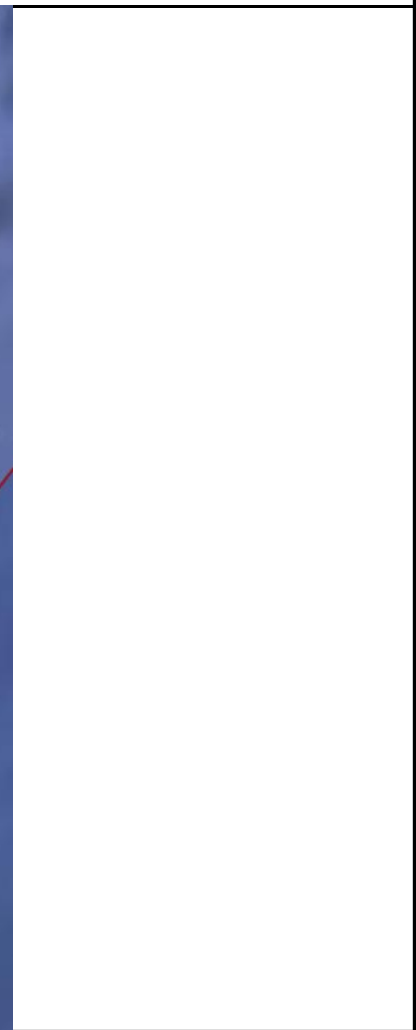


Customary Marine Title

Describe the Boundaries of the area under claim



SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Anything else that might help assess your application:

From Matakaoa point to Te Wharenaonao Point including Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, tidal aspect of all streams and rivers, to the outer limits of the territorial sea. (See map)

- Whanau A Kahu hold the area specified in the map in accordance with tikanga and customary entitlements and rights.
- Whanau A Kahu have exclusively used and occupied the marine and coastal area specified in the map, without substantial interruption from 1840 to the present day.

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Customary activity, use and/or Practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practice	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Tikanga substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
<p>Mana Motuhake & Rangatiratanga</p>		<p>Exercising Mana Motuhake and Rangatiratanga acknowledging shared interests, activities and uses in areas in question combined with obligation to tikanga of our hapu. These beliefs & responsibilities are inherited from our tipuna, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self determination • self management • self governance • kaitiakitanga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pikitanga a Kauwhakatuakina Marae, • Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, • From Matakaoa to, • Haupara to • Te Wharenaonao Point, • Out into Te Moananui-A-Kiwa • See map 	<p>Exercised at all times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorously maintained, observed • Requirement passed down from our tupuna and passed on through us to our tamariki & mokopuna • Exercised continuously without restriction, except those self-imposed.

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Customary activity, use and/or Practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practice	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Tikanga substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
<p>Exercising Kaitiakitanga</p>	<p>The bounded duty of guardianship of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - te ao wairua - the environment - kaimoana, fish - natural resources - marine areas - caring for plant and mineral resources - sustainable management of resources - te hauora o te takutai moana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirements to be kaitiaki are intrinsically embedded in our rangatiratanga • Is an uninteruptable spiritual & physical obligation passed to us from our tipuna • Incidents of kaitiakitanga all reflect in continuous inherited responsibilities • Kaitiakitanga is our legitimate hapu common law ways of managing our own environment & resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - harvesting fish/kaimoana - during use of our waterways as transport - controlling who can take what, when and how much 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pikitanga a Kauwhakatuakina Marae, • Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, • From Matakaoa to, • Haupara to • Te Wharenaonao Point, • Out into Te Moananui-A-Kiwa • See map 	<p>Kaitiakitanga is exercised on a daily basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tikanga, the original and genuine body of law in Aotearoa, is passed down through generations of whanau • Our relationship to and with moana, it's whenua, trees, plants and fauna is timeless • Exercised continuously without restriction, except when imposed by our hapu tikanga

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Customary activity, use and/or Practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practice	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Tikanga substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
<p>Use of Resources for Rongoa purposes</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific areas put aside for healing & bathing purposes • Certain plants collected for rongoa purpose • Certain plants were planted for the purposes of ronga • Use of as many or as much as was and is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pikitanga a Kauwhakatuakina Marae, • Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, • From Matakaoa to, Haupara to • Te Wharenaonao Point, • Out into Te Moananui-A-Kiwa • See map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As often as required • Continuously if required depending on sustainable management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge used today has been passed through generations of tipuna • Some practices are known, others fiercely guarded • Are developed and continuously used from generation to generation • Maintained, enhanced and handed to the next generation • Only restrictions on continuous use were those imposed by ourselves

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Customary activity, use and/or Practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practice	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Tikanga substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
<p>Harvesting Kaimoana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to feed whanau • to feed kaumatua • to feed hapu • to provide kai for hui, tangihanga and marena 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough kaimoana for consumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personally - by whanau - by kaumatua - by hapu - by iwi - at hui, tangihanga or marena • As much kaimoana but no more than needed for drying, preserving and storing for hui, tangihanga and marena • Enough kaimoana for the survival and sustenance of whanau, hapu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pikitanga a Kauwhakatuakina Marae, • Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, • From Matakaoa to, • Haupara to • Te Wharenaonao Point, • Out into Te Moananui-A-Kiwa • See map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As often as every day – as little as annually • As often as food was and is needed • Seasonal harvesting for some kaimoana species • Kaimoana continuously harvested as necessary • Kaimoana continuously harvested as and when sustainable management of kaimoana stocks allows • Gathered any time kaimoana is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mai rano nga tikanga me nga kawa e pa ana ki tenei mahi • Tikanga associated with harvesting kaimoana is passed down through generations of whanau • Knowledge passed on to current generation from parents, grandparents and tupuna • Knowledge also passed on to children and grand-children • A strong connection is still maintained with the moana • Practiced continuously since before 1840; still practiced today • Exercised continuously without restriction, except as imposed by ourselves

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Customary activity, use and/or Practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practice	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Tikanga substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
<p>Fishing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to feed whanau • to feed kaumatua • to feed hapu • to provide kai for hui, tangihanga and marena 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough fish for consumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personally - by whanau - by kaumatua - by hapu - by iwi - at hui, tangihanga or marena • As much fish but no more than needed to store over winter months • Sometimes got extra for whanau who could not go to beach • Gathered enough fish to dry and smoke to last the whole year • Preservation of fish until next season • If more was gathered, it would be given to other whanau who could not get their own • Enough fish for the survival and sustenance of whanau, hapu and iwi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pikitanga a Kauwhakatuakina Marae, • Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, • From Matakaoa to, • Haupara to • Te Wharenaonao Point, • Out into Te Moananui-A-Kiwa • See map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As often as every day – as little as annually • As often as food was and is needed • Continuous fishing as was and is necessary • Continuous fishing when sustainable management of fish stocks allow • Seasonal fishing for some fish species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whitebait, - Tuna-eke, - Shark, - Beached whales, - Snapper, - Kahawai - Many other species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mai rano nga tikanga me nga kawa e pa ana ki tenei mahi • Traditional fishing grounds are still used today • Tamariki and mokopuna fish in the same places as their kaumatua did • Descendants are steeped in Whakapapa and teachings from Ranginui and Papatuanuku • Tikanga associated with fishing is passed down through generations of whanau • Knowledge passed on to current generation from parents, grandparents and tupuna • A strong connection is still maintained with the moana • Exercised continuously without restriction, except as imposed by themselves

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS OF PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

Customary activity, use and/or Practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practice	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Tikanga substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
<p>Use of resources & environment during tangihana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of sand-dunes • Sacred urupa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whanau A Kahu proclaim all sand-dunes in our rohe are wahi tapu & taonga tapu • The dunes are our most sacred urupa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pikitanga a Kauwhakatuakina Marae, • Karakatuwhero tidal river & estuary, • From Matakaoa to, • Haupara to • Te Wharenaonao Point, • Out into Te Moananui-A-Kiwa • See map 	<p>At all times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tikanga is one of the oldest of Maori practices. • Practices associated with the placing of koiwi in sand-dunes are passed down through generations of hapu • Tikanga associated with maintaining the sand-dunes as wahi tapu, taonga tapu are also passed down through generations of hapu • Knowledge and practices passed on to current generation from parents, grandparents and tupuna • Exercised continuously without restriction, except as imposed by ourselves