

## Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi

Within this coastal area between Rangitaawhi and Wai-o-Turi Marae is “Te Kiri o Rauru”, the skin of Rauru. Te Kiri o Rauru is an important life force that has contributed to the physical and spiritual well-being of Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi.

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi used the entire coastal area from Te Awanui o Taikehu (Pātea River) to the mouth of the Whanganui River and inland for food gathering, and as a means of transport. The coastal area was a rich source of all kai moana. Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi exercised the values of Ngā Raurutanga in both harvesting and conserving kai moana.

Oral accounts have identified the following kaimoana as being available in the coastal area: shark, stingray, snapper, pupu (cats eye), kakahi (freshwater mussels), kotoretore (sea anemone), rori (sea cucumber), rori – includes ngutungutukaka (shield shell), kuku (seawater mussel, green lipped mussel), freshwater crayfish (waikoura), hāpuka, pātiki (flounder), sole, kanae (yellow eyed mullet), frost fish (para), whake (octopus), kingfish, Tuangi (NZ cockle), scallops, pipi and crab.

Tauranga waka (mooring) have kawaa (reef) and tauranga ika (fishing grounds) associated with it. Ngaa Rauru do not separate tauranga waka from all its taonga on land and out at sea.

Area	Commentary	Sites of significance to Māori within the CMA		Values associated with sites	Map reference
		TRC Number	Description		
Pātea River	<p>Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi knows the Pātea River as Te Awanui o Taikehu. The hapuu that have settled along Te Awanui o Taikehu include Rangitaawhi, Pukorokoro, Ngaati Hine, Kairakau, Ngaati Maika 1 and Manaia.</p> <p>Wai-o-Turi Marae is situated above the south bank towards the mouth of Te Awanui o Taikehu is the landing site of Turi (commander of the Aotea Waka) who came ashore to drink from the puna wai, hence the name of the marae, Wai-o-Turi.</p> <p>The entire length of Te Awanui o Taikehu was used for food gathering. Sources of food included kaakahi, kuku, tuna, kanae, piharau, whitebait, smelt, flounder, place, sole, kahawai, taamure, shark, and stingray.</p>	G1	Pātea River	Mahinga kai	<a href="#">Map Link</a> Map 35
Whenuakura River	<p>The Whenuakura River is the life force that sustained all Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi whaanau and hapuu that resided along and within its area, and is known by Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi as Te Aarei o Rauru. The area along the Whenuakura River is known to Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi as Paamatangi. One of the oldest known Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi boundaries was recited as “Mai Paamatangi ki Piraunui, mai Piraunui ki Ngawaierua, mai Ngawaierua ki Paamatangi”. Ngaati Hine Waiata is the main Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi hapu of Paamatangi.</p> <p>Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi hapuu used the entire length of Te Aarei o Rauru and Waipipi for food gathering. Sources of food included tuna, whitebait, smelt, flounder, and sole.</p> <p>Te Aarei o Rauru remains significant to Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi not only as a source of kai that sustains its physical well-being, but also as a life force throughout the history of Paamatangi and for the people of Ngaati Hine Waiata over the generations.</p>	G2	Whenuakura River	Mahinga kai	<a href="#">Map Link</a> Map 36

Area	Commentary	Sites of significance to Māori within the CMA		Values associated with sites	Map reference
		TRC Number	Description		
Waipipi and Okahu	Waipipi and Okahu are tauranga waka and “ <b>Marae-ki-tai</b> ” (ocean restaurant) where hapuu gathered food from October through to March. The Waipipi and Okahu territory stretches seaward to the many kawaa like Rangitaawhi and tauranga ika like Oika and Te Poho-o-Maru (Northern and Southern Traps). Sources of food included kaakahi, pipi, kuku, tuna, kanae, piharau whitebait, smelt, sole, kina, paua kahawai, taamure, shark, and stingray.	G3	Tauranga ika (fishing ground) including Oika and Te Poho-o-Maru (North and South Traps)	Mahinga kai	<a href="#">Map Link</a> Map 41
Waitootara River	<p>The Waitootara River is the life force that sustains Ngaa Rauru. Many Ngaa Rauru hapuu are located either along or near the Waitootara River. These include Ngaa Ariki (Waipapa Marae), Ngaati Pourua (Takirau Marae), Ngaati Hine Waiatarua (Parehungahunga Marae), and Ngaati Hou Tipua (Whare Tapapa, Kaipō Marae). Ngaati Hou Tipua is known by Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi as Te Puu-o-te-Wheke (head of the octopus), or the Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi headquarters.</p> <p>Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi used the entire length of the Waitotara River for food gathering. Sources of food included kaakahi (fresh water mussels), tuna, whitebait, smelt, kahawai, flounder, and sole. Historically, Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi also utilised the Waitootara River as a means of transport.</p> <p>The Waitootara River remains significant to Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi as a symbol of a past mahinga kai source from which the physical well-being of Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi was sustained, and the spiritual well-being nourished.</p>	G4	Waitootara River	Mahinga kai	<a href="#">Map Link</a> Map 39
Waikaramihi	<p>Waikaramihi is the name given to the marae tawhito that is situated within the Nukumarū Recreation Reserve, on the coast between Waiinu and Tuaropaki. Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi traditionally camped at Waikaramihi from October to March each year. The main food gathering area was between the Waitootara river mouth and Tuaropaki.</p> <p>The sources of food include kaakahi (fresh water mussels), sea mussels, kina, <b>pāua</b>, papaka (crabs), karingo (seaweed), and very small octopus stranded in the small rock pools from the receding tides. While Ngaati Maika and Ngaati Ruaiti were the main hapuu that used Waikaramihi, all Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi hapuu traditionally gathered kai moana in accordance with the values of Ngaa Rauru.</p> <p>The Karewaonui canoe (over 100 years old) was until 1987 housed at Waikaramihi and was used by Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi (mainly Ngaati Maika and Ngaati Ruaiti) to catch stingray, shark, snapper, and hapuka about ten miles off the coast. <b>Karakia were used when Karewaonui was “put to sea”, and an offering of the first fish caught on Karewaonui was always given to the deity of the sea, “Maru”, on its return to shore.</b></p> <p>The area is still significant to Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi as a mahinga kai source from which the physical well-being of Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi is sustained, and the spiritual well-being nourished.</p>	G5	Tauranga ika (fishing ground)	Mahinga kai	<a href="#">Map Link</a> Map 40