

IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

Wai 45

IN THE MATTER OF the Treaty of Waitangi Act
1975

AND an application for remedies on
behalf of Te Rūnanga-ā-Iwi o
Ngāti Kahu ("Ngāti Kahu")

**BRIEF OF EVIDENCE OF PAUL WHITE ON BEHALF OF TE
RUNANGA O TE RARAWA**

22 AUGUST 2012

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MAY IT PLEASE THE TRIBUNAL

- 1.** My name is **Paul White** and I whakapapa to the Ngai Tupoto, Ngati Here and Tahawai hapu of Te Rarawa. I live in Rawene in the Hokianga. I have been involved with Te Rarawa for the past 26 years from 1986 when the hapu of Te Rarawa came together to form, firstly Te Roopu a Iwi o Te Rarawa , and then Te Runanga o Te Rarawa ("the Runanga"). The Runanga was mandated to represent Te Rarawa claims in 2001 and I was elected as one of the Negotiations Team for Te Rarawa by the 23 Marae back in 2002.

- 2.** I was responsible for the convening of Te Rarawa's historic research team and have undertaken a comprehensive analysis of mana whenua in the Te Rarawa Deed of Settlement Area of Interest ("the Deed Rohe"). This research culminated in the development of a mapping project which maps hapu and iwi mana whenua block by block across the Deed Rohe of Te Rarawa.

- 3.** I hold the positions of:
 - a.** Negotiator on behalf of Te Rarawa for historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi ("Te Tiriti/Treaty") settlements; and
 - b.** Te Rarawa representative on Te Hiku o Te Ika Forum ("the Forum").

- 4.** I am aware of the Application for Remedies that has been filed with the Tribunal by the Venerable Timoti Flavell on behalf of himself and Ngati Kahu.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 5.** Te Rarawa has ratified a deed of settlement ("the Te Rarawa Deed") with the Crown and is due to formally sign it on the 28th October 2012.

6. Te Rarawa participated in good faith in the Forum to deal with shared and overlapping interests with a focus on developing solutions. This led to some key agreements and the signing of the Te Hiku Agreement in Principle ("Te Hiku AIP") in January 2010 by all five Te Hiku Iwi namely, Te Aupouri, Ngati Kuri, Ngati Kahu, Ngai Takoto, and Te Rarawa.
7. Te Rarawa maintains that the agreements contained in the Te Hiku AIP developed by the Forum and carried forward into the Te Rarawa Deed must be adhered to.
8. While Te Rarawa asserts mana whenua in the township of Kaitaia, it acknowledges the interests of Ngati Kahu and Ngai Takoto. In the spirit of progress and compromise, a sharing of properties in Kaitaia has been agreed to and is reflected in the Te Rarawa Deed.
9. Te Rarawa asserts mana whenua in the Takahue area through Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai and other hapu. It maintains that Tahawai is a core hapu of Te Rarawa and rejects Ngati Kahu's assertion of mana whenua in this area.
10. Te Rarawa rejects Ngati Kahu's newly expanded area of interest and broadening assertions of where Te Paatu holds mana whenua. There is clear evidence of the determination of land ownership between Te Rarawa and Te Paatu.

EVIDENCE IN RELATION TO TE RARAWA'S DEED OF SETTLEMENT

11. The Te Rarawa Deed was initialed with the Crown in November of 2011. A ratification process was carried out during January and February of 2012 and nearly 85% of the votes returned supported the Te Rarawa Deed. Te Rarawa has signaled to the Crown its intention to sign the Deed at a public function on the 28th October, 2012.

EVIDENCE IN RELATION TO TE HIKU O TE IKA FORUM

- 12.** Te Rarawa signed an agreement in principle with the Crown in 2007 for its historical claims (“the Te Rarawa 2007 AIP”). After this agreement it became clear that the shared and overlapping claims of the other four Iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika could severely impede Te Rarawa’s progress to a Deed of Settlement, if not addressed in a collective manner.
- 13.** In 2008, Te Rarawa worked proactively with the other Te Hiku Iwi to establish the Forum. The Forum Terms of Reference provided for it to focus on developing solutions for common interests in relation to Te Aupouri Crown Forest lands, rentals and compensation; Te Oneroa-a-Tohe; and other interests as agreed. This was expanded to include Crown owned farms and Crown properties in Kaitaia.
- 14.** The Forum worked on these issues in a multi-lateral way, and with the Crown, from July 2008 to January 2010. This led to the signing of the Te Hiku AIP. This AIP covered some shared cultural redress, financial and commercial redress for Te Hiku Iwi made up of a mixture of cash and properties as determined by Te Hiku Iwi, and a Social Development Accord. The commercial redress included the agreed allocation of the Crown owned farms in the Te Hiku area, and provided for the transfer of the Crown forests (“the Forest”) to a holding body until ultimate ownership of that land was determined using a manawhenua process, which was still then to be developed. A number of other Crown owned properties including those in the land-bank, schools etc were referred to in the Te Hiku AIP. The allocation of these would be subject to agreement and it was envisaged that the agreed mana whenua process would be used where necessary.
- 15.** Te Rarawa, along with Ngai Takoto, was allocated the Sweetwater Landcorp Farm block. Ngati Kahu was allocated the Rangiputa Landcorp Farm block and the Crown owned Kohumaru block. Ngati Kahu now claims part of the

Sweetwater block (pt Tangonge) through the resumption process. Te Rarawa rejects this.

- 16.** The Forum set up a working party, tasked specifically with designing the mana whenua process, made up of representatives from the five Te Hiku Iwi. That group worked on a mana whenua process for nearly two years. A document agreed by the working party was taken to each Iwi for ratification. While the mana whenua process proposal was generally supported by four of the Iwi, Ngati Kahu refused to accept the need for a final determinative adjudication stage, if the process failed to produce a result.
- 17.** Te Rarawa supported the need for an adjudication process to provide certainty. Te Rarawa had been offered 29% of the Forest by the Crown in its 2007 AIP and Te Aupouri had been offered 42% in its Agreement in Principle. This left the other three Te Hiku Iwi with 29% between them. We considered that, of the five Te Hiku Iwi, Ngati Kahu would get the smallest entitlement after the mana whenua process had been completed of anywhere between 3.5 – 5.5% of the Forest.
- 18.** From 2008, Ngati Kahu only asserted manawhenua interests over about 5.5% of the Forest, that is, in the Kohumaru and Takahue areas. Subsequently, in 2011 they substantially expanded their claimed allocation, purportedly, on “new” instructions to represent Te Paatu. However, this move was seen by Te Rarawa as disingenuous, as Te Paatu’s mana whenua area was already included in the 2008 Ngati Kahu Area of Interest. Paatu interests cover a substantial part of the Ngati Kahu Area of Interest.
- 19.** The default position, in relation to the Forest, in the Te Hiku AIP, that is, the arrangement that was to hold while the Iwi were sorting out who had manawhenua where, was for all five Te Hiku Iwi to share the accumulated rentals from the Forest equally and to have an equal say on the activities of the Holding Entity. Of course, it was more beneficial for Ngati Kahu

to keep this default position for as long as possible. Consequently, the mana whenua process lapsed due to a lack of consensus.

- 20.** Ngati Kahu withdrew from the Forum process after the signing of the Te Hiku AIP from January of 2010. The other four Iwi continued to work towards deeds of settlement providing communication to Ngati Kahu and leaving the door open for them to return to the collective. Te Rarawa disputes the assertion that Ngati Kahu was excluded from the Forum.
- 21.** One area of considerable contention and overlapping claims is the township of Kaitaia. Te Rarawa asserts manawhenua in Kaitaia and this has been clearly demonstrated by the leadership of Te Rarawa rangatira over the last two hundred years. Through the Forum process and in a spirit of compromise, Te Rarawa has agreed that Ngati Kahu and Ngai Takoto also have interests in Kaitaia. As the Forum process developed there was an understanding that Crown properties in Kaitaia would be shared. At one stage a proposal was developed for a tripartite relationship sharing the Kaitaia properties between the three Iwi who had an association to Kaitaia. Ngati Kahu took a more hardline stance in relation to Kaitaia challenging the mana whenua of both Te Rarawa and Ngai Takoto. With the collapse of the mana whenua process, and the withdrawal of Ngati Kahu from the Forum, Te Rarawa and Ngai Takoto continued to work together to come up with a shared solution for distribution of the Kaitaia properties.
- 22.** Te Rarawa and Ngai Takoto initialed deeds of settlement in November of 2011. These deeds reflected a shared approach to the Kaitaia properties where some properties were allocated to each Iwi, some were shared, and others were reserved for Ngati Kahu. A category of deferred selection was also established to deal with particular properties including schools. Te Rarawa believes that the resumption application

undermines the Te Rarawa Deed and the inevitable need to share properties in this area.

EVIDENCE IN RELATION TO TAHAWAI AS A HAPU OF TE RARAWA

- 23.** Ngati Kahu claims an interest in the Takahue and other land around the Kaitaia district through the hapu of Tahawai. Of the six Crown forest blocks in this location, four are on or partly on the Takahue lands. The area set down by the Tribunal for the Ngati Kahu remedies application covers in part or full three of these blocks. All six blocks are included in the Te Rarawa Deed.
- 24.** Takahue is a huge block comprising more than 24,000 acres of land. It is an irregular shape and runs from Pukepoto, behind Kaitaia across nearly to Maungataniwha and over to Manganuiowae (Broadwood). Traditionally it was a hunting and food gathering area accessed by many hapu.
- 25.** Te Rarawa has asserted mana whenua in relation to the Takahue, Kaitaia and Te Uhiroa lands underpinned by the hapu mana whenua of Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai and others that had their rights acknowledged through our oral histories and upheld by the Native Land Court. Fraser, at page 61 of his 1999 report to the Tribunal *Takahue: Investigation and Alienation*¹ talks about a negotiated division of the land blocks in the Takahue and Victoria Valley area. This approach led to representatives of Te Rarawa Hapu being allocated the whole of Takahue, with Te Paatu receiving other lands in the vicinity including part of Takahue 2 which is to the south east of the Takahue block.
- 26.** The Te Rarawa Deed includes the transfer of Crown Takahue Forest lands to Te Rarawa solely, and the return of the

¹ Clementine Fraser *Takahue: Investigation and Alienation* Wai 45 ID 16988 [June 1999].

Takahue school on behalf of Tahawai for a marae. The Ngati Kahu resumption application undermines the Te Rarawa Deed.

- 27.** Te Rarawa maintains that Tahawai is a hapu of Te Rarawa with interests in land from Pukepoto through to Kahakaharoa in the western Hokianga. **Annex A** contains a map of Tahawai Hapu interests which show that they cover a great deal of Te Rarawa's area of interest.
- 28.** Tahawai was represented by a number of spokespeople in different Native Land Court cases, including Hone Harimana, Hori Harimana, Kihirini Te Morenga, Herepete Rapihana, Herewini Te Toko, and Wiremu Paiha. Refer to the whakapapa charts attached as **Annex B**. Descendants and close relatives of these spokespeople still represent Tahawai today and a number of them are current or past Runanga representatives for their Marae.

Block	Hapu interests	Comments	References
Takahue	<u>Takahue 1</u> : Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai; <u>Takahue 1</u> : Timoti Puhipi, Wi Tana Papahia, (Te Uri o Hina) Hone Harimana (Tahawai) <u>Takahue 2</u> : Ihutai, Paatu	Hone Harimana representative for Tahawai	1 NMB 59-61
Pukepoto	Te Uri o Hina, Te Tahawai, Ngati Te Ao	Kihiringi Te Morenga identified as spokesperson for Tahawai.	OLC 775 Muriwhenua Report p.61 TMLB 1 p. 76; TMLB 2 p. 212-6, 219-34,254,264 (decision), 354,356-7; Ahipara 29 Sept 1904.
Tangonge	Te Uri o Hina, Te Tahawai, Te Rarawa Iwi, Te Aupouri Iwi	Tahawai whanau with ahika awarded shares. Tahawai spokesperson Herepete Rapihana.	OLC: Refer to Otararau, Muriwhenua Land Report, Waitangi Tribunal, 1997, sec 3.3.1 pp 60-61; Lake: 65 NMB 348-351; 2 KT 258
Ruaroa	Vested in 10 owners including Timoti Puhipi		Muriwhenua Land Claims Post 1865, Stokes 2002, p.61
Pukekahikatoa	Paatu Tahawai		2 NMB 127-28; 17 NMB 64, 89-94
Te Kauri	Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai, Ngati Te Ao, Te Tahukai		1 NMB 69, 70
Patiki	Land vested in: Wiremu Patene, Wiremu	Several Tahawai	1 NMB 62-63, 67-68

Block	Hapu interests	Comments	References
	Hakitara, Hohepa Patene, Mereana Puhipi, Rewi Ngapera, Mohi Otene, Hori Kati, Karipa Hahakai, Rameka Pautu, Peri Warihi, Eruera Paiha, Mere Te Aokarere, Ema Te Toko, Rewi Te Pei, Te Oti Tiwini, Hohaia Paiha, Karena Paetotara, Marara Waka, Wataria Kapana, Matiu Te Hiwi, Rewiri Manawa.	representatives including Ema Te Toko, Hohaia Paiha, Eruera Paiha	
Okakewai	Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai,		1 NMB 71-2
Manganuiowae	Awarded to Te Rarawa, Tahawai, Kaitutae and Ngai Tupoto. Half vested in Herewini Te Toko, Half vested in Remi Te Tai, Heremia Te Wake, and Nui Hare.	Herewini Te Toko spokesperson for Tahawai.	Te Rarawa Historical Overview, 2004 sec 1.4.11 2 NMB 226-246
Ngatuaka	Deed signatories: Herewini Te Toko, Te Whiu, Mika Te Ngarata, Tia Pakeke Te Kaiika, Kaperiere Te Huhu, Remi Te Tai, Tamora Te Kowhai, Hone Tana Papahia, Unaiki Peri, Wiremu Rikihana, Hera Rikihana, Ripeka Rikihana, Watikena Taonui		AJHR; Land purchases in the North Island completed during year ending 30 June, 1877. Deed no: 947. Exploratory Report on WAI 128, Rosemary Daamen, 1993, p.38
Te Rangi blocks	Waiparera, Te Ruaki, Ngamahanga, Waitapu, Punehu, Hauaru, Ohopa, Te Mata etc. Herewini Te Toko; Eruera Paiha, Hori Harimana of Tahawai declared owners.	Tahawai interest in a number of small blocks. Herewini Te Toko; Eruera Paiha, Hori Harimana	Various References. Paengatai, 25 HK 47; Exploratory Report on WAI 128, Rosemary Daamen, 1993, p.28. Hauauru: Crown Grant 11 th March 1874. Ohopa: Turttons Deed No. 304, OLC 967
Kahakaharoa	Herewini Te Toko, Wiremu Rikihana kai koreoro; shares awarded to Tahawai		Papatupu Block Committee MB No.32 (Kahakaharoa, Pukahu, Te Karae) pp. 4-11. Tokerau Maori Land Council MB No.3; PBC report confirmed, 22 Jun, 1905.
Waireia	<u>Pupuwai; part of Waireia awarded to:</u> Herewini Te Toko, Wiremu Paiha, Hori Harimana	Herewini Te Toko, Wiremu Paiha, Hori Harimana of Tahawai	51 NMB p.315 judgment
Wairoa	Te Tahawai, Whanaumaii, Ngati Te	Hoori Harimana representing	Te Karaka-Wairoa Papatupu Block Committee Minute Book

Block	Hapu interests	Comments	References
	Reinga, Taomaui, Ngati Ruanui, Te Ngati Hinerangi, Te Hokoheha,	Tahawai	22, pp 16-228. (judgment pp.207-211 ; Lists of owners and hapu pp.212-228); copies held by Runanga in takutaimoana series.
Waihou blocks	Herewini Te Toko, Wiremu Rikihana, Hori Harimana awarded interests for Te Rarawa.		Papatupu Block Committee Minute book 28, Waihou, Vol I-II, (findings pp. 405-12.)
Te Awaroa	<u>Kai korero</u> : Timoti Puhipi, Herewini Te Toko, Hapakuku Ruia	Herewini Te Toko kaikorero	Partition application, 9 NMB 339-40, 342-3,344, 354-58, (includes list of owners)
Rotokakahi	Vested in ten trustees on behalf of 97 owners: Kaperiere Te Huhu, Wiremu Tana Papahia, Iehu Ngawaka, Herewini Te Toko, Remi Te Tai, Rikihana Toheroa Pure, Kingi Wiremu, Ritete Puiti, Reihana Paraone		CT 27 th February 1874, Runanga files, Takutaimoana series. Partition 9 NMB 358-61 (list of owners)
Paihia	Considered in three parts. <u>Paihia 1 & 2</u> : vested in Iehu Ngawaka and Herewini Te Toko (2000 shares) and Reone Wikitera Ngaruhe 2000 shares and transferred to 569 individuals. <u>Paihia 3</u> : vested in Mita Te Puku on behalf of those he represented. Two acre Te Hautapoki partitioned out separately.	Evidence given by Tahawai spokespeople.	23 NMB 27-107, 113-134 (decision pp. 131-34)
Otangaroa	Block subdivided into four: <u>Otangaroa 1</u> : Tia Pakeke, Mere Whena, Peka <u>Otangaroa 2</u> : Pauro Rangaihi, Wiremu Tana Papahia, Wi Mutu, Amiria Te Tai, Herewini Te Toko, Mihaka Arapeti, Mika Hone Kingi, Pauro Muru. <u>Otangaroa 3</u> : Wiremu Te Tai, Wirikake Wharetohunga, Heremia Te Wake, Timoti Puhipi, Pirike Te Tekenui, Tawio Pou, Hotene Te Kanohi, Akinihi Papahia. <u>Otangaroa 4</u> : Wiremu Pururi (on behalf of four	Herewini Te Toko was a spokesperson for a number of hapu including Tahawai and for Te Rarawa.	2 NMB 170, 218-221

Block	Hapu interests	Comments	References
Orowhana	Herewini Te Toko one of people block vested in. Dispute between Ngati Kuri and various Te Rarawa hapu. Three owners appointed for Te Rarawa (Herewini Te Toko, Pene Korako, Patana Te Maru) and one for Ngati Kuri (Peri Te Huhu)	Herewini Te Toko was a spokesperson for Tahawai and Te Rarawa.	1 NMB 142-144;

EVIDENCE IN RELATION TO PAATU AND THEIR BOUNDARIES WITH TE RARAWA

- 29.** Ngati Kahu has asserted an expanded boundary in recent years based on an expanded view of Te Paatu influence. This is inconsistent with areas of interest laid out in the Muriwhenua hearings.
- 30.** The rohe boundaries between Te Rarawa Hapu and Paatu, which was often described historically as a hapu of Te Rarawa, have been contested over a long period of time. Analysis of the blocks in this area shows how the rohe was reinforced at the time of the pre-treaty land transactions in the 1830s and the Native Land Court determination of ownership from the 1860s refer to table below. **Annex C** contains a map which shows the lands allocated to hapu of Te Rarawa, and to Te Paatu.
- 31.** The earliest land transactions in Te Hiku before the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi involved Te Rarawa lands in and around Kaitaia. These transactions were regarded as tuku whenua and included Kerekere, Otatararau, and Tangonge blocks. They were led by Te Rarawa rangatira, Panakareao, whose leadership covered most of the Far North in his time.
- 32.** In the 19th century Te Paatu was referred to as a hapu of Te Rarawa². The rohe of Te Paatu and other Te Rarawa hapu were

² See, for instance, Dame Joan Metge *Cross Cultural Communication and Land Transfer in Western Muriwhenua 1832 – 1840* Wai 45, #F13, page 10. She states: "Matthew and Puckey gave very little

contested when the Native Land Court began determining ownership of the Kaitaia and Takahue lands.

- 33.** In 1867, a Te Rarawa chief called Tamaho Te Huhu held hui with the people of Kaitaia and the Victoria Valley to discuss their land claims. Despite some opposition it was generally accepted that Tamaho had established a claim to the area south east of Kaitaia. He later commissioned a survey of the land which became the Kaitaia block but this precipitated a boundary dispute between Te Rarawa of Ahipara, Herekino and Whangape districts and Te Paatu³.
- 34.** When the survey reached a certain point it was challenged by Te Paatu who sought to stop it proceeding any further. The dispute escalated with both sides amassing war parties in the area.
- 35.** Resident Magistrate White and his two assessors from the Native Land Court mediated between the opposing parties and a boundary for the survey line was eventually agreed with the northern boundary of the Kaitaia block from Okerimene to Oharae providing a dividing line between Te Rarawa and Paatu, as depicted in the map attached as **Annex C**.
- 36.** In the Takahue claims, the entire Takahue block was awarded to hapu of Te Rarawa, Tahawai and Te Uri o Hina, with Takahue 2 being awarded to Te Ihutai (2/3rds) Paatu (1/3). The Maungataniwha West 2, Patiki, Pukekahikatoa and Ruaroa blocks included both Te Paatu and other Te Rarawa interests. Okakewai was awarded to Te Uri o Hina and Tahawai and Te Kauri was awarded to Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai, Ngati Te Ao and Tahukai, all hapu of Te Rarawa, as depicted in the map attached as **Annex C**.

detail about the sources of Panakareao's mana in Te Rarawa. They identified his father as Te Kaka, a leading member of the Te Paatu section of Te Rarawa..."

³ See Dame Evelyn Stokes *Muriwhenua Land Claims Report Post 1865* [2002] pages 75-84.

37. In the Mangamuka West claim, the court determined that the summit of Maungataniwha was the natural boundary between Te Paatu and Te Rarawa.

Block	Comments
Kerekere	Pre-Treaty land transaction: Deeds signed by Nopera Panakareao, Tuperiri Te Waha, Tana, Hohepa Waata, Rawiri Tiro, Hemi Kapa.
Kaitaia	Te Rarawa determined to be owners with the northern boundary line from Kawakawa to Oharai (southern boundary of the Okerimene, Rangitahi, Orakiroa, Perukia, and Oharae blocks) establishing the boundary line between Te Rarawa and Te Paatu. Vested in Tamaho Te Huhu, Taka Te Ngawe, Wiremu Tana Papahia, Rikihana, Herewini Te Toko, Puhipi, Te Waaka Rangaunu, Paraone Te Huhu, Huitara.
Ruaroa	Limited investigation. Title issued to 10 owners in 1868.
Pukekahikatoa	Tupuna determined; Whakaeke (Paatu), Tumaingarua (Tahawai). Divided into two blocks, Pukekahikatoa 1 for Paatu and Pukekahikatoa 2 for Tahawai
Patiki	Tupuna determined: Marei, Taranga. Hapu: Te Rarawa. Land vested in: Wiremu Patene, Wiremu Hakitara, Hohepa Patene, Mereana Puhipi, Rewi Ngapera, Mohi Otene, Hori Kati, Karipa Hahakai, Rameka Pautu, Peri Warihi, Eruera Paiha, Mere Te Aokarere, Ema Te Toko, Rewi Te Pei, Te Oti Tiwini, Hohaia Paiha, Karena Paetotara, Marara Waka, Wataria Kapana, Matiu Te Hiwi, Rewiri Manawa.
Te Kauri	Taranga was determined as the principal tupuna. Hapu identified were Te Uri o Hina, Tahawai, Ngati Te Ao and Te Tahukai. Land vested in Waka Rangaunu (Te Tahukai), Patana Te Maru (Te Uri o Hina), Iehu Ngawaka (Ngati Te Ao), Rewiri Manawa (Tahawai)..
Okakewai	Taranga was determined as the principal tupuna. Hapu identified were Te Uri o Hina, and Tahawai. Land vested in 34 people as a reserve.
Takahue	Taranga was determined as the principal tupuna. Hapu identified were Te Uri o Hina, and Tahawai. Land vested in Timoti Puhipi, Wi Tana Papahia, (Te Uri o Hina), and Hone Harimana (Tahawai).
Takahue 2	Te Taitanga was determined as principal tupuna. Hapu identified were Ihutai and Te Paatu. Land vested in Hori Karaka Tawhiti, Te Tiahuia, (Te Ihutai) and Himina Te Waruora. (Paatu)
Mangamuka West	Court ruled in favour of Kohatutaka hapu and the descendants of Tama which included some Te Uri o Te Aho. It determined that the summit of Maungataniwha was the natural boundary between Te Rarawa and Paatu. In the case of the Mangataipa valley, the Court found that Rohateangi was the ancestor.
References	<u>Kerekere</u> : Muriwhenua Land Report, Waitangi Tribunal, 1997, pp 60-61; Turtons Maori Deeds of Land Purchases; North Island of NZ; Vol I, 1877 <u>Kaitaia</u> : 6 NMB 241-2 <u>Ruaroa</u> : Muriwhenua Land Claims Post 1865, Stokes 2002, p.61

	<p><u>Pukekahikatoa</u>: 2 NMB 127-28; 17 NMB 64, 89-94 <u>Patiki</u>: 1 NMB 62-63, 67-68 <u>Te Kauri</u>: 1 NMB 69, 70 <u>Okakewai</u>: 1 NMB 71-2 <u>Takahue</u>: 1 NMB 59-61 <u>Mangamuka West</u>: 20 NMB pp. 1-195</p>
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Paul White

22 August 2012