui o Taranaki

Mana Whenua and Rohe

a. Recognition Instruments

The rohe of Taranaki Iwi is supported by a Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 application. A copy of these applications is appended as attachment 1 and 2. This area extends through the area shown in Figure 1 above.

The MACA application contains a map of the proposed recognised area. The application area is further described in the Taranaki Iwi Takutai Application 31317 as follows:

Taranaki Iwi exercise mana whenua and mana moana from Paritūtū in the north around the western coast of Taranaki Maunga to Rawa ō Turi stream in the south and from thses boundary points out to the outer extent of the exclusive economic zone. These pou (boundary markers) are captured in the following Taranaki Iwi expression:

*Ko Ōnukutaipari te pikitanga ki te pou o Ōkurukuru
Ōkurukuru ki Te Whakangerengere
Te Whakangerengere ki Te Tahuna ō Tutawa
Te Tahuna ō Tutawa ki Panitahi
Panitahi ki Ouri
Ouri ki Rawa ō Turi
Ki te pou o Matirawhati.*

The MACA application is pending.

Treaty Settlement Instruments

The Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlement interests of Taranaki Iwi are contained in two separate arrangements. These are the Taranaki Iwi Deed of Settlement and associated legislation, Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo and associated legislation. Taranaki Iwi is also listed in the

a. Treaty Settlement Act's and Deeds

The Taranaki Iwi Deed of Settlement and related documents can be found at this link - <https://whakatau.govt.nz/te-tira-kurapounamu-treaty-settlements/find-a-treaty-settlement/taranaki-iwi>.

The Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 implements this settlement - <https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2016/0095/latest/DLM6684825.html?src=qs>

The Deed of Settlement between Taranaki Iwi and the Crown was entered into on 5 September 2015.

Te Kāhui o Taranaki draws the attention of the Panel to map OTS-053-55 in the attachments of the Deed which shows the Taranaki Iwi statutory acknowledgement of the Coastal Marine Area. As shown on this map, there is no outer boundary for this statutory acknowledgement area and must be read alongside the statement of association – coastal marine area in the Deed of Settlement attachments.

This area overlaps with the area shown in Figure 1 above.

The Statement of Association reads as follows²:

The following statement of association by Taranaki Iwi applies to the above statutory area. Taranaki Iwi exercise mana whenua and mana moana from Paritutu in the north around the western coast of Taranaki Maunga to Rawa o Turi stream in the south and from these boundary points out to the outer extent of the exclusive economic zone.

The traditions of Taranaki Iwi illustrate the ancestral, cultural, historical and spiritual association of Taranaki Iwi to the coastal marine area within the Taranaki Iwi rohe ("Coastal Marine Area"). The seas that bound the Coastal Marine Area are known by Taranaki Iwi as Ngā Tai a Kupe (the shores and tides of Kupe). The coastal lands that incline into the sea are of high importance to Taranaki Iwi and contain kainga (villages), pa (fortified villages), pūkawa (reefs) for the gathering of mataitai (seafood), tauranga waka or awa waka (boat channels), tauranga ika (fishing grounds) and mouri kohatu (stone imbued with spiritual significance). The importance of these areas reinforces the Taranaki Iwi tribal identity and provides a continuous connection between those Taranaki Iwi ancestors that occupied and utilised these areas.

Prior to the proclamation and enforcement of the confiscation of lands within the Taranaki Iwi rohe (area of interest), Taranaki Iwi hapū occupied, cultivated, fished, harvested and gathered mataitai in the Coastal Marine Area. The entire shoreline from Paritūtū to the Rawa o Turi was critical to daily life such as fishing, food gathering, cultivations and ceremonies. The sea and coastal reefs provided a staple food source with fertile volcanic soils providing excellent growing conditions for large community cultivations. Food preparation and harvesting was ultimately dependant on the lunar calendar that controlled tides and other environmental conditions, but the best times for gathering and harvesting are known by Taranaki Iwi as Nga Tai o Makiri (the tides of Makiri). These generally occur in March and September.

The small boulder reefs are possibly one of the most unique features of the Taranaki Iwi coastline providing special habitat for all matters of marine life. Resources found along the extent of the coastline of Nga Tai a Kupe provide Taranaki Iwi with a constant supply of food. The reefs provide paua (abalone), kina (sea urchin), koura (crayfish), kuku (mussels), pupu (mollusc), ngakihi (limpets), papaka (crab), toretore (sea anemone) and many other reef species, while tamure (snapper), kahawai, patiki (flounder), mako (shark) and other fish are also caught along the coastline in nets and on fishing lines.

Also evident in the reefs are the monolithic tauranga waka or awa waka where large boulders were moved aside by hand to create channels in the reef. These provided access to offshore fishing grounds and prevented boats from being smashed onto rocks by the heavy surf. Large kainga were also built around the tauranga waka providing Taranaki iwi hapū with the infrastructure for efficient fishing operations. Whenever possible, fishing nets were also set in the tauranga waka. Fishing also took the form of separate, smaller pool like structures, or tauranga ika. They were baited and had a small opening on the seaward end of the structure

² [Taranaki Iwi Documents Schedule 5 Sep 2015](#) page 4 onwards

to attract fish. On an incoming tide fish would enter the pools to feed and would then be chased out to be caught by a net placed over the small entranceway.

Taranaki Iwi oral traditions recount that in former times, the extent of large boulder reefs in the central part of Taranaki Iwi was much larger than those seen today. The large sandy areas in the central part of the Taranaki Iwi rohe is an occurrence attributed to Mangohuruhuru. Mangohuruhuru was from the South Island and was brought here by Taranaki Iwi rangatira Potikiroa and his wife Puna-te-rito, who was Mangohuruhuru's daughter. Mangohuruhuru settled on the coastal strip between Tipoka and Wairua and built a house there called Te Tapere o Tutahi. However, the large rocky Taranaki coastline was foreign to him and he longed for the widespread sandy beaches of his homeland. He warned Taranaki Iwi and told them he was calling the sands of Tangaroa. This phenomenon came as a large tsunami and totally buried Mangohuruhuru and his kainga. His final words to Taranaki iwi were:

'ka oti taku koha ki a koutou e nga iwi nei, ko ahau and hei papa mo taku mahi, hei papa and hoki mo koutou - This will be my parting gift for you all, that it will come at the cost of my life, but will provide a future foundation'

The sands brought by Mangohuruhuru continue to provide excellent growing conditions for many of the low lying seaside kainga within the central part of the Taranaki Iwi rohe.

The Coastal Marine Area was also the main highway for many Taranaki Iwi uri (descendants) when travelling between communities, as most of the coastal lands were free of the thick bush found a little higher towards the mountain. Coastal boundary stones and mouri kohatu are another unique cultural feature within the Taranaki Iwi rohe and they form a highly distinctive group, not commonly found elsewhere in the country. Many of these were invariably carved with petroglyphs in spiral form and were often located in accessible areas, within pa earthworks and open country. However, most of them were nestled in the reef on the seashore alongside tauranga waka, tauranga ika, pukawa, puaha (river mouths) and below or adjacent to well-known pa sites.

Tahu and Turi the twin kaitiaki (guardians) mark the mouth of the Tapuae River, Te Pou o Tamaahua in Oakura, Te Toka a Rauhoto (originally located a little inland on the south side Hangatahua River mouth) Opu Opu (also a tauranga waka and tauranga ika) in the bay off Te Whanganui Reserve, Kaimaora, Tuha, Tokaroa and Omanu in the reefs at Rahotu and Matirawhati the stone boundary marker between Ngati Haua (a hapu of Ngaruahine) and Taranaki Iwi on the reef of the Rawa o Turi river mouth. These mouri kohatu continue to be revered by Taranaki Iwi hapu.

Although access to many areas along the Coastal Marine Area was discontinued as a consequence of confiscation, Taranaki Iwi have continued to exercise custodianship over those areas accessible to Taranaki Iwi. Many Taranaki iwi hapu have imposed rahui (temporary restrictions) over sites, restricting the taking of kuku, kina, paua and other mataitai. Proper and sustainable management of the Coastal Marine Area has always been at the heart of the relationship between Taranaki iwi and the Taranaki Iwi coastline.

The names of some of the Taranaki Iwi Coastal Marine Area sites of significance such as pūkawa, tauranga ika and tauranga waka are listed in Appendix A.

Clause 5.15.2 of the Deed requires relevant consent authorities to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement.

Taranaki Iwi is also party to Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo and Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025. This Deed and associated legislation are set out in Appendix A: Collation Table of Publicly Available Documents and not repeated here.

b. Formal explanatory material

N/A

c. Protocol operation

N/A

Iwi and Hapū Planning Documents

a. Iwi Management Plan, Hapū Management Plan, or PSGE planning document

Taiao, Taiora is the Iwi Planning Document for Te Kāhui o Taranaki. This document link is in Appendix A of the RFI.

Taiao, Taiora includes a chapter dedicated to Tangaroa-ki-Tai. These provisions apply across the coastal marine environment described above and overlap with the area shown in Figure 1. In this respect the provisions of Taiao, Taiora are directly relevant to any assessment of the application, and provide a relatively concise summary of the relationship, and the existing interests of Te Kāhui o Taranaki with this area.

b. Status of documents

Taiao, Taiora is lodged with local authorities in Taranaki, and they must have regard to it under sections 61(2A), 66(2A)(a) and 74(2A) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Tikanga and Kaitiakitanga Practice

a. Kaitiakitanga practice and indicators

Taiao, Taiora provides an expression of Taranaki Iwi kaitiakitanga. As outlined in the iwi planning document, mouri is the core attribute provisions of the plan, and monitoring approaches orientate around.

Different techniques and monitoring approaches occur across the different domains Te Kāhui actively monitor. This data is all held within Te Kāhui o Taranaki.

b. Projects

Te Kāhui o Taranaki has recruited and maintains a taiao team that works across the various domains of te taiao (in accordance with how these are described in Taiao, Taiora). A major project for Te Kāhui is the rāhui referenced and described in comments provided to the panel

previously. This will be addressed in the section below. In addition to the rāhui, specific recent projects in marine environment include the following:

- Te Karu o Kōteoteo
 - On 15 October 2021 a juvenile blue whale washed ashore near Ōpunake in the rohe of Ngāti Kahumate, Ngāti Tara, Ngāti Tamarongo, Haumia, Ngai Wetenga and Ngāti Manu (hapū of Taranaki iwi). Ngā hapū exercised important and significant cultural practices and customs which dictate the appropriate care as required when a whale comes ashore. This occurrence, known as Te karu o Kōteoteo continues to enliven the cultural practises of ngā hapū, the wider Taranaki iwi and relationships with neighbouring iwi and hapū.
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K9JL5USigok>
- Tui Oil Field decommissioning:
 - From 2020 onward, when the Crown (MBIE) took responsibility for the Tui decommissioning, Te Kāhui o Taranaki has been a formal partner and named participant in planning, monitoring and cultural oversight of the project. The role of Te Kāhui o Taranaki has included: partnership arrangements with MBIE on project delivery, provision of cultural input into planning and monitoring, access to seafloor survey results (pre- and post-works), participating in development of the environmental/monitoring plans that accompany the marine consents, and ongoing involvement in monitoring after offshore works. Te Kāhui o Taranaki also publicly sought that consents be granted while seeking conditions to protect cultural values. Links below record both the partnership and the specific condition that monitoring be prepared in consultation with, and include ongoing involvement from, Te Kāhui o Taranaki.
 - <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/energy-and-natural-resources/minerals-and-petroleum/tui-project>
 - <https://www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/consents-granted-for-tui-oil-field-decommissioning/>
 - <https://www.thepress.co.nz/nz-news/350097425/blowout-billion-dollar-tui-oilfield-debacle>
- Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki
 - Te Kāhui o Taranaki played an active role throughout the review and finalisation of the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki (made operative in 2023).

The Trust participated in early consultation and planning hui with the Taranaki Regional Council, submitted formal feedback on draft provisions, and advocated for the inclusion of iwi values—particularly kaitiakitanga, mouri of coastal waters, and protection of taonga species and customary gathering areas.

The submissions of Te Kāhui emphasised the iwi's enduring relationship with the coastal marine area, extending from Taranaki Maunga to Tangaroa, and the need for Council processes to uphold Treaty principles and partnership obligations.

The final Plan reflects this input through:

- incorporation of values and frameworks connecting mountain to sea – mai Taranaki Maunga ki uta ki tai;
- policy recognition of Taranaki Iwi's cultural, spiritual, and historical relationship with the coastal environment;
- inclusion of mapped statutory acknowledgement areas arising from the Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016, which formally recognises the iwi's association with key coastal and marine places; and
- requirements for continued consultation with Te Kāhui in consent processing and monitoring pursuant to the provisions of the Regional Coastal Plan.

Customary Fisheries and Rāhui

a. Customary fisheries (documents or brief note)

Taranaki Iwi through its Fishing Company developed a pātaka for fish to be available to whānau/ngā uri o Taranaki Iwi for tangihanga.

The process for requesting Pātaka Whata is:

- Pā/marae or whānau member will advise of tangi
- The following information is needed about the tangi:
 - Who is it for, where it is being held (can be either at a marae/pā or at home),
 - Name, address and contact phone number of the person picking up the fish.

Once all information details are known;

- a permit, requesting fish is sent to Egmont Seafoods, Centennial Drive, New Plymouth, who look after our Pātaka Whata.
- Contact is made with the person picking up the fish to confirm the time that it will be available.

Egmont Seafoods are locally owned and have been operating in New Plymouth for over 30 years, fishing out of Port Taranaki.

b. Rāhui or temporary closures

As part of the Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016, a Fisheries Protocol was issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries³. This protocol makes provision for recognising and supporting the right of Taranaki Iwi to manage their customary fisheries according to their customs and traditional practices with the Protocol Area⁴.

Subsequently, Te Kāhui has supported ngā hapū o Taranaki Iwi in a successful temporary fisheries closure in Western Taranaki under section 186A of the Fisheries Act 1996. The closure follows a previous temporary closure supporting a raahui placed by Taranaki Iwi Kaumatua in January 2022.

³ [Taranaki Iwi Documents Schedule 5 Sep 2015](#) page 56

⁴ [Taranaki Iwi Documents Schedule 5 Sep 2015](#) page 60

Taranaki Iwi and hapū explicitly requested a 2-year closure to the harvest of:

- all shellfish, including crayfish;
- all seaweeds, excluding beach cast seaweed;
- all anemones;
- all stingrays; and
- conger eel species (*Conger wilsoni* and *Conger verreauxi*).

Iwi and hapū requested the closure to:

- allow more time for further population recovery;
- collect data over a sufficient time scale; and
- to establish longer-term protection strategies.

The section 186A closure provides Treaty settlement-based support of the rāhui and enables Iwi and hapū to manage customary fisheries according to their tikanga within the Protocol Area.

As set out in the comments previously provided, a rāhui is established across 70km of the Taranaki coastline, extending two kilometres out in the marine area from the coast. This is explained and shown in the following:

- <https://www.trc.govt.nz/environment/coast/coastal-environment/western-taranaki-rahui>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4wrDKId6wKQ>

This rāhui area partially overlaps with the area shown in Figure 1 above.

c. Mātaitai reserves and Taiāpure

One existing rohe moana exists within the boundaries set out above. That is the Rohe Moana of Ōrimupiko Marae, Ngāti Humia. Information for this Rohe Moana is appended as attachment 2.

Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture

a. Commercial fisheries (forward planning)

Te Kāhui leases Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) to others.

100% of the quota originates from the 1992 Fisheries Settlement.

It is not known what proportion of the commercial catch is taken from the area indicated

b. Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act (MCACA)

The MCACA interests of Te Kāhui are currently under claim.

Relationships/Partnerships

N/A

Governance and Information-Sharing

N/A

Supporting Material

N/A

Attachment 1 – MACA Application

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON REGISTRY**

IN THE MATTER OF **the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai
Moana) Act 2011**

AND

IN THE MATTER OF **an application by WHAREHOKA CRAIG
WANO, General Manager of Te Kāhui o
Taranaki Iwi, for orders recognising the
customary marine title and protected
customary rights of Taranaki Iwi**

ORIGINATING APPLICATION

30 March 2017

SOLICITORS:

ARTHUR NOBLE LTD
Barristers & Solicitors
156 Palmer Rd
RD 1 Brightwater
NELSON 7091

Contact:

Bronwyn Arthur
bronwynarthur@gmail.com
Ph 021 237-0942

To the Registrar of the High Court at Wellington

and

To: the New Plymouth District Council;

the South Taranaki District Council;

the Taranaki Regional Council; and

the Solicitor-General on behalf of the Attorney-General.

This document notifies you that–

1. The applicant, Wharehoka Craig Wano, will on apply
to the court for orders under section 100 of the Marine and Coastal Area
(Takutai Moana) Act 2011 recognising:
 - 1.1 the customary marine title of Taranaki Iwi shared with Te Atiawa in
the area comprising all the common marine and coastal area seaward
of Paritutu to Herekawe, as specified in the **attached** map where the
Taranaki Iwi and Te Atiawa areas overlap and are marked “Iwi
Shared”;
 - 1.2 the customary marine title of Taranaki Iwi in the area comprising all
the common marine and coastal area seaward of Herekawe to
Taungatara, as specified in the **attached** map and marked as the
“Taranaki Iwi Exclusive” area;
 - 1.3 the customary marine title of Taranaki Iwi shared with Ngaruahine
and/or hapu of Ngaruahine in the area comprising all the common
marine and coastal area seaward of Taungatara to Rawa o Turi, as
specified in the **attached** map where the Taranaki and Ngaruahine
areas overlap and are marked “Iwi Shared”; and
 - 1.4 the protected customary rights of Taranaki Iwi in all three areas
above.
2. The grounds on which the applicant seeks the order recognising customary
marine title in the area seaward of Paritutu to Herekawe are as follows:

- 2.1 Taranaki Iwi and Te Atiawa hold the specified area in accordance with tikanga.
 - 2.2 Taranaki Iwi and Te Atiawa have, in relation to the specified area, together exclusively used and occupied the area from 1840 to the present day without substantial interruption.
3. The grounds on which the applicant seeks the order recognising customary marine title in the area seaward of Herekawe to Taungatara are as follows:
 - 3.1 Taranaki Iwi holds the specified area in accordance with tikanga.
 - 3.2 Taranaki Iwi has, in relation to the specified area, exclusively used and occupied the area from 1840 to the present day without substantial interruption.
4. The grounds on which the applicant seeks the order recognising customary marine title in the area seaward of Taungatara to Rawa o Turi are as follows:
 - 4.1 Taranaki Iwi and Ngaruahine and/or hapu of Ngaruahine hold the specified area in accordance with tikanga.
 - 4.2 Taranaki Iwi and Ngaruahine and/or hapu of Ngaruahine have, in relation to the specified area, together exclusively used and occupied the area from 1840 to the present day without substantial interruption.
5. The applicant will seek, under section 78 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, to include recognition of wāhi tapu, or wāhi tapu areas, in any customary marine title order.
6. The grounds on which the applicant seeks the order recognising protected customary rights are as follows:
 - 6.1 Taranaki Iwi has exercised the rights since 1840.
 - 6.2 Taranaki Iwi continues to exercise the rights in a particular part of the common marine and coastal area in accordance with Taranaki Iwi tikanga.
 - 6.3 The rights have not been extinguished as a matter of law.

7. The protected customary rights are:
 - 7.1 the exercise of kaitiakitanga;
 - 7.2 rāhui;
 - 7.3 the use of tauranga waka (landing, launching, anchoring and mooring vessels);
 - 7.4 the use of tauranga ika (anchoring and mooring vessels for fishing purposes);
 - 7.5 whare waka/boat sheds;
 - 7.6 the extraction and use of: sand, peat, shingle, aggregate, rocks, stone, driftwood, ochre, saltwater, pingao and harakeke;
 - 7.7 māra mataitai/non-commercial aquaculture; and
 - 7.8 using the specified area, including the natural and physical resources within it, for ceremonies associated with burial, baptism and rongoā.
8. The applicant is Wharehoka Craig Wano, General Manager of Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi. The applicant group is Taranaki Iwi. For the purposes of this application, Taranaki Iwi has the meaning set out in the Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 at section 13(1).
9. The particular areas of the common marine and coastal area to which this application relates are the areas specified in the **attached** map, which comprise all of the common marine and coastal area to seaward of:
 - 9.1 Paritutu to Herekawe;
 - 9.2 Herekawe to Taungatara; and
 - 9.3 Taungatara to Rawa o Turi.
10. The name of the person to be the holder of the order as the representative of Taranaki Iwi is Te Kāhui o Taranaki.
11. The contact details for Te Kāhui o Taranaki are:

PO Box 929
Taranaki Mail Centre
NEW PLYMOUTH 4340
Ph (06) 751-4285
Email: admin@taranaki.iwi.nz

12. This application is made in reliance on Parts 3 and 4 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

30 March 2017



Bronwyn Arthur
Solicitor for the applicant

This document is filed by BRONWYN HELEN ARTHUR, solicitor of the applicant, of the firm Arthur Noble Ltd, whose postal address and address for service of the applicant is:

156 Palmer Rd
RD 1
Brightwater
NELSON 7091

Documents for service on the applicant may be left at that address for service or may be –

- (a) posted to the solicitor at 31/35 Jessie St, Te Aro Wellington; or
- (b) emailed to the solicitor at bronwynarthur@gmail.com.

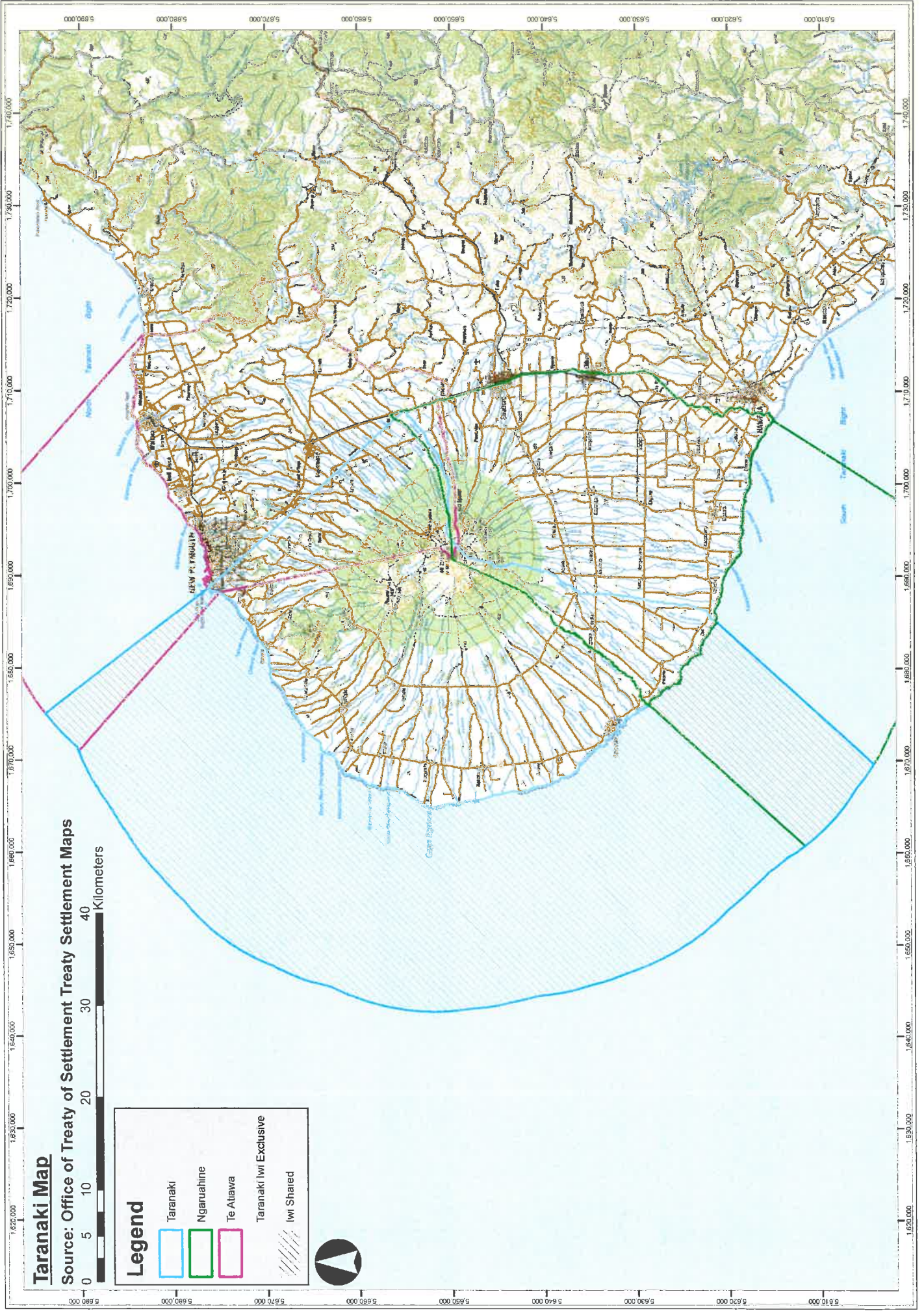
Taranaki Map

Source: Office of Treaty of Settlement Treaty Settlement Maps



Legend

- Taranaki
- Ngaruahine
- Te Atiawa
- Taranaki Iwi Exclusive
- Iwi Shared



Application for Recognition of Customary Interests

by

Te Kāhui o Taranaki

on behalf of Taranaki Iwi

UNDER THE MARINE AND COASTAL AREA (TAKUTAI MOANA) ACT 2011

Step 1 Details

Who is this application for?

Name of iwi, hapū or whānau applying for recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights. (An applicant group can be one or more iwi, hapū or whānau.)

Taranaki Iwi.

Name of the person, representative group or legal entity making this application on behalf of the iwi, hapū or whānau.

Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust is mandated to represent Taranaki Iwi and is therefore seeking to enter into a recognition agreement with the Crown for Coastal Marine Title and Protected Customary Rights under Section 95 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

The mandate of Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi is set out at **Appendix A - Extracts from Charter of Te Kāhui o Taranaki.**

Who are the contact persons for this application?

Contact persons: Wharehoka Wano and Puna Wano-Bryant

Physical Address: PO Box 929 Taranaki Mail Centre, New Plymouth

Email: whare@taranaki.iwi.nz, puna@taranaki.iwi.nz

Phone: Day (06) 751 4285 Evening 021 244 5858 (Puna)

Can you give us any more information to help identify your group?

Who are the founding tūpuna and ancestors of your group?

Taranaki iwi claim descent from ancestors that predated the arrival of the waka migration to the western seaboard. They were known as the Kāhui Ao, Kāhui Rangi, Kāhui Pō and Kāhui Atua, collectively called Te Kāhui Maunga. They occupied Mimi Maunganui (the mountain preceding Taranaki), Ruatupua (Pouākai), and Ruatawhito (Kaitake) ranges. Their principal village was Karakatonga, situated high up in the heart of the Waiwhakaiho river valley. When the new mountain Pukeōnaki surfaced the people temporarily evacuated the site with many also perishing.

Taranaki Iwi takes its name from the eponymous ancestor Rua Taranaki who also placed his name on Pukeonaki, who we now know as maunga Taranaki. The origins of Taranaki Iwi and early Taranaki Iwi ancestors such as Ruataranaki, Maruwakatare and Tahurangi are inextricably linked to maunga Taranaki and the Pouakai and Kaitake ranges. Hence the following tribal expression:

*Ko Taranaki ko Pouakai, ko Kaitake, koia te puna i heke mai ai te tangata
Koia ko ho mātou nei okiokinga, ko mātou nei to rātou okiokitanga*

Taranaki, Pouakai and Kaitake are a reflection of and the source of our existence, in life and in death.

The arrival of the Kurahaupo kin from Hawaiki signalled a new period of occupation and interaction between the Kāhui Maunga and Hawaiki people. This era was known as 'ngā uruwaka'. During its voyage to Aotearoa Kurahaupo suffered damage and some of its passengers, led by Te Moungaroa, transferred to the Mataatua canoe for the last part of the journey to Aotearoa. When the Kurahaupo people arrived they brought with them the sacred kura (knowledge), marriages soon produced a mix of Kāhui and Kurahaupo descendants. The influx of the new migrants also created tension and the Kāhui people were forced to relocate into various places along the western seaboard.

Taranaki Iwi's expression of its identity is in the following pepeha. The final statement likens the resilience of Taranaki Iwi to taonga that the takutai preserve and protect.

Pepehā

*He pukeao tā Tahurangi.
He rua tā Rua Taranaki.
He pou tā Maruwhakatare.
He pou hoki tā tēnei whakatupuranga
Ko Taranaki te Mouna
Ko Taranaki te Iwi
Ko Taranaki te tangata
Ko te puna i heke mai ai te tangata
E kore e pau te ika unahi nui*

*Tahurangi had a cloud
Rua Taranaki had a cave
Maruwhakatare had a pillar
As this generation too has a pillar
Taranaki is the mountain
Taranaki is the eponymous ancestor
Taranaki is the tribe
The spring from which we all flow
We will never be overcome, we are like the scales of a great fish*

For the purposes of this Application Taranaki Iwi rely on the "Meaning of Taranaki Iwi" set out in section 13 of the Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016.

13. Meaning of Taranaki Iwi

- (1) *In this Act, Taranaki Iwi—*
- (a) *means the collective group composed of individuals who are descended from an ancestor of Taranaki Iwi; and*
 - (b) *includes those individuals; and*
 - (c) *includes any whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals, including the following hapū:*
 - (i) *Ngāti Haumia; and*
 - (ii) *Ngāti Haupoto; and*
 - (iii) *Ngāti Kahumate; and*

- (iv) *Ngā Mahanga a Tairi (including Ngā Mahanga and Ngāti Tairi); and*
- (v) *Ngāti Moeahu; and*
- (vi) *Ngāti Tamarongo; and*
- (vii) *Ngāti Tara; and*
- (viii) *Ngāti Tūhekerangi; and*
- (d) *includes hapū, to the extent that they are composed of those individuals, that no longer form distinct communities within Taranaki Iwi, including the following hapū:*
 - (i) *Ngai Wetenga; and*
 - (ii) *Ngāti Atua; and*
 - (iii) *Ngāti Mana; and*
 - (iv) *Ngāti Rangikōtuku; and*
 - (v) *Ngāti Rongo; and*
 - (vi) *Ngāti Tamakumu; and*
 - (vii) *Ngāti Wharetapui; and*
 - (viii) *Ngāti Rangitūmamao; and*
 - (ix) *Patukai; and*
 - (x) *Pōtikitaua; and*
 - (xi) *Pukekohatu; and*
 - (xii) *Puketoretore; and*
 - (xiii) *Upokomutu; and*
 - (xiv) *Waiotama.*

(2) *In this section and section 14,—*

ancestor of Taranaki Iwi means an individual who—

- (a) *exercised customary rights by virtue of being descended from 1 or more of the following:*
 - (i) *Haumia;*
 - (ii) *Haupoto;*
 - (iii) *Kahumate;*
 - (iv) *Manaahurangi;*

(v) *Moeahu:*

(vi) *Pōtikiroa:*

(vii) *Rangikōtuku:*

(viii) *Rongotuhiata:*

(ix) *Tairi:*

(x) *Tamaahuroa:*

(xi) *Tamakumu:*

(xii) *Tamarongo:*

(xiii) *Taratūterangi:*

(xiv) *Wetengapito:*

(xv) *Wharetapui:*

(xvi) *any other recognised ancestor of a group referred to in clause 8.6 of the deed of settlement; and*

(b) exercised the customary rights predominantly in relation to the area of interest at any time after 6 February 1840.

Which hapū are associated with your group?

Those hapū referred to above.

Which Marae/Pā are associated with your group?

The Marae/Pā of Taranaki Iwi are:

Okorotua / Oākura

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/okorotua-oakura/>

Tarawainuku / Puniho Pā

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/tarawainuku-puniho/>

Te Pōtaka Pā

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/nga-marae-pa/te-potaka/>

Orimupiko Marae

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/nga-marae-pa/orimupiko/>

Parihaka Papakāinga

Parāhuka / Te Niho o te Atiawa

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/nga-marae-pa/parihaka/te-niho-o-te-atiawa-parahuka/>

Takitūtū / Te Paepae o te Raukura

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/nga-marae-pa/parihaka/te-paepae-o-te-raukura-takitutu/>

Toroaanui

<http://taranaki.iwi.nz/nga-marae-pa/parihaka/toroanui/>

A map of Taranaki Iwi Marae/Pā can be located at **Appendix B - Map of Taranaki Iwi Marae/Pā**.

Step 2 Apply for customary marine title

Fill in this step if you're applying for recognition of customary marine title under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

Tell us the boundaries of your application areas. You can describe it or tell us the GPS coordinates.

Taranaki Iwi exercise mana whenua and mana moana from Paritūtū in the north around the western coast of Taranaki Maunga to the Rawa ō Turi stream in the south and from these boundary points out to the outer extent of the exclusive economic zone.

Taranaki Iwi are the descendants of the two kin groups Te Kāhui Maunga Kurahaupo and since time immemorial have occupied the lands which extend along the coastal and mountain area between the Rawa ō Turi stream in the south and Paritutu and Onukutaipari in the north. The extent of Taranaki Iwi interests also stretched inland to Te Whakangerengere on the north eastern flank of the mountain, up the Waipuku stream to Te Tahuna o Tutawa (Warwicks Castle), over to Panitahi (Fanthoms Peak) and down to Mangōraukawa (Lake Dive) and the source of the Ouri stream. It then follows the Ouri stream water course towards the coast, a deviation is then made to the headwaters of the Rawa ō Turi stream to the boundary stone of Matirawhati at its mouth, an agreement forged between Ngāti Haua, Ngāti Atua, Ngāti Tamaahuroa and Titahi.

These pou (boundary markers) are captured in the following Taranaki iwi expression:

*Ko Onukutaipari te pikitanga ki te pou o Ōkurukuru
Ōkurukuru ki Te Whakangerengere
Te Whakangerengere ki Te Tahuna o Tutawa
Te Tahuna o Tutawa ki Panitahi
Panitahi ki Ouri
Ouri ki Rawa o Turi
Ki te pou o Matirawhati*

*Ōnukutaipari is the ascent to the pole of Ōkurukuru
from Ōkurukuru to Te Whakangerengere
from Te Whakangerengere to Te Tahuna o Tutawa
from Te Tahuna o Tutawa to Panitahi
from Panitahi to the waters of Ouri
from Ouri to Rawa o Turi
to the pillar of Matirawhati*

Taranaki Iwi is closely related to other tribes in the region through ancestry and proximity. Alliances and disputes between them were a feature of their history both pre and post European settlement. Threats from other tribes and the need to protect territory, authority and honour meant that relationships between the Taranaki tribes continually evolved.

Taranaki Iwi apply for recognition of customary marine title under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 recognising:

1. The customary marine title of Taranaki Iwi shared with Te Atiawa in the area comprising all the common marine and coastal area seaward of Paritūtū to Herekawe, as specified in the attached map at **Appendix C Taranaki Iwi Rohe** where the Taranaki Iwi and Te Atiawa areas overlap and

are marked "Iwi Shared".

2. The customary marine title of Taranaki Iwi in the area comprising all the common marine and coastal area seaward of Herekawe to Taungātara, as specified in the attached map at **Appendix C Taranaki Iwi Rohe** and marked as the "Taranaki Iwi Exclusive" area.
3. The customary marine title of Taranaki Iwi shared with Ngāruahine and/or hapū of Ngāruahine in the area comprising all the common marine and coastal area seaward of Taungātara to Rawa ō Turi, as specified in the attached map at **Appendix C Taranaki Iwi Rohe** where the Taranaki and Ngāruahine areas overlap and are marked "Iwi Shared".

Tell us anything else (and attach any supporting documents) that might help us assess your application, such as how you use the area or proof of ownership of neighbouring land.

Taranaki Iwi have substantial evidence to support this Application and look forward to working further with the Office of Treaty Settlements.

Step 3 Apply for protected customary rights

The hapū, marae/pā and whanau of Taranaki Iwi exercise the following customary rights or practices within the Taranaki Iwi rohe ("Coastal Marine Area"):

Customary right or practice	Frequency of customary right or practice	Location/extent of customary right or practice
Kaitiakitanga	Continuous since 1840	Throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
Rāhui	Continuous since 1840	Throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
Use of tauranga waka (landing, launching, anchoring, mooring vessels)	Continuous since 1840	Identified areas throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
Use of tauranga ika (anchoring and mooring vessels for fishing purposes)	Continuous since 1840	Identified areas throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
Whare waka/boat sheds	Continuous since 1840	Identified areas throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
The extraction and use of: sand; peat; shingle; aggregate; rocks; stone; driftwood; ochre; saltwater; pingao and harakeke	Continuous since 1840	Identified areas throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
Maara mataitai/non-commercial aquaculture	Continuous since 1840	Identified areas throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe
Using specific areas for ceremonies associated with but not limited to burial, blessings and rongoa	Continuous since 1840	Identified areas throughout Taranaki Iwi rohe

Step 4 Sign and date this form

- ☒ I understand the Ministry of Justice (including the Office of Treaty Settlements) will publicly release the information in this application. Such as names, contact details and general geographic location for this application. I also understand that the Official Information Act applies to all the information in this application.
- ☒ The information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Full name (of person completing this form)

Wharehoka Craig Wano

Wano

Date

31 March 2017

Step 5 Do a quick check

Before sending in your application check

Have you followed steps 1 to 4?

- ✓ Have you given us your contact person's and group's details in step 1?
- ✓ If you're applying for recognition of customary marine title, have you filled in step 2?
- ✓ Have you attached a map?
- ✓ Have you attached any supporting documents?
- ✓ If you're applying for recognition of protected customary rights, have you filled in step 3?
- ✓ Have you attached a map?
- ✓ Have you ticked the boxes and dated this form at step 4?

Step 6 Send us your application

The deadline for making an application is 3 April 2017. Please send us this form and any supporting documents by emailing it to maca@justice.govt.nz or by freepost to: The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Parliament Buildings Private Bag 18041
Wellington 6160

What happens next?

You'll get a confirmation letter and we'll begin an appraisal of your application. You can expect to hear from us if we need more information, and again when a decision is being made. It can take several months for your application to be processed.

Attachment 2 – Rohe Moana of Ōrimupiko Marae, Ngāti Humia

Fisheries (Notification of Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki for Area/Rohe Moana of Orimupiko Marae, Ngāti Haumia) Notice 2024 (Notice No. MPI 1797)

Pursuant to regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, the Director-General of the Ministry for Primary Industries gives the following notice.

Notice

1. Title

This notice is the Fisheries (Notification of Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki for Area/Rohe Moana of Orimupiko Marae, Ngāti Haumia) Notice 2024.

2. Commencement

This notice comes into force on **26 February 2024**.

3. Customary food gathering area/rohe moana

This notice applies to a customary food gathering area/rohe moana in the New Zealand fisheries waters described in clause 2(d) of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 1) 2011 (No. F578) ([New Zealand Gazette, 17 March 2011, Issue No. 32, page 859](#)), which is an area in Taranaki from the mouth of the Rahuitoetoe Stream to the northern extremity of Waiwiri Bay, extending 5km offshore.

4. Tangata whenua

The tangata whenua of the area/rohe moana is Ngāti Haumia, as represented in respect to these appointments by Orimupiko Marae.

5. New Appointment

(1) The Minister for Oceans and Fisheries has appointed Aroha Stewart as a tangata kaitiaki/tiaki for the rohe moana.

(2) The appointment took effect on **31 January 2024**.

Dated at Blenheim this 15th day of February 2024.

JUDITH MACDONALD, Director Fisheries and Aquaculture Treaty Partnerships (acting under delegated authority).