



New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga

Registration Report for a Wahi Tapu Area

Te Kopua Kawai o te Whakaheke



The Takou Bay River Mouth – Takou Bay, Northland. Image sourced from www.ngatirehia.info

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New Zealand Historic Places Trust

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BRIEF SUMMARY

Maori tradition identifies the Mataatua waka as one of the great voyaging canoes that migrated from the homeland, Hawaiki, to Aotearoa- New Zealand circa 600 – 1000 years ago. The Mataatua was captained by the chief, Toroa, and accompanied by his younger brother Puhi, sister Muriwai and daughter Wairaka. Descendants of these ancestors are the iwi, Te Whanau-a-Apanui, Te Whakatohea, Ngati Awa, Ngai Tuhoe, Ngaiterangi and Ngapuhi.

Takou Bay is situated 30 kilometres north of Kerikeri in the Bay of Islands. It falls within the tribal rohe (area) of Ngapuhi iwi, and the hapu, Ngati Rehia, are the kaitiaki (guardians) who reside at Takou. The Takou River winds through lush farmland and bush, emerging into a wide and sandy estuary. A small pa, Orongo, is one of several in the immediate vicinity, and sits close to the foreshore north of the river mouth with a commanding view of Takou Beach and its long sandy expanse. The river mouth separates the sand dunes on both sides and a large rock is situated directly in front of the Takou River mouth some 50 metres off shore marking the river mouth and gateway to the Takou River.

The final resting place of the Mataatua waka (canoe) is widely accepted by descendants of the Mataatua as being on the river bed of the Takou River. The name *Kopua Kawai Rangatira o Te Whakaheke* (The spring (or source) of noble descent) is the name given to this significant resting place and is acknowledged in a memorial plaque on the shores of the Takou River. The citation on the plaque reads;

*Erected to the memory of the Chiefs Toroa and his brother Puhi Moana Ariki
also the ancestors of the canoe Mataatua of the great migration to NZ 1350AD.*

Dedicated this Sunday, the day of our Lord 30th March 1986.

*Commemorating the reunion and pilgrimage of descendants to the historic
canoe resting in state in the river Takou for the first time after 600 yrs.*

Our ancestors are united in spirit with us.

Thank you Lord for your divine guidance.

Strengthen our aroha and unite us always

FROM ALL YOUR DESCENDANTS

1. IDENTIFICATION¹

1.1. Name of Wahi Tapu Area

Name: Te Kopua Kawai o te Whakaheke

1.2. Other Names: Resting Place of Mataatua Waka; Takou River, Te Kopua Kawai Rangatira o Te Whakaheke, Te Kopua Kawau o te Rimariki, Te Okiokitanga o Mataatua.

Location Information

Address

Te Ra Road, Takou River, Takou Bay

KERIKERI

Other location information

There is a large rock situated directly in front of the Takou river mouth some 30 metres off shore. The rock, Kohakoha, marks the river mouth and the entrance to the Takou River.

NZMG X: 2,596,373.89 and 2,594,740.81

NZMG Y: 6,677,669.40 and 6,676,989.55

Iwi/hapu: Ngapuhi

Local Authority: Far North District Council and Northland Regional Council

NZAA Site Record Info:

P04/249 – Rangihamama Pa

P04/250 – Orongo Pa

1.3. Current Legal Description

Maori Res B 380158 (NA 50B/1221), Takou East D4 (NZGZ 1972, p. 2292), Maori Res Takou Island (NZGZ 1997, p.1207) and the foreshore, seabed and river bed of the Takou River (Marine and Coastal Area – Takutai Moana - Bill 2010) North Auckland Land District.

1.4. Physical Extent of Area Assessed for Registration

Extent of registration includes part of the land described as Maori Res B 380158 (NA 50B/1221), Takou East D4 (NZGZ 1972, p. 2292) and Maori Res Takou Island (NZGZ 1997, p.1207) North Auckland Land District and includes parts of

¹ This section is supplemented by visual aids in Appendix 1 of the report.

the foreshore, seabed and river bed of the Takou River, Orongo Pa, Rangihamama Pa Takou East urupa and Takou Island.

1.5. Identification Eligibility

There is sufficient information included in this report to identify the wahi tapu.

2. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2.1. General Nature of Wahi Tapu Area

Te Kopua Kawai o te Whakaheke (The spring (or source) of noble descent) on the Takou River, is the final resting place of the Mataatua waka. A memorial plaque stands in honour of this ancestral waka (canoe). The wahi tapu area is nestled in the shelter of the Takou River and the surrounding bay. At the entrance of the Takou River is Orongo Pa. Located further up the river on a gentle bend stands Rangihamama Pa and the urupa. Nga Whanau o Takou of Ngati Rehia hapu are the Kaitiaki on behalf of the descendants of the Mataatua waka.

2.2. Statement of Wahi Tapu Area Values

Te Kopua Kawai o te Whakaheke is sacred in the traditional, spiritual and mythological senses because of its association with the ancestral waka, the Mataatua and the chiefs Toroa, Puhi, Muriwai and others and it is particularly significant to the descendants of the Mataatua waka.

The descendants of the Mataatua identify themselves with the waka on which their founding ancestors arrived from Hawaiki circa 600 – 1000 years ago. The significance of waka for Maori has its roots in times past, when voyaging waka forged the links between the ancestral homeland of Hawaiki and New Zealand/Aotearoa.

It is said that the Mataatua waka lies in the depths of the Takou River petrified in stone and is protected by its kaitiaki (guardian), the white tailed eels. The site is acknowledged by a monument located on the banks of the Takou River that was erected by the descendants of the Mataatua to commemorate the chiefs Toroa and Puhi.²

To travel down the Takou River in these times and take in the cultural landscape is to retrace the journey taken by those very ancestors who were aboard the Mataatua waka. In a sense, it is a spiritual pilgrimage which provides an insight to the traditional pa settlements in the area which were established after the Mataatua waka landed, it is a reaffirmation of the spiritual significance of the Takou River as the inheritor of this significant artefact and the many white tailed eels or kaitiaki believed to have inherited the wairua of this taonga, the Mataatua waka.

² The monument was erected by the descendants of the Mataatua waka on 30th March 1986 to commemorate the chiefs Toroa and Puhi Moana Ariki and the ancestors of the Mataatua waka. The monument is not part of the river bed and nor is it a site associated with the wahi tapu values that characterise the Wahi Tapu Area.

2.3. Historical Narrative

Travels of the Mataatua Waka

The Mataatua waka was one of the great voyaging canoes that migrated from the homeland, Hawaiki, to Aotearoa New Zealand. It is believed that the Mataatua was capable of carrying a large number of people and built to cross the Pacific Ocean. The Mataatua was captained by the Tohunga, Toroa, who was accompanied by his brother Puhi, sister Muriwai, son Ruaihona and daughter Wairaka. On arrival at Whakatane, Toroa was elected to perform sacred ceremonial rites which annoyed his younger brother Puhi out of envy. Conflict ensued between the brothers and Puhi took leave from his brother Toroa heading north on the Mataatua.

Although there are several different versions of the Mataatua waka's journey and subsequent travels around Aotearoa, it is generally believed that the Mataatua travelled to Aotearoa from Hawaiki with Toroa as the Captain accompanied by Toroa's brother, Puhi. It was said that the two brothers did not live harmoniously together and Puhi left on the Mataatua with some of the crew heading north.

According to Ngati Rehia kaumatua, Reuben HeiHei of Takou Bay; the Mataatua waka was a large double hulled waka that was designed to sail to Aotearoa.³ The Mataatua made landfall in Muriwhenua at a place called Whangape, North Hokianga then travelled to Aotearoa with the Kurahaupo waka and encountered a storm covering the sea with mist as they approached land. The Kurahaupo floundered and was capsized. The Mataatua went to the aid of the survivors and took them on board including those that had died. It is said that a rainbow appeared in the sky and two birds flew towards the Mataatua guiding them safely to land. The dead of the Kurahaupo were said to be placed in caves above the landing site at Whangape.

Reuben HeiHei also stated that the Mataatua made various trips around the motu (inferring the North Island) and had been to Takou twice before the waka was finally laid to rest in the Takou River. One version of its history told by his hapu, Ngati Rehia, is that the Mataatua was carried overland from the Hokianga and while travelling through the forest, the bailer was lost in the forest *Te Puke Tiheru o Te Mataatua* now commonly known as Puketi.⁴ In another account⁵, the bailer of the

³ Heihei, Rueben; Pers. Comm with Atareiria Heihei December 2010.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ It is noted that there are several references of the lost tiheru (bailer). The marae Te Tii, Waitangi and Te Tii Mangonui in the Bay of Islands are named to commemorate the lost bailer of the Mataatua. (pers comm Reuben HeiHei December 2010).

Mataatua waka was lost at Motukokako, also called Tiheru (bailer).⁶ It is believed the bailer turned into a rock outside Cape Brett and is referred to as *Tiheru o Mataatua* (the bailer of the Mataatua). There are several references to the lost tiheru (bailer) of the Mataatua. Te Tii, Waitangi and Te Tii Mangonui (both in the Bay of Islands) are named to commemorate the lost bailer of the Mataatua).

In a Te Ao Hou magazine article (1962) titled *A History of Ngatiwai*, Ngati Wai kaumatua, Morore Piripi, stated that many of the places along the east coast from Whangarei to the Bay of Islands were named by Puhi in remembrance of a specific event. For an example, Puhi bestowed the place Whangaruru with its name because it took a long time to find a good sheltered place (whanga means to wait and ruru – to shelter).

The Mataatua eventually travelled north of Takou to a place called Whangaroa, which was once named *Te Pokopoko o Hinenui i Te Po Te Ure Roa o Maui*⁷ The anchor of the Mataatua waka named, *Whaingaroa*, is believed to have been left at this place and the other anchor left at the entrance to the Whakatane River.⁸ Finally, the Puhi settled at Takou planting kumara, taro and gourds, harvesting from the soil, the forest and the moana in a cycle of the seasons

Mataatua Traditions

According to Whakatohea traditions, the Mataatua travelled to Aotearoa via the Cook Islands and the Kermadecs (Rarotonga and Rangitahua respectively) and made landfall at Whangaparaoa (Cape Runaway) then sailed down the Bay of Plenty coast in a westerly direction up the Whakatane River.⁹

Other traditions, such as those on the East Coast, refer to the Mataatua landing at Whangara (between Gisborne and Tolaga Bay) and yet another tradition links the Mataatua to Taranaki. While visiting Wellington, a chief of Te Urewera (Ngai Tuhoe) related a story of the Mataatua to Colonel Thomas Porter. The chief said that the Mataatua entered Raukawa (Cook Strait) and the paddlers brought it to shore on the north side of the strait. Just when the crew members were ready to jump over the side with skids, the canoe suddenly slid gently along a level ledge of rock where the

⁶ Motukokako is also known as Cape Brett.

⁷ Due to the tapu associated with the original name *Te Pokopoko o Hinenui i Te Po Te Ure Roa o Maui* the writer does not feel it would be appropriate to attempt to translate its meaning.

⁸ Piripi, M; (1962) 'A History of the Ngati Wai', *Te Ao Hou*, p. 60.

⁹ The writer acknowledges that some aspects of traditional migration stories for the Mataatua waka vary slightly amongst the different tribes and this is left to the reader's discretion.

falling wave left the Mataatua resting. This was considered a divine act and the pinnacle was named *Motu Tapu Te Ranga* or The Isle of the Sacred Ways.¹⁰

Ngati Awa history records the arrival of the waka *Mata-Atua* (The Face of The God) at *Kakahoroa* (Whakatane) from the ancestral homeland Hawaiki. Ngati Awa believes the Mata-Atua brought the kumara to Kakahoroa and that a small parcel of soil from Rangiatea was placed in the garden named *Matirerau*. The traditional name for Raiatea Island (Rangiatea in Maori) is *Hawaiki*.

Iwi who descend from the Mataatua waka acknowledge that the Takou River is the final resting place of the Mataatua waka.

Kaitiakitanga

Local Takou kaumatua, Meeke Puru, recounts various stories about the Mataatua from the old people. One story in particular concerns the taniwha, Tawhiurau, who is considered the guardian (kaitiaki) of the Takou River.¹¹ Kaumatua, Wiremu HeiHei in presenting evidence to the Waitangi Tribunal for the Ngapuhi claims, reflected on a story passed down to him of how the Mataatua tried to enter the Takou River but the sea was too rough. It is said that on board the Mataatua was a woman named, Tawhiu Rau, who was arguing with her husband. The tohunga of the waka ordered Tawhiu Rau and her children to be thrown overboard to appease the gods and restore calmness to the sea. As a result, Tawhiu Rau and her children were thrown overboard where they turned in to stone and can still be seen today at the entrance of the river mouth.¹² Ngati Rehia kaumatua, Reuben HeiHei was told that the husband, Takiri Hau, was also thrown overboard. Local iwi accept and respect that Tawhiu Rau and Takiri Hau are the kaitiaki taniwha of Takou. Their presence is always acknowledged by the locals when travelling up the Takou River.¹³

Ngati Wai kaumatua, Morore Piripi, stated,
‘The powers which Puhi brought to Takou were; Koakoa and Tapirau, the two taniwha that reside there in the form of stone.’¹⁴ Interestingly, kaumatua Meeke Puru, gave the name Kohakoha to the rock approximately 30 metres offshore of

¹⁰ Lyall, A.C; 1979, Whakatohea of Opotiki.

¹¹ Puru, meeke, Pers. Comm., January 2011.

¹² HeiHei, Wiremu, oral evidence at Te Paparaha o Te Raki (Northland Waitangi Tribunal inquiry, Week 4, Whitiara Marae, 11-14 October 2011).

¹³ HeiHei, Reuben, Pers. Comm., December 2010.

¹⁴ Piripi, Morore, 1962, A History of the Ngati Wai, *Te Ao Hou*, p. 60.

Takou beach and directly in front of the river mouth.¹⁵

Another account told by Ngati Wai kaumatua, Morore Piripi, tells of Puhi's travels north in the Mataatua along the coastline between Whangarei and the Bay of Islands.¹⁶ He credits Puhi with the names of many places including Taiharuru, Matapouri, Tutukaka, Whananaki and Whangaruru. Another account was given in 1990 by the Northland kaumatua Tu Keepa. He recounted the landing of the waka at Takou Bay, and the casting overboard of some of those on board to lighten the load, "thus enabling the waka to enter the Takaou Bay and go upstream where it lies today."

Where the tradition recounted by Tu Keepa differs is in the naming of the resting place of Mataatua: he says it is named Te Kopua Kawau (not Kawai), and that the name was from the time of the tupuna wahine Rimariki. In korero with her brothers (one of whom was Titore) she referred to the kawau (shags), which still perch beside the lower Takou River, and told them, "if you showed kindness towards your sister, the way those shags perched there show kindness towards each other, you would earn great respect." Thus, the spot was named Te Kopua Kawau a Te Rimariki.¹⁷

Given the reference to Rimariki and Titore, this account clearly dates from much later than the time the Mataatua waka arrived at Takou Bay. As such, Te Kopua Kawau a Te Rimariki is more a modification and alternative to the earlier name, Te Kopua Kawai a Te Whakaheke. The latter is the name preserved and preferred by Ngati Rehia, the tangata whenua of Takou Bay.

Takou River and the Monument

Takou River winds its way through lush farmland and bush emerging into a wide and sandy estuary. The river mouth separates the sand dunes on both sides and numerous dotterels and oyster catchers' nest and feed along the shore. The distance from the river mouth to an existing ford upriver is approximately 2.5km. It is near this ford that the river narrows and the fresh and salt waters merge. Below the ford is a rocky pool area and further along the southern banks beneath the trees is a monument commemorating the Mataatua waka and its crew. The monument was erected by the descendants of the Mataatua on 30th March 1986 Reuben HeiHei

¹⁵ Puru, Meeke, Pers. Comm. January 2011.

¹⁶ Piripi, M, 1962, pp 45-60.

¹⁷ Tu Keepa, 'Mataatua Waka' *Waka Huia*, 1 July 1990, cited in Manuka Henare, et al, 'Northland Tribal Landscape Overview Report', Mira Szazy Research Centre, University of Auckland, 2009, pp. 125-126.

was part of the working group and explained that the monument was placed at this particular spot to symbolise where the two waters (fresh and salt) meet and two important ancestors of the Mataatua, Toroa and Puhi, and their descendants.¹⁸

A survey plan from 1914 places the 'ordinary tidal limit' near the spot on the river where the Mataatua waka is believed to be buried.¹⁹ This is very near the spot on the riverbank where the monument is placed. Another survey plan gives the name Te Puke o Te Hurihunga (or Huruhunga) to a point on the south bank of the river very close to where the Mataatua waka is believed to be buried.²⁰

Meeke Puru refers to an old settlement by the name of Pukorukoru that used to be in the area. As a young man, Meeke worked for the local farmer Clarence Hows, and at times, he and his father would dig drains sometimes discovering koiwi (human remains). Meeke recalls;

*'Old bones would come out there and we would just bury them back there. Meeke spoke of an old burial site where from his father wouldn't allow the bones to be brought down to the urupa. The old farmer would not let just anyone dig there it would be just Maori, us, my Dad and I. That whole area up there, including Pukorukoru, is called Te Rohe o Nga Uri o Taniwha Rau (the area of the descendants of Taniwha Rau)'*²¹

A probable pa site (P04/246) has been recorded on the hill to the north of the place in the river where the Mataatua waka is believed to be buried. This pa may be associated with the Pukorukoru kainga referred to by Meeke Puru, which is located west of the pa site some distance from the site of the Mataatua waka.

Further down the Takou river towards the estuary is the small local urupa which is still in use today. The land in the general area identified by Meeke Puru is privately owned with a farm stretching along much of the riverbank on either side. In one small area (which includes the land where the monument stands) a private owner runs a small accommodation business. Many descendants of the Mataatua still occupy land further south towards the river mouth.

The very small area occupied by the Mataatua monument above the river bank beside the spot where the waka is believed to be buried is not included in the Wahi

¹⁸ Heiheii, R, Pers. Comm. December 2010.

¹⁹ ML 9540, LINZ.

²⁰ ML 2578-A, LINZ.

²¹ Puru, M, Pers. Comm, January 2011.

Tapu Area. The focus of the Wahi Tapu Area is on the riverbed, from the tapu rocks near the mouth up to the tidal limits and the place where the Mataatua waka is believed to be buried. The Wahi Tapu Area also includes important wahi tapu sites associated with the river, such as the pa and urupa referred to below, which have related wahi tapu values. The monument is not part of the river bed and nor is it a site associated with the wahi tapu values that characterise the Wahi Tapu Area. The Mataatua monument does mark an important site for the tangata whenua of Takou, and for all descendants of the Mataatua waka, but the monument is not the site itself, which is in the riverbed. Meeke identifies this area of the river as the resting place of the Mataatua waka.

There are several recorded archaeological sites along the Takou River, including middens, terraces and pa sites. Orongo and Rangihamama are two of several pa in the immediate vicinity. Orongo Pa sits close to the foreshore, north of the river mouth which overlooks the Takou beach and its long sandy expanse. According to kaumatua, Reuben HeiHei, Orongo was a *maiki* or look-out pa and is sometimes locally referred to as *Puhi's Pa*. There is a large rock situated directly in front of the Takou river mouth some 30 metres off shore. The rock, *Kohakoha*, marks the river mouth and the entrance to Takou River. Orongo Pa (P04/250) is included in the Wahi Tapu Area.

Rangihamama Pa (P04/249) is a small pa located on the bend of the Takou River further upriver from Orongo Pa. The area around Rangihamama Pa includes an old papakainga as well as the small local urupa noted above, which is called Te Kowhai.²² The urupa and the adjacent Rangihamama Pa land have been included in the Wahi Tapu Area. Other land north of the proposed Wahi Tapu Area – including the whare Wetumarama o Te Hou and old cultivations around it – have not been included in the Wahi Tapu Area.

The river and sea abound with the traditional food sources - large kaimoana (seafood) resources, the estuary's sandy beds are loaded with pipi and cockles and its calm waters teeming with many varieties of fish. The rocks along the shoreline are covered with mussels, kina and paua. In the surrounding hills many springs (puna) of fresh water (wai Maori) can be found in the cool valleys of thick native bush. The Kaitiaki of this whenua - Nga Whanau o Takou –descendants of the Mataatua - still have their kainga along the ridges and plains of the hills overlooking the river and bay.

²² See ML 2578-A, LINZ.

2.4. Discussion of Sources

Analysis of Sources Available

Documentary material available during the preparation of this report included primary sources such as survey plans held by Land Information New Zealand, NZAA Site Record Forms, Leigh Johnson's 'Archaeological Survey of the Vink Subdivisions, Takou Bay, Whangaroa (Science and Research Internal Report 28)' and traditional oral history.

Much of the oral traditional history was given by kaumatua of Ngapuhi, Reuben HeiHei and Meeke Puru. Meeke Puru grew up and spent most of his life at Takou Bay. All of the traditional history of the area has been handed down to him from his father and their tupuna.

Much of the published documentation refers to other tribal histories however, the author relied on information provided by Henare Manuka in the 'Northland Tribal Landscape Overview Report' (2009) and Piripi Morore in 'A History of the Ngati Wai', *Te ao Hou* (1962). Other published works that reiterated information previously quoted were *Nga Waka o Nehera – the first voyaging canoes* by Jeff Evans and *The Great New Zealand Myth* by D R Simmons

Analysis of Sources Accessed

In light of the research undertaken in preparation for this report, most of the information about Te Kopua Kawai Rangatira o te Whakaheke has come from traditional oral sources and in particular kaumatua of Ngapuhi.

Most of the secondary published documentary materials provide the background to the arrival and travels of the Mataatua waka.

Conclusion

There is sufficient information available on this wahi tapu to support the registration proposal. Sufficient information on this wahi tapu has been accessed to support this registration proposal.

Bibliography

Henare, Manuka, et al, 'Northland Tribal Landscape Overview Replot', Mira Szaszy Research Centre, University of Auckland, 2009.

Johnson, Leigh, 'Archaeological Survey of the Vink Subdivisions, Takou Bay, Whangaroa (Science and Research Internal Report 28)', Department of Conservation, Wellington, 1988.

Lyall, A.C, 'Whakatohea of Opotiki', A.H and A.W Reed, 1979.

Piripi, Morore, 'A History of the Ngati Wai', *Te Ao Hou*, March 1962, pp.43-46 and 60.

Oral evidence

Hei Hei: R; Personal Communication to Atareiria HeiHei, December 2010.

HeiHei, Wiremu, provided oral evidence at Te Paparahi o Te Raki (Northland) enquiry, Week 4, Whitiara Marae, Te Tii, October 11-14 2010.

Puru, M; Personal Communication to Atareiria HeiHei January 2011.

Websites

'The Ngati Rehia of Kerikeri', viewed 19 November 2010.
<http://kerikeri.co.nz>

'About Ngati Rehia', viewed 19 November 2010.
www.ngatirehia.info

Takou Bay – viewed 19 November 2010

www.googlemaps.com

Takou Bay maps viewed February 2011

Quickmap

3. OTHER INFORMATION

3.1. Former Uses

Maori [ancestral landscape]

Maori [Pa]

Maori [Site of historical event]

Maori [Taunga waka - waka landing area]

Maori [Waka]

3.2. Current Uses

Maori [ancestral landscape/cultural practises]

Maori [Pa]

Maori [Site of historical event]

Maori [Taunga waka - waka landing area]

Maori [Waka]

Agriculture and horticulture [Farm]

Civic facilities and recreation [Recreation Area/Picnic Ground]

Residential buildings and associated places [Accommodation House]

3.3. Associated NZHPT Registrations

No associated NZHPT Registrations

3.4. Heritage Protection Measures

Local Authority Plan Listing

The Far North District Council (FNDC) has not listed this wahi tapu area in its Far North DP Operative (in part) 27 September 2007. However, The Far North District Council have been advised by tangata whenua of its intention to seek Site of Cultural Significance status for Takou River and for this to be reflected within the Council's District Plan.

Reserve

This wahi tapu area is part of a reserve. Maor Res B 380158 (NA 50B/1221), Takou East D4 (NZGZ 1972, p.2292) and Maor Res Takou Island (NZGZ 1997, p.1207).

NZAA Site Recording Scheme

This wahi tapu includes two significant recorded archaeological sites listed in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme

PO4/249 – Rangihamama Pa (last visited 7 May 1985)

PO4/250 – Orongo Pa (last visited 7 May 1985)

Iwi Management Plans

Ngati Rehia Environmental Management Plan, 2007 (general heritage provisions – no specific wahi tapu provision for this registration)

NZHPT National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund

This wahi tapu is not a suitable candidate for the NZHPT Incentive Fund.

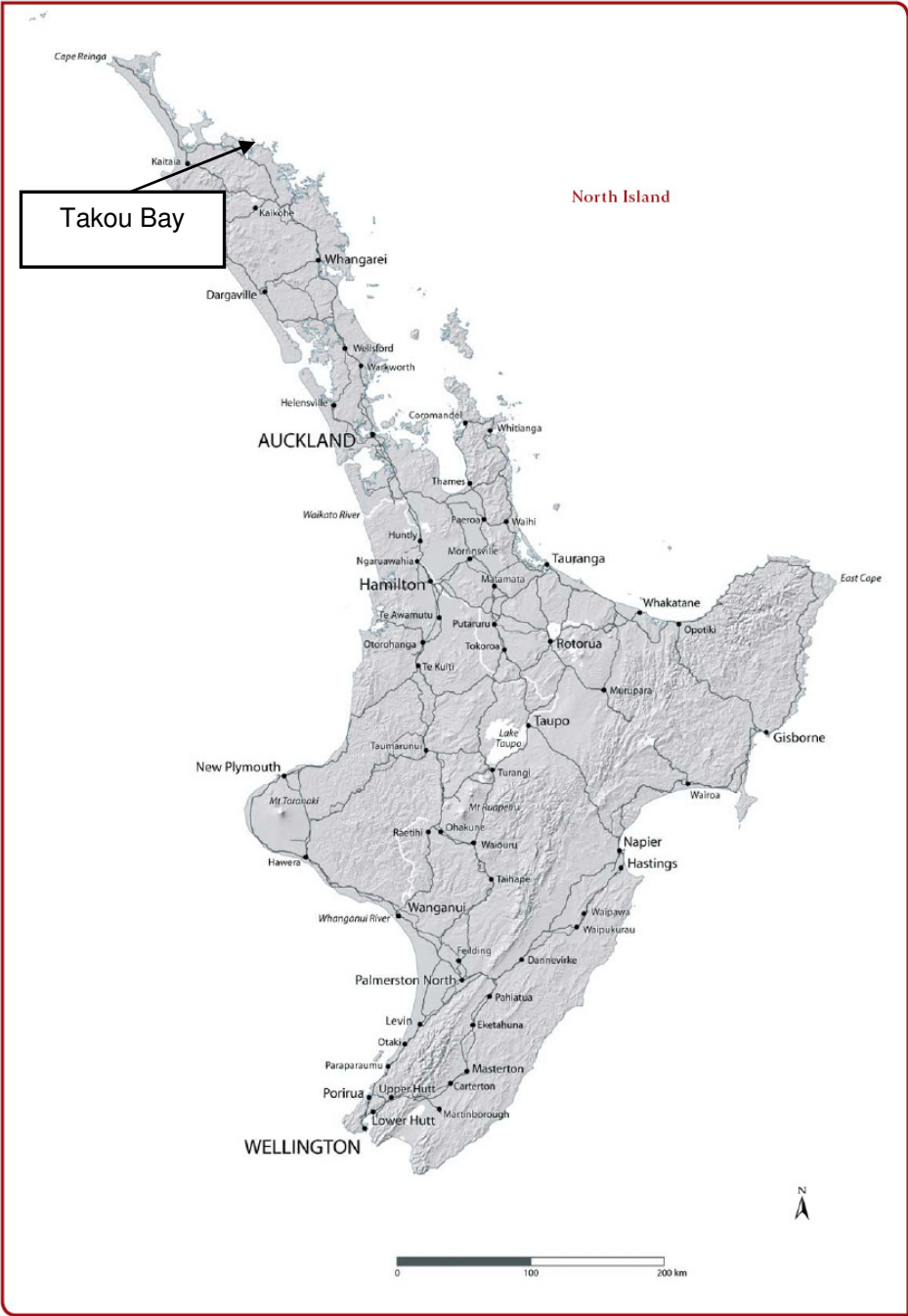
NZHPT Recommendations

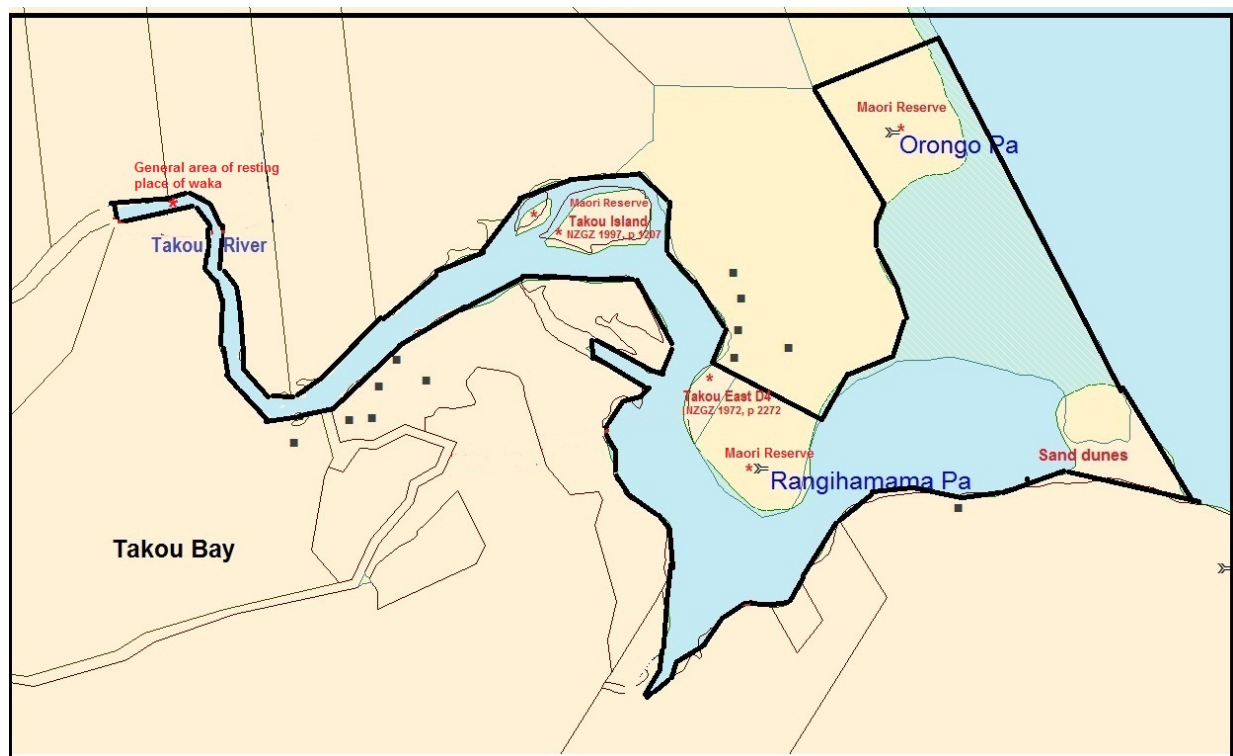
To ensure the long-term conservation of this wahi tapu, the NZHPT recommends that provisions should be made by the Far North District Council and the Northland Regional Council for the protection of the Wahi Tapu Area through their planning documents.

4. APPENDICES

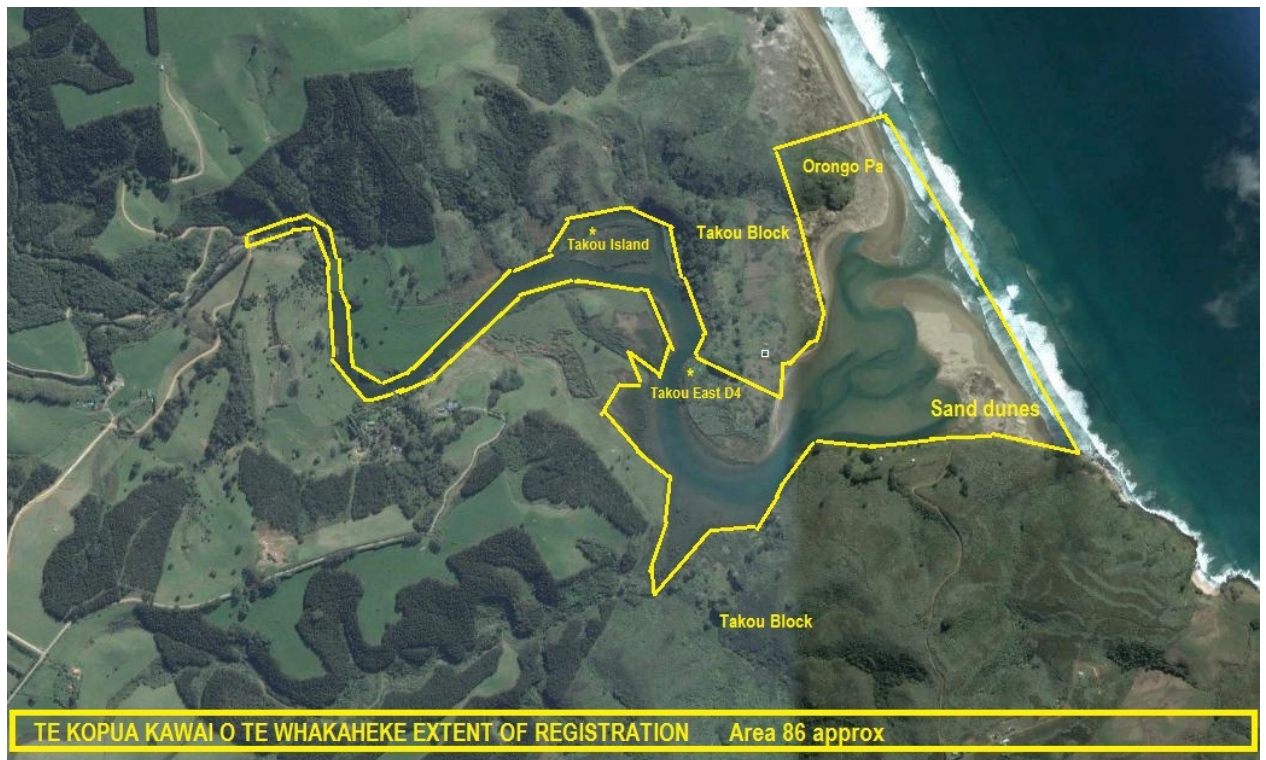
4.1. Appendix 1: Visual Identification Aids

Location Maps





Extent of registration includes part of the land described as Maori Res B 380158 (NA 50B/1221), Takou East D4 (NZGZ 1972, p. 2292) and Maori Res Takou Island (NZGZ 1997, p.1207) North Auckland Land District and includes parts of the foreshore, seabed and river bed of the Takou River, Orongo Pa, Rangihamama Pa Takou East urupa and Takou Island.



Aerial map showing extent of registration of Te Kopua Kawai o te Whakaheke

1972 p 2292
2292

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

No. 83

Setting Apart Maori Freehold Land as a Maori Reservation

PURSUANT to section 439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart as a Maori reservation for the purpose of a cemetery for the common use and benefit of the owners of Takou East D4 Block, sometimes called Te Kowhai Wahitapu.

SCHEDULE

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

ALL that piece of land situated in Block I of the Keriikeri Survey District and described as follows:

A. R. P. Being
2 2 0 Takou East D No. 4 Block, sometimes called Te Kowhai Wahitapu; as created by a partition order dated 5 June 1913 and more particularly delineated by Survey Plan 9540.

Dated at Wellington this 2nd day of October 1972.

I. W. APPERLEY,

Deputy Secretary for Maori and Island Affairs.
(M. and I.A. 21/1/240)

Setting Apart Maori Freehold Land as a Maori Reservation

PURSUANT to section 439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart as a Maori reservation for the purpose of a cemetery for the common use and benefit of the descendants of the owner and the Maori people of New Zealand.

SCHEDULE

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

ALL that piece of land situated in Block XII of the Whangarei Survey District and described as follows:

A. R. P. Being
0 3 36 Fokakakaha East SA Block (Te Karaka Urupou); as created by a partition order of the Maori Land Court dated the 14th day of May 1948, and as delineated by Survey Plan M.L. 13395.

Dated at Wellington this 3rd day of October 1972.

I. W. APPERLEY,

Deputy Secretary for Maori and Island Affairs.

Setting Aside Maori Freehold Land as a Maori Reservation

PURSUANT to section 439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart as a Maori reservation for the purpose of a Papakāinga for the common use and benefit of the Ngāti Tangata subtribe.

SCHEDULE

SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

ALL that piece of land described as follows:

A. R. P. Being
0 3 31 Okauia No. 4A1, Block IV, Tapapa Survey District. Partition order dated 11 October 1944.

Dated at Wellington this 3rd day of October 1972.

I. W. APPERLEY,

Deputy Secretary for Maori and Island Affairs.
(M. and I.A. 21/3/686)

Setting Apart Land as a Maori Reservation

PURSUANT to section 439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, the land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart as a Maori reservation for the purpose of a meeting place for the common use and benefit of the members of the Ngāti Whakauri tribe.

SCHEDULE

HAWKE'S BAY LAND DISTRICT

ALL that piece of land situated in Block XII, Puketapu Survey District, and described as follows:

A. R. P. Being
0 1 0 Part Lot 7, Deposited Plan No. 3351, being part Petane No. 1 Block situated in the north-eastern corner of the block adjoining the public road; the same being more particularly delineated and outlined in red on the plan attached to a recommendation of the Maori Land Court dated the 10th day of September 1971, made under the provisions of section 439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, and filed in the Maori Land Court Registry at Palmerston North.

Dated at Wellington this 3rd day of October 1972.

I. W. APPERLEY,

Deputy Secretary for Maori and Island Affairs.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Notice—Additional Agricultural Chemicals on Which Subsidy is Payable, Amendment No. 68 (Notice No. 377 Ag. 3595)

PURSUANT to the Agricultural Chemicals Act 1959, and to a delegation from the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under sections 9 and 10 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1953, for the purposes of the said Act, it is hereby notified that the Schedule to the Agricultural Chemicals Notice (No. Ag. 10487) is hereby amended by adding the products specified in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Product Name	Proprietor No.	Registered No.
Dyzol 80 EC	44	2027
Permazol SDA	44	2030
Propazol 50	44	2031
Simazol 80	44	2029

Dated at Wellington this 9th day of October 1972.

S. J. CALLAHAN,

for Director-General of Agriculture and Fisheries.

*Gazette, No. 55, 11 September 1969, p. 1721

Consenting to Rating of Loans by Certain Local Authorities

PURSUANT to section 3 of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 (as amended by section 3 (1) of the Local Authorities Loans Amendment Act 1967), the undersigned Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, acting under powers delegated to the Secretary to the Treasury by the Minister of Finance, hereby consents to the borrowing by the local authorities mentioned in the Schedule hereto of the whole or any part of the respective amounts specified in that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Local Authority and Name of Loan	Amount Consented to \$
Auckland Harbour Board:	
Loan No. 2, 1972	500,000
Loan No. 3, 1972	1,243,000
Redemption Loan No. 3, 1972	675,000
Auckland Regional Authority: Refuse Disposal Loan No. 1, 1972	560,000
Cambridge Borough Council: Pensioner Housing Additional Loan 1972	6,500
Egmont Electric Power Board: Reticulation Loan No. 2, 1972	80,000
Hutt Valley Drainage Board: Outfall Investigation Loan 1972	155,000
Marlborough Harbour Board: Second Ferry Berth Loan No. 2, 1972	350,000
Northland Harbour Board: Afforestation Loan 1972	46,570
Otago Harbour Board: Harbour Tugs Loan 1972	610,000
Takapuna City Council: Owner-Occupier Pensioners Flats Supplementary Loan 1972	5,200
Waikato County Council: Forestry Encouragement Loan No. 1, 1972	4,800

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of October 1972.

S. A. McLEOD, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(T. 40/416/6)



**COMPUTER INTEREST REGISTER
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952
PROVISIONAL**

Search Copy



Identifier 507089
Land Registration District North Auckland
Date Registered 09 December 2009 09:00 am

Prior References
8368193.1

Type	Amalgamation Order under Section 435 Maori Affairs Act 1953	Instrument	MFAO 8368193.1
Area	322.9290 hectares more or less		
Legal Description	Takou Block		

Proprietors

Phillip Henare Paki Grimshaw, Reuben Heihei, Hemi Tana Puru, Waitai Tua, Te Rangimarie Rihari, Jacqueline Puru, Waata Rameka and Sophie Tua as responsible trustees jointly, no survivorship

Interests

The within order has been embodied in the register pursuant to Section 124(1) Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.
It will not be finally constituted a folium of the register until a plan has been deposited pursuant to Section 167(5) Land Transfer Act 1952

8368193.3 Status Order determining the status of the within land to be Maori Freehold Land - 9.12.2009 at 9:00 am

Transaction Id 30042305
Client Reference aheihei001

Search Copy Dated 14/02/11 4:21 pm, Page 1 of 1
Register Only



**COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952**

Search Copy



R. W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

Identifier 476710
Land Registration District North Auckland
Date Issued 08 May 2009

Prior References
476709

Estate	Fee Simple
Area	1.0117 hectares more or less
Legal Description	Takou East D No 4 Block
Purpose	Maori Reservation for the purpose of a cemetery for the common use and benefit of the owners of Takou East D4 Block, sometimes called Te Kowhai Wahitapu

Proprietors

Paki Wiremu Warahi Poti, Enoke Muunu Puri, Waitai Wati Haare, Manihera Waikato Puri, Hare Waikato Puri and Hemi Tarawau Kira as Trustees

Interests

8155778.4 Status Order determining the status of the within land to be Maori Freehold Land - 8.5.2009 at 9:00 am

Transaction Id 30042305
Client Reference aheihei001

Search Copy Dated 14/02/11 4:23 pm, Page 1 of 1
Register Only

hereby set apart as a Maori reservation for the purposes of papakainga for the common use and benefit of Emily Te Waiwetewete Ngaia, John Francis Tapiki, Josephine Tapiki, Karuhiruhi Daphne Pewhairangi, Moanaroa Agnes Kapo and William Tapiki and their descendants.

Schedule

Aotea Land District

All that piece of land situated in Block V of the Cape Survey District and described as follows:

Area m ²	Being
8094	More or less, part of Hoani 1C1B Block, being part of the land described in the partition order of the Maori Land Court, dated 24 January 1949, and being part of the land contained in certificate of title H1/1281, such part being described in a scheme plan prepared by McKinlay and Co and dated April 1996, a copy of which is filed in the Maori Land Court, Wanganui.

DR NGATATA LOVE, Chief Executive, Ministry of Maori Development.

(MLC: H.O. 2/3/1/6; D.O. Appln. No. 95/58361)

ln3228

2CL

Notice Excluding Part of Land From a Maori Reservation

Pursuant to section 338 (5) (a) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, the land described in the Schedule hereto, is hereby excluded from the Maori reservation set apart by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 27 February 1992, No. 25, page 504.

Schedule

Marlborough Land District

All that piece of land situated in Block XI, Mount Fyffe Survey District and described as follows:

Area m ²	Being
867	The land created by a Maori Land Court order determining beneficiaries of Crown land reserved for Maori, dated the 19th day of June 1991 and named Section 473, Town of Kaikoura, being Takahanga Pa.

DR NGATATA LOVE, Chief Executive, Ministry of Maori Development.

(MLC: H.O. 2/3/1/8; D.O. Appln. No. 15985)

ln3229

2CL

Notice Including Part of Land into a Maori Reservation

Pursuant to section 338 (2) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, the land described in the Schedule hereto, is hereby included into the Maori reservation set apart by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 1 March 1979, No. 16, page 460.

Schedule

Marlborough Land District

All that piece of land situated in Block XI, Mount Fyffe Survey District and described as follows:

Area m ²	Being
867	Town of Kaikoura, Section 413, comprising all of certificate of title No. 2A/910, Marlborough Land Registry.

DR NGATATA LOVE, Chief Executive, Ministry of Maori Development.

(MLC: H.O. 2/3/1/8; D.O. Appln. No. 15985)

ln3230

2CL

Notice Redefining the Purposes for Which a Maori Reservation is Set Apart

Pursuant to section 338 (5) (c) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, on the recommendation of the Maori Land Court, the persons for whose use and benefit the land described in the Schedule hereto, has been set apart as a Maori reservation by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 97, page 2095 of 28 June 1983, is hereby redefined as being Pa Mai Te Aroha, Wharengaere.

Schedule

North Auckland Land District

All that piece of land situated in Block IX, Kerikeri Survey District and described as follows:

Area ha	Being
10.4206	Kaihiki 1B and being all the land contained in the partition order of the Maori Land Court dated 29 June 1911 and defined on plan ML 8892.

DR NGATATA LOVE, Chief Executive, Ministry of Maori Development.

(MLC: H.O. 2/3/12; D.O. Appln. No. 97/0004 KH)

ln3314

2CL

Including Land as Part of an Existing Maori Reservation

Pursuant to section 338 (1) and (2) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, on the recommendation of the Maori Land Court, the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto, is hereby set apart as a Maori reservation and is included as part of the existing Maori reservation known as Takou set aside by *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 76, page 1951 on 25 July 1996.

Schedule

North Auckland Land District

All that piece of land situated in Block I, Kerikeri Survey District and described as follows:

Area ha	Being
1.6187	Takou Island or Porotaka Island being all the land contained in the freehold order dated 4 May 1966.

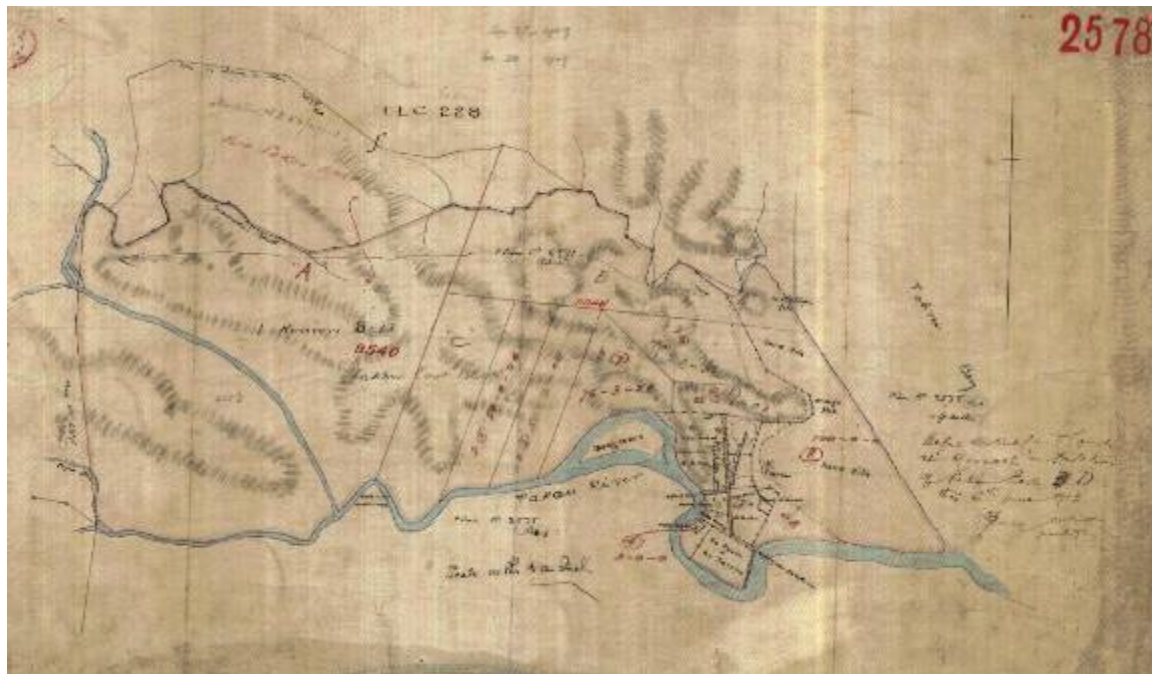
DR NGATATA LOVE, Chief Executive, Ministry of Maori Development.

(MLC: H.O. 2/3/1/2; D.O. Appln. No. 37046 KH)

ln3315

2CL

4.2. Appendix 2: Visual Aids to Historical Information



Historic land maps (above and below) showing the Takou River and surrounding land.



4.3. Appendix 3: Visual Aids to Physical Information

Site Record Forms - PO4/249 – Rangihamama Pa

4.4.

ADAB-- BAAAAAL

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number II Map name Kerikeri Map edition 1942 Grid Reference 441716 440713		15/40 SITE NUMBER N11/47
		MAOR Rangihamama (Hou) SITE NAME: OTHER
		SITE TYPE Pa
1. Aids to relocation of site On north side of Takou Bay River on bend in river. E144000 N18713 DY2		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Lowlying grassy land rising to North may have been cultivated one time.		
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) Grassy site with some light scrub, site shows some outline of terracing on East. Site rises to North in bend of river. Mr. R. Hou's brother says this is about the position of Rangihamama pa. Some pines on rising ground to North beyond this site.		
4. Owner Tipene Tablelands? Address		Tenant/Manager Address
Attitude		Attitude
5. Methods and equipment used Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded		
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by henn Address		Filekeeper ASavee
Date 6/72		Date 22/4/73

N.Z. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 *P04 Whangaroa*
Grid Ref. *961769*

NZMS 1
Grid Ref.

Site No. *P04/249*
(N11/47)

Type: *? Pa*
Name: *? Rangihamama*
Locality: *Takou Bay*

"Rangihamama pa" P04/249 (N11/47)

The location given for this site in the NZAA Site Record ~~is an area of~~ is an area of low-lying salt marsh and dunes beside the Takou River. It is a most unlikely spot for a fortified site, but could conceivably have been the site of a relatively recent settlement. Alternatively, this location may have been confused with that of the nearby "Te Kowhai" wahitapu (above), which is a more likely site for a pa.

The similarity of the name "Rangihamama" to that of the heavily fortified pa (Himama or Haimama) on the northern bank of the Pararuhi (or Rangikariri) stream to the north also allows the possibility of a confusion between these two sites.

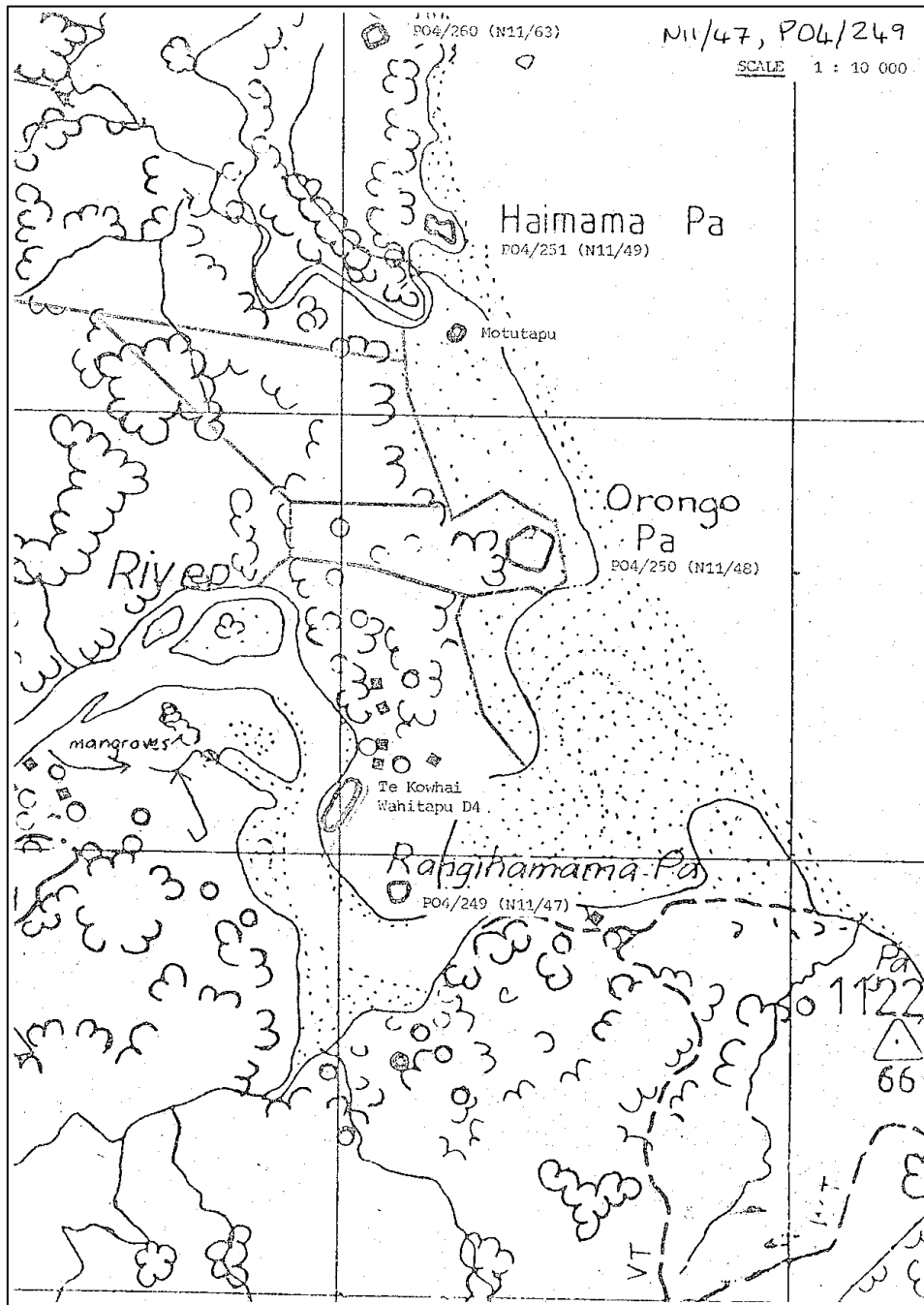
The earliest mention on survey maps of "Himama Pa" is on Old Land Claim Plan 228 (1856).

NZMS 270 grid references:

P04/249 "Rangihamama"	E2596130
	N6676900
P04/251 "Haimama"	E2596190
	N6678440

Assuming that R. Haami's informant was reliable, this may have been a village site, ~~known~~ a "PA" in former times, or possibly may have been a palisaded Flatland Pa.
S. Bartlett.

JOHN COSTER
Department of Lands and Survey, Auckland
7 May 1985



PO4/250 – Orongo Pa (site record forms)

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		ADBC -- AAAA AL	
SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER	11/41 N11/48
Map number II Map name Kerikeri Map edition I942 Grid Reference 444724 ? 442722 N8772200		SITE NAME: MAORI Orongo OTHER SITE TYPE Hill pa	
1. Aids to relocation of site Takou Bay. Mr. Hou gave permission to cross his land to the beach.			
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Grassed. Undamaged. Mr. Hou gave name of pa as Orongo.			
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) A fine site on a grassy hill rising up from beach. Well terraced. Prominent Tihl - pohutakawas near top. Survey peg on top. Two main top levels encircled by wide terraces. Some gorse, few pohutakawas around base. Shell on lower banks on east side, some rock outcropping here.			
4. Owner Tipene Tablelands? Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
Attitude		Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded			
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by Address Date		Filekeeper Date	

Reported by: *Lewis*
 Address: *154/1968*
 Date: *6/72*

Filekeeper: *[Signature]*
 Date: *22/4/73*

New Zealand Archaeological Association
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Site Number: P04/250

Sites on P04 photographed from the air by Kevin Jones on 10 May 2004 included the following:

Site Number: P04/6 (N7/52) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 736943
Site Number: P04/8 (N7/54) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 728938
Site Number: P04/10 (N7/56) Site Type: Ditch system Grid reference: 728929
Site Number: P04/11 (N7/57) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 723927
Site Number: P04/18 (N7/64) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 704925
Site Number: P04/19 (N7/66) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 708924
Site Number: P04/39 (N8/6) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 974866
Site Number: P04/42 (N8/10) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 933858
Site Number: P04/52 (N8/21) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 963873
Site Number: P04/104 (N8/74) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 855894
Site Number: P04/168 (N8/138) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 819921
Site Number: P04/171 (N8/141) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 976847
Site Number: P04/176 (N8/146) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 972865
Site Number: P04/250 (N11/48) Site Type: Pa (Orongo) Grid reference: 964777
Site Number: P04/256 (N11/59) Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 958820
Site Number: P04/638 Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 751921
Site Number: P04/650 Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 754921
Site Number: P04/651 Site Type: Pa Grid reference: 751922

Contact Science & Research Unit, Box 10420, Wellington, DOC. Paper copies will be filed with the records as and when they are copied.

A. Walton
21 July 2004



Takou Bay (Takou River) image sourced from <http://images.bookabach.co.nz>



Sourced from www.ngatirehia.info



Tawhiu Rau (rock) in the Takou River mouth (photograph by A HeiHei, NZHPT, February 2011)



Orongo Pa (Photograph by A HeiHei, NZHPT, February 2011)



The rock known as Kohakoha (Photograph by A HeiHei, NZHPT, February 2011)



Site where the Mataatua Waka is believed to be buried (Photograph by A HeiHei, NZHPT, February 2011)



Rangihamama Pa on left (middle of photo) with Orongo Pa in front on foreshore (Image sourced from www.communities.co.nz).