

EXHIBIT "A"

Te Whanau a Apanui Hapu - Customary Marine Title

Anything that might help assess your application:

• <u>Te Whanau a Apanui Hapu</u> hold the area specified in the map in accordance with tikanga from Te Ika Whenua awa at Hawai to Tokanui Potaka on the Eastern Bay of Plenty Coast.

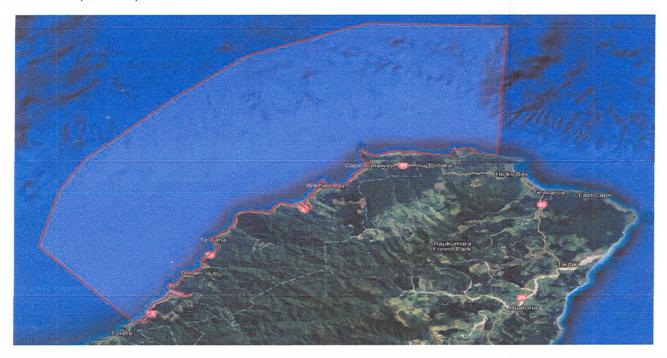


Exhibit Note
This is the document marked "A" referred to in the annexed affidavit of ARRY TAKAMO AND DELAWERS
Sworn at Whakatax

Sworn at Whakatax

Sworn at Whakatax

A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand/

Justice of the Peace

Daniel Mark Broadhurst Solicitor Whakatane



Exhibit Note

Exhibit "A"

Customary activity, use and/or practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practive	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
Fishing	To feed whanau To feed kaumatua To feed hapu To provide kai for hui, tangihanga and marena	Enough fish for consumption for; whanau kaumatua hapu at hui, tangihanga or marena Fish include; tara and tarakihi tamure and mango hapuku and maomao kahawai kanae (mullet) pioke -gurnard flounders porae -stingray -Moki -koura -paua ohu and others. Traditionally this was the first whaling industry in the Bay of Plenty	From: Te Ika Whenua awa at Hawai to Tokanui Potaka on the Eastern Bay of Plenty Coast From the sea trenches to various points and Bays in Te Whanau a Apanui • Tidal streams, rivers and estuaries • To the outer limits of the territorial sea (eastward and westward) • Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area. • Píoke breeding	 As often as every day, seasonally, or as little as annually As often as food was and is needed Continuous fishing as was and is necessary Continuous fishing when sustainable management of fish stocks allow Harvesting and management of the shell fish (eg kuku). Seasonal fishing for some fish species Harvesting titi (mutton bird to be preserved- a seasonal practice 	 Te Whanau a Apanui hapu members have practiced undisturbed Customary fishing rights since time immemorial Practiced sustainable kaimoana to reserve resources. Intertraded kaimoana hapu to hapu Iwi to iwi 'kai from the moana for kai from the ngahere' Maintained a hapu /iwi trading system that was pivotal to their survival.



Customary activity, use and/or practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practive	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
Exercising rahui	Cultural practices and conservation purposes	Practiced extensively prior to colonisation to; replenish pressured fishing replenish pressured kaimoana replenish pressured titi grounds rahui was placed on these areas such; There are now controls via management regimes on the Ohiwa harbour and islands.	From: Te Ika Whenua awa at Hawai to Tokanui Potaka on the Eastern Bay of Plenty Coast From the sea trenches to various points and Bays in Te Whanau a Apanui • Tidal streams, rivers and estuaries • To the outer limits of the territorial sea (eastward and westward) • Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area. Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area. • marine and coastal area surrounding this area. • marine and coastal area surrounding this area.	 Practiced regularly When issues of disturbance occur Any deaths in the area When needed to replenish kaimoana, fish, etc. 	Tikanga passed from generation to generations of whanau Practiced rahui restrictions on taking kaimoana from certain areas because they needed to replenish resources. Relationship with moana and its whenua is timeless Conservation techniques invented and improved over time Exercised continuously without external restrictions.

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Customary activity, use and/or practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practive	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
Exercising Kaitiakitanga	Monitoring the mauri of the coastal and marine areas of Te Whanau a Apanui Hapu that is the tidal tributaries, harbours, coast, islands and ocean.	 Inherited continued unbroken and current practicing kaitiakitanga which includes; maintaining of the Mauri and more recent continued current practicing customary fisheries management Tangata Kaitiaki under regulation 50/51 Fisheries Regulation 2013 Examples include rahui Practiced extensively prior to colonisation to replenish pressured kaimoana and titi grounds. Tapu was placed on Whakaari areas such as Motu Area with the Parekura and pre 1840 and more 	From From: Te Ika Whenua awa at Hawai to Tokanui Potaka on the Eastern Bay of Plenty Coast From the sea trenches to various points and Bays in Te Whanau a Apanui • Tidal streams, rivers and estuaries • To the outer limits of the territorial sea (eastward and westward) • Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area. To the outer limits of the territorial sea (along the East Coast) Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area.	Kaitiakitanga is exercised daily	 Tikanga passed from generation to generations of whanau The moana and all its resources within is connected spiritually physically and hinengaro (cognitive day to day acts of kaitiakitanga - gaurdianship) Relationship with moana and its whenua is timeless Conservation techniques invented and improved over time. Exercised continuously without external restrictions until -whakapapa -customary and marine title rights.





Customary activity, use and/or practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practive	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
Exercising Mana Motuhake and Rangatiratanga	From all the Tidal streams, rivers and estuaries Outer islands To the outer limits of the territorial sea along the east coast Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area. Including the islands and points recorded in the Application	 Te Whanau a Apanui hapu descendants have occupied Te Taku tai moana o afready identified since time in memorial which includes manamotuhake and rangatiratanga. We are still kaitiaki and Proactive and involved on most issues affecting our coastal marine environments. 	From From: Te Ika Whenua awa at Hawai to Tokanui Potaka on the Eastern Bay of Plenty Coast From the sea trenches to various points and Bays in Te Whanau a Apanui Tidal streams, rivers and estuaries To the outer limits of the territorial sea (eastward and westward) Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area. Tidal streams, rivers and estuaries To the outer limits of the territorial sea along the east coast Includes the common marine and coastal area surrounding this area.	• Daily	 Continuously maintained and observed Responsibility passed down through the generations Exercised continuously without restriction, except as imposed by themselves Determined the respective whanau roles eg monitering the kuku rocks Determined the hapu roles eg kaitakitangaguardianship of a stretch of coast due to location Determined the intertrading relationships between hapu and iwi.





Customary activity, use and/or practice	For the Purposes of	Scale of activity/use/practice	Extent of activity/use/practive	Frequency of activity/use/practice	Substantially uninterrupted use since 1840
Use of resources and environment for tangihanga and urupa purposes	Protection of waahi tapu	Waahi tapu along the east coast -	Later – urupa along the coastline	At all times	This tikanga is a very old tikanga still maintained today Tikanga associated with maintaining the places of significance re "waahi tapu" Knowledge and practices passed on to current generation from parents, grandparents and tupuna