

Schedule 6B – Sites of significance to Māori and associated values

This schedule identifies known sites with special cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations located within the CMA. The Taranaki Regional Council is committed to working with iwi o Taranaki to identify all culturally significant sites that are located within the CMA. Site locations are approximate only and are not intended to provide a definitive location or extent of a site. These include those sites that are identified as wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga by the iwi and hapū.

Ngāti Tama

Te Rangihiroa wrote of Ngāti Tama’s renown throughout the country for their fighting prowess. He recorded the words of an unnamed elder “*other tribes fought for fat lands, for birds and rat preserves, an aruhe rahui (fern root reserve) but Ngāti Tama fought for the sake of fighting, with a parcel of wet land as the cause*”.

Mimi – Pukearuhe Coastal Strip: This area is of high significance to Ngāti Tama and contains some significant pā sites, including Titoki, Whakarewa, Otumatua and Pukearuhe. Patiki (flounder), tamure (snapper), Mako (shark), and araara (trevally) were caught in this area. Koura, kutae, kina, pāua and other resources also contributed to a reliable and plentiful supply of fish in season from the area. Ngāti Tama developed a number of ways to preserving these supplies for later consumption using every part of the fish. This tradition has survived and continues to be used as a form of aroha koha at special hui.

Mōhakatino – Coastal Marine Strip: Along this beach between the Mōhakatino and Mokau rivers, Ngāti Tama engaged in a numerous battles with northern iwi. One such battle was “Nga-tai-pari-rua” in 1815 which, as the name indicates, was fought during two high tides. Because of such battles and the communities in the area there are a number of urupā (burial sites) in the vicinity. The mataitai (kaimoana) resources along this beach are of great value to the tribes associated with them and were often a cause for dispute.

Area	Commentary	Sites of significance to Māori within the CMA		Values associated with sites	Map reference
		TRC Number	Description		
Mōhakatino River	The river is significant to Ngāti Tama as it is here where the Tokomaru waka landed. The river was abundant with tuna, īnanga, and mātaītai especially kutae (mussel) which was gathered at the mouth and the surrounding reefs.	A1	Mōhakatino river	Mahinga kai	Map Link Map - 1
Tongaporutu River	A significant river for Ngāti Tama with a number of pā sites along its river banks. This river was abundant with fish and mātaītai was gathered from the mouth and the surrounding reefs.	A2	Tongaporutu river	Mahinga kai	Map Link Map – 3, 4
Opourapa Island	Patiki (flounder), tamure (snapper), Mako (shark), and araara (trevally) were caught in this area. Kōura, kutae, kina, pāua and other resources also contributed to a reliable and plentiful supply of seasonal fish in the area. Ngāti Tama developed a number of ways to preserve these supplies for later consumption using every part of the fish. This tradition has survived and continues to be used as a form of aroha koha at special hui.	A3	Opourapa island reef	Mahinga kai	Map Link Map - 5