



**Proposed Waikato District Plan
Enabling Housing Supply Variation 3
to the Proposed Waikato District Plan
Submission form**

ECM Project: PDP2022V003-03
ECM#
Submission # 083
Customer #
Property #

RMA Form 5

Closing date for submissions: 5pm on Friday 28 October 2022

Submitter details: (please note that the (*) are required fields and must be completed)

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Please tick your preferred method of contact* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Postal	Correspondence to* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submitter <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Both
Trade competition and adverse effects:* <input type="checkbox"/> I could <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission. Only if you ticked “I could” above, please answer this question: I am/am not directly affected by an effect of the subject matter of the submission that: (a) adversely affects the environment; and (b) does not relate to trade competition or the effects of trade competition. Note: If you are a person who could gain an advantage in trade competition through the submission, your right to make a submission may be limited by clause 6(4) of Part I of Schedule I of the Resource Management Act 1991	
Would you like to present your submission in person at a hearing? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If others make a similar submission I will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Please complete a line for every submission point, adding as many additional lines as you need:

<p>The specific provisions of the proposal that my submission relates to e.g provision number, map or natural hazard area</p>	<p>Do you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support? • Oppose? • Amend? 	<p>What decision are you seeking from Council? What action would you like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain? • Amend? • Add? • Delete? 	<p>Reasons</p>
<p>Pou Taiao (Environmental) Our land, waterways and airways are clean, cared for and healthy in the rohe of Ngāti Naho</p>			
<p>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) regarding Māori values and objectives</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Add</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the proposed v3 to the PDP does NOT compromise or put at risk the cultural landscape of the North Waikato region known by Mana Whenua like Ngāti Naho as “Manawa-ā-whenua”(‘heart of the land’) which refers to the existence of a massive water table and aquifers that connects all our waterways in towns like (but not limited to) Tuakau, Pōkeno, Mangatangi, Maramarua, Mercer, Meremere, Te Kauwhata, Ohinewai, Tahuna and Huntly. • protect Māori values in relation to Te Mana o te Wai. • protect the objectives of the NPS-FM 2020 • mitigate the negative impact on the current lack of three waters infrastructure. • Mitigate the negative impact and adverse affects on natural resources in particular freshwater • manage the impact on waterways in particular in towns like Huntly and Ngāruawāhia that are built on the banks of the Waikato river. Or Pōkeno that has a number of wetlands, springs and streams flowing through its township and into the Mangatawhiri wetlands and stream and eventually direct into the Waikato river.
<p>Recognize “<i>Manawa-ā-whenua</i>” as a Qualifying Matter in Reference A (MRZ2-P6)</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Add</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>to recognize and protect</i> unique and special character of the “<i>Manawa-ā-whenua</i>” to the cultural and environmental landscape regarding the significant water table and aquifers in the North Waikato.

<p>Te Mana o te Wai principles relating to the roles of tangata whenua and other New Zealanders in the management of freshwater, and these principles inform this National Policy Statement and its implementation.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Add</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect the 6 principles of Te Mana o te Wai by infusing it in te PDP namely - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater b) Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations c) Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others d) Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future e) Stewardship: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations f) Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.
<p>Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato—the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River s771 (e) – Nationally significant infrastructure</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Retain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement green infrastructure on all v3 builds • Implement low impact designs and housing typologies on all v3 builds and housing typologies. • that the proposed v3 to the PDP does NOT prejudice or jeopardize the vision and strategy for the Waikato river as outlined by Te Ture Whaimana and indeed the hapū aspirations of Ngāti Naho regarding our waterways in particular the Waikato river, the Whangamarino and Mangatawhiri wetlands, Lake Waikare, Lake Whangape, Lake Rotongaro and the various puna wai throughout our traditional boundary and area of interest for Ngāti Naho.
<p>Apply a 1.2km buffer zone along the Waikato river, Lake Waikare, and the Whangamarino and Mangatawhiri wetlands that excludes any medium or high density housing.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Add</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent the negative impact and adverse effects of housing construction and development on the Waikato river and its waterways and tributaries including Lake Waikare and the Whangamarino and Mangatawhiri wetlands. • provide a buffer zone against medium to high density housing especially in towns that are built on the banks of the Waikato river like Huntly and Ngāruawāhia including Pōkeno with the hydrology flow and network of streams that flow into the Mangatawhiri wetlands, stream and eventually into the Waikato river.

Outstanding natural features and landscapes s6(b)	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are protected at all times from the negative impacts of the proposed v3 to the PDP. For example, natural features and landscapes like the Waikato river and Lake Waikare.
Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna s6(c)	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are protected at all times from the negative impacts of the proposed v3 to the PDP. For example, significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna like the Whangamarino and Mangatawhiri Wetlands and all its their waterways and tributaries.
Maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along lakes and rivers s6(d)	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect, mitigate and or regulate the negative impact of public access and use of our lakes and rivers
Management of significant risks from natural hazards s6(h) s771 (b) - Matter required to give effect to a national policy statement	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the lower Waikato river catchment is notoriously renowned for flooding at least once or twice a year. The increase in population growth will have by default a greater demand and stress on existing infrastructure not to mention inadequate or non-existent infrastructure especially in relation to 3 Waters infrastructure.
Reverse sensitivity	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of reserves sensitivity matters regarding agriculture and horticultural development. Reverse sensitivity relevant to both district and regional plan matters namely, noise, dust, spray drift, odour etc.

Pou Oranga

(Social)

Ngāti Naho whānau are actively engaged to be connected, healthy and thriving

Urban fringe	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> endorse WDC recommendation to have medium density residential development limited to approximately the 800m walkable catchment of each of the four towns centres urban fringe from town centres excluding retail or industrial zones. apply low impact design principles and guidelines outer fringe of the towns remain as General Residential Zone (GRZ).
Green spaces	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure green spaces are provided given the impact of rapid and sudden population growth within the community as a result of the proposed v3 to the PDP. Increase the requirement for green spaces on the property so children have space and room to play outside and houses are not stacked on top of each other or crammed next to each other increasing the green space deficit on properties Increase the distance and buffer zone between neighbours boundaries so there is enough green space between properties and neighbours for

			children to play
The provisions and zoning pattern for Te Kauwhata and Raglan;	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth in Te Kauwhata and Raglan is rapidly increasing despite a severe lack of infrastructure for 3 Waters and effective town planning. Geographic proximity to the Raglan waterways and harbour and Lake Waikare for Te Kauwhata.
Living lifestyle, safety and social cohesion	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent communities from being split. protect WDC's vision for connected communities protect the health and well being of the individuals and the community implementation of low impact design builds prevent multi-story dwellings constructed close to boundaries will have adverse effects on neighbours - such as being cast in shadow, loss of outlook, claustrophobic conditions.
Services and Resource Management	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> better manage the impact and strain on services and resources in particular three waters, electricity, energy, roading, transport, telecommunications, internet and waste management services.

Pou Rangatiratanga

(Political)

We are participating in partnership with Local and Central government across the rohe of the North Waikato

Principles of Fairness and Equity	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent the devaluation of properties prevent the loss of lifestyle, outlook and surrounds prevent homeowners from being blindsided by v3 developments prevent existing housing and property covenants from being undermined or removed prevent the potential for another variation in the future being imposed on communities e.g. going from 3 storey to storey buildings prevent people being pepper-potted in the community prevent the character of a town or community from being changed or adversely affected
Consent and or consultation not required from neighbours	Oppose	Remove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent the lack of informed consent and consultation. protect democratic processes so neighbours are consulted and consent is required. prevent property owners and indeed the community from being blindsided by v3 style housing and typology prevent Council from approving or pushing through developments it knows will be unpopular or controversial
Existing Treaty of Waitangi Settlements namely, Waikato	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to prevent any breaches of the Waikato Raupatu Settlement Act 1995 including its charitable purposes.

Raupatu Settlement Act 1995, Waikato River Settlement Act 2010			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to prevent any potential breaches of the Waikato River Settlement Act 2010 including Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato
Outstanding Treaty of Waitangi Claims that have yet to reach settlement within WDC catchment that are currently in Negotiations with the Crown in particular for this submission the wai.2035 claim for Te Paina Mercer and the mauri and mana of the Waikato river and its people.	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the proposed v3 to the PDP does NOT prejudice, discriminate, compromise or jeopardize residual or outstanding Treaty of Waitangi Claims (including any claims under Te Tiriti) and the potential redress mechanisms available such as co-governance and or co-management with Council or the potential return of RFR properties held by central or local government. to protect the implementation of Hapū / Iwi Environmental Management Plans that address for example, Wai Māori / Wai Ora. to protect the implementation of Hapū / Iwi Social Development Plans that address for example, Papakāinga Housing or Kaumātua Housing or hapū, marae or whānau development initiatives.
<p>Pou Whairawa (Commercial)</p> <p>Ngāti Naho are actively contributing the economic growth and development in their rohe of the North Waikato</p>			
National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission s771 (c) - Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to mitigate the negative impact and stress from population growth and subsequent rising demand for hydro generated electricity on the 8 hydro dams along the Waikato, from Aratiatia to Karaapiro that have drowned important cultural and geothermal sites, altered fisheries, changed the Waikato river's ecology, hydrology, sedimentology, morphology, water clarity and quality, temperature regime, and recreational uses. to mitigate the impact of renewable energy generation from wind and solar that a 3km to 5km buffer zone be implemented for medium to high density housing locations.
State highways	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to mitigate the negative impact of existing roads and the construction of new roads that consume land resources and cause adverse impacts on natural water resources and discharge areas. The three most damaging effects of road construction and management are noise, dust and vibrations. road construction and excavation can lead to soil exposed and erosion caused by changes in ground runoff conditions; road engineering destroys surface vegetation, resulting in a decrease in plant species and ecosystem structure and function; road construction destroys wildlife habitat.
North Island Main Trunk rail	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> similarly to road construction and excavation railway construction can lead to soil exposed and erosion caused by changes in ground runoff conditions; rail engineering can destroy surface vegetation, resulting in a decrease in plant species

			<p>and ecosystem structure and function and rail construction can lead to the destruction of wildlife habitats and ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rail freight and cargo rail can lead to safer roads and less pollution with the removal of trucks and heavy transport from the roads and motorways.
<p>Pou Wairua (Spiritual)</p> <p>Our whānau of Ngāti Naho are spiritually sustained and nourished</p>			
Protection of the mana, mauri and wairua of the Waikato river and its people.	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to restore the mauri and mana of the Waikato river and its people as stated by King Taawhiao when he placed Te Pou o Mangatawhiri, at Te Paina (Mercer) • to protect and empower Mana Whenua to their exercise Mana Whakahaere as provided by the Waikato River Settlement Act 2010 in order to uphold and fulfil our obligation and responsibility.
Natural character of the waterbodies and their margins s6(a)	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • including the mana, mauri and wairua of the Waikato river • including the wairua and mauri of the Manawa-ā-whenua • including the mauri tupua and mauri taniwha
'Wairua' is included as a Qualifying Matter in Reference A (MRZ2-P6)	Support	Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>to protect the</i> unique and special character of Wairua to the cultural and environmental landscape given the significant presence of the metaphysical entities and locations in the of the North Waikato.
<p>Pou Tikanga (Cultural)</p> <p>Ngāti Naho identity and culture is integrated, seen, heard, felt and celebrated across our rohe of the North Waikato.</p>			
Protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development s6(f)	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance all our sites of cultural significance in our rohe for Ngāti Naho including but not limited to waahi tapu, puna wai, urupa, marae, pā, papakāinga, repo, roto, pūkaki, awa, maunga, tokatapu, rākau, ana or pou. For example, Te Pou o Mangatawhiri between Pōkeno and Te Paina (Mercer) • to protect the heritage trail regarding the 1863 – 1864 land wars.
Relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga Section 6(e)	Support	Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect our mana (authority), kaitiakitanga (guardianship), tikanga (customs) mahinga kai (traditional practices and activities), whakapapa (identity and connection to the land and waterways) and kōrero tuku iho (history). • to prevent breaches of Article 1 and 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi by WDC • to protect article 3 of the Treaty of Waitangi being breached by WDC • to prevent breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi • to ensure our aboriginal rights under common law are not prejudiced and or extinguished.

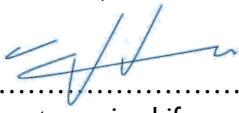
- to prevent the undermining of the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the proposed variation 3 comes from central government not WDC, we make the following recommendations

1	<i>We reject the proposed variation 3 changes to the proposed Waikato District Plan</i>
2	<i>We advocate for the implementation of the 6 Pou Indicators in the table above, including the rationale.</i>
3	<i>We support the addition of the "Manawa-ā-whenua" as a Qualifying Matter in Reference A (MRZ2-P6) given its unique and special character to the cultural and environmental landscape that recognizes the significant water table and aquifers of the of the North Waikato.</i>
4	<i>We support the addition of "Wairua" as a Qualifying Matter in Reference A (MRZ2-P6) given its unique and special character to the cultural and environmental landscape given the significant presence of the metaphysical entities and locations in the of the North Waikato and indeed throughout the Waikato District.</i>

Please return this form **no later than 5pm on Friday 28 October 2022** to:
 Waikato District Council, 15 Galileo Street, Private Bag 544, Ngaruawahia 3742, or e-mail: districtplan@waidc.govt.nz

Signed:  Date: **28 October 2022**

(A signature is not required if you make your submission by electronic means)

PRIVACY ACT NOTE: Please note that all information provided in your submission will be used to progress the process for this variation, and may be made publicly available.

Ngāti Naho Trust

Submission Opposing variation 3 to the proposed District Plan

By Haydn Solomon, Ngati Naho Trust, 20 October 2022

Sunset over Te Paina and Te Pou o Mangatawhiri
A place of deep spiritual and cultural significance
that helped shape New Zealand history

Recommendations

We **oppose** the proposed variation 3 changes to the Waikato District Plan

We advocate for the implementation of the 6 Pou Indicators in the table above, including their rationale.

We support the addition of the “Manawa-ā-whenua” as a Qualifying Matter in Reference A (MRZ2-P6) given its unique and special character to the cultural and environmental landscape that recognizes the significant water table and aquifers of the North Waikato.

We support the addition of “Wairua” as a Qualifying Matter in Reference A (MRZ2-P6) given its unique and special character to the cultural and environmental landscape given the significant presence of the metaphysical entities and locations in the North Waikato.



Taonga - Tūwātea

Key Points

To articulate our key points we have based our submission on our Mātauranga Māori assessment tool that utilizes 6 Pou Indicators namely

Pou Oranga – Social

Pou Wairua – Spiritual

Pou Tikanga – Cultural

Pou Taiao – Environmental

Pou Whairawa – Commercial

Pou Rangatiratanga - Political



Taonga - Paopao Te Pō & Tūwātea

Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri,
Site of National Cultural
Significance

Taonga - Paopao Te Pō





Te Pou o Mangatawhiri

Manawa-ā-whenua

Ngāti Naho

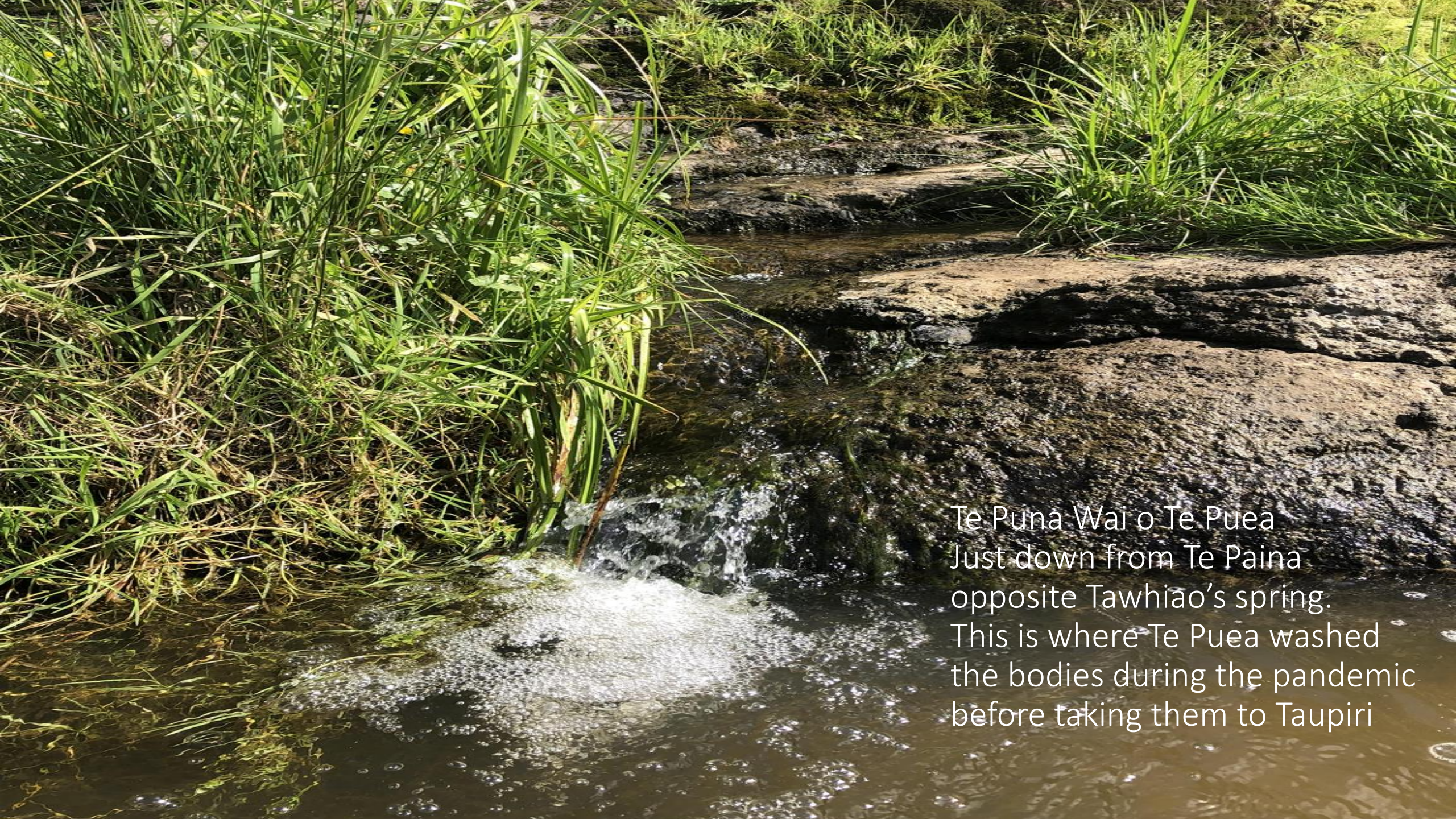
Sunset over Te Paina and
Te Pou o Mangatawhiri

He tohu maumahara ki
te puna wai
a
Tāwhiao
"He puna wai ka pupū ake i te
manawa o te whenua,
e kore e mimiti"

The whakapapa of the whenua

The plaque above is a memorial stone to King Tāwhiao Spring located at Winstone Quarry down river from Te Paina where warriors would bath to heal after battle.

The name Mānawa ā Whenua on the plaque refers to the massive water table that connects all the waterways in the North Waikato region including the Waikato river, the lakes, wetlands and springs.



Te Puna Wai o Te Puea
Just down from Te Paina
opposite Tawhiao's spring.
This is where Te Puea washed
the bodies during the pandemic
before taking them to Taupiri

Whakapapa of the Whenua

Ranginui – Papatuakanuku

Tane Tawhirimatea Rongo Tumatawenga Ruamoko Tangaroa Haumietiketike

Tane – Hine Tu-Pari-Maunga

Tangaroa – Hinemoana

Parawhenuamea Kiwa

Hine Kohu

Hine Ihurangi

Hine Parawhenuamea

This genealogy above refers to freshwater and the water table in the North Waikato

The North Waikato

Mānawa-ā-whenua refers to the massive water table that connects all the waterways in the North Waikato region including the Waikato river, the lakes, wetlands and all the springs. There are more springs in this area than anywhere else in Aotearoa.



Mānawa-ā-whenua



Springs

Springs

Geothermal
Springs

Wetlands

Springs

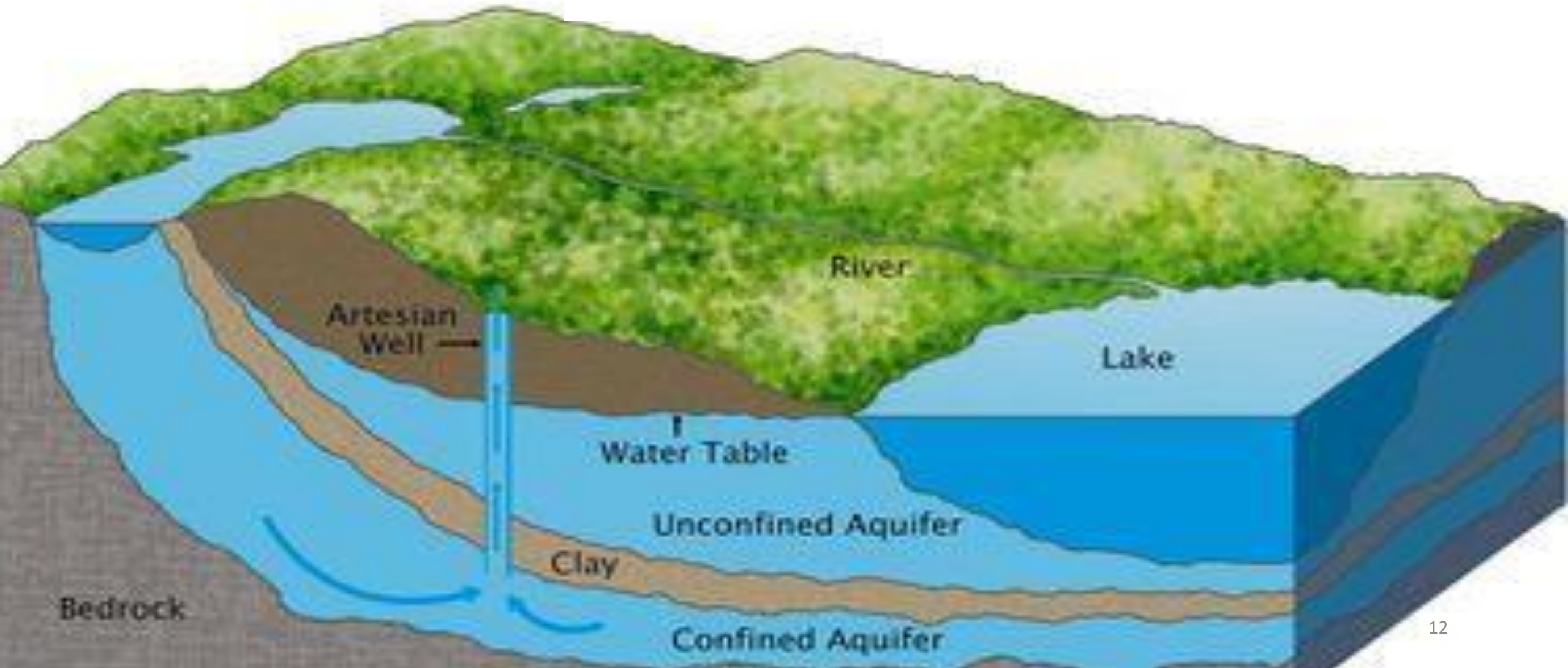
Lakes

Lakes

Springs

Water Table in the North Waikato

Mānawa ā Whenua refers to the massive water table that connects all the waterways in the North Waikato region including the Waikato river, the lakes, wetlands and springs.





Building on the Waikato river

The four towns of Tuakau, Pōkeno, Huntly and Ngāruawāhia are either on the banks of the Waikato river or within less than 2km from the River.

Medium to high density housing will have a direct and detrimental impact on the Waikato river regarding discharge and intake.

The three waters infrastructure is cannot cope with the existing population let alone a sudden increase in population growth.

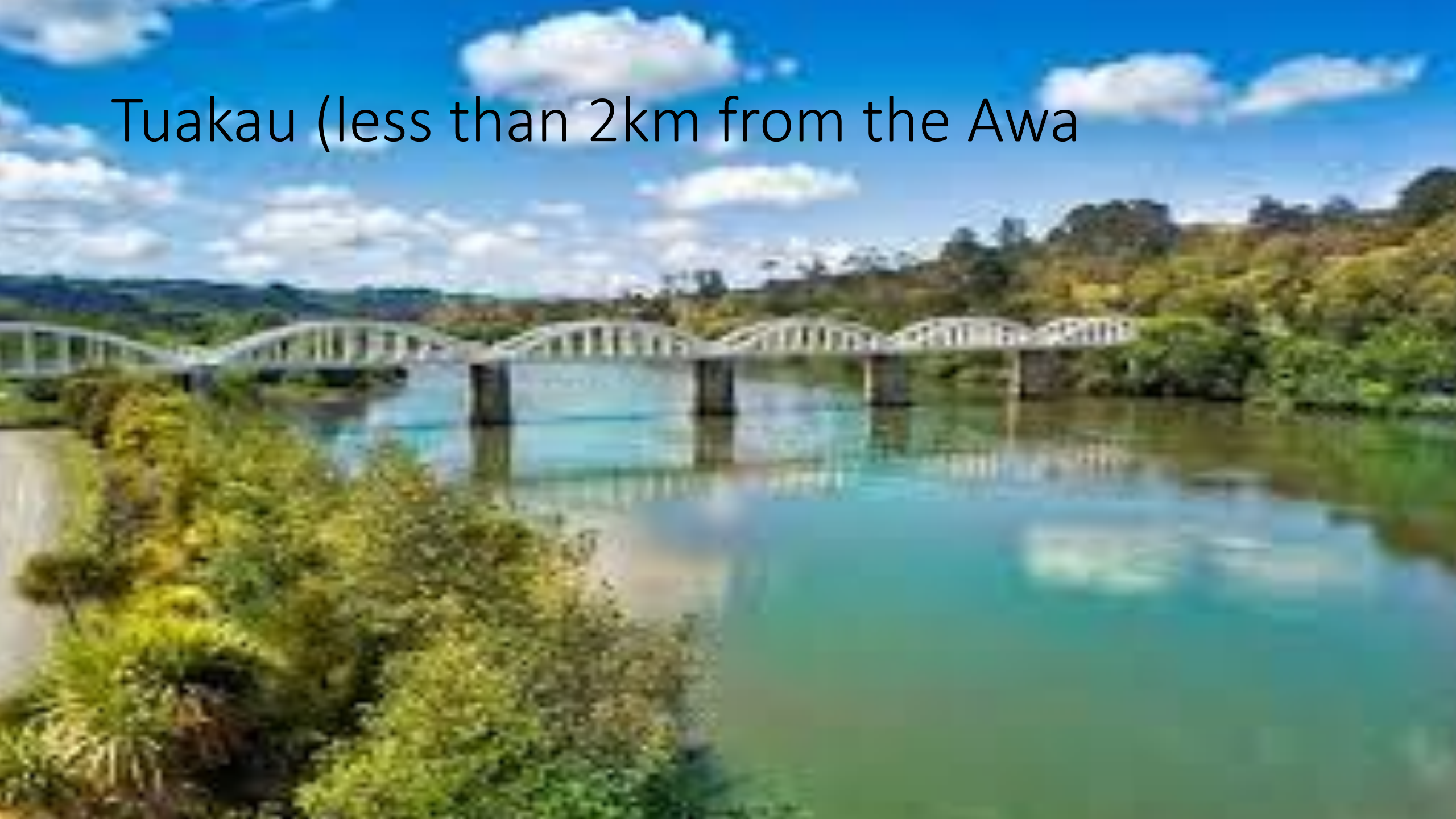
Ngāruawāhia Township



Huntly township



Tuakau (less than 2km from the Awa



Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri today

The site where King Tāwhiao placed a Pou in the Waikato river at Te Pai Na to protect the mana and the mauri of the Waikato river and her people.

Tuakau

Te Iaiaroa Pā built on by Watercare
Pipeline to Auckland

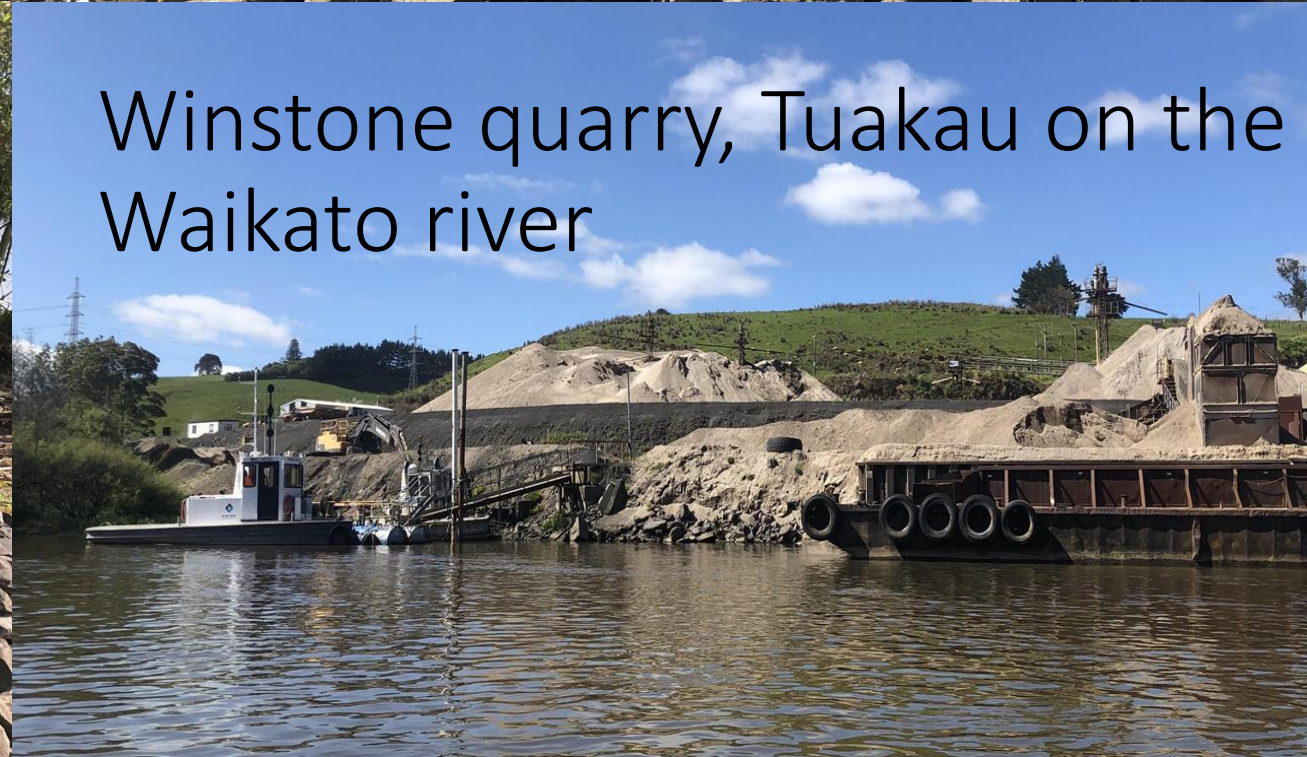


Watercare Pipeline to Auckland



Te Puna Wai o Te Puea

He tohu maumahara ki
te puna wai
a
Tāwhiao
"He puna wai ka pupū ake i te
manawa o te whenua,
e kore e mimiti"



Winstone quarry, Tuakau on the
Waikato river

Pokeno Waterways



Pokeno School

Pōkeno

Countdown Pokeno

Pokeno

Pokeno Waterfall

Pokeno Beauty Salon

Idiya

Frankfield Rd, Pokeno

Tababa's Residence

Hynds Pokeno

Yashili New Zealand Dairy Co., Limited

Synlait Milk - Pokeno

Muriro Rd

Pokeno Rd

Pokeno Rd

Waterfall Pokeno



CareVets Pokeno

The Iron Man

Pokeno Waterfall

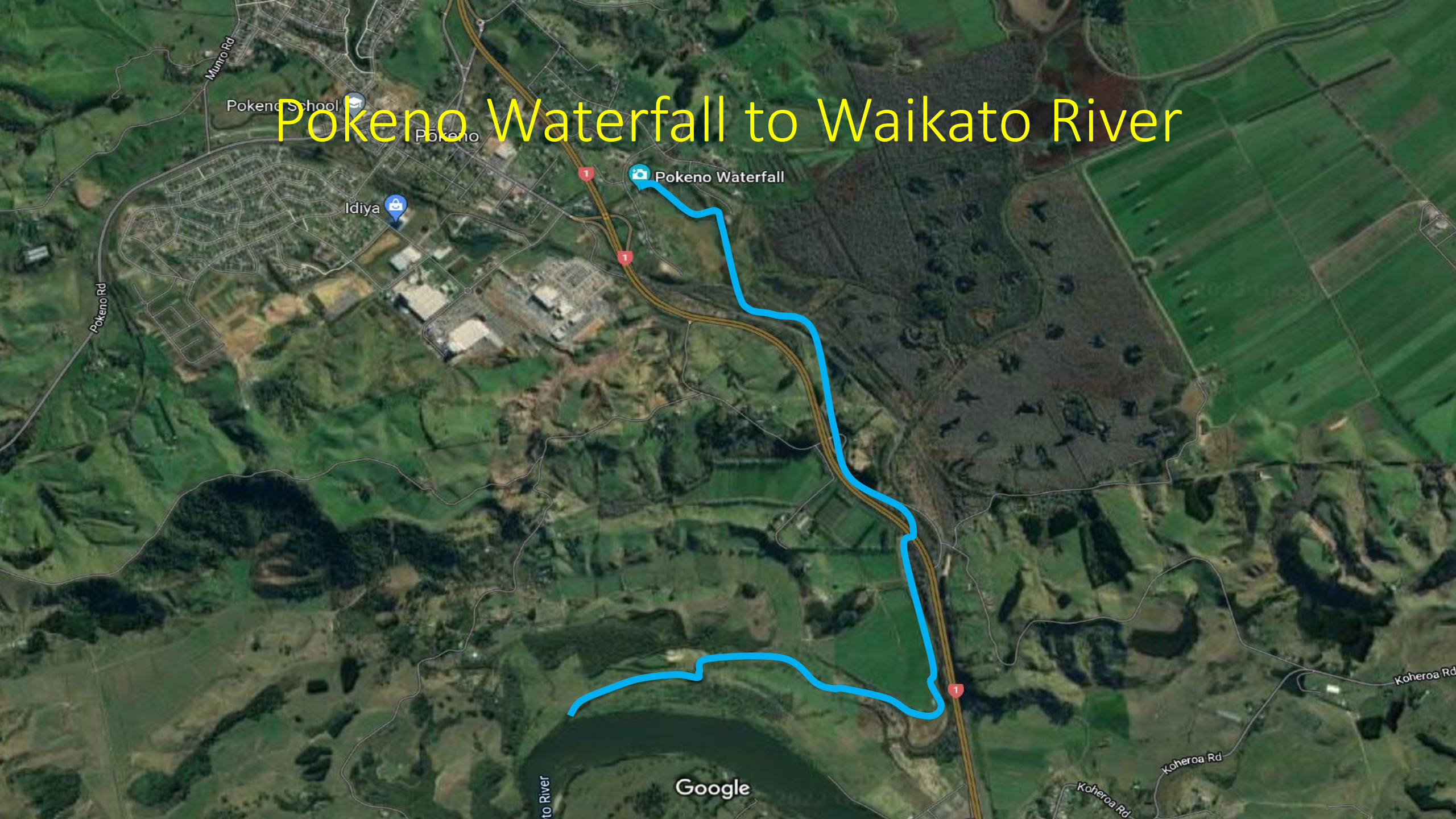
Mobile Feet

Google

Waterfall is infested with noxious weeds & rubbish



Pokeno Waterfall to Waikato River



Pokeno School

Pokeno

Pokeno Waterfall

Idiya

Pokeno Rd

Munro Rd

to River

Google

Koheroa Rd

Koheroa Rd

Koheroa Rd



Why is the Pokeno Waterfall important?

- The waterfall is part of the ‘natural character’ of the whenua.
- The waterfall reflects the landscape traditionally known as “Manawa o te Whenua”
- The waterfall flows directly into the Mangatawhiri wetland and river
- The Mangatawhiri river flows directly into the Waikato river
- The term ‘Manawa Whenua’ refers to the massive water table that connects all the waterways in the North Waikato region including the lakes, springs, streams and rivers that are all inter-connected. Hence, the reason why the Northern Waikato region has more Puna Wai (freshwater springs) than anywhere else in New Zealand.

Waikato Te Awa, Waikato Te Iwi

For Ngāti Naho the Waikato river is the most important feature to our cultural landscape





Our Tūpuna Awa

(Ngā mauri tūpua, ngā mauri taniwha)

Mānawa ā Whenua

The image features a central Māori carving of a figure, possibly a deity or ancestor, in a dynamic, swirling pose. The carving is set against a background of intricate, swirling patterns in shades of blue and white, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall composition is rich in detail and cultural significance.

This carving represents the massive water table under the North Waikato that connects all the rivers, lakes, waterways, wetlands and springs.



Te la Roa

Kato Wai

Kato Wai is the surging current of the Waikato river first encountered by the Tainui Waka when it arrived at Port Waikato.

Kato Wai had a son called Te la Roa, who grew up to represent the current at high tide that comes all the way up to Te Paina from Te Tai o Rehua (Tasman sea) like his father. Te la Roa is another Taniwha revered by Ngāti Naho. Te la Roa is also the name of the Ngāti Naho Waka Taua currently at Te Paina.

Te Ia Roa is a Taniwha in the form of a current that surges from Port Waikato to Te Paina

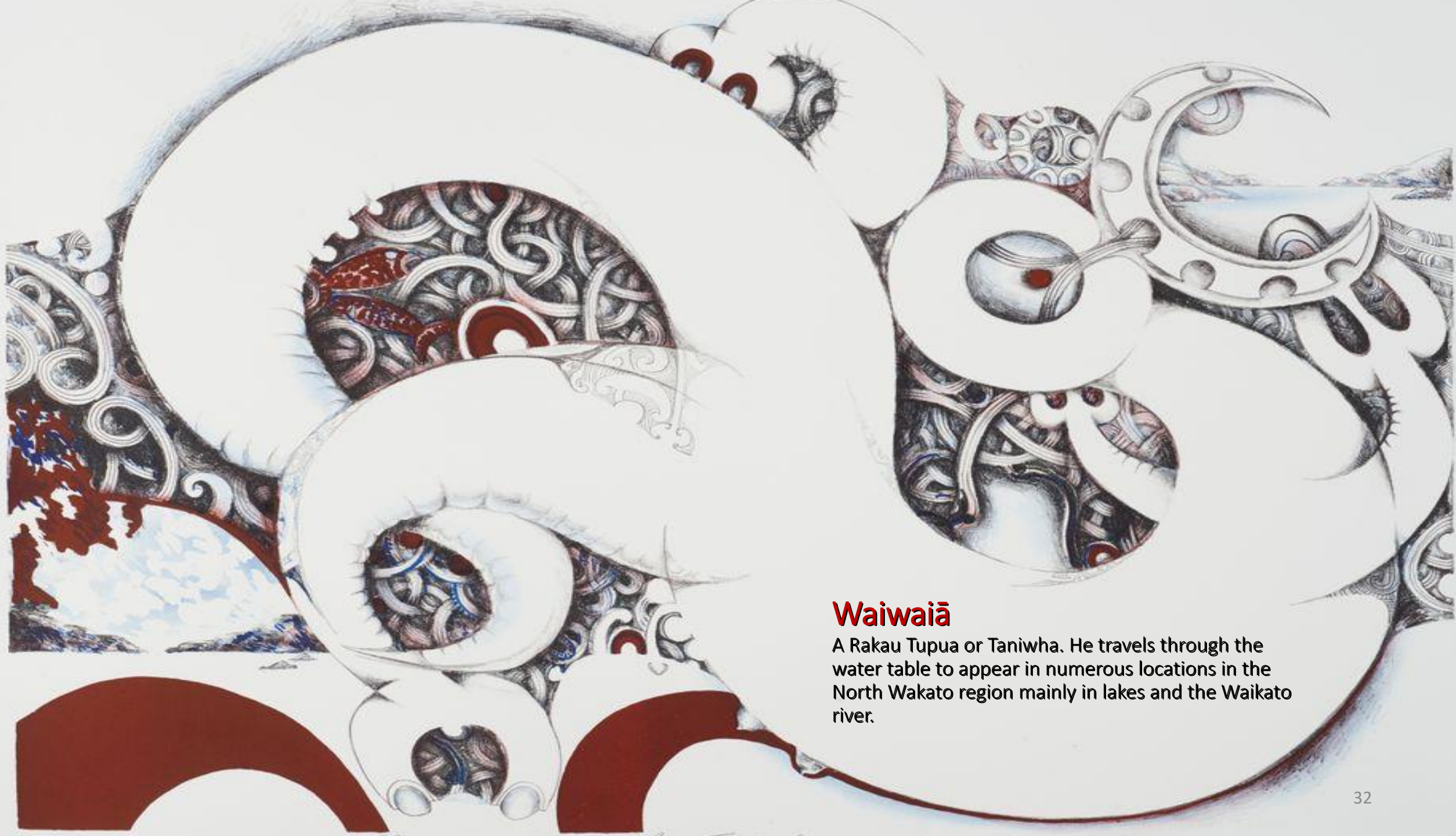
Te Ia Roa



Karutahi



Another prominent Taniwha of Ngāti Naho. He was known by 2 names Karutahi (one eye) or Karuwhero (red eye).



Waiwaiā

A Rakau Tupua or Taniwha. He travels through the water table to appear in numerous locations in the North Wakato region mainly in lakes and the Waikato river.



Ruamano

One of the main Taniwha that came with the Tainui waka from Hawaiki. As an offspring of Ruamoko he would come from the bowels of Papatūānuku to calm the sea and subdue the waves in front of the Tainui waka.

Today he resides at Port Waikato and patrols up and down the Awa as he travels through the water table known as Mānawa ā Whenua



Naho Whakapapa

Naho descended from Mahuta and Pāoa

Mahuta line

- Pikiāo – Rereiao
- Hekemaru – Hekeiterangi
- Mahuta – Kiringaua
- Uerata – Puakirangi
- Tapaue – Rauwharangi
- Te Putu - (1725)

Pāoa Line

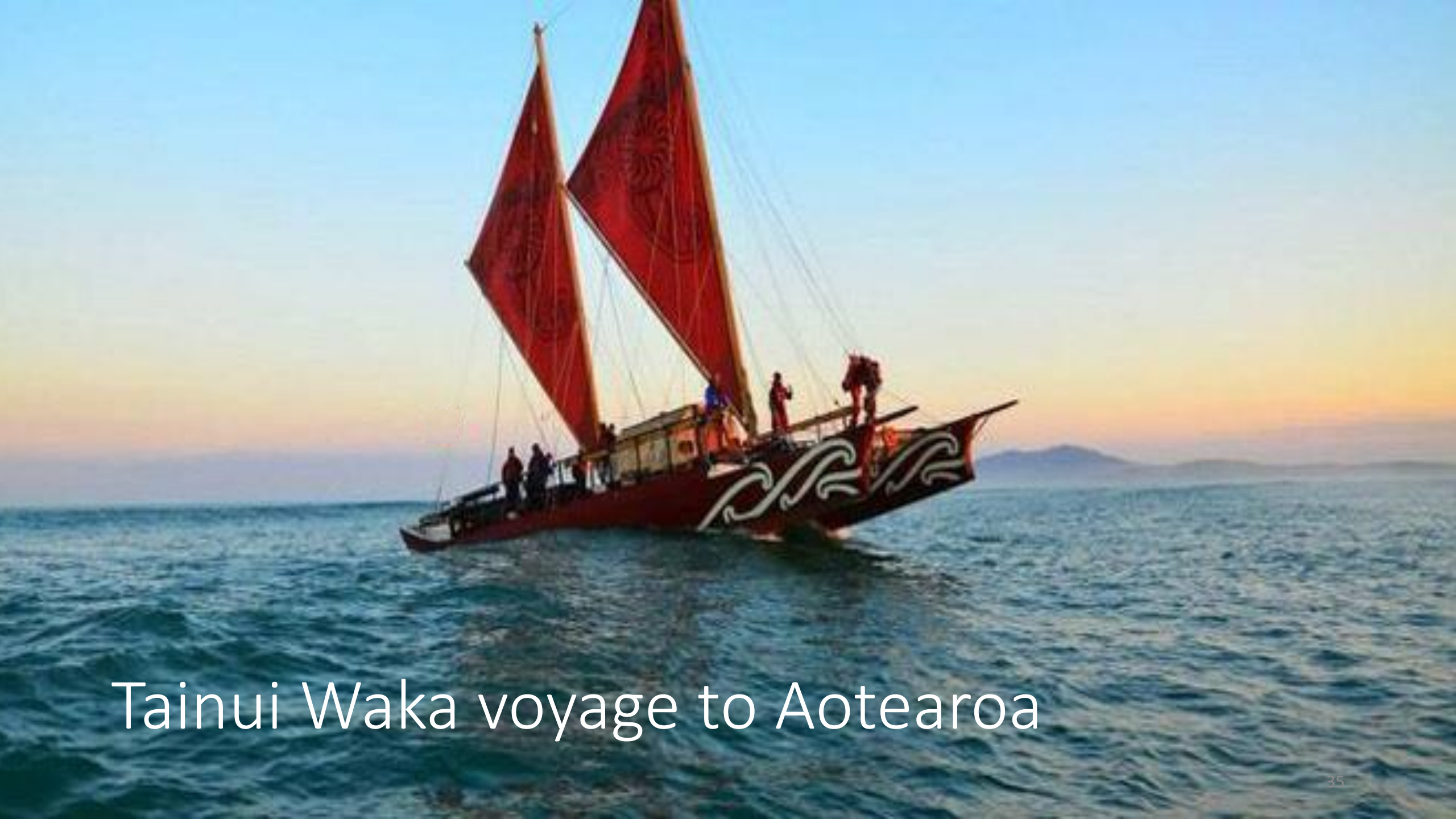
- Pikiāo - Rereiao
- Hekemaru - Hekeiterangi
- Pāoa - Tukutuku
- Tipa - Urumotu
- Naho - (1715)**

Te Putu – Naho



Te Putu (a warrior chief) and Naho lived at Taupiri.
After the death of Te Putu, Taupiri is too tapu to live on
Naho is bequeathed to Tapaue after the death of Te Putu
Naho moves to the lower reaches of the Waikato river
Naho resides at Te Pai Na and Tikirahi





Tainui Waka voyage to Aotearoa



Our Tainui Waka Boundary

Tainui waka boundary extends from Mahurangi, halfway through Great Barrier as far south as Taumarunui, and from Rangitikei to Porirua. From Great Barrier the boundary line runs over to the Coromandel Peninsula to Moehau, following the eastern coastline to Nga Kuri-a-Whare, north of the Tauranga Harbour, through the Kaimai Ranges, through the two peaks of Te Aroha, one of which is Te Aroha-ki-uta, the other Te Aroha-ki-tai, to the Whakamaru Ranges to the Waikato River, up the Mangakino River to the top of Titiraupenga, just above Mangakino, to Pureiora, on to Lake Taupo and into the Whanganui River, through the Hurakia Ranges to Tuhua, and towards Taumarunui, where the Ongarue River meets the Whanganui River, the boundary between the Tainui and Aotea people.

From here the boundary follows an irregular course to Parininihi (Mt Messenger) and back along the west coast to the point of commencement. Mentions te Rauparaha and the migration of the Ngāti Raukawa people south from Maungatautari, who settled in the Rangitikei and on to Porirua. Ngāti Raukawa sold much of the land in the Rangitikei region, the sale price being around 2000 pounds. This area includes the city of Palmerston North and Fielding. Those Ngāti Raukawa to the west of the Kaimai Ranges are known as Ngāti Raukawa of Te Kaokaoroa-o-Patetere, occupying the lands around Okauia to Waotu. Those Ngāti Raukawa around Te Awamutu are known as Ngāti Raukawa ki Wharepuhunga. Those around Cambridge are known as Ngāti Raukawa ki Panehaku. Ngāti te Ata and Ngāti Tamaoho occupy the lands around Waiuku, and the Manukau harbour, their territory extending towards Papakura. The Ngāti Whatua of Auckland and Tainui are closely related, especially those resident at Orakei who derive a close connection and common Tainui ancestor being Kawharu from Aotea harbour.



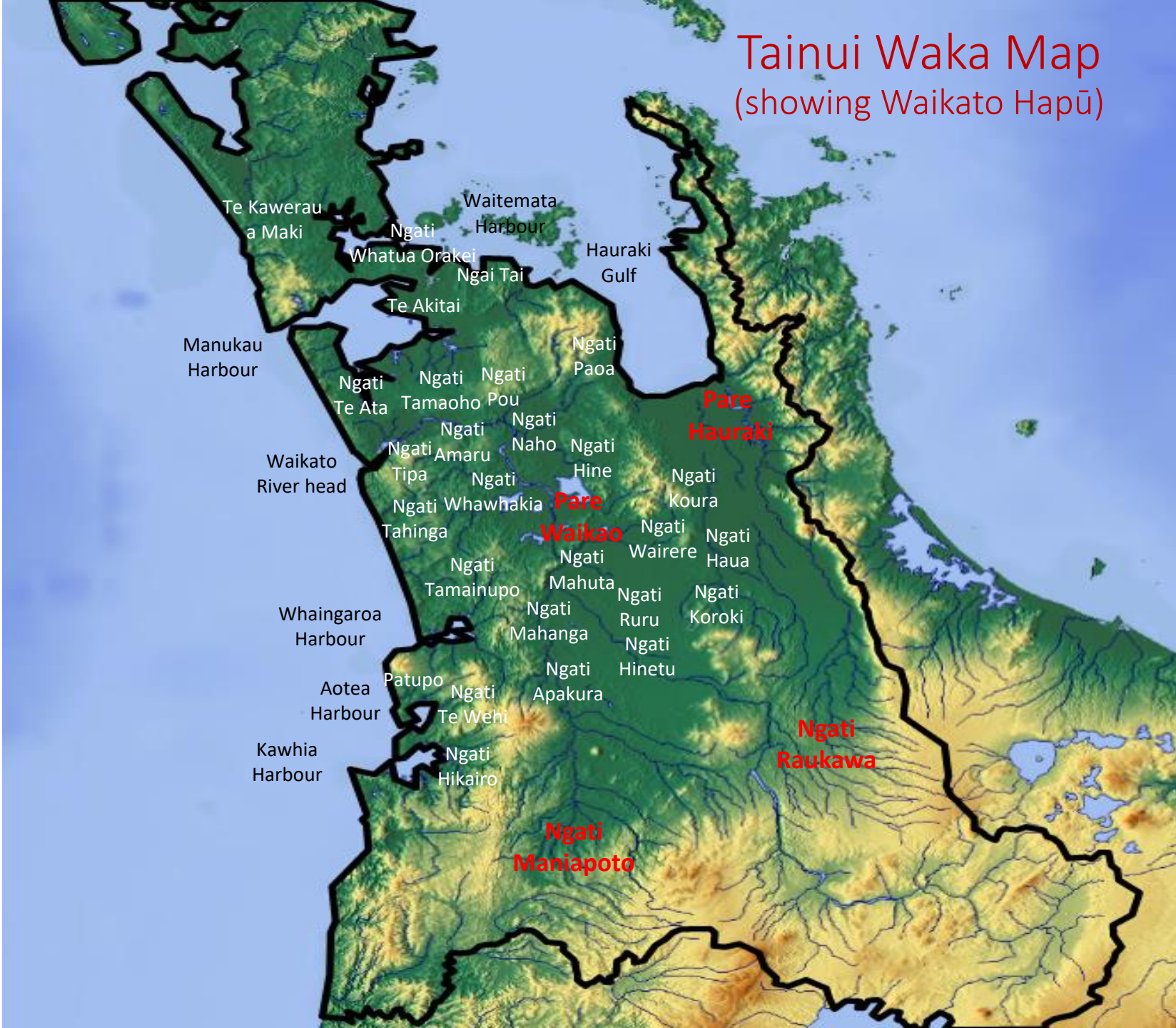
Our Tainui Waka Boundary

The Ngāti Taratikitiki and the Ngāti Tipa live alongside the Waikato River. At the mouth and lower regions of the Waikato River are the Ngāti Naho and the Ngāti Whawhakia. The Ngāti Whawhakia and Ngāti Naho were famous waka people, their skill unmatched by other hapū on the river.

Further up the river are the Ngāti Mahuta at Taupiri and on to Ngāruawāhia and on to Tangirau. Tangirau was their headquarters in the days of old, a village on the Waipa River Rd. Following Te Rauparaha's exodus to the south, some of the Ngāti Mahuta went to reside at Kāwhia, settling at Taharoa on the southern side of the harbour. Those tribes situated around about the Waikato River are known generically as Pare Waikato.

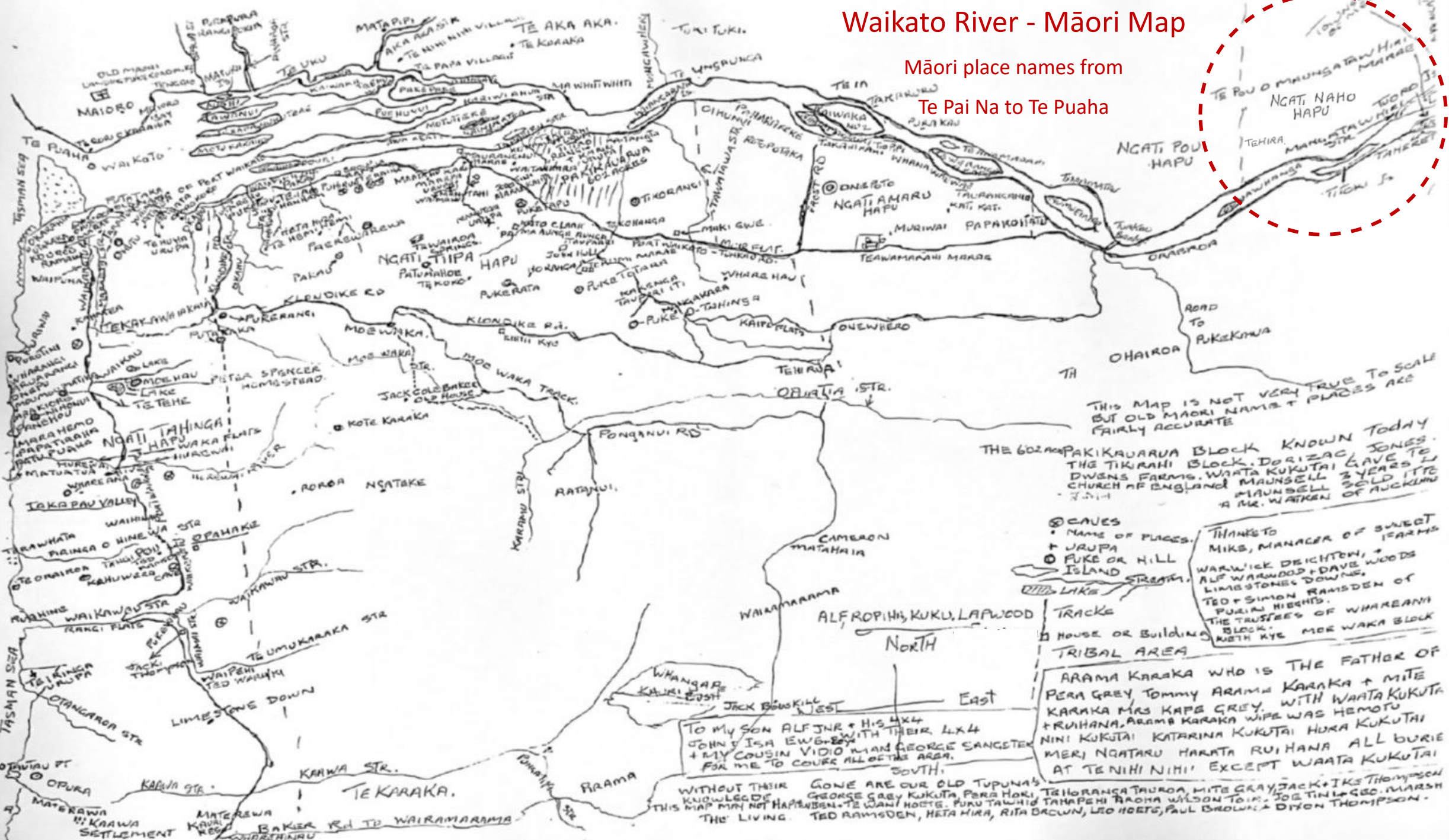
Those around the Thames district are referred to as Pare Hauraki, including the Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Tamatera, Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Paoa. The Ngāti Maru people occupy the land around Ohinemuri, Waihi and Paeroa. They were renowned as fearsome opponents in warfare. The Ngāti Pāoa occupied the western side of the Hauraki Gulf. Pāoa was a teina to Mahuta. One of the women on board the Tainui waka left the canoe at Torere and founded the Ngāi Tai tribe there. They later migrated towards the Clevedon area and became known as Ngāti Tai.

Tainui Waka Map (showing Waikato Hapū)



Waikato River - Māori Map

Māori place names from
Te Pai Na to Te Puaha



THIS MAP IS NOT VERY TRUE TO SCALE BUT OLD MAORI NAMES & PLACES ARE FAIRLY ACCURATE

THE 602a PAKIKAUWARA BLOCK KNOWN TODAY THE TIKIRAHU BLOCK. DORIS AG. JONES. DWENS FARMS. WAATA KUKUTAI GAVE TO CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAUNSELL 3 YEARS LATER MAUNSELL SOLD IT TO A MR. WATKEN OF AUCKLAND

THANKS TO MIKS, MANAGER OF SWEET FARMS WARWICK DEIGHTON, ALF WARWOOD & DAVE WOODS LIMESTONE DOWNS. TED & SIMON RAMSDEN OF PUEA HEIGHTS. THE TRUSTEES OF WHAREANI BLOCK. WITH KYE MOK WAKA BLOCK

ARAMA KARAKA WHO IS THE FATHER OF PERA GREY TOMMY ARAMA KARAKA & MITE KARAKA MAS KAPE GREY. WITH WAATA KUKUTAI & RUIHANA. ARAMA KARAKA WIFE WAS HEMOTU NINI KUKUTAI KATARINA KUKUTAI HUKA KUKUTAI MERI NGATARU HARATA RUIHANA ALL BURIED AT TE NIHI NIHI EXCEPT WAATA KUKUTAI

TO MY SON ALF JNR & HIS 4X4 JOHN & ISA EWING WITH THEIR 4X4 & MY COUSIN VIDIO MIAN GEORGE SANGSTER FOR ME TO COVER ALLO THESE AREAS. WITHOUT THEIR KNOWLEDGE THIS MAP MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN THE LIVING

GONE ARE OUR OLD TUPUNA'S GEORGE GARY KUKUTAI PERA HOKI TE HORANCA TAURAO MITE GRAY JACK & IKS THOMPSON TE WANI HOETE. FURU TAWHIU TAHAPEHI RAOMA WILSON TOIA. JOE TINI & GEO. MARSH PAUL BROWN & DIXON THOMPSON.

PUKE OR HILL

- 1 ONE POTO GEORGE KATIPA FROST RD
- 2 TIKO RANGI TEKOHANGA
- 3 PUKE O TAHINGA SOUTH OF PERCY KUKUTAI
- 4 PUKE TOTARA SOUTH JOHN HULL
- 5 PUKE RATA SOUTH JOHN HULL
- 6 PUKE TAPU V WHERE DUNA LIVED
- 7 TE KOKO SOUTH MOSTAUA OLD HOUSE
- 8 PATU MAHOE SOUTH OF VOSENZANG TAURANGNUI
- 9 PAREWAREWA SOUTH OF STELLA TAYLOR
- 10 TE HEMI HEMI SOUTH OF PAKAU WATERFALL HETAHIA
- 11 PAKAU SOUTH OF JIM HANHAM
- 12 PUKE TAPU 2 SOUTH EAST OF SELWYN KAHUI
- 13 MOE WAKA CORNER OF PORT + KLONDIKE RD.
- 14 OKAHU SOUTH OF DAFF RD OR OPUATIA RD.
- 15 PUTATAKA V KLONDIKE + DAFF RD JUNCTION
- 16 PUKE RANGI SOUTH EAST OF ROSIE ROTORANGI
- 17 OHUTU
- 18 PUTATAKA 2 THE BIG SLIP SOUTH OF COBORNE RESERVE.
- 19 KOROURAMIANUI SOUTH PORT STORE, NEXT TO STORE. ON LEFT LOOKING
- 20 PUTA KAKA SOUTH OF ORAEROA MARAE
- 21 TE TEHE ON THE OLD TRACK TO RAGLAN JUST ABOVE
- 22 NIHO NUI ON THE COAST BETWEEN LAGOON + HUREWAI RIVER
- 23 MOE HAU PETER SPENCER HOUSE
- 24 WHARE ANA NEAR NEKE NEKE PUHA OLD HOMESTEAD
- 25 KOTE KARAKA ON CORNELIS OLD PROPERTY
- 26 KAHU WERA WEST OF RAMSDEN HOUSE
- 27 TE ORAIROA WEST OF KAHU WERA
- 28 PUKE WHAU MAHIOA JACK THOMPSON.
- 29 OPUA LIME STONE DOWNS
- 30 PUKE RIPO TE KARAKA EAST OF BAKERS RES.
- 31 PUKE TOTARA KOKANGA.

URUPA

- 1 KAKENGA PERCY KUKUTAI AREA
- 2 RANGI KARIRI NEAR TITIRO KOHANGA
- 3 TIKIRAHU TIKIRAHU.
- 4 MANUTAHU MOSES TAUA
- 5 MAREPA PARE HORI.
- 6 PUKE TAPU FIRIMIAHA KAHUI
- 7 TE HUHUA SANDY MIHININIC OLD PLACE WHERE MONUMENT.
- 8 MAIRO IN PINE FOREST.
- 9 TE IRINGA HOU ORAEROA MARAE.
- 10 HUREWAI WEST OF NORMAN HOETE HOUSE ROPITA OLD HOMESTEAD,
- 11 TE IRINGA WEST OF LIMESTONE DOWNS.

OLD BURIAL CAVES

- 1 TERAINA STELLA TAYLOR
- 2 PUKURUA BROWN RAPANA
- 3 PAKAU WATER FALL

THESE NAMES ONLY COVER AREA OF MAP.

RESTING PLACES

- 1 TAUPARI IN FRONT OF JOHN HULL HOUSE
- 2 TEWAIROA MAORI RESERVE BELOW TEWAIROA SPRINGS JUNCTION TO TAURANGNUI MARAE OR PORT

LANDING PLACES

- 1 TENGAIO OTAUVA BOTH ON OTAUVA STR.
- 2 KOROMIKO OLD PEOPLE USED TO LAND THEIR CANOE THERE + CAMP FOR A WEEK THEN WALK TO HUIRAU.

STREAMS

- 1 TAWATAWA STR DICK ENE
- 2 PUKINOKIND STR INTO TAPIERE STR TAPIERE STR INTO TAPAEIRO STR
- 3 TAPIERE STR DORIZAC GATEWAY WHERE OLD FLOUR MILL WAS
- 4 WHAU WHAUTAHU STR NEXT TO MANUTAHU CARUPA. RUNS INTO TAPAEIRO STR OPPOSITE JOE TINI
- 5 TEWAIROA SPRING SUPPLIES LOCAL PEOPLE + TAURANGNUI MARAE
- 6 HOPARE STR. RUNS INTO MAATAHU STR. RIPORA WILSON
- 7 PAKAU STREAM PAKAU
- 8 WAINGHONGIHOI STR HENARE KAHUI PLACE OLD GREEN HOUSE
- 9 WAIHIKURARA STR RUNS INTO PIRAU STR NEXT SELWYN KAHUI
- 10 OKAHU CORNER OF KLONDIKE + PORT RD NEXT JOHN WEKE CAMP.
- 11 OKORO KORO STR ALF SHAPARD.
- 12 OHUTU STR: ROSIE ROTORANGI.
- 13 TARAIPUNGA ST. THE BAY BEER PORT STORE.
- 14 MARAETAI STR OPP. URU WHOLESALE PORT WAIKATO.
- 15 MURUWAI STR RUNS INTO MURUWAI ON COAST
- 16 HAUWAI STR RUNS INTO SEA BETWEEN ONEPU + LAGOON
- 17 HUREWAI RIVER NORMAN HOETE OLD PLACE
- 18 TE UMUKARAKA RUNS INTO WAIMAI WHICH RUNS INTO WAIKAWAU STR ALL NEAR JACKI T.
- 19 OTANGAROA STR IS ON LIME STONE DOWN NEAR TEIRING
- 20 THE PUNGATIKI STR RUNS INTO KAARUA STR TE KARAKA URU?
- 21 THE KAARUA STR IS LIKE A SMALL RIVER IT RUNS THROUGH TE KARAKA + LIMESTONE DOWNS.
- 22 MOE WAKA STR RUNS INTO KARAKA STR WHICH
- 23 RUNS INTO OPUATIA STR.

ISLAND IN WAIKATO RIVER

- 1 MATUKU
- 2 AUOHI
- 3 TAWANUI
- 4 TE KAPA NUKUTERE
- 5 MOTU KAKAHO
- 6 NGAHINAPOUR
- 7 KAIWAKA NO 1
- 8 PAKE PAKE
- 9 PUE HUNUI
- 10 MOTUTIEKE
- 11 WHANGARAPA
- 12 KAIWAKA NO 2
- 13 WHATA MAKARIRI
- 14 TE WERANGA O KAPU
- 15 NUMUEIRO
- 16 OPUA WHANGA
- 17 TITOKI
- 18 TUORO

Waikato River
Māori Place names from
Te Pai Na to Te Puaha



Naho whānau whānui

- A number of hapu are able to claim connection with two or more canoe areas, especially the Ngāti Hinerangi, who reside at Okauia, at Taupo the same, at Taumarunui are the Ngāti Haaua and the Ngāti Hekeawai, both related to the Tūwharetoa and Tainui peoples. At Taumarunui are the Ngāti Rangatahi, an Aotea and Tainui relationship existing between this tribe. Equally so, Ngāti Naho people of old held a strong connection with Manuaitu in Aotea harbour all the way up to Ihumātao in the Manukau harbour.
- Ngāti Naho were instrumental at the battle of Mōtakotako at the northern end of Aotea harbour. The area conquered begins at Ruapuke then north to Puketurutu, then south to Whakamaru, then to stream called Pakoka, crosses the stream to Mari, then to Kaipapaka, then north to Raukumara, then north along the coastline, crosses the Aotea harbour to Ruapuke. These boundaries were laid down by Ngāti Mahanga and Ngāti Hourua and were well known to all. Ngāti Mahanga had land also outside this block and extending to Pirongia. The boundaries remained in tact until the time of Te Awaitaia. After Motakotako a formal peace was made with the people of Aotea.

Raupatu

Our sites of cultural significance

Sunset over Te Paina and
Te Pou o Mangatawhiri

It's Pōkino, not Pokeno.

The correct name and spelling for Pokeno is **Pōkino**.

The name Pōkino means “Frightening Night” (Pō – ‘night’ and Kino – ‘bad’ or in the context of this event ‘frightening’). The name refers to the event in 1862 when the British Soldiers were burning the native bush on the Mangatawhiri Ranges (Bombay Hills) to clear the way to build Great South Road in order to invade the Waikato and confiscate more than 1.2 million acres of Māori land for Settlers from England.

For local Māori this was a frightening sight to see at night (hence the name Pōkino) knowing that it was done to take their home, their land and their way of life.



**Building Great South Rd,
Bombay Hills down to Pōkino
after burning the bush**

1862 British Soldiers building Great South Rd,
as they prepare for the invasion of the Waikato
to confiscate Māoriland for Settlers. 44

The invasion of the Waikato



THE CHANGING - Camp near Pōkino. Road - the road to Pōkino.

British soldiers on the Mantgatawhiri ranges (Bombay Hills)
building Great South Rd down to Pōkino



Pōkino whānau hold a peaceful sit in to protest
against the building of Great South Rd to Pōkino

Where the Raupatu (invasion) started! 1863 Queen's Redoubt, Pōkino

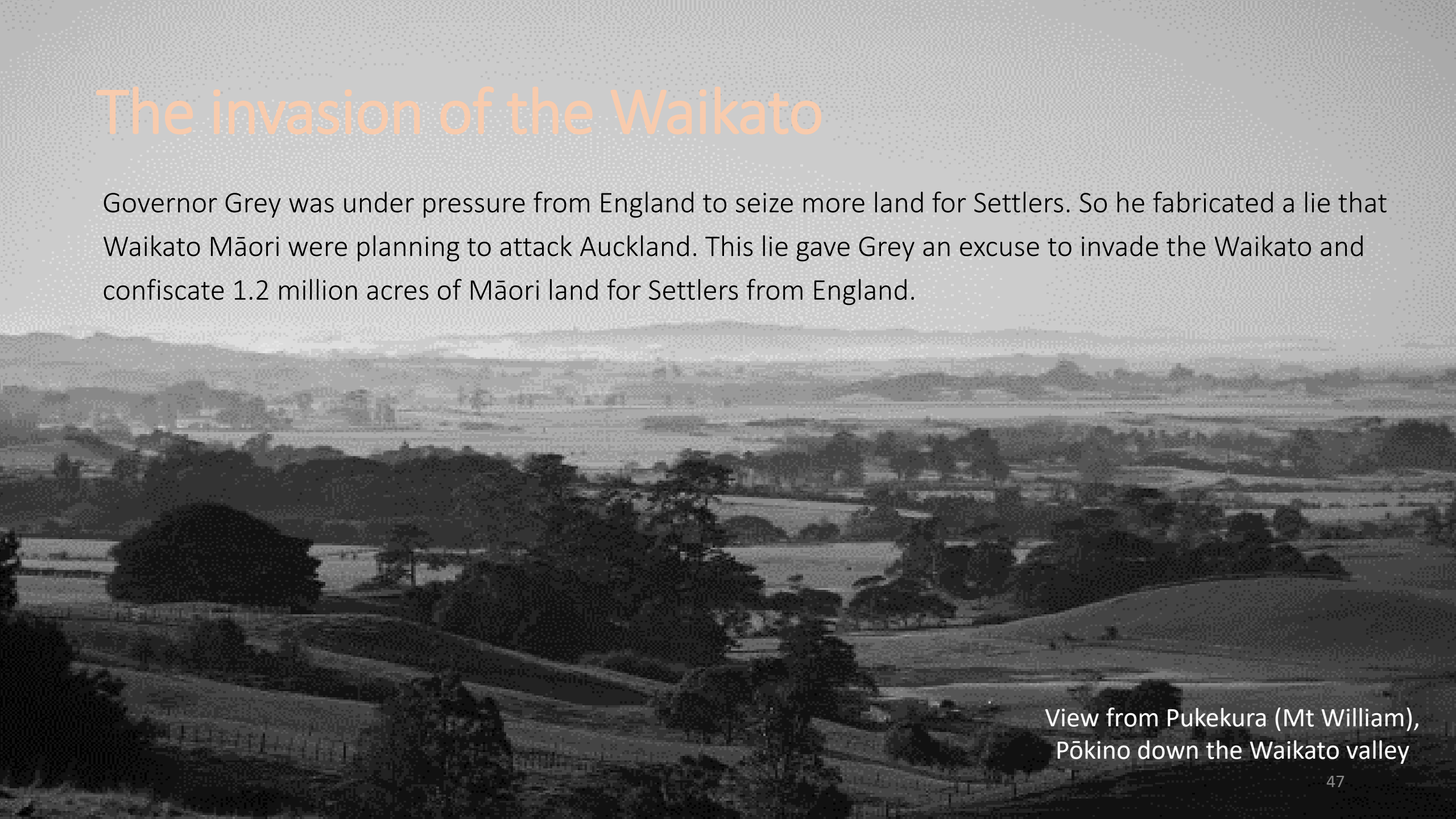


This is where the land wars began. The outcome shaped the history of New Zealand, making this a key site, ranking among the country's most important historic places.

Queen's Redoubt was the largest earth-walled fortification built by British forces in New Zealand. One hundred yards square and capable of housing 450 men, it was planned and served as the launching-point for the invasion of the Waikato. (Note, in the background you can see Great South Rd as the supply road coming down the Bombay Hill).

The invasion of the Waikato

Governor Grey was under pressure from England to seize more land for Settlers. So he fabricated a lie that Waikato Māori were planning to attack Auckland. This lie gave Grey an excuse to invade the Waikato and confiscate 1.2 million acres of Māori land for Settlers from England.



View from Pukekura (Mt William),
Pōkino down the Waikato valley

The invasion of the Waikato

So, while talking peace, Governor Grey began preparing for war.

At the end of 1861 he ordered Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron, in command of Imperial and Colonial forces in New Zealand, to extend the Great South Road from Drury to the Waikato River. At the same time a chain of redoubts and stockades were built in South Auckland and along the lower Waikato River. By early 1863 a metalled road had been completed to Havelock (Pokeno) where a large redoubt, pointedly named Queen's Redoubt and capable of housing 450 men, was raised.

One kilometre to the south lay the Mangatawhiri stream, which Waikato Māori considered their northern boundary. They had warned that any military incursions across it would be regarded as a declaration of war.

The Waikato river from Pōkino
to Port Waikato



The Land Wars

Invasion of the Waikato

Below is a local add in the paper in England in 1840, only 3 months after the Treaty of Waitangi was signed and 23 years before the invasion of the Waikato

68

FREE PASSAGE. EMIGRATION TO New-Zealand.

Worth the attention of sober and industrious Mechanics and Labourers.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ZEALAND COMPANY
Hereby give Notice,**

That they are ready to receive applications for a **FREE PASSAGE** to their Settlements in **NEW-ZEALAND**, from **Agricultural LABOURERS** and Rural **MECHANICS**, being married, or if single, accompanied by one or more adult sisters.
A GENTLEMAN FROM THE COMPANY'S OFFICE IN LONDON WILL ATTEND

**On MONDAY, JUNE 8th, 1840,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
AT THE
WHITE-HART INN, HUNGERFORD.**

For the purpose of receiving such applications, Forms of which, together with Copies of the Regulations for Labouring Emigrants, may be obtained gratis, during the week, from **Mr. MORRIS, Relieving-Officer, Hungerford.**

HUNGERFORD: PRINTED BY W. FRANKLIN, BOOKSELLER, BINDER AND STATIONER.

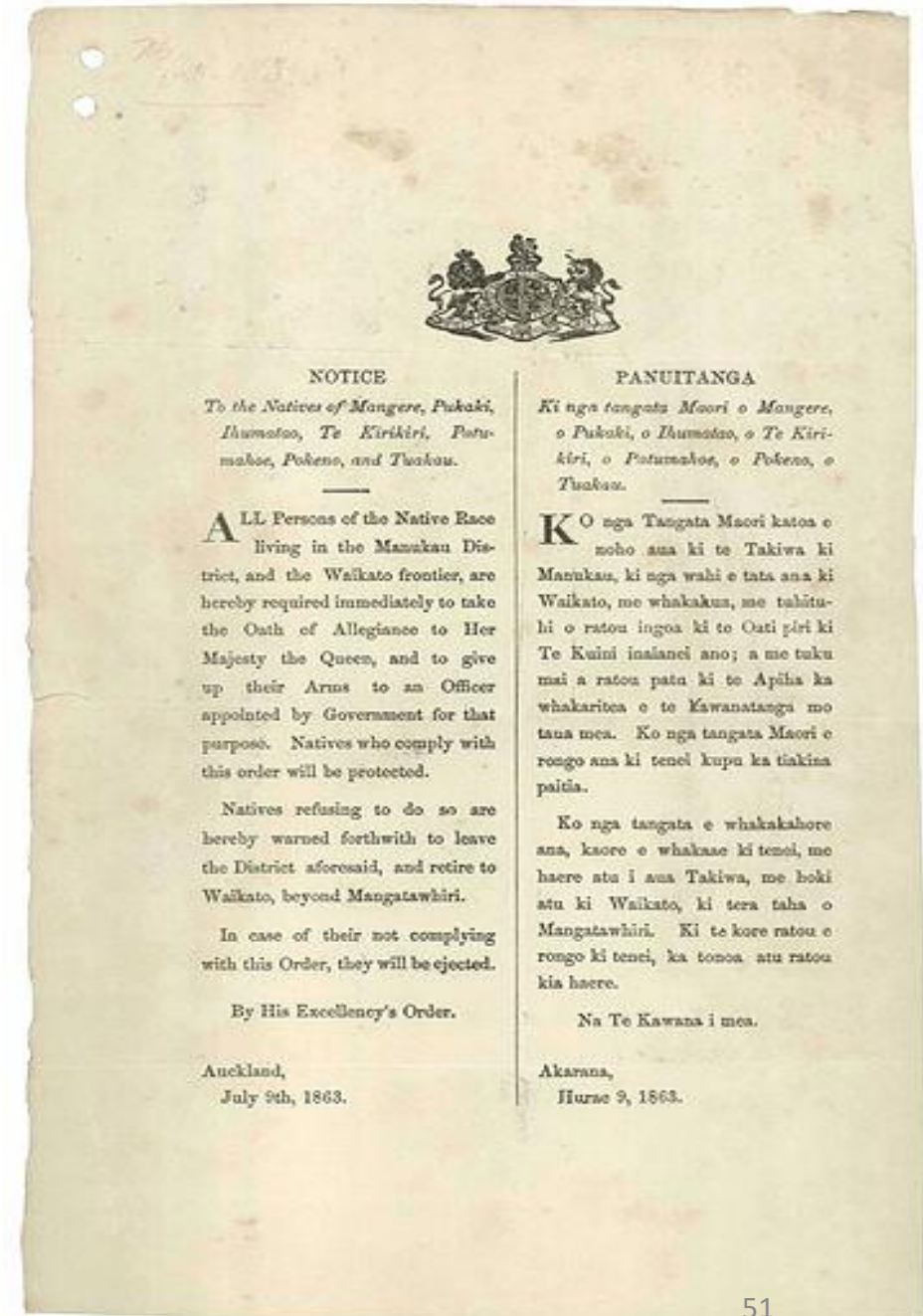
50

Governor Grey Proclamation

9 July 1863 – Governor Grey issues a Proclamation stating any Māori living north of the Mangatawhiri must pledge their loyalty and allegiance to Queen Victoria. If they refused, they would have their lands taken and banished south to face the invasion.

3 days later on the 12 July 1863 the British invaded the Waikato. A small regiment of 450 heavily armed soldiers crossed by makeshift pontoon bridge over the Mangatawhiri river.

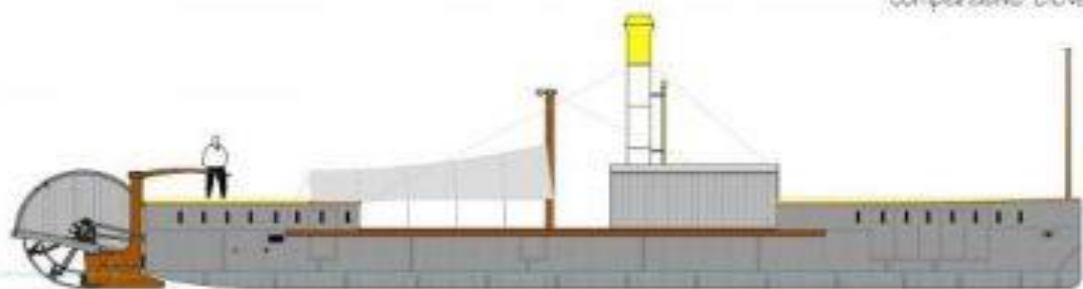
Unfortunately, some Iwi decided to support the British. As reward for their loyalty they received lands from those Iwi who fought against the British. These Iwi were labelled as Kupapa by other Iwi. Those who fought against the British were wrongly labelled 'Rebels' by the Pākehā.



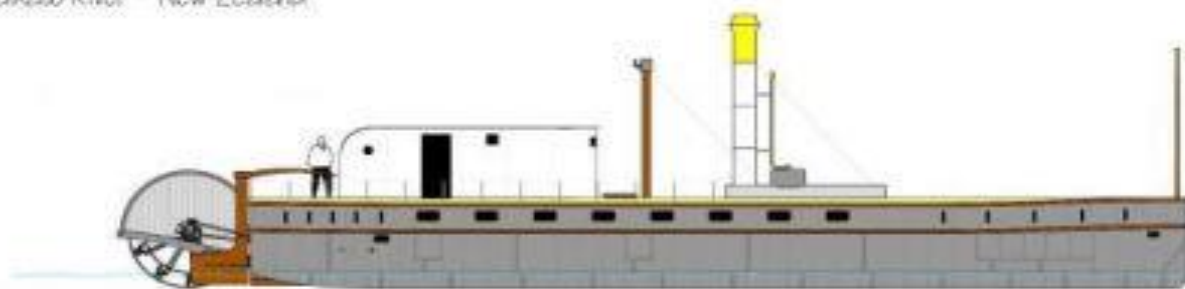
HM Colonial Gunboats

Waikato River Flotilla

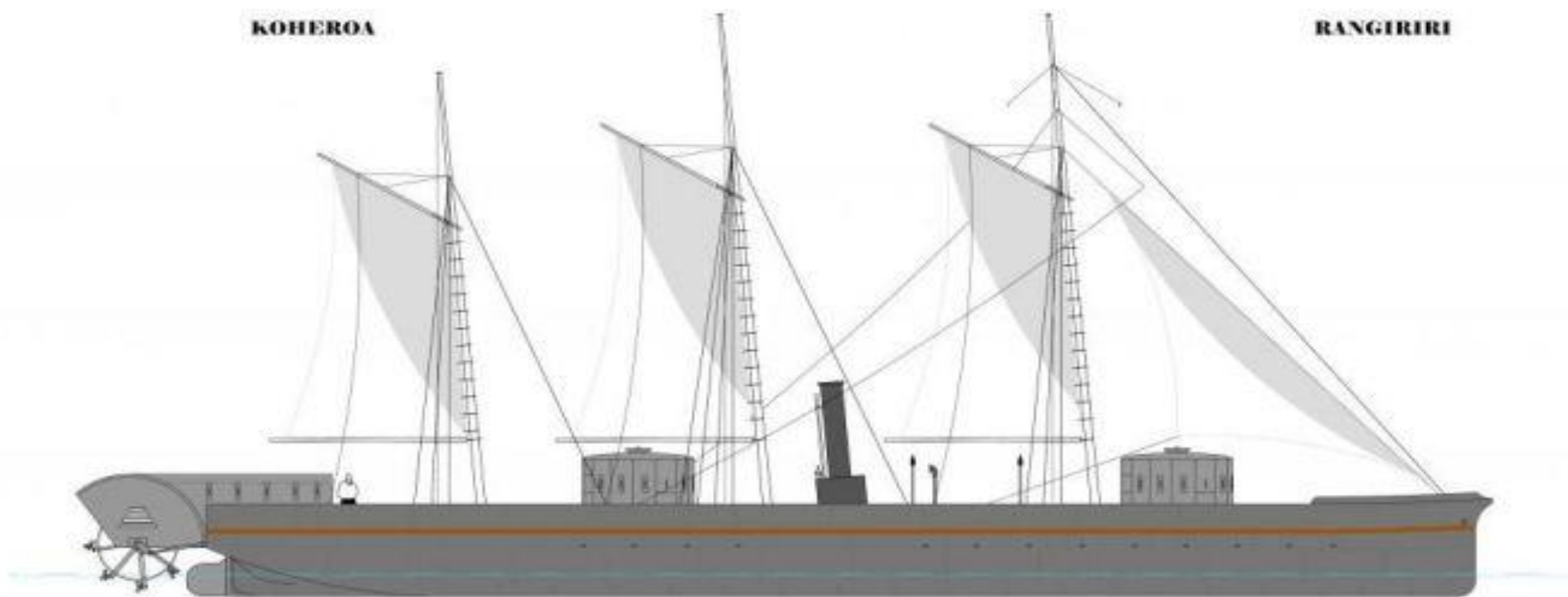
comparative elevations 1864 - Waikato River - New Zealand



KOHEROA



RANGIRIRI



PIONEER

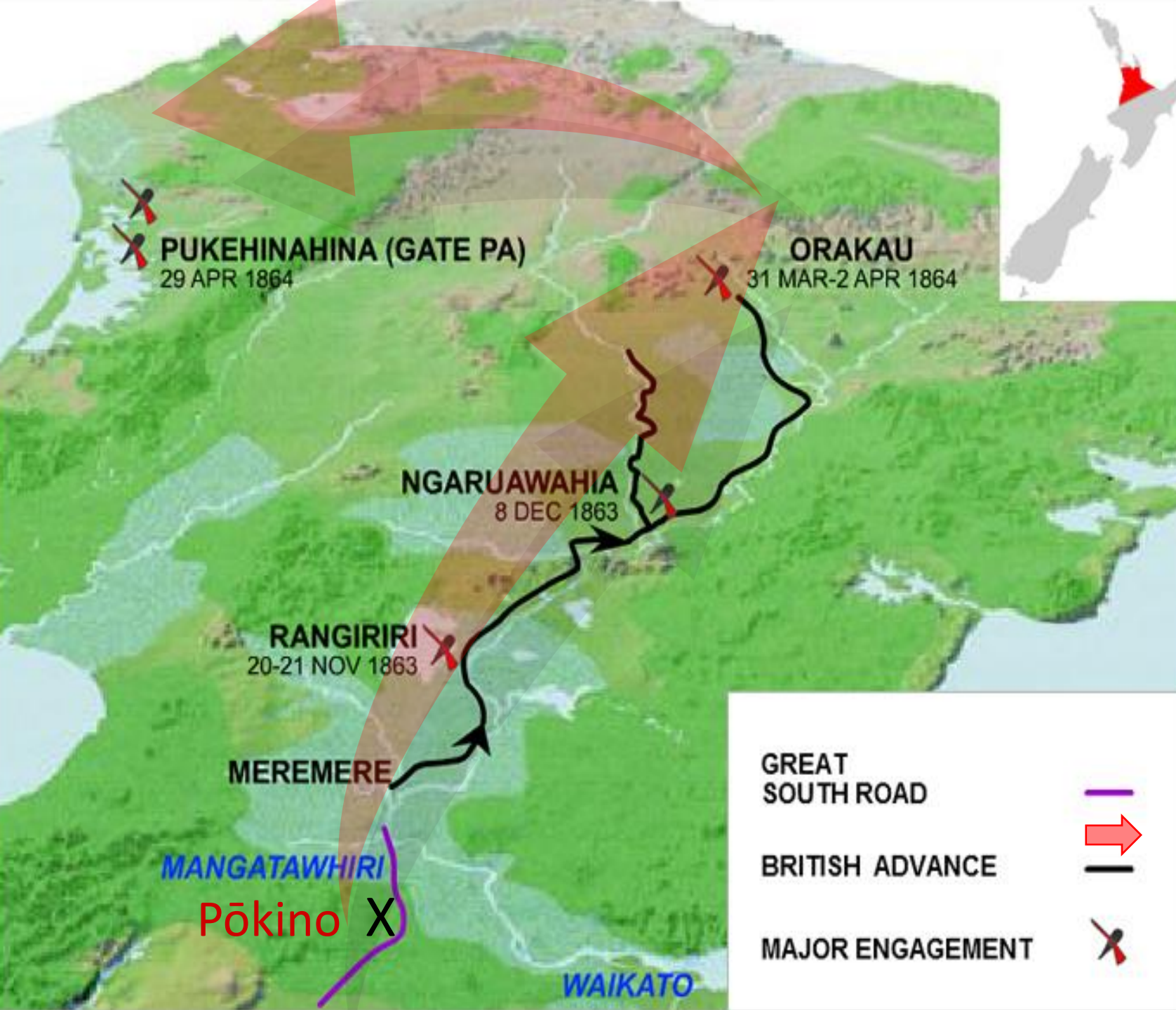
Land Wars

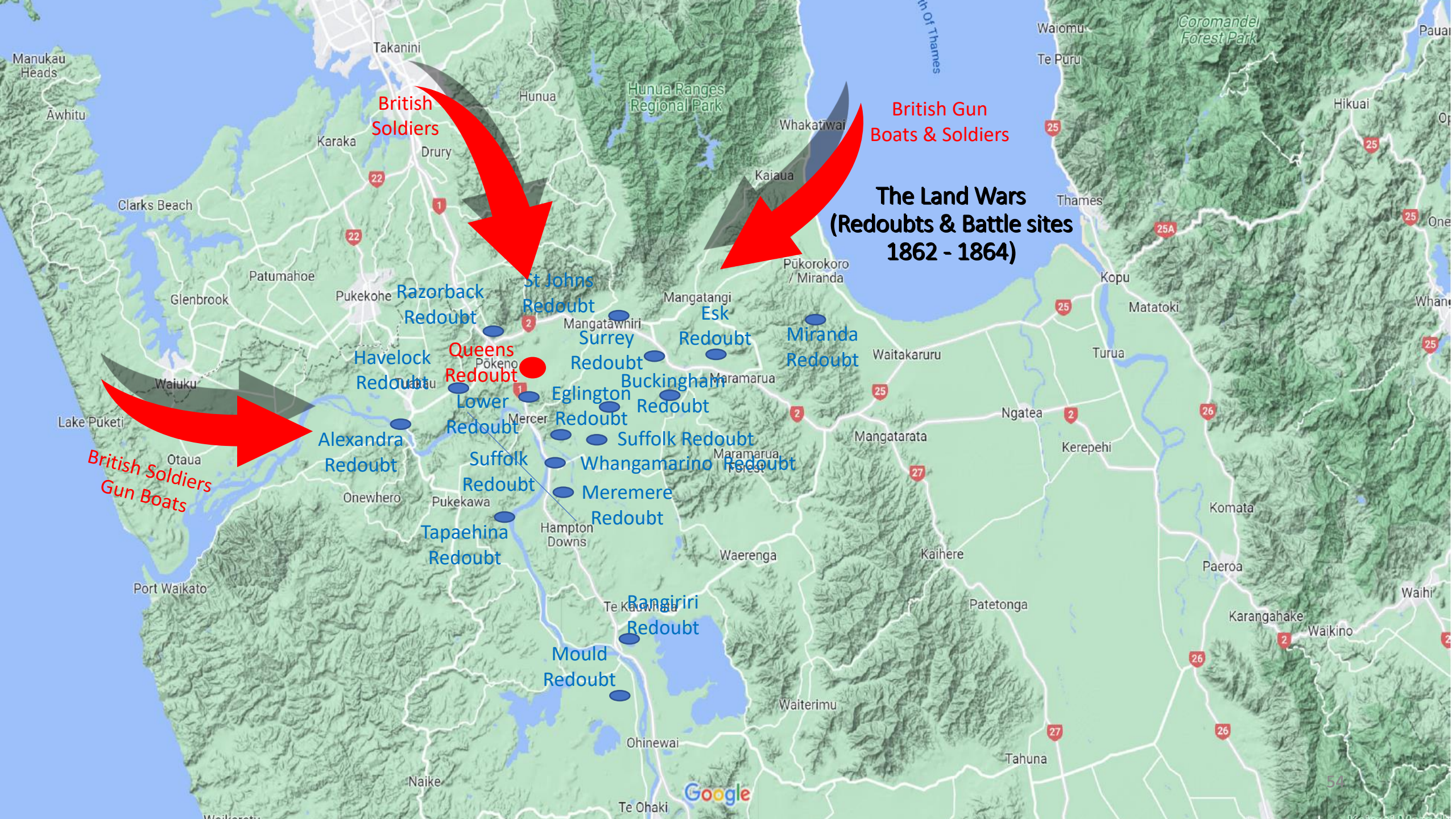
In 1863-64 a line of defensive positions or redoubts were built from the major bend on the Waikato River near Tuakau across to the Firth of Thames. The redoubts were (from west to east): Alexandra Redoubt in Tuakau, Havelock near Mercer, Surrey, Esk and Miranda Redoubts. The large Queen's Redoubt at Pokeno provided a base to man and equip the outlying posts. Construction on the Surrey Redoubt began on 7 December 1863, to be the command post for the 70th Regiment. It was within sight of General Cameron's headquarters at Queen's Redoubt.

King Tāwhiao placed a 'Pou' known today as 'Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri' for 2 reasons –

1 - **Aukati** (boundary marker) to warn the British not to invade the Waikato and

2 - **Rāhui** to protect and restore the mauri and mana of the Waikato river and its people.





**The Land Wars
(Redoubts & Battle sites
1862 - 1864)**

**British
Soldiers**

**British Gun
Boats & Soldiers**

**British Soldiers
Gun Boats**

Razorback
Redoubt

St Johns
Redoubt

Esk
Redoubt

Miranda
Redoubt

Havelock
Redoubt

Queens
Redoubt

Surrey
Redoubt

Buckingham
Redoubt

Alexandra
Redoubt

Lower
Redoubt

Eglington
Redoubt

Maramarua
Redoubt

Suffolk
Redoubt

Whangamarino
Redoubt

Meremere
Redoubt

Tapaehina
Redoubt

Bangiriri
Redoubt

Mould
Redoubt

Invasion started at Pōkino Queen's Redoubt



Invasion started at Pōkino



Invasion finished at Kihikihi



Maniapoto warriors 50yrs after the battle of Orakau
This is where the famous battle cry was first said –
“Ka whawhai tonu mātou mo ake, ake!”

King Tāwhiao

Governor Grey needed an excuse to invade the Waikato to meet the demand for more land for settlers from England. So he fabricated the lie that Auckland was going to be attacked by Waikato. This didn't make sense to King Tāwhiao for 2 reasons –

- His father the first Māori King, Te Wherowhero was a friend of Gov. Grey and helped to protect Auckland from being attacked by tribes in the north.
- Waikato were exporting from Auckland to Sydney.

The British needed land so they stole it by force from the Waikato tribes. To try and protect his people and lands King Tāwhiao put Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri in place at Te Pai Na to act as a -

- Aukati to warn the British not to invade the Waikato
- Rāhui to restore the mauri and mana of the Waikato river and her people



King Tāwhiao

Alexandra Redoubt, Tuakau

Tuakau; at the end of Alexandra Redoubt Road, on a commanding hill 100m above the Waikato River. On the day General Cameron crossed the Mangatawhiri River to start the Land Wars and invade the Waikato on 12 July 1863. Colonel Wyatt led 300 men of the 65th Regiment from Drury to secure Waikato River traffic and the right flank of the Pākehā advance, arriving early the next day near Tuakau, a Ngāti Pou kāinga, and starting work on the redoubt overlooking the river.

This redoubt was later held by Waikato militia to October 1864. The name is after Princess Alexandra of Denmark who married Queen Victoria's eldest son, the future Edward VII, in March 1863.

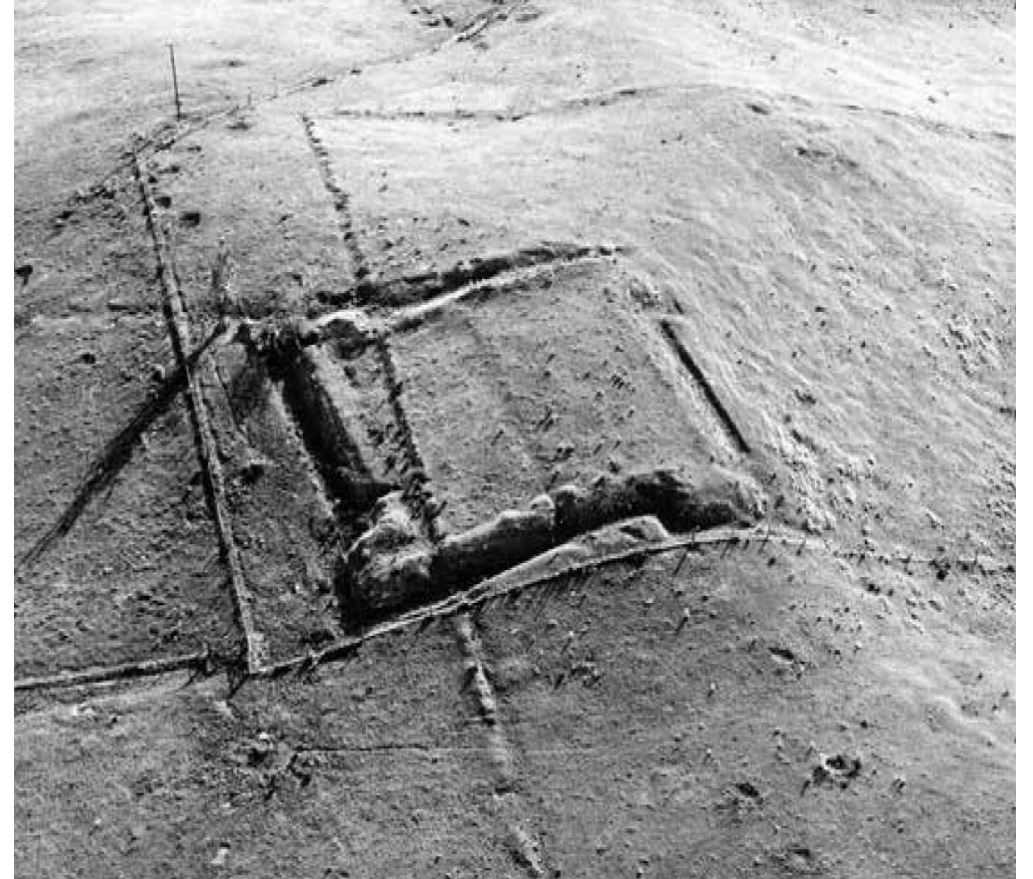


Miranda Redoubt, Kaiaua

In 1863-64, in a bid by the government to prevent an attack on Auckland from the south, a line of defensive positions was built from the major bend on the Waikato River near Tuakau across to the Firth of Thames to Kaiaua Miranda.

The redoubts were (from west to east): Alexandra Redoubt, Havelock near Mercer, Surrey, Esk and Miranda Redoubts. The large Queen's Redoubt at Pokeno provided a base to man and equip the outlying posts. Construction on the Surrey Redoubt began on 7 December 1863, to be the command post for the 70th Regiment. It was within sight of General Cameron's headquarters at Queen's Redoubt.

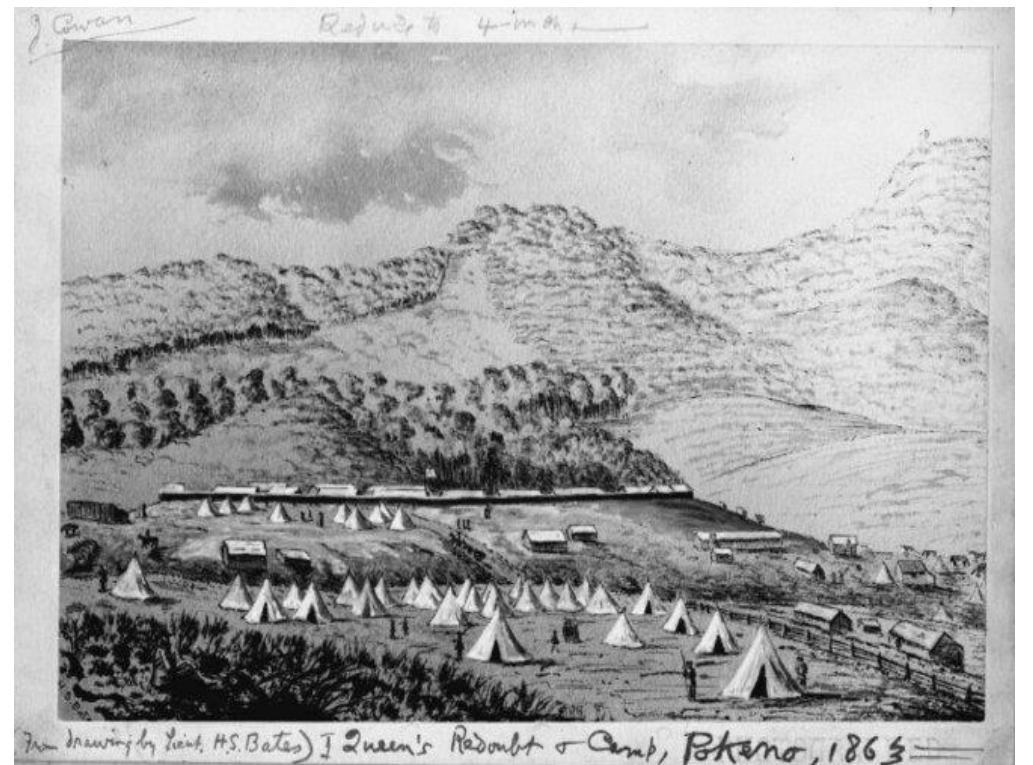
The Esk Redoubt, under construction by late November 1863, was within sight of the Surrey and Miranda Redoubts.



Queens Redoubt, Pokeno

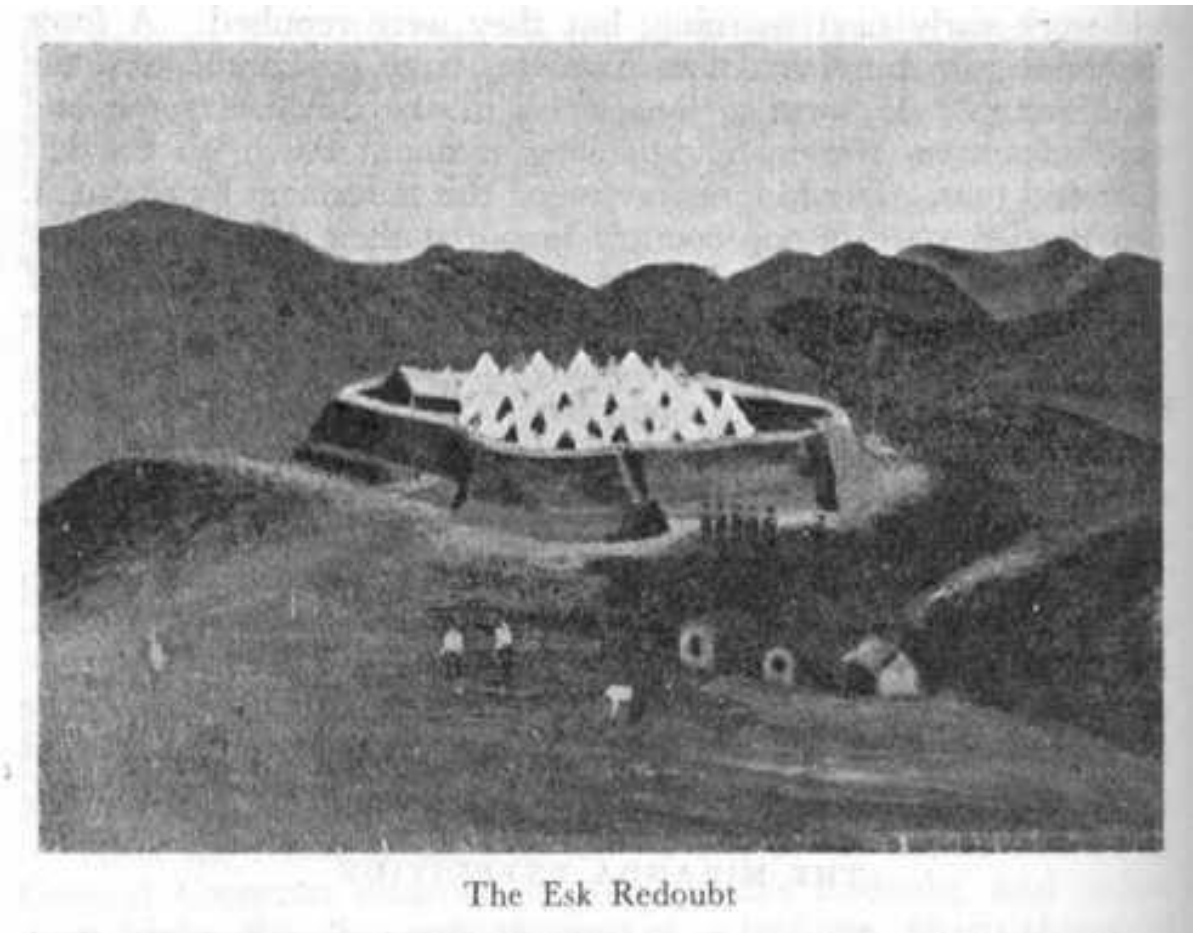
1862 Queen's Redoubt was strategically located in the middle of the Pokeno valley, clear of any overlooking hills on which attackers might gain vantage points into the military stronghold. It was within an easy march of the Mangatawhiri Stream, the northern boundary of the Kingitanga territory, and served as General Cameron's headquarters between July and November 1863.

Local Maori, witnessing the build up of troops and the preparations by Cameron for the invasion of the Waikato, were further confronted by Governor Grey's edict of 9 July 1863 that Māori living north of the Mangatawhiri Stream swear an oath of allegiance to the Queen or be expelled southwards.⁸ Cowan describes some Ngati Tamaoho hapū as being in favour of negotiations with the Crown, encouraged by Grey's offer of Māori autonomy, but his other policies soon drove them towards the Kingitanga camp.⁹



Esk Redoubt

The Esk Redoubt, under construction by late November 1863, it was within sight of the Surrey and Miranda Redoubts. This redout was overlooking Maramarua and Kōpuku to its west. In 1867 Esk Redoubt became part of a 300-acre grant to Hori Rakina.³⁶ Many of the parcels in the Wharekawa No. 2 and 3 Blocks were occupied and farmed by Europeans by 1910 when it was subdivided.



Above 1863, artist impression above.
Left 1962 photo image

Eglinton Redoubt & Buckingham Redoubt

Right is a view looking south over the naval camp beside the Mangatawhiri River, January 1864. The Eglinton Redoubt is in profile on the skyline and the Buckingham Redoubt is in distance far right. Below is a photo of Eglinton redoubt 100 years later



Surrey Redoubt, Paparata Valley

The large Queen's Redoubt at Pokeno provided a base for soldiers and to equip the outlying posts. Construction on the Surrey Redoubt began on 7 December 1863, to be the command post for the 70th Regiment. It was within sight of General Cameron's headquarters at Queen's Redoubt.



Whangamarino Redoubt, Meremere

The Whangamarino redoubt is located 2 km south of Mercer, east of SH1, above the Whangamarino Stream; with access from Oram Road. It was originally an old Pā site named Te Teoteo. The 14th Regiment occupied it on 14 Aug 1863 to hold the south end of Koheroa Ridge with Suffolk Redoubt about 600m north east on higher ground. As seen to the right 60 and 40 pound Armstrong cannons fired at Meremere for 2 days straight under command by Lieutenant A.F. Pickard, Royal Artillery (later to win a VC at Rangiriri),. When Meremere was abandoned by the British, local militia replaced them until the redoubt was finally abandoned a year later.



Meremere Redoubt, Meremere

In 1863 Meremere was the first major Māori position met by British troops invasion. One of three north Waikato pā, with Paparata and Pukekawa, where Māori forces assembled early in the war. Bombarded from Whangamarino Redoubt August–October; abandoned 1 November when British troops landed up-river to threaten the rear. The pā comprised a hill-top strong point and rifle trenches and pits on spurs below, mostly on the long spur north to the river. Pā defences included three artillery pieces to contest enemy river traffic. Meremere Redoubt built on the hill-top after Māori withdrawal to Rangiriri Pā



Rangiriri Redoubt, Rangiriri

Arguably the most important single engagement of the New Zealand Wars was the battle of Rangiriri (the 'angry heavens')

Māori defensive line attacked in the Battle of Rangiriri 20–21 November 1863, For most of its length, the defensive line between Waikato River and Lake Waikare comprised a single ditch and parapet.

A major strong point lay across the north–south track which ran down a low ridge between outlying grouped rifle-pits and swampy ground to the east and west. At the time, Lake Waikare included the present Lake Kopuera and adjacent low-lying ground.

If but for a minor misunderstanding Rangiriri could have been the 4th time British army were defeated by Māori.



Rangiriri Redoubt, Rangiriri

1863 British Soldiers standing on top of the trenches at Rangiriri



Te Wheoro Redoubt, Rangiriri

After the 20–21 November 1863 Battle of Rangiriri, a 150-man redoubt was built on a group of riflepits south of the Māori defensive line from the Waikato River to Lake Waikare.

It was first occupied by British troops, then abandoned in 1865. In 1869, the post was reoccupied by 30 Ngāti Naho under Wiremu Te Wheoro in response to Te Kooti's activities in the central North Island, when it was remodelled and reduced in size, presumably to the present form.

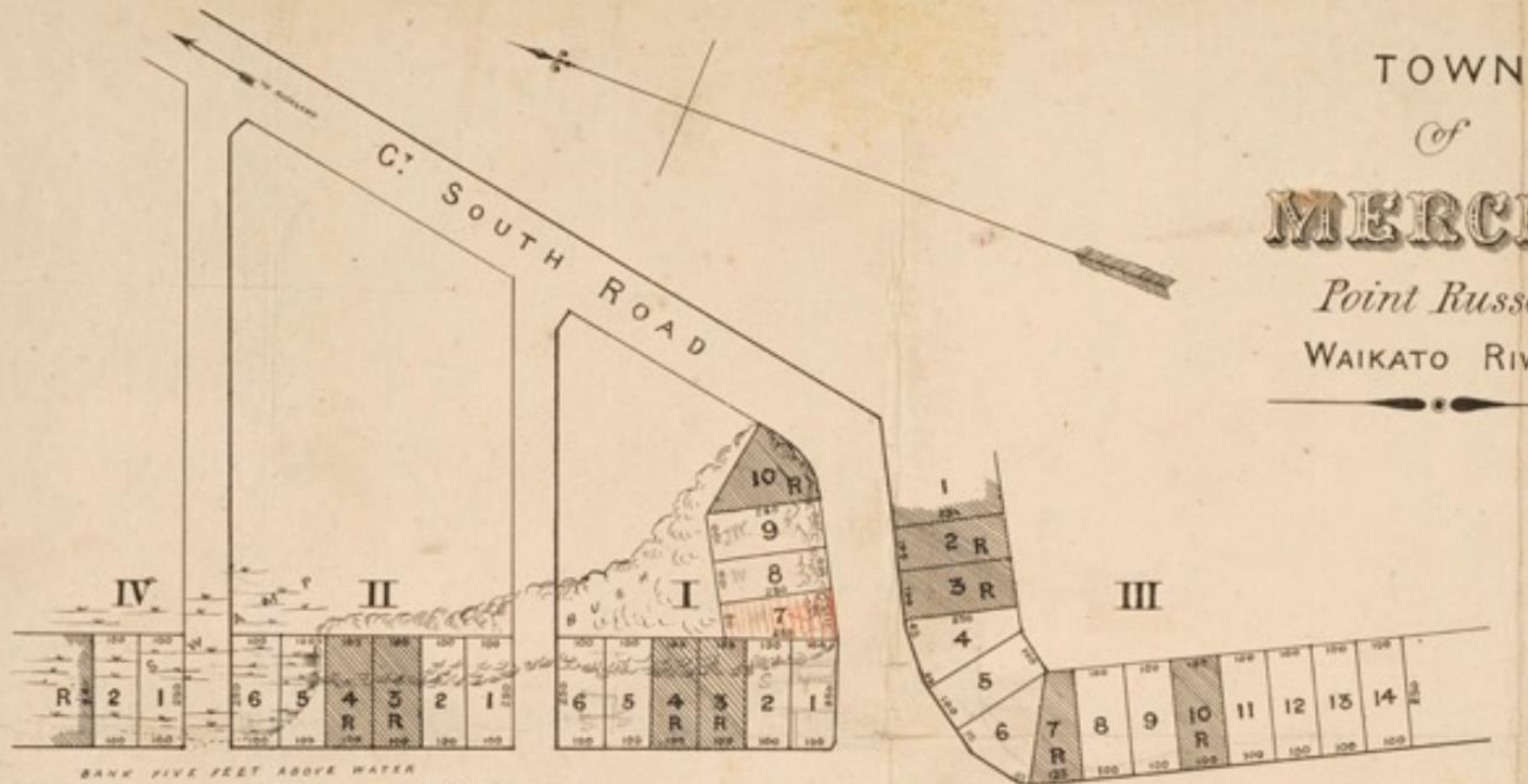
Rectangular earthwork redoubt of 20 × 15 m internal dimensions, with four bastions, and a 1.5 m high scarp to the external ditch which is 1 m up on the outer side and 4 m wide at the top



TOWN
of
MERCER
Point Russell
 WAIKATO RIVER.

C. Heaphy
 CIVIL SURVEYOR.

SALE 28th JULY 1866.



Waikato River

17
 51
 23



1866 – Mercer Wharf and Township

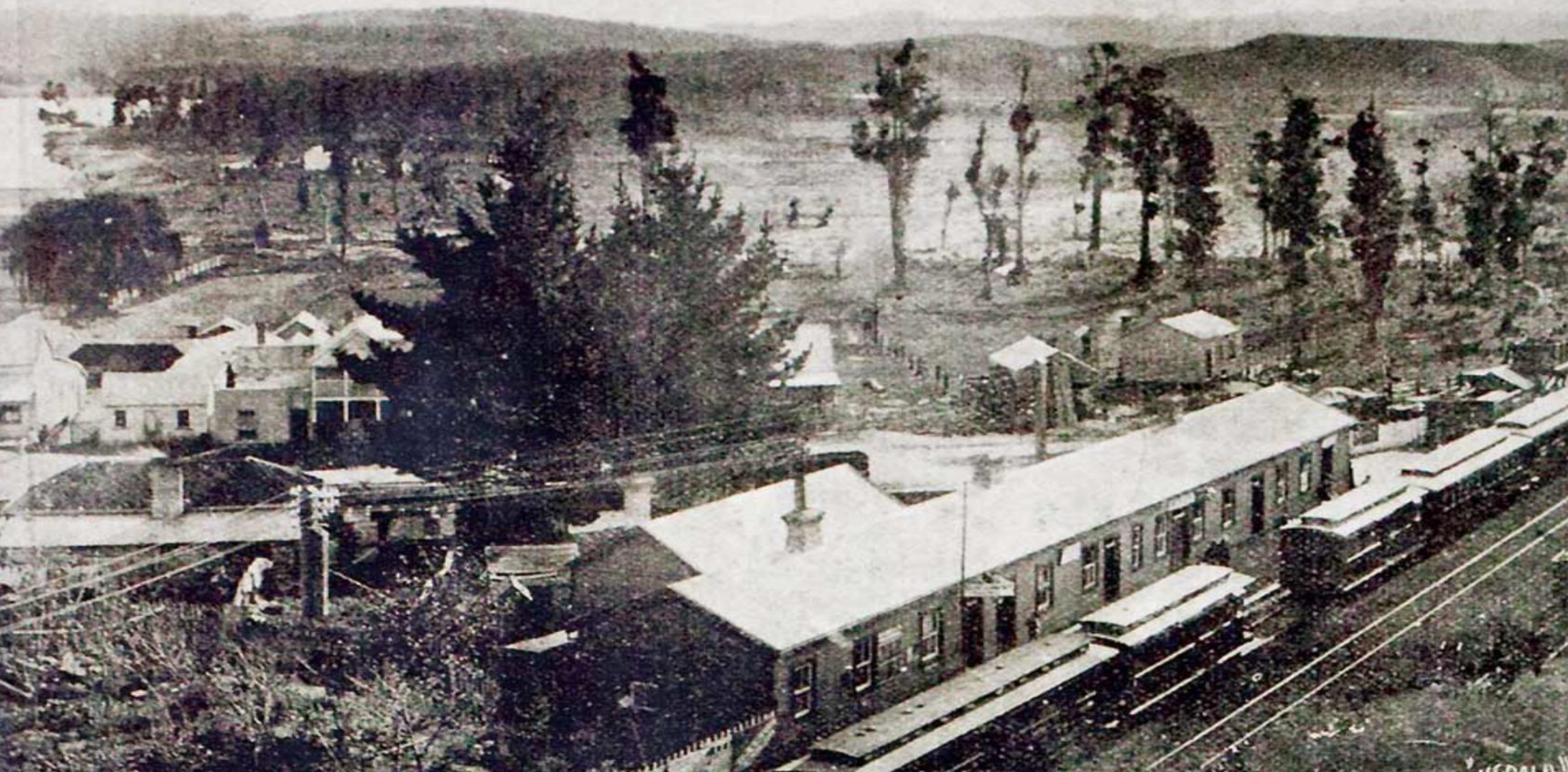
19



Mercer Regatta - 1898

P.S. FREETRADER MERCER. 2902.D.

1898 – Mercer Township





WAIKATO CORPORATION DAIRY CO. MERCER. 2562 D.


1898 - Dairy Factory, Mercer



1901 – Regatta, Mercer



1907 – , Mercer Hotel, winter flooding



From the small settlement of Te Paina



1921 – Te Pou o Mangatawhiri Kapahaka









Raupo Whare



Raupo Whare at Turangawaewae



Original Kai Pot Gang – Katipa, Gray, Muru, Nanny Tautau





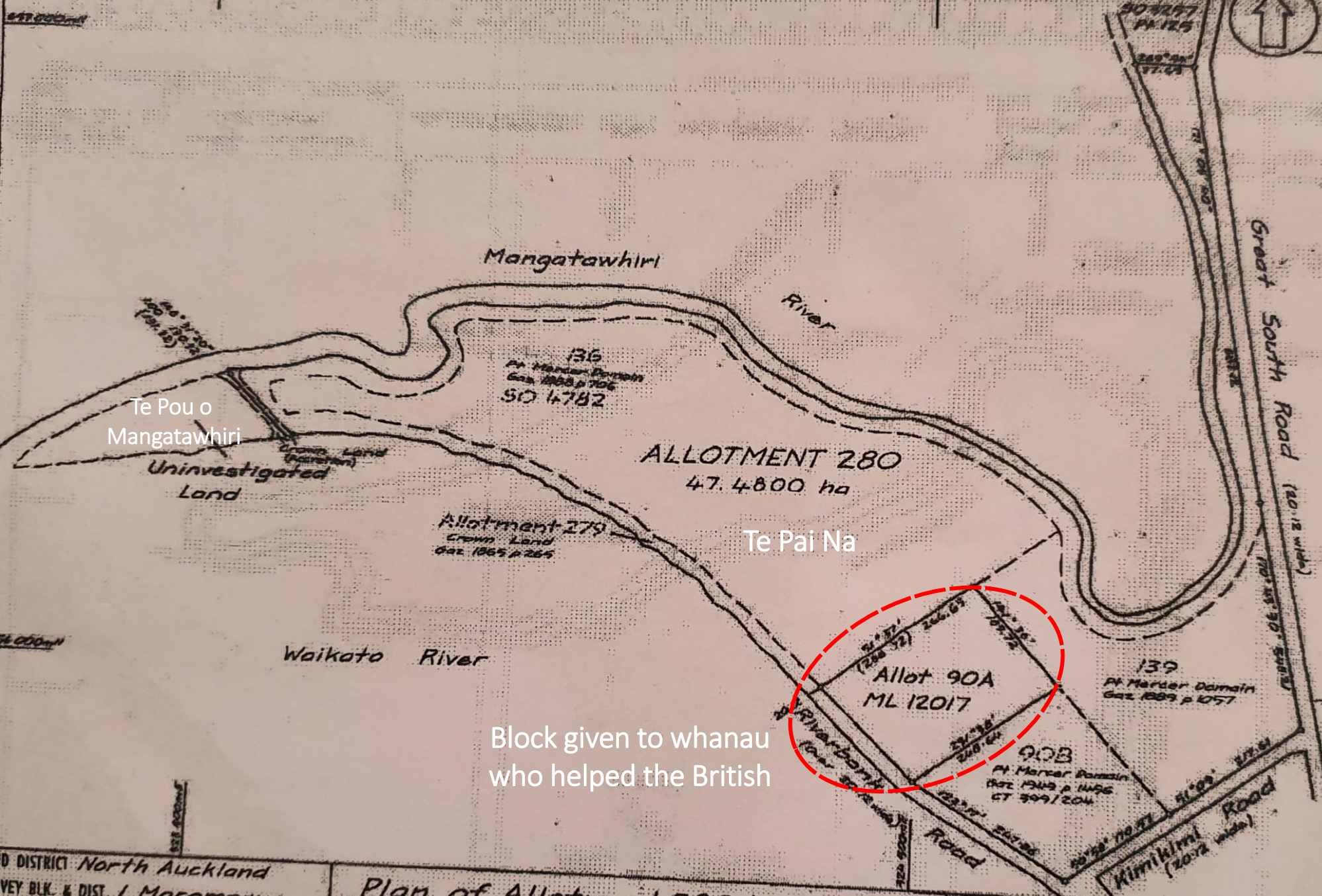
Whānau from Te Pai Na

The families of Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri who lived at Ta Pai Na and then moved to Ngāruawāhia were –

Enoka, Hiwinui, Irirangi, Kaingākau, Kātīpa, Matatahi, Pingarekā, Taupiri, Taraiwa, Te Hauāuru, Te Winika, Te Aa, Te Umurangi, Te Wharetaka

The Papakāinga Tūturu of 1921

Parukau and Te Paea Matatahi (Tohēhaia and Tutata Matatahi, Bill & Tere, Wharekura, Kirimāhore, Peter Cherrington and Betty Te Koi-Cherrington, Henare Marumaru and Puātaka, Mamae (Ruruhi) Kamo, Tiamana (Mamae) Uncle Te Ripi Hērangi Mōre and Darven Emery, Wanakore and Maata Hērangi, Tukua Hērangi, Nukupera Kātīpa (Rongopai Tāwhiao-Barakat), Motu Kātīpa, Whatihua Rapi De Thierry, Te Hauāuru and Ngāwai,, Tihirahi, Rhind, Tukere, Paul and Paraina Hiwinui, Paikea, Pītiti, Thackeray, Hariata Kapa, Jim and Ani Kukutai, Waimārama and Rautaramoa Kapa, Hariata Hērangi, Dave and Pare Pāniora, Paraiti Blighty Rāpana Mangu Tamati, Mere and Here Mōkena, Wiki Whakahinga raised Pou (Ching) Tapara Piri and Ngāmako Poutapu, Taupiri Muru (Ngatono and Te Irohanga Kingi, Jim and Huka Joseph. Herekōtuku Leo Muru, Paraire Herewini, Piriwhāriki and Turi Tahapeehi Whata and Te Aue Tūpaea, Te Aumihi and Tiare Haggie, Miriona Pingareka, Te Weri Pingareka, Te Hira Hiwinui



Roads shown are legal.

Shewn	Desc.	CT/Gaz
Allot 280	Allot 90B	Gaz 1949 p1096
Koheroa Parish	Koheroa Parish	CT 999/204
	Allot 139	Gaz 1889 p1097
	Koheroa Parish	
	Allot 135	Gaz 1888 p 706
	Koheroa Parish	
	Allot 279	Gaz 1865 p 265
	Koheroa Parish	
	Crown Land	—

Approved as to amendments to schedule

H. H. B. *M. G. L.*

Asst Chief Surveyor

Total Area 47,4800 ha

Comprised in

1. Christopher Johns Maday of Auckland
 Registered Surveyor and holder of no current practicing certificate but who may act as a registered surveyor pursuant to the proviso to section 232 of the Surveyors Act 1968 hereby certifies that this plan has been made from passages inspected by me or under my direction, that both plan and survey are correct and have been made in accordance with the Survey Regulations 1972.

Dated at Auckland on 22nd day of February 1987 signed *C. J. Maday*

Field Book Traverse Book

Engraved Allotment Correct *M. G. L.*

Approved as to Survey

24/2/87 *M. G. L.*

Chief Surveyor

Deposited this day of 19

DISTRICT North Auckland
 VEY BLK. & DIST. 1 Maramarua
 S 261 SHY
 RECORD MAP No

Plan of Allotment 280 Koheroa Parish.

TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY Franklin County
 Surveyed by C. J. Maday

Te Pou o Mangatawhiri

Te Pai Na

Block given to whanau who helped the British



State Highway 1

... Road

Riverbank Road

Douglas Road

Waikato River

Te Pai Na

Mangatawhiri Stream

Te Pou o Mangataawhiri



Te Pou o Mangatawhiri



1954 - Mercer

old river bed

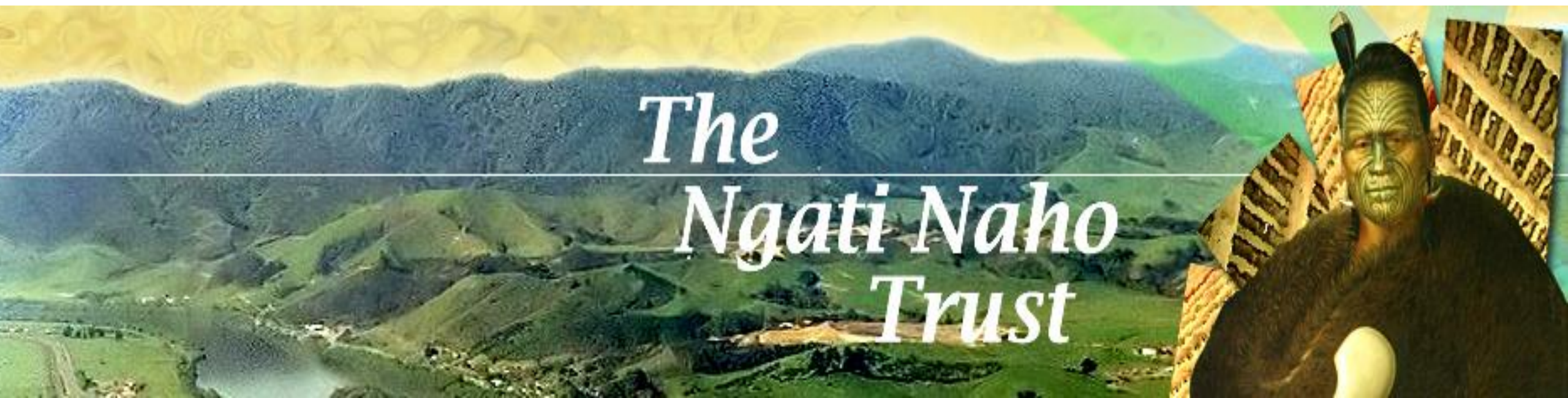


1954 – Te Paina



1954 – Te Paina

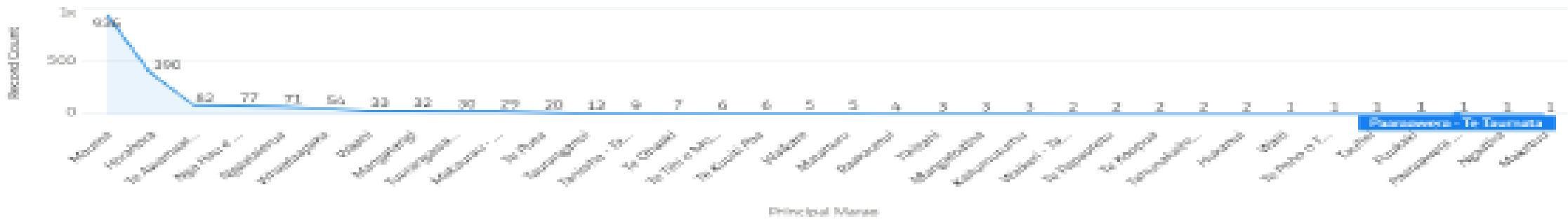
Te Pou o Mangatawhiri



*The
Ngati Naho
Trust*

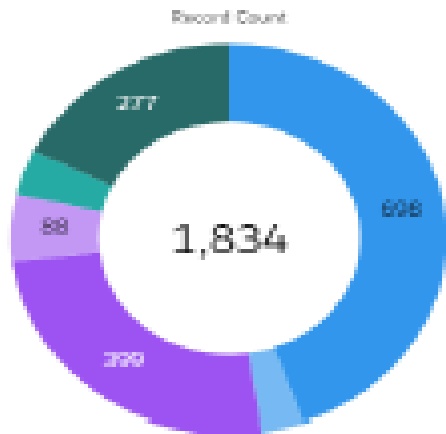
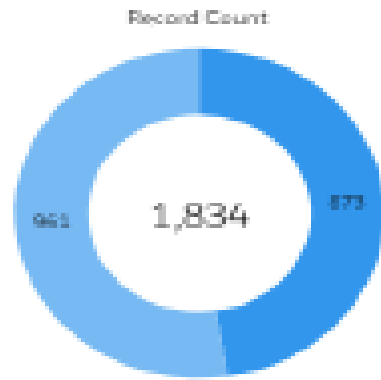
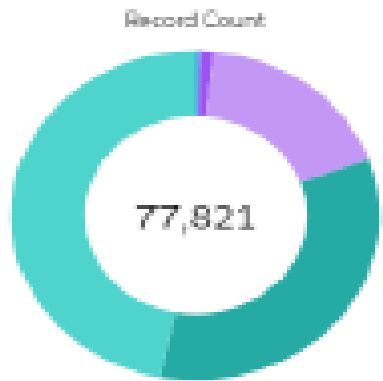
Ngati Naho

For Ngaati Naho

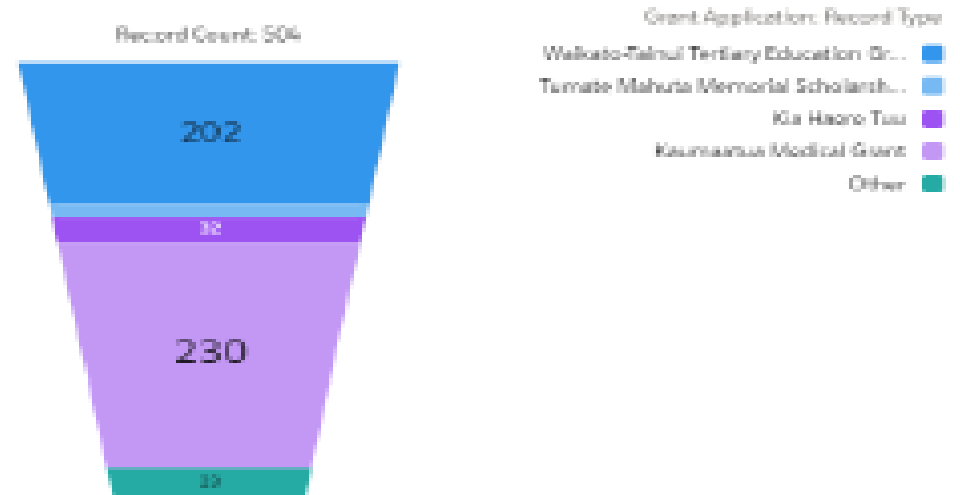
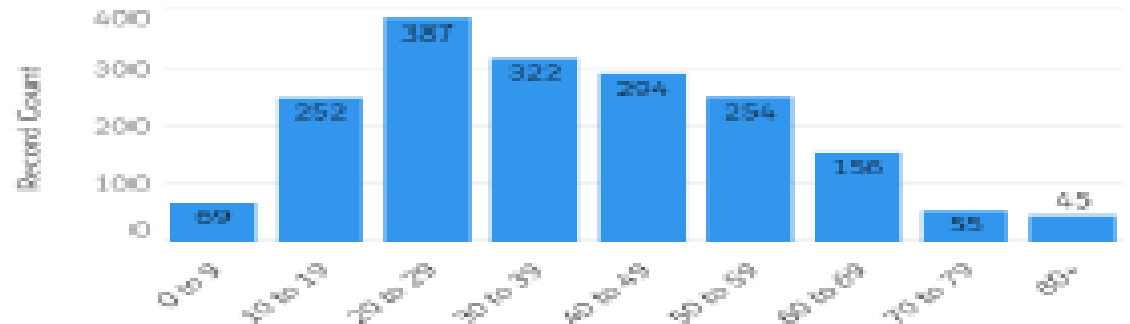


Demographic Marae Gender

TOTAL MEMBERS REGISTERED



Demographic Marae Age Brackets



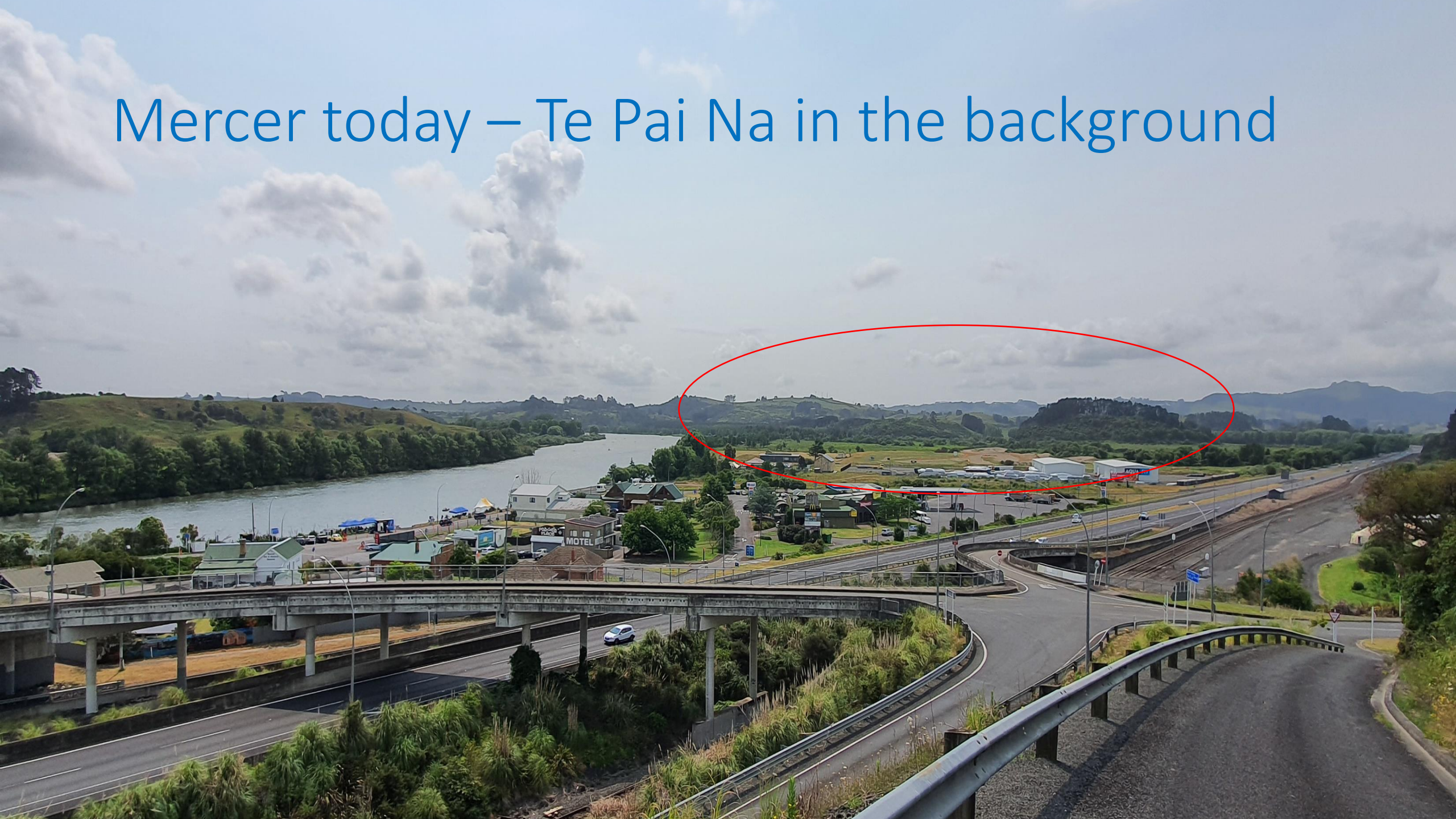
Te Pai Na today



Mercer today – Te Pai Na in the background



Mercer today – Te Pai Na in the background





Whānau from Te Pai Na

Whanau share memories and stories about growing up at Te Pai Na.

- *The awa was abundant with kai*
- *The land was abundant with kai.*
- *The Whangamarino and Mangatawhiri were rich with kai*
- *Te Pou o Mangatawhiri is where the Waikato river meets the Mangatawhiri river*
- *Some of us moved from Te Pai Na with Te Puea to build Turangawaewae*
- *Growing up at Te Pai Na was a simple life, paddling to school and to work*
- *This was our playground, our home, our life, we swam and washed in the awa*
- *We moved from Te Pai Na to Whangamarino to live*
- *The floods were massive at Mercer. Families always pulled together.*
- *Mercer was a thriving little town, the trains, the hotel, the main road.*
- *Te Pai Na is a special place, it's a place of healing , lots of history, lots of mamae.*
- *Its good to come home to our ancestral lands after being away for so long.*
- *Te Pou o Mangatawhiri is in waiata and haka like "Miro la Te Po" and "Timatanga Te Puea e!"*

Please these korero will be recorded as 'verbal histories' only for the posterity of future generations



Whānau from Te Pai Na

Whanau share memories and stories about growing up at Te Pai Na –

- *Koro Bobby Katipa, Koro Toi Katipa, Matua Toi Katipa, Matua Charlie Katipa, Matua Wayne Katipa, Matua Shane Taratu*
- *Nana Mary Pompallier, Whaea Mary Pompallier-Astle, Crystal Cherrington Katipa*
- *Whaea Okeroa Tahana Rogers & Matua Henare Tia, Haydn Te Hira Solomon*
- *Joe Heta Snr & Sons & Partners Joseph & Alesha, Dwayne & Stacy, Dayna , Waka.*
- *Department of Conservation – Tinaka Mears, Chris & Jack DoC Rangers*
- *Waikato District Council – Anthony Averill*
- *Kai mahi – Graeme Cooper*



Building our Marae

Taiao Safe and Eco-friendly

Sunset over Te Paina and
Te Pou o Mangatawhiri

Te Pai Na Marae



Location – Te Pai Na (Mercer) on the banks of the Waikato river and Mangatawhiri stream.

Design scope – build a taiao-safe and eco-friendly marae that compliments the majesty of the Waikato river and wider natural landscape and surrounds of Te Pai Na.



Design Features – Wharenui, Wharekai, Whareoranga, Awakura, Tauranga Waka that is solar powered, energy efficient, water efficient and built using non-toxic materials



Design Philosophy – Te Pai Na is a place of ‘healing’ and Te Pou o Mangatawhiri a site of immense spiritual and cultural significance. The Taiao, the Puna Wai, the Repo, the ancient stand of Kahikatea, the natural flora & fauna and the Manawa ā Whenua attributes are the dominant features not the buildings.

Alternative Concept Design blending in the with the Taiao - Artist Impression

Te Pai Na marae – Taiao-safe & Eco-friendly



Taiao Safe – solar powered, energy efficient, water efficient and self sustaining, no wastewater discharge to the Awa. Using non-toxic building materials and a fusion of modern and traditional based building concepts.

Te Pai Na marae – Taiao-safe & Eco-friendly



Te Ao Turoa – a marae that combines modern and traditional building concepts to blend in with its environment incorporating Mātauranga Māori principles.

Te Pai Na marae – Taiao-safe & Eco-friendly



Taiao – landscaping design to blend in with the natural environment so it's the taiao not the building and structures that dominate the landscape. For example, the Mangatawhiri stream with walkways, open spaces, maara kai and pātaka kai

Tauranga Waka – the marae will face the Awa with a Tauranga waka given we are a very proud waka people.

Te Pai Na marae – Taiao-safe & Eco-friendly



Open Space – whanau can walk in the natural surrounds of Te Pai Na or walk along the riverbank and waterways

Natural Landscape – build a taiao-safe and eco-friendly marae that compliments the majesty of the river and wider natural landscape and surrounds of Te Pai Na. This way its the environment that dominates the landscape, not the buildings

Native Planting – Te Pa Na will be planted with eco-sourced local species and protect the unique grove of Kahikatea

Awakura – Learning about our Awa and Rongoā



Awakura – this a whare waananga for the Awa and for Rongoā. It will teach future generations how to sustain and live in harmony with the Awa. It will also be a laboratory for water, soil and air testing based on Mātauranga Māori. It will provide a whare and nursery for Rongoā.