

Te Tūkaiaia

Te Karanga o te Iwi

Hōngongoi / July 2015

Kia Tūpato!
Ka tangi a Tūkaiaia kei
te moana, Ko Ngātiwai
kei te moana e haere ana;

Ka tangi a Tūkaiaia
Kei tuawhenua, ko Ngātiwai kei
tuawhenua e haere ana

Beware!
When Tūkaiaia calls at sea,
Ngātiwai are at sea;

When Tūkaiaia calls
inland, Ngātiwai are inland

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our e-panui

If you or anyone else you know that is of Ngātiwai descent, would like to register to receive this epanui, please contact us with an email address or register with us online.

If you have already registered but we don't have your current postal or email address let us know by emailing: ngatiwai@ngatiwai.iwi.nz

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Ngātiwai World War II Servicemen and Women Remembered



Erueti Reihana Pene (left)
RNZN on HMS Tamaki served
on minesweepers in the English
Channel

"He never really talked about the war, just the funny stories. Except he did talk about meeting up with his Uncle Sam and Royal Pita, who were in the Army. After a late night with them, Erueti got to the wharf and the submarine he was on had left. He found out later than it was blown up by the Japanese and there were no survivors."

- Pepuere Dick Pene

A special project is underway to produce a digital book resource that captures the special contribution Ngātiwai servicemen and women made during World War II. Ngātiwai Education Te Au Here o Tūkaiaia will be driving the project and anticipate it's completion by the end of the year. The book will feature a compilation of experiences of those serving in the Armed Forces, the NZ Women's Land Army, the Home Guard and Coastwatch. The project also hopes to capture the experiences of those who were left at home leading up to, during and after the war.

Paulette Wellington leads the project and is passionate about being able to document such an important part of Ngātiwai history. "We want to be able to feature at least two people from each marae area and would love whanau to

come forward with their stories, photos or anecdotes of the exploits of their loved ones both serving overseas and at home."

Paulette is mindful however, that memories of the time leading up to, during and after the War may still be very sensitive for some and explains. "Whānau will want to have assurances about how information is used and we will use all care to ensure information is handled carefully but most importantly make sure we consult with kaumātua and kuia throughout the process".

The digital book will contain individual web-files and some sound recordings of kaumātua and kuia as they reminisce about their experiences. These will also accompany information and photographs sourced from published material and anecdotes of whanau.

"There were Navy patrol boats up and down our coast, they commandeered private boats for this. They called into Tutukaka harbour on their way north, checking out whether we were protected."

- Paratene te Manu Wellington

Although the book will only be available digitally to start with, funding will be sought to produce the book in print form. This resource will be posted to the Ngātiwai Education website, with digital audio and video clips.

Ngātiwai Education have a team of researchers across the organisation who are currently consulting with kuia, kaumātua and whānau who have knowledge and experience in the

areas covered by the research. These researchers include Jess Ngatai, Petina Stone, Rodney Ngawaka, Wi Pirihi and Paulette Wellington.

If you would like to participate in this project or have any questions contact Paulette Wellington on 022 3709 495 or paulette@ngatiwai.iwi.nz or one of our researchers.

Himiona Paratene, Private, NZ Army, 39416

"I remember when my brother went to war it was in 1939. I was 8 ½ nearly 9 years old. We would send stuff for my brother with the Red Cross, he would receive the stuff from them. He didn't write to us though, so we didn't really know if he received the stuff."

- Era Reti



Clyde Wellington (left) Flight Sergeant, RNZAF NZ 4216088

"On the 15th of August 1945 we heard Japan had surrendered. We were told to fly to New Britain, New Ireland, to the Kavieng Strip (New Guinea). Our pilot was new, we were sent to make sure there were no muzzles (canvas covers put over the front end of a gun, so you could see they were not ready to be fired). We buzzed the strip (flew down low enough to see), and we could have been shot!"

Ngātiwai Education Te Au Here o Tūkaiaia Special Resource Projects 2015

This year Ngātiwai Education has been funded to implement a range of research and develop resources that will build on the success of previous projects they have run. It is planned that most of these projects will be completed and available by the end of the year. These include:

- Marae posters depicting some of our Ngātiwai marae with pictures, information along with historical notes
- A collection of summaries of interviews with kuia and kaumātua about their histories and experience of being Ngātiwai
- A short reference Ngātiwai mita/reo glossary reference which includes kupu from our past and those still used today
- A collection of some of our Ngātiwai taonga and where they can be found or viewed
- A compilation of experiences of Ngātiwai involvement in WWII, both those serving at home, or overseas, and the experiences of those left at home.

Many of the resources will be released in printed form or posted to the Ngātiwai Education website, with digital audio and video clips. Paulette Wellington of Ngātiwai Education explains the benefit of the projects: "While funding is limited, it is hoped like many of the other resources Ngātiwai Education has produced and published, that whānau will continue to grow an understanding of their Ngātiwai identity".

Ngātiwai Education have a team of researchers across the organisation who will consult with kuia, kaumātua and whānau who have knowledge and experience in the areas covered by the research. If anyone has information to contribute to any of the projects or have questions contact Paulette Wellington on 022 3709 495 or paulette@ngatiwai.iwi.nz.



**He uru a kī, he uru
tī e pihī ake ana**

**The speed with which the
Ti-pore shoots grow are
likened to words spoken
in haste that can have far
reaching consequences**

A New Future for Eel and Whitebait Regeneration

Clive Stone, manager of the Ngātiwai Trust Board Resource Management Unit (RMU) is excited with the prospects for Ngātiwai following discussions with Auckland University of Technology (AUT) and Raglan Eels Ltd. The potential for the culture of eels and whitebait for conservation, restocking wild populations and increasing customary harvest would have a major impact on our communities and whanau Clive believes.

AUT outlined its willingness and capacity to assist with research that would underpin future ventures by providing undergraduate and postgraduate students who can support iwi undertake research projects and provide the expertise across a range of disciplines. "AUT would be able to take care of the science for us in fish biology, sediment chemistry, aquaculture systems and even geo-physical science

such as geographical information systems (GIS) and remote sensing, mapping and analysis." Clive explains.

Raglan Eels Ltd is a New Zealand-based environmental research company which has been focused on developing sustainable aquaculture and biological systems for dairy farms to restore lowland wetland eco-systems. The company is also involved in fisheries consultation, marine science education and eco-tourism at Raglan.

Raglan Eels Ltd is capable of producing ready for market eels that they believe are superior in quality to wild caught eels. They operate a system of ponds that use very little energy and are self stocking with both eels and whitebait. Clive thinks that because whitebait have a much larger price point this could be a focus for future

developments.

Currently Raglan Eels Ltd are taking part in a research project with NIWA to investigate dairy farm waste use in growing micro-algae that can feed larger invertebrates which can then be used to feed eels or whitebait.

Clive believes there is a lot of benefit if the relationships and the science comes together properly. "We are keen to develop areas within our rohe for eel and whitebait culture for increased harvest and to assess the economic gains. For example, employment opportunities and utilisation of under-utilised land. Already we know of many locations in Ngātiwai rohe that might be good for the kind of low energy pond systems developed by Raglan Eels Ltd."



Ngātiwai Trust Board RMU Manager Clive Stone (left) pictured with Assoc. Prof. W. Lindsey White (AUT), Raglan Eels Ltd's Nicole Hancock, Charlie Young, and Charlie Mitchell, and Dr Armagan Sabetian (AUT)



Source: <http://raglaneels.com/nitro-eels/dairy-farm-effluent-mitigation/>

Source: <http://raglaneels.com/nitro-eels-aquaculture-ponds/>

Pātaia Mai

As we wait to hear of the outcome whether Ngātiwai Trust Board's Deed of Mandate is recognised by the Crown, in this issue of Pātaia Mai we pause and take a look at where we are in the Treaty Settlement Journey...

THE JOURNEY SO FAR

Ngātiwai Trust Board has been working towards achieving a mandate to represent Te Iwi o Ngātiwai in direct Treaty settlement negotiations with the Crown since March 2013. A brief recap on the journey so far showing where we have come from is set out below. More detailed information about the phases of work can be found in the Mandate Strategy and Deed of Mandate folders on the Ngātiwai Trust Board website www.ngatiwai.iwi.nz.

WHERE HAVE WE COME FROM?

Phase I: Mandate Strategy Prepared (March to July 2013)

During this phase of work Ngātiwai Trust Board held three information sharing hui in Ngaiotonga, Whangarei and Auckland to discuss the Board's Treaty settlement work to date, the pros and cons of direct negotiations compared with going to the Waitangi Tribunal. The hui also worked through understanding Crown policy and Ngātiwai Trust Board signalled its intentions to seek a mandate.

As a result a draft mandate strategy was developed and publicly released and submissions were called for over a six week period. The draft mandate strategy was revised after consideration of submissions and then submitted to the Crown for endorsement, which was received.

Phase II: Mandate Strategy Implemented (August to November 2013)

Following the release of supplementary information about additional WAI claims included in the mandate strategy the Board held three hui at Barge Park, the Board Offices and Ngunguru Marae to update members on the changes. This included hui specifically with kaumātua, WAI claimants and hapū Ngāti Takapari, Ngāti Kororā and Te Waiariki.

The number of mandate hui scheduled within the initial voting period were increased and the timeframe for voting extended. At the request of members the initial nine mandate hui were increased by another four and held in Australia and Whangarei. Subsequently the voting period was also extended from four to eight weeks to allow members more time to get registered, consider the resolution and vote. Submissions were also received during this period and voting results were formalised by Elections NZ with the results to the right:

Phase III: Deed of Mandate prepared (December 2013 to June 2014)

Submissions were received and the Crown met with submitters to clarify their concerns and explain Crown settlement policy.

Ngātiwai Trust Board commissioned the independent report, Ngātiwai Trust Board Mandate Strategy – Assessment of Process and Analysis of Submissions, which suggested changes to the mandate strategy to address submitters concerns. The Crown met with Ngātiwai Trust Board to discuss changes to the mandate including in particular the refinement of the claimant definition so as to clarify key Ngātiwai tupuna to be included in the mandate but exclude non-Ngātiwai tupuna.

An information hui was held at Tūparehuia Marae to explain changes in converting the mandate strategy into a Deed of Mandate for consideration by the Crown. A revised Deed of Mandate was then submitted to Crown for public notification and submissions to be called for.



Declaration of Result of Mandate Poll

I hereby declare the result of the Mandate Poll held on 13 October 2013.

RESOLUTION:
That the Ngātiwai Trust Board is mandated to represent Te Iwi o Ngātiwai in direct negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all the remaining historical Treaty claims of Ngātiwai including registered and un-registered claims.

Option	Votes Received
YES/ĀE	636
NO/KAO	131
(Blank votes 5)	

2,735 voting papers were issued and 772 votes were cast, this being a 28.2% return.
Of those who cast their vote, 82% were in favour of the Ngātiwai Trust Board's mandate proposal.

Dated at Auckland, 21 October 2013.

Dale Ofoske, Returning Officer
Independent Election Services Ltd
for Ngātiwai Trust Board

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Phase IV: Deed of Mandate amended (July 2014 to July 2015)

Submissions were received and the Crown continued to meet with submitters to clarify their concerns and explain Crown Settlement policy.

Ngātiwai Trust Board commissioned another independent report, Ngātiwai Trust Board Deed of Mandate Independent Analysis of Submissions, to clarify the main issues raised in submissions and identify how each issue had been addressed. The analysis concluded that there were no completely new issues raised in submissions although there was a perception that the consultation and engagement process undertaken by the Board was inadequate despite Crown endorsement of the mandate strategy. The Crown met with Ngātiwai Trust Board in October 2014 to discuss issues raised in submissions and Ngātiwai Trust Board agreed to implement a communications and engagement plan to address these issues.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

In May 2015 Ngātiwai Trust Board reported to the Crown on the process it had undertaken and commissioned the independent report, Ngātiwai Trust Board Deed of Mandate Further Analysis of Process and Outputs to Date, primarily an analysis on new information (including late submissions and supporting documentation on the engagement and communications plan). The analysis concluded that the main issues were:

- the possibility of a parallel process which some submitters supported,
- the desire for participation in the Treaty Claims Committee by some submitters, and
- in the longer term the question about representation options on the Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) would need to be addressed.

Overview of the Direct Negotiations Pathway



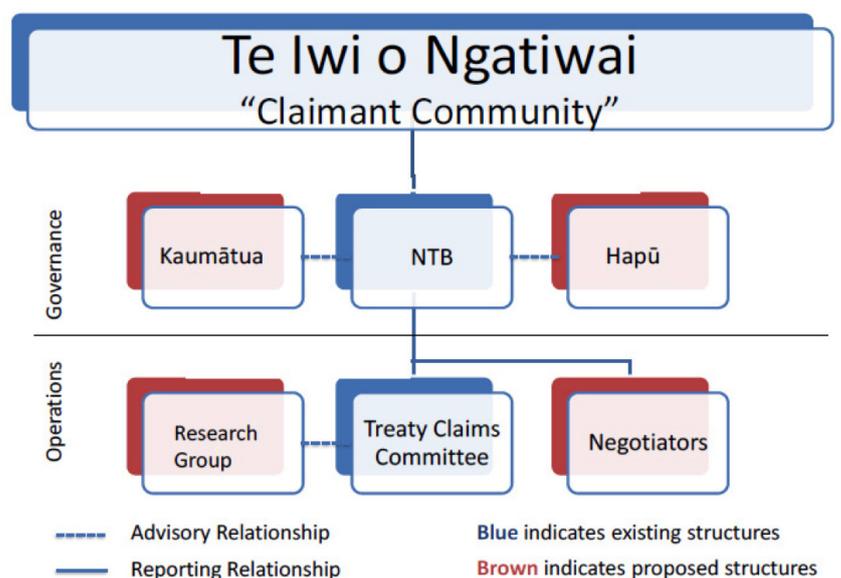
While the last issues cannot be resolved until after a mandate is achieved and a process developed to address the matter the Board agreed in July 2015 to make a number of amendments to the Deed of Mandate. These amendments were made in response to the analysis of submissions and engagement hui discussions. These amendments along with some technical amendments have now been submitted to the Crown for endorsement and a decision is expected in August 2015.

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Phase V: Terms of Negotiations (September to November 2015)?

Should the Crown endorse the Deed of Mandate the next phase is referred to as Terms of Negotiations (ToN). This phase is expected to take three months and will culminate in the signing of a document which details the rules for engagement in negotiations.

Of importance for the next phase however is that the financial burden on Ngātiwai Trust Board is lifted because funding has become available through Crown Forestry Rental Trust to implement the next phases. The Board is then able to provide for the supporting structures in the Deed of Mandate to be established. This includes kaumātua, hapū, marae and researcher groups and including WAI claimants to participate in the ongoing settlement journey. Further details for each of these groups is described on page 20 to 23 of the amended Deed of Mandate and illustrated right.



TĪ-PORE

Tī Plant – Cordyline Fruticosa

The tī-pore is an evergreen, woody plant. The root of the tī-pore was particularly esteemed because of its high sugar content.



Where to find them

The tī-pore is very rare in the wild, but is still found in Northland, specifically in the Ngātiwai rohe.

Survival?

Tī-pore needs a tropical environment to survive. It can be grown by planting small side shoots or planting the stalk with a few small roots attached.

Danger

Cattle and goats will eat the tī-pore. Rats are also a threat to the tī-pore, they are attracted to its sweetness. Care must be taken to ensure this plant is nurtured in a moist, warm environment.



How big?

The tī-pore grows up to four metres tall. Its leaves grow to between 30 and 60 centimetres long and up to five centimetres wide.



Tī-pore ki a Ngātiwai

Ngātiwai use a whakatauki “He uru a ki, he uru tī e pihī ake ana” (the speed in which shoots grow from the tī plant are like words spoken without thinking of their consequences). This is likened to the roll-on effect of words spoken in haste, having sometimes severe consequences, such as tribal warfare.

There are numerous whakatauki referring to the tī, especially because of its ability to regenerate from the base or a chip off the trunk after it has been cut down. For example “Ehara i te tī e wana ake” (It’s not as if he’s a tī that will sprout again). This whakatauki is used when talking about a reason for mourning the dead.

The roots of the tī-pore, sweeter than tī-rakau or tī-kōuka (cabbage tree) and other Cordyline species in New Zealand, were often eaten. Tī-pore leaves were used as medicine, either on their own or as a wrapping for other plants when they were boiled. Tī-pore leaves are also used in rituals around cleansing and during karakia.

The tī-pore is considered to be a sacred plant both here and in many islands in the Pacific. Tī plants in Hawaii are more like tī-pore than all other New Zealand tī plants.

Ngātiwai tupuna Manaia is said to have brought this plant from Hawaiki to New Zealand, with the infamous mosquitoes and sand flies hatching from larvae carried in the water caught in the base of the leaves.

Approximately 15 years ago, the tī-pore was thought to be a newly discovered plant, and when it was shown to a Ngātiwai kuia, she said that the tī-pore had been growing in the area as long as she could remember (she was born in 1910). As a result of discussion after this revelation, it has been speculated that this plant has been growing in the rohe of Ngātiwai since Manaia brought it from Hawaiki.

Department of Conservation
Ngātiwai whānau

www.ngatiwai.ac.nz

 **NGĀTIWAI
EDUCATION**
Te Au Here o Tūkaiaia

Important Dates

WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
Ngātiwai Trust Board Trustee Meeting	Ngātiwai Trust Board Office 129 Port Road Whangarei	Friday 31 July 2015
Ngātiwai Trust Board AGM	Te Puna o Te Mātauranga Marae, NorthTec, 58 Raumanga Valley Road, Whangarei	Saturday 3 October 2015

DID YOU KNOW...

Ngātiwai are considered kaitiaki of Manu ōi also known as the Northern Mutton Bird. Manu ōi are named ōi because of the sound the young make when inside their burrow.



He Tangata

