



Taniwha Marae

(Tangoao Marae)

Rautaki Reo Māori
Māori Language
Strategy 2018-2050

Ko Taupiri te maunga

Ko Waikato te awa

Ko Potatau te tangata

Ko Tainui te waka

Ko Waikato te iwi

Ko Ngāti Mahuta te hapū

Ko Taniwha te marae

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Kōrero Whakataki

During the time of King Tāwhiao (1860 to 1894) our tūpuna migrated from Kāwhia moana in the west and settled at Taniwha. At that time, Taniwha was known by the whānau as Tangoao. Tangoao papakainga was on the main Tainui highway from Kāwhia to Hauraki.

Due to the growing population at Tangoao, three of the local whānau decided to set aside land for a reserve. This reserve was gazette with the Māori Land Court and on 28 July 1960 this land became the reserve that is now Taniwha Marae.

Taniwha Marae is situated approximately 30km north east of Huntly and approximately 28kms south east of Te Kauwhata. Today, the Taniwha marae complex consists of the wharenui, wharekai, kāuta and two ablution blocks.

*Ko 'Me whakatupu ki te hua o te rengarenga' te wharenui
Ko 'Me whakapakari ki te hua o te Kawariki' te wharekai*

These names originate from one of King Tāwhiao's visits to Taranaki. On his journey, he stayed at Parihaka with the prophets Te Whiti o Rongomai and Tohu Kakahi. On the third day, he arose and said:

E Whiti, e Tohu, rapua te mea ngaro. Hoki ake nei au ki tā Rawiri, he roimata taku kai i te ao i te pō. Me whakatupu ki te hua o te rengarenga, me whakapakari ki te hua o te kawariki.¹

To you Whiti and Tohu, I urge you to contemplate that which is lost. But return to the psalms of David, and mourn our fate by day and by night. We will survive on the fruit of the rengarenga and be nurtured by the fruit of the kawariki.

The names of the whare derive directly from this tongi of Tāwhiao.

¹ Turongo House. (2000). Tāwhiao: King or Prophet. Hamilton: MAI Systems Ltd, pp. 94-95.



Marae Demographics

According to Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust register there are currently 1332 people affiliated to Taniwha Marae up from 947 in 2010, the majority of who reside in the Waikato region. The remainder are dispersed throughout New Zealand, with a few located in Australia. One whānau still lives at the marae.

Challenge

The marae caters for all types of hui and the prominent annual hui is the Poukai which is held each year in February. In 2009, concern was expressed at marae hui about the low levels of Māori language usage amongst the whānau at Taniwha Marae. The need to increase the number of Māori language speakers and their fluency levels was highlighted at the 2009 Poukai, when kaumātua pointed out a distinct lack of Māori language speakers able to fulfill roles such as whaikōrero and karanga. Presently, there are only four kaumātua actively involved on the marae, which has meant on occasions, people from other marae assist with marae protocols.

Action

Following on from the previous Rautaki Reo Māori developed in 2010, it was decided in 2018 by the whānau at Taniwha marae to revisit and update that strategy to ensure the focus was still on the survival of te reo and tikanga for future generations. The commitment to learning te reo Māori by Taniwha whānau appears to have grown since the language survey undertaken in 2010. In the most recent language survey (2018) many whānau were actively participating in language learning outside the home including wānanga, university and Te Ataarangi.

Vision

Te reo Māori to be normalised with whānau of Taniwha Marae at our marae, as well as in homes and communities.



Language Goals

Aligned to Whakatupuranga Waikato-Tainui 2050, the Taniwha Marae Rautaki Reo Māori supports strategic goal 3, “to preserve our tribal heritage, reo and tikanga” in order to “protect our tribal identity and integrity” (p. 4).² In addition the Taniwha Marae Rautaki Reo Māori aligns to the Te Mātāwai vision statement, “kia ūkaipō anō te reo” through the intent to ‘reintroduce, grow and protect Māori language as a nurturing first language in our communities’ (p. 16).³

Short term goals – 7 year strategic plan

- To ensure the regeneration of te reo and tikanga Māori with whānau at Taniwha marae, in homes and communities
- To raise awareness about Māori language at our marae and the importance of intergenerational transmission of te reo
- To ensure that Kīngitanga and Waikato knowledge are an integral part of events at Taniwha Marae
- Succession planning to reaffirm key leadership roles and responsibilities (with a focus on te reo and tikanga) on the marae
- To foster and develop speaker communities

Long term goal – Whakatupuranga 2050

By 2050 Taniwha Marae will be an important source of te reo and tikanga as well as iwi, hapū and marae knowledge for the whānau. Te reo will be celebrated as a feature of Taniwha Marae, homes and the communities they live in.

² Waikato-Tainui. (2007). Whakatupuranga Waikato-Tainui 2050. Hamilton: Waikato-Tainui

³ Te Mātāwai. (2016). Statement of Intent 2017-2021



Tasks

The following tasks will be implemented to ensure the strategic goals are met:

- Provide te reo Māori teaching and learning initiatives for whānau, increase the use of te reo and promote and strengthen te reo o Waikato at Taniwha Marae
- Raise awareness and provide support to whānau to re-establish te reo in the homes and communities through language planning
- Identify potential reo leaders for Taniwha Marae and provide them with leadership development opportunities
- Collect oral history pertaining to Taniwha Marae and rohe. Develop an archive of knowledge that includes pūrakāu, whakapapa, wāhi tapu, hītori, raupatu, Kīngitanga, waiata, pepeha
- Provide opportunities at Taniwha Marae within events such as Poukai, Tangihanga and hui to increase knowledge of tikanga and Taniwhatanga
- Ensure support for the Taniwha Marae Reo Māori steering committee to progress the strategic direction and meet the required outcomes
- Ensure whānau are informed of Waikato-Tainui hui and events that may assist in meeting their language goals
- Continue to assess and monitor progress in meeting the goals of the Taniwha Marae Reo Rautaki Māori



Review

To ensure that goals are being met, regular reviews (6 monthly) will be conducted by the steering committee to:

- Identify and manage risks
- To celebrate successes and reaffirm or realign strategic goals
- To assess what learnings have resulted and any areas for improvement

Collaboration

An important part of this strategic plan is to develop and foster relationships with others organisations and people who can support the Taniwha Marae Rautaki Reo Māori. These will include but not limited to:

- Waikato-Tainui
- The Endowed College
- Other marae and kaumātua
- Te Mātāwai
- Community funding organisations
- Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
- Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi

Kōrero Whakakapi

Further advancing the Taniwha Marae Rautaki Reo Māori ensures that our reo and tikanga is regenerated and revitalised for future generations. The following whakataukī by Te Puea Herangi reminds us that if we come together to pursue our visions, collectively we can achieve whatever we set out to do.

*Mehemea ka moemoea ahau, ko ahau anake
Mehemea ka moemoea tātou, ka taea e tātou*

*If I am to dream I dream alone
If we all dream together then we shall achieve*